

# ANNUAL REPORT 2019



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"



## Getting closer to rural Communities

Samarthan was established in year 1996 with the overarching vision of promoting decentralized governance and community driven participatory local self-governance in the state of Madhya Pradesh in India. It has also been working in Chhattisgarh since the time the state was created through hiving off of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2000. Over nearly two decades Samarthan has dedicated its efforts towards stimulating the urban and rural local self-governance institutions for delivery of basic services and entitlements. In several Gram Panchayats to a few Nagar Panchayat in the state of Chhattisgarh and MP through its diversified interventions around Health, Education, WASH, Digital literacy, and tribal livelihoods, Samarthan touched life of millions of poor and marginalized citizens. In year 2018-2019, Samarthan has worked in 22 districts in Madhya Pradesh and 19 districts of Chhattisgarh.



Samarthan has organized itself through creation of two specific division of programmes. The Centre for Social Accountability for Addressing Poverty wherein self-governance, creating awareness, establishing support systems, facilitation and training are the dominant themes. The other division named CE-WASH (Centre for Environment, Water, Sanitation and Community Health) works towards designing efficient systems and upscaling grassroots activities in the four areas. As organization works in the states of MP and Chhattisgarh, therefore regional organization of the teams is also around the state boundaries to relate with the state government, local civil society and communities living in their socio-cultural context.

The year has been full of achievements, challenges and opportunities. Samarthan has worked on sustaining efforts on participatory governance. More than 300 youth have been trained as DekhParakhSainik to use their mobile to access information from the web-portals of schemes for the benefit of the poor and monitor if their entitlements have not been delivered. Models of watershed of Rajnangaon have been recognized by the Government for its mainstreaming in Chhattisgarh. Some of the models of solid and liquid waste management have been appreciated and shown ways of replication. There are several challenges of sustaining organization are faced by Samarthan in terms of mobilization of long term grants, sustaining some of the innovative initiatives and retaining committed team of professionals.

We thank the donors, Board of Trustee, communities, Panchayat leaders, Government officials and partner CSOs and Samarthan team for their relentless support and contribution.

**Yogesh Kumar**  
Executive Director

## Coverage of programmes in MP and CG

Thematic Focus/Projects		Districts Covered	Number of Blocks	No of Villages
<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>				
<b>GOVERNANCE</b>				
1	Deepening and Upscaling Accountability and Transparency Tools to Secure Rights and Entitlements for the Dalits, tribals and the poor in Madhya Pradesh	Mandla, Panna, Chhattarpur, Tikamgarh, Raisen, Sehore , Badwani	7	160
2	Strengthening local governance for multi-dimensional change in communities	Badwani	1	78
3	Enhancing Access of Social Development Benefits to the Poor in Rural Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh- India	Sehore, Panna , Badwani	3	67
4	Strengthening Gram Panchayats processes under the Mission Antodaya Program	Jhabua, Dhar, Alirajpur, Mandla and Dindori	7	617
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE AD HEALTH</b>				
5	Demonstrating Convergence Approach for Improving Access to Information and Services for Young People	Chhattarpur	8	605
6	Reducing Chronic Malnutrition and Anaemia in 15 districts of M.P	Satna, Rewa, Sidhi, Katni, Singrouli, Chhattarpur, Damoh, Panna, Tikamgarh, Sagar, Mandla, Umaria, Shahdol, Dindori, Annupur	96	15581
7	Women and Water Alliance Project – Towards Ensuring Water Security and Quality	Sehore, Indore and Khandwa	16	800
<b>CHHATISGARH</b>				
1	Natural resource management toward climate resilience	Bilaspur, Jashapur, Kabirdham, Korba, Koriya, Mungeli, RajnandgonSurjpur, Sarguja	33	240
2	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene. Social Accountability.	Kanker, Durg	8	69
3	PESA, Livelihood & Natural Resource management. Social Accountability	Rajnandagaon	2	52
4	Watershed & Livelihood	Sukma	2	81
5	Women empowerment & Safe migration toward work in freedom	Jashapur, Sarguja&Korba	7	110





