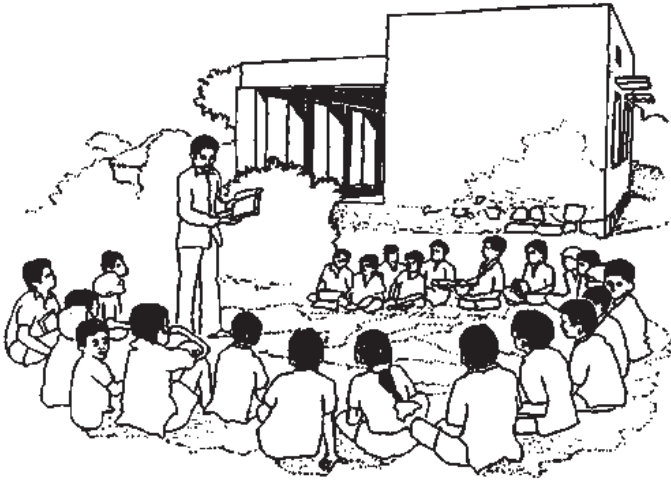




Development Impact - II
Profile of 20 NGOs

Development Impact – II

Profile of 20 NGOs



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**CREDIBILITY
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Preface

We have felt for a while that the NGOs who comprise the Credibility Alliance family need to be given a face. Just listing them in our Annual Report will not suffice. It does not give any idea of the work they do, just as the green cover of the forest gives no indication of the variety of trees it has in its embrace, whether it has sal, jamun, mahua, mango..... And as has been shown in the previous volume, the NGOs are involved in some pretty remarkable development / environment related adventures, setting a trend that the government agencies will do well to emulate.

This exercise becomes all the more necessary in view of the attack on civil society that the government seems to have mounted. Intriguingly, we have had the German ambassador and thereafter the United States ambassador going to bat on its behalf. This is a sad commentary on the national situation that we need foreigners to speak up for our civil society, a vibrant, dynamic sector in the main.

The 500 civil society groups and more that are part of our network fall in this category. Those that we have projected in the present volume are of medium size ; their budget is between Rs 25 lakhs and Rs 1 crore. The small NGOs are those whose budget is less than Rs 25 lakhs. We will cover their activities in a subsequent volume. The large NGOs are those whose budget is more than Rs 1 crore.

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We have profiled the following large NGOs in Development Impact that was distributed last June : Navsarjan Trust, The Corbett Foundation, Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra, N.M. Water and Sadguru Foundation, Vidya, The Evangelical Fellowship of India Commission on Relief, Indian Cancer Society, SOS India, Charutar Arogya Mandal, The Kalgidhar Trust, Hope Foundation, Vidyaranya, Asha Foundation, Chaupal, and Ashish Gram Ratna Trust. The budget of the larger ones in this group range from Rs 80 crores to well over a Rs 100 crores.

The size of the budget of the NGOs and the range of programmes they implement continue to grow. Those that registered with us initially in the small or medium category now belong to the large category [Credibility Alliance will need to redefine its categories]. We discovered this when many of those we selected for inclusion in this volume did not qualify. They had outgrown the category they had registered under with Credibility Alliance. Of the 21 NGOs we randomly picked out, most did not belong to the medium category anymore. They include Ashray Akriti [Andhra Pradesh], Keystone Foundation [Tamil Nadu], Social Welfare Agency and Training Institute [Odisha], Voluntary Health Association [Tripura], Azad India Foundation [Bihar] and Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra [Jharkhand].

They were established anytime between 1950 [Blind People's Association, Gujarat] , 1969 [AFARM, Maharashtra] and 2007 [Quality Education Support Trust, Maharashtra]. Two of the 21 now have an annual budget of Rs 14 crores and Rs 18 crores. Interestingly, seven and five of the 21 are based in Maharashtra and Delhi respectively, confirming the impression that proximity to funding agencies has its advantages.

As noted in Development Impact, the large NGOs are into the whole gamut of development activities. So are those in the medium category, as you will discover when you turn the pages. They are involved in environmental protection, raising agriculture productivity, tribal uplift. Most are working on issues related to education, health and women's empowerment. One NGO, Abhinav, pre-empted the swachh bharat campaign of the Modi government: It has been providing toilet facilities in remote villages, and slums of Muzaffarnagar district (U.P.).

I would like to draw attention in particular to the work of NIPDIT which has become increasingly radical over the years. I did a field study of it in the late eighties of the last century on behalf of one of the agencies, I think the Indian Social Institute, which was making an assessment of civil society intervention in tribal areas. At that time NIPDIT was working in a couple of tribal

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districts of Odisha. Now it is doing so in four : Bolangir, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Keonjhar. Its radicalization is evident from the following:

- * Shifted from forest and environment work to natural resource management*
- * Graduated from micro finance to micro enterprise*
- * Moved from women's development to gender mainstreaming*
- * And most significantly, instead of focusing on village level people's committees it has linked them to a federation by aligning the block level and district level committees to the federation. This requires a mammoth amount of mobilizational work. Moreover, NIPDIT is collaborating with other civil society groups at the state level, in order to impact on all policy issues related to tribals. The institutionalization of people's committees has enabled NIPDIT to take to community marketing and cooperative farming.*

Our NGO, DRAG began working among tribals of Pentaluka [Maharashtra] in 1988; we were determined that the people's committees of each village [pada / hamlet] would be the sole representatives of the adivasis. We had not even begun thinking of linking them at the block level, let alone at a larger level, when our focus shifted to the north of the country.

But that path to radicalization would have best served the interests of the tribals, there is no doubt in my mind on that score.

DRAG similarly altered course at its women's centre where its initial focus was on advocacy work which later because of the demand of the women it changed to providing them with skills so that they could become wage earners. I emphasize this contrast between DRAG and NIPDIT because it highlights the two main courses of action: to be an NGO that challenges the status quo or one that essentially helps with attaining, albeit in an innovative and novel manner, the development agenda of the State, a dilemma that many NGOs covered in these publications must face.

To be accredited by Credibility Alliance there is a desk review of all the documents which is then checked by the assessors who visit the field base of the NGOs, meet its governing board members, the staff and get an idea of the programmes they are implementing. We have a dedicated team of assessors in all parts of the country; a list is provided in the annexure.

After the assessors visit, the Central Accreditation Committee [CAC] gets into the act. It meets to review the NGOs selected for that month and give its clearance. If it finds that some points need clarification, the queries are sent to the concerned NGO; once satisfactory answers are provided the NGO is accredited.

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We have had a number of members of the CAC over the last decade, and the latest group comprises :

- 1. Mr. Vijay Sardana, former Regional Director of South Asia in Plan International, has also been former CEO, AgaKhan Foundation. Currently President of Socio Research and Reform Foundation*
- 2. Dr. Richa Chaudhary, Associate Professor, Bhim Rao Ambedkar College, Delhi University*
- 3. Ms. Sanghamitra Bose, Founder and CEO of Sshrishti whose mission is to create a literate and empowered India*
- 4. Mr. Mallikarjuna Iyatha, a social entrepreneur and fair trade expert, is President of Fair Trade Forum- India and co- founder, Believe India.*
- 5. Dr. Gautam Vohra, member of MOEF's empowered committees on education and river valley and hydro-electric projects. Currently Chairperson, Development Research and Action Group [DRAG].*

As in the case of the previous volume we have extracted the material about the NGO from its annual report or web- site, with the focus on the programmes being implemented with the funds received. The first page draws attention to the sources of funds, foreign and domestic, as well as whether the NGO has created a

corpus over the years, and draws attention to its investments in buildings and other capital assets. The remainder of the pages describe the projects undertaken by the NGO.

To preserve the personality of the NGO little effort was made in the previous volume to edit the annual reports of the large NGOs except for giving the English rather than the American spelling of the word. If there was the occasional bit of editing it was minimal, for the sake of clarity. With the middle order NGOs the editing has been more wide-ranging for large sections of the printed material were either not clear or redundant. But the tone and tenor of the NGO, the way it presents itself, has been maintained.

In this effort, specific responsibilities were shouldered by the Credibility Alliance staff. Cherag Chatwal was put in charge of developing the first page of the NGO, the one that documents its budget and its funding support. Neelam Rawat, Sachin Dhar and Sandhya Rawat focused on providing an idea of the NGOs programmes. As usual Tejinder Kaur ensured the smooth functioning of the administration and Parveen Kumar speedily delivered the manuscript for examination and editing. I am grateful for their support.

New Delhi, June 2015

Gautam Vohra
Chairperson
Credibility Alliance
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Vathsalya Charitable Trust

Year of Establishment :1988

Located in Bangalore

- > *Budget (2013-14)*
 - ❖ *Income* : *Rs.79.89 lakhs*
 - ❖ *Expenditure* : *Rs.84.36 lakhs*
- > *Funding sources:*
 - ❖ *Foreign* : *Rs.41.83 lakhs*
 - ❖ *Domestic* : *Rs.38.06 lakhs*
- > *The Foreign donors include:*
 - ❖ *Holt international Children's Service - Holt*
- > *Domestic sources:*
 - ❖ *Give India*
 - ❖ *HDFC*
 - ❖ *Rajiv Jain - Individual*
 - ❖ *Trichur Vengaram Sundaram - TVS*
- > *Corpus/General/ Capital Trust Fund:*
Rs.2 crores
- > *Assets created Rs.23.91 lakhs which include:*
 - ❖ *Furniture and fixtures: Rs. 2.91 lakhs*
 - ❖ *Computers and printer : Rs. 1.22 lakhs*
 - ❖ *Vehicle : Rs. 13.16 lakhs*
 - ❖ *Other equipment :Rs. 6.61 lakhs*

Background

The Vathsalya Charitable Trust (VCT) was registered on June 28, 1988. The name Vathsalya means mother's love. Homeless children experience this love either at the child care facility or in the foster homes even before they are placed in adoption.

The Vathsalya Charitable Trust, which was started with the goal of providing a family and a home for orphan and abandoned children, has come a long way. It works in partnership with Holt International children's services. The driving force of the organization has been the desire to find permanent homes and the love of a family for homeless children. Over the past two and a half decades, it has been able to rescue over 1600 children and has placed over 950 children in loving homes. More than 80% of the children find a family within India and those who don't due to various reasons are placed internationally. Vathsalya also has a successful foster care programme since 1990, where children are provided short term and long term alternative families.

Over the years Vathsalya has moved its focus from child welfare to child development, where it addresses issues and needs at a wider family and community level. Today it is directing its efforts at family preservation and family strengthening. In an endeavour to provide the child holistic development it has marked focus

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areas like education, nutrition, parenting, and training.

Major Activities

Community visits

Vathsalya supports migrant children and their families from Kolkata and Raichure. These children, along with their families live in make-shift tents, in squalid conditions. They lack basic education and health facilities.

Vathsalya's staff visited these families living in the outskirts of Bangalore city.

About 40-50 families are clustered together in vacant spaces with no amenities/facilities of any sort. Though they were hesitant in the beginning, the men started to come forward and converse with our staff. Almost all of the children were malnourished, unhygienic and without proper clothing. None of them attended school as social and cultural barriers deny slum dwellers the opportunity to complete their basic education.

During the next visit, our staff distributed clothes, soap and scrubbers, fruits, medicine for common cold/cough and de-worming syrup and capsules for children. Our staff stressed the importance of maintaining a clean environment, hygiene, nutrition, schooling and health.

Admission of migrant children

Vathsalya's new initiative admission of migrant children that began in September 2013 with 15 children has grown to 40 to 45 children at the centre. With the children safe at our centre, parents attend their work peacefully.

At the Centre, we have children below three years spending the day with us while older children attend the informal school of Vathsalya.

Enriching parents

Vathsalya conducts parenting meetings for rural staff of primary health care centres and for parents under the educational sponsorship.

We aim to help parents improve the quality and enjoy the process of parenting, something unheard of. Many of the children come from single parent households, the severe economic challenges makes it next to impossible to experience any quality family life. We conduct workshops regularly in the villages as well as at the schools where children are given educational support. Parents in both these communities attend meetings regularly and appreciate our efforts in meeting the challenges of parenting.

We cover the following topics for the parents:

- *Communication : listening skills with emphasis on active listening*

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- *Nutrition : following a balanced diet, keeping fit and the importance of sufficient rest*
- *Challenges such as night blindness, beriberi, scurvy, rickets, goiter, anemia, communicable diseases, including prevention of these diseases*

Extending help to adoptive parents

As part of our Silver Jubilee celebrations, an Adoptive Parents Meet was held on 15th November 2013 at CEO Centre, SIACS, Bangalore. A team of visitors from US along with Mr. Dean Hale, Holt International were present during the meet. The meeting was attended by six adoptive parents, students and well-wishers of Vathsalya. Chairman, Vathsalya Trust, in his welcome note mentioned the challenges we are going through due to new adoption laws with stringent constraints, often impossible to handle. He said tackling these challenges would involve changes, ideas and new initiatives, new staff skills and changes in our basic nature of work.

Day care for children with special needs

A child with a special need can bond or break families. We have had instances where a mother is left to herself to fend for a child who has a special need. Unable to provide for her family she may choose to abandon because many of the orphanages refuse to admit a

child with a disability brought in by parents. However they have no choice but to receive a child abandoned at their doorstep.

It has also been our experience that parents are looking out for quality Day Care Centre's for children with special needs. There are several schools available but not many day care facilities which means that parents struggle with such children till the age of 6 - 7. Because of several financial challenges these children are also not introduced to any therapeutic interventions. It is our intent to begin such a programme and offer these children the services of therapists to minimize delays and get them ready for school.

Orientation

Students are informed about our programmes and activities. During vacation we also have school students coming to do community services.

The Loyola College Trivandrum included our organisation as part of their research on child care in institutions/foster care. Prof. Lelith Joseph visited us in this connection to get a firsthand knowledge of our programmes and activities for children. Individuals from various walks of life are being oriented on the counseling centres at Bangalore. They enriched themselves with our child care practices and programmes.

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Education sponsorship

Vathsalya sponsors 850 students from 11 schools in Karnataka. These children are from vulnerable background and the sponsorships enable them to continue their studies which are crucial for their growth.

Skits and plays

Sixteen students from National Law College, Bangalore visited Vathsalya on 22nd November 2013 as part of their course. They enlightened the staff as well as students under our Education Sponsorship Programme with short skits on topics like Juvenile Justice Act, Right to Information, Right to Education, consumer rights, domestic violence, criminal law and marriage procedures and child marriage. Regular informative programmes are conducted for our children under the sponsorship programme with speakers and volunteers spending quality time with them and addressing very pertinent topics.

Celebrations at Vathsalya

Christmas

Our children celebrated Christmas on the 21st of December 2013. Children enacted a skit on the “birth of Jesus” and also recited Bible verses. The staff of Vathsalya also sang a few carols.

The Christmas programme was attended by the trustees, friends, foster mothers and volunteers of Vathsalya.

Vathsalya Charitable Trust

A team of Asha workers and ANM's attended the Christmas programme held on on 21st December 2013.

Birthdays

A fun time for all of our kids. We have families coming in to celebrate their children's birthdays. Children give them a wish list and they receive gifts based on that. For children of the migrant families, this is something totally new. For the first time ever they received a new toy and cut their very own birthday cake.

Parents were also present and they witnessed something they have never experienced. Their children, some as old as 10 or 11, cutting a birthday cake and receiving a gift. Activities and games keep them busy for a couple of hours. The accent is on the value of each life.

During this event, the parents are part of a training programme for a couple of hours. Our staff, trained in parenting and nutrition keeps them busy as they follow the set curriculum.

This happens once a month and it's an outing for the entire family.

25th Anniversary Celebrations of Vathsalya

We were happy to note that our organisation had offered to host a workshop organized by children on "Alternative care for parentless children". The Karnataka Task Force had chosen the 28th of June in conjunction with

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the organisation and we felt it was a great way to begin our celebrations. The children, surrounded by staff, volunteers and well-wishers as well as participants to this workshop cut the cake and the spirit of celebrations continued through the day.

Even as we enter our 25th year of service we feel there is a need to revision VCT's future. In the light of the state government receiving its inter-country adoption license recently. The state is following in the footsteps of Andhra Pradesh where all adoptions are routed through the state government homes. We feel the time has come for VCT to move out into needy areas such as maternal and child health linking it to family preservation. Hence, we will be focusing on migrant women and children who are brought from as far as the north east to work at construction sites in the city. This population has nothing going for them as they have no identity and therefore no facilities. Infants and children will be able to benefit both in areas of education, nutrition and immunization.



Baradrone Social Welfare Institution (BSWI)

Year of Establishment: 1976

*Located in Baradrone, South 24
Parganas, West Bengal*

➤ *Budget(2013-14)*

- ❖ *Income* : *Rs. 71.76 lakhs*
- ❖ *Expenditure* : *Rs. 68.93 lakhs*

➤ *Funding sources:*

- ❖ *Foreign* : *None*
- ❖ *Domestic* : *Rs.71.76 lakhs*

➤ *Domestic sources:*

- ❖ *S Jindal Foundation*
- ❖ *J.R.D. Tata Trust (JRDTT)*
- ❖ *Lions club of South 24 Parganas*

➤ *Corpus/General Fund: Rs.6.45 lakhs*

➤ *Assets created Rs.32.12 lakhs which include:*

- ❖ *Furniture : Rs.3.06 lakhs*
- ❖ *Computers : Rs.3.36 lakhs*
- ❖ *Equipment : Rs.22.22 lakhs*
- ❖ *Vehicles: Rs.3.46 lakhs*

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Background

Baradrone Social Welfare Institution (BSWI) is a pioneer organisation in West Bengal that originated in the year of 1961 as a village level textbook library and free coaching centre. BSWI received financial, material and technical support for carrying out village development initiatives. The opportunities over the years helped provide lessons for BSWI and as it gained organizational experience BSWI catalysed change in thousands of lives by implementing innovative projects:

- ✓ Education, with an emphasis on the universal elementary and secondary education*
- ✓ Livelihoods, with an emphasis on the economic empowerment of women*
- ✓ Preventive and promotional health, for arresting CMRs, UFMRs & MMRs and promotion of good reproductive health practices*
- ✓ Women's empowerment, for improving the status of poor women and advocating protecting of their rights.*

Programmes

- Education and empowerment*
- Community health*
- Livelihood development and basic needs*
- Organisation building*

Baradrone Social Welfare Institution (BSWI)

Community beneficiaries include:

- *Children*
- *Women and adolescent girls*
- *Tribals and socially backward members of the community*

Education and Empowerment

BSWI supports the Right to Education Bill, 2009, with the aim of achieving universal enrolment, increasing school retention and improving the quality of education. BSWI is concerned with deprived children, those who are denied access to education as a result of traditional or social barriers, such as caste, poverty, gender or ability. BSWI offers remedial education services through coaching centres being run on school premises or in the community. A network of our frontline workers and Self-Help Group members partner with government, rural schools and communities, and engages in a dialogue with families to highlight how the benefits of education would, in the long term, outweigh the loss of foregoing a low and temporary wage which a child may earn by leaving school. BSWI works to overcome forms of social exclusion based on caste and gender discrimination that continue to play a part in keeping children, particularly girls, out of school.

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BSWI's Plans

- *A priority approach on the high school-going girls of Class VII to Class X so that they are retained and succeed in the secondary examination*
- *Opening of BLCs (Bridge Learning Centres) for such students with a focus on 'Inclusive Education for all'*
- *Opening of vocational and professionally-oriented coaching centre. These are needed as a future path to the success of the education programmes of BSWI*
- *Opening of a TTC (Teacher Training College) in the campus of BSWI as this is urgently needed for the passed-out candidates to compete for the posts of teachers recruited by the state government.*
- *BSWI should formulate and publish its training modules and various need based training courses for the benefit of other institutions/organisations and it should start working as a training institution.*

Community Health and Education

Health education involves the development of individual, group, institutional, community and systemic strategies to improve health knowledge, attitudes, skills and behaviour. The purpose of health education is to positively influence the health behaviour of individuals and communities as well as the living and

Baradrone Social Welfare Institution (BSWI)

working conditions that influence their health.

It helps deprived communities acquire information, knowledge and capacity to access healthcare services. Trained and motivated local women, organized in Self-Help Groups or acting as community-level workers, interact with families to facilitate access to primary health care services for women and children residing in villages. We educate communities on issues relating to child health, reproductive and sexual health, and appropriate hygienic practices to prevent common illnesses at home. We motivate families to seek full immunization coverage, periodic ante-natal check-ups and diagnostic tests during pregnancy, and early treatment in case of illness. We pay special attention to adolescent health, addressing reproductive and sexual health to prevent sexually transmitted diseases, and unwanted pregnancy.

Low cost preventive measures are the core of our community health programme. Improved health habits, positive attitude building in health care and protection, reduced gender discrimination and child survival are the primary agenda of our work in this sector. We believe that health education improves the health status of individuals, families, communities, states, and the nation. Health education enhances the quality of life for all people and reduces premature deaths.

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BSWI's Plans

- *To establish a Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC) to provide care for severely malnourished children where balanced food would be provided in small but frequent amounts in order to increase a child's weight safely over a period of several weeks*
- *To work with run-away, missing, sexually and physically abused children, at risk of early marriage, out of school, or victims of other forms of violence. BSWI is keen to open a Child Protection Resource Centre that would coordinate programme activities and foster innovation in both institutional and community-based child protection work.*
- *To offer services for eye-care for the inhabitants of the remote rural areas of Malda district to protect the people from eyesight losses.*
- *To offer education and protection services to children who are most vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and trafficking in the districts of South 24 Parganas and Malda.*

LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND BASIC NEEDS

BSWI aims at enhancing the socio-economic status of the poor, especially women and disadvantaged groups. BSWI has adopted a three-pronged approach to achieve its objective.

Baradrone Social Welfare Institution (BSWI)

- ✓ *Strengthening economic organizations of the poor to be more self-reliant and achieve better livelihoods for members.*
- ✓ *Enable women's groups to play a more vocal role in local decision-making and help them sustainably access financial services from public and private financial institutions for establishing economically viable small to medium scale enterprises.*
- ✓ *Increase incomes of the majority of the poor members of SHGs through enhanced rural livelihood by financing capacity building measures and developing market linkages.*

During 2012-2013, BSWI has worked in the following sub-sectors

- *Promotion of self-help groups (SHGs)*
- *Natural Resource Management*
- *Livestock development*
- *Microenterprise promotion*

BSWI's Plans

- *Supportive policies for robust institutions, and regulatory and incentive structures that both encourage growth and protect the most vulnerable, are essential to improving livelihoods. At the same time, reliable services - such as micro-finance, veterinary and crop advice - and access to agricultural inputs and markets, are necessary to ensure that improvements are sustained.*

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- *People's participation, capacity building, technical innovation and service delivery should be central to all our rural livelihoods programmes. However, as we have gained experience, several programme models have evolved, we should be able to respond in part to the priorities.*
- *Our main emphasis would be on farming projects in our project areas managed by the SHGs and farmers' collectives. These projects would result in improved livelihoods, capacity and services in participating villages. Some of the lessons learned were influential in subsequent programmes but there must be a process of formal institutionalisation of the programmes for a widespread uptake.*

ORGANISATION BUILDING

BSWI mobilized groups of tribal and socially backward communities against exploitation and addressed the socio-economic issues in its project area. For the last ten years BSWI has focused on community based development. BSWI has the following objectives.

- *Assist people in obtaining basic development and infrastructure facilities for education, health care, drinking water, and housing.*
- *Encourage sustainable development with regard to natural resources.*
- *Raise consciousness of legal rights among the stakeholders.*

Baradrone Social Welfare Institution (BSWI)

- *Organize tribal communities to resist exploitation, assert their rights and control their natural resources.*
- *Promote accountable, grassroots-level institutions for socio-economic independence and self-governance.*

BSWI has carried out the following activities.

