



LNP

Enabling a sustainable Ladakh

Leh Nutrition Project (LNP)



ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24



Leh Nutrition Project

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1. ABOUT LNP:

The Leh Nutrition Project (LNP) was established in 1979 by Save the Children (UK) in response to a devastating flood in the Indus Valley. The organization swiftly transitioned from initial relief efforts to implementing a supplementary nutrition program covering 30 villages in the southern region of the Indus. Subsequently, LNP integrated health, education, and rural development programs, playing a pioneering role in the rural communities of Ladakh during the early eighties and nineties. Notable interventions during this period included the introduction of measles vaccines, establishment of community schools, promotion of vegetable cultivation, revival and strengthening of the Sowa Rigpa (Amchi) system, and enhancement of village infrastructures. Moreover, the organization focused on capacity building initiatives targeting farmers, health workers, and teachers within Ladakh's rural communities.

Over the period of the last three decades, LNP has pioneered award winning programme on water conservation technology (artificial glaciers), humanitarian emergency relief efforts, community watershed development, promoting child rights and passive solar innovations in sanitation in Ladakh.

LNP's thematic areas include economy, society, environment and empowerment. Each of it realized with specific programme interventions ranging from sustainable livelihoods, youth entrepreneurship support, issue around child, gender and vulnerable groups, strengthening local governance process, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

VISION

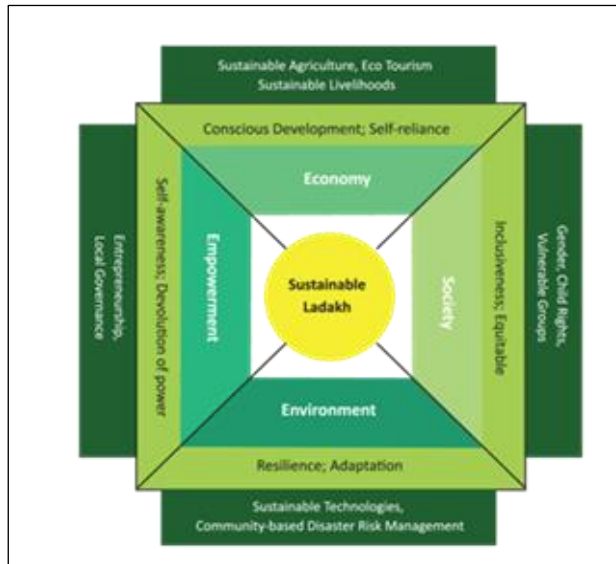
A well balance and sustainable society powered by people's participation.

MISSION

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

AIM OF THE ORGANISATION

As a grass root organization, LNP seeks to align its work with international discourse, national development goals (rights and freedoms provided for in articles 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 21 A, 23 and 24 of the Indian constitution) and local developmental needs (and policies framed from time to time). With reference to SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), LNP shall focus on



goals 3 (Good health and wellbeing), 5 (Gender and equality) 6 (Clean water sanitation), 8 (Decent work and economic growth), 10 (Reduced inequality), 13 (Climate action), 16 (Peace, justice and strong institutions) and 17 (partnerships).

Objectives:

1. **Economy:** To promote and strengthen local economy models that enhance income opportunities in rural areas and safeguard the socio cultural and ecological integrity of the region.
2. **Society:** To strengthen and review community-based support system for vulnerable groups and to foster inclusive and equitable society in the region.
3. **Environment:** To improve capacities and resilience of the people to adapt to extreme climatic changes and ecological disruption.

2. ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & PROGRESS:

2.1 Reconstitution of general body and management board;

The general body meeting was convened on September 8, 2023. Pursuant to LNP's articles of association, 21 members were elected to the general body (GB), including 7 members from within LNP staff, all of whom were present for the meeting. Mrs. Rinchen Lamo, who was associated as member of GB, LNP since few years. She was unanimously elected as chairperson of the general body. Subsequently, under her leadership, the management board members were elected or reconstituted as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Shri. Tsering Samphel | Chairman |
| 2. Smt Sarla Chhewang | Member |
| 3. Shri. Sonam Jorgyes | Member |
| 4. Shri. Sonam Angchok | Member |
| 5. Smt. Tsewang Dolma | Member |
| 6. Shri. Nazir Ahmed | Member |
| 7. Shri. Lotus Gyaltsan | Member |
| 8. Shri. Chotak Gyatso | Secretary/Executive Director |

2.2 Development of policies for the organization:

LNP has revised its financial, administrative, and human resource policies in light of donor agencies' requirements as due diligence at both the national and international levels, as well as the Government of India's compliances. LNP has also developed policies on data privacy, social media, sexual harassment, the environment, and child protection. These policies have been duly approved and adopted by the General Body, highlighting their importance and dedication to responsible governance.

