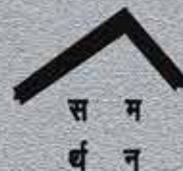
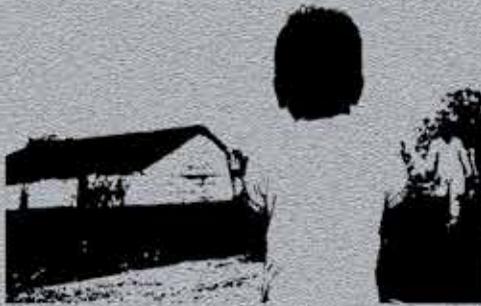


ANNUAL

REPORT

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SAMARTHAN

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

Our vision

“Every Citizen contributes meaningfully in shaping democratic State and enjoy benefit based on the principles of equality and equity”



Our mission

“Promote and support participatory governance for equity and inclusion in development processes by capacity building, generating evidences and advocating the perspective of the most marginalized for enriched democracy”

MOVING AHEAD...



Samarthan continued working on participatory development and governance, consistent with the organisation's mission. In India, the development environment is rapidly changing with greater digitisation of information. The direct benefit transfers are being promoted in the Government programmes. This has created a new set of opportunities and challenges for the poor. Samarthan's team invested in helping the poor access benefits as well validate the data of the web based portals. With the push of the Swacch Bharat Mission to scale up construction of toilet, there are challenges to build supply chains of sanitation material, trained masons and water availability on the one hand and behavioural change for new practises on the other. Solid waste management in villages is emerging as new area of work in villages becoming open defecation free. Samarthan is responding to the up-coming challenges and opportunities in sanitation due to our longstanding commitment to promote community led sanitation and hygiene.

The three centres of Samarthan are getting matured as independent identities. In Chhattisgarh, examples of climate resilient watershed structures were demonstrated, building capacities of the village Panchayats. In MP, large scale monitoring of health and child care services are being undertaken in more than 90 blocks of 15 districts. Every day, about 100 Anganwari centres and schools are visited to generate data on performance and bottlenecks. The analysis is shared with the state and district level Government officials for addressing challenge of malnutrition in MP. Social audits have been promoted in MGNREGS, the right to employment programme as well as in many others as a tool for social accountability.

We are thankful to the donors, associated Government officials, representatives of local Governments, civil society organisations and communities for their continued support. We are thankful to the Board of Trustees for their unconditional mentoring and careful oversight for keeping us accountable and transparent.

Regards,

Yogesh Kumar
Executive Director





This year, the CSAAP continued and sustained work on the social accountability issues to improve citizen participation in governance and for enhanced social inclusion in service delivery. Certain field based interventions were made, however the larger focus was to enhance access to rights and build entitlements and a responsive grassroots democracy. Some of the centre's intervention and achievements are presented below.

Citizen led advocacy for improved social accountability

Social audit, community monitoring or other forms of social vigilance is recognised as a mandatory provision in many national programmes, such as NREGS, PDS, MDM, SBM etc. Samarthan has been consistently promoting and facilitating use of social accountability instruments like Social Audits, Citizen Report Card etc. to strengthen accountability eco system.

Support to Madhya Pradesh Social Audits Society

Samarthan has been supporting State Social Audit Society in MP for strengthening social Audits in the state. Campaign for Social audits in Bagli block of Dewas, and in Silvani block of Raisen district was designed for capacity building of field animators and for providing on site hand holding support in verification process. Trained team of Samarthan facilitated Gram Sabha's social audits and followed up the findings.

Approximately 150 Panchayats were covered in the two districts.

Social audit in Bagli led to completion of 44 incomplete works

The completion status is given by the MIS entries at the block level once the works are verified by a sub-engineer and a completion certificate is issued. However if the completion certificate is issued, its reversal can only be done on the direction of the senior officials of the NREGS. Therefore, the process of reversal is very complicated and normally never undertaken.

More than 75 works were halted at different stages due to issuance of wrong Completion Certificate (CC) in Bagli block. Some of these were stopped without incurring any expenses, though many were half finished. The issuance of CC had barred the GPs from incurring any further expenses. Therefore, several wells, roads and other critical infrastructure would have remained

incomplete, incurring large wasteful expenditure. Some of these cases in different Panchayats were brought to the notice during social audit's gram Sabha. Samarthan took up the matter with block MGNREGS cell which confirmed that there were 77 such works that got completion status erroneously.

Therefore, the matter was persuaded with MGNREGS Commissioner and State MIS cell. After continuous follow-up, the NREGS Commissioner directed the Block Project Officer to report the issues and discrepancies in UTTRA, a software designed for correction of entries of MGNREGS portal. Individual cases were verified, and 44 of the reported cases were reopened during August 2016 to early 2017. 'Jansunvai', a public hearing was held in Bagli in November 2014. The Assistant Programme Officer MGNREGS, had confirmed in Jansunvai that 44 cases have been reopened, and allowed for further expenditure. This has allowed completion of these critical infrastructure including wells, roads, cattle sheds etc.



Gram Sabha demanded action against corruption

Misappropriation of fund was found during the physical verification and oral testimonies in Duguria Village Panchayat in Silvani block in Raisen district A playground, shown under construction on the MIS with an expenditure of Rs. 30,060, hardly showed any proofs of construction. Community also disagreed with the expenditure, claiming very little has been done on the piece of land. Physical and oral verification revealed that muster rolls shown under the particular ‘work identity’ were bogus and material vouchers were fake. The verification also substantiated that a cement concrete road construction proposed under Panch Parmeshawar scheme has not been even started while an expenditure of Rs, 40,000 was already booked. The Panchayat had already received the total fund for the same. The findings of the verification process was presented in the Gram Sabha. The Gram Sabha collectively verified several findings and Gram Sabha expressed disapproval of expenditure and demanded an action on the culprits.

Expenditure tracking through Electronic Fund Management System (EFMS)

Through a monitoring exercise, rejected Financial Transaction Orders (FTOs) were highlighted and persuaded for rectification in different districts such as Panna, Dewas, Raisen etc.. Financial transactions for payment of wages worth Rs. 70 Lakh were rectified with the support of the district administration. The portal has been systematically used to track problems and for engaging with administration towards their resolution. A study was done on the accuracy of EFMS data by visiting 90 work sites during October 2016 to January 2017. A team of physical enumerators of Samarthan examined about 90 works during October 2016 to January 2017. These 90 works were randomly selected for physical verification. The villages selected were spreading across Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Gwalior, Chambal and Mahakaushal regions. Of the total surveyed works, nearly 71% did not match with their portal entries.



Total ongoing (on web-portal) surveyed work	91
Work that were going on at site during physical validation	17
Works that completed on ground and therefore closed	31
Non existing and therefore completely fake generation of ‘work-ID and muster rolls”	6
Work suspended despite being incomplete but appear as ongoing on portal	46

The report was informally shared with administration in different Bundelkhand districts.



Citizen's report card on nutrition and health

A statistically designed, random sample survey of 500 households of two blocks in Sheopur and Chattarpur districts was undertaken to gather users' perceptions on the access, adequacy, efficiency and quality of public services related to health and nutrition. The study reports were shared with various stakeholders in respective districts, including the District Collector. A joint consultation was also held with the senior departmental officials of the state. It facilitated evolving an action plan for improved service delivery.

Community Score Card

The Community Score Card systematically gathers feedback from service users and service providers on important indicators and work on the issues by improving communication between the two and facilitating collective actions. The community score card has been implemented in 26 villages of Sheopur and Chattarpur districts. The action that followed the score card process led to improvement of service delivery at different levels.

ICDS

- SHG committed to supply food as per menu (Arora village at Chhatarpur)
- After score card initiative, WCD department ensured distribution of Take Home Ration (THR) to pregnant and lactating mothers (Silpuri, Kapurva, Masavani-Sheopur)
- Adolescent girls started getting sanitary pads (Kapporva, samalda-Sheopur)
- The AWC started opening regularly and on time, therefore children started coming regularly. Breakfast was also served to the children for the first time (Silpuri, Kapurya, Hasanpur, Masavani-Sheopur)
- Weighing machine got

repaired in 12 AWC on the initiative of the supervisors after their being engaged in CSC.