- *Capacity building*
- *Linkage*

BSWI's Plans

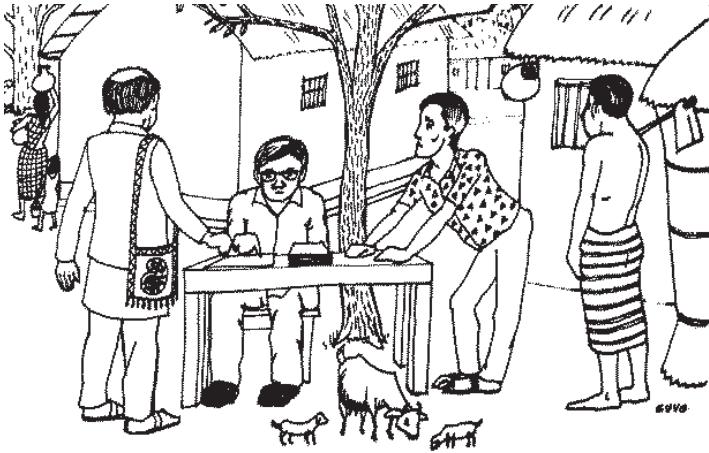
- *Capacity building, focusing on education and the development of human and social capital and increased connectedness.*
- *A linked approach, involving co-ordination across government portfolios, partnerships between people and government (local, block and district levels), and partnerships between government, business, community and philanthropic sectors.*

Recognition and awards

- *BSWI has been awarded by Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, as an outstanding rural development and youth welfare organization for the year of 2007-2008.*
- *Government of West Bengal has declared Baradrone village as a model village in the field of family planning that has been implemented by BSWI during the years of 1993-1998.*

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- BSWI has been recognized as one of the 100 prominent rural development organizations in India by Ministry of Rural Development Government of India (Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology).
- BSWI has been empanelled as the State facilitation centre by CAPART (Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology) Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India.



Sukarya

Year of Establishment: 2000

Located in Sushant Lok, Phase -I, Gurgaon

- Budget(2013-14)
 - ❖ Income : Rs. 82.10 lakhs
 - ❖ Expenditure : Rs. 55.74 lakhs
- Funding sources:
 - ❖ Foreign : Rs. 3.38 lakhs
 - ❖ Domestic : Rs. 78.82 lakhs
- The foreign donors include:
 - ❖ Individuals
- Domestic sources:
 - ❖ Concern India Foundation
 - ❖ Bird Group
 - ❖ Give India
 - ❖ General donation from individuals
- Corpus/General Fund: Rs 15,000
- Assets created Rs.59.01 lakhs which include:
 - ❖ Land : Rs. 5.55 lakhs
 - ❖ Building : Rs. 30.94 lakhs
 - ❖ Health gear : Rs. 9,000
 - ❖ Equipment : Rs.6.40 lakhs
 - ❖ Computer and laptop : Rs 5,000
 - ❖ Vehicles : Rs. 13.62 lakhs
 - ❖ Furniture : Rs. 2.32 lakhs

Background

Sukarya is working on issues of Reproductive and Child Health, primary health care and economic empowerment of women through SHG's and income generation activities in Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan.

The focus of our work is on providing quality and affordable health services at the door step of people living in villages, peri-urban areas and urban slums. We do this through community health centres, mobile diagnostic clinics, health camps and community outreach programmes. Empowering people with the right information so that they can take decisions to improve their well being is a critical component of what we do. Thus all our interventions are accompanied by a strong outreach programme where we educate people about hygiene, sanitation, good nutrition and good health.

The health and well being of underprivileged women is of particular concern to us. We have a strong maternal and child health programme, where we work towards providing ante natal and post natal health services to women who do not have access to them, promote institutional deliveries, breastfeeding, adequate spacing between birth and also improve their nutritional status thereby preventing anaemia. Sukarya tries to help improve their overall well being. We also run a programme where we empower them

economically by running self help groups which have give them a platform to gain not only economic independence but also to improve their social standing.

Programmes

- *Sukarya engages in the programme of Reproductive, Child Health and Primary Health Care.*
- *Economic empowerment of women through SHGs and income generation programme.*
- *Integrated Rural Development : Model village covering the aspect of health, education, vocational training, women empowerment, income generation, environment, sanitation and strengthening of village level committees and PRI system.*

Community beneficiaries include:

- *Underprivileged children.*
- *Women and adolescents*
- *Construction workers*

Improving Maternal and Child Health

- *Hifazat: Improving maternal and child Health through specialised clinics. Hifazat was launched in 2011 to improve the maternal and child health in 15 villages of Mewat, Jhajjar and Gurgaon district in Haryana. Through this intervention, we focused on reaching some of the very difficult villages of Haryana and Rajasthan*

Development Impact – II

with critical maternal and child health services. This was accompanied with a very strong information and education programme to facilitate uptake and to promote positive health seeking behaviour at the grass roots.

- **Specialised Health Clinics:** Under the project, specialised health clinics were organised in each of the villages on a rotational basis, covering 8 clinics in a month. A qualified female doctor, laboratory assistant and counsellor were available at the clinics to provide antenatal and post-natal care, treatment of reproductive tract and sexually transmitted infections. During the clinics, important diagnostic tests, such as haemoglobin, blood group, blood pressure, sugar, among others were taken for pregnant women. Counselling was an integral part of the clinics where women were counselled on the importance of good nutrition, institutional deliveries, immunisation, breast-feeding.

Hifazat came to an end in 2013 and reached 636 pregnant women with maternal health services.

Improving Mother and Child Health

In January 2014 we launched a maternal and child health project in the Rangpuri Pahadi slums of Vasant Kunj, Delhi to address the poor maternal and child health services in the

area. The intent is to improve maternal and child health by running health clinics in the area and provide nutritional support that in turn improves the health and well - being of women and children along with a medical dispenser, laboratory technician and counsellor. The doctor provides key antenatal and postnatal services. Important tests such as haemoglobin, pregnancy, blood group, blood pressure and sugar are conducted for all the women.

Providing Comprehensive Primary Health Service in Slums and Peri-Urban Areas:-

We have been running a community health programme. Under the programme, an Urban Social Health Activist is identified and trained in key health issues and community mobilisation techniques. We have 2 Urban Social Health Activists servicing the slum. They regularly conduct door-to-door visits checking on the health and well being of families.

Maternal and child health is a critical component of our work. Every month a mother and child health day is organised in collaboration with the local Integrated Child Development Scheme department. A camp is conducted in the slum and pregnant women are provided key anti-natal services. The government accredited social health activities workers are always present during the MCH day.

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Working with Construction Workers

In 2013 Sukarya started the programme of providing comprehensive primary health care service to construction workers at the project site of an upcoming hotel in Mahipalpur, Gurgaon. A health camp was organized every week at the construction site where a doctor along with para medic and project staff visited the construction site. Regular health check-ups were done for all construction workers and medicines distributed to those requiring treatment. The camps were also used as a platform to hold awareness sessions e.g washing hands before eating, sanitation and hygiene and safe drinking water. Every quarter Sukarya also distributed nutritional food to the construction worker.

In the course of the year Sukarya reached 1000 construction workers.

Economic Empowerment and Women

Sukarya launched the women's economic empowerment programme in 2005.

Sukarya started Self Help Groups in 2005 in an effort to empower women economically and socially so that they would be able to challenge and overcome barriers in their lives that restrict them from realising their identity. This would help them develop and better shape their own lives as well as that of their families. The Self Help Groups have been running since then and through this we have seen many traditional women transform their lives.

The SHGs were working in 4 villages. 8 Self Help Groups were functional and 130 women benefitted from these.

Adult Literacy and Social Empowerment

Sukarya runs adult literacy classes for the women engaged in our SHGs. The curriculum for the classes has been developed by Jamia Millia Islamia and the teachers trained by them. We conducted vocational training classes to help our SHG women upgrade their skills on income generation and entrepreneurship.

The Integrated Rural Development Project

Sukarya is working in 4 broad areas of health, economic empowerment of women, vocational training and life skills and environment in an efforts to improve the overall health and well being of the villagers.

- *Health and Nutrition:* Health and nutrition is one of the key issues of the project. The goal is to improve the health and nutritional status of village women by providing preventive and curative health services and teaching them about nutritional values of locally available food which help improve their overall health profile.
- *School Health Programme :* Sukarya is running a school health programme in the primary and government secondary schools to sensitise the children on issues of health

Development Impact – II

and hygiene and develop them as agents of change in their families. Sukarya conducted health awareness sessions in the school where topics were discussed such as the importance of consuming nutritious food, washing hands, taking a bath every day, brushing teeth etc.

- 8 programmes have been conducted in which 4 were health awareness sessions and 4 were health check -up camps and 371 school children from primary and secondary school were benefited.
- Women empowerment and entrepreneurship programme: Sukarya has been promoting SHGs and income generation activities in the villages to help improve the economic social status of women which in turn translates into a healthier life for them.

Vocational Training and Life Skills Training

- Vocational training focuses on building skills of beneficiaries so that they can be empowered enough to improve their socio-economic status. Under vocational training, currently a computer class is operated in the project office. Computer classes were started in August 2012 with the goal of introducing to village children modern information technology and developing their computer skills to find appropriate jobs in future.

- *Environment and Sanitation:* To educate village and generated awareness among them on environmental issues, various activities are conducted in the village so that the villagers are aware of how to conserve nature, maintain the green belt in and around their villages and keep the villages clean. Total 3 sessions have been conducted and 111 villagers participated.

Capacity Building Workshop

Training on adult literacy was organized by the state resource centre, Jamia Millia Islamia New Delhi. It was targeted at building the capacity of the project staff who conducted the adult literacy classes. It upgraded the skills of the staff on the methodology of the classes and explained the benefits of the classes.

Awards

- *Airtel Delhi Half Marathon Charity Awards for Sukarya*

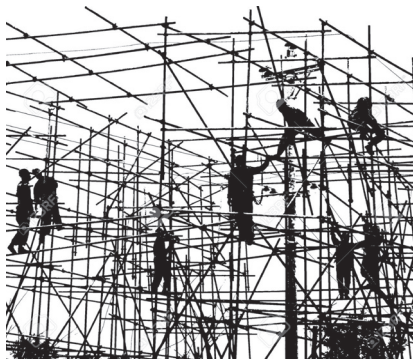
Sukarya has received the award for the highest pledge raising NGO through corporate challenges at the Charity Awards Function, Airtel Delhi Half Marathon 2011.

Achievement

- *Sukarya reached 10,000 underprivileged persons with access to quality health care through community health centres, health camps and mobile diagnostic clinics.*

Development Impact – II

- *Worked with 1000 construction workers at the construction site, providing them important medical services, counselling and nutritional supplements.*
- *Set up a community drinking water system in the village of Manger, Haryana under the Integrated Rural Development Project to provide clean drinking water to the entire village.*
- *130 women living in some of the most backward villages of Haryana accessed microcredit through 8 Self Help Groups.*
- *Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Sukarya started computer classes to provide students with vocational training opportunities.*
- *Sukarya has been empanelled at the national corporate social Responsibility (CSR) hub by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. This will enable us to build partnership and CSR Initiatives.*



Social Education Economical Development Society (SEEDS)

Year of Establishment : 1995

Located in Virudhunagar, Tamilnadu

> Budget (2013-14)

- ❖ Income : Rs. 67.96 lakhs*
- ❖ Expenditure : Rs. 67.96 lakhs*

> Funding sources:

- ❖ Foreign : Rs. 12.83 lakhs*
- ❖ Domestic : Rs.55.13 lakhs*

> Foreign sources :

- ❖ The Hunger Project - INDIA*

> Domestic sources:

- ❖ Tamilnadu Social Welfare Board,
District Watershed Development Agency,
Ministry of Labour and Employment,
NABARD, Catholic Health Association of
India(CHAI), Peace Trust*

> Corpus/Capital Fund: Rs. 19.36 lakhs

> Assets created Rs.19.58 lakhs which include:

- ❖ Four wheeler : Rs 7.10 lakhs, Camera : Rs
21,000, Computer, printer, laptop : Rs 5.96
lakhs, Furniture : Rs 84,000, Sewing
machine : Rs 88,000, Generator, xerox
machine : Rs 98,000, Two wheeler : Rs 2.78
lakhs, Tally and MFI software : Rs 67,000,
Books : Rs 16, 000*

Development Impact – II

Background

Social Education Economical Development Society (SEEDS) was founded in the year 1995 with the vision to enable the marginalized and disadvantaged rural communities to achieve their socio-economic development through various holistic development intervention projects. SEEDS works in the fields of health, micro finance, livelihood promotion, education etc. with over 10,000 families in hundreds of villages in Virudhunagar district of Tamil Nadu.

SEEDS envisages a society where poor and marginalized women are socially and economically developed with environmental consciousness and gender equity; and the children enjoy their childhood. It enables the poor and marginalized families by organizing themselves, and facilitating their empowerment process to achieve their socio-economic development through a process of organization, institution building and effective participation

Major Activities of SEEDS

Self Help Groups Programme

Women come to the fore when we equip their potential through various interventions, awareness generation and skill development efforts. Our focus in federating the SHGs for self-sustainability, ensuring their entitlements through capacity building and social

empowerment is going on successfully. During the reporting period we promoted and strengthened the Self Help Groups for improving their economic situation. Presently there are 750 self help groups and these groups have used the revolving funds and loan for livelihood promotion such as goat rearing, rearing of milch animals, agricultural activities, running petty shops and street vending etc. Further, during the reporting period leadership and capacity skill building training for the SHG leaders and also for the support staff was provided. The women empowerment programme of SEEDS had a new face. By bringing the women together SEEDS established a common platform cum organization namely "Swaraj Mutual Benefit Trust (SMBT)". SEEDS is thankful to Mr. Ananthsharma and Mr. Olaganathan for their guidance, support and collaboration in the formation and functioning of SMBT. Necessary steps are being taken to register the MBT as a public charitable society under the Indian Trust Act

The first meeting of MBT was held at 26th February 2014 and deliberated on the 5 year plan of MBT. The main objective of MBT is to extend credit to the SHGs with the minimum rate of interest. Whereas, now it is realized that there is scope to widen the activities of the Trust by enabling it to better manage the finances, it is also possible to access higher amount of credit from other financial institutions and

Development Impact – II

provide other financial services such as insurance coverage, technical assistance and promote the livelihood status of the members etc. In the upcoming years, SEEDS proposed to take major steps for enhancing the livelihood activities of women SHGs and to promote new Self Help Groups of ultra poor and marginalized women through their thrift, savings and to pool these thrift/savings to revolve among themselves on mutual benefit basis

Income generation through micro credit

Micro finance services for income generation enable the poor women to lead a better life and some of their dreams come true. Micro credit is one of the ways to fulfill the needs of the people and also to promote entrepreneurship towards this programme. Our micro finance activities are mainly credit linkages, entrepreneur skill training to the SHGs through banks and other related agencies

With the support of South Indian Bank, ICICI Bank, and Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, 1884 beneficiaries from 157 SHGs received credit to start and improve their small enterprises

Empowering unorganized women labor

The unorganized women empowerment process was taken up from the year 2005. SEEDS facilitate this empowerment process through Uthayam Unorganized Women Labour Trade Union for the past decade.

SEEDS helped the enrolment of 443 new members and 240 beneficiaries got benefit from the welfare board. During the reporting period Awareness Training and Management and Leadership Training were given to 1050 unorganized women members with the financial support of Norwegian Human Rights Fund. During the training the women participants discussed issues like problems at their working places, hardships in availing government schemes and subsidies for unorganized labour, violation of rights etc. Further SEEDS conducted a 10 day awareness training programme in 5 village panchayats with the support of Central Social Welfare Board. 150 women participated in this training. They learnt about many welfare schemes and programmes available with the government departments. They also got information about legislation passed for the welfare and protection of rights of women and children.

Empowering elected women representatives (EWR) in rural local governance

SEEDS with the help of The Hunger Project (THP) implements activities for empowering Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) since 2011 in 3 blocks of 2 districts namely Kariyapatti, Thiruchuli (Virudhunagar district) and Kamuthi (Ramnad district). In total 129 village panchayats and more than 350 EWRs are in our intervention area. Most of them are literate but only able to put their

Development Impact – II

signature and have been elected for the first time to PRIs.

SEEDS facilitated the formation of the federation namely “Muzhakkam” - for the Elected Women Representatives and in the Federation about 86 EWRs joined. The main aim of the federation is strengthening the unity among all the EWRs. They have been also oriented and organized Violence against Women (VAW) campaign and created awareness on violence and harassment against women in 3 blocks. Further, the elected women representatives were given training to access knowledge and information, to develop their leadership skill, and communication skill. During the Federation meetings they used to share their success and challenges.

Financial Inclusion Programme

Financial Inclusion is the delivery of financial services at affordable costs to sections of disadvantaged and low income segments of society. SEEDS has been approved as business correspondent (BC) model by SBI in March 2011. The progress of SEEDS in this respect has been remarkable. The BC model is in operation at 16 centers, covering 49 villages in 3 blocks namely Kariyapatti, Tiruchuli, and Aruppukottai area of Virudhunagar district.

The villagers in target villages responded well in opening savings accounts. In the targeted villages we have covered so far 18,000 people. They can open their account with zero balance

Social Education Economical Development Society

and they can daily make a cash deposit and withdrawal cash up to Rs.10,000/-

In the reporting period 2013-2014, SEEDS made significant improvement in all the areas relating to financial viability, profitability and competitiveness. In recent years SEEDS has decided to include the underprivileged sections of the community who are still out of the banks fold.

Sustainable agriculture

As per the guidelines of Watershed Development Fund of NABARD, SEEDS has successfully implemented the watershed project during the year 2010 - 2011. During the reporting period SEEDS completed the first phase of (Full Implementation Phase) covering 1123.30.5 hectares at a cost of Rs 1.16 crores, covered 5 villages namely Mela Azhagiyanallur, Keela Azhagiyanallur, Mela Thuluk kangulam, Keelathuluk kangulam and Nanthikundu village of Kariyapatti blocks in Virudhunagar district

The Full Implementation Phase was approved and sanctioned by the Project Sanction Committee of Watershed Development Fund (WDF) of NABARD and TAWDEVA (Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency). The first instalment phase involved formation of field bunds, farm ponds, disc plough, and bush clearance.

Now SEEDS proposes the UPNRLM (Umbrella Programme in Natural Resource Livelihood

Development Impact – II

Management) with the support of NABARD. We made a baseline survey of land holders and landless around the watershed villages and selected 125 persons among the vulnerable section and plan to cover them under the UPNRLM project.

Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producer Federation

SEEDS facilitated the formation of 24 Farmers Club (FC) consisting of 400 farmers. All 24 FCs were enabled to open a bank account in their respective area. In the reporting year SEEDS facilitated one day capacity building cum exposure visits on 4th March 2014 in Ottappidara village at Tuticorin district. SEEDS has mobilized farmers in groups at the village level and decided to form the Farmers Producer Federation (FPF) at all block levels currently registration of FPF is under process. We also linked the farmer's club members with agriculture, agriculture engineering, and horticulture departments and got equipment and inputs like rain gun, grass cutter, pipeline power tiller, fertilizers, pesticides and seeds for the agriculture purposes. They also availed free message services from the RMLD to learn about the current market rate of crops like millets, cotton, and maize. In recent years, SEEDS facilitated access to fair and remunerative markets including linking producer groups to marketing opportunities by market aggregators

Empowerment of Women Artisans in Hand Embroidery

Under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, SEEDS has implemented the handicrafts programme since 2012 to enhance the life of women artisans in our targeted area. Handicrafts constitute an important segment of the decentralized/unorganized sector of our economy. It is mainly rural based in backward and inaccessible areas. Originally, started as a part time activity in rural areas, it has now transformed in to a flourishing economic activity due to significant market demands over the years. In the reporting year, a baseline survey was completed in Aruppukottai and Kariyapatti. Through the survey SEEDS selected 305 women artisans and ID cards and health cards were issued to them. Further we plan to organize skill development training and development workshops for the selected participants to enhance their skill. Under the RGSSBY scheme, 9 artisans got insurance benefit for the amount of Rs. 22379/-

School help programme

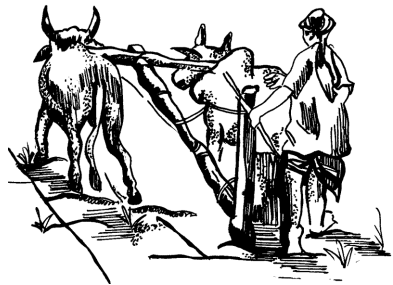
SEEDS is also making attempts to improve the infrastructure facilities in schools with the help of the young philanthropist Mr. Radhakrishnan, General Manager-HCL and TEAM Mohan. So far school improvement activities like provision of furniture, arrangement for safe drinking water has been implemented in 2 villages namely Sempatti

Development Impact – II

and Chithalankundu. To ensure the sustainable utilization of the assets created the concerned village panchayat and parent teacher associations have taken the responsibility of monitoring the programme.

Way forward

SEEDS initially started its work with a team of young school teachers (educated and likeminded individuals) who had hands on experience of educating and organizing the village people along with agricultural landless labourers (both women and men), children and youth. They took up community development activities in Villupuram district of Tamilnadu. These teachers belong to the Dalit community who have the common vision of empowerment of marginalized labourers. Initially they started off with organizing agricultural labourers for empowerment through awareness education, community health education and promoting small savings among women and environment protection, and literacy programme for adults and children. SEEDS has made rapid strides since 1995.



National Institute for People's Development, Investigation & Training (NIPDIT)

Year of Establishment : 1983

Located in Kandhamal (Odisha)

> Budget(2013-14)

- ❖ Income : Rs. 29.87 lakhs
- ❖ Expenditure : Rs. 46.07 lakhs

(The excess expenditure is a carry over from last year's budget. The balance left from last year has been used this year).

> Funding sources:

- ❖ Foreign : None
- ❖ Domestic : 29.87 lakhs

> Domestic sources:

- ❖ THP through DAPTA
- ❖ Functional Vocational Training & Research, Society- Bangalore (FVTRS)
- ❖ The Hunger Project

> Corpus/General Fund: N.A.

> Assets created Rs. 55.99 lakhs which include:

- ❖ Land and building : Rs.45.83 lakhs
- ❖ Computers and printers: Rs. 15,000
- ❖ Vehicle : Rs.3.99 lakhs
- ❖ Furniture and fixtures : Rs.94,000
- ❖ Machinery : Rs.2.93 lakhs
- ❖ Other equipment: Rs.2.12 lakhs

Background

The National Institute for People's Development Investigation and Training has been working in the field of tribal and rural development since 1983. Since its inception, systematic effort to identify the real causes of distress and deprivation has been the hallmark of NIPDIT's engagement with the partner community. In the early decade the focus was on massive awareness generation, formation of village level community institutions, organization of collective action at the local level, promotion of income generation activities with community marketing and cooperative farming. These were the priorities. This was transformed into federation of village level POs at the cluster and district level and their institutionalization, expansion of the constituency from block to district level by networking with NGOs, POs, NRMFs; shift in focus from "Forest and Environment" to "Natural Resource Management"; graduation of micro finance to micro enterprise; from women development to gender mainstreaming; from capacity building at the community level to support service to CSOs and institutionalization of policy advocacy. The influence of the external factors has strengthened since the 1990's when the macro-micro dynamics and the need for synergization have attained significance.

In the course of 30 years, NIPDIT has spread its coverage to 44281 families of 901 villages in 73 gram panchayats of 4 tribal districts (Bolangir, Kandhamal, Kalahandi and Keonjhar). Although its field operations are organized in the four tribal districts, it covers the entire state strategically with formation of issue-based networks with NGOs, Natural Resource Management Forums (NRFMs), people's organizations and movements in all the districts.

Programmes

Institution Building

Forest, Land and Agriculture

Since inception, NIPDIT has emphasised the conservation of natural forest through forming village level forest protection committees (VFPC). In each area the VFPCs were federated at the area level and perusing the conservation activities in their respective areas. In total 335 VFPSs are members of 5 federations that carry on their task of protection and conservation of natural resources. Now through their effort this activity has taken momentum and is self driven. Every year they organize workshops, rallies, demonstrations, padayatra to assert their rights over their protected forest. Those occasions are world environment day, world forestry day, earth day, and so on.

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Besides the committees keep an eye on the trading of NTFP in the areas where lots of exploitative practices take place. The federations safeguard against these malpractices and check the traders from further exploiting the tribals, particularly women. However over a period the primary collectors are adequately educated about the modus operandi of illicit practices of trading and are able to protect their own interest. Now the committees and federation with the support of AMS have shifted their focus on mere conservation effort to rights related efforts by directly getting involved in forest land rights activities both for individual claimants and community claimants. As they are members under FRA at the village level they pursue the matters of claims with district administration /state govt. for allocation of forest land to the claimants.

Farmers Club

Follow up action for capacitating and sustaining the activities initiated by about 20 farmers clubs are continuing in M. Rampur block of Kalahandi district. With the support from NABARD, these clubs were formed and supported with some institutional input. Now the clubs are mobilizing support from different line departments in the form of plants, seeds and seedlings, capital and technical support to continue their venture. This year the clubs have mobilized different support which boost their production and agricultural practices.

