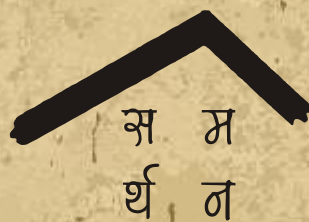


Annual Report 2016



Samarthan - Center for Development Support



Our Vision : Every citizen contributes meaningfully in shaping democratic State and enjoys 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.

Celebrating 20 years of people centered development



Samarthan completed 20 years of existence dedicated for promoting participatory development and governance. The journey has been quite rich so far with various moments of joys, achievements and disappointments. Initially, Samarthan worked to build small and medium sized voluntary organisations to function as 'vision and mission' driven organisation. Effective management as non-profit organisations to maximise impact was one of the most critical capacity building focus as a support organisation. It helped build a large informal network of grassroots level voluntary organisations in undivided Madhya Pradesh. The time of Samarthan's inception coincided with the emergence of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies as institutions of local governance through constitutional amendments. That was the time when preparing Panchayats to effectively fulfil their mandate of 'economic development and social justice' in their panchayats was quintessential. It demanded capacity building of PRIs and ULBs. Samarthan designed trainings and reached out to PRIs and ULBs with a large network of voluntary organisations. It also motivated teams to go down to the grassroots to provide handholding support to the women, SC and ST representatives elected on reserved seats in large numbers. Voter Awareness campaigns, Gram Sabha mobilisation, Participatory village planning and Right to Information campaigns were some of the large scale capacity building initiatives.

Over the last decade, Samarthan worked to promote various tools of accountability and transparency so that a citizen and the Government can find meaningful ways of dialogue and finding joint solutions. Citizen's report card, community score card, social audits and public hearings under various rights based programmes like Right to Employment and Right to Education are some of the examples promoted by Samarthan. The programmes around water and sanitation, watershed and health grew over the years to demonstrate examples of participatory development and governance on the ground.

Currently, Samarthan is organised around three centres based on geographic and thematic focus. The last strategic plan ended in 2016 and new strategic plan is under preparation. The external environment has undergone several changes over the years; therefore new strategies are imperative to meet changing aspirations of the community and grassroots leaders. It is time to forge new partnership with donors as well as collaborate with the Government on new development agenda and priorities.

We express deep respect for the support, solidarity and fraternity shared over the years by the Board of Trustees, Government officials, communities and various civil society organisations. Commitment to build Samarthan as more relevant, vibrant and effective organisation deepens with each year passing by.

Regards,

Yogesh Kumar
Executive Director



Centre for Social Accountability and Addressing Poverty (CSAAP)

Deepening Support Services to Migrant Workers

Migrants form the largest part of India's vast unorganized work sector. Their entry into the labour markets is marked with several disadvantages. Due to lack of skills, information and bargaining power, migrant workers often get caught in exploitative labour arrangements that forces them to work in low-value, undignified and hazardous types of work. Lack of identity and legal protection worsens their employment conditions. Samathan intervened to provide comprehensive solutions to the social and economic issues faced by poor migrant workers and to create sustainable practice-models.

To generate a comprehensive understanding on different aspects of migration, Samathan focussed its interventions on both sides-source village as well as destination cities. The sites for source district were Panna and Chhindwara as the districts repeatedly reported high out migration. The site for destination was Bhopal, which receives a large number of migrating populations from the neighbouring districts. Since construction sector has been providing unorganised employment to large chunk of migrating labour, the work in target district focused construction sector to cater to large number of migrating population.



Key interventions

Baseline survey

For collecting household level migration data, baseline survey was conducted at source

districts-Chhindwara and Panna for building profile of migrants and Panchayat's migration centric planning in 5 village Panchayats. The findings of the baseline survey are:

S.N.	Particulars	Panna	Chhindwada
1	Incidence of Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highest rate of migration standing at 26.77% was reported in Kohni panchayat. The lowest rate of migration was found to be in Gukhor panchayat 12.28%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The highest rate of migration standing at 48.63% was reported in Khamatra panchayat. Aharveda panchayat, on the other hand, had the lowest number of migrants with 16.19%.
2	Caste Composition and Migration in the Panchayats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The incidence of migration among SC was found to be almost double as compared to their proportion, in the total number of respondents. In ST category, the incidence of migration was higher than their total proportion in the set of all respondents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was found that people from ST category had the highest rate of migration in the district and was second to the people of SC community who migrated to different places for their livelihood.
3	Incidence of Poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rate of poverty was much higher amongst migrants as compared to the non-migrants. Out of the total migrants surveyed, 67.5% migrants were found to be below poverty line. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of the total migrants surveyed, 62% migrants were found to be below poverty line. The incidence of poverty in case non-migrants, was found to be marginally lower as compared to migrants at 55%.
4	Gender Wise Distribution of Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of the total male population, 21.52% migrated in search livelihood opportunities. The migration rate amongst the female respondents stood at 15.37%. The women in the family are left behind in the village while the men migrate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of the total male population, 24% migrated in search of better earning opportunities. The migration rate amongst the female respondents stood at 18.61%.
5	Safe Migration Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of the total 2059 migrants surveyed, (29% of the total migrants) did not carry any identity card during migration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of the total 4295 migrants surveyed, (77% of the total migrants) do not carry any type of identity card during migration.
6	Samagra ID and Aadhar Card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It could be seen that migrants have better access to Samagra ID and Aadhar cards as compared to the non-migrants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The accessibility of migrants to Samagra ID and Aadhar cards is an excellent example of <i>"reaching the unreached"</i>.
7	Voter ID	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 6598 respondents were eligible for the issuance of Voter ID, out of which 5370 migrants possessed voter cards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 4068 respondents from migrants were eligible for the issuance of Voter ID, out of which 2888 possessed voter cards.
8	Financial Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 25% of the eligible respondents still did not possess a bank account. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 50 % of the migrants on an average possessed a bank account in these 10 GP's.

Based on the data collected from these baseline surveys, strategy was formulated, in consultation with labourers & their families for tackling the issues. Accordingly, Pressure Groups & SHG's have been formulated to help these labourers in availing benefits from government schemes like MGNREGS, Social security schemes, agriculture promotion etc.