PDS

- Opening of ration shops got extended for a week rather than a few days in a month
- Sheds are erected by Panchayats and drinking water is provided by the salesmen in several shops
- A separate Ration Shop was proposed at Gials village in Sheopur district because the shop was located at a distance of 3 kilometres
- A group of beneficiaries formed a vigilance group to negotiate the quality of ration being supplied to PDS shops from the Food Corporation Godowns



Campaign to mitigate drought in Bundelkhand

Bundelkhand, in Madhya Pradesh is known for repeated drought and massive distress migration. Samarthan designed a campaign to reduce the impact of the drought by improving drinking water supply through community monitoring, improving access to Right to Employment Act by registering demands for work and persuading wage payment for those, whose wages were delayed by many months.

The team worked to identify the faults in existing water systems with community participation. Repairing of hand pumps and pipelines was done with the support of the Public Health Department and Gram Panchayats. Elected members of the State Assembly and Parliament from the region were mobilised to build pressure on the administration as well as to contribute resources from their Local Area Fund. Improvement of defunct or partially operational schemes was prioritized to provide water in hamlets inhabited by the poor.

Water campaign in Budelkhand resulted in repair of defunct 436 hand pumps in 149 villages, and 76 piped water supply systems in 76 villages got repaired. The benefits were not only availability of drinking water to parched villages, but also public investment worth 40 million in defunct structures was converted into usable outputs. As a result, 1.25 lakh families got access to water in Bundelkhand region in seven districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Planning for Gram Panchayats

Participated in the campaign "Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday" in April 2016 to facilitate preparation of participatory plans termed as Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) in 10 districts of Madhya Pradesh covering 250 Panchayats of 7 Bundelkhand districts and tribal dominated districts of Mandla and Sehore. The plans prepared in the campaign covered large number of issues, besides the construction and roads such as 'land and FRA rights', nutrition, conservation of biodiversity etc. Some of the Gram Panchayats in Panna were able to implement their participatory plans, unlike thousands other Panchayats, where planning did not lead to improved implementation. District level Youth Forum has been constituted in districts of Panna and Sehore to strengthen bottom up planning and monitoring. The forum identified several pertinent activities under Gram Uday se Bhaarat Uday scheme in their villages and got it approved from their Gram Sabha for implementation.



Entitlements through information technology

Information kiosks (soochanaKendras) and Information Volunteers (SoochanaMitras) facilitate access of various social entitlements by effectively using digital portals and online information systems in 4 districts of MP and Chattisgarh. The

interventions started with 40 villages, but now has a spread in a large number of peripheral villages and areas close to Information Kiosks. The information volunteers identify the needs, facilitate in building online application and follow-up on online-portals. Equipped with computer and internet, the information kiosks helped entitlements' realization to 29,000 beneficiaries.

Lalkui Kiosk filed online application for 400 toilets and facilitates access of motivation benefit of Rs. 12000 to each households. The information Kiosk in Lalkui made online application towards claiming the 'motivation' money for construction of toilet. Community did not know that their application for construction of toilet can also be on-line through the kiosk. The kiosk manager also informs the beneficiaries when the releases are made by banks and reaches the beneficiaries' account. This saves repeated trips to banks to enquire on release of payments. 400 beneficiaries not only constructed the toilets but also got 'motivation money' of Rs. 12000 each for toilet construction.

Schemes	People enrolled on online portals to access benefit
Agriculture subsidy (subsidy on implements/ seeds)	1534
Social Security Pensions	1389
special identity certificates such as Adhar/ caste etc.	7692
Food subsidy/ PDS Cards	400
Insurance/ health	415
Claiming diff. Govt.schemes (ujjwala, deen dayal, nregs, Swath Bharat mission etc.)	2871
Housing support	717
Services like job/ result/ banks etc.	13172
Total (for the entire intervention period of 1 year)	28622



Recommendations of the study

- Meeting between elected representatives of Panchayats/ urban local bodies and designated officials should be organised at regular intervals
- Services available at Lok Sewa Kendra related to electricity should be printed on the electricity bills.
- The hard copy of the application should reach the designated officer within two working days.
- In order to bring efficiency and reduce corruption, the stipulated time period for attainment of service should be reduced. Currently it takes 22 days for urban areas and 37 days for rural areas.
- 26% of the beneficiaries received information from lineman, therefore lineman should be officially designated to provide information.
- There are more services of the electricity department to be included under the service guarantee act viz. shifting of transformer and electricity poles, extension of lines and corrections in the bill etc.

Monitoring service delivery of electricity department

Review was undertaken in 10 districts (rural and urban) of Madhya Pradesh and a total of 20 Lok Sewa Kendras (Service Guarantee Centres) were covered. The study was done to understand the reasons for difference between various districts in receiving of applications, understanding the role of appointed official in providing pertinent information and also for culling out reasons for not providing timely information, with respect to the services of the electricity department. The study aimed ultimately to provide solutions towards these problems to make the services more effective. Three districts (Hosangabad, Anuppur and Mandasaur) were selected for the study. The report was presented to the Principal Secretary of Energy, Government of MP, along with the AB Institute of Good Governance, Bhopal.



An old pond in Paltara Panchayat was disregarded and neglected. The community had raised the voice to officials and Panchayats but both had shown helplessness. Finally, a first ever Gram Sabha in the Panchayat changed the fate of the pond and with it, the fate of the community got changed. Attended by nearly all the households, the Gram Sabha passed a resolution to repair the pond with local initiatives. Samarthan contributed Rs. 35000 against an expenditure of Rs. 300,000 that was mobilised by the community, largely as labour contribution. The pond is supporting irrigation of 200 acres of land.

Mobilising participation for climate resilient Panchayats

Samarthan identified 15 villages in Panna district to demonstrate the model of climate resilient agriculture. The approach involved water conservation, using low water consumption crops and community organisation to access cheap credit for livelihoods promotion. Based on the baseline findings, micro planning was done in 15 villages of Panna, incorporating water management and conservation issues leading to increased ground water.

Various innovative trainings were designed for the community in order to build their capacities in climate smart agriculture which can be sustained in such drought prone areas of Panna. The other added objective behind these trainings was, to increase the livelihood of the people

by opening up various alternatives in agriculture. Citizen leaders were identified from each village, who acted as a resource person for conducting various trainings in the village. Citizen leaders also became the resource person for the community for reaching out for any further agriculture related issues as well as community actions.

In the villages, following training/exposure was conducted

- Water Budgeting
- Vegetable Cultivation / Kitchen Gardening
- Dry land farming
- Seed / Grain / Fodder bank in the community
- Farmer group and Women Watch group formation training
- Natural Resource Management training of farmer group and women watch group
- Exposure Visit on new agricultural techniques



Strengthening service delivery system in health and nutrition

Samarthan is supporting the Government of Madhya Pradesh to reduce the proportions of both Anaemia and malnutrition in adolescent girls and pregnant women. It also aims to reduce the proportions of underweight, stunted children. It has adopted two pronged approach for the same. One to undertake capacity building of the Field Level Workers and other to collect alternative findings from the field to be subsequently shared with department for the corrective action. The program is being implemented in 15 Scheduled Caste and tribal dominated districts of Madhya Pradesh . Samarthan with its field force of 35 Project Coordinators guided by 3 regional coordinators supported many departmental campaigns like 'Sneh Shivirs', 'Suposhan abhiyan', 'Angan wadi Chalo Campaign', 'Mission Indradhanush', 'Dastak Abhiyan' etc.

On the same line, Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram is being supported in the district of Mandla. A team of 972 peer educators provided life skills and health education to the youths in 700 villages approximately, through teen clubs. Significantly haemoglobin tests were undertaken for peer educators and remedial supplements were provided. This built an appreciation of iron folic acid supplementation in peer educator . A media sensitization workshop was organized on 22nd February 2017 at Samarthan Bhopal on intensifying the State response to gender biases in sex selection and all forms of discrimination against women and girls. 17 media persons from diverse agencies attended the workshop.