They have also undergone some training on soil testing, organic farming, and sustainable agriculture. Their acquired knowledge, skill and input will help them to move forward to make their occupation more paying and sustainable.

Sustainable agriculture practices :This has been an important intervention where NIPDIT has ventured in all its operation areas to sensitize farming families to change their practices. The major components of SAP propagated are

- *Establishing local seed and seedling banks.*
- *Increased use of bio-manure and bio-pesticides. Propagation of crop rotation and companion cropping*
- *Dry land farming and water and soil conservation*
- *Stopping of shifting (Podu) cultivation etc.*

All the above methods of SAP are being practised by the farmers as they have been convinced through their exposure to different realities where the practices are successful. Therefore in the era of commercialization of agriculture the influence on those farmers are minimal. NIPDIT used to follow-up these activities in all its operational areas to keep the tempo of SAP alive among the farmer community. NIPDIT has established 3 demonstration farms in its own operational areas where the farmers visit often and enrich

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their knowledge and skill. This year we have taken a step forward to train the youth on nursery management in 2 of our operational area.

Community Health

Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs) and Traditional Herbal Practitioners (THPs) are 2 streams of health cadres who belong to the community and can do wonders in taking care of community health specifically the health of women and children. They have been trained and acquainted with specific methods of addressing the issue of IMR, MMR and common ailments. NIPDIT has trained about 300 TBAs and 200 THPs in its operational areas to work as barefoot doctors. Every year programme are organized for them to share their success, failures, problems and prospects and look forward to improve their common role and responsibilities. This year THPs and TBAs attended follow up orientation programme organized by NIPDIT in different areas. As recognition of their skills, some of the TBAs were engaged as ASHA workers under NRHM.

Mass Action and Grassroots Advocacy

The people's organizations of all the operational areas are active in choosing mass issues for collective action. These issues include MGNREGA, liquor and kendu leaf issues, mining and displacement issues, FRA and governance issues, food security and

employment issues, health and education issues etc. They organize workshops, rallies, demonstrations, public hearings, IEC activities, social audit and advocacy to address these issues.

Resource Mobilization and Convergence

Incremental growth of membership and renewal of membership is one of the priority areas for strengthening of AMS. During the reporting period, 72 new members joined, and 203 have been renewed. This further strengthens the AMS horizontally, helps them to meet their own operational cost in the phase out context. Through the membership drive and other sources local funds were mobilized to the tune of Rs.136900/- which are spent on programmes and rest deposited in the banks in their respective accounts. Besides the PO's have taken some economic activities directly to increase their resource base. These activities are turmeric cultivation, brick making, leasing of market and facilitation of development programmews like organizing capacity building and exposure visits for others as part of its resource mobilization.

Governance: Internal strengthening and management

Increasing the membership base every year is key to the gradual growth of the PO's. Through this they are able expand their outreach to the community. Besides organizing regular meetings, capacity developments events, effort

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towards resource mobilization and convergence with government plans and programmes, this strengthens them further and enhances their self confidence. PO's are being regularly supported by federation of VFPC, ASSSSK, gender promoter in accomplishment of their planned target. Over a period of time the peoples organizations have graduated to handle grassroots advocacy on NRM, livelihood, health and education related issues in a collective manner. Through their collective effort they have been able to fulfill community interests.

Capacity building of PO's

Every year capacity building programmes are organized for the committees and functionaries at CLOs, AMS, issue based federations, members of gender and project level support units (LRT). Those programmes are on leadership development, different schemes of government, different Acts and legislation like RTI, NREGA, PESA, RTE programme and financial management etc.

Reorganization and strengthening of different structures

Besides capacity development, reorganization of POs and its support structures are an ongoing activity towards strengthening them for their continual growth. During the year special effort were made to reorganize different community structures through organizing meetings, reconstituting their committees.

Micro Finance and Micro Entrepreneurship Development

Micro Finance Wings (SWABALAMBAN)

Microfinance as a means of empowering the poor and marginalized community is a vital concept in the development of rural India. It offers valuable services in terms of providing food security as well as offering support encompassing livelihood promotion. It not only gives an opportunity to be self-reliant but also gives them an opportunity to improve their social status. When Mohammad Yunus pioneered the concept of micro finance in Bangladesh nobody thought that one day it would be followed by every developing economy. Today in India there are more than 700 microfinance institutions working and bringing a change into people's lives. NIPDIT's microfinance initiatives have been very successful from the day it started its operation in Kandhamal district. It has been able to position itself among the masses as primary institutions in providing financial support to the needy. With the vision for a changed society with sustainable societal development it was able to garner the support of people with its microfinance initiatives. NIPDIT's microfinance initiatives not only ensure food security and create livelihood options but also it plays a major role in women's empowerment. The focus of NIPDIT on empowering women by giving them financial support in their endeavor has resulted in women earning, and leading a better life.

Anchalika Swayang Sahayak Samabaya Sadhan Kendra (ASSSSK)

NIPDIT is one of the prominent organizations that provides financial services to the poor inhabitants of 4 tribal districts of the state through its micro finance programme. NIPDIT facilitates formation and nurturing of thrift and credit groups (SHGs) in its project areas. The SHGs have been federated in each project area and is called Anchalika Swayang Sahayak Samabaya Sadhan Kendra (ASSSSK).

NIPDIT has established 6 such federations in its 6 operational areas and has been supporting them to take up micro credit activities through its member SHGs. It further helps individual entrepreneurs to establish their units/workshops. It provides credit linkages to potential groups/ individuals with banks and MFIs and more importantly it provides support to ASSSSK to run outlets for marketing of SHG and local products. As these cooperatives/producer groups focus on women membership, by registering themselves with the SHG and ASSSSK women have been able to use the funds to finance agriculture, cottage industry and other forms of business and able to meet education, health, and other household needs. Starting with meagre savings, women have learned how to keep accounts, develop their entrepreneurial abilities and plan for the financial security of their families. This has led to the increased investment in education and health

Credit plus activities

Apart from ensuring food security through income generation and creation of livelihood opportunities through promotion of micro enterprise, women empowerment has been one of the objectives of the MF programme. Women empowerment has been envisaged in terms of women's role in decision making on the issues and activities arising within the household and in the overall context of their defined role in the present socio-economic scenario.

ASSSSK (The federation of SHGs) works in close association with Anchalika Maha Sangha (AMS) i.e. federation of issue based organizations (village and clusters level organizations). The women SHG members participate in awareness generation programmes and celebrate important national and international days carrying messages like gender equity, gender justice and women empowerment.

Women members of SHGs have participated in public hearing on MGNREGA, signature campaigns on liquor issue, kendu leaf movement, organized rally on health issues, (by AMS and ASSSSK) in the respective areas.

Micro Enterprise Development

Promotion of micro-enterprise development has always been an important thrust area of micro finance programme. For promotion of these activities NIPDIT organizes skill trainings and creates linkage of the groups

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of entrepreneurs with different government schemes aimed at their employment towards fulfilling the objectives of food security and livelihood promotion.

This year through both direct and indirect mode, credit support was aimed at potential individual and group entrepreneurs to further scale up their entrepreneurial activities.

Education

NIPDIT has started this initiative during the year 2010 in collaboration with FVTRS, Bangalore and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), Noida. The second phase of vocational training was completed in May 2013 at both the training centres of NIPDIT at Dadaki and Paburia in Kandhamal district with the support of FVTRS, Bangalore. A follow up exercise was done to ascertain how many trainees got jobs.

NIPDIT has been accredited by NIOS to run secondary education with the objective to make the rural youth qualified academically and also acquire a vocational skill. The students who had left their education since long are now able to appear in the HSC examination. Personal contact programmes have been conducted by trained teachers to facilitate the education of the students.

During the year 316 students have been enrolled in secondary course from different parts of Kandhamal district. 91 students have passed out of 134 students in the secondary

course and are continuing their higher studies.

Decentralized Governance

The programme for Strengthening Women Political Leadership in Local Governance through different programmes and capacity building interventions started from 1st April 2012 in Phulbani block. The programme continued for another year with the same objective. Later on similar programme was started in Khajuripada block in October 2013.

The specific objectives of the programme are to

- Promote women leaders for local self government
- Sensitize them on their role and responsibilities
- Form Federation of EWRs to take up the local issues related to women and child, and food security
- Educate them about the function of ward, gram panchyata, panchyata samitee and zilla parisad
- Strengthen the federations to work for reducing violence against women in the project areas.

Achievements

While implementing different activities the organisation experienced changes at individual EWRs level and the community level. Following are some visible impacts of the programme

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- Increased attendance of women in Panchayat and Gram Sabha
- Women are able to ventilate their problems at different places
- Become confident and able to negotiate at the GP level meetings
- Women have started comparing with men and identify as leaders for their village
- Feeling confident to raise their voice against any issues affecting women rights and any form of violence at home and work place
- Women have created the image at the village as PRI leaders, and are able to exercise their power
- Other women are inspired by seeing the activities of EWRs of the village/GP



Heritage Culture Art and Education Development Society (HCAEDS)

Year of Establishment: 1994

Located in Ratnagiri (Maharashtra)

> Budget (2013-14)

- ❖ Income : Rs. 25.80 lakhs*
- ❖ Expenditure : Rs. 27.77 lakhs*

> Funding sources

- ❖ Foreign : None*
- ❖ Domestic : Rs.25.80 lakhs*

> Domestic sources:

- ❖ Vikas Sahyog Pratisthan*
- ❖ Swiss Aid India*
- ❖ Chetna Mahila Vikas Kendra*
- ❖ Konkan Vikas Samanvy Vayaspit*
- ❖ Don Bosco Action India*
- ❖ Vasundhra*
- ❖ Yashada*

> Corpus/General Fund:Rs.10.20 lakhs

> Assets created Rs.28.19 lakhs which include:

- ❖ Land and building : Rs.24.67 lakhs*
- ❖ Furniture and fixtures : Rs. 12,000*
- ❖ Computer : Rs. 4,000*
- ❖ Other equipment: Rs.3.35 lakhs*

Background

HCAEDS is operational in the Konkan region of Maharashtra with its headquarter at Lanja, district Ratnagiri for over two decades promoting development related programmes and activities focussing on rural and tribal women, children, youth and farmers. It has continuously addressed social, economic, health, culture and education related issues of women, landless labourers and marginal farmers.

In its efforts to reach the poor and marginalized children, adolescent boys and girls through educational institutions, HCAEDS has noted that it requires more facilities and services for their all round development. This involves career guidance and contact centre, vocational/livelihood education, values education, rights education, education on environment and ecology, education on peace and communal harmony, etc. The adolescent girls especially require information on reproductive health and hygiene, self-defence, legal rights etc.

HCAEDS is committed to initiate programmes and activities focussing on children and adolescent boys and girls. Heritage has formed 300 SHGs of women, 62 SHGs of men, 35 mixed SHGs and 3 SHGs of physically handicapped persons, aggregating to 400 SHGs. Through these SHGs, HCAEDS has created groups of 1000 youth and 5000 women. The Sanstha has made available Rs. 1 Crore for these SHGs. The capacities of 1500 self employed persons has been developed by giving training to them.

Programmes

New English School Jawade, programme of rural students development

Education is the core purpose of Heritage sanstha. In 1997 the sanstha started one high school in Jawade without government aid and in 2004 the school was government-aided. Heritage gives quality education and skilled education. Today this school has become a fundamental programme of children empowerment. Heritage provides training in different activities like grafting, making food items, making showpieces, light fitting training etc.

Because of the Heritage sanstha, the facility of education has been available to all the nearby villages of Jawade, Rawari, Isawali, Kante, Majal, and Kondaye for boys and girls. Now the percentage of girl's education is up to 100%. Every girl in the villages is now in the flow of education. Several students of Heritage schools have become civil engineers, police constables, business men and some have taken to farming.

Activities undertaken by the students.

- *On Diwali the students made scented Utne from different herbs. Students sold nearly 10,000 Utne packets.*
- *Students are given a book as a birthday present.*
- *Books exhibition is held every year in schools. In this programme all the books are*

Development Impact – II

brought in front of the students so they can know each and every book. Former students visit the book exhibition and also give some books to school. Around 200 books are collected for the school library each year.

- A cycle training centre has been started for girls in the school. Nearly 50 girls have been trained and now are well into cycling.

Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)

HCAEDS has carried out IWMP project in 11 villages of Guhagar taluka in year 2013-14. Capacity building training has been carried out to promote an understanding of the relationship between the local government and consumer groups. In the eleven villages, Heritage had formed the IWMP and informed the villagers about their role in the IWMP project.

HCAEDS has taken awareness programme in 11 villages of cluster No.42 and 43 of Guhagar taluka. In this programme subjects like the need of IWMP in village, concept, project management, people's participation have been addressed. Heritage had organized debates, film shows and distributed pamphlets. Nearly 1230 people have been informed about the IWMP project.

Orientation Training Programme

Under IWMP programme for different SHG consumer groups, IWMP committee members and grampanchayat members orientation

training programmes were organized. Guidance was given about IWMP committee's role, agricultural business for SHGs, food processing and services, fishing, DPR, non agricultural business etc. also about consumer groups, their work, livelihood, cash credit, fund utilization, consumer fee. In a cluster of 42 villages of Talawali, Parchuri three orientation training programmes were carried out for SHGs and consumer group, IWMP committees and grampanchayat members.

Empowerment and Capacity building of SHGs

To develop skills amongst rural women, Heritage has regularly organized capacity building for different SHGs. Don Bosco Action India and Konkan Development Society Goa also supported this programme. Under this training programme capacity building and livelihood development were carried out. Around 25 different SHGs were trained and nearly 134 women benefitted. Heritage has taken steps to help more than 100 women to start their own business.

Health Camp

With cooperation of Don Bosco India and Konkan Development Society Goa health campaigning is being carried out in around 25 SHGs and around 216 women and 61 men were benefitted by free medical check up in this medical camp.

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Activities undertaken during health campaign

- *Blood group checked of 319 students*
- *Haemoglobin tests of 216 women*
- *Eye check up of 216 women and 61 men*
- *Around 59 cataract (moti bindu) patients were found*
- *50% women were haemoglobin deficient*
- *Dental checkups of 200 women*
- *General health checkups of 277 people*

Tuberculosis (T.B.) Awareness Programme Under Akshay Project

Eight meetings were organized under the programme of awareness of T.B. disease under Akshay Project. Around 130 persons attended this meeting. In this meeting the adverse effects of T.B, symptoms of T.B., types of T.B, medical treatment and all preventive measures were addressed. T.B. is known to have more adverse effects on women. So Heritage had given guidance about T.B., health and hygiene, social change in family and awareness of how to fight it.

Domestic Violence Act 2005 for Protection of Women

With co-ordination of Chetna Pune and Swiss Aid Heritage started the work of publicity and awareness about domestic violence Act. 2005 in villages like Gavane, Devdhe, Machegaon,

Adawali, Khawadi, Verwali Khurd, Upale, Virgaon, and Vaked of Lanja Taluka. The meetings were held with 120 SHGs in 10 villages. In these meetings the information and guidance about property rights, domestic violence Act, Working Women's Rights, Accidental Insurance, child labour, child foeticide, Muslim Marriage Act, Christian's Marriage Act, Dowry Act 1961 was given to the villagers. Around 10 SHGs having 150 women and 5 SHGs having 75 men participated. In 70 villages among 200 women SHGs, awareness camps were organised. Nearly 5 women have made petition in the court against domestic violence. Heritage society has collaborated with schools and colleges for awareness of domestic violence Act. In different NSS camps guidance was given about this Act to the women.

Project Accomplishment

- *Police and different government officers were made aware of the Act and now they understand their role with regard to the women involved in domestic violence.*
- *The Act has been propagated among the villagers in Lanja and Ratnagiri taluka.*
- *Women have started to make petitions in the court for their rights.*
- *Family members now play a supporting role with the women facing domestic violence.*
- *Media is playing important role to publicise the subject of women domestic violence and about the Act.*

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Awards and Recognition

- *Rajmata Jijau Award for 2007 to Saibaba Group of Kuve (Tal. - Lanja)*
- *Rajmata Jijau Award for 2008 to 2009 to Mataramai Kurne, Disha Asode, Sawraj kuve, Dhreshvary, Veravli Ku. Group of Lanja.*
- *Certificate from Panchayat Samiti Lanja for the best work of forming SHGs done under SGSY.*
- *Rajmata Jijau Award of the year 2008 from Rural Development Department of Maharashtra Government to Santosh Kamble for the best journalism work for overall Development of SHGs under central government sponsored SGSY Programme.*
- *Rajmata Jijau Award for 2010 to Nakashtra Panhale Group of Lanja.*



Tara Trust

Year of Establishment : 2007

Located in Salcete (Goa)

> Budget(2013-14)

- ❖ Income : Rs. 53.87 lakhs*
- ❖ Expenditure : Rs. 22.89 lakhs*

> Funding sources:

- ❖ Foreign : None*
- ❖ Domestic : Rs. 53.87 lakhs*

> Domestic sources:

❖ Business Organizations:

Epic India, Cathay Pacific, Micro Code Software Services, BNP Paribas, Accents for Living, Paper Boat Collective, Carpediem Vivendra, St. Cathedral and John Connon School, HDFC Ltd, Peppers Gourment Cousine, Goa Marriot Resort, Alila Diwa

- ❖ M.M. Lal Charity Foundation*
- ❖ N.S. Foundation*
- ❖ Individuals*

> Corpus/General Fund: Not Applicable

> Assets created Rs.4.05 lakhs which include:

- ❖ Donation box : Rs 12,000*
- ❖ Furniture and fixtures : Rs 28,000*
- ❖ Computers : Rs 10,000*
- ❖ Vehicles : Rs.3.53 lakhs*

Background

Tara Trust engages in the education and empowerment of underprivileged children and women through creative learning methods. It conducts free workshops at institutions, shelters and school for special children. The objective is to motivate children within the marginalized communities coming from conflict riven households, economically deprived backgrounds, or either orphaned or abandoned, to not only stay in school but to gain an understanding and appreciation of the importance of education; to develop a confidence within themselves to pursue a higher education and a sense of self-determination, enabling them to aspire for a better life.

Our method of using creative engagement to encourage a child's personal growth is driven by the belief that in following traditional forms of education alone we are neglecting an integral part of one's self development. We conduct extensive art based and creative workshops along with numerous intercultural programmes and activities, which supports the discovery of each child's own abilities enabling them to reach their full potential. Our impact stems from the ability to form lasting relationships, which we continue to develop on a weekly basis throughout their formative years, allowing us to build upon the strengths of each child while addressing their individual needs and limitations. We not only

teach these children and present them with positive role models, but assist in their overall development through holistic learning, interactions with our volunteers and exposure to trained specialists.

Programmes

- Tara Trust engages in the programme of education and empowerment of underprivileged children.
- Conduct free workshops and skills development and income generation programmes for women from low income group background.
- Fund raising Programme and Campaigns.

Community beneficiaries include:

- Underprivileged children.
- Women from low income group background.
- Tribals and families.

Special Workshop

The special workshops are conducted to spread awareness about environmental and social concerns across the village and community schools in South Goa. These workshops are interactive art workshops conducted over a period of 2 to 3 hours with the group of students at each school.

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Medical Camp at St. Anthony's Boys Home, Aggasain

The monsoons in Goa is a relief from the hot summer days, but also cause illnesses like cold, flu, stomach infections and skin infections. After we began our workshops at the St. Anthony's Boys Home in Aggasiam in June, we were informed that three of the boys always fell ill. To help them out, we conducted a complete medical camp with the help of our doctor volunteers Dr. Saurabh Sharma and Dr. Reema Sharma. The doctors said that the children had low immunity and hence fell sick often. Iron and vitamin tablets were given to the home and the children were de-wormed .

Children's Day at the Benaulim Kindergarten

On 14th November 2013, Children's Day, Tara Trust along with members of the Benaulim Panchayat visited one of the local Kindergartens. We began by singing, clapping, jumping and running around to, 'If You're Happy and You Know' and 'Old McDonald Had a Farm' and finally closed up with the all-time favourite, 'The Wheels of the Bus'. The kids were full of energy and truly enjoyed themselves

"The Mysterious Scholar" Theater Project with the Children from Care and Compassion

On the 5th of November, the children from our weekly workshops at Care and Compassion,

Panjim performed a play called "The Mysterious Scholar", a wonderful and thought provoking play at the Kala Academy, Goa. We collaborated with the Communicare Trust, who took a 5 week theater workshop which culminated in this performance. The main aim of the play was to work on a theme of bonding amongst cultures, and also to give the children an opportunity to build their confidence. The play was performed in 6 different languages, which was one of the biggest challenges for the children, but they had learnt their roles well. The play commenced with a short mime act performed by the younger children which was the introduction to the play. This is the first time that the children came out in front of a live audience of about 200 people.

Jamyang School-Leh/Ladakh

The Jamyang School is a secular boarding school which offers free education, as well as guides children towards ethically and environmentally friendly behavior.

The school has a total of 11 teachers along with a fantastic team of staff, providing free education and housing to 227 children, all coming from the poorest families in villages near the borders.

Tara Trusts offers its support by fundraising and finding people to sponsor the education of one or more children of the Jamyang School throughout the duration of their schooling.

Development Impact – II

Furthermore, by making yearly visits to the institution during which we also host a number of workshops and short programmes, we are able to maintain a strong relationship with both children and instructors.

Holiday Camps

We conduct free weekly camps for the children from the government and government aided schools during their Diwali and vacations, to help them utilize their time productively and also enjoy their holidays since most of them do not come from a privileged background. The format of the workshops is based on one topic, the activities are divided across 5 days, where the students enrol for the camp before their holidays begin. Each day activity is for 3 hours from 10am to 1pm and culminates in a final presentation of all their work to themselves.

Internship Programmes

Over the last few years, we've been fortunate to enjoy the support of innumerable committed corporate and individuals from India and abroad. We thank them for their efforts, which have enabled Tara Trust to continue its mission for children and women.

The women's programme started in July 2014, as a pilot to try the same format of one to one relationship building but focusing on income generation, and now the organization has collected enough work and experience to

project it as a feasible and sustainable project in the long run if the right funding support is offered to the organization.

It is not connected to any SHG or co-operative scheme at present, all the expenses have been kept to minimal and the women have been attending the workshops for free, with Tara Trust providing all the raw materials and paying the one trainer from the children's programme fund, as the trainer also works in the children's programme for the moment, the rest of the trainers work as volunteers. The aim is to build the group of women engaged with us into an enterprise by themselves by not only imparting craft skills but also entrepreneurship skills for sustainable working at one cluster. For example 25 women, who came for a continuous period of 3 months for skill classes, held 3 times a week for 3 hours, they developed products which were displayed and sold in our office space as a pilot exhibition. The sales were 50%. Some of the women who were coming in for the training only for monetary benefits opted out as they were not able to derive regular income. Some of them needed a job so they could earn money and since we did not have funding dedicated to this project yet, it was difficult to promise them anything. Now in the group we have 11 women who have been continuously working and learning, and we did a second exhibition in a commercial space in the heart of the capital of Panaji where the sales of their

Development Impact – II

products was 60% which has been encouraging.

Achievement

- 1. The project was started in July 2014, with zero funding specific for the project. The first 3 months we trained 28 women in the area of paper coiling products, embroidery and crochet. 2 young women from the group started their own enterprise of production and marketing of the paper bowls in the local market.*
- 2. In October 2014, we organised a small exhibition and sale of the products made by the women in our office premises, and there was a total sale of Rs.3750. In February 2015, we did a sale at Caculo Mall, in Panaji. We sold goods worth Rs12450, which was close of 40% sales of the total products.*
- 3. With 11 women who have formed the core group of the programme, who are now earning anywhere between Rs 500 to Rs 2000 per month through this exercise, without making any investment of their own.*
- 4. For Tara Trust as an organisation our achievement has been that we have created a sustainable model for skill development and income generation without any special grants or funds for the project. The fabric and materials are sponsored through*

contacts of friends in the textile and garment business, and the old newspapers used for the paper craft. This is donated by local offices and organisations.

Fund-Raising Programmes

1. 15th Dec 2013, children's christmas carnival at Sophie@Sunshine, Colva .
2. 15th Dec 2013 ,charity dinner at Sophie@Sunshine, Colva.
3. "I am creative" - paid Workshops at Carpe Diem, Majorda.