Migration centric planning in Panna and Chhindwada

The exercise was undertaken in a participatory manner using PRA techniques to identify issues that can either reduce distress migration or improve the conditions of migration. It also looked into the issues that the families of migrants need to better equip themselves for handling adversaries of migration. Most of the interventions planned subsequently have emerged of the intensive profiling of Panchayats or Panchayat level planning.

Issues emerged during planning process

- Nearly 30 migrant families with small land holdings in each Panchayat needed asset creation / improvement in NREGS to increase their land productivity and escape distress migration in future, or migrate for lesser number of months.
- Wells and integrated land development such as availability of improved seeds, fertilizers and plants were most critical for seasonal migrants.
- Many small farmers wanted trainings on improved agriculture practices
- As migrants, they faced challenges such as children dropped out of school, or their PDS ration lapsed, or other routine facilities could not be availed.

Outreach activities

- 157 Meetings, Campaigns & Kiosks were conducted at 86 source and 71 destination areas in which the labourers were made aware about the various government schemes, photo ID cards, services of migration resource centre etc. Issue of workers were also heard & efforts were made to resolve them.
- A total of 2680 workers have been facilitated for registration & issuance of photo ID cards. 376 labourers have already been issued cards. Regular follow-up was taken up to expedite the issuance of cards for all applicants.
- 6 customized trainings of 2 days each have been conducted on various issues of migration, health services, child protection, education, labour support services, legal support services etc, benefitting 244 migrant workers.
- 42 Legal Awareness meetings have been conducted (33 at sources sites and 9 at destination sites). A total of 919 workers have been explained about their legal rights and entitlements and livelihood opportunities in areas of agriculture, horticulture, MNERGAS etc.
- 37 cases of disputes on payment release of labourers, on site accident cases, bonded labour and payment for overtime were identified of these 18 cases have been resolved till date, providing a total settlement amount of Rs. 534165 to the labourers. Police & labour departments were involved for smooth resolution of the cases.
- As part of the project 10 paralegal workers have been identified in Chhindwara while

in Panna, *Shramikmitra* have been trained to lead the role of paralegal workers. 3 structured trainings of paralegal workers have been organized in Chhindwara and Panna while one has also been conducted in Bhopal.

- To provide handholding support to migrant workers and families to access various services and benefits, 432 migrant workers and their family members were provided with training on financial inclusion through 14 meetings.
- 2905 migrant workers have been linked with opening bank account, MGNREGS, Pradhan Mantri Beema and Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojna.

Highlights

- Engagement specifically with migrants in planning process resulted into the integration of their issues in planning. The migrants were engaged from the time of data collection to the approval of plans.
- There was change in mind-set of community, both migrants and non-migrants, that something needs to/can be done about regularly migrating population.
- Panchayat also realised that migrants too are an important constituency in Panchayats and Panchayats owe a responsibility towards them.
- The mind-set of many migrants with small piece of land (one or two acres), who previously believed that nothing could be done to improve their land, changed in planning.
- Families which needed specific support and type of support were also identified
- Landless families from the marginalised communities were identified for support with the specific schemes for landless.
- Many families were identified, where names of migrating members were deleted in PDS Ration Cards. It is common that migrants carry their ration with them. PDS camp was subsequently organised in the Panchayats and many cards were sent for updating. Approximately 40 new cards were also made which had been discontinued arbitrarily.
- Many families were not getting social security pensions, as somewhere in the process, a wrong bank account number was fed in MIS. The correct account numbers were forwarded and pensions were reinstated.
- Some of the Indira Awas housing units allotted to migrants were lying in half done state, as the subsequent installments were not released. Many poor migrants couldn't mobilise their own money, to undertake the formalities for accessing the subsequent instalments.
- Many cases of the migrant workers were highlighted in the process that were not given due wages when they had migrated. For instance a group of migrants that had gone to Kanpur in tannery industry, were not paid wages, amounting to Rs. 1.5 lakh. The labour department was engaged and they made phone calls to the respective contractors in Kanpur. The payment was released in while. Similarly some such long pending dues of the migrant labour was released in the process.
- The process of profile preparation and Panchayat planning, itself were instrumental in building awareness and claiming of entitlements.

Empowering Youth in Tribal Area

Adolescents are in a period of life marked by positive energy, idealism and a belief in the possibility of changing the world. Education for adolescents, however, does not necessarily entail post-primary interventions. Many adolescents have never been enrolled in school or are school drop outs. Such adolescents possess only basic education but are skilled and require specially designed opportunities to learn.

The period of adolescence is also viewed as a time of transition and risk. All teenagers experience growth spurts and hormonal surges that potentially contribute to erratic and impulsive behaviour. Risky behaviours during adolescence, such as smoking and drug abuse, can have life-long and negative consequences, including unplanned pregnancy and infection with HIV/AIDS.



Samarthan strategized to develop young people to build on their positive capacities and ability to engage as active partners in their own development, thereby, contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals-promoting gender equality and women empowerment. Emphasis was laid on education for wellbeing and behaviour change

Samarthan developed a strong and efficient network of youth and trained around 600 Peer Educators in Mandla and around 1080 Peer Educators in Jhabua. These Peer Educators facilitated orientation of other youth in 150 villages of Mandla and 270 villages of Jhabua districts in Madhya Pradesh. The objective of the programme was to provide gender-

sensitive, life skills focused education linked with youth friendly sexual and reproductive health services and driven by young people's leadership and participation.

Various activities such as Nukkad Natak, Rallies, Slogan writing and Posters were conducted for generating awareness on health and sanitation at village level and promoting adolescent participation and active citizenry. The villagers were made aware about the causes of various health related issues through Nukkad Natak, Rallies, Slogan writing and Posters etc.

In addition to this, Samathan also provided handholding support to the local NGO's in both the districts to establish *Avishkar Centres* - 3 in Mandla and 4 in Jhabua. The objective was to educate and build confidence amongst the adolescent girls and enable them to identify their strengths and capacities and overcome their limitations. Samathan organised ToT for the Centre in charges and the volunteers of the *Avishkar Centres* on Life skills in three phases which included sessions on understanding self, decision making, conflict resolution, understanding relationship and gender issues. Around 25 participants participated in each of the trainings who then trained more than 140 adolescent youths in both the districts. Onsite support was also provided at the Avishkar Centre. Samathan also developed a Training Manual on Life skills.