3. PROJECT INTERVENTIONS AND PROGRESS:

3.1 WATER AND LIVELIHOOD (WAL):

Overall aim of this project is to ensure that local communities become more resilient with increased adaptive capacity to climate change and other unpredictable socio ecological factor, while strengthening their land based economic system.

This project is being implemented with major two objectives; 1) To strengthen water harvesting and conservation structures for improving water security of the local agricultural communities. 2) To improve the agricultural yield and productivity to enhance income and food security.

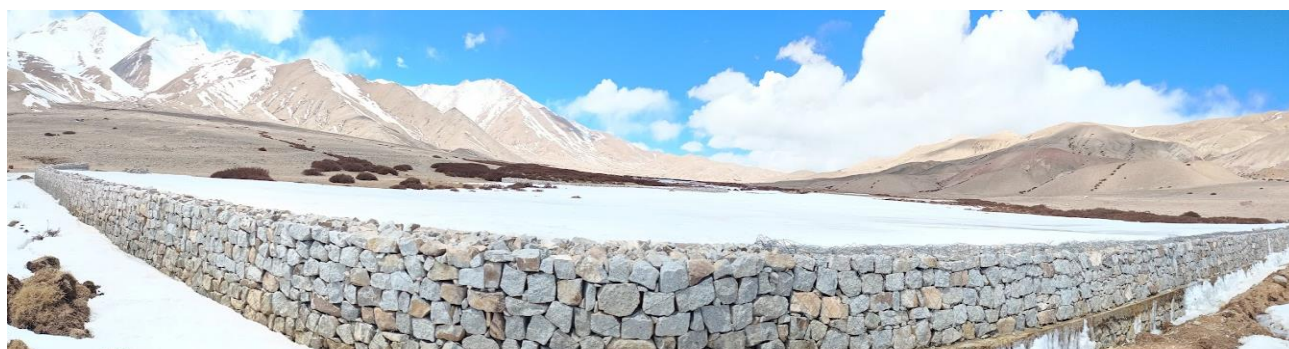
3.1.1 Water harvesting and conservation structure:

3.1.2 Community mobilization:

Community mobilization is an important aspect of initiating any new project intervention. It ensures community participation in the planning and implementation stages and facilitates the development of ownership for the project's future sustenance.

3.1.3 Artificial glaciers (AGs):

LNP has constructed artificial glaciers (AGs) in 4 villages i.e. Igoo, Stakmo, Nang and Tsaga in the year 2023-24. Artificial glaciers are simple water harvesting techniques aimed at enhancing the process of ice formation at higher reaches below existing natural glaciers and snow pack. With the onset of winter, the water from glaciers drain into stream without much use. AGs arrest the glacial melt water from November onwards, containing it through erection of cascade type wall (of dry-stone masonry) at selected location (preferably shady area) allowing it to freeze. The stockpile of ice formed melt earlier (due to their lower altitude than natural glaciers), i.e., April/May.



3.1.4 Construction of water reservoir (Zing):

A water reservoir, locally known as a "zing," is a vital structure for water conservation for irrigation purposes. Every village has several zings, the number depending on the village's size, geographical location, and watershed area. Generally, water is stored overnight and utilized during the day for irrigation purposes. In the years 2023–24, LNP constructed or repaired three water reservoir each in Tsaga, Stakmo, and Nang village.

3.1.5 Repair and renovation of irrigation channel:

LNP has repaired and renovated four primary irrigation channels in two villages, namely Stakmo and Igoo. Igoo village is quite large and contains numerous hamlets and irrigation headworks. Generally, the irrigation channels in villages are in very poor condition, resulting in significant water leakages from the headworks to the endpoints.

3.2 Agriculture:

3.2.1 Piloting with high value crops:

As an experimentation, LNP has piloted providing high value crops to the 35 selected farmers in four villages. The objective for this initiative is to experiment its productivity, yield on different elevations for future cultivation.