Significant Achievements Of Tara Trust Programmes:

1. Children's Free Weekly Workshop:

With a staff of 4 permanent employees, and 4 part-time facilitators, Tara Trust conducts 13 free weekly workshops at 5 government anganwadis, 3 government primary schools, 2 government aided schools, 2 orphanages / shelters and one shelter for children with HIV/AIDS. In total, for the year 2014-15, starting June 2014 to end of March 2015 (10 months), a total of 478 workshops have been conducted across all institutions.

2. Special Awareness Workshop

In August 2014, Tara Trust conducted a special awareness programme on the importance of Water conservation and protection. The format of the workshop was under the 1000 T-shirt painting exercise, where 20 south Goa schools were identified,

Development Impact – II

and students of 3rd and 4th grade of each school participated in a workshop conducted across 2 days for 2 hours each, which culminated in them painting T-shirts inspired by water. The 20 workshops were completed by end of October 2014. In December 2014, a collective 4 hour workshop was conducted in collaboration with a local college, where all the 1350 students who had participated in the workshops, came together for a flash workshop and an exchange of T-shirt exercise, to understand the importance sharing and learning from one another. This was a workshop very unique to Goa, because there has never been a forum organised by any NGO where children from 20 schools have come together under one venue to spread awareness of an environmental topic.

3. Fund-raiser

In March 2014, Tara Trust organised a fund-raiser, where 84 works of various artists, Goa, Indian and great masters were auctioned to raise funds for the workshops and programmes of Tara Trust. For the first time in Goa, such a huge auction was ever organised: 19 works of great masters, collected from galleries across India was also unique to this event. The entire event was organised by the team of Tara Trust, which in March 2014, had 5 permanent members, and 3 volunteers. This fund-raiser, was completely based on sponsorships. Tara Trust, spent only for 5% of the total event cost from its Funds which it recovered by the end

of the auction. It was a significant achievement for the organisation, as none of the team members had any expertise of such an event before.

Way Forward

This increased motivation and exposure has resulted in higher classroom achievement in all subjects, not to mention a wider range of aspiration, something that is critical for underprivileged children whose view of the world is so often limited by the lack of access and exposure.

Tara Trust strives to strengthen these relationships and continue expanding their reach while also raising awareness among the Art Community, Artist Groups and Philanthropists in order to garner support for their work and establish a strong community connect, in the form of volunteers and collaborators for the betterment of society at large.



Chaitanya Bharathi

Year of Establishment: 1991

*Located in Vizianagaram,
Andhra Pradesh*

> Budget(2013-14)

- ❖ Income : Rs. 45.43 lakhs*
- ❖ Expenditure : Rs. 46.55 lakhs*

> Funding sources:

- ❖ Foreign : Rs. None*
- ❖ Domestic : Rs. 45.43 lakhs*

> Domestic sources:

- ❖ CSWB (Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi)*
- ❖ APSACS (Andhra Pradesh State Aids Control Society)*
- ❖ RGVN (Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi, funded by HIVOS Netherlands)*
- ❖ WCD (Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt of India, New Delhi)*

*> Corpus/General Fund/Capital Fund :
Rs.5.09 lakhs*

> Assets created Rs. 6.91 lakhs which include:

- ❖ Furniture : Rs.1.31 lakhs*
- ❖ Vehicle : Rs.3.71 lakhs*
- ❖ Computers : Rs.2,000*
- ❖ Other equipment : Rs.1.85 lakhs*

Background

Chaitanya Bharathi is working with scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other members of the backward community in the Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh since 1991. "Chaitanya" stands for generating awareness among all communities and "Bharathi" stands for the aspirations and hopes of the organization to extend its services throughout India. It is actively involved in various programmes like child labour eradication, rehabilitation, youth development, women's development, health and sanitation, safe drinking water and community forest management programmes in the villages. Chaitanya Bharathi has a programme based approach to improve the living standard of the marginalized sections of the community in different mandals of Vizianagaram district.

Right from inception Chaitanya Bharathi's interventions have focused on education, health, awareness generation on HIV/AIDS and STD, natural resource management. It prioritizes the needs and aspirations of the communities in the target areas by respecting their culture, customs without any disparity of sex, caste and creed and has emerged as a service oriented organization.

Development Impact – II

Programmes

Helping vulnerable women

Women face a difficult reality, especially those in difficult circumstances like widows, destitute and deserted women, women ex-prisoners, victims of sexual abuse and crimes, including those trafficked and rescued from brothel houses, migrant or refugee women, who have been rendered homeless, due to natural calamities like floods, cyclone, earthquake etc., mentally challenged women, women victims of terrorist violence etc. Sometimes society itself drives such women out of the system to lead sub-human lives. Sometimes vulnerable women in distress end up as beggars or prostitutes for survival.

Therefore the “Swadhar” scheme is needed to cater to the requirements of various types of women in distress in diverse situations under different conditions. This scheme supports the specific vulnerability of each group of women in difficult circumstances through a home-based holistic and integrated approach.

Helpline Scheme

Helpline has given valuable and necessary services to all the women and girls who are in distress or in difficult circumstances, rescued the trafficked women and girls provided solutions to the problems on phone. Further, it has helped and guided the women to take support from the police, as well as legal and

medical aid. Chaitanya Bharathi focuses mainly on women and child development and successfully implementing Swadhar and Helpline project activities supported by the women and child development department, Ministry of HRD, GOI, New Delhi. The project has been aimed to help women and children for their overall development with the following activities:-

- Rehabilitation
- Providing free accommodation and other basic needs
- Health and hygiene facilities
- Recreation
- Education to the children of the inmates.
- Awareness generation and counseling
- Vocational trainings
- Linkages with concerned departments
- Clinical and legal support
- Toll free phone facility
- Legal and psychological counselling
- Referral services
- Review and monitoring by the home committee

Results:

- 51 inmates have been rehabilitated during this year through swadhar shelter homes

Development Impact – II

- *100 inmates have been provided with basic needs along with health and hygiene facilities*
- *All the inmates have been provided T.V, VCD, carom-boards, radio, ludo etc. as a part of recreation*
- *100 inmates were provided with boxes, beddings etc.*
- *22 inmates have been referred to government hospital for necessary treatment.*
- *12 inmates have learned basics in computer programming*
- *47 inmates have gained knowledge in tailoring and embroidery*
- *45 inmates have acquired knowledge in making decorative flowers*

Short Stay Home

Chaitanya Bharathi established a short stay home with the support of Department of Women and Child Development, Central Social Welfare Board, GOI, New Delhi and is successfully running the same by constituting a home committee. The short stay home was established for women and girls with a view to protect and rehabilitate those women and girls who are facing social, economic, emotional, family problems, mental strains, exploitations and other causes which forced them into prostitution. Children

accompanying the mother or born in the home are sheltered up to the age of 7 years after which they may be transferred to childrens institutions for availing foster care services.

The main ideology of the home is to extend social and psychological rehabilitation to the inmates and they are allowed to go outside the home as and when they need to.

The short stay home provides the following services and activities to the inmates:

- Temporary shelter to the needy women and girls for a period of 6 month to three years.
- Case work and counseling services.
- Medical care and psychiatric treatment
- Occupational therapy
- Skill development trainings
- Rehabilitation services
- Educational, vocational and recreational activities.

Results

- 23 inmates have been rehabilitated during this reporting period.
- 15 inmates got self employment in tailoring and embroidery.
- 18 inmates enhanced their skills in tailoring and embroidery.

Development Impact – II

- *6 children of the inmates have been enrolled in the normal schools*
- *Medical care and treatment by the doctor twice in a month.*
- *4 inmates have been referred to the district government hospital.*
- *8 inmates have been restored to family*

Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Enterprise Promotion (SLEEP Project)

During the year 2013-14 Chaitanya Bharathi, with the support HIVOS Netherlands, has initiated Sustainable Livelihood Enhancement and Enterprise Promotion project with the objective to empower women in agriculture by making systematic interventions to enhance their participation and productivity, and also create sustainable livelihoods for rural women by establishing efficient local resources where they gain more control over production, resources and manage the support system.

Results

- *26 SHGs have been formed with 500 vegetable growing women farmers*
- *7 Project coordination committee (PCCs) have been formed*
- *452 farmers have been educated on the SHG concept, Organic / NKP agriculture practices through 9 training programmes*

- *87 meetings have been conducted to generate awareness among the community on the project objectives and activities*

HIV/AIDS Project

Chaitanya Bharathi has been sanctioned HIV/AIDS project by Andhra Pradesh state AIDS Control Society. The project is being implemented in 10 mandals of Vizianagaram district namely Nellimarla, Gurla, Garividi, Chipurupalli, Merakamudidam, Baliyipeta, Terlam, Badangi, and Mentada Mandal for 897 Female Sex Workers (FSW) and 136 Men who have sex with men (MSM) with the following components.

- *Behavioral change communication (BCC)*
- *STI services*
- *Condom promotion and distribution*
- *Enabling environment*
- *Community mobilization*
- *Referrals and linkages*
- *Capacity building of staff*
- *Trainings and review meetings*

Results:

- *Identification and registration of 1033 High Risk Groups (HRGs)*
- *Advocacy with line departments*

Development Impact – II

- *Awareness generation on the adverse affects of HIV / AIDS*
- *2028 High Risk Groups (HRGs) referred for Integrated Counselling and Test Centre (ICTC) testing*
- *Distributed 5,88,000 of Free condoms and promoted condoms usages*
- *Review with peer educators, community and other stake holders*
- *Counseling services to STD and HIV patients*

Awareness programmes

Water and sanitation:

Three awareness camps on water and sanitation have been conducted during the reporting period in Bondapalli, Korukonda and Badangi villages respectively. The main objective was to streamline the community for consumption of safe drinking water and maintenance of better sanitary practices in the villages for protection of health. Water and sanitation are two important components which are not being seen as an end but as a means of benefit. P.M. Naidu, as a resource person addressed the meetings. He pointed out that scarcity of safe drinking water, unhealthy hygienic conditions and poor sanitation leads to several diseases like cholera, diarrhoea, bodily infections, stomach ailments, malaria and other water borne diseases. He underlined that unity and integrity among the people

without any discrimination and bias in mobilizing the resources as well as using the existing resources with proper management with strong leadership would not only protect the assets but also the health. These awareness camps sensitized the community.

Forest protection

Two awareness camps have been conducted on environment and forest protection during the reporting period at Vanija, and Ippalavalasa villages. G Mahesh, forest ranger as resource person, addressed the said camps. On this occasion various topics were covered on protection of environment and afforestation for maintaining ecological balance. He explained that deforestation is a great blow to the environment and cautioned that uneven climate, unseasonal rain, spoils the ecological system. He drew attention to the production of commercial crops, high yielding varieties and the marketing system.



Youth for Social Development (YSD)

Year of Establishment: 2005

Located in Berhampur (Odisha)

➤ *Budget(2013-14)*

- ❖ *Income* : *Rs. 36.39 lakhs*
- ❖ *Expenditure* : *Rs. 32.99 lakhs*

➤ *Funding sources:*

- ❖ *Foreign* : *Rs.29 lakhs*
- ❖ *Domestic* : *Rs.7.39 lakhs*

➤ *The Foreign donors include:*

- ❖ *Partnership for transparency Fund,USA*
- ❖ *Benard Van Leer Foundation, Netherlands*
- ❖ *UNHABITAT, Kenya*
- ❖ *ANSA-SAR, Dhaka*

➤ *Domestic Sources:*

- ❖ *Public Affair Centre, Bangalore*
- ❖ *VASA, Bhubaneswar*

➤ *Corpus/General Fund: Not Available*

➤ *Assets created Rs. 6.57 lakhs which include:*

- ❖ *Furniture and fixtures: Rs. 47,000*
- ❖ *Computer and printers: Rs.1.85 lakhs*
- ❖ *Other equipment : Rs.2.61 lakhs*
- ❖ *Vehicles: Rs.1.53 lakhs*

Youth for Social Development (YSD)

Background

Youth for Social Development (YSD) is a social research and development organization established in 2005, (registered under Societies Registration Act.1860) by a group of professionals devoted to improving the lives of the tribal, rural and urban poor in Orissa. YSD undertakes research, public education, capacity building, documentation, dissemination, people centered advocacy and participatory development action. Sustainable livelihood, promotion, influencing, public policy, improving democratic governance are the thrust areas of the organization. YSD envisions a just, equitable and sustainable society where all people have access to their social, economic and democratic rights, and the capacity to achieve their full potential. YSD focuses on promoting good governance in development areas which include livelihood, water and sanitation, education and land and housing security.

Programmes

Promoting Safe and Healthy Environment for Children in Slums of Berhampur

Our effort is to make Berhampur a child friendly city supported by the Bernard Van Leer Foundation, the Netherlands. We want to improve the living condition of young children living in urban poverty. Under this project YSD is directly working with more than 1600 children in 22 slums of Berhampur city. YSD

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has empowered children through 22 child clubs. In these slums, organized various activities like sanitation drive, plantation drive, meet the municipal corporators and the mayor. The children have participated in sports, dance, song and drawing competition, as well as in an exhibition and prepared skits to create awareness on issues of safe and healthy neighborhood. They have participated in preparation of city development plan through micro plan etc. These child clubs are constructively engaged with local and state government to improve the environment in slums.

Childrens Federation

The surroundings of the children living in urban poverty in Berhampur city are deplorable. Among the major issues highlighted by the child clubs are poor basic services like lack of clean and safe drinking water, inefficient collection and management of garbage, no sewerage system and unsafe drains, no household or public toilets and no housing to live, no space for play. The area has unsafe electricity, no public transport and polluted air and earth.

The children from 22 slums in Berhampur formed the first ever Children's Federation in Berhampur city. More than 150 children members of the twenty two (22) child clubs assembled to discuss their issues on safe and healthy environment in slums. The basic

Youth for Social Development (YSD)

purpose of formation of the federation is, first to demand for safe and healthy environment and make Berhampur a child friendly city, second to inform and involve children and respect their views and experiences, third to protect children from all kinds of exploitation, violence and abuse.

Analysis of Local Government Budget and Policies

'Centre for Local Government Budget and Policy Research' of YSD has done an extensive analysis of Berhampur Municipal Corporation (BMC) budget since 2000-01. The basic purpose of the analysis is to (1) demystify policies, programmes and budgets of Berhampur Municipal Corporation since 2000, (2) assess the expenditure in basic services like water, sanitation, housing, street lighting, roads, public space and parks, livelihood and infrastructure with special focus on children living in urban poverty and (3) disseminate the results and advocate for improved budget allocation and basic service delivery for the urban poor.

The study examined income, expenditure, growth, sector wise analysis (water, sanitation, housing, street lighting, roads etc.), trends/ patterns of public spending on public welfare, sector wise composition of budgetary resources earmarked for children, women, weaker section and slum dwellers and analysis of policies, budgetary allocation and implementation.

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Hence the study has made major policy recommendations. Among them are mandatory public disclosure of budget documents, ensuring citizen participation through 'ward committees', increase budget allocation for the urban poor and specific basic service like water, sanitation (garbage, drainage and public toilet), housing and transportation, implement 'development outcome budget' to measure the money spent and the results which follow to ensure effective government management and accountability.

Youth for Social Development started an initiative 'know your city budget' campaign. This is an initiative by civil society groups and activists working on governance and human rights issues in Odisha to attain transparent, accountable and inclusive budget by engaging citizens and government

Empowering Youth to Participate in Urban Governance

With the support from UNHABITAT, Youth for Social Development (YSD) mobilized youth from slums in Berhampur city to understand urban governance, basic service delivery, their rights and youth policy and motivated leadership development in the slums. From 20 selected slums in Berhampur city 512 young men and women participated in this process and formed fifteen youth clubs in fifteen slums. Through this 'youth club' young men and

Youth for Social Development (YSD)

women started discussing issues related to basic services. They meet every month and also engage with the whole community in this process. They have created a link between the youth clubs and community organizations. They started with a mapping exercise of their slums on issues such as basic infrastructure and the housing situation and available land in slums. 45 Youth Citizens Monitors (YCM) have been selected and trained to take a lead on making report cards and address the issues, and interface with government. Youth club members are trained to communicate with government officials and elected representatives and address media. In the beginning youth clubs started collecting information through using right to information. On the other hand youth engaged in many civic activities like sanitation drive, meet their cooperators and government officials, promotion of use of dustbin and keep the neighborhood clean and plantations of trees.

Post 'Phailin' Relief Accountability in Ganjam district of Odisha

The Phailin cyclone struck Gopalpur coast near Berhampur city on October 12, 2013. It wreaked havoc in and around Ganjam district with Berhampur city and surroundings as the epicentre. Another disaster was in the form of incessant rain across the district, severely affecting seven blocks (Berhampur, Chikiti, Hinjili, Sana

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Khemundi, Patrapur, Dharakote, Aska), while the remaining eight blocks were partially affected due to flash floods.

The death toll, due to both the cyclone and flood, mounted to about 35. Pre preparedness helped in minimizing the loss of lives. However, loss of property included damaged and collapsed houses (3.40 lakhs in Ganjam), loss of crop, collapsed buildings, overflow of drains causing flood like situation, uprooting of cell phone towers, telephone and electric poles and trees. In response to the disasters, government agencies, international and local non government organizations were engaged in relief and restoration activities. Several media reports drew attention to the issue of corruption in relief activities along with lack of accountability among the agencies.

Lack of transparency in aid/relief distribution doubled the disaster impact, with the victims continuing to live on day to day survival basis. Moreover, lack of transparency led to duplication of work by various agencies. In addition to the above, community participation in the relief or wider consultation with the community was absent. The absence of citizens' voices in disaster preparedness and post disaster relief measures created wide gap between the actual policy making and implementation on the one side and community needs on the other.

Community Sensitization of Right to Food and Entitlements

Citizen monitoring committees were established. They were empowered to fight against corruption through legal tools like grievance process, Right to Information (RTI), social auditing, and public hearing. The citizens were trained to monitor and constructively engage with public officials and the elected representatives to improve transparency, accountability and service delivery, as well as advocate for improved service delivery and reduce corruption through the Coalition Against Corruption. Citizen friendly hotline to help people report corruption was installed, and the use of RTI and publication of handbook and IEC materials on citizens monitoring in three public programmes Public Distribution System (PDS), were launched.

Active Citizenship Education

Active citizenship education has been designed as a listening space to understand different perspectives on civic engagement. This dialogue process helped to explore the needs of the field and to make recommendations for creating a more supportive environment for development and active citizenship. Through this programme citizens were enabled to understand their role and responsibilities and duties towards society and engage in nation building through

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active citizenship. This includes knowledge on their rights and information, training to the citizens on government policies and programmes and engagement of citizens in governance and public activities to promote transparency, accountability and governance. We have conducted fourteen active citizenship education programme in 12 slums and 4 villages in Berhampur and Rangeilunda block.

Citizen Resource Centre (CRC)

The CRC in Koinpur village in Rayagada block of Gajapati has been successfully supporting citizens in various ways. The idea behind creating a 'Citizen Resource Centre' was to provide space for citizens to play a proactive role to improve all spheres of their life e.g. social, economic and political. This would enable citizens to become competent, concerned and responsible social actors. The CRC functions as an information centre, a knowledge centre, a guidance centre, a monitoring centre and an action centre. It disseminates and demystifies information, conducts sensitization and awareness programmes and training of citizens. More than 124 people from all spheres of life have visited the centre.

Social Audit of Member of Parliament (MP) Local Area Development (LAD) Funds in Odisha

A study was conducted during early 2014 to

Youth for Social Development (YSD)

get an idea how MPs operate and utilize their funds. Youth for Social Development with a commitment to improve accountable governance and ensure transparency in utilization of public funds, efficient and equitable utilization of tax payers money, conducted this. The basic objective of the study was to assess the spending pattern of MPLADS funds in Odisha 2009 14.

Publications

- *'Basic services and the urban poor. Childrens policy and practice on children living in urban poverty*
- *'Sisu Duniya', a newsletter on children's health and environment*
- *Report on 'Social Audit on MPLAD funds in Odisha'*
- *Brief report on Budget Analysis of Berhampur Municipal Corporation during financial year 2013-14*

Recognition and Awards

eNGO Challenge Award, South Asia, 2014

Youth for Social Development (YSD) won the award given for use of information, communication technology (ICT) and digital media for advocacy related work, creating awareness on certain issues, and campaigning about the programmes, and advocate for change in the community.

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India NGO Award 2010

YSD was named as the regional winner in the East category of the Indian NGO Award 2010, organized by the Resource Alliance and the Rockefeller Foundation. The Award recognizes organizations that promote best practice in resource mobilization, accountability and transparency. Nominees were evaluated on their effective and sustainable resource mobilization and the impact of their work on bringing about tangible benefits to targeted communities.



Lok Sevashram Chiksaoura

Year of Establishment : 1992

*Located in Chiksaoura,
Nalanda district, Bihar*

> Budget(2013-14)

- ❖ Income : Rs. 27.07 lakhs*
- ❖ Expenditure : Rs. 27.06 lakhs*

> Funding sources:

- ❖ Foreign : None*
- ❖ Domestic : Rs.27.07 lakhs*

> Domestic sources:

- ❖ Bihar State Social Welfare Board*
- ❖ Rajiv Gandhi National Creches Scheme*
- ❖ Mamta, health institute for mother and child*

> Corpus/General Fund: NIL

> Assets created Rs.2.92 lakhs which includes:

- ❖ Land : Rs.1.12 lakhs*
- ❖ Furniture : Rs.20,000*
- ❖ Equipment: Rs.1.12 lakhs*
- ❖ Vehicles: Rs. 10,000*
- ❖ Computer: Rs. 36,000*

Background

Lok Sevashram Chiksaura was established in the year 1992 by a team of social workers and activists keen on creating an egalitarian society as envisaged by Mahatma Gandhi and Jai Prakash Narayan.

A team of social workers from different section of society inspired by the ideology and principles of Gandhian thought and the thought of “Total revolution (Sampoorn Kranti)” of Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narayan worked at creating self reliance among the marginalized members of society. It is believed that Lok Seva (service of the people) plays the most important role for development of society. It commits to the philosophy by transferring the ownership of all its efforts to the community through the service of the people who are the ultimate beneficiaries. The team had deep concern about contemporary condition of Nalanda district which is the most backward area in the state. With a commitment to promote socio-economic changes among the most downtrodden people of the area, especially women, children and landless farmers of the area, Lok Sevashram Chiksaura has sought to improve their condition.

Bihar is mostly depended on agriculture. It is a fact that after bifurcation of Bihar, all the ores and minerals have gone to Jharkhand. All big industries have shifted. Beside that, it is also a fact that poverty, illiteracy, social

customs having deep roots, effect everyday life of Bihar. Lokseva Ashram is also concentrating to bring changes in Bihar by educating the community and providing the community health, hygiene and livelihood facilities with the support of the government. Towards this end the organization has prepared a team of volunteers, resource persons and skilled staff to implement its projects and programmes. The organization has implemented the project after survey and analysis of the area.

Programmes carried out during 2013-14

Health

India bears the highest burden of tuberculosis (TB) globally with an annual incidence of 1.9 million new cases. About 2.6 million people live with HIV and 1.2 million are TB-HIV co-infected. India has one of the highest multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) burdens globally with 99,000 cases annually. In India, MDR-TB in new TB cases is estimated at 3% and in previously treated cases at 12-17%. Successfully addressing TB in India depends not only on dealing with the urgent issues of MDR-TB and TB-HIV co-infection, but also on a nationwide increase in awareness of TB, TB case detection and access to full treatment. It is in this context that a major civil society partnership initiative on 'Providing Universal Access to Drug-Resistant TB Control Services and Strengthening Civil Society Involvement in TB Care and Control'

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was envisaged, through which civil society would synergise the efforts against TB with the government, private sector and communities. Since 2009-10, the organization is supported by MAMTA Health Institute for Mother & Child Health, Patna on the issue concerned. The goal of the project is to decrease morbidity and mortality due to drug resistance TB (DR-TB) in Bihar and improve access to quality TB care and control services through civil society participation. The project is being operational in Hilsa, Karaiparsurai, Ekangarsaray, Chandī, Tharthari and Nagarnausa blocks in Nalanda district in Bihar

Establishment of Nursing Homes

A full fledged Nursing Home namely “Vision Plus” has been established by LSK in the year 2009 at Bhootnath Road, beside TV tower in Patna so as to provide free health care and cataract operations to the poor people. The nursing home is being run by LSA Chiksaura through community contributions and donations. It is equipped with all basic facilities and resources to provide quality health care to the patients. In 2013-14, 51 people were provided health checkups and 13 people were provided cataract surgeries.