Social Audit

As per the directions of CAG, Social Audits are to be institutionalized and be made compulsory along with all financial Audits of social sector schemes. The Social Audit would primarily be for the implementing agencies viz. the Panchayat level bodies which are funded by public resources but are not subject to checks by the



Government. The move has been to democratize local governance with the consent and understanding of all the concerned stakeholders for improving social and ethical performance of the implementing agency. It is conducted to ensure that the public money has been spent to fulfil the needs of community by reviewing the strengths and weakness of the work done and set a new direction to work as per community's requirement. The objective of conducting Social Audit is to assessing the physical and financial gaps between needs and resources available for local development and increase efficacy and effectiveness of local development programmes.

Samathan organized five days ToT in collaboration with Niti Aayog, and UNDP on "Capacity Development of State Facilitators on Social Audit in District Planning and Programme Implementation" in the states of MP, Chhatisgarh and Odisha. Participants were from different Government Departments like Mid-Day Meal (MDM), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), MP State Rural Livelihood Mission (MPSRLM),

Directorate of Social Justice, Food and Civil Supplies, State Health Society- National Health Mission, Zila Panchayats, State Social Audit Society, Rajya Siksha Kendra and Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Department. The ToT was organised to orient the key officials and build their capacity to facilitate Social Audit process in their respective departments for promoting accountability and transparency in Local Self Government.

Scaling up social audit

Samarthan has been striving hard for effective implementation of MGNREGA so that the poor are benefitted. With the intent of providing transparency and ownership to the community, Madhya Pradesh Social Audit Society (MPSS) has been actively working in the state since last two years.

SN	Name of Districts	Name of Janpad	No. of GPs in which Samarthan directly supported
1	Mandla	Nainpur	73
		Nainpur	20
2	Chindwara	Bichua	16
		Taamiya	0
3	Ratlam	Baajna	33
4	Betul	Ghoradongiri	20
		Chicoli	5
5	Murena	Ambah	8

Samarthan, with its mandate to strengthen governance, has been supporting the society since its inception. In collaboration with MPSS, Samarthan facilitated Social audit in 175 Gram Panchayats out of 204 Gram Panchayats in 8 Janpad of 5 districts.

The districts were proposed by the central oversight organization, CAG (Controller and Auditor General) and decided by the GoMP. The social audits were combined exercise of financial audit and social audit with the support of local CSOs. The CSOs were selected based on their understanding of MGNREGA and their willingness to work for the cause. Many CSOs working in Government programs or dependent on government grants were reluctant to facilitate social audits and such organizations were not engaged.

The CSOs, along with Samarthan, systematically engaged with social audit society and district administration. The division of work between the social audit society, Samarthan and local CSOs varied in each district and depended on the level of acceptance of the process by the district administration. In most of the districts, Samarthan, shared the responsibility of conducting direct social audits in certain Panchayats and providing special support on specific issues such as facilitation of 'Social audit Gram Sabha', negotiation with district administration, identification of suitable CSOs, special input in physical verification and sometimes quality monitoring in verification process.

Samarthan's Initiative

- Spreading awareness about social audit campaign was also an important area of intervention. Street plays were organized in low literacy areas and information on dates of social audit was also shared with local cable operators to run strips in a few districts.

- Supported in accessing data/records related to development works and provided it to the village animators and Social Audit Society by establishing collaboration among Gram Panchayat and Janpad Panchayats.
- Samarthan and CSO Partners took up social audits in most difficult terrains. The CSO partners supplemented limited human resource available with the Social Audit Society. Samarthan supported in selection of Village Social Animators (VSA), the villagers/Gram Sabha and VSA in physical verification, verbal verification and preparation of the report.
- Facilitated Social audit in Gram Sabhas so that the fact finding of verification is properly presented to the Gram Sabha for taking 'informed' decisions.
- Supported in mobilizing the animators, Sachiv (Secretaries), Gram Rojgar Sahayak in the villages to understand the process of preparation of Gram Sabha. Support was also extended in organizing Gram Sabha and encouraging members of Gram Sabha to effectively participate in the meeting.
- Coordinating with the Janpad officials on a continuous basis for sharing the records and data in the Gram Sabha.
- Establishing collaboration among Gram Panchayat, Janpad and district level officials for organizing public hearing.



Issues discussed during social audit in Gram Sabhas

S.N.	Labour and Wages	Material, Work and Fund	Others
1	Delayed payment of wages to the labours	Non-payment of the allotted material cost and low quality of finished work	Preparation of wrong BPL list that included the APL families instead of BPLs
2	Less wage paid than the actual amount	Filling false muster roll for the payment of tractor used for material transportation	Providing low quality food to the children under Mid Day Meal
3	Improper distribution of works as per the skill and strength	Payment of wages in the name of dead beneficiaries	Allotting houses to the families not included in the BPL list
4	Non issuance of Job card to the needy families	Misuse of funds in NREGA by using job cards of non-eligible beneficiaries in community oriented works like road, playground, pond, well etc.	Second instalment not released to many families
5	Non issuance of labour cards to the people engaged in the construction work, even after submission of applications	Implementing MGNREGA work in other places and not in the decided or planned areas	Improper utilization of amount released under Indira Awas Yojana and submission of false report to Janpad by the Secretary
6	Use of machines instead of engaging labours for the work	Quoting higher estimations than the government allotment for building of animal sheds under MGNREGA	No water facilities in the toilets of some schools whereas some others lacked toilet facilities
7	Non payment of wages to the night guard of Gram Panchayat	Issuing of completion certificates for the incomplete work-beneficiary and community oriented- works	Formation of the Village Social Audit Society, without organizing any Gram Sabha



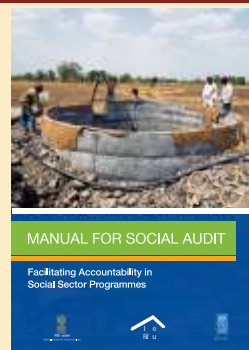
Decisions taken by Gram Sabha

1. All incomplete works, shown as complete on papers, are to be completed at earnest. The Gram Sabha also instructed Panchayat to put display boards on completed structures without delay.
2. Fresh list of Below Poverty Line (BPL) to be prepared enlisting the names of poor families.
3. Low quality structure to be demolished and to be reconstructed and the amount expended on it till date to be recovered from sub-engineers.
4. Plan of activities to be discussed in Gram Sabha before execution and warned secretaries not to repeat such incidence.
5. For the Panchayats which could not show work completion files, the Gram Sabha decided to investigate the matter whether the work was actually completed.
6. In case of false labour payment, Gram Sabha instructed Panchayat to pay the wages to the actual labours.