Table showing Farmers selected for demonstration purpose				
Village	Number of Farmer	Buckwhe at seed	Rajma Seed	Kerze seed
Stakmo	7	3	3	1
Nang	9	3	3	3
Igoo	13	6	1	6
Shara	6	3	0	3
Total	35	15	7	13

3.2.2 Capacity building for farmers:

A workshop held at the Community Resource Centre of Leh Nutrition Project aimed to empower farmers with integrated farming techniques and government subsidy schemes. Organized by LNP in collaboration with Ladakh's agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry departments, it featured informative sessions on cropping patterns, pest control, and water conservation methods like drip irrigation. Participants found the workshop valuable for gaining insights into sustainable farming practices and accessing government support. Around 55 farmers from Nang, Igoo, Stakmo and Shara were participated

3.2.3 Capacity building for SHGs:

SHG training sessions in Igoo village, held on February 18th and March 9th, focused on entrepreneurship and sustainable practices. The first session emphasized on entrepreneurship's importance and highlighted mushroom cultivation and liquid compost as income sources.



The secondary session provided hands-on training in mushroom cultivation, from substrate preparation to storage, fostering practical learning. Participants were enthusiastic and equipped with materials to replicate the process, enhancing their entrepreneurial skills and livelihoods.

3.2.4 Cellar construction:

Cellar construction, vital for storing non-perishable vegetables during harsh winters, is currently delayed due to logistical issues with accessory shipment. This is a prototype, designed by ex-agriculture officer Mr. Sonam Angchuk, the cellar aims to provide reliable storage and withstand adverse weather conditions.



3.2.5 Solar compost pit:

A solar compost pit was constructed in Nang village to promote sustainable agriculture by using organic waste disposal. This is a pilot project to showcase the technology's potential for broader adoption.



4. WATER SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH):

WASH project is being implemented in 7 villages of Changthang (Nyoma, Dongti, Kyul, Hanlay, Chumur, Sumdho and Samad) and 12 camps at Leh (4 in Agling and 8 in Choglamsar). The villages in Changthang are characterized by high altitude, cold climate, nomadic life style, long distances and arid conditions. The overall aim of this project is to improve access to safe drinking water and ensuring availability of proper sanitation facilities at TR settlements in Ladakh with following objectives.

4.1 Objectives:

- a) Enhancing access to safe drinking water (community/school).
- b) Ensuring proper sanitation facilities (household, community, school).
- c) Improve existing knowledge, attitude and practices (drinking water, hygiene and sanitation).

4.1.1 Activities carried out:

- **Borewell:** The installation of a bore well at Chumur Changthang for winter drinking water needs has significantly improved the quality of life for local residents. This hand pump serves 21 households from December to May, a period spanning six months. During the rest of the year, these families typically migrate from place to place with their livestock.
- **Solarized shed for hand pump:** Two solarized sheds for hand pumps/submersible pumps have been constructed at Dongti and Kuyul. The primary objective of these solarized sheds is to keep warm the hand pump structure in order to ensure the availability of drinking water to the settlements throughout the long extreme winter period in a convenient manner. The solarized shed at Dongti benefits more than 60 households, while the one at Kuyul benefits 23 households.
- **Repair defunct hand pump:** The repair of defunct hand pumps at Dongti, Kuyul, Chumur, Hanlay, and Nyoma has been successfully completed. These hand pumps were left unusable due to minor defect, which caused difficulties for the community, especially during the winter months.
- **Four-seater solar compost toilet:** The construction of a four-seater solar compost toilet at Camp No. 3 in Choglamsar has been completed and handed over to the community. This compost toilet is situated adjacent to the community hall, which serves as a venue for camp meetings, gatherings, events, and religious prayers. It benefits 63 households of Camp No. 3.
- **Two-seater solar compost toilet:** The construction of a two-seater solar compost toilet near the Community Hall in TR Settlement, Nyoma Changthang, has been completed. The primary aim of this construction is to maintain clean surroundings of village during community gatherings, events, and official visits. This toilet has benefited 43 households of the TR settlement in Nyoma Changthang.
- **Mobile toilet:** Seventeen mobile toilets have been completed and handed over to the communities of Hanlay and Sumdho, with eleven allocated to the Sumdho community.

and six to the Hanlay community. Additionally, one traditional compost toilet has been constructed at the Hanlay community guest room for use by guests and the public during meetings and official visits.

- **Sanitary disposal chamber:** The construction of a sanitary pad disposal chamber at TR Settlement, Nyoma Changthang, has been successfully completed and handed over to the community. The primary objective of this construction is to ensure the proper disposal of used sanitary pads. Previously, people used to dispose openly used pads near mountain sites, attracting stray dogs that would bring them back to the village, leading to an unclean atmosphere.
- **Mobile bathroom:** Two mobile bathrooms have been completed and handed over to the communities at Samad and Chumur. The primary purpose of providing these mobile bathrooms is to offer bathing facilities to the nomadic community.