Freedom Award 2016 for Samarthan

In 2014, Samarthan was an implementing partner of BBC Media Action's pioneering outreach project: an original radio show on ending the vicious practice of bonded labor and promoting human rights called Majboor Kisko Bola!—"Who Are You Calling Helpless!" .Samarthan's dedicated efforts were fundamental to the success of the radio project. MKB! listeners were given a mobile number to call with queries and report distress. Villager response was vast and inspiring. Many callers asked for concrete solutions to help them fight for their freedom. During the year-long initiative, more than 200 bonded laborers were rescued. The BBC effort officially ended in 2014, but Samarthan continue to take MKB! to villages in Madhya Pradesh to maximize its impact. The group mobilized a follow-up initiative called Listeners' Dialogues, or Shrota Samvads, in target districts. More than 3,000 grievance redressals have been filed. Newly aware, educated listeners have also filed more than 5,000 applications to government authorities demanding entitlements. The support of Samarthan to claim freedom and demand rights and entitlement by migrating labour in Panna was recognised with Freedom Award 2016 for the work with the bonded labour in Panna district, MP. Free the Slaves has selected Samarthan-Centre for Development Support as the 2016 Freedom Award winner.



Key Outputs	Numbers
District level Orientation	15
Block Level Orientations	96
Trainings of Field Level Workers (batches)	544
Assessment of services at Gram Arogya Kendra (visits)	5760
Assessment & Improvement of service at Aaganwadi Centre (visits)	2688
Monitoring of VHND session	2940
Knowledge assessment of Nodal Teacher	5760
Validation of severely malnourished children	3840
Improvement in service in NRC (Inspection visits)	1128



The grassroots experiments of Samarthan have become large scale and certain degree of specialization has emerged in the area of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and sustainable environment with watershed and agriculture. CEWASH has emerged as a centre of grassroots action, capacity building in the sector specific areas for development professionals and grassroots workers. The Centre promotes demonstration of models, scaled up implementation and people centred advocacy at the district level and above.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Water, sanitation and hygiene have been important areas of work of Samarthan over the years. We have primarily worked on the issues of behaviour change and building capacities of the local governments to deliver the services of water and sanitation in a sustainable manner.

District wide approach

The intervention related to water and sanitation was carried out in four blocks (Sehore, Astha, Icchawar and Narsulganj) and one Urban Local Body (ULB) in district Sehore. The project provided support in the process of making every GP (Gram Panchayat)/ block ODF (Open Defecation Free). The key steps taken were as follows:

- About 250 motivators were oriented in this year who provided support in making the block or gram panchayat ODF. Ratri chaupals were organised regularly in different Panchayats for educating people about problems of open defecation.
- The Nigrani Samiti was used to

provide support in discouraging open defecators in morning follow up. The team supported the Nigrani Samiti. The government officers from block and district also participated in this process.

- The team was part of regular review meetings with elected representatives and Panchayat secretaries, to facilitate the process of planning as well as reviewing the progress.
- At the Urban Local Bodies (ULB) level, the team worked intensively in wards having large number of marginalized families. The team also organized the visits of officers of the Nagar Palika, Sehore, along with President of municipality, Sub Divisional Magistrate (SDM) Sehore to sensitize them as well as start the morning follow-up by all the officers of Sehore ULB. All the urban officers were also linked to WhatsApp group "Good Morning Sehore" to post the daily update of their visit on the group.

Improving quality of toilet construction

The trained motivators were providing support and were continuously monitoring the quality of toilets and raising the issues they saw fit with government officials. The organization was also engaging continuously with higher level officials like District Collector and Zila Panchayat CEO to ensure quality in the construction of toilets. In urban areas, there were issue related to quality of construction hence training on quality of toilets was given to selected masons along with natural leaders. The women representatives also met the Collector during Jansunwai of two wards as the pace of construction was slow. The team also took CEO, Sehore ULB at field visit to show the quality of construction of toilet.

Beside this, a study was done in November and December 2016, on pilot basis in 14 GP of four blocks were selected for the study. The finding was also shared with the district administration on the problem and the mechanism to resolve issues. A module for social audit for sanitation has also been developed for field level workers by the organisation, based on its experience at field level.





Improving rural piped water supply

The issue of water supply was taken up in the blocks of Ichwar and Narsulaganj. The team engaged with Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) in Ichwar for the repair of piped water supply system. In Narsulaganj, a water pipe system was repaired with the support of PHED. The team is working to institutionalize the system in selected GPs.

The team also worked intensively in mobilization of Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Self Help Groups, local institutions, front line worker and officers on issues of water and sanitation.

- Model toilet was shown to urban people of Sehere district on World Toilet Day, discussing the benefits of its low cost yet efficient design.
- Continuous morning follow-up, ratri chaupal, school trigger, meetings with SHGs, demonstration of hand washing practices was done to sensitize people on personal hygiene, sanitation and menstrual hygiene in all the four blocks.
- Painting competitions and debates were organized in schools to communicate the low cost toilet designs, benefits of leach pit toilets, government schemes and hand washing practices separately at urban and rural level on World Toilet Day. At the town level, 200 selected students participated in the event with the support of education department. In

many rural schools also such events were organized.

- On 15th October 2016, the Global hand washing day, six components of WASH were communicated to school going and out of school children. This event covered 7581 children in four blocks of Sehere.
- On the International Women's Day, a workshop of 500 women was conducted with women from SHGs and Panchayats. 20 women were awarded for their contribution in promotion of sanitation and other fields. 51 Sarpanches from ODF panchayats were also felicitated on the 1st November 2016 (Foundation Day of Madhya Pradesh).
- On 30th March 2017, a felicitation program of 75 motivators was done for their contribution in sanitation. A total of 210 participants participated in this to create a momentum for sustainability of ODF environment.
- The team did orientation of community on Fund Transfer Order (FTO) process at village level. At the same time, in block level meetings, orientation was done by the team to the Anganwari Workers (AWW) supervisor, ASHA and teacher on FTO process when the campaign was organized at the district level.
- An initiative was taken and about 550 youths (male and female) were oriented on gender and Panchayat so that they can support for ODF process.

The team also took the issue of inclusion of marginalized communities including disabled persons. A workshop was conducted with 30 disabled people to know their difficulties in accessing WASH facilities. As a consequence, eight disabled friendly toilets were constructed. The team also worked on menstrual hygiene issues. The team organised different orientations for women and adolescent girls on menstruation hygiene and 5450 youths were oriented on Menstrual Hygiene Management.

The ODF verification process was supported for identifying the gaps in the process. An ODF verification study was done in 14 GP's of four blocks with the support of 24 volunteers from the local areas.

The team is providing support in institutional WASH issues in health centres.

- Completed internal assessment of 3 CHC's and 2 PHC's. All 5 centers have also qualified in the district level assessment.
- Conducted one day orientation on Kayakalp, WASH and bio medical waste for the officials and health staff in five health centers.
- CHC of Ichhwar block received Rs 10 lakh as the second prize under Kayakalp in MPPHC in Amlaha of Ichhwar got the first prize in Sehere block. The team was continuously supporting the district and block administration; communities and PRI institution which eventually led Sehere to become ODF in March, 2017.



Sustainable city-wide WASH in Raisen town

The purpose of the project was to improve the WASH facilities of Raisen, by involvement and strengthening of different stakeholders. Under the project, the project team provided support in strengthening the community level institutions as well as to Raisen Nagar Palika in making their wards (Open Detection Free). The team also worked to improve the quality of drinking water supply as well as to improve the access of water to marginalized community.

Demanding toilets for marginalized families

Under SBM (Urban) toilets were being constructed in Raisen Nagar Palika (NP). The existing practice was that NP used to distribute target for construction of toilets in different wards. The contractor used to approach those families for whom they could easily construct toilets. The existing practice hindered the access of toilets to the families who needed toilets the most, which were marginalized or for whom it was difficult to construct a toilet due to geographical constraints. The team designed a new mechanism in which they prepared a list of all the households in a given ward and also a ward map showing each household. The list as well as the map captured the status of availability of toilet in each household (HH) along with location of HH. The process was started in 2014-15 and in the year 2016-17 five wards were fully saturated with household toilets.

