

# ANNUAL REPORT 2022-23



LNP

Enabling a sustainable Ladakh

Leh Nutrition Project, Housing Colony, Post Box No. 59, Leh-

## Executive summary:

Over the past two years, spanning from 2019 to 2021, the Leh Nutrition Project has faced considerable challenges, primarily attributable to the global emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic. During this period, our longstanding agreements with existing donors concluded, and our financial resources were significantly depleted. Faced with this predicament, we embarked on a journey to seek new partners for collaboration.

Amidst this exploration, a new chapter unfolded for the Leh Nutrition Project as several reputable organizations stepped in as beacons of hope, effectively rescuing us from the crisis. Notably, Elrha, a UK-based agency, extended their support, as did the Ernst and Young Foundation, a CSR initiative based in India. Among these significant contributors, our local partner SWRC played a pivotal role, emerging as a beacon of support and solidarity during our time of need. The collaborative efforts of these organizations have breathed new life into the Leh Nutrition Project, ensuring its continued impact and success in the face of adversity.

Elrha played a pivotal role in supporting a water conservation project in a nomadic area. The project was multifaceted, encompassing two distinct components. The first involved the construction of an artificial glacier in the villages of Tsaga and Mudh within the Nyoma block. These villages had been grappling with acute water scarcity, and the artificial glacier initiative sought to address this pressing issue.

Simultaneously, the second facet of the project involved conducting a comprehensive study to document the innovative AG (Artificial Glacier) technology introduced by various NGOs, including the Leh Nutrition Project. This initiative aimed to capture valuable insights and best practices, contributing to the wider body of knowledge in water conservation.

I am pleased to report that this project was successfully implemented within the stipulated timeframe. The findings from the study were widely disseminated to stakeholders, including the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), with the intent of incorporating these insights into their policy framework. The collaborative efforts of Elrha, along with the diligent execution of the project, have not only addressed critical water scarcity issues but also contributed valuable knowledge to inform and enhance regional water conservation policies.

EYF, a CSR company based in India, has generously extended its support to a water conservation and livelihood project spanning across 10 water-scarce villages in Ladakh. A significant milestone in this collaboration is the development and signing of a three-year agreement.

Within the framework of this project, the Leh Nutrition Project (LNP) is dedicated to the construction of various water conservation initiatives. These encompass the creation of artificial glaciers, the establishment of water reservoirs, and the development of irrigation

khuls—all strategically designed to effectively address and mitigate the persistent challenges posed by water scarcity in the region.

The partnership between EYF and LNP reflects a commitment to sustainable development and community well-being, and it is poised to make a meaningful impact on the lives of those residing in these villages. Through this collaboration, we look forward to fostering positive change and contributing to the long-term resilience of these communities in Ladakh.

A noteworthy milestone for the Leh Nutrition Project (LNP) has been the invaluable support extended by SWRC. Mr. Sonam AngchokKalon, in particular, has demonstrated a strong commitment to the cause by providing financial support to enhance both the water resource project and research activities in Ladakh.

Looking at the broader picture, the year 2022-23 has been quite satisfactory for LNP. Notably, the positive responses received from donors have injected a fresh surge of energy among the team members. These encouraging interactions with supporters have not only validated the impact of LNP's work but have also fostered a renewed sense of purpose and enthusiasm within the team.

## **1.0 ABOUT LNP**

LNP, also known as the Leh Nutrition Project, is a non-governmental organization based in Ladakh, with over 40 years of expertise. Started in 1978, LNP has long shaped the health and nutrition canvas in the region. With economic development and shifting socio-cultural demographics, LNP over the years has evolved into a more holistic organization that delivers effective change on the ground. With a focus on creating enablers, at LNP we aim to promote a model of sustainable development, conscious of its environment, local people, culture and driven by people's proactive participation.

LNP's thematic areas include economy, society, environment and empowerment. Each of it realised with specific program interventions ranging from sustainable livelihoods, strengthening local governance processes, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Addressing different layers of concerns and challenges in Ladakh, each intervention is designed, developed and implemented with authorities, sectoral agencies, grassroots institutions and local communities.

LNP has pioneered award-winning programs like artificial glaciers, community-based watershed development, solarized passive innovations in sanitation and humanitarian emergency relief efforts in Ladakh.

