


**Summer Field School [Online] on
 MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
 Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine :: 19-28 September, 2021**

DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE

	<p>Mr. Anil Kumar Joshi <i>Consultant, Researcher</i> Chief Functionary Public Institution "Shrot Trust"</p> <p>Dehradun, India Tel: +91-7895976867 Email: anil.joshi29@gmail.com</p>
<p>Highest Education</p>	<p>M.Sc. (Physics), MBA (Rural Development Management), Ph.D. (Pursuing- Climate Change and Renewable Energy)</p>
<p>Personal Statement</p>	<p>Dear colleagues! Further I would like to say a few words in order to present myself as the delegate participant for the forthcoming Summer School on 'Mountain Ecosystems and Resource Management'. I am an expert in the field of Development project management, having more than 10 years of progressive experience in various aspects of development sector like Natural Resource Management through watershed development, participatory project planning, Renewable energy project management, science communication, Biodiversity Conservation and Indian policy regime, climate change and Ecosystem management etc. I have a master's degree in Rural Management alongwith Master's Degree in Science. Previously he has worked with GIZ on watermill upgradation programme, Access and Benefit Sharing through Biodiversity Conservation and with UNIDO for community-based Micro Hydro Power project implementation in Uttarakhand. I have an extensive experience of working with different grassroots organizations, NGOs, government, funding partners and international agencies. Presently, I am pursuing PhD in the interdisciplinary subject of Climate change and Renewable Energy.</p>
<p>Paper/Presentation Title</p>	<p><i>Renewable Energy and Livelihood sustainability: A case study of clustered watermill upgradation from Uttarakhand, India</i></p>

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(Unpublished Research or Review or Field Work)	
Keywords	Watermills; Climate change; Livelihoods; Disasters; Renewable Energy
Abstract (100-300 words)	<p>Livelihoods have been a prime concern for rural areas in the geographically difficult hilly areas of Himalayas. Watermills (Gharat) have been the lifeline of the people in these areas for time immemorial. They are used through the abundantly available Common Property Resource (CPR) water. Livelihoods and modern form of energy demands have made the watermills an important component of the development sector in these ecosystems. The scope for research in the inter-sectoral linkages has been a long-desired portfolio for different scientists, researchers and government.</p> <p>The present study deals with the watermill-based enterprise programme in Uttarkashi district, Uttarakhand, India based on the primary and secondary data from various sources including watermill owners, household survey, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), NGOs, e-sources of Government bodies. The study outlines the need of the society in terms of their enterprise models. Self Help Group (SHG) from different social strata have shown tremendous response towards managing supply chain components for the enterprise. The other side of the experiment has shown that these types of small but highly effective rural renewable energy technological interventions could be extremely useful in difficult times for the geographically difficult state. The upgradation of traditional watermills coupled with SHG based social enterprise has not only sustained the upgradation technology but also paved way for community energy needs in climate change induced disaster times and mitigation measures.</p>
More Information (weblinks)	https://juaan.co.in/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/chapter-4.pdf , https://shrottrust.org/our-team/