Improved toilet facilities in schools

The team was involved in sensitizing the education department. A training was organised for teachers from the education department. The teachers, along with Samarthan team and School Management Committee, started the process of renovation of toilets and drinking water facilities in the schools.

Community support in construction of boundary wall in school

Uljhawan village has a Primary and Middle School, which did not have boundary wall and proper toilet facilities. During the days the school was a centre of knowledge and at night it became a hideout for anti social elements who used the campus of the village for all kind of nuisance.

Many adolescent girls study in this school. The present Sarpanch had pledged to build a boundary around the school campus. Samarthan surveyed the school campus. The available funds with Samarthan was inadequate, therefore, panchayat passed a resolution in the Republic Day's Gram Sabha meeting for community contribution to fulfil the common dream of constructing a boundary wall. Many villagers were reluctant to contribute because in the past they had a bad experience when the previous gram panchayat had misused the collected fund. The people had lost faith in contribution.

Samarthan team took the lead. The Gram Panchayat was directed to maintain proper transparency and accounting procedure for collection and usage of the fund. The old and senior people of the village were requested to join the team. Padyatra and house to house contact were the key strategies. Along with Rs. 6.30 lacs as project grant, Rs 8500 was the community contribution for constructing the boundary wall. The villagers take pride that their contribution could maintain the sanctity of the "Temple of Knowledge". There is a substantial increase in enrolment of girl students as a result of safety and functional toilet in the school.

Construction of demo toilets for replication

The team facilitated construction of Demo toilets in geographically challenging place for two to four families having a common septic tank.

The project team along with technical team did a survey to identify the families. The demonstration toilet was constructed and the detail of cost and design has been shared with ULB as well as displayed on the toilet. The demo toilet was an innovative mechanism which addressed the issue of space and geographical constraints of rocky areas. The construction of common septic tank has helped in reducing the cost of digging a pit in a rocky area as well as the cost of super structure as there are common walls in a superstructure.

The efforts resulted in three wards got declared ODF with improved availability of safe drinking water in some of the slums.

Operation and maintenance of school toilets

Samarthan team worked to address WASH issues by developing a demonstrated operation and maintenance model for school sanitation in selected Gram Panchayats of Sehore District.

Hardware support was given to the schools which included construction of nine school boundaries and construction of new six boys toilets and five girls' toilets in schools along with renovation of three girl's toilets. Hand washing platform was constructed in 10 schools, and in nine schools, provision for drinking water was arranged.

In selected schools, operation and maintenance model of the school's toilets was successfully planned and developed. This involved regular cleaning of the school's toilets and linking the cleaning staff with the Panchayats for their monthly payments. The team also organized different capacity building trainings for School Management Committees (SMCs) and teacher to strengthen the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) processes in the schools. The students were also taken to different exposure visits to promote good practices related to sanitation and hygiene.

The team provided support in community mobilization in the villages for construction and usage of school toilets. The team supported the Sarpanch and Rozgar Sahayak of the panchayat's body to identify the enlisted families and ensured that good quality of toilets got constructed by regular monitoring. The team also supported the beneficiaries in getting the incentive money from the government after completion of the toilets.

Determination of Sushila for a clean village



Sushila Bai, who is Sheduled Caste and is in her thirties from Dhaboti village of Sehore block, is an example of sheer determination. She has studied till class 6th standard and her family comprises of her husband and three kids. The family

is landless and they work as agricultural labour. She joined "Vaishnavi Jalgrahan Swasahayta Samuh" and attended few initial meetings conducted by the Samarthan team. She became the President of the group. She and her Self Help Group members saved approximately Rs 15,000. The saving was used for interloaning among the group members. For construction of toilets, she came forward and provided active support. From a revolving fund of Rs 2.88 lacs provided by Samarthan, 24 women took loan. Out of this, 14 families constructed toilet with bathroom and 10 constructed toilets.

12 families have returned back Rs. 1.44 lacs to the SHG. She played an active role in selecting the marginalized people, mostly ST families (11 families) for giving loan for construction of toilet. Due to her effort and support of Panchayat, the village was declared open defecation free in Aug 2016. She is also organizing women to demand various other rights and entitlements, visiting the district officials and demanding rights of the citizens around basic services.

The SHGs were mobilized and provided with funds to lend loan to individual beneficiaries for construction of toilet.

Sustainable environment with watershed and agriculture

The CEWASH is implementing different projects under the thematic area of sustainable environment with watershed and agriculture. The focus is to develop participatory models of water management, agriculture and sustainable livelihoods.

Integrated watershed management in Ashta

A national Government's watershed project is being implemented in Ashta block of Sehore district covering 16 villages of 8 Gram Panchayat. The project area is the catchment of Newaj River which feeds Betwa Ganga. The works done under the project were as follows:

- 15 Gabion Structures, 2 Farm Ponds and 1 Stop Dam were constructed
- Use of Darwar process in 60 acres of land for tur dal pulse
- Crop replacement was promoted in 28 acres with 31 farmers
- 31 Farmer were motivated to plant fruit bearing trees (custard apple)
- 5 new SHGs were formed and 9 SHG were provided with seed money

Watershed for protecting Bhopal lake

Another Government's watershed is being implemented in Sehore block covering 10 villages of 8 Panchayats in district Sehore. The project area is the catchment of Kolans River which feeds the big lake of Bhopal. The work done under the project was as follows:



Soil and moisture conservation

- Under Climate Resilient Structures, community tanks were renovated in four villages which would help to conserve water so that it could be used in dry season.
- To engage the local community for construction work and promote mechanization in construction work. Mixture machines and other equipments were provided to local community so that they may be developed as contractor or give machine on rent for construction work.
- Rain water drain rejuvenation and farm bunding was done in large scale and 115 farmers from five villages got benefited.
- 32 farm ponds were constructed.

Sustainable agriculture

- Two SHGs were mobilized to start nursery for horticulture and vegetable
- Use of Darwar process in 39 acres of land for tur dal (pulse)

- Plantation of 20,000 saplings of native species was done in two villages
- Crop replacement to mitigate ill-effects of climate change was done and some of the achievements were:
 - Crop replacement in 39 Hectare from Soyabean to maize.
 - Sowing of soyabean by new sowing technique in 577 acres.
 - Promotion of third crop (Zayad) in 12 acre by summer moong.
- A pulses processing equipment (Mini Daal Mill) was established for livelihood promotion
- Out of the total members of SHGs, 80% SHG women got individual bank accounts and life insurance cover.
- Goat based livelihood activity was promoted and 10 PashuSakhi at village level, who are also the members of SHG's, were trained and appointed to promote domestication of goats.
- 22 SHG's were provided with seed money and 90% of the revolving fund was refunded by the SHG's
- 10 new SHG's were formed and they were linked with the banks for soft credit.



The project area comprises of 7 villages, 3 Gram Panchyats and one Nagar Panchyat. The project area forms the catchment of Parvati River. The area is located at an average distance of 30 kilometres from Sehore district on the Bhopal-Indore Expressway. The project was started with the objective of making selected village moisture stress free zones with improved soil conditions for agriculture and optimum vegetation cover through participatory development and management of the natural resources.

- Community tank renovation was undertaken to enhance the storage capacity of the tank. Water holding capacity increased by de-siltation, increase in bund height and construction of waste ware.
- Two farm ponds were constructed on farmer's land so as to provided water for irrigation.
- Due to siltation, the storage capacity of Nala has decreased and in rainy season this resulted in flooding and hence to prevent this, Nala rejuvenation was carried out.
- Three well swere deepened on marginal farmers' land.
- 40 set of sprinklers sets and fodder seeds were distributed to small and marginal farmers.
- 30 vermi-compost units were constructed.