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### ***1.1 Vision***

***A well-balanced and a sustainable society powered by people's participation.***

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### **1.2 Mission**

Leverage grassroot and top-level partnerships to promote, strengthen and implement development that is conscious of the environment, local people and their culture.

### **1.3 Focus and Approach**

At the heart of our existence lies the Core Belief of a sustainable Ladakh. This inspires and informs the four Thematic Areas wherein well-defined Motives drive Program Interventions

LNP encompasses this understanding into 'LNP's Sustainability Mandala', inspired by the local philosophy of a mandala that promotes synergy between different elements. Similarly, LNP aims to leverage stakeholders horizontally and vertically in

different sectors to boost synergies, interdependence and interrelationships and support the process to achieve sustainability.

## **2.0 PROGRAMMES AND ACTIVITIES**

### **2.1 Conservation of Water through Artificial Glacier (COWLAG)**

The overarching goal is to implement and showcase an Artificial Glacier structure in Tsaga and Mudh of the Changthang region, serving as a model for water conservation technology. This initiative aims to extend the technology's reach throughout the Leh district to effectively address water scarcity. The project consists of two parts: 1) construction of artificial glacier structures in Tsaga and Mudh villages and 2) conduct a research study and document on AGs in Ladakh.

1. LNP has constructed artificial glaciers (cascade type) in Tsaga and Mudh villages of Nyoma block of Leh district. These structures were constructed by using dry stone masonry, crate wire and utilizing all experiences and know how about AGs. The communities of Tsaga and Mudh were mobilized for their active participation in implementing the project. Water management committees were formed in both villages. After the successful completion of the project, LNP has handed over to the communities with ensuring future maintenance and sustainability of the project.



Figure 1: Active community mobilization underway



Figure 2: Community meeting in progress



Figure 3: Construction of artificial glacier at Tsaga



Figure 4: Construction of artificial glacier (Cascade type) at Mudh

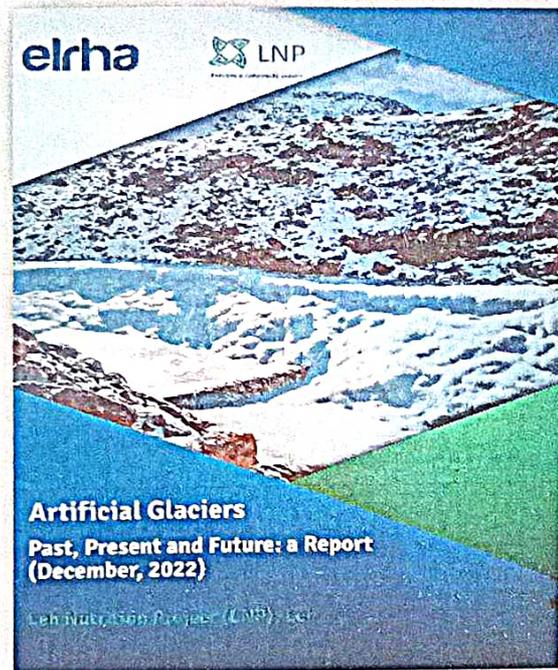
2. A research study was conducted on AGsin Ladakh, (The extract of report is given at below). It involves site visits, meetings with village communities, focus group discussions, interviews with NGO representatives and experts. Five rounds of sharing sessions of report were organized with stakeholders at different levels i.e. with internal team and board members, community leaders, implementing and supporting agencies, media persons and public representatives. One of the significant outcomes is emerging that the cascade type of AG is more successful than others.

## 2.2 Excerpt of the Artificial Glacier study:

In 2022-23, LNP researched Artificial Glaciers (AGs) in Ladakh, aiming to document development practices. Findings show severe global warming impact on the Hindukush Himalayan ranges, causing natural glaciers to recede and resulting in water excess during summer and scarcity in the sowing season. This

disproportionately affects south-facing villages in the Indus belt, particularly those lacking proper glaciers and relying on springs and snow packs. This trend threatens livelihoods and induces outmigration.

Traditionally, Ladakhi villages regard water sources as sacred, maintaining them pollution-free. Despite intricate water management systems, declining water availability in April and May challenges timely crop sowing in increasing numbers of villages. In the late 1980s, Mr. Chhewang Norphel and RDD introduced AGs, constructing cascade walls in Nang and Shara to slow water flow, enabling ice formation in winter for additional irrigation water in spring. Since the 1990s, NGOs, including LNP, LEHO, LEDeG, HIAL, and Himothan, along with government agencies and other organizations, have supported the AG concept.