Health and Sanitation Programme

Adequate sanitation, together with good hygiene and safe water are fundamental to good health of the people. In a large populace state like Bihar, sanitation can negatively

impact the environment. In rural areas of Bihar the people themselves will have to perform many of the actions needed to promote healthy habits and break the chain of transmission of diseases. Before planning for any educational programmes for health and sanitation improvements, it is necessary to obtain the essential facts about the people of the community. It is for instance, necessary to find out what health problems they recognize and are interested in, how much they already know, what the usual channels of communication are, what social, cultural, and other influences are operating, and what are the existing resources that could contribute to the programme. In 2013-14, four awareness generation camps were organised in the villages of Hilsa and Karaiparsurai blocks in Nalanda district in Bihar that helped us in sensitizing 276 people (male-142 and female-134) successfully on the issue.

Running of Creche Centre

In Bihar, where employment is one of the major problems, poor men and women of the slums/rural areas have to engage themselves in unskilled labour work to secure livelihood for their families. Typically, they find work as unskilled daily-wage low paid work. While both parents work, their children are left to fend for themselves on a heap of rubble and concrete, with virtually no one to run to fulfil their physical, educational and emotional needs. LSA Chiksaura is working for the cause

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of these poor children to help them to grow up in a better environment and live a dignified life. With grant-in-aid from Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, three crèches for children in the age group 0-6 years were established in Ashari, Dullu Bigha and Dargah Road in Hilsa block to provide children a secure and cleaner environment as well as rich cognitive stimulation through play, story and song. Nutritious food and medicines were also provided regularly to the children.

Skill Training Programme

Vocational Training Programme

Unemployment is one of the major problems in Bihar. Poor youth (male and female) residing in the rural and slums of Bihar want to contribute to their meagre family income, but due to lack of vocational skill they are unable to do so. LSA Chiksaura has been involved in the activity since 2012 which is continuing till date with the support of community contribution and donations. Through this initiative, we are providing quality vocational training to poor youth (male and female) of the Hilsa municipal area in Nalanda district in Bihar. In 2013-14, 107 youth (male-44 and female-63) in the age group of 15-35 years received training in different income generation trades like shorthand and typewriting, food processing, beauty culture, diesel engine pump set

repairing, plumbing work, sewing/embroidery work, computer application, soft toys making, home nursing attendant, motor vehicle driving, fitter, welder and carpentry. These youths are now successfully employed/self-employed. As an essential part of the training, they were also informed on availing loans and subsidies from banks and private financial institutions.

Life Skill Training in Schools

The elementary school programme is a comprehensive, dynamic and developmentally appropriate substance abuse and violence prevention programme designed for upper elementary school students. This highly effective curriculum has been proved successful in increasing self-esteem, develop healthy attitudes and improve their knowledge of essential life skills - all of which promote healthy and positive personal development. In 2013-14, 325 school children of Hilsa and Tharthari blocks were successfully covered under this programme.

Workshops and Seminars

LSA Chiksaura believes that information dissemination is important for the development of society. In 2013-14, workshops and seminars were periodically organized in our all operational blocks covering different issues of socio-economic importance. Experienced resource persons and eminent personalities of the area were invited to share their views with the participants on these issues.

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Education Programme

Running of Residential School

Education is one of the important activities of LSA Chiksaura as it has been a major issue for the holistic development of society. Since inception, we are making sincere efforts to spread education among poor children (boys and girls) of the underprivileged sections of society and have established “Saraswati Residential Public School Chambhera” in Ekangarsarai block in Nalanda district in Bihar. The school is affiliated with Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. At present, 196 children (boys-79 and girls-117) from class I-VIII are getting education through this school. The school has residential facilities with experienced teachers and all basic facilities to impart quality education to children. In order to give quality education to the enrolled children, teachers were frequently trained by LSA Chiksaura. Parents meetings were also organized to appraise them about the importance of education to their children. .

Promoting Girl Child Education

We are also making efforts to promote girl child education in the area. We have established two primary education centres in Hilsa block which have been successfully promoting education among 72 girls that belongs to the poor communities of the area.

Awareness Generation Programme

LSA Chiksaura believes that information dissemination is important for the development of the society. In 2013-14, number of awareness generation camps was organized by us in Hilsa blocks in Nalanda districts in Bihar covering health and drinking water issues. Experienced resource persons and eminent personalities of the area attended these awareness generation camps and shared their views and rich knowledge with the participants on the topics

Cultural Programme

Cultural programmes are important tools to reach to people on any social issue in a positive manner. In 2013-14, street plays, puppet shows and devotional songs were adopted as a means by LSA Chiksaura to spread awareness among the community on health, livelihood, education and sanitation issues. 25 villages of the Hilsa, Tharthari, and Ekangarsari and Karaiparsurai blocks of Nalanda district were covered by cultural activities.

Environment Awareness Programme

LSA Chiksaura generated awareness and educated the community on maintenance of a clean and pollution free environment. In 2013-14 with the support of community contribution and donation, different programmes like awareness camps and street meetings were organized covering topics like

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solid waste management, environment conservation, community tree plantation and maintenance of clean and protected environment in Ekangarsari block. These programmes generated the desired awareness.

Way forward

LSA Chiksaura is committed to the philosophy of transferring ownership of all its efforts to the community. With a commitment to bring in socio-economic changes among the most downtrodden people of the area, especially women, children and landless farmers of the area, LSA Chiksaura has gone a long way to improve their quality of life.



Abhinav

Year of Establishment: 1993

Located in Muzaffarnagar
(Uttar Pradesh)

> Budget (2013-14)

- ❖ Income : Rs.53.68 lakhs
- ❖ Expenditure : Rs.53.31 lakhs

> Funding sources:

- ❖ Foreign : Not registered under FCRA.
- ❖ Domestic : Rs. 53.68 lakhs

> Domestic sources:

- ❖ World Bank, Give India, NABARD, PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation), DUDA (District Urban Development Agency) Muzaffarnagar, MFPI (Ministry of Food Processing Industries), SIFPSA (State Innovations in Family Planning Services Agency), MDA (Muzaffarnagar Development Authority)

> Corpus/General Fund: N.A

> Assets created Rs. 1.20cr which includes:

- ❖ Building : Rs. 27.50 lakhs
- ❖ Indian Space research Organization (ISRO) assets : Rs.92.51 lakhs

Background

Abhinav is 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2005 certified organization that came into existence in 1993 with the objectives of mainstreaming the poor and downtrodden through promoting people's organisation as the key element to achieving self-reliant community. Abhinav nurtures the environment along with communities and in particular people through activities and programmes having the objective of providing long term benefits. Towards this end Abhinav has proposed the concepts of organic farming and modern intensive agriculture.

Since its inception, the organization has built its ability to work with various stakeholders in the sustainable development paradigm including local communities, panchayatiraj institutions, urban local bodies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), government, academia, private sector, financial institutions, bilateral and multilateral agencies.

Abhinav helps individuals and communities to learn tools and become familiar with processes. These include programmes like literacy campaigns, water management, women and child health care, computer education, local energy production methods, to rejuvenate and preserve traditions in health care. The programmes are periodically evaluated through comprehensive surveys and studies done by well known consultants.

Programmes

- *Safe drinking water and sanitation programme*
- *Health and family welfare*
- *Training and employment generation*
- *Food processing and training centre*
- *Awareness programmes*
- *Research*
- *Advance level information and satellite technology centre*
- *Agriculture*
- *Publications*

Activities undertaken during 2013-14

Food Processing and Training Centre

The organization has started Abhinav food processing research and training institute at J-20 Industrial Area, Begrajpur, Muzaffarnagar through which rural people are becoming independent. This is a milestone. Earlier, the organization was giving training in making pickles, sauces, jam, vinegar, etc but now it also provides training for grinding of spices, bakery potato-chips, canning of fruits and vegetables etc. For this, so far 1643 people have received training and manufactured 7,512,938.00 units. During the current year, the organization has trained 230 people out of which 12 people have

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strengthened their economic status by manufacturing 50,000 units.

Abhinav Health Post

The organization has established Abhinav health post at Jansath block, Nayagaon where at least one doctor, one gynaecologist, and one ANM expert's presence is ensured. Under this scheme, around 1500 females and males have received medical health and family welfare facilities.

Family Welfare Programme

To control the population in rural areas, the organization has started the family welfare programmes at the village level under which health representatives visited from door to door to inform people about family planning methods. They also prepared womens groups that give health related information and solutions from time to time. The organization has provided various family planning measures like condoms, contraceptive pills, copper-T, NSV at the village level.

Formation of Health Communities

The village health communities were formed in each village where women are appointed as president and NGO health workers as secretary. In the village, it is necessary to spread awareness among the people especially women about child and women health, rural drinking water, cleanliness, etc. With this, the committee also conducts weekly meetings for

taking inputs and decisions for the villagers and women's welfare.

Rural drinking water supply programme

Under the Swajaldhara project, supported by Government of India, the organization has successfully implemented clean and potable drinking water project in 14 villages of Muzaffarnagar and 6 villages of Bijnore district. The operation is being conducted smoothly by Rakhsharkhav village assembly and community.

Flush and pride campaign

Under this campaign, the organization provides clean drinking water in rural and urban areas as well as drinking water. A sanitation committee has been formed. The objective of this committee is to facilitate availability of clean drinking water, to help in the construction of toilets, and infrastructural development of village and city. The organization carried out complete cleanliness campaign in the rural areas where rural people were encouraged to cooperate in constructing toilets so as to keep their surrounding clean. An effort made by the organization was to build toilets in the homes of families living below the poverty line (BPL) last year, 147 toilets and this year, 4 toilets at Sahawali, block Sadar and 6 toilets for BPL families at Muzaffarnagar have been provided. Moreover a toilet complex for women in old age home in Shukratal, where two

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toilets and two bathrooms of Indian style have been constructed.

Toilet Cleaning Kit

Under the integrated low cost sanitation scheme, the organization has promoted the facilities from dry toilets to water flow toilets in districts of Muzaffarnagar, Bagpat, J.P Nagar, and Badayun, Raibareilly, and Allahabad. The organization built a total of 10,000 toilets which are being used by the beneficiaries. These toilets are frequently used by the BPL families but they cannot afford the cleaning and maintenance of toilets due to their limited source of income. For the maintenance and proper use of these toilets, the organization has conducted several trainings, workshops and seminars for the beneficiaries in the district of Muzaffarnagar at Purkaji, Budhana, Meerapur, Jansath, J.P. Nagar, and Allahabad. The organization has identified scavenger families and provided sanitation kit to them. The families get a kit every 3 months which includes soap, harpic, toilet cleaning brush, and phenyl. This year, the organization has given toilet cleaning kit to 200 families. For this, Oriental Bank of Commerce has provided full financial support.

Public Toilet

In an effort to provide high quality facilities related to basic amenities, public toilets equipped with modern facilities have been constructed Rajkiya inter college, Mahavir

Chowk, Muzaffarnagar. The construction of these public toilets was funded by Muzaffarnagar Development Authority (MDA) and was taken up by "Abhinav". These toilets are being run by the organization on the basis of pay and use. Hundreds of people are using these toilets on a daily basis and such a facility is first of its kind in the entire city. Modern technologies have been used in the construction of these toilets and keeping the local condition in mind, the proper arrangement for natural light and ventilation have made it user-friendly to women. A total of 4 toilets have been built of which 2 are of western style and rest are of Indian style.

Social Awareness Camp

With an aim to bring awareness among the deprived and backward sections of society, 6 social awareness camps were organized. In this camp, the awareness was provided about the dowry system, superstition, and other social ills. Apart from this, they were made aware about various Government policies introduced for the development of backward sections of society. Besides, an attempt was made to eradicate child marriage among the people.

Agriculture Extension

The organization has created a platform for sharing useful and latest information on agricultural practices in the rural areas with the help of stalls at farmers' fair (mela). Agricultural scientists have provided reliable

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information on innovative techniques to benefit the villagers at sugarcane centre of Muzaffarnagar, Baghra, and Navla. At the fair, other learning materials like “Krishi Mein Deshian Takniki Gyan”, “Mrida Swastha Awam Mrida Parikshan”, “Jaivik Kheti”, “Bhoomi Shodhan Ki Vidhiyan”, and Sukhi Dharati Pyase Khet”, etc, were also distributed.

Self Help Group (SHG) training

The organization has conducted training related to the formation of self help groups (SHG) for self employment in 4 blocks of Muzaffarnagar districts namely Kadhla, Sadar, Jansath, and Budana where 62 beneficiaries were trained.

Farmers' Training

In order to bring environmental awareness in the rural areas, the organization held 8 training camps in different villages of district Muzaffarnagar like Vahalna, Parai, Nijampur, Kadhla, Mansoorpur, Sahawali, and Navla. During this camp, 125 people were encouraged to plant trees and adopt new technology. Information was also disseminated related to forest based small and cottage industries like match-sticks, creating wooden baskets, collections of herbs, hand paper industry, manufacturing furniture, etc.

Arise Training Centre

The organization has been running the Abhinav Resources in Skill Enhancement

(ARISE) training centre at J-20, Industrial Area, Begrajpur, Muzaffarnagar. Through its efforts 705 beneficiaries have received training as beauticians, sewing - embroidery, and in operating a computer. This year 342 beneficiaries received training out of which 18 beneficiaries opened their own beautician parlour, 6 beneficiaries opened their own computer centre, and 8 beneficiaries started their own sewing and embroidery work. This makes them financially independent.

Abhinav publications

In an endeavour to spread awareness about the work of our NGO the organization has published various books like "Margdarshik - Maulik Abhikaran Prashikshan", "Pyasi Dharti Sukhe Khet", and "Chasandaj Uvatam Jatmame".

Achievements

From ensuring high quality health facilities and safe drinking water to providing latest technical education and self-employment, the organization has undertaken and successfully implemented various Central and State projects.

- In health and hygiene, the organization has distributed over 2,000 health and hygiene kits, provided more than 19,070 vaccinations to mother and child, rendered family welfare services to 15,788 families, provided more than 21,741

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curative treatment to rural people, provided 5,916 referral services.

- For farmers, Abhinav has organized 400 demos on agriculture practices, formed 109 farmer information groups and organized 25 exposure visits of farmers, provided seed money to 70 small farmers, and established 12 farm schools in villages.
- With the construction of 49 drinking water supply schemes in villages, provision of individual toilet facilities to 12,000 poor families and 158 toilets under flush and pride campaign, 25 low cost recharge pits, world class public complex, Abhinav is a spearhead in water and sanitation projects in Western U.P. it has provided sanitation facilities to 12,000 poor families and safe drinking water to 3,00,000 villagers.
- The number of people who have received training in community development has reached 3,84,143.

The activities of Abhinav have been evaluated by IIM, Lucknow. Besides this, the organization along with the State Family Welfare Institute, Lucknow has been appraised by various departments of State and Central governments. In all these evaluation studies, Abhinav has got high ranking.

Unnati Sansthan

Year of Establishment : 2007

Located in Udaipur, Rajasthan

> Budget(2013-14)

- ❖ Income : Rs. 27.63 lakhs*
- ❖ Expenditure : Rs. 28.50 lakhs*

> Funding sources:

- ❖ Foreign : Rs. None*
- ❖ Domestic : Rs.27.63 lakhs*

> Domestic sources:

- ❖ Give India Foundation*
- ❖ UNICEF*
- ❖ Core Tech Systems, Gurgaon*
- ❖ Individual donors*

> Corpus/General Fund : Rs. 22,000

> Assets created Rs. 1.15 lakhs which include:

- ❖ Printer: Rs. 5,000*
- ❖ Laptop and UPS : Rs. 68,000*
- ❖ Furniture : Rs.26,000*
- ❖ Games material and resources centre :
Rs. 24,000*

Background

Unnati Sansthan works in the rural tribal districts of southern Rajasthan. This region is characterised by hilly and arid terrain, lack of water, a large tribal population and poor socioeconomic indicators. The majority of the population survives off subsistence agriculture on small land-holdings. The rural landscape means that there is limited access to education, health care, energy and transportation facilities. Children often have to travel many kilometres to the nearest school and hospitals which normally exist in the larger towns. These factors have created a deeply fragile environment in which families can easily be pushed into starvation. As a result of this, many children are involved in migrant labour in order to provide their families with an additional income. This results in children being unable to gain an education, perpetuating the cycle of poverty for another generation.

Programmes

Child protection

The current situation for many tribal children all over Rajasthan is unfortunate. They are either pressured to work in dangerous jobs away from home or they are forced by their families to work within their homes, cleaning and herding sheep. This makes them vulnerable to all kinds of abuses. When working away from home, they face threats

and abuse from their bosses and/or they work in hazardous conditions

Their work conditions are such that they can easily become sick or injured. When working at home they risk being captured and sold for flesh trafficking. These children have no knowledge of their own rights and no say in their situation. Many do not even know that education is not only a right, but is mandatory and free for them. Unnati's vision is to use collective action, empowerment and information in order to build people's capacity and confidence so that communities unite to create a force to claim their rights and take control over their own lives. By empowering parents and adults, they can build a protective environment in which children can be shielded from harm and grow into capable adults.

The project "Ensuring protection rights of children in 68 Gram Panchayats of Kherwada and Girwa Blocks", aimed to create and strengthen three structures at the panchayat level that would help build a child-friendly environment in the region. These structures included the formation and strengthening of PLCPCs, School Management Committee (SMCs,) and standing committees on education and social services. The four major objectives of the project were as follows:

- *Create and strengthen child protection structures (Panchayat Level Child*

Development Impact – II

Protection Committees-PLPCs, Village Level Child Protection Committees, School Management committee SMCs, Standing Committees)

- *Create awareness among the community on the harms of child labour and the importance of education for their children*
- *Keep track and encourage 100% enrolment and retention of all children aged 6-14 years*
- *Link vulnerable children and families with government social protection schemes*

Formation and Strengthening of Block Level Child Protection Committee (BLCPC)

The objective of forming the BLCPC was to create a structure that will facilitate the community to protect its children from harm. The BLCPC must act as the intermediary between panchayat level structures and state level government structures. The Village Level CPC (VLCPC) and the Panchayat Level CPC (PLCPC) bring child protection issues to the BLCPC. If the BLCPC feels that the issue needs to be reported to higher authorities, they will take it to the District Level Child Protection Unit (DLCPU), then, if necessary, to the State Commissioner.

It is the responsibility of the BLCPC to track the children in their region and ensure their protection. Members of BLCPC were taught their roles and responsibilities by Unnati. They were

instructed how to track vulnerable families and how to link them with social protection schemes. The BEO was told that during the monthly meetings with nodal officers, records must be taken of non-school-going children. Records must also be kept by School Management Committee (SMC). They must then give instructions on what must be done to return the concerning children to school. Members of the BLCPC must also coordinate with block level police officers, ICDS and Health Department (ANM), to ensure that they take responsibility over children that are put in harm's way

During BLCPC training sessions, Unnati also introduced the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 to the community. It was insisted that if anyone hears about or witnesses a sexual offence, it must be reported. Unnati encouraged the community to take responsibility over their children and create a safe environment for them. Nobody should be silent any longer.

Formation and Strengthening of Panchayat Level Child Protection Committee (PLCPC)

As of December 2013, Unnati has facilitated in the formation and/or strengthening of 68 PLCPCs (62 in Kherwara Block and 6 in Girwa Block). When assessing the needs of the community, Unnati saw that PRIs were either not fulfilling their responsibilities in regards to the PLCPC, or there was a complete absence

Development Impact – II

of the PLCPC. Unnati staff had a meeting with a PRI representative in each panchayat explaining the importance of the PLCPC and how it is such a beneficial structure for the protection of children.

The sarpanch of each panchayat organized a meeting in which members from PRIs, anganwadi workers, parents, teachers, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) workers and two children (one male and one female) attended. Unnati explained that it is the responsibility of the committee to understand the issue of child protection and to map out the record of the children who are abused or their rights violated. These committees are linked with the district level and block level Child Protection Unit.

The PLCPC is also to work closely with the standing committee on education and other members of society in order to create awareness and provide support to ensure child-rights and play an intermediary role between the community and the government by linking vulnerable children with welfare schemes.

Education Programme

In collaboration with UNICEF the study on education status in 2008-09 in 8 panchayats of Girwa, Sarada and Kherwada blocks allowed Unnati to gain a deeper insight into the local context of education of the region. According to the study, only 59% of children

in the age group of 6-14 attend schools. Most children drop out very early. Education is valued by parents and that they want their children to do well in school. Many are aware of the fact that teacher absenteeism exists and it impacts on their children's learning levels. Economically and socially oppressed, these parents often feel powerless to raise their voice against schools and Panchayats.

Unnati, since then, has undertaken an array of activities both in creating an enabling environment for children's education and also investing in developing the capacities of the communities. The overall goal is to build a social structure that is able to support the parents, children and teachers in order to make the existing education system work effectively

Creating Awareness and lobbying:

Chalo Chalo School Chalo Campaign in July 2014

With an objective to enroll children between 6-14 years of age group in schools, the "chalo chalo school chalo" campaign was implemented in all the panchayats during the reporting period. The campaign focused on creating awareness on children's rights, motivate parents to send their children to school and provide the community with a support structure to encourage children's attendance in schools. Following activities were undertaken

Development Impact – II

- *Creating awareness and lobbying for education*
- *Ensuring enrolment for out of school children and*
- *Ensuring retention for children already in schools.*

Unnati participated and hosted a variety of events to encourage enrolment and retention in schools. During meetings with all government mandated bodies, Unnati focused on importance of enrolment and retention. In 30 panchayats, Unnati organized enrolment drives and rallies in which parents and teachers and students marched through the village to promote enrolment. Unnati worked with parents, teachers, PLCPC and School Management Committee (SMC) to collect data on enrolment and track children.

Meeting with Nodal Officers

Every month meetings were conducted with nodal officers, head masters and teachers in each panchayat. These meetings allowed mutual sharing and learning about the issues of education in the region. During the reporting period a total of 408 meetings were conducted with nodal officers to share with them the work done by Unnati.

Strengthening of School Management Committees on School Development

Unnati attended School Management Committee (SMC) meetings in all the schools

of Kherwara and Girwa Block of Udaipur district. Unnati staff explained the roles and responsibilities of the School Management Committee (SMC) to SMC members. SMCs are a powerful tool in unifying the community and making sure children's rights are being met. They are responsible for the proper functioning and up-keep of school facilities. They appropriately acquire and distribute the resources available from the government and put them to good use and they ensure that each student receives the government grant that is meant for them. The School Management Committee (SMC) must make sure that the schools provide a safe and wholesome environment for the children. They must keep check on teachers and keep track of students. If a child is not coming to school regularly or has dropped out, they must speak with the concerned families to return the child to school.

In Kherwara block, Unnati conducted meetings with the School Management Committee (SMC) to talk specifically about the School Development Plan. The RTE Act stipulates that the School Development Plan (SDP) shall be the basis for the plans and grants to be made by the appropriate government or local authority. A good SDP will reflect an image of a well functioning school complete with resources, infrastructure, knowledgeable children and participatory parents. The creation of a SDP is an organized

Development Impact – II

way of planning out the development and improvement of school facilities and ensuring proper functioning. This plan is of utmost importance because the grants that a school will receive by the government will largely be based on it. At the end of every academic year, a report should be made and placed before the Gram Sabha presenting the implementation and achievements of the School Development Plan.

Child Resource Centre (CRC)

This is one of the platforms where we can gather children and make them understand the issues regarding their rights and importance of education and the harm of child labour with special focus on Bt Cotton, field construction work in Udaipur, hotels and mines. The CRC also helps to enhance the capacity of leadership, enhance their participation so that children can realize their worth as children and envision their role in society. The most important objective is to enhance their understanding on child protection.