Summary of assets created

S. No.	Civil Works	Quantity	No. of family Benefitted
1	Farm Pond	38	38
2	Stop Dam	5	40
3	Renovation of Tank	5	35
4	Field Bunding (Hectare)	147	147
5	Sprinkler sets	105	105
6	Nala rejuvenation (Running Meter)	3500	50
7	Gabion	33	24
8	Nutrition Garden	180	180
9	Vermicompost	85	85
10	Construction of Boundary wall, toilet, hand wash station in school	10	442
11	Construction of Individual toilet	177	177



Samarthan established an office in Chattisgarh after it was carved out of Madhya Pradesh in 2000. Considering the state specific needs of the people and civil society, a Centre was envisaged to promote participatory development and governance. The CGSPD functions to promote decentralised governance, building examples of local democracy and leadership under right to employment programme. Moreover, there are programmes of operationalising Panchayat Extension in Scheduled Areas(PESA), a constitutional amendment, designed for local governance in tribal areas. Currently, there are programmes for improving sanitation in collaboration with the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in the entire Kanker district.

Water sanitation and health



Solid waste management in Baloda Bazar town

Solid waste presents a bigger social challenge apart from pollutants in air and water. Solid wastes occupy a large portion of the land owing to their size and quantity rendering that part of the land unusable for other purposes. Decomposition of solid waste produces harmful gases which pollute the surrounding atmosphere and fill it with bad odour.

Samarthan facilitated participatory ward planning in three wards in Baloda Bazaar Nagar Palika. Household survey was conducted covering all the streets of the wards. Baseline information, with special reference to cleanliness, was collected. It was found that 87% of the surveyed households threw

their garbage in open spaces, 12% of them threw them at specific places while only 1% of them used dustbins to dump garbage. Total 1092 households were surveyed in three wards.

In participatory planning exercise, some points for collection of garbage were identified with the support of active people and Ward Parshads. Mohalla Vikas Samitis were formed in the three wards under the chairmanship of Ward Parshads. Most of the residents of wards agreed to contribute Rs. 30 per month for collection of wastes from their houses. Active people of wards and members of Mohalla Vikas Samiti were assigned the responsibility to collect the sanitation charges. Nagar Palika Chairman, Chief Municipal Officer, respective Parshads and Officers participated in the planning process. Each household was given two dustbins and a rickshaw for collecting the garbage from the fund of ward Parshads. A mechanism was formed for collection of wastes at individual household level and its subsequent disposal.





Making village Raveli ideal

Samarthan undertook a short-term implementation programme 'Gaon Mera' (my village) in Raveli village of Fingeswar block at Gariabandh district of Chhattisgarh. The four key objectives of the programme were as follows:



WASH
To achieve Sustainable ODF through strengthening the CLTS approach



HEALTH
To ensure safe drinking water to all families using the new reverse osmosis technology



EDUCATION
To enhance computer literacy for students and provide sports equipment in schools.



Livelihood
To enhance livelihood resources through participatory planning, convergence and implementation

Interventions

- 100 household toilets, with tap connection for water were constructed.
- Several awareness generation campaigns were conducted on demerits of open defecation and proper hand-washing techniques.
- A reverse osmosis system with a capacity of 6000 liters and two overhead tanks with capacity of 1000 liters each were installed in the village for safe drinking water. The benefit sharing mechanism with a nominal user charge was also established.
- Two community water tanks with capacity of 6000 litres each were installed. One of which was connected to sub health center and middle school of the village and other was kept to fulfill the water requirements of the community.
- Renovation of the building of sub health center in the village was done and basic necessary equipment's were provided.
- Renovation and beautification works were done in other institutions of the village like school and Anganwadi centre, including WASH facilities.
- Three computers were installed in Panchayat building of the village to fulfill the basic computer needs of students of the village.

- To attract more students in the school, necessary furniture in form of bench and chair and sports equipment were provided, Library was set up and child friendly wall paintings were also done in the village school.
- Three new self-help groups were formed and six old self-help groups were revived

Outcomes

- People of Raveli supported and participated in decision-making in the activities of 'GaonMera' programme.
- The Sanitation campaign and awareness drives by Samarthan triggered a collective behaviour change among the local communities.
- People of Raveli have become conscious to keep their village and surroundings clean.
- Students of middle and primary school have started taking keen interest in their studies.
- Girls feel empowered and confident to be undertaking computer skills.
- Many children are coming back to their village school after seeing and hearing about the school facilities.
- People from the neighbouring village are now demanding safe drinking water and access to clean water from Raveli.



Empowering rural women through collectives

Self-help groups (173) were formed in villages of Abhanpur block of Raipur district. Women, who were not part of other self-help groups, got included in the groups. Total 2181 women have been included in these groups. Some unions of members of these groups have been formed named as 'Nari Shakti Samarthan Gram Sangathan' in villages having 100 or more women in SHGs. Total eight such unions have been formed in different villages.

Outcomes

- SHGs have been provided bank linkage. These SHGs are having a total saving of around Rs. 19 Lakh.
- Many of these SHGs did commendable job in the field of sanitation and played instrumental role in making their villages open defecation free. Their contribution was also recognized at state and district level.
- Some of these SHGs took initiatives for broom making, pickle making, mushroom cultivation, sculpture, tailoring and establishing beauty parlor.



A bazaar of hope and courage: local women take charge

Work in Freedom programme has helped women in remote rural areas access local livelihood opportunities, and take charge of their economic well-being without having to migrate for work. The women of Baneya village in Sitapur block of Sarguja district, Chhattisgarh, are beaming with confidence. They have been successfully running and managing the village haat (a local bazaar) which used to be dominated mainly by men. They make a weekly collection of INR 1,500 – 2,000 as fees that they charge from the vendors for setting up their stalls in the market. These women belong to a self-help group (SHG) named 'Maharani Mahila Swasahayata Samuh' (this translates to: the queen women' health group). They bagged the contract for running the bazaar for INR 40,600 from their panchayat (local governing body) for a period of one year.

Detailed story at http://www.unic.org.in/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Newsletter_Feb2017.pdf



Programme for adolescent and maternal nutrition

Programme for nutritional support to adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women was implemented in nine districts of Chhattisgarh i.e. Durg, Bemetara, Baloda Bazar, Ambikapur, Surajpur, Balrampur, Kanker, Kondagaon and Narayanpur. The programme aimed to improve coverage and consumption of iron folic acid in adolescent girls (both in-school and out-of-school), improve coverage and consumption of iron folic acid (IFA) and calcium in pregnant and lactating mothers and promote nutritional counselling among them. The programme was designed to work closely with different government departments and build capacity of public health workers.

Interventions

- Regular visits were conducted in schools, anganwadi centres and adolescent friendly health clinics for 15-18 days per month to observe administration of iron folic acid supplements to target groups. Meetings were conducted with key officials and service providers to highlight gaps and take corrective actions.
- Support was given in supervision and overall management

of the system for distribution of maternal nutrition supplements and IEC materials were developed.

- Technical and operational support was provided to district and block officials and frontline workers and system for monitoring, reporting and review mechanisms was strengthened.

Outcomes

- The recommendations given by project team to key officials resulted in systemic improvement to strengthen implementation of Weekly Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation (WIFS) at district and block levels.
- Block level nodal staff of Health, Education and Woman and Child Development Departments completed participatory training on skills for appropriate and effective counselling on IFA, use of job aids, recording and reporting tools.
- Adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women received guidance on how to take IFA and calcium supplements at the appropriate time, with the correct frequency and duration.
- District Officials received updated approaches to monitor WIFS for adolescent girls and IFA and calcium supplementation for pregnant and lactating women.
- Block and districts officials were capacitated to ensure systems for adequate quantity and quality and product specifications of supplies for iron-folic acid and calcium supplements.



Scaled-up operations for open defecation free Kanker district



Samarthan worked towards strengthening local and district level institutions to ensure delivery of access to regular WASH services and also supported decentralized planning and monitoring system for WASH in Gram Panchayats selected by the district administration in seven blocks of Kanker district.

Strategies

- Regular support was provided to District Collector, Zila Panchayat CEO and Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) team in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of work

related to Swachh Bharat Mission.

- Field visits were conducted with Janpad Panchayat CEOs at block level to ensure quality in construction. Wherever gaps were sought, remedial measures were also suggested.
- Support was provided in the fund release process of Swachh Bharat Mission to expedite the ongoing work.
- Decisions at district level and best practices were disseminated among various stakeholders like district and block officials, Panchayat representatives and community to create a positive atmosphere.