Currently, five AG types exist, lacking systematic data on effectiveness but with anecdotal evidence supporting timely water availability. HIAL, LEHO, and LEDeG collect ice volume data, while LNP, in Mudh and Tsaga, gathers information on water flow and ice



accumulation at its AGs. Unfortunately, this low-tech engineering solution and climate adaptation strategy have yet to gain attention in the mainstream development discourse of the region. In this context, five recommendations are made:

- a) A policy framework is put in place with appropriate institutional arrangements, a realistic road map, and adequate resources allocation,
- b) each village is given space for having its own combination of responses to the issue,

- c) the central role of village community in planning and implementation is recognized,
- d) scientific data collection, analysis and sharing is not lost sight of, and
- e) due consideration is given to local sensitivities in planning and implementation of AGs.

### 2.3 Water sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):

The project focuses on Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) in the Changthang region, with the goal of improving access to safe and quality WASH facilities. In this remote area, access to clean water is limited, and people resort to collecting and melting snow during winter. To address this, the project plans to dig



bore wells and install hand pump facilities. Sanitation is also a significant issue, with very few families owning toilets, and open defecation being common. To improve this situation, the project proposes solarized compost toilets, movable toilets made of polycarbonate sheet, and movable fabricated bathrooms for the community.

The project aims to raise awareness and educate the community about proper WASH practices, as there is a lack of knowledge in the region. To ensure sustainability, WASH committees are formed in every village, and they will take responsibility for the project's continuation after the project's completion. The project will collaborate with relevant departments like Rural Development and Health for effective implementation.

The project also envisages the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly the goal of ensuring clean, accessible water for all by 2030. It highlights the significant impact of water scarcity, poor water quality, and inadequate sanitation on various aspects of people's lives, including health, education, and livelihoods.

The visuals showcasing the initiatives undertaken in 2022-23 under the WASH program as under:



Figure 5 Installation of solarised submersible pump and solarised shed at Dhungti and Kuyul



Figure 6 Conversion of hand pump into submersible pump at TR Hanlay Changthang



Figure 7 Mobile toilets for Nomadic people



Figure 8 Traditional compost toilet at Hanley Changthang

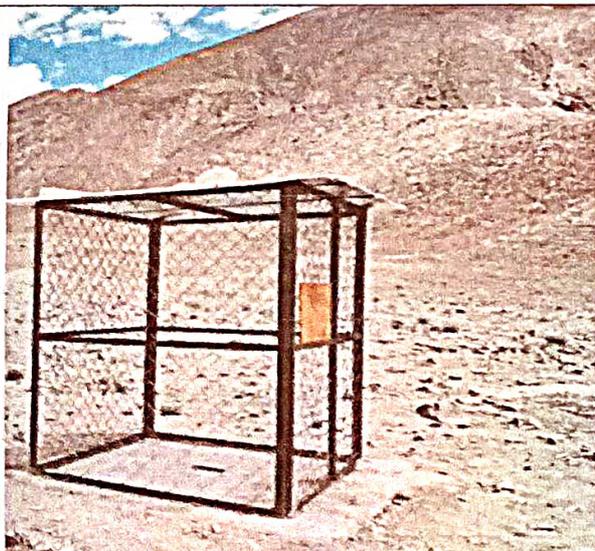


Figure 9 Construction of sanitary pad disposal at TR Nyoma Changthang



Figure 10 Borewell drilling at Chumurchangthang



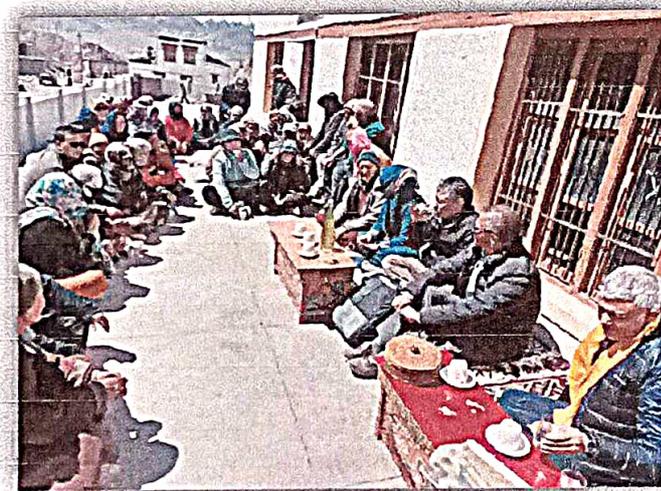
Figure 11 Construction of four-seater solar compost toilet at camp no.3 Choglamsar