4.1.2 Awareness camps / capacity building activities:

Ultimately, the effectiveness of WASH interventions depends on the adoption of improved practices. Regular handwashing with soap, safe water storage, proper waste disposal, and the use of sanitation facilities are important of critical practices that prevent waterborne diseases and promote overall health.

4.1.3 Formation and strengthening of WASH committee:

LNP has formed WASH committee in all villages and camps in order to own the initiatives and sustainability of the project in future. Strengthening of WASH committee through organizing interactive meetings and ensuring their responsibility has carried out in all villages and camps. Dust bins, broom and empty sack were distributed to the community through camp leaders for maintaining cleanliness around their settlements.





5. EY STEM EDUCATION PROGRAM IN UT LADAKH

5.1 Introduction:

EY STEM App is designed for girls around the world to get hands - on with Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics. Complete fun and engaging STEM activities and earn rewards points. Leh Nutrition Project along with Ernst and Young Foundation aims to introduce the app with Girl Children of Ladakh to take real life actions beyond the phone app, such as interviewing members of their community, applying design thinking to solve the community problems and conducting experiment.

EY STEM APP is an innovative gamified mobile platform for girls aged 13 to 18 to pursue STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) carriers. The platform is free of cost and aims to impact out of school learning.



EY STEM APP in Ladakh was initially launched in September 2022 with the students of Lamdon Modern Senior School, Leh. EY Foundation in collaboration with LNP, EY STEM App launched in the various schools of Ladakh from (August-June) 23-24.

5.1.1 Objective:

- a) To create the student's interest in STEM.
- b) To inspire the students to pursue in STEM as their carriers.
Girls can take full benefit from the EY STEM App platform.
- c) To use mobile phones in a productive way

5.1.2 Activities:

EY STEM App Hands-on Experience with Students: Our team first sought permission from school principals to introduce the EY STEM App to their schools, allowing girls to use their mobile phones for a day to experience the app first-hand. Upon receiving permission, they promptly visited the schools and engaged with the students. Beginning with an overview of the Leh Nutrition Project, they emphasized the importance of STEM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics), citing examples of female pilots and scientists in Ladakh and India. They encouraged girls to consider STEM careers by highlighting everyday instances where STEM knowledge is applicable. They explained the uniqueness of the EY STEM App as a gamified, free, and ad-free educational platform, guiding students through the installation and enrollment process. To spark interest, they let students explore the app and complete activities, showcasing the points earned. The session concluded with hands-on activities such as constructing a hot air balloon and operating a robotic hand.



5.1.3 Achievement:

LNP is delighted to share a significant achievement: over 2300 girl children have enrolled in the EY Stem App, actively utilizing it to enhance their learning experience. Our efforts have extended to 55 schools across UT Ladakh, including remote areas like Drass in Kargil and Tyakshi in Nubra, known for their challenging environments. The enthusiastic response from schools, inviting us to conduct more activities, reflects the positive impact of LNP's initiatives in promoting education and empowerment in Ladakh.

6. OTHER PROJECTS:

6.1 Renewable energy for water conservation and irrigation:

LNP has installed solar-powered borewells in four water-scarce villages, namely Mudh, Kharu, Stakmo, and Ayee, to augment water storage at the Zing reservoir. Ladakhi farmers typically encounter water scarcity during the spring season (April/May) due to glacier shrinkage in higher reaches, which delays the arrival of glacier water to the fields. This initiative will help in quickly recharging/refilling of water reservoir and give an additional relief for the farmers in coping with water scarcity.



6.2 Modeling and identification of Groundwater potential Zone and Recharge Sites in the Village Area of Leh District, Ladakh:

LNP in collaboration with National Institute of Technology (NIT) Raipur conducted a geohydrological study in four villages of Leh district including Leh city.



6.2.1 Objectives and scope:

The primary objectives of this study are as follows:

- Groundwater potential Assessment in 5 villages area
- Groundwater quality suitability for drinking and irrigation purposes
- Groundwater recharge zone assessment
- To identify suitable methods and locations for groundwater recharging
- To identify sustainable solutions to alleviate water scarcity in the study area using combination of field investigation, data collection, hydrogeological modelling, stakeholder survey

Scope of Work:

i. Detailed hydrogeological study of the proposed study area. ii. Geophysical surveys to identify potential borewell locations. iii. Groundwater quality assessment. iv. Assessment of groundwater recharging methods and suitable locations. v. Recommendations for water harvesting measures.