Interventions

- Decentralized planning was done in seven blocks of Kanker district to attain open defecation free status.
- A cadre was developed for sanitation, identifying champion youth volunteers of Nehru Yuva Kendra and NSS were trained from various government departments and Panchayats Frontline workers like ANM, Anganwadi Supervisors, Mitansins and Patvaris were trained.
- Orientation of volunteers of NSS/NYK and mason training's were conducted.
- Cluster level committees were formed to engage with Panchayats and ensure quality in construction. These committees included participation of officials from ICDS, Education, Health, RES, PHE and Panchayats.
- Post-construction follow-up was done and findings of the same were shared at district and block levels.
- Habitation level monitoring committees were formed and color coding system was innovated for community sensitization. Color coding included usage of sign of four colors in the wall of individual households to depict their defecation practices.
- A new one-page format called as 'Swachhta Panji' was developed to monitor the quality of toilets and assess usage status.
- Demonstration of Eco-sen toilets and Bio-toilets was done as alternatives to traditional toilet designs in selected villages.





Village pathari changed for sanitation

Village Pathari, 18 Km away from the district headquarter, is surrounded by dense forest. Out of 116 households, only 5 families had toilet facilities in their houses. "We will build toilet by our own efforts and make our village open defecation free" one old man declared loudly during Ratrichaupal i.e. a night meeting. Within 5 to 10 days, 92 households of the village Pathari started digging two pits for individual toilets, however, they waited for very long period for material support. Later, they dropped the idea of converting village ODF. In one of the Ratrichaupal, which was attended by a senior district official, 90 families complained that toilet construction material was not supplied when people were free from agricultural work.

The delay was accepted and geared up once again. Household survey and color coding of all 116 Households were done. There were 23 masons in the village who got trained for constructing different design of toilets. Within two months, all households constructed toilets with different designs. Pathari village was declared sanitized village. All the toilets are being used by the community.

Outputs

- Quality of toilet construction was ensured in 59177 toilets through regular field visits Rs. 762.76 Lakh was released to Panchayats based on SwachhtaPanji.
- 746 front line workers trained, 489 PRI members trained, 886 SHG members trained, 255 volunteers prepared, 40 ULB members and 26 batches of masons trained.
- 330 Nodal Officers were appointed Panchayat wise to ensure quality and transparency in materials, masons and overall construction process.
- 170 Panchayats were covered under post-construction follow-up and report for the same was submitted to Zila Panchayat.
- 123 Panchayats were covered under third party verification before declaring a Panchayat ODF. Samarthan was part of the verification team.
- Color coding proved to be a very effective tool of community sensitization as it became a matter of social status to be not painted by red, yellow or black colors.
- 73 Eco-sen and 12 Bio-toilets were constructed as a demonstration exercise and few more villages were identified where such toilets can be



a better alternative.

- 13631 toilets were converted from MGNREGS to SBM due to delayed payment in MGNREGS.
- Plans for 30 student hostels were prepared and Rs. 12.10 Lakh were sanctioned from district administration to improve water facilities.
- Rs. 77.01 Lakh for health centers and Rs. 5.87 Lakh were sanctioned for anganwadis from the district administration to improve WASH facilities.
- Rs. 145.01 Lakh were sanctioned from the PHE department for establishing community based drinking water in 10 Gram Panchayats.
- Rs. 69.71 million was allotted to the village Chhotekapsi under SansadAdarsh Gram Yojana.



Innovative sanitation monitoring system

Samarthan has been working in Kanker district in collaboration with the district administration to support SBM. A participatory monitoring and reporting method was evolved by designing a Swachhata Panji i.e. a sanitation register or sanitation MIS. 'Swachhata Panji' (SP) is simply a tabulated form that captures three crucial aspects of SBM program. Firstly, it lists the total households with and without toilets at the village level. The SP captures the accurate and comprehensive demand for toilet construction on monthly basis. The data of the first few months was randomly checked by the block and district officials. This generated seriousness of the community and lower level administration to provide accurate information on SP.

Secondly, it indicates the current status of construction of toilet. The monthly SP sheet was formally sighted by the Sarpanch, Secretary & Members of Monitoring Committee, therefore, it was treated as a formal document by the block administration for release of funds. Timely release of funds generated a lot of good will for the program and helped in spreading the idea further.

Thirdly, it provides self-certification of regular toilet usage by the households verified by Gram Sachiv and Panchayat members. The village sanitation committee, where ward members along with the beneficiary were responsible to monitor quality of construction, provided regular update on the quality, technical snags as well as on the usage of the toilets. The community monitoring resulted in more number of toilets being functional and more people started using due to regular monitoring by the community and Panchayat representatives.

The issues of quality were also addressed based on the feedback provided for each toilet. As the SP greatly streamlined the operations across the SBM value chain, Kanker's performance improved, constructing 54400 toilets in FY 2016-17 compared to previous year's figure of 20775.

Promoting right to safe water in fluoride endemic areas

Samarthan worked to demonstrate models where communities seek their 'right to safe water' in fluoride affected 40 Panchayats of three districts i.e. Kanker, Korba and Bastar. The project involved PRA techniques for awareness generation, door-to-door visits, followed by counselling and support to fluorosis affected population on dietary improvements for mitigation of fluorosis.

- 100 fluoride affected Panchayats were visited and out of them 40 were selected through a participatory mode after meetings and discussions with block level officials, community leaders, teachers, students, Panchayat representatives and hospital authorities. A baseline study was undertaken to assess the severity of the status of fluorosis with the help of professional researchers.



- 2723 community persons and 8185 students were reached to sensitize them on the use of safe drinking water and change in food habits. Cases of fluorosis were also identified through observation of teeth and physical exercise.
- Regular meetings with district level officials at Health Department, PHE Department and State Nodal Office of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) were held and findings at ground level were shared.



Institution building for right to work

Samarthan provided technical support in drainage line treatment work in three Gram Panchayats, of Dongargarh block of Rajnandgaon district in Chhattisgarh to develop as demonstration sites a year before. The budget for this work was drawn from convergence of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY). The work was presented at district, state and national levels and it was applauded.

To replicate and extend the work in other Panchayats, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) worth Rs. 22 crore were prepared for 20 villages in Dongargarh block. The DPR contained 46 stop dams, 45 gabions, 27 bolder check dams, 5 stop dam-cum-rapatas, 29 ponds and 5 borewell recharges. Total 6050 hectares of land will get benefitted directly or indirectly through the watershed structures constructed.

User groups of farmers of the newly



constructed structures were formed and approved in Gram Sabha. These user groups will be instrumental in operation and maintenance of watershed structures. There was a larger focus on empowering Gram Sabhas. Women from self-help groups were motivated to attend Gram Sabhas and encourage others for participation. Results could be seen in form of increased participation of people in Gram Sabhas.

A cadre of Environment Volunteers

was also formed in all the villages which will be responsible for raising awareness on environment and climate change related issues in the village. Mates were also selected from the project villages to monitor the on-going work and trainings were arranged for them covering technical aspects. The idea was to create a sense of ownership in villagers for new watershed structures, strengthening local institutions, generating livelihoods at local level and sensitizing them on adverse impacts of climate change.



Strengthening governance on tribal rights

Samarthan has been working actively to strengthen local governance in tribal areas of Chhattisgarh. It has been working relentlessly for the enforcement of Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 or PESA for tribal rights. The project is being implemented in 17 villages of 7 Gram Panchayats. In the initial phase of the project, the team had focused on sensitizing Panchayat functionaries on the provisions of PESA. After that, the team focused on capacity building of community leaders on PESA and Tribal rights. This year, team worked for strengthening Gram Sabhas and village level committees.

Interventions

- A legal cell was formed and legal camps were organized in coordination with civil court to increase the legal awareness among inhabitants of project villages.
- A federation was formed with representation from Caste Panchayats, Panchayat Representatives and members of Forest Management Committees to raise the village level issues with administration.