Figure 12 Construction of two-seater solar compost toilet at TR settlement NyomaChangthang

## 2.4 Ernst and Young foundation (EYF):

The EYF Foundation has extended its interventions into Ladakh in collaboration with LNP. The projects aim to ensure the local communities become more resilient with increased adaptive capacity to climate change and other unpredictable socio-ecological factors, while strengthening the land based economic system. A three-year MoU has been developed and signed and for the first phase 10 villages who are known for water scarcity have been identified to start intervention namely Saboo,



Nang, Stakmo, Igo, Shara, Mudh, Tsaga, Youlchung, Nyrags, and Lingshed.

Mr. Santosh Pathak Director and Mr. Atul Singh Associate Director of EYF have been visited Ladakh and interacted with village communities of Saboo, Stakmo, Nang, Saboo and Igo. They also visited some



institutions like DIHAR, SKUAST, KVK and Lamdon and explored the

The EY team interacted with management Board of LNP discussed in-depth about water issues of Ladakh and possible solution.

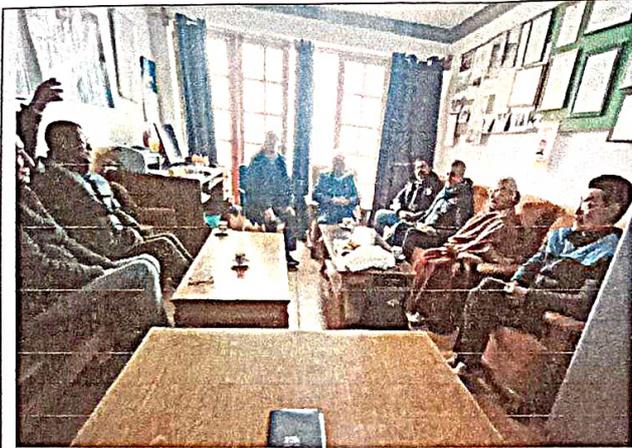


Figure 5 Interaction with Management Board of LNP



Figure 6 Interaction with Sarpanches and Nambardhar of Saboo village



Figure 7 Meeting with Stakmo community



Figure 8 Interaction with Principal of Lamdon school

## 2.5 Eicher Group Foundation:

LNP approached the Eicher Group Foundation (EGF) seeking their support and collaboration. Subsequently, an extensive feasibility study was conducted in Changthang on eco-tourism, named Royal Enfield Eco Tourism Initiatives (REETI). The study aimed to assess technical and financial viability, evaluate the policy environment, and explore the scope for community ownership through discussions with concerned village communities regarding the feasibility of establishing proposed Resting Points (RPs) at appropriate locations in the Changthang region.

The study covered ten villages in the Durbuk block, four villages in the Nyoma block, and two villages in Kharu. Two villages, namely Hanlay and Rumtsy, were identified for project interventions. Proposals were submitted, approved, and an MoU was



signed, with funds released for the project by EGF. However, after a series of meetings with community stakeholders, both parties agreed to approach the government for proper land allocation through the revenue department. Major portion of Changthang, including Hanlay, falls under a wildlife sanctuary, the land allotment process is lengthy and cumbersome and is still underway.

## 2.6 Others:

### A) Film on various child rights issue:

In the year 2022, LNP successfully produced two impactful short films addressing crucial child rights issues: 'Ya Julay' and 'Thugsam Saal'. The film 'Ya Julley', Produced by the Leh Nutrition Project and financially supported by the Netwest Foundation (formerly known as RBS), delves into the harmful effects of excessive mobile phone usage among children. Launched on the 8th of March 2023, coinciding with International Women's Day, the film was unveiled by the Chairman of management Board, LNP, marking a significant step in advocating for child rights.

The creative genius behind the scripting and direction of 'Ya Julley' is Padma Shri awardee Morup Namgyal. His invaluable contribution and dedication to the creation of this film are



duly recognized and deeply appreciated.