Challenges

1. Untrained and inactive Village Social Animators remain absent from their work in Panchayat.
2. Poor documentation of the issues discussed in the Gram Sabha and decisions taken in the meeting.
3. In many cases, Gram Sabhas were organized at a place which is far from the habitation of the villages. There were no proper announcement by the Panchayat regarding the Gram Sabha date and time deliberately so that less number of people participate in the meeting.
4. There was a lack of coordination and execution about the activities under MNREGS among the Panchayat and the other line departments. They were also not keeping the documents and data related to MNREGS. The line department officers were also absent in the Gram Sabha.
5. The process of document verification and data analysis was inadequate

Samarthan documented a manual on Training of Trainers for the development professionals and program administrators from the perspective of engaging them as master trainers and master facilitators for social audits in different schemes and development programs. The manual was published by Niti Aayog.



Capturing empowerment journey of CBOs

To capture the rich diversity of experiences in forming the Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and their impacts, a study was conducted taking a sample of CBOs formed by the PACS supported CSOs. The study is based on 29 detailed case studies and 14 short profile case studies, which have been used as the basis for developing three knowledge products: a) Thematic Report of Basic Services b) Thematic Report of Livelihoods and Resources and c) National Report that synthesizes the journey of the CBOs. The national report presented here is the synthesis of all the case studies documented for this assignment.

The study looked at the strategies that CBOs devised to empower themselves socially and economically so they could acquire the required political traction to address the issue of exclusion from basic services while planning for their long-term livelihood security that would enable them to be fully integrated into society and live fulfilling lives. The journey of each CBO was found to be unique, with the CBOs adopting approaches that suited to their ground conditions and organized themselves into collectives with a distinct identity.



Study on Rights over Natural Resources

Water governance has been an area of concern in most of the watershed for equitable distribution of the benefits. The created water governance structures become exclusive properties of the farmers and many a time of the big and influential farmers. Concerned with the equitable sharing of benefits for the promotion of inclusive watershed projects, a study was assigned to Samarthan by ITC to understand the current status of equity and governance over watershed structures.

To understand these issues, Samarthan conducted in-depth field work across 8 villages in 4 districts of Madhya Pradesh. Population size, governance performance and caste dynamics were considered while finalizing villages for the study. Being an exploratory research, survey tools such as Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Focused Group Discussion (FGD) were used to bring out the issues effectively.

Key Highlights

- Traditionally, all watershed programs follow a ridge to valley approach, the same has been incorporated in the current programs. Though this approach is proven in providing water benefits to the neighboring lands, but it has a geographic limitation due to which the benefits are not distributed equally amongst all stakeholders.

- Though equal contribution is being demanded from all farmers to be part of governance bodies, the distribution of resources (water) is seldom equal. All large farmers were found to be using large motors thus drawing more water than their peers, while paying the same amount.
- During survey it was observed that women were made members of these committees symbolically, due to the demand of the project. They were merely acting as rubber stamps and were not able to participate freely due to social inhibitions. Men, as executive members were also not sensitized towards value participation of women as equal stakeholders in the watershed programmes.
- Earlier watershed program has discounted the presence of Panchayati Raj systems already present in the village. Also no effort has been made to link various schemes like MGNREGS that supports similar earth work as proposed in ITC programme. Presently, the situation has been rectified with Sarpanch as the ex-officio President of the watershed committee however more effort is needed to promote convergence with the Panchayat programmes and integration with the village Panchayat.
- Most of the irrigation benefits have flow to farmers only. It was also found that many of the watershed structures were constructed using machines, thus providing no benefit to these landless. The SHGs have been formed of the women from the landless families. Some indirect benefits like increased wages have trickled towards the landless, but their quantum is negligible.





Centre for Environment, Water, Sanitation and Community Health (CEWASH)

Groundwater is the most important source of drinking water in small towns which are without adequate quality and quantity measures. Similarly, for sanitation, most of the household resort to open defecation or they have toilets connected to open drains. Presently, in state of Madhya Pradesh, the Chief Minister's Urban Water Mission and Urban Sanitation Mission are two flagship programs which are targeted to provide pipe water supply and sanitation coverage in the towns respectively.



Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) is a national level flagship programme designed to achieve total open defecation free status in the country in rural and urban areas by 2019. Political will in favour of the programme has accelerated the speed of implementation, therefore pace of construction of household's toilets is on the rise. Samarthan supports the district administration in designing people led strategies so that behaviour change precedes over targets of toilet construction.

Striving for open defecation free Sehore district

In a bid to make Sehore Open Defecation Free, the strategy for this year was:

- Increasing the number of toilet construction and its usage
- Increasing the number of ODF villages /GP

The slogan for enhancing the pace of construction was "ONE TOILET PER DAY PER PANCHAYAT" as decided by the district administration.

All the panchayats in the blocks of Sehore were categorized into intensive and non-

intensive. In intensive panchayats, the team targeted each and every Household to internalise behaviour change practises for safe sanitation. In non-intensive panchayat support to Government programme implementation machinery was given to expedite incentive money for completed toilets from the district administration as well as ensure good quality of toilet construction. In intensive panchayats, sanitation plan was developed using social maps, tracking each household with status of sanitation and updating list of eligible beneficiaries as per 2012 SBM list. Besides, places for supply of construction material for toilets was also identified. This was done with support of elected representatives, frontline workers as well as village communities. These plans were being approved by panchayats. The list of eligible beneficiaries was also shared with government administration so as to facilitate the targeted approach.

Strengthening reporting of toilet in SBM portal

The team has also provided handholding support to Block and GPs for release of incentive payment. It was observed that some of the files were rejected due to trivial issues like missing signature, unavailability of supporting document. At Block level the team took these issues and prepared a check list of document that is required for the payment process.