- Capacity building and hand holding support were provided to PRIs including exposure visits to Hiware Bazar and Ralegan Siddhi in Maharashtra to adopt best practices.
- Reflective sessions were organized with SHGs, PRIs, Forest Management Committees, Forest Right Committees and MGNREGS beneficiaries to discuss their issues.
- Preparatory campaigns, awareness and sensitization campaigns with IEC materials were conducted to increase participation in Gram Sabhas.
- Plastic carats for storage and carat scaling machine was provided to Gram Sabha cum Forest Management Committee to weigh Minor Forest Produces in three villages. Middle men were removed from the supply chain and proper record keeping of transactions was ensured.
- Planning for MGNREGS was done in Gram Sabhas taking into account views of community, Panchayat and Government Departments.

Achievements

- Three mandatory meetings of Gram Sabhas were organized in the month of August, October and January and 13 special Gram Sabhas for Forest Rights Act (FRA) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) were organized in project villages.
- More than 50% Gram Sabhas achieved their quorum as per the provisions of PESA.
- 33% of women's participation was ensured in more than 50% Gram Sabhas and 100% Gram Sabhas were chaired by tribal leaders.
- 50% of the total agenda presented in Gram Sabha contained local agenda of the community.
- 205 families earned a profit of total Rs. 181547 through collection of custard apple and selling them to Gram Sabha cum Forest Management Committee. At the same time Gram Sabha cum Forest Management Committee earned a profit of Rs. 85805 after taking into account marketing and other expenses.
- 10904 labors got 111600 man-days of employment and Rs. 18635521 in wages in seven Panchayats through MGNREGS.
- Fishery was started in 17 farm ponds constructed under MGNREGS through convergence with other government departments.



Safe and dignified migration for adolescent tribal girls and women

Samarthan worked towards mitigating the problem of distress migration among women working as domestic workers and adolescent girls. The project is being implemented in 40 villages of four blocks of Surguja and Jashpur districts. There was an effort to build upon learning's of the last year of the same project. 40 villages of same four blocks which were covered last year received extensive focus this year in which effort was on strengthening and supporting local institutions like Anganwadis and Panchayats. Direct intervention was done in 40 new villages which were selected this year in which the project team strived to empower the targeted community to make a safe and informed choice for migration and linking them with government schemes and skill development programmes.

Interventions

- Community outreach: sessions were conducted with the members of SHGs, schools and cultural groups on contribution of women in family and society, importance of domestic help, precautions required to be taken

“

I felt very good as I had not seen such mushrooms before. Due to efforts of Samarthan, we got to know and learn about it. Now I will do mushroom cultivation at my home also” Mrs. Urmila Yadav, an SHG woman in Kansabel block

”

during migration and information about government schemes. So far sessions have been conducted with almost 4000 women members of communities.

- Institutional outreach: around 1700 women in institutions like government organizations at Block level, Village Panchayats, Gram Sabhas and Anganwadis have been covered to communicate the above-mentioned information.

- Pre-decision trainings and exposure visits: two days training was given to women and adolescent girls who are potential migrants and information was given to equip them with the right skills before migrating. They were also encouraged to enroll themselves in skill development training programmes to enhance their skills and increase their income. Under this about 1300 women and adolescent girls of the age group 14 to 44 years have undergone the training.

Outcomes

- About 1900 people have been linked with Aadhar Card, registration in Building and Other Construction Welfare Board (BOCW) and Pension schemes.
- Few adolescent girls, enrolled in Skill Development Programmes, got placed in cities like Raipur and Ahmedabad. They are earning a decent income now.
- Women who underwent the training of tailoring are earning Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 per month in their villages by stitching cloths.
- Orientation and training of SHGs, resulted in some SHGs venturing into small hotel business, mushroom cultivation and brick making.



Right to safe water in fluoride endemic areas

Samarthan worked to demonstrate models where communities can be mobilized to seek their 'right to safe water' which is fluoride free in 40 Panchayats of four blocks of three districts i.e. Kanker, Korba and Bastar. The project involved PRA techniques for awareness generation, door-to-door visits, followed by counselling and support to fluorosis affected population on dietary improvements for mitigation of fluorosis.

Interventions

- 100 fluoride affected Panchayats were visited and out of them 40 were selected through a participatory mode. Meetings and discussions were held with officials at block level, community, teachers, students, PRIs and hospital authorities.
- Baseline study was undertaken to assess the severity of the status of fluorosis with the help of professional researchers in selected 40 Gram Panchayats covering Schools, Anganwadis, Panchayats, SHGs, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres through a pre-designed questionnaire and focus group discussions.
- 2723 community persons and 8185 students were reached

to sensitize them on the use of safe drinking water and change in food habits. Cases of fluorosis were also identified based on the observation of teeth and physical exercise.

- Knowledge regarding fluorosis mitigation was disseminated with the help of village institutions like Anganwadis, Panchayats, Schools, SHGs and community leaders.
- Regular meetings with district level officials at Health Department, PHE Department and State Nodal Office of National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis (NPPCF) were held and findings at ground level were shared with them.

Outcomes

- Monitoring committees have been formed in 40 Panchayats to ensure that villagers drink water from fluoride free sources and ensure operation and maintenance of existing fluoride removal plants.
- IEC material in the form of a booklet to raise the awareness on fluorosis was developed.
- Advocacy at block and district levels with active involvement of community and Panchayat resulted in repairing of some defunct fluoride removal plants.
- Participatory planning was done for one Panchayat Dumarpani to ensure safe drinking water to all households and results were shared with district administration.
- Issue of safe drinking water and fluoride mitigation was included in Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs) of 40 Panchayats.

ORGANISATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

(A) Staff Salary

Salary range (Per Month in INR)	Numbers of Staff
10001-20000	106
20001-30000	15
30001- 40000	20
41000-50000	10
51000 and above	4
Total (including volunteers)	155

(B) Board Meetings : 2016-2017

Date	Total members	Attendance
24 March 2017	10	8
29 August 2016	10	9

(C) Bankers and Auditors

Bankers	Statutory Auditor	Internal Auditors
State Bank of India ICICI Bank Ltd HDFC Bank Ltd Axis Bank Punjab National Bank Canara Bank	CA L.K Maheshwari & Co 6, New Market, T.T Nagar Bhopal-462003	CA M. Arun & Co. H.I.G 132, Sector-C Vidhya Nagar, Bhopal-462 026 CA Rishabh Aniruddh & Co. 27, Samvet Shikhar Building Rajbandha Maidan, Raipur, C.G. CA R. Rishi & Associate S-3, Plot No 23-24, Goyal Niket, Press Complex Zone-I, M.P. Nagar Bhopal M.P.

Funding Partners

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| 1 | Caritas India, New Delhi | 12 | Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India, New Delhi |
| 2 | Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (IBP), Washington, DC | 13 | National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Chhatisgarh |
| 3 | Charities Aid Foundation India, Delhi | 14 | National Foundation for India, New Delhi |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh State Aids Control Society, Raipur | 15 | National Health Mission, Bhopal |
| 5 | Deutsche Gesellschaft for International Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), New Delhi | 16 | Rajiv Gandhi Watershed Mission, Govt. of M.P. |
| 6 | Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS), Delhi | 17 | Swedish International Center for Local Democracy, Sweden |
| 7 | International Labour Organisation, Delhi | 18 | Transforming Rural India Foundation, New Delhi |
| 8 | ITC Limited, Calcutta | 19 | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Chhattisgarh |
| 9 | Jal Sewa Charitable Foundation, New Delhi | 20 | William J. Clinton Foundation, New Delhi |
| 10 | Jamsetji Tata Trust, Mumbai | 21 | Youth for Voluntary Action (YUVA), Mumbai |
| 11 | Micronutrient Initiative India, Delhi | | |