Additionally, 'Thugsam Saal', directed by the esteemed educator Shri. Tsetan Angchok, sheds light on the critical issue of substance abuse among children. Both films aim to serve as educational tools, fostering awareness and sensitivity, particularly among children, regarding emerging challenges that adversely impact their lives and the broader society.

The overarching objectives of these films are not only to raise awareness but also to sensitively engage the public in understanding and addressing the pressing issues affecting children, fostering a more supportive and protective environment for their well-being, and creating a safe and secure environment for children.

**B) Mr. Sonam Angchok Kalon's Philanthropic Contribution to Water Conservation and Research in Ladakh through LNP:**

Mr. Sonam Angchok Kalon is a prominent figure in Leh-Ladakh. He has been actively involved in running an NGO called SWRC and the Barefoot College, which was later dissolved. Mr. Kalon has generously contributed all remaining financial assets to LNP. These funds are designated solely for the purpose of enhancing water resources and supporting research activities.



**C) Award:**

Shri. ChewangNorphel, former director of LNP, was honoured with the Rotary Hero Award by the Rotary India Literacy Mission. As part of this recognition, Rotarian Sri Tasleel Mohammed generously contributed Rs. 1.00 lakh to the Leh Nutrition Project through his Trust, M/S Tasim Foundation.

Mr. Samuel Paumi from SEEDs India visited Ladakh and project site at NyomaMudh and Tsaga for field assessment of construction of Artificial Glacier in Changtang



Swamiya Kala Vidiya is a Gujarat based NGO, who collaborated with LNP in imparting three weeklong skills training on design in Himaya village. 29 women SHG members were participated in this training workshop.



LEH NUTRITION PROJECT, HOUSING COLONY, LEH (LADAKH)

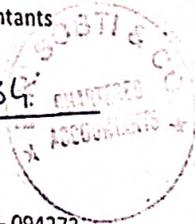
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31-03-2023

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
<u>Project Fund Account</u>		<u>Fixed Assets</u>	
Opening Balance	1,08,01,167	Schedule-7	9,50,510
Add:-			
Surplus carried from Income and Expenditure Account	<u>31,07,393</u>	<u>Current Assets, Loan &amp; Advances</u>	
	1,39,08,560	Closing Balance Schedule-6	1,32,73,744
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Schedule-5	3,31,454	Advances	
		Karma Tsetar, Field Supervisor	2,000
		Stanzin Motup/BPRM/WASH	2,000
		Tsering Tundup/PC/RBS/SEIRA	4,760
		TDS Recoverable	7,000
	<u>1,42,40,014</u>		<u>1,42,40,014</u>

In terms of our report of date

For B. R. Sobti & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

*Rohan Sobti*  
CA. Ropan Sobti  
Partner  
Membership No:- 094273  
Place:- Leh  
Dated:- August 10th, 2023



*[Signature]*  
(Executive Director)

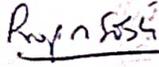
LEH NUTRITION PROJECT, HOUSING COLONY, LEH (LADAKH)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT  
for the year ended on 31-03-2023

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>INCOME</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
FCRA Account (Schedule-3)	75,83,715	FCRA contribution	71,08,042
L N P Local Raising Fund (Sch-4)	<u>18,49,656</u>	Over Head Income	12,000
	94,33,371	Earns & Young Foundation (EYF)	39,50,000
		Eicher Group Foundation / REETI	70,000
		Rotary Hero Award	1,00,000
Depreciation	1,43,278	Overhead Income	1,00,411
		Rental Income	78,000
Surpluls carried to Balance Sheet	31,07,393	Somaya Kala Vidliya Academy	3,76,450
		Eicher Group Foundation / REETI	8,00,000
		Bank Interest	89,139
	<u>1,26,84,042</u>		<u>1,26,84,042</u>

In terms of our report of date

For B. R. Sobti & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

  
CA. Rupan Sobti  
Partner  
Membership No:- 094273  
Place:- Leh  
Dated:- August 10th, 2023



  
(Executive Director)

**Supported by:**

We extend our profound gratitude to all donors, each of you who has supported LNP in executing its developmental programs for the advancement of people, particularly in remote villages of Ladakh. We sincerely thank to Shri Sonam AngchokKalon, whose sincere and generous support was particularly invaluable during our lean periods. Your generosity is significantly contributing to the success of our mission.