One of the cases was of Astha block of Sehore District which was not performing well and there was no Block coordinator from SBM. The team took the responsibility and facilitated the process. In Ashta Block the team facilitated the process. The team ensured payment of 35 GPs. It was ensured that necessary documents are submitted and the all the signatories including PCO, Sub-Engineer have signed on the document after verification. Due to this all 281 families received incentive and all the names were entered on the website. The same process was also done in Ichhawar block. In the block the team facilitated completion of filing process of 17 GPs and 98 families were benefited from this and reporting was also done in SBM website.

The system level support included designing strategy for demand creation, updating the district administration on status of daily work i.e. number of mason engaged in each GP, process of construction of toilets, awareness on technology etc. The elected representative including Sarpanchs, Janpad members were also sensitized about the whole process, especially construction of twin pit toilets in general body meeting of Zila Panchayat. The issues of *Swachhata Doots* were also being discussed with the administration. On pilot few staff has been engaged at block level to facilitate the supply chain management who are working closely with the team.



S.N.	Deliverable	Total Progress
1	No. of frontline workers (ASHA/AW etc.) trained	4947
2	No. of Swchchata Doots trained	651
3	No. of PRI and VWSHC group trained	1185
4	No. of SHG/CBO/ groups oriented	1861
5	No. of habitations with SDW (New or rehabilitated)	408
6	No. of households constructed new toilets	30019
7	No. of VWHS activated	172
8	No. of masons trained	993
9	No of persons received hygiene education	491773
10	No of Government Officials oriented on WASH	107
11	No. of GPs reached out with IEC campaign	435
12	No. of Communities triggered	214
13	No. of GPs attained ODF status	95
14	No. of GPs declared ODF by Gram Sabha	42
15	No. of Schools having WASH access	560
16	No. of Anganwadi having WASH access	360
17	Gram Arogya Kendra having WASH access	213
18	No. of Master Trainers trained on WASH	124
19	No. of laterines made	20000
20	No. of GPs for which sanitation plans were made	119



Improving Quality of toilet construction

In a meeting organised by CEO, ZP, Sehore of Sachiv and Rozgaar Sahayak of the GPs of Ichhawar Block of Sehore in the month of November, 2015, the team presented the issues related to the quality. The team highlighted some of the photos of the GP where toilets had been constructed without junction chamber and without proper ventilation. The CEO, Ichhawar Block, took it seriously and instructed all government functionaries to stop toilet construction without junction chamber. He also warned non-release of payment if such cases are found at field level. The same was repeated for Narsullaganj Block. The team attended the meeting of Sarpach, Sachiv and Rozgaar Sahayak of Nasrullaganj and addressed the quality related issues by a photo presentation of the toilets constructed at different GPs having no junction chamber, no holes in the rings, less space between the two pits etc. The concept of presenting the issues of quality with photos and names of some of the GP has ensured in creating awareness about the issue of quality at field level. The CEO, JP took action on the same. This sent a strong message to all the concerned staff that quality is an important issue and it would not be compromised which resulted in improving the quality of other toilets.

School Sanitation

To provide necessary support for addressing WASH issues Samarthan implemented School Sanitation programme in IWMP-7 area with focus on 17 schools of 10 villages coming under 8 panchayats. Some of the activities specially related to mobilization for behavior change were taken up for all the panchayats. The project focussed on school sanitation and developed its operation and maintenance model with full coverage of individual household toilets. It also supported appropriate health and hygiene behaviour in selected Gram Panchayats of Sehore District. This was implemented as a process of achieving the target of ODF villages for SBM.

10 villages were surveyed to find the status of toilets in households and schools of the villages. Samarthan extended support to the panchayat officials in monitoring the construction of toilets in villages as part of convergence activities. SHGs were identified and involved in toilet construction process in the villages through revolving fund. School children are the primary focused group of this project, with teachers and school monitoring committees. As a part of institution and capacity building programme, Samarthan organized orientation trainings with the Child Cabinets and workshops with the School Management Committees (SMCs) of 17 schools from 10 villages. In the sessions with Child Cabinet members, the steps of hand washing and maintenance of health and hygiene of their schools were discussed. The members also expressed their thoughts of keeping their schools clean, practicing of healthy habit and development and maintenance of school infrastructure. As a result of these sessions, the SMCs took active part in construction of boundary and toilets in

Bhojnagar and Uljhawan Government Primary and Middle Schools. The boundary increased the safety of school campus for the children during school hours. It also stopped the trespassers in the school campus after the school hours. The new toilets with modern facilities in the schools ensured improved hygienic practises for the children during school hours. Samarthan is attempting to develop a school toilet cleaning model. For this we have mobilized people from the villages for cleaning of toilets on regular basis on fixed payment basis. Panchayats ensured their payments from the panchayats budget as well as School Managament Committee fund. While conducting the work, Samarthan faced number of challenges from local people and PRI members. The Rozgar Sahayak and Sachiv of all the panchayats went on strike for 21 days during which the pace of toilet construction decreased as Sachiv and Rozgar Sahayak processed the documents and moved it from Panchayat to Janpad. Toilet construction in villages also came to a halt as no monetary incentives could be released.

Achievements

- Identified 3 cleaners and initiated the cleaning process on regular basis at the old and existing toilets in 5 schools.
- Construction of 3 boundary walls and 3 toilets with all modern facilities in 4 schools of Bhojnagar and Uljhawan villages.
- 9 SHGs of 4 villages utilized Rs. 7,20,400 taken as loan from Samarthan for revolving fund to 55 families for construction of toilets.
- Supported the government in completion of 448 toilets in the villages as convergence .
- Organized International Women's Day where 600 women participated from Sehore, Ujjain, Indore and VIdisha districts on water and sanitation.

Addressing WASH issues in Small and Medium Towns of Madhya Pradesh

Ashtha and Raisen are two small towns while Sehore is a medium sized town where Samathan has been making interventions. Small towns have a mix of urban and rural characteristics with aspirations to replicate infrastructure solutions similar to that of larger cities. However, in small town lack of resources, technological choices and capacity to operate and manage complex urban systems aren't present. Due to rapid unplanned growth and inexperienced institutions, populations in these small towns



are poorly served for basic services such as access to water and sanitation and hygiene promotion. Lack of basic sanitation and adequate water for bathing and washing clothes is an acute problem and an infringement of human dignity and rights.