Achievements

- 570 schools have been trained on School Development Plan
- 51 villages have been declared child-labour free
- 100% enrolment of drop-out children from CTS data

- 7,300 families have been linked with social protection schemes
- Formation of block level and panchayat level Child Protection Committee (CPC) in 62 panchayats. Regular meetings taking place
- Involvement and functionality of School management Committee (SMC) & has increased. Members are more involved in creation and implementation of School Development Plan (SDP)
- The community has a better understanding of the harm of child labour and is now aware of the legal aspects (consequences and punishments) of child labour
- Child cabinets have been strengthened and children have been practising leadership activities



Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra (RLEK)

Year of Establishment : 1970

Located in Dehradun, Uttarakhand

> Budget(2013-14)

- ❖ Income : Rs. 63.69 lakhs*
- ❖ Expenditure : Rs.53.35 lakhs*

> Funding sources:

- ❖ Foreign : Rs.16.22 lakhs*
- ❖ Domestic : Rs.47.47 lakhs*

> The Foreign donors include:

- ❖ Partnership for Transparency Fund, Washington*
- ❖ Canadian High Commission, Canada*

> Domestic sources:

- ❖ UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)*
- ❖ NCW (National Commission for Women)*
- ❖ Ministry of Minority Affairs*

> Corpus/General Fund: N.A.

> Assets created Rs.265.10 lakhs which include:

- ❖ Land and building: Rs.199.96 lakhs*
- ❖ Furniture and fixtures : Rs.11.88 lakhs*
- ❖ Vehicles : Rs.11.74 lakhs*
- ❖ Plant and machinery: Rs.3.47 lakhs*
- ❖ Computer : Rs.8.31 lakhs*
- ❖ Other equipment: Rs.28.73 lakhs*

Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra (RLEK)

Background

Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra (RLEK) works with communities in the hill state of Uttarakhand. It has evolved after years of struggle against the raw deal meted out to underprivileged and marginalized communities in the region. It began its work in the late 1970s, when a group of young people started development work amongst tribal communities in the area of Jaunsar-Bhawar of Dehradun district. Systemic inequities and injustices deprived these communities of their fundamental human rights. The young group's main thrust was on empowerment and emancipation of bonded labour, with special focus on women.

Programmes

- *Education and Literacy*
- *Strengthening Community through Legal Awareness Programme and Access to Justice for Marginalized.*
- *Women Empowerment through Local Self Governance.*
- *Institutional Building and Gender Sensitization Micro Finance for SHGs*
- *Gender Equity, Micro-Finance and Institutional Building on Watershed Management.*

Development Impact – II

Community Beneficiaries Include:

- *Women*
- *Marginalised Communities*

Education and Literacy

RLEK realized that long term solutions for the problems faced by the community lay in empowering through education. For illiteracy was at the root of their exploitation and victimization by traders, middlemen and officials. But then the task of educating Van Gujjars, who had for long remained aloof from the mainstream, was far from easy. Their nomadic lifestyle, habitation deep inside the forest and a thinly spread population over a vast geographic stretch made the task of turning them literate really challenging. Moreover they were not mentally attuned to getting exposed to literacy and education.

RLEK started its innovative Adult Education Programme drive for the Van Gujjars adults between the age group of 15 and 35. To support this ambitious and innovative adult education programme, a forest academy of sorts was put in place with 350 highly motivated volunteer teachers.

The adult education programme led to the demand of children education programme from the community itself. RLEK in its pursuit to strengthen the communities opened 16 schools in the most unreached, backward areas for the Himalayan community. The

Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra (RLEK)

children are rescued bonded labourers, women rescued from human trafficking and the Van Gujjars. The schools for the children have been able to arrest the high level of child labour amongst the children and the dropouts.

RLEK has also been associated with other tribal and rural hill communities in the most backward areas of Tehri, Dehradun and Uttarkashi districts. RLEK in pursuit of its goals to reach out to the poorest and the marginalised has a well established Children Education Programme, wherein 17 schools has been established for the children of bonded labour, women rescued from human trafficking and the Van Gujjars, a forest dwelling Community.

Strengthening Community through Legal Awareness Programme and Access to Justice for Marginalized

Women have been the most marginalized group in our country. Though several laws have been enacted for the protection of women there still looms a large gap between legality and reality. They constantly suffer harassment and human rights abuses.

In this era, the major challenge is to empower and make women aware of their rights which they can use to fight injustices.

Women due to their low levels of literacy are susceptible to injustices, in the backdrop of this,

Development Impact – II

RLEK with the support of National Commission for Women organised four Legal awareness programmes. “Today there is lot of help available in the form of Women Helplines, Mahila Ayog, Mahila Sanrakshak Adhikari etc. where women can go with their problems, without any inhibitions.

RLEK conducted training on issues related to women. The women were informed about the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005; Right to Information; rape and sexual assault related laws and rights of victims; MNREGA; Panchayati System and the 73rd Amendment; Marriage and divorce related laws; PCPNDT Act to name a few. RLEK Conducted training on issues related to Women.

Women Empowerment through Local Self Governance

RLEK with the financial support of Canadian Fund For Local Initiative (CFLI) undertook a project on “Strengthening women’s role for a gender just, secure and stable democracy through participation in institutions of local self-governance” in three districts and five blocks of the State of Uttarakhand.

RLEK had set-up five help desks at the block level to facilitate prospective women candidates filing their nominations for the first time. This intervention augmented the self-esteem and self-confidence of the women candidate who aspired to contest and win

Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra (RLEK)

panchayat elections. The help-desks focussed on the intricate nature of the election process and brought about an understanding of governance in the context of development in their respective villages.

At all the three levels of local self governance- the village council, the block council and the district council –the RLEK team worked at ushering the post, pre- election phase and capacitating and mobilizing the electorate and the prospective women candidates for a free, fair and gender inclusive democratic elections and a gender responsive governance

- The purpose/objectives of these activities included advancing democracy and ensuring security and stability through gender equity in governance*
- Enhance capacities of poor rural women to raise their voice and take collective action to strengthen democracy at grass-root to bring about a more informed, motivated, responsive, transparent and accountable democracy at the local level .*
- Create awareness and access to information to bring about a gender responsive and informed citizenry .*
- Build and strengthen community led institutions (Women Vigilance Committees, Women Polling Agents) to address issues of violence against women during elections, misdemeanours, malpractices, elite*

Development Impact – II

capture, unfair representation of the marginalized,

Institutional Building & Gender Sensitization Micro Finance for SHGs

RLEK conducted three (3-day) training programmes. These trainings aimed at bringing awareness amongst village women of the Watershed Development Team on Gender Sensitization, Equity Benefit Sharing, Constraints, Coordination, Linkages and Self Help Groups. The women were from various parts of Uttarakhand including Chamoli, Bageshwar, Rudraprayag, Kupwara, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Almora. It further, made the participants realized that SHGs can play a larger and decisive role in the realm of local self-governance i.e. at Panchayat Level, to get work done, be it community, environment, earning a livelihood.

The trainers discussed the role of SHGs as pressure groups on village issues such as women, environment, and others. Through mobilization, they can rope in the community for development work. The training also encouraged the women to open up and participate freely. Since the participants hailed from diverse backgrounds and brought in varied experiences, it became imperative to create an atmosphere, which was not only conducive to learning but also strengthened personal ties.

Gender Equity, Micro-Finance and Institutional Building on Watershed Management

Empowerment of women has emerged as an important issue in recent times. The issue of economic empowerment of women is of paramount importance to political thinkers, social scientists and reformers. The Self Help Groups (SHGs) have paved the way for economic independence of rural women. The members of SHGs are involved in Micro-Entrepreneurship. Although women's access to financial services has increased substantially in the past 10 years, their ability to benefit from this access is often still limited by the disadvantages they experience because of their gender. Capacity Development has been recognized as a precursor for the success of any participatory project. Over a period of time, understanding on Capacity Development strategies has improved considerably with several related experiences from all over India. These trainings are seen as a continuous process enabling stakeholders, functionaries, implementers and policy makers to enhance their knowledge and skills and to develop the required orientation and perspectives thereby becoming more effective in performing their roles and responsibilities.

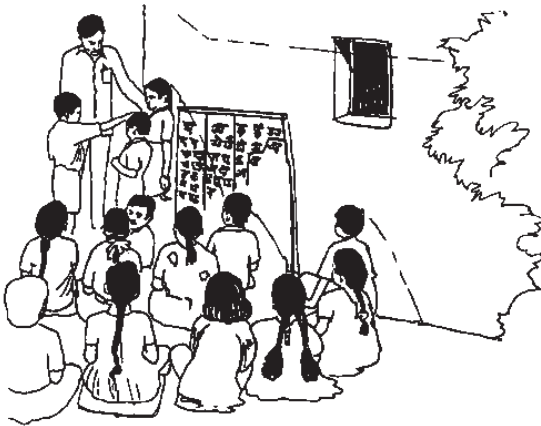
Considering the magnitude of the problems, there was collaboration between Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) and RLEK which conducted five batches of

Development Impact – II

trainings of 30 participants in each training on Institutional building and Gender Sensitization Micro Finance for SHGs and Financial Record Keeping.

Awards

Padmashree Avdhash Kaushal, Chairperson, Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra (RLEK) was chosen for the 11th Nani Palkhivala Civil Liberties Award.



Abhoy Mission

Year of Establishment: 1991

Located in Ramnagar, Tripura

> Budget(2013-14)

- ❖ Income : Rs. 73.16 lakhs*
- ❖ Expenditure : Rs. 74.90 lakhs*

> Funding sources:

- ❖ Foreign : Rs. 55,000*
- ❖ Domestic : Rs.72.61 lakhs*

> The Foreign donors include:

- ❖ Give India USA*

> Domestic sources:

- ❖ Give India*
- ❖ Special Olympics Bharat*
- ❖ Parivaar, Bangalore*

> Corpus/General Fund: Rs.24.12 lakhs

> Assets created Rs. 51.73 lakhs which include:

- ❖ Furniture : Rs.2.87 lakhs*
- ❖ Sewing machines and health equipment:
Rs.1.86 lakhs*
- ❖ Land building : Rs.35.87 lakhs*
- ❖ Computers : Rs.85,000*
- ❖ Vehicle : Rs.5.49 lakhs*
- ❖ Other equipment : Rs.4.78 lakhs*

Development Impact – II

Background

Abhoy Mission is a research and rehabilitation center for senior citizens, disabled and mentally challenged persons. The organisation is functioning to provide well-structured and multidimensional services to the people with disabilities and older citizens.

At the same time our objective is to reduce the incidence of disability in the State and to develop the confidence of the senior citizens. Manpower development for providing better services in this field is another objective of our organisation.

Programmes

- *Rehabilitation Centre for Senior Citizen (Old Age Home).*
- *Community Based Rehabilitation under SAGP project, Help Age India.*
- *Community-based Rehabilitation of Senior Citizens from Support of Give India .*
- *Training Programmes on Geriatric Care/ Care for Elderly.*
- *Special School for children with M.R. and Multiple Disabilities.*
- *Care and Protection for Deaf blind programme.*
- *Children home for Orphans with special needs*
- *Family Service Programmes.*

- *Early Intervention*
- *School Readiness Programme*
- *Counselling*
- *Library of Abhoy Mission*

Community beneficiaries include:

Senior Citizens

Deaf and Blind Children

Rehabilitation Centre for Senior Citizen (Old Age Home)

A Rehabilitation Centre (Old Age Home) was set up by Abhoy Mission in the year 1993 to restore physical, psychological and social well being in older persons having no means of livelihood and left shelter less in society.

- *Facilities for residents with congenial environment-*
- *Appropriate health care, nutritious food, vocational therapy, counselling and training.*
- *Physiotherapy and occupational therapy.*
- *Library facility.*
- *Recreational facility.*
- *Games and sports.*
- *24x7hours x 365 days Ambulance facility to meet unforeseen accidents.*
- *Solar hot water plant, generator and solar lighting system available.*

Development Impact – II

Community Based Rehabilitation under Sponsor a Grand Parent project, Help Age India

From 2003, Abhoy Mission, with support of Help Age India through “Sponsor a Grand Parent (SaGP) programme, started providing need based help to old age people to live within their families with dignity in three rural areas of erstwhile West Tripura district. Based on consultation and requirement of beneficiaries, food grains, clothes, garments, mosquito nets, pocket money etc. are provided to 50 aged grandparents.

Training Programmes on Geriatric Care/ Care for Elderly.

The gradual increase of elderly population is of global concern nowadays. The National Institute of Social Defence, in 2005, launched a training course for the younger generation who are equipped through training to attend to the needs of older persons.

- *Six months Certificate Course in Geriatric Care*
- *One-day sensitization for Empowerment of Elderly.*
- *One- day Media Sensitization programme on Ageing Care.*
- *One-day sensitization programme for school teachers*
- *Two days’ State Level Consultative Meet on Ageing Care issues for Government Officials/ NGOs.*

- *Community Training programme in Computers for Senior Citizens.*
- *One month Certificate Course on Basic Issues of Geriatric Care*

Special School for Mentally Retarded Children and Multiple Disabilities.

The pioneer special school for mentally retarded children in Tripura, Swabalamban started its journey on 26th January, 1991 with only 5 students, in association with some parents and then converted to residential-cum-day scholar special school for mentally retarded children and children with multiple disabilities. The school is located under Gokulnagar gram panchayat, Sipahijala district from the year 2000. At present 60 students (30 residential and 30 non-residential) are attending the Special School.

Academic skill development training, training in activities of daily living, facilities of physiotherapy and occupational therapy, skill development in sports and games, training in arts, music and dance, pre-vocational training and recreational facilities are provided in the school.

Care and protection of deaf- blind programme

Early intervention, identification, assessment, health care facilities, physiotherapy, occupational therapy and vocational training are provided to deaf-blind children with effective technical support by Sense International (India) and financial support

Development Impact – II

by Give India. The programme was started in 2006 with support from Sense International (India) and thereafter the programme has been running with technical support only:

- *In total, there are 11 beneficiaries in the programme.*
- *Vocational training is provided to 4 beneficiaries with deaf-blindness.*
- *Early identification and intervention are the essential part of the programme.*
- *Awareness programme for community is being organized on a regular basis.*
- *Parents are being actively involved in the programme.*

Children home for orphan with special needs

As per guideline of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, Abhoy Mission is running a children home under the nomenclature Swabalmban Rehabilitation Centre for orphan children with special needs and street children or the children whose parents are unable to maintain them.

Barrier free environment, homely and friendly atmosphere is being provided at the childrens home. The service to the children is provided through assessment, education programme, health care, food and lodging and 24 hours nursing facilities. They are also provided training in independent living skills, pre-vocational training, physiotherapy, recreation facility on a regular basis.

Family Service Programme

Early Intervention

As a measure of early intervention, we maintain close liaison with hospitals, nursing homes, ASHA workers, multipurpose workers, care givers, aayas etc. who are the main source of our information . We conduct awareness programmes with the above functionaries on how to identify abnormal symptoms with the newly born child from the time of birth. Accordingly, we advise the parents to provide support to their babies as per need of the child. Parents are also advised to take their babies with motor difficulties to physiotherapists or occupational therapists. Parents of children with speech problems are advised to take the advice of speech therapists and to keep in touch with the special teacher. We also arrange trained caregivers who provide support to the children with disabilities and their families through home based service.

School Readiness Programme

The parents are advised to send their children with disabilities to anganwadi centre or nursery school or a special school to facilitate their inclusion in the mainstream. Care givers deployed by our organization also prepare children with disabilities for regular schooling.

Counselling

Prior to starting of the counselling programme, the parents of children with special needs are enabled to make the

Development Impact – II

children capable to perform personal chores such as toileting, brushing, bathing, roaming, proper sitting, walking, dressing, mode to handle water glass, to take food, identification of colour, taste, scent, fruits and vegetables, coin and rupee etc. which should be kept in continuous process. should not be done by the parents; if they do; these children will be a severe burden on the family as well as society. As far as possible they should be treated as normal children are treated.

Library of Abhoy Mission

Library with all categories of required books, magazines, periodicals, newspapers are in operation in our office complex at Ramnagar, Agartala and the other premises located within Abhoy ashram complex, Bishalgarh, Sipahjala district to facilitate all categories of readers including students involved in higher studies. A good number of books were provided by the Birchandra State Central Library, Agartala. For this the organisation is grateful to the Government of Tripura.



Peoples Action for Development

Year of Establishment: 2002

Located in Dhemaji, Assam

- > Budget(2013-14)
 - ❖ Income : Rs. 53.15 lakhs
 - ❖ Expenditure : Rs.56.44 lakhs
- > Funding sources:
 - ❖ Foreign : Rs.52.27 lakhs
 - ❖ Domestic : Rs.0.88 lakhs
- > The foreign donors include:
 - ❖ Terre des hommes
 - ❖ Chistoson Munda Memorial Training & Research Centre
 - ❖ Reach India Trust
 - ❖ Miscellaneous donations
- > Domestic sources:
 - ❖ Action Aid India
 - ❖ National Rural Health Mission
 - ❖ Gramin Vikash Bank
 - ❖ Block Development Office
- > Corpus/General fund: NIL
- > Assets created Rs.3.93 lakhs which include:
 - ❖ Furniture and fixtures : Rs.1.02 lakhs
 - ❖ Building: 21,000
 - ❖ Vehicle : Rs.1 lakh
 - ❖ Computers : Rs. 34,000
 - ❖ Equipment: Rs.1.34 lakhs

Background

Peoples Action for Development (PAD) was established in 2001 at Mission Baligaon in Gogamukh, Dhemají, a small town bordering two flood affected districts of North Lakhimpur and Dhemají of Assam. Its main objective is to bring about socio-economic development of socially excluded and backward communities.

The organization has grown and changed its approach from service delivery to guarding the rights and ensuring the proper implementation of the same by the authorities. But in the context of marginalized and voiceless communities the right based approach and the need based cannot be kept in two water-tight compartments. Thus the organization continues to address the needs and promotes CBOs that take to sustainable socio-economic development.

Peoples Action for Development (PAD) has also prioritized the target groups and started its work among the tea garden dependent communities and the adivasis of Assam since its inception. It has been observed that the rights' violation and denial of rights are rampant in the tea industry. The adivasi community working in the tea gardens are still under-privileged and kept as captured people within the tea estates. The entire responsibility of looking after this community is left to the mercy of the estate authority with little or no responsibility accepted by the state government.

Peoples Action for Development

PAD's efforts have resulted in formation of village level institutions. Along with community institutions it has been implementing a range of programmes with the support of Action Aid India, Terre des homes Germany, Gramin Vikash Bank, Office of the Blocks Development Officer, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) etc.

Programmes

- *Child Rights*
- *Education:*
- *Health*
- *Women empowerment*
- *Youth development ,youth forums*

Child Rights

PAD believes that today's children are today's future and citizens of the nation. The survey conducted by PAD reveals a bitter story and state of the unprivileged children belonging to the tea garden dependent communities and adivasis as a whole. Though the issues and problems related to children are vast, PAD presently and mainly focuses on two broad but common issues : 1) Education and 2) Health.

Education

In the tea gardens, education is either a challenge or choice of the children but not a right. The successful implementation of the Right to Education (RTE) Act,2009 seems to remain a distant dream .

Development Impact – II

The two main identified policies of the Government and the tea garden management are a) Suppression and b) Exploitation. The wages given to them are comparatively low and the facilities provided are inadequate and nominal. Thus the parents fail to send their children to even local schools. They work as labourers in the tea gardens. Even good students are lured to discontinue their studies and start to work in the tea gardens.

Thus, PAD continues to strive to bring change in the present educational status of these marginalized communities. PAD had introduced Student Clubs, named as “Adivasi Pad’aiyamanak Dera” (APD) and is constantly organizing awareness campaigns and education drives in collaboration with the Students Clubs. Use of various tools like street play, drama, audio-visual aid during campaigns or awareness programmes have proved to be highly effective in changing the mind-set of many. Additionally, the felicitation of meritorious students, coaching for class X and XII students and promotion of remedial classes, community run school and Mother Tongue Based Multi Lingual Education (MTB-MLE) schools have slowly boosted the interest of the students, youths for pursuing higher education and even parents have started showing interest in sending their children to school. In the year 2009-10, there were around 7 students who passed in their 10th and 12th class, but with initiative from

PAD the number has now gone up to 40 students in 2013-14. Now, there are even few students pursuing professional courses, like MBA in Guwahati and elsewhere. PAD is hopeful that continuous intervention for a couple of years more with help from government and private agencies would definitely bring a drastic and major change to improve the educational status of these deprived communities.

Health

The survey conducted by PAD has proved that the tea garden dependent communities/ adivasis do not have proper access to health and medical facilities. The hospitals in the tea gardens do not function properly. Most of them run without any doctors, and only a few nurses with inadequate knowledge are found there. They function with limited or no medicines at all. Thus, majority of the patients are either asked to buy the medicines from outside or are referred to hospitals outside the tea gardens which becomes critical for the whole family with limited resources.

PAD strives to better the health status of the community by engaging and intervening through various possible ways. As a part of its intervention strategy, PAD organizes awareness camps on health and hygiene, nutrition, availing government medical facilities and also conducts free health and referral camps. Medical assistance is also

Development Impact – II

being provided to poor families, with special focus on children. The initiatives taken by PAD has resulted in making the community conscious about their health issues and many are now seen to be taking advantage of government facilities, including dialling the number “108” during emergencies.

Women Empowerment

The Women’s Forum is an organized body mainly working for adivasi women living in the tea gardens and the villages. The Forum was established to strengthen and empower the socio- economic status and the rights adivasi women. After the formation, the Women’s Forum has started working in different districts. In Lakhimpur district it has created a conducive environment among the adivasi women living in tea gardens with the support of the different adivasi organizations of Assam like PAJHRA, Nawa Bihan Samaj and Adivasi Sahitya Sabha.

PAD has supported the Women’s Forum linking its aims and objectives with the forum and started to work together for women empowerment, maternal health, education, land issues and women’s rights.

Activities

Some of the activities that the Women’s Forum has stressed upon are:

- *Forming of SHGs in different villages*

Peoples Action for Development

- *Opening SHGs saving accounts*
- *Banning of selling alcohol (local drink, chulai) in the tea garden lines.*
- *Filed FIR against the people who allegedly beat up the adivasi people.*
- *Rescued girls from trafficking.*

Youth Development Forums

PAD has initiated youth forums in various clusters. They can demonstrate their talents through different activities undertaken in the youth development forums. The Youth Forum of Lakhimpur district was started by forming Anchalik committees. Simultaneously, various units have been formed in the project areas under Lakhimpur district.

Activities

- *Survey and awareness programme done on school drop-outs*
- *Helped the students in their studies*
- *Solved adivasis land issues in various clusters*
- *Application forwarded to MLA for community hall*
- *Meetings conducted in various locations to promote participation in the governing body of gaon panchayats*
- *Application forwarded to the tea garden management to recruit local youths for job in the tea gardens*

Development Impact – II

- During one of the social audits, 667 families had applied for job cards.

Achievements Of PAD

- The different sections of the community have been organized into youth forum, women's forum, students club, village land development Committee (VLDC), self help group (SHGs), village child protection committee (VCPC).
- PAD has successfully initiated good network with the adivasi organisations and tea garden community which is one of the marginalized community in Assam.
- One of the regular community based activity is adivasi vision 2020 (AAV2020).
- PAD has been able to reach out to 10,000 households through the project and approximately it has been indirectly benefitting around 10,00,000 people.
- In the field of education PAD has been a pioneer organization in establishing four MTB-MLE schools and one English medium school, through its initiative to promote education among the marginalized communities.



Shikshan Ane Samaj Kalyan Kendra (SSKK)

Year of Establishment: 1980

Located in Amreli (Gujarat)

➤ *Budget(2013-14)*

- ❖ *Income* : *Rs. 39.55 lakhs*
- ❖ *Expenditure* : *Rs. 40.29 lakhs*

➤ *Funding sources:*

- ❖ *Foreign* : *Rs.13.06 lakhs*
- ❖ *Domestic* : *Rs. 26.49 lakhs*

➤ *The Foreign donors include:*

- ❖ *America India Foundation, Oxfam, Shishukunj International, Sasakawa Leprosy Foundation*

➤ *Domestic sources:*

- ❖ *God Parents.in, Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell, DRDA (District Rural Development agency), NABARD, Sajjata Sangh, VIKSAT (Vikram Sarabhai Centre for Development Interaction), SRTT (Sir Ratan Tata Trust), NRTT (Navajbhai Ratan Tata Trust), Pratham, FRHS (Foundation for Research in Health Systems), Samaj Surksha Department- Amreli, Pravah*

➤ *Corpus/General Fund: Rs. 3.62 lakhs*

➤ *Assets created Rs.1.08 lakhs which include:*

- ❖ *Computer and printer : Rs.21,000, Camera: Rs. 8,000, Other equipment : Rs. 78,000*

Development Impact – II

Background

Shikshan Ane Samaj Kalyan Kendra was established in 1980 by a group of young volunteers to check the migration of people to other places as agriculture was the main occupation and there was scarcity of water due to drought. SSKK was founded to provide choices of livelihood.