Financial Statement FY 2016-17

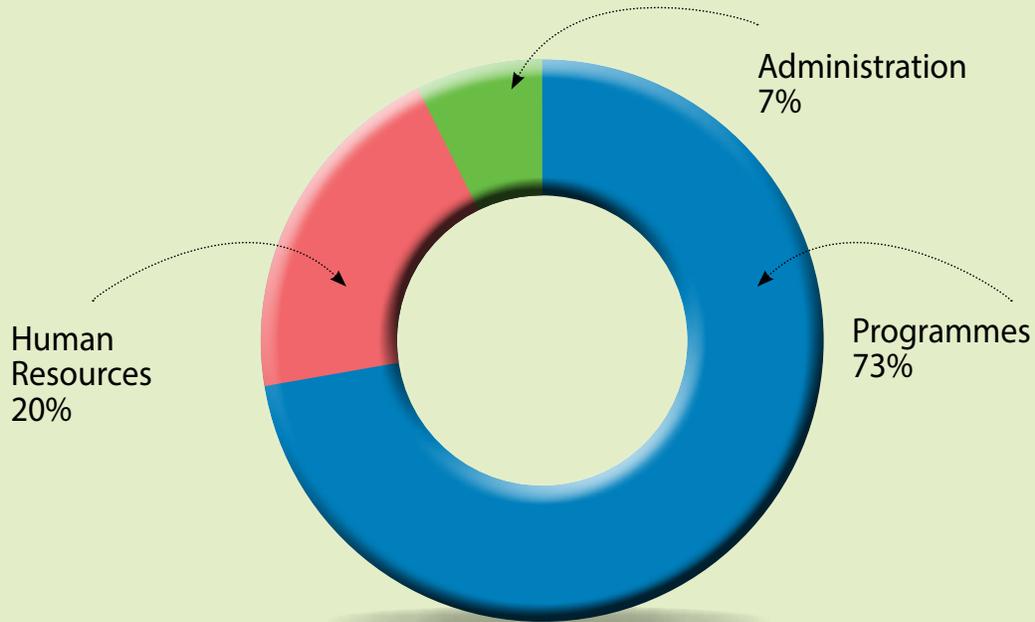
(A) Abridged Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2017

Particulars	Current Year 2016-17		Previous Year 2015-16	
	INR	%	INR	%
Assets				
Fixed Assets	232,31,427	20%	223,48,565	22%
Investments	618,18,901	53%	510,79,961	50%
Deposits and Advances	132,46,708	11%	196,48,820	19%
Current Assets	187,19,452	16%	92,30,181	9%
Total	1170,16,488	100%	1023,07,527	100%
Liabilities				
Corpus Funds	500,00,000	43%	400,00,000	39%
Earmarked Funds	165,62,049	14%	216,75,997	21%
Current Liabilities and Provisions	292,13,942	25%	292,02,308	29%
Accumulated Fund	212,40,497	18%	114,29,222	11%
Total	1170,16,488	100%	1023,07,527	100%

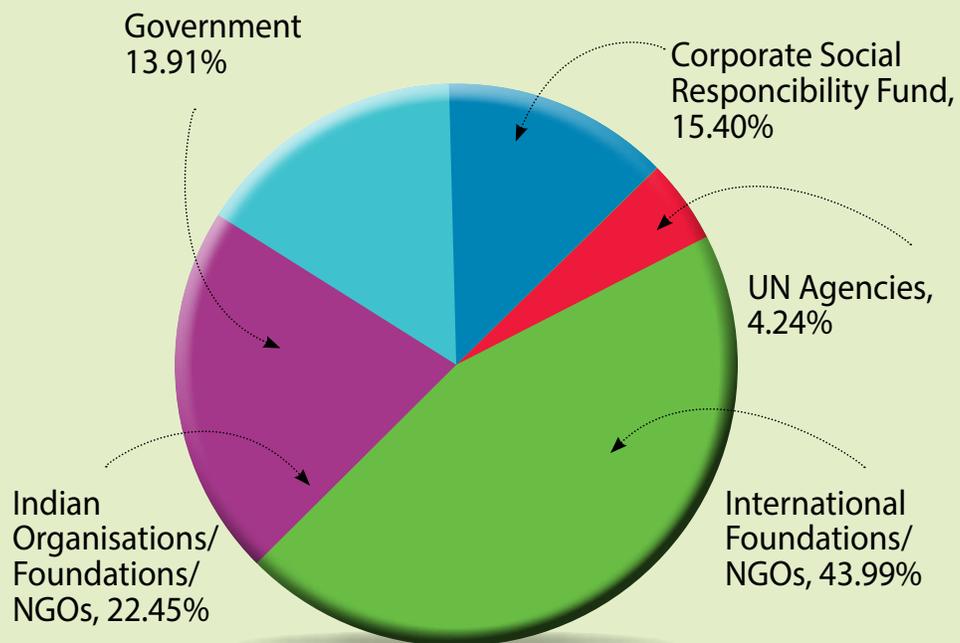
(B) Abridged Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31st March 2017

Particulars	Current Year 2016-17		Previous Year 2015-16	
	INR	%	INR	%
Income				
Indian Sources (Projects Grants)	353,63,438	39%	286,36,406	35%
International Sources (Projects Grants)	399,35,594	43%	349,30,861	43%
Others (Self-Generated Income)	165,52,074	18%	172,94,377	21%
Professional Assignments - Rs. 5603206.00				
Training Center - Rs. 2585825.00				
Overhead & MIS - Rs. 2774835.00				
Bank Deposit Interest- Rs. 5588208.00				
Total	918,51,106	100%	808,61,644	100%
Expenditure				
Indian Sources (Projects Expenses)	318,53,635	35%	292,76,367	36%
International Sources (Projects Expenses)	408,00,132	44%	365,62,657	45%
Others (Admin, Assignments & Training Center)	44,15,511	5%	51,49,250	6%
Total	770,69,279	84%	709,88,275	88%
Self-Generated Income	147,81,827	16%	98,73,370	12%

Fund Utilization



Fund Contribution



BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Amitabh Kundu, Chairperson

Prof. Amitabh Kundu, former professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi is an eminent social scientist. He is a visiting faculty at several international universities. Prof. Kundu chaired the Committee to estimate shortage of Affordable Housing at the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Rajesh Tandon, Trustee

Dr. Rajesh Tandon, President of PRIA is internationally known for his contribution to participatory research. Dr. Tandon chairs many international committees, as well as, of the advisory committees of Government of India. He is currently the Chairperson of UNESCO in community based research and social responsibility in higher education.

Ashok Singh, Trustee

Mr. Ashok Singh is the Executive Director of Sahbhagi Shikshan Kendra Lucknow, which is a state level support organization, specializing in participatory training. He is the executive committee member of VANI, a network of NGOs and serves as a member on various committees of the Government of U.P.

Rekha Gujare, Trustee

Ms. Rekha Gujare is the Director of voluntary organization 'Pradeepan', working with tribals in Betul district for a long time. She is committed to mainstreaming of tribal women, making them aware of their rights and organizing them for participation in development and governance. Mrs. Gujare is a member of National Council established under Right to Employment by the Government of India.

Indira Misra, Trustee

Dr. Indira Misra is a former Additional Chief Secretary from the Government of Chhattisgarh. Dr. Mishra was the Director of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Delhi and served as the Principal Secretary in various departments in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

Banashree Banerjee, Trustee

Dr. Banashree Banerjee is an Urban Planner and Architect. She has been a consultant on urban poverty reduction projects in India, Egypt and Bangladesh. The

focus of her work has been inclusive and participatory approaches to urban planning and management.

Rajendra Gupta, Trustee

Prof. Rajendra Gupta, a former professor at Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon was also a faculty member of IIM, Lucknow. He serves as member on various boards of the Public Sector Companies.

Madhu Verma, Trustee

Dr. Madhu Verma is a professor of Environment and Developmental Economics at the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal. She has done seminal work in the area of environmental cost-benefit analysis of various development programmes. She did her Post-Doctoral research work at the University of California (Berkeley) and University of Massachusetts (Amherst), USA.

Ashok Kumar Surana, Treasurer

Mr. Surana is Chartered Accountant and Senior Fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He has extensive experience in reviewing restructuring and developing financial management systems and accounting practices, budgeting, expenditure control, procurement procedure, finance, accounting, audit, company law and taxation matters for a host of projects and organizations in corporate and non-corporate entities in Government, Public and Private Sector

Yogesh Kumar, Executive Director

Dr. Yogesh Kumar has a doctorate in development economics and has worked for several years to promote community participation and supporting development initiatives. He specializes in participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation.

M. Kandasami, Advisor, Financial Management

Dr. M. Kandasami is a renowned financial and organizational management expert in South Asia with more than two and a half decades of expertise in financial and organizational management of non-profit organizations.



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