Realizing this crisis of smaller and medium towns, Samarthan began its intervention with supporting ULBs of Raisen, Ashtha and Buhranpur in preparing City Sanitation Plan, which is considered a necessary requirement as per National Urban Sanitation Policy, to access government and non-government fund. The highlights of the project are mentioned below:

- Promoted Citizens' participation in preparing and implementing WASH in urban areas : Janta Darshan, was organized in 18 Wards which helped in identifying different field level issues and helped in incorporating the same in the planning process. Some of the issues were resolved during the visit only for e.g. all major drains (Nala) were cleaned. Beside this, people started using helpline services for readdressing water supply issues etc.
- Developed better Institutional capacity : For effective delivery and sustainability of the WASH, advocacy was done with Women & Child Department, Education Department, District Administration and ULBs. In Raisen, water quality of bore well was tested and was found unfit for drinking. It was then treated, tested and was later supplied to community as well as Anganwadi centers.
- Developed network and built capacities of elected representatives : Samarthan organized a workshop on Governance and Human Rights with the District Administration on Human Rights Day. Also awareness camps were organized for 700 teachers on "*Swacchha Vidyalaya*" in collaboration with the Education department. Three training programmes were organised on WASH issues for the communities and natural leaders were identified. The natural leaders & volunteers formed CBOs and SHGs in their respective wards for WASH and helped in preparation of social map for 28 slums to identify the gaps.
- Promoted personal Hygiene behavior : Activities were organised on World Hand Washing Day to promote personal hygiene which included hand washing amongst the beneficiaries. Around 2000 people from 4 places participated in Raisen. A camp was organised in Tajpur slum of ward no 13 with the underprivileged people of the ward.



- Generated awareness for solid and liquid waste management : Organised an exposure visit of selected elected representatives and natural leaders to Gautampura Nagar Panchayat in Indore. Impressed by the system, the natural leaders of Indranagar, Ward No. 2 in Sehore recharged their well by checking run off and water management of waste water from the water treatment plant.

Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI)

Diarrhoea and related illnesses claim lives of over 225,000 children (under the age of 5 years) in India. These deaths can be averted if the caregivers start taking diarrhoea seriously and seek a simple and affordable treatment of Zinc and ORS from their care providers.

The project was implemented in Rewa and Sagar divisions of Madhya Pradesh. Sagar division consists of five districts, i.e. Sagar, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna and Damoh. Rewa division consists of four districts, Rewa, Satna, Sidhi and Singrauli.

The team identified problems related to the stock at various levels, the service provided and related issues and raise in monthly meetings so that the competent authority may take necessary steps to resolve it.

Major Project Activities

- a. Facilitated 311 trainings of 5921 Field Level Workers on diarrhoea management by facilitating ASHA Module, Bal Surksha Mah, Mission Indra dhanush, ICDS Supervisors training, PRI representatives training, SHGs training etc.
- b. Visited 5533 Gram Aarogya Kendra of high risk villages (High risk in terms of diarrhoea incidence and mal-nutrition) and established 5444 unique contacts. Unique Contacts are follow up contacts whereby the field staff meets ASHA's at the GAK to review their knowledge, bridge gaps in knowledge and skills and monitor the Zinc-ORS availability.
- c. Diarrhea Management scenario was presented in more than 150 meetings organised by the CMHO / DPM, BMO & BPM to bridge gaps by the concerned officials. Around 1200 persons participated in these meetings. These meetings also included ASHA Diwas where the field staff took the opportunity to address knowledge, Skill and ORS-Zinc availability gaps.
- d. The team oriented more than 350 caregivers through Tejaswini groups, Federations of banks, groups of NABARD, Jan Abhiyan Parishad etc. at Gram Sabhas, Sector level meetings of Aanganwadi workers, SHG Meets, Meetings of village level committees, ASHA Sammelans etc on diarrhoea management through Zinc ORS.
- e. The team enquire of ASHA about diarrhoea incidences of last 30 days and validates the case with the beneficiary. Around 300 diarrhoeal incidences were validated by the team.



Chhattisgarh Samarthan for Participatory Development (CGSPD)

Strengthening Governance for improved access to Tribal Rights (PESA)

Samarthan has been working actively to strengthen local governance in tribal areas of Chhattisgarh. It has been working relentlessly for the enforcement of PESA for tribal rights. The project is implemented in 7 Panchayats consisting of 16 villages. Last year the project team focused on



sensitizing Panchayat functionaries on the provisions of PESA. This year the team focused on capacity building of community leaders on PESA and Tribal rights. Government officials were also trained on their roles and responsibilities as per the provisions of PESA along with follow up trainings to government officials on FRA and RTI. The interventions increased the attendance of Gram Sabha from 7% to 30% and agendas were prepared on local issues.

Key Interventions

- Around 50 community leaders participated in IPPE planning.
- Toilets were constructed in around 20000 households of 16 villages. For proper management of legal cell, the members were given legal information and a follow up of its provisions.
- Around 10 members of legal cell were trained.
- 56 participants were trained on village forest committee on Community Forest Right (CFR) process and linkages.
- More than 80 Panchayat officials were oriented on PESA.
- Legal camps were organized in which legal advice was given to nearly 300 persons and many disputes at village level were settled.

Achievements

- All the documents were presented in the Gram Sabha.
- Each Gram Sabha has a tribal man or a woman as the head and is organized at a common point.
- Around 70% of the Gram Sabha had full quorum with 50% women participants.
- The proceedings of the Gram Sabha were documented the same day and were signed by all the members.
- With the help of community leaders, many activities were undertaken by Gram Sabha like pond construction, proper management of Aanganwadi and construction of cattleshed.

Decentralized Solid Waste Management in Kumhari Town

In an attempt to establish decentralised Solid Waste Management in Kumhari town of Durg district, Chhattisgarh. Samarthan directed its efforts to create a service delivery system in remaining 14 Wards of Kumhari Town. Last year the efforts were concentrated in 10 Wards and Citizen Report Cards was prepared for feedback of people on service delivery on water, sanitation, waste disposal and pension. The report cards were shared with the Officials of Kumhari Municipal Corporation and Elected Representatives. As an outcome the officials monitor the services through the report card and action is taken in case of poor service delivery of services.