Programmes

- > Women Justice Committee
- > Women and Child Support Centre
- > Human Rights and Ekalnari
- > Healthy society and environment
- National Environment Awareness Campaign
- Drinking Water and Sanitation
- > Growth of agricultural products and disaster risk
- Farmers' Association
- Weather Based Insurance
- Farmers' Diary and Mobile Sandesh
- Exposure Tour
- > Micro finance and entrepreneurship
- Joining of Youth of Leprosy Colony with Business
- Micro Irrigation System and Entrepreneur Model

Shikshan Ane Samaj Kalyan Kendra (SSKK)

> Education and Training

- *Widow Training*
- *Child Rights and Education*

Women Justice Committee

The women's justice committee, in its ninth year, continues to maintain the quality of its work. The judicial committee involves a variety of training programmes concerning legislative and counseling. At present four lady candidates are serving as part-time worker in this programme.

Members of women justice committee have helped 12 abused women during the year. Wherever required, it provides social support, legal guidance and counseling. Legal and health oriented trainings arranged during the year have proved very useful for local women.

Women and Child Support Centre

Women and child support center has been started at Mahila Police Center in Amreli district headquarter with the collaboration of Oxfam. It has been launched after taking the approval of the district police chief. Effective services are provided in this center with the help of two counselors trained in the Tata Institute of Social Science. The main objective is to cope with violence against women, to ensure justice to them, to assess the impact of violence on children and to help children and women with the help of the police. After taking

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into consideration the success of the center, the state government has started this programme in Gujarat: 82 cases have been counseled against the target of 180 cases during the year. A meeting was conducted with the justice system, police, judicial, paralegals, youth groups and local representative associated with the organization, to discuss the efforts regarding the establishment of “Violence free system for women”

Human Rights and Ekalnari

Our organization has started to work on human rights issues and Ekalnari. Among Indian women the status of Ekalnari women is even worse. Ekalnari shaktiman has been established by the organization, working on these problems in Gujarat. of the During international Ekal women’s day, issues of Ekalnari women especially related with land, livelihood, government plans and capacity building training were addressed. Along with that a survey was conducted in 10 villages of Khambga block in which Dadhiyali, Khadadhar, Pipalva, Tantaniya, Umariya, Lasa, Ingorala, Vankiya, Nanudi and Bhad were included.

Healthy Society and Environment

National Environment Awareness Campaign

As a part of National Environment Awareness Campaign, a workshop was organized in Fachariya village on agriculture biodiversity

Shikshan Ane Samaj Kalyan Kendra (SSKK)

and method of conserving it. The experts spoke to draw attention to the biodiversity of the coastline and of Gujarat State Biodiversity Board and its works. To impress local farmers on the need to conserve biological diversity a demonstration plot, of various agriculture crops at Vadher village, was also on show.

Drinking Water and Sanitation

This year the organization has participated in Coastal Area Development Programme (CADP-2), which is the joint programme of Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell and Wasmo. Under this programme, projects like making toilets, sanitation (cleanliness) and drinking water, have been provided by the organization with peoples' participation and awareness in 15 villages around the coastal bar (marine line) of Una block of Gir Somnath district. For this, the organization has appointed a team that will provide technical support and raise awareness among the community for the next three years.

Growth of Agricultural Products and Disaster Risk

A total of 30 trainings for crop production and 44 crop demonstrations have been conducted in 15 villages of Una and Jafrabad blocks by the organization during Rabi and Kharif seasons. The efforts is to promote sustainable development by observing varied (diversity) farming processes in the salinity affected areas along the sea shore of Amreli and Junagadh

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district. The Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell, Agricultural Science Centre and Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust helped with the project.

Farmers' Association

This year 9 farmer clubs have been formed in the villages of Jafrabad and Una blocks: MotiMoli, NaliyeriMoli, Choralimoli, KakidiMoli, Vakiya, Fachariya, Lor, Pichhadi, and Ebhalvad villages. These clubs provide information about banking system, crop related knowledge, and attempt experimentations in agriculture by exposure tours. For these activities we are supported by NABARD. In the villages, where our organization is directly involved, we have arranged regular meetings and formed farmers groups. Over and above, we have former farmers' clubs in 21 villages of Khambha block. All farmers clubs are linked with ATMA project and bankers.

Weather Based Insurance

Weather based insurance protects against irregularity of rainfall. This insurance covers the risk against expenses: insufficient rain at the time of sowing the duration of rain after sowing of the seeds or against excessive rain and the rain at the time of harvesting. SSKK is motivating the farmers to accept weather based insurance in the areas of Khambha, Jafrabad, Veraval and Sutrapada since last 6 years. To launch these insurance products to the farmers other organizations are

Shikshan Ane Samaj Kalyan Kendra (SSKK)

providing support. Due to the high insurance premium, only 30 farmers of Sutrapada have taken the insurance scheme.

Farmers' Diary and Mobile Sandesh

Farmers' diary and Mobile Sandesh services are two important mediums with the help of which farmers can assess the expenses of farming activities during the year and they can access important information immediately. Generally farmers not maintain records of their income and expenses. They are following other farmers blindly and incurring unnecessary expenses. But, with the help of farmer's diary, they can record the income and expenses and come to an objective decision. With the help of Mobile Sandesh programme, farmers can access timely important crop related information like probable diseases, insects, moisture, environment and use of pesticides. 70 farmers of Jafrabad, Khambha and Amreli blocks were covered under this scheme in this year.

Exposure Tour

SSKK is always making efforts to update the information relating to farming to the farmers in the interior villages. With the help of NABARD we organized an exposure tour from 15th Sep. to 18th 2014 at BIAF, Chachakvad and KVK - Krushi University (Navsari) for the members of Farmers Club of Khambha block. During this visit experts provided solution to the problems relating to

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animal husbandry and salinity of land. 20 farmers joined this exposure tour and they implemented the improved techniques while farming, techniques they learnt during the exposure visit.

Micro finance and Entrepreneurship

Joining of youth of Leprosy colony with business

With the help of Sasakawa India Leprosy Foundation the organization will help to train leprosy effected youth to do work according to their ability. Sasakawa Foundation has given permission to do the Mandap Samiyana decoration business to 5 youth of leprosy colony of Junagadh as well as undertake business of swing and readymade garments to 5 women's of leprosy colony of Bhavnagar. Beneficiaries of both colonies and representative of our organization have participated in a training programme organized at Delhi by Sasakawa. Through this process of training on business activities members of both the colonies came in touch with the larger society and they can got acceptance of the people. Our organization can remove discrimination towards leprosy affected people.

Micro Irrigation System and Entrepreneur model

SSKK has started work to control salinity in Saurashtra Coastal area. It has enabled entrepreneurs to develop Micro Irrigation

Shikshan Ane Samaj Kalyan Kendra (SSKK)

System to control salinity after discussion with experts and communication with farmers, with the support of Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell and Avirat Agro Producer Company Ltd. Farmers are unable to purchase equipment for irrigation because they have limited income due to salinity in water and land. The State Government has offered 50 % subsidy, loan and other help to the farmers. This is only the beginning. We believe that the farmers of this area will increase their yield.

Education and Training

Widow Training

Sewing training has been given to 232 destitute widows in 8 blocks of Amreli district, to make them independent under the government scheme of rehabilitation for destitute widow aged 18 years to 40 years. A special session was held by the team and essential guidance was given related to the women rights, the assistance provided to them and information about Ekalnari Shakti Manch during this training. After the training we helped to give them sewing machines. The contribution of the Amreli district social security office was admirable during the entire training programme. The time span of this training was 15 to 30 days.

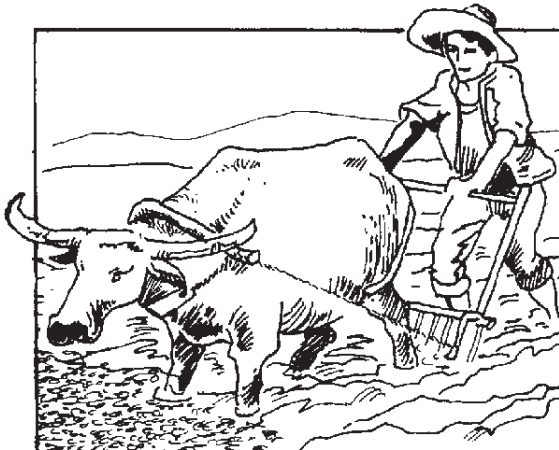
Child Rights and Education

In the initial phase, SSKK provided education kits to the children by the contribution of donors. But at present we provide scholarship

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to needy children by getting on line funds. The organization helping deprived children of Bal Kelavani Mandir of Bagasara block, with support from of Shishukunj, London. Along with the education, children obtain value education. 325 children have been linked to 10 centers this year. The facilities provided included day care school.

The organization has begun to work with the American India Foundation this year. The project involves spreading awareness regarding the Right to Education Act, 2009 in the community of 60 villages of Una block of Gir Somnath district as well as Jafrabad and Babra block of Amreli district. Training had been arranged for the members of the school management committees. Law enforcement training was given to each selected volunteer from each village, by the organization.



Foundation for Initiatives in Development and Education for All (IDEA)

Year of Establishment : 2002

Located in Pune(Maharashtra)

- > Budget(2013-14)*
 - ❖ Income : Rs. 81.98 lakhs*
 - ❖ Expenditure : Rs. 80.80 lakhs*
- > Funding sources:*
 - ❖ Foreign : Rs. 93,000*
 - ❖ Domestic : Rs. 81.05 lakhs*
- > The Foreign sources:*
 - ❖ Give Foundation USA*
 - ❖ Give India FC*
 - ❖ Volkart Foundation*
 - ❖ Global Giving*
- > Domestic sources:*
 - ❖ Give India*
 - ❖ God Parents.in*
 - ❖ Idea General and Micro Projects*
 - ❖ Individual donors*
- > Corpus/General Fund: Rs.1.24lakhs*
- > Assets created Rs. 1.48 lakhs which include:*
 - ❖ Furniture and fixtures : Rs.16,000*
 - ❖ Office equipment :Rs.88,000*
 - ❖ Computers : Rs.44,000*

Background

Foundation for Initiatives in Development and Education for All (IDEA) was conceptualized by a team of qualified and experienced social scientists and social workers, to deal with the problems in education and developmental issues of the marginalized. They recognized the need for adopting a holistic approach to minimize the high school dropout rate. Currently the organisation is functioning from Maharashtra. IDEA's initiatives are focused on the development of underprivileged children, youth and women. Their efforts continue to be motivated by their mission to do good for the underprivileged children by creating a society that gives them equal and ample opportunities to lead a happier life.

IDEA's approach in dealing with Education for All has invited global attention and we have been selected to implement "Inclusive Education for Socially Disadvantaged People-India Country Project" by the Sir Peter Ustinov Foundation (SPUF). 'Play and Learn centres' and 'Activity oriented study centres' have been set up for children coming from lower socio-economic and educational background. The IDEA team has modified teaching- learning methodology based on its own experience as well as from lessons shared by other NGOs. Presently there are 27 learning centres located in Pune slums and villages in Bhor.

During the year IDEA core programmes (Learning Centres, Sponsorship Programme and Skill Development Programme) could reach out to around 7000 children, 1500 youth and 1800 women in 10 slums in Pune city, 25 schools and 20 villages located in Bhor block in Pune district.

Programmes

Inclusive education for socially disadvantaged people: India Country Project

IDEA's holistic approach in dealing with Education for All has invited global attention and it was selected to implement "Inclusive Education for Socially Disadvantaged People-India Country Project" which is being funded by the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Sir Peter Ustinov Foundation (SPUF). This is part of a project titled "Inclusive Education in Action: Worldwide Experiences" implemented in 5 developing countries and IDEA is the implementing partner in India. This project is implemented in 25 schools, a few slums and many villages in Bhor block in Pune district.

Sponsorship Programme

The educational sponsorship is given to needy children from class 3 to class 12 and above if needed. The programme is supported by individual donors either through Giveindia and Godparent foundation, Caring Friends, TRENT Ltd, Symantec or donation in kind and

Development Impact – II

cash collected by IDEA. 380 children received benefits like school materials, uniform/civil dress, school and coaching class fees and opportunities for their all round development through co-curricular activities. Sensitization and awareness programmes for parents on adolescent issues and importance of education, Right to Education Act, Right of the child etc were held frequently. Life skill sessions on gender equality, child abuse, love and friendship, leadership development were organized for the youth. Their collective effort for the empowerment of youth resulted in formation of a youth group. 15 young girls and boys are actively involved in organizing activities like craft and art, joy of giving week, yoga, exercise, fun games, felicitation programme, and summer camps. IDEA has built a strong sense of ownership which they continue to pass on to others.

Promoting Science and Maths

To boost children's interest in science and mathematics various activities were planned for different age groups. The objective was to get children interested in the subjects, to motivate and inspire adolescents through career guidance in science and maths and to promote science education among girls by sponsoring them. The method we used was innovative teaching-learning aids in the study centres, practical learning of selected students in exploratory and exposure visits to science parks etc. Mentors were provided in

study centres. As part of this project, presentations and video clips on solar system, different human body systems, natural disasters and nutrition were shown to study centre children in 5th to 7th standard. A workshop was organized at Mukhtangan Science Exploratory, Pune for the students interested in science. A practical session in the laboratory and interaction with experts from respective fields was an extraordinary experience for them.

Activities through networking:

In March 2014, annual health check up was conducted for all children. Along with this, Haemoglobin (HB) testing for women was also organized in collaboration with ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) and local doctors. It was disturbing to know that 72% girls who were examined were detected with anaemia; another 22% were with borderline anaemia and only 6% girls were not anaemic. IDEA provided them with iron and folic acid tablets and with multivitamin syrup as prescribed by the doctor. Guidance for nutritional diet and medical help is also being provided for these women. As part of these efforts, an awareness session on anaemia and nutrition was held on 18th April 2014 in the community

- *Children's Day was celebrated on 14th November, 2013 in collaboration with 5*

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other NGOs by organizing games and drawing competition. This event was organized by ARC (Action for the Rights of Child)

- Sports Day was organized by KOOH Sports on 15th Dec 2013 for which 17 children from IDEA centres participated.
- In association with BHAASHA which literally means LANGUAGE a weekly activity oriented session on reading, enacting and craft work was conducted in study centres. It basically aimed at improving language skills of the children.

Research

A study was conducted on the achievement level of children attending learning centres and children who are not attending IDEA centres in three slums. It was encouraging to see that the performance of children in an IDEA centre was better than the non centre children in 3 subjects like English, Mathematics and Marathi. A vast difference in the performance of Mathematics was seen in level 1. (Only 8.1% children from IDEA centre got less than 40 % marks whereas 26.8% non-centre children got less than 40%). In Marathi all IDEA children were above 40% in level 1 while 7.3 % non centre children scored below 40 % marks. The inputs given by IDEA like training to teachers in Mathematics, use of teaching aids, games and regular monitoring have improved the achievement

of the students. IDEA will undertake more capacity building programmes for the teachers to increase the performance of children in level 2.

Major Activities

Survey and need assessment

The objective was to identify and implement school specific and community specific interventions. Total 25 schools, 10 villages and 185 households from 5 slum communities were surveyed initially and periodically. The survey findings helped us to collect data and need assessment for implementing school specific and community specific interventions.

Capacity building of staff

The project staff received training in English language, communication skills as well as inclusive education and Right to Education Act (RTE), personality development, understanding roles, importance of creativity, problem solving in teaching, training on reading skills, use of teaching aids on Math Science, importance of storytelling in classroom teaching etc.

School level interventions

The school level interventions include capacity building of teachers, parents and school management committee (SMC) members, programmes for school quality improvement and initiatives for creating an interesting

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school environment for students. Interventions had been taken for school quality improvement including supporting 6 schools to implement ABL, Implementation of e-Learning in 8 schools, provision of Mathematics kit, soft board, sports materials, musical instruments etc. Children in class 10 were benefited through career guidance programmes and model question and answer papers.

Community level interventions

Along with the school level interventions, we worked with the villages and slum communities close to the selected schools. These interventions started with awareness on RTE and Role of SMC in school development, developing a local resource team to organize art and craft classes for girls and women, life skill education for young girls, vocational training in tailoring and computer, study - cum- activity classes for children, sessions on women's health awareness and child abuse

Project Sharing with International partners

The project coordinator has participated in the international meeting and field visit in South Africa to understand the 'best practices' adopted in the Inclusive Education Project in other countries like South Africa, Ghana, Burkina Faso and to share the experiences of India country project with other country partners of the Inclusive Education Project. It helped us to remain focused on the objectives

of the IE project and to make necessary modifications in the activities to achieve the project goals.

Recognition and Awards

IDEA is the recipient of the Dhyas Social Excellence Award 2011 - a state level award for best NGOs instituted by excellence group of companies.

IDEA is one of the recipients of the 'Outstanding Annual Report Awards-2010', a national level competition organized by CSO Partners



Manuvikasa

Year of Establishment : 2003

Located in Haveri district, Karnataka

> Budget (2013-14)

- ❖ Income : Rs. 83.12 lakhs*
- ❖ Expenditure : Rs. 58.47 lakhs*

> Funding sources:

- ❖ Foreign : Rs. 58.88 lakhs*
- ❖ Domestic : Rs.24.24 lakhs*

> The Foreign donors include:

- ❖ Give India, USA*
- ❖ Fidelity Charitable Trust*
- ❖ Centre for Environment Education/UNDP*

> Domestic sources:

- ❖ Give India, India*
- ❖ Micro-Gram Social Development Foundation*

> Corpus/General Fund: Rs.16,000

> Assets created Rs. 2.37 lakhs which include:

- ❖ Office equipment : Rs. 45,000*
- ❖ Furniture and fixtures : Rs. 71,000*
- ❖ Computer and accessories : Rs. 45,000*
- ❖ Motor vehicle : Rs.95,000*

Background

Manuvikasa was developed by a group of young and educated rural youth with the aim of social transformation. This organization is operating in Uttara Kannada and Haveri districts of Karnataka state. Manuvikasa focuses on the issues of livelihood development, natural resources management and bio-diversity conservation, education support to the orphan and poor children and women's empowerment.

Programmes

- *Natural resources management and Bio-diversity conservation*
- *Women's empowerment,*
- *Education*

Community beneficiaries include:

- *Poor farmers and agricultural labourers*
- *Children and women*
- *Mentally and physically challenged*
- *Dalits and backward communities*
- *Minority community*
- *People interested in environment conservation*

Area Of Operation

Uttara Kannada is a special district among other districts of Karnataka. The area here consists of coastal areas, hilly region and

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plateau. This is a district with a forest cover of over 81 percent. As such, the district of Uttara Kannada has least density of population in the state, because a large area of land is classified as forests. The district can be divided into four eco zones i.e., the coastal, the crest line of Western Ghats, the highland area and the eastern plateau. Diverse species of plants, soil varieties, flora and fauna are available in the area. People depend on agriculture, fishery and collection of forest products. Now many species of wild plants are endangered. Due to the strict implementation of forest laws, people who collect forest products, are finding it difficult to make a living out of their sale.

The organization is working in semi arid rural zones of Haveri district. It is the tropical region. The tanks in the district are silted and hence the source of water for drinking and agriculture is limited. In a situation when food and drinking water availability was absent, education became a second priority for the public. This was the challenge the Manuvikasa faced. The main crops here are jowar, ragi, which demand less water. Even these crops have suffered from lack of water. There are very poor water sources in the district due to lack of channels and rivers, which develop the potential for increasing ground water level. Due to this condition, people migrate in search of food security and drinking water. Even in this 21st century child marriage, child labour, child trafficking

are part of the lifestyle of people in Haveri district.

Natural resources management

Manuvikasa is helping farmers to conserve rain water on the one hand, and assist them to use this water in a sustainable way, on the other. SRI (System of Rice Intensification) method is useful for the farmers to grow rice with limited water. Seed treatment, nursery of seedlings, spacing, alternate wetting and drying, weeding, application of manure and bio-pesticides and harvesting method are imparted in training and field visits to the farmers.

Training and field demonstrations have been conducted in 19 villages and covered 474 farmers. Last year successful farmers acted as resource persons to achieve this target. Farmers feel that their yield increased by 30% to 40% after adoption of SRI.

Manuvikasa instructed the farmers to grow red rice which has medicinal value. In coordination with Sahaja organic growers association, Bengaluru, Manuvikasa distributed red rice seeds to the farmers and helped them in marketing the produce. It has provided good income to the farmers. This effort is helping to conserve the disappearing indigenous seeds.

Empowering Women

Manuvikasa is forming Self Help Groups for women members in rural areas and small

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cities to empower women in economic, social and political field. So far, the organization has formed 233 SHGs through which women members are becoming empowered. In these groups, members save a definite amount of money each month and after six months they use this capital. Also 65 SHGs are linked with bank loan. Most of them have invested this loan in income generation activities and loan recovery is very good. The State Bank of Mysore inaugurated the programme and stressed the importance of savings enhancement and income generating activities of the SHGs. The bank distributed the loan sanction letters to 23 SHGs and Rs 5.88 lakhs worth of loan was disbursed during the programme. Manuvikasa is bringing the dream of financial inclusion into reality by forming more and more SHGs and introducing credit worthy poor community members to the bank which is ready to give loan to improve their livelihood.

Manuvikasa has collaborated with Micro Gram Social Development Foundation to support income generation activities of poor women through micro loans. Micro Gram is a peer to peer lending platform that empowers rural entrepreneurs with access loans from socially minded investors.

Micro Gram provides affordable, micro-loans to rural poor who have not otherwise access to financial services. Micro Gram also tries to develop innovative solutions to provide the lowest - costing credit to its borrowers. They

collaborate with small, local non-profit organizations that work closely with the communities to provide micro-loans and other supportive services.

Every year Manuvikasa conducts SHG federation meetings and women conventions in all the clusters of the working area. This year Manuvikasa had conducted federation meetings cum women conventions in Bilagi, Kansur, Siddarpur, Hosur and Kolsirsi cluster. At the same time scholarships were given to their children. Issues related to women and government schemes, bank finance and proper SHG management were discussed during the programme.

Biodiversity Conservation and Bettaland Development

Manuvikasa focuses both on improving the ecological and economic conditions of the Bettaland (Leafy Forest). Uttara Kannada district has the least density of population in the state because large areas of land are covered by the forests, but most of the forest area is cleared due to dams, factories and atomic energy lines. The remaining forest area is divided in to three categories such as wild life sanctuaries, reserved forest and minor forest. The total area of the Uttara Kannada district is 10224.85 square kilometers and considerable area of the district is covered by Bettaland. Bettaland legally belongs to the forest department and is handed over to the community for collection

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of bark leaves and Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) materials. The objective of this project is to contribute to the government's goals to reduce poverty and protect the environment.

Manuvikasa is implementing a project with the collaboration of UNDP Small Grant Programme (SGP) project with the help of CEE (Centre for Environment and Education). The project involves Conservation of Rare, Endangered and Threatened Species in fast degrading Bettaland through plant enrichment and wetland creation in Siddapur taluq of north Kanara district.

To conserve trees in the Bettalands, the first step is to reduce the use of firewood for cooking and boiling water. In this regard Manuvikasa introduced energy efficient choolas which are 60 % more efficient in the consumption of firewood.

Education Programme

Manuvikasa organized self help groups, when it came to learn about semi orphan and orphan children . These children are facing problems to secure basic necessities to continue their education. Manuvikasa designed a programme to provide them with necessary materials like blanket, pens, pencils, note books, dictionary and grammar books. It has helped 122 children. It has provided scholarship for 119 school going children under JBY group insurance scheme. It provides basic necessary learning material kits to them. Manuvikasa has started receiving foreign

volunteers through FSL India and started environment and English education in school. These volunteers are involved in conducting summer camps, preparation of natural resources management plans and other regular activities of the organization.

Rural developments programmes and participation in development activities

Manuvikasa has conducted other rural development activities such as support youth activities and health camp. It conducted a dental check-up camp at government high school. Manuvikasa opened its stalls during various occasions. In the month of May 2013 the first stall of the reporting year was opened at Sonda Swarnavalli Math during the occasion of Krishi Jayanti. Nearly 75 farmers took guidance. Another stall was opened at Hubli. Nearly 250 farmers and many foreign based NGOs learnt about the work of the organization.