Study area Project Locations:

The location of study area in following five villages within Leh District: i. Saboo ii. Leh iii. Stakmo iv. Nang v. Mood

The study was led by Dr. D. C. Jharia, Associate Professor, along with Dr. Chandan Kumar Sing and Dr. Mridhu Sahu, Assistant Professors of NIT Raipur. LNP initiated the process and made all logistical arrangements with the aim of understanding the groundwater situation in water-scarce villages of Leh district. The findings were intended to be presented to policymakers of the UT administration for future interventions and policy development.

7. FINANCE:

LEH NUTRITION PROJECT, HOUSING COLONY, LEH (LADAKH)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31-03-2024

LIABILITIES		AMOUNT	ASSETS		AMOUNT
<u>Project Fund Account</u>			<u>Fixed Assets</u>		
Opening Balance	1,39,08,560		Schedule-8		26,16,316
Add:-					
Surplus carried from Income and Expenditure Account	<u>23,13,876</u>	1,62,22,436	<u>Current Assets, Loan & Advances</u>		
			Closing Balance Schedule-7		1,37,83,047
Current Liabilities					
Schedule-6		2,04,957	Advances		
			Tsering Tundup/PC/RBS/SEIRA		4,760
			TDS Recoverable		23,270
		<u>1,64,27,393</u>			<u>1,64,27,393</u>

In terms of our report of date

For B. R. Sobti & Co.
Chartered Accountants

CA. Ropan Sobti
Partner
Membership No:- 094273
Place:- Leh
Dated:- July 13th, 2024

(Executive Director)

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
FCRA Account (Schedule-3)	72,62,871	FCRA contribution	1,14,64,207
LNP REETI Account (Sch-4)	17,42,488	Over Head Income	1,008
L N P Local Fund (Sch-5)	81,08,205		
	1,71,13,564	Eicher Group Foundation / REETI	55,44,880
<u>Unspent Balance refunded</u>	40,03,028	Earns & Young Foundation (EYF)	35,15,100
		EMP Bindi International	1,46,373
		EYF/EY Stem App	5,13,900
Depreciation	3,05,176	Income tax refund 2010-11	10,95,742
		Rental Income	4,99,000
Surplus carried to Balance Sheet	23,13,876	Vehicle Running Cost	1,91,475
		Donation	38,000
		Overhead Income	1,71,443
		Reimbursement by South Team	16,333
		Interest Income	5,35,483
		M/s Dusty Food Foun	2,700
	<u>2,37,35,644</u>		<u>2,37,35,644</u>

For B. R. Sobti & Co.
Chartered Accountants

CA. Ropam Sobti
Partner
Membership No:- 094273
Place:- Leh
Dated:- July 13th, 2024


EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Leah Nutrition Project
(Executive Director)

LEH NUTRITION PROJECT, HOUSING COLONY, LEH (LADAKH)**CONSOLIDATED RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT****for the period from 01-04-2023 to 31-03-2024**

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT	PAYMENTS	AMOUNT
Opening Balance		Recurring Payments	
Schedule-1	1,32,73,744	FCRA Account (Schedule-3)	72,62,871
		LNP REETI Account (Sch-4)	17,42,488
		L N P Local Fund (Sch-5)	81,08,205
			1,71,13,564
Receipts		Non Recurring Payments	
Schedule-2	2,37,35,644	Schedule-8	19,70,982
		TDS Deducted	16,270
Increase in Debtors		Unspent Balance refunded	40,03,028
Opening Balance	15,760		
Closing Balance	11,760		
	4,000		
		Decrease in Creditors	
		Opening Balance	3,31,454
		Closing Balance (Sch-6)	2,04,957
			1,26,497
		Closing Balance	
		Schedule-7	1,37,83,047
	3,70,13,388		3,70,13,388

In terms of our report of date

For B. R. Sobti & Co.

Chartered Accountants

CA. Rupan Sobti

Partner

Membership No:- 094273

Place:- Leh

Dated:- July 13th, 2024



[Signature]
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
 Leh Nutrition Project
 (Executive Director)

8. PARTNERS:

We believe in interdependent and LNP is fully rely on external support. Without their support and collaboration, the realization of our objectives would be unattainable. We extend our sincere gratitude to all our esteemed partners for their invaluable contributions.

 EY Foundation	 NIT of Raipur	
 THE TIBET FUND	 LAHDC LEH	
 EICHER GROUP FOUNDATION	 Directorate of School Education UT Ladakh	
 Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany Washington	 THE ADMINISTRATION OF UNION TERRITORY OF LADAKH	