Samarthan also worked to develop a self-sustaining model of door to door waste collection in 5 Wards. For this awareness camps were being organised and community was mobilized towards door to door waste collection. Later on Rs. 20 was charged from each household to pay for the salary of waste collectors. The model has been successfully introduced in 5 wards and the work is replicated in another 5 wards to make the intensive wards waste free.

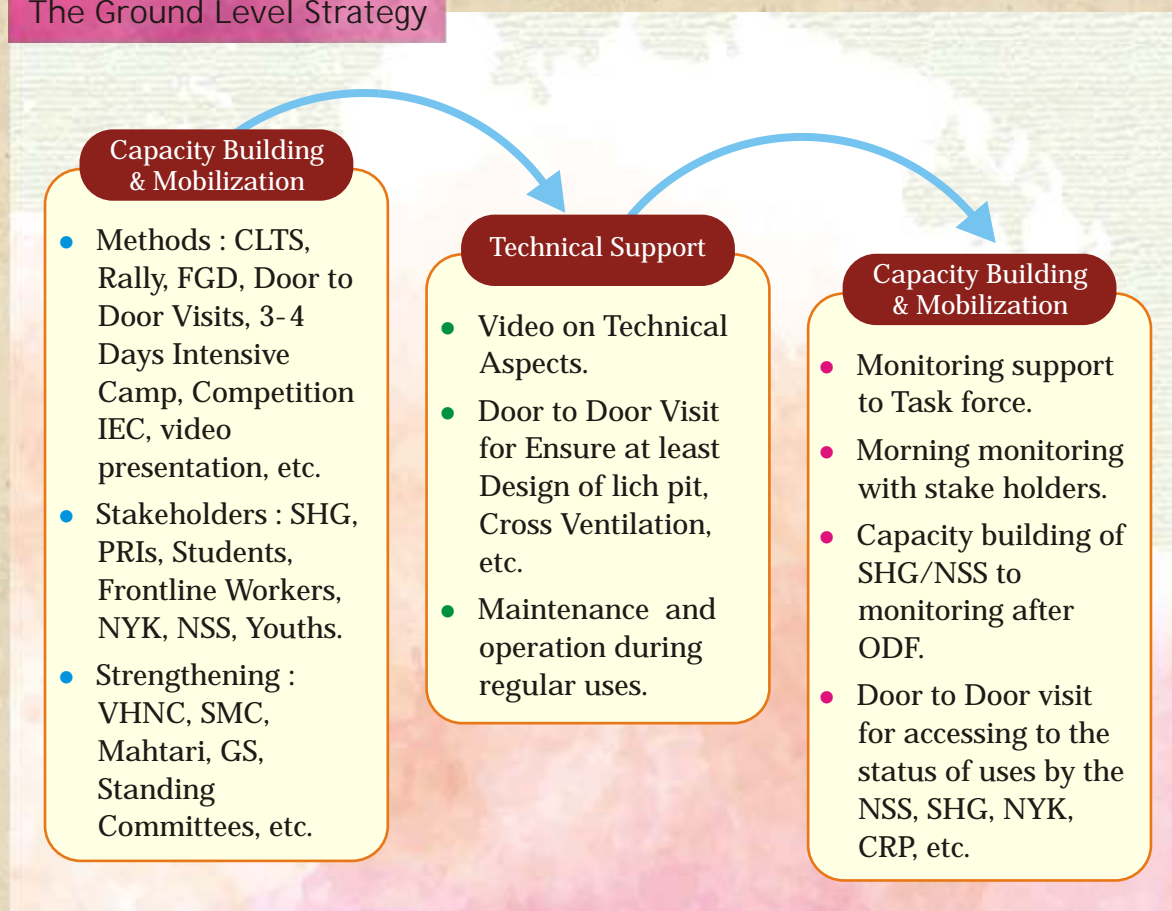


District wide WASH approach in Kanker

Samarthan worked towards strengthening local and district level institutions to ensure delivery of access to regular WASH services and also support decentralized planning and monitoring system for WASH in 96 Gram Panchayats selected by the District Administration. The work is implemented in 96 Gram Panchayats of different blocks of Kanker district. The project team worked intensively in 31 hostels and Ashramshalas of Kanker district.

The project team established coordination between Education, ICDS, Health, PHE and IRES Department through the Frontline workers trainings and Block level Meeting for inflicting to the community mobilization in 07 Blocks of Kanker District. A task force at district, block and cluster level was formed for enhancing technical aspects and community mobilizing as a 'Supportive Monitoring Group' in the district. The team also supported District Planning Department for tracking WASH related issues during District planning which is under process of compilation and analysis.

The Ground Level Strategy



Key Interventions

- Mobilized 60 Units of NSS for enhancing their role in sanitation improvement in 56 Gram Panchayats in Kanker district of Chhattisgarh. 7 Days residential camps had been conducted in 60 other Villages.
- Organized quiz competition on “Kon Banega Swachh Kanker Vidhyarthi” at school, block and district levels in which 4970 students participated.
- Conducted CRC in 7 districts of CG state and their reports shared through the state level sharing Workshop.
- Supported district administration for comprehensive planning and execution of the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna (SAGY) & Vidhayak Adarsh Gram Yojna (VAGY) villages.
- Organized one training of Urban Local Body (ULB) members and functionaries for capacity building for SBM. Ward level Task force formation is under process.
- Supported construction of 182 toilets in Primary and Middle Schools of District out of 453 sanctioned new toilets.
- Supported renovation of 248 toilets out of 299 dysfunctional toilets in Primary and Middle Schools of District.
- Facilitated more than 100 Gram Sabha Meeting in 73 Gram Panchayats of Kanker.
- Celebrated Hand Washing Day in 31 Hostels and 19 schools of the Districts in which around 700 students participated.
- Celebrated 2 October by organizing Rallies in which NSS, NYK, PRI and Govt. Officers participated and conducted Cleaning Drive in Deferent villages on same day in which around 800 persons participated
- Key Achievements.
- 18 GPs declared ODF.
- 7 trainings for capacity building of PRI was organized in which more than 400 persons participated.
- 7 capacity building trainings of frontline workers were organized in which more than 500 persons participated.
- 8 capacity building trainings of youth in which around 500 persons participated.
- 4 training programs for technical assistance in which more than 200 persons participated.
- 17 orientation training programs for SHGs in which more than 800 women participated.