SShrishti

Year of Establishment : 2003

Located in Vasant Kunj, Delhi

➤ *Budget(2013-14)*

❖ *Income : Rs. 54.02 lakhs*

❖ *Expenditure : Rs. 46.60 lakhs*

➤ *Funding sources:*

❖ *Foreign : Rs.20.50 lakhs*

❖ *Domestic : Rs.33.52 lakhs*

➤ *The Foreign donors include:*

❖ *Asha for Education, USA*

❖ *Small Steps Foundation*

❖ *Grundschule Bad Rothenfelde, Germany*

❖ *Simi Batra(Individual), USA*

❖ *Lennart Bjerkner (ndividual), Sweden*

❖ *Dagmar Kern(Individual), Germany*

➤ *Domestic sources:*

❖ *Target International*

❖ *Give India*

➤ *Corpus/General Fund: Rs.109.21 lakhs*

➤ *Assets created Rs. 11.10 lakhs which include:*

❖ *Land and building : Rs.3.82 lakhs*

❖ *Computers : Rs. 34,000*

❖ *Furniture : Rs.1.63 lakhs*

❖ *Vehicles : Rs.3.64 lakhs*

❖ *Other equipment: Rs.1.65 lakhs*

Background

Sshrishti, registered as a trust in 2003, has grown steadily in the number of beneficiaries it reaches and the number of centres it runs. Now, twelve years since its inception. Sshrishti is a transparent NGO that aligns itself with international norms of good governance, as evidenced by their 2010 recognition as the Best Small NGO in North India from the Resource Alliance and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Sshrishti concerns itself with deprived children for their most elementary right, the right to learning and dignity, the right to a childhood. As a Delhi-based organization, Sshrishti reaches out to children in the city's many slums and squatter settlements to provide them with holistic development with education and nutrition.

Sshrishti also reaches out to women from some of the most impoverished communities in Delhi. From the slums of Delhi to the hills of Kumaon, Sshrishti's efforts give them a chance to educate themselves and build capabilities and skills to live a life of dignity. Sshrishti's beneficiaries cover states of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand. Today there are centres offering education for the early years, digital literacy in remote areas, and vocational training for women.

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Programmes

Educational Projects

Sshrishti's mission is to create a literate India and with this mission Sshrishti has been running centres which have been providing quality education to the underprivileged. The following activities are an integral part of Sshrishti's holistic educational programme

- *Elementary education for out of school children*
- *Computer aided learning*
- *Milk and a mid day meal*
- *Training in music dance, art and craft*
- *Medical check up with dental and eye care*
- *Life skill training*
- *Sports, games and annual outing*
- *Remedial classes to prevent school drop outs*
- *Mainstreaming children into government/ private schools*
- *Monthly interaction with the parents to aid in the development of the students.*

Remedial Classes: 2003 -14

These classes are run in the afternoon to bridge the educational gap and prevent children from dropping out of school. The children are coached in all necessary subjects Location: Kishangarh, Vasant Kunj. Classes: KG to class VI. Beneficiaries: 50

Sshrishti Learning Centre: 2003-14

Location: Kishangarh, Vasant Kunj, Classes: I-IV Beneficiaries: 90 the children study the CBSE approved curriculum. Sshrishti pays special attention to educational projects strengthening spoken and written English and to training in computer applications.

Sshrishti Ladli: 2006 -14

Location: Kishangarh, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi Classes: Nursery LKG, UKG Beneficiaries: 250 This is a school for beginners. Although most of the children join the centre at the age of 3, there are many who have started learning at a much older age. The older children are put through an accelerated learning system using the play way method and are brought to the learning level of their peer age group. A glass of milk and a host of activities are a part of their regular school day.

Skill Development

Sshrishti Community Resource Network (CRN)

Location: Village Saliakot Talla, Dist. Nainital, Uttarakhand Beneficiaries: 70 This Community Resource Centre set up in 2013 has a computer centre and a library of Hindi and English books for children of this and neighbouring villages. The children don't mind the long trek for the privilege of learning computers. Plans are afoot to add more computer centres in adjoining villages to make the programme more accessible to the

Development Impact – II

target population. A special outreach programme is also being conducted in the villages to get more girls into the programme. The children and the youth are being taught basic computer applications of MS Office.

Women Empowerment

Since 2012 Sshrishti Jagriti project has been giving training to the women of Bhati Mines in tailoring. A production centre has also been set up to enable the women to earn a livelihood. The women stitch uniforms for Sshrishti's students and make lifestyle items like carry bags, toilet kits, jewellery cases and home furnishing items. Market linkages are established to ensure regular income generation for the women, along with associating with other local NGOs working in the area to create a synergy and increase the scope of the project.

Marketing initiative to help sustainable income generation

Mahila Panchayat is Sshrishti's first rights-based initiative in association with the Delhi Commission for Women. This Panchayat gives a platform to local women to redress the violation of their rights. The Panchayat meets every Wednesday to discuss cases and matters pertaining to women's rights. The office is open every day so that the women are able to lodge their complaint. The Panchayat hears grievances and takes remedial action. Counselling of both the parties is done and

meetings and home visits are conducted by the Panchayat members to sort out the disputes and restore the confidence and dignity of the women. Cases of domestic discord and violence are the most common cases for which the intervention of the Panchayat is sought. The Panchayat also helps in matters of property disputes and other cases that get registered with the local police station. Other than the weekly meetings, regular community meetings are held in the lanes of the colony to make an increasing number of women aware of their rights and to give them due guidance and support in case they are facing a difficult situation.

Education

Qualitative

Sshrishti's focus from the beginning has been to provide modern and high quality education to children. The syllabus for early years has been carefully put together by consulting educationists and by following the systems of some premier schools in the neighbourhood. Although for class I to IV the basic CBSE syllabus is followed, additional reference books are used by teachers to improve the content. The syllabus is revised every year and new ideas and teaching methods are incorporated. Digital media is used to accelerate the learning process. Weekly and term assessments of the students are held as per the school calendar to assess the growth

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in their learning. The report card of each student is indicative of the development of the student in academics and other life skills. The monthly interaction with the parents also ensures that the parents understand the method of teaching, are aware of the child's performance in class and become an active partner in the learning process of the child. Teachers undergo training every year to upgrade their standard and to familiarise themselves with new teaching techniques. Workshops are organised in house and teachers are also taken to other private kindergarten and primary schools to familiarise them with new teaching tools used in those organisations. In order to maintain the teaching standard the teachers are also appraised by consultants

Quantitative

The Quantitative assessment is done at three levels; the number of students enrolled each year, the total number of student's beneficiaries and the number of students who were mainstreamed each year

Healthcare initiatives & their impact

Healthcare initiatives have been an important part of Sshrishti's programmes. "In India, around 46 per cent of all children below the age of three are too small for their age, 47 per cent are underweight and at least 16 per cent are wasted. Many of these children are severely malnourished." - UNICEF Report Data reveals

that India has more malnourished children than sub-Saharan Africa. This is a matter of grave concern. Sshrishti's focus has been the holistic development of children and women from impoverished communities. In 2013-14 three medical camps were held in association with Youth reach and Max hospital—2 camps for children and 1 for women. 24 Oct 2013:100 women were screened and given medicines. They were also given a lecture on risks of cancer and taught to conduct self examination for Breast Cancer. Impact of Nutrition programme: Currently 550 children are enjoying better nourishment and health.

Recognition and Awards

- Recipient of the Award for best NGO in North India, 2010 from Rockefeller Foundation and Resource Alliance
- Finalist at the India NGO Awards 2013-14, Ellegive Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation



Etasha

Year of Establishment :2006

Located in Greater Kailash (New Delhi)

- *Budget(2013-14)*
 - ❖ *Income* : *Rs.77.33 lakhs*
 - ❖ *Expenditure* : *Rs. 63.01 lakhs*
- *Funding sources:*
 - ❖ *Foreign* : *Rs.16.27 lakhs*
 - ❖ *Domestic* : *Rs.61.05 lakhs*
- *The Foreign donors include:*
 - ❖ *Give India, USA*
 - ❖ *Nagarro*
 - ❖ *Brain and Company*
- *Domestic sources:*
 - ❖ *Give India*
 - ❖ *Marathon*
 - ❖ *HDFC Bank*
 - ❖ *Accenture*
 - ❖ *Asha for Education*
 - ❖ *Amdocs*
 - ❖ *Individuals*
- *Corpus/General Fund: Rs.7.19 lakhs*
- *Assets created Rs.4.06 lakhs which include:*
 - ❖ *Furniture : Rs.39 ,000*
 - ❖ *Computers : Rs.1.33 lakhs*
 - ❖ *Other equipment : Rs.2.33 lakhs*

Background

Founded in 2006, Etasha was born out of the belief that by helping young people develop employable skills, giving them access to relevant vocational training and connecting them with employers we enable them to take control of their own careers and lives, and to help their families break out of the cycle of poverty.

We offer vocational training followed by placement, employability skills training and career guidance, for young people from underserved communities. Our work is categorised into 'programmes' and 'projects'. The former refers to the content and curriculum of our courses, whereas Projects are programmes or groups of programmes funded by corporates, NGOs, multilateral agencies or individuals for a specific group of beneficiaries. Additionally, we run special projects that support Etasha's work (e.g. Project Shruti involved developing audio materials for reinforcement of English skills acquired in class). Some projects only cover one batch of students, but in most cases a project runs for a longer period and will include multiple batches of trainees undergoing different programmes

Over the years we have developed our own models of delivery that we believe to be extremely successful and efficient. We directly run three centres with three more to open soon

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and we have also developed partnerships with other NGOs, organizations and conduct our programmes in collaboration with them from their locations. We also work with other providers of educational services, such as ITIs, as well as corporate bodies, to run centres through their infrastructure. While ensuring consistency of approach and teaching quality, this model allows us to expand our services while reducing costs, and leverage the strength of partners with expertise complementary to ours. Finally, we see our trainees in the context of their lives in the family and the local community that they belong to. Since learning is a complex process, it requires the support of the whole environment in which the individual lives: parents, siblings, peers, elders, religious leaders and other community leaders, etc. We actively reach out to communities to identify areas of need and enroll trainees. We then work closely with the family and the community at large to support the trainees in their learning

Programmes

Customer service and work culture (CSWC)

This programme aims to prepare trainees for various roles in the service sector. It focuses on sales and customer service skills while covering a whole range of professional competencies including english, computer and internet usage, intra-and interpersonal

communication, social confidence building as well as understanding of life at work in the organised sector.

Computerised office and data entry (CODE)

This programme is for those who aspire to take clerical, data entry, receptionist or other entry-level office jobs. Intensive practice for development of speed and accuracy on the keyboard and use of Microsoft Office applications and the Internet are the key skills focused on in this programme. In addition, Etasha full complement of employability skills is covered in this 4 month programme.

Computer teacher training-certificate programme (CPCTT)

This programme offers skills required for teaching in schools as well as in specialised computer training establishments. Theory and skills of teaching, methods of teaching-learning as well as specialized computer packages are focused on in addition to intensive development of speed and accuracy on the keyboard and use of Microsoft Office applications and the Internet. Etasha full complement of employability skills is covered alongside and the 6 month programme ends with a last month of Internship in a Computer Teaching Institution.

Confidence in accounts, taxation and tally - training & placement (CATT)

In this programme basics of accounting and

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computers are taught before progressing to develop proficiency on the specialized Accounting package Tally. Trainees are also introduced to the taxation system and procedures to enable them to work effectively as Accounts Assistants and firms as well as corporate offices. In addition, Etasha full complement of Employability Skills is covered in this 4 month programme

Employability skills development and placement for ITI students

These programmes are in pursuance of the well-recognised need for employability skills training for ITI students to improve their employment prospects in relevant industry. The programme is conducted in two phases: Enhancing Employability Skills programme (EES) covers areas common to all trades in ITIs and includes:

Social confidence - assignment based field visits to prepare students for the working environment in large modern companies

Interpersonal skills - Focus is on increasing students' ability to successfully work within structured business environments.

Spoken English - Focus is to improve students' use of spoken English. Content is context based relating to the organised sector industries which students will later join

Microsoft Unlimited Potential with Spoken English (MUPSE) - This programme is ideal for

young people who have yet to complete basic schooling and who want to develop basic skills in using computers and speaking English. While covering these two basic skills, the programme also includes some aspects of life skills like intrapersonal confidence building, career guidance and adolescence education.

Speaking English with Confidence (SEC) - This programme is designed to help young people improve their confidence levels as well as chances of succeeding in higher education as well as employment. It is designed to prepare underprivileged youth, having basic awareness/exposure to English during schooling in Government run, non-English medium schools.

Rallies for Women's Self reliance and Employment

Etasha courses have seen a growing number of female trainees during the past years. Still, we would like to see these numbers getting even higher, because one of the keys for empowerment of women is education and training that enable them to take up meaningful work. This year our community mobilisation team held rallies in the Madanpur Khadar and Krishna Park communities to raise awareness about the need for skill development and vocational training for women. Etasha's faculty members, staff, corporate partners, volunteers and trainees took to the community, wearing

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Etasha yellow and shouting slogans such as “*Etasha, Etasha, Rozgaar ki Asha* (Hope for Employment), “*Ladki ko Padhao Desh ko Badhao*” (Educate Girls for the Country’s Progress).

The community mobilisation team also performed street plays (nukkad natak’s) conceptualised and prepared by them, sometimes also involving our trainees, to show the community and parents what education and training can offer for girls.

Projects

Project Samaanta

Etasha faculty delivered the programme at Amar Jyoti’s centre in Karkardooma, east Delhi starting in June 2010. Fostering a spirit of inclusiveness the programme combined ten orthopaedically challenged young people from disadvantaged communities with ten physically able youth from similar low income communities. In total 20 young adults joined *Etasha*’s flagship CSWC (Customer Service and Work Culture) programme, a thirteen week course culminating in placement designed to ready participants for work in the service sector.

Amar Jyoti has been providing rehabilitative services to persons with disabilities through education, medical care, vocational training, child guidance and self-employment.

The group bonded beautifully and was incredibly helpful and supportive of each other. It was one of our most committed groups ever, enthusiasm was high and we had almost full attendance particularly on exposure visits. Some of the trainees made their way to the destinations under very difficult circumstances.

90% of the physically challenged young people on the programme were successfully placed at companies including Aegis, Café Coffee Day, Net Ambit, Nirula's and Pardada Pardadi Foundation.

Achievements

Vodafone Foundation India - Women of Pure Strength

Etasha Society's Founder-President Meenakshi Nayar is among the 50 extraordinary women who feature in Vodafone Foundation India's second coffee table book *Women of Pure Strength* released in ITC Maurya in Delhi on February 02, 2015.

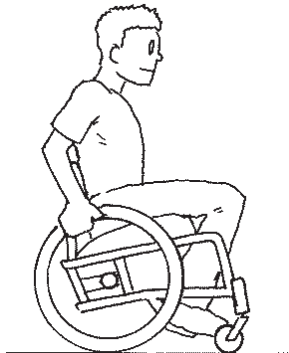
This book is a tribute to these remarkable women and their compelling, inventive causes. As leaders they have inspired others around them to step out of their homes and participate in decision-making. As entrepreneurs, they have in turn, employed others, and created bread-winners. As activists, they have been the voices behind commendable causes, advocating a brighter tomorrow.

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Airtel Delhi Half Marathon and Great Delhi Run to raise funds to train and place 350 young Indians into work

The 2013 Airtel Delhi Half Marathon is on December 15th and Etasha is again taking part!!

In 2012 over 100 Etasha supporters took part in the Airtel Delhi Half Marathon and Great Delhi Run to raise money to train and find jobs for disadvantaged young people.



About Us : Credibility Alliance

Credibility Alliance is a consortium of Voluntary Organizations (VOs) committed towards enhancing Accountability and Transparency in the Voluntary Sector through good Governance. Registered in May 2004 as an independent, not-for-profit Organization, CA emerged as an initiative from within the Sector. The Organization was formed after an extensive consultative process over a period of two years involving more than thousands VOs all over India. As an Organization, CA aspires to build trust among all stakeholders through improving Governance and accountable practices within the Voluntary Sector. As an initiative whose hallmark has been the participatory approach, Credibility Alliance develops suitable Norms through wide-ranging consultation with and participation of diverse organizations within the Sector. It plans to achieve this by developing a large accredited organizations base.

With the mission 'to build credibility of the Voluntary Sector through creation and promotion of Norms of Good Governance and Public Disclosure', CA's core programme areas comprise of: Accreditation, Capacity Building, Networking and Information Dissemination.

- I. Accreditation: Accreditation of Voluntary Organizations refers to the certification of upholding of the quality*

of an organization, which adheres to the minimum norms or desirable norms set by Credibility Alliance. The main purpose of the Accreditation exercise is to develop a cost effective mechanism of periodic evaluation of VOs in the country. 'Minimum Norms' are the Norms that all VOs should follow. It is mandatory for all the Accredited Members of CA to comply with the Minimum Norms or give an undertaking that they will do so within an year, whereas 'Desirable Norms' are the next level of Norms for good Governance and public disclosure. These are the practices that are at present not mandatory and some Organizations may require time to adopt such practices.

II. *Capacity Building*: Credibility Alliance focuses on the Capacity Building process to maximize its potential and sustain its work by adopting the existing best practices. CA plans the Capacity Building initiatives for the Voluntary Organizations by identifying and outlining the gaps in the Sector, assessing the needs and finally instituting the programmes to address those needs.

III. *Networking*: Credibility Alliance facilitates interaction between experts in different areas and promotes the sharing of ideas and information between the Voluntary Organizations and the experts. CA helps VOs to seek issue-based

About Us : Credibility Alliance

information in the Sector that they are working in, which helps in building the professional capacities of VO's through training, thereby enabling them to increase institutional capacities.

- IV. Information Dissemination: Credibility Alliance sensitizes, spreads awareness, assists, educates and apprises on the recent developments, responsibilities and other critical issues pertaining to Voluntary Sector by disseminating vital information periodically to all VO's.*

Active Assessors of Credibility Alliance

1. Dnyaneshwar Tarwade (Mumbai) is an urban poor development professional working in the field of community health, education and disability for the last 26 years of Mumbai. His specialty is community organisation, training and advocacy. He has worked in the NGO sector in middle level management. He possesses a Masters in social work and has completed the course in “Managing NGOs in Developing World”.



2. Akhilesh Kumar Srivastava (Varanasi) has a Masters degree in Economics from M.G.K.V. Varanasi. He has gained diverse experience of the development sector, industries and the education sector. He has been associated with voluntary sector for more than eight years (He has worked with Deepalaya). He is a consultant for children/ youth in various schools and institutions.

Active Assessors of Credibility Alliance



3. *Mukesh Pali (Delhi) is a professional social worker with a decade in the development sector. He possesses a Masters in social work from Banaras Hindu University. He has worked on projects for World Vision, World Health Organization, Central Social Welfare Board, Delhi State AIDS Control Society, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, and the Ministry of Environment. He manages his own organization, Centre for Environment and Social Development, New Delhi.*

4. *Dr.Saravanan Manickam (Chennai) did his Ph.D in social work. He has been in the development sector for the past 24 years, working in various capacities in different sectors with*



NGOs and other agencies.



5. *Dr Navneet Ranjan (Delhi) is an international health and development professional with specialisation in health. He has worked with various*

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organizations including Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Marie Stopes International and implemented projects for DFID, Harvard School of Public Health etc. He has a Masters in public health and a bachelors degree in dental surgery (BDS). Dr. Ranjan has published papers in various peer reviewed journals and edited volumes of national reports.

6. Badal Maharana (Kolkata) has 15 years experience in the field of rural development and the voluntary sector. He is a Post Graduate in Rural Development (PGDRD) with specialization in financial management. He has worked in the field of livelihood, SHGs, disaster management, HIV/AIDS (treatment), watershed management, WASH, biodiversity, process documentation.



7. Dr. Umashankar.S (Bangalore) has a Masters in Public Health. He is a graduate from the University of South Florida with specialization in global health informatics. He has

Active Assessors of Credibility Alliance

over 12 years experience in public health and the development sector. He has designed and implemented programmes in the areas of public health and health systems management, maternal and child health, HIV/AIDS, cervical and breast cancer, tuberculosis and telemedicine.



8. Hemangi Joshi (Mumbai) has worked in the field of education, child rights and child psychology for fifteen years. She partnered the government as well as non-government bodies in the sector of school education.

She has provided leadership and direction to programmes and contributed to influence policies. She has worked with UNICEF (Maharashtra), MelJol and many other organisations in different capacities.

9. Dharmendra Jena (Ahmadabad) has been working in the development sector since the last 17 years. At present he is with the Blind People's Association, Gujarat as manager of health care services and Community



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Based Rehabilitation (CBR). He has done his Masters in sociology from Utkal University and MA in rural development from IGNOU.

10. Arindam Ray (Bhuj) graduated in social work from Santiniketan then completed Masters in social work from Udaipur and started his career as a manager in Kutch Comprehensive Rehabilitation Centre (KCRC), a rehabilitation project managed by Blind People's Association after the killer earthquake. Presently he is working as the HR and Admin head with Blind People's Association.



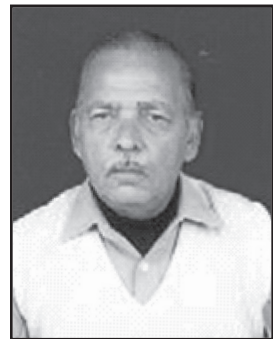
11. Dr Dalvir Singh (Delhi) has 33 years clinical, administrative and NGO experience. He has been working in the field of health and family welfare programmes in various government hospitals and dispensaries such as LNJP, G B Pant and Guru Nanak Eye Hospitals and Delhi Administration, CGHS and ESI dispensaries of New Delhi in various capacities.

Active Assessors of Credibility Alliance



12. *Pran Nath Thussu (Delhi)* is an M. Com. and Certified Associate of Indian Institute of Bankers (CAIIB). He worked in the State Bank of India for 40 years in various capacities: As branch manager, at controlling offices, as a faculty member in their training institutes and also Inspector all over the country. He is closely associated with Bharat Stem Cell, New Delhi, a leading NGO in northern India. As SBI officer he was associated with schemes for poor and backward classes, their financing and also evaluation of the impact of the schemes.

13. *Satish K Mehra (Bhopal)* did his M.Com., ICWA (I) (The Institute of Cost Accountants of India) and retired from the American embassy in 1996 and is presently working as consultant for voluntary organizations.

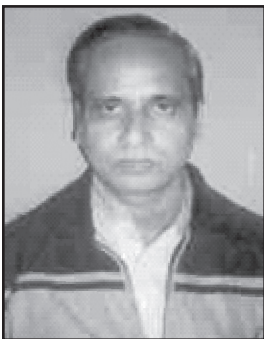


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14. *Shalini Jain (Delhi) is a Post Graduate in Economics from the University of Delhi and holds a diploma in VSO Management from Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS), Mumbai. A*



development sector professional who brings over 10 years of experience of the social sector in various capacities like research and accreditation of NGOs, project management, employee volunteering, CSR management etc. She has worked with both national and international organizations like CAF India, Innovative Financial Advisors Private Limited, Lok Bharti Group and has done several consulting assignments.



15. *Ramesh Saha Poddar (Kolkata) has a post graduation in mass communication and an M.A. in rural development (IGNOU). He has 30 years experience of working in the social development field across the states of India while holding different posts in different organisations like Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi (RGVN),*

Active Assessors of Credibility Alliance

Directorate of Civil Defence, government of West Bengal, and IGSSS, New Delhi,



16. Arti Singh (Mumbai) is a post graduate in social work from Delhi school of social work, Delhi University and holds an M.Sc. in disaster mitigation. She is B.A honours in Anthropology from Lalit Narayan Mithila university, Kameshwar Nagar, Darbhanga. She has got total 10 years of experience in the social sector in various capacities like project evaluation, volunteering, CSR management and human resources management.

17. Amarish Tiwari (Bhopal) is a Fellow Member Of The Institute Of Chartered Accountants Of India (ICAI), and has an M.Com. and Diploma in Computer Applications. He is practising as a Chartered Accountant. He has done statutory audit for government departments.



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18. Vivek Atre (Pune) is post graduate in economics with experience of industry and voluntary sector of more than 25 years. His major area of work are organizational development, concept designing and concept marketing. He is associated with many organizations throughout the country. He is also a trainer for voluntary sector. He is consultant to many organizations.