Safe and Dignified Migration for Adolescent Girls and Women

To tide over the problem of distress migration in urban areas, Samarthan strived to promote decent work for adolescent girls and women. The project team concentrated its efforts towards ensuring safe migration practices and organized a training program for the project team orienting them towards legal rights of domestic workers, Convention 189 (in respect of domestic workers), precautions to be taken during migration, various modes of communication, etc. was shared.

Key Interventions

- Door to door visit : The project team visited the house of migrating families and collected information. The team informed them about various government schemes, issues and problems related to migration. So far more than 11,000 families have been visited and the migrants are given pre-departure training.
- Community and institutional outreach : Sessions are conducted with the members of SHGs, schools and cultural groups on Contribution of women in family and society, importance of domestic help and precautions taken during migration. So far sessions have been conducted with around 10,000 women members of communities and around 5,000 women who are members of institutions like the government organizations at Block level, Village Panchayats, Gram Sabhas and Aanganbadi workers.
- Pre-departure Training : Two days training was given to migrating women and information is given to equip them with the right skills before migrating. They were also encouraged to take Skill Development Training before migrating. Under this a total of 2024 women have undergone the training so far.



The following points are discussed :

- Information about the migration must be entered in the Migration Register of Panchayat.
- The contact number of his/her family members, friends or relatives to be memorised.
- Proof of identities are to be carried along.
- Information of contractor or agent is to be kept.
- Should have adequate knowledge about the minimum wages of work and work conditions.
- Getting oneself registration done in the Labour Department.

Staff Salary

Staff Salaries (Rupees per Month)	Number of Staff
5000-12000 (including volunteers)	55
10001-20000	6
20001-30000	10
30001- 40000	5
41000-50000	5
51000 and above	4
TOTAL	85

Board meeting held in a year (2015-2016)

Date	Total Members	Member's Attendance
11 March 2016	10	9
27 August 2016	10	8

Name of Bankers	Management Auditor	Statutory Auditor	Internal Auditor
State Bank of India ICICI Bank Ltd HDFC Bank Ltd Axis Bank Punjab National Bank Canara Bank	CA M. Arun & Co. H.I.G 132, Sector-C Vidya Nagar, Bhopal-462 026	CA L.K. Maheshwari & Co. 6, New Market, T.T. Nagar Bhopal-462003	CA L.K. Maheshwari & Co. 6, New Market, T.T. Nagar Bhopal-462003 CA Rishabh Aniruddh & Co. Raipur, C.G. CA R. Rishi & Associate M.P. Nagar Bhopal

Major Funding Partner

1. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Washington
2. Sir Jamshetji Tata Trust, Mumbai
3. National AIDS Control Organisation Chhattisgarh State AIDS Control Society, Delhi
4. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
5. United Nations Family Planning Association (UNFPA)
6. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
7. Water Aid India, Delhi
8. Youth for Voluntary Action (YUVA)
9. Avantha Foundation, Pune
10. Chhattisgarh District Poverty Reduction Programme, Raipur
11. State Planning Commission, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
12. W.J.Clinton Foundation
13. Chhattisgarh Irrigation Development Project, Water Resources Department, Govt. of Chhattisgarh
14. Caritas India,
15. Rajiv Gandhi Watershed Mission, Govt. of M.P.
16. International Labour Organisation, Delhi
17. ITC Limited, Calcutta
18. National Health Mission
19. Welthungerhilfe
20. German Development Corporation(GIZ)
21. Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India, New Delhi
22. Care India, Lucknow
23. Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS), Delhi
24. Charities Aid Foundation India, Delhi
25. Swedish International Center for Local Democracy, Sweden

Financial Statement

2015 - 2016

Abridged Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2016

Particulars	Current Year 2015-16		Previous Year 2014-15	
	INR	%	INR	%
Assets				
Fixed Assets	22,348,565	22%	19,081,840	21%
Investments	51,079,961	50%	42,301,702	46%
Deposits and Advances	19,648,820	19%	23,896,348	26%
Current Assets	9,230,181	9%	6,002,550	7%
Total	102,307,527	100%	91,282,440	100%
Liabilities				
Corpus Funds	40,000,000	39%	10,002,000	11%
Earmarked Funds	21,675,997	21%	18,713,985	21%
Current Liabilities and Provisions	29,202,308	29%	28,050,591	31%
Accumulated Fund	11,429,222	11%	34,515,864	38%
Total	102,307,527	100%	91,282,440	100%

Abridged Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31st March 2016

Particulars	Current Year 2015-16		Previous Year 2014-15	
	INR	%	INR	%
Income				
Indian Sources (Projects Grants)	28,636,406	35%	34,704,650	41%
International Sources (Projects Grants)	34,930,861	43%	43,574,541	52%
Others (Self Generated Income - Assignments & Training Center)	17,294,377	21%	5,435,141	6%
Total	80,861,644	100%	83,714,332	100%
Expenditure				
Indian Sources (Projects Expenses)	29,276,367	36%	27,072,053	32%
International Sources (Projects Expenses)	36,562,657	45%	43,873,702	52%
Others (Admin, Assignments & Training Center)	5,149,250	6%	6,084,750	7%
Total	70,988,275	88%	77,030,505	92%
Self Generated Income	9,873,370	12%	6,683,827	8%



Board of Trustees

Prof. Amitabh Kundu, Chairperson

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

Dr. Rajesh Tandon

Dr. Rajesh Tandon is the President of PRIA and is internationally known for his contribution to participatory research. The Chairperson of 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.

Mr. Ashok Singh, Treasurer

Mr. Ashok Singh is the Executive Director of SSK (SahbhagiShikshan 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 member on various committees set up by the Government of U.P.

Ms. 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.

Dr. Indira Misra, Trustee

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

Ms. Banashree Banerjee, Trustee

Ms. Banashree Banerjee is an Urban Planner. 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.

Prof. Rajendra Gupta, Trustee

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

Dr. Madhu Verma, Trustee

Dr. Madhu Verma is professor of Environment and Developmental Economics at 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.

Mr. A.K. Surana, Trustee

Mr. Surana is Chartered Accountant and Senior Fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. He has extensive experience in reviewing re-structuring 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

Dr. Yogesh Kumar, Member Secretary

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.

Mr. M. Kandasami, Advisor, Financial Management

Mr. 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.



SAMARTHAN

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