# Strengthening Social Accountability to Benefit the Poor and Marginalised

In keeping with Samarthan's unwavering focus on bringing change in the lives of rural people in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh, a lot of work was done towards building on social capital created by community-based groups and tying it in with the village-level local governance arm, i.e. Gram Panchayat. The logical areas of our inputs were creating structures for making their own development plans, facilitating delivery of government schemes to the entitlement holders, training of youth and change vectors to enable them make meaningful interventions, training on mobile apps in large groups, and information dissemination on markets, finance, agriculture, health, etc.

## Strengthening local governance for multi- dimensional change

Initiated in 2017 in Rajpur block of Badwani district in MP, the project had a mandate to activate Panchayats and its committees thereby improving decentralized governance.

Within the scope of the project, Samarthan also undertook access to social security pensions in a campaign mode. 105 youths and CVs from the villages in the intervention area were trained in 5 batches on e-Portal and m-Pension App (both related to Social security pensions). With Samarthan's handholding support, these trained youths and CVs undertook large scale scanning of 'inaccessible pension' cases in fifteen villages towards initiating or restoring pensions to eligible beneficiaries. Samarthan also oversaw the making of 56 holistic VDPs (Village Development Plans) through community participation. This effort fine-tuned and prioritised activities including those that were initially not in the GPDP (Gram Panchayat Development Plan). The VDPs were approved by the Gram Sabhas and support was lent by the Samarthan team to the Panchayat representatives to upload them on Plan-plus portal.

## Strengthening Gram Panchayat's process under the Mission Antyodaya Programme

With the objective of deepening decentralized governance under the Mission Antodaya Programme, about 500 Gram Panchayats were reached in 7 blocks of Madhya Pradesh, namely Mamawar, Thandala, Petlawad, Sondawa, Bijadandi, Amarpur, and Samnapur. The programme



## SACHET MITRA

These are active and tech-savvy youth from the community willing to contribute to the betterment of their village and usually have a smart phone to monitor online portals. They make community visits and provide support in resolving entitlement access issues, which currently are dealt through web-portals. They support in generating awareness regarding schemes, helping them in filing application, or finding reasons for it being suspended. Some of them also monitor the work of Panchayat by examining Panchayat Darpan, NREGA portal.



seeks to activate grassroots governance through capacity development of the elected representatives as well as community leaders in participatory planning, implementation of plans and monitoring of services.

The elected representatives were oriented on the day-to-day functions of the Gram Panchayat and the benefits that could be availed from the many government schemes. 28 different one-day orientations were held for 830 participants of which 309 were Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members. 45 different integrated-comprehensive quarterly governance plans created by the representatives at the Panchayat level were successfully uploaded on the participatory planning portal of the Government of India known as "Plan Plus".

### Enhancing Access of Social Development Benefits to the Poor in Rural Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

The digital boom though intended to be all inclusive, has not yet adequately benefitted the rural populations for want of information and basic skill to comprehend what

is available on government portals. Samarthan focused on this gap by training 380 youth volunteers from 50 Gram Panchayats of 8 Madhya Pradesh districts and 2 Chhattisgarh districts. Existing platforms of different Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and farmer schools were integrated together in order to ensure speedy dissemination of information on rightful entitlements. In these sessions around 2500 women in the SHGs and about 200 farmers were taught to access and navigate mobile apps such as Samagra, BHIM, Panchayat Darpan, RML, etc.

Financial and technical support was provided to 10 kiosks in 5 districts who aided the process of filling online applications of eligible people for getting benefits of various schemes viz. social security pensions, scholarships, ADHAR updating, crop insurance, Ujjwala etc. During the period, 38025 households were reached through information kiosks, WhatsApp groups and awareness camps. About 300 elected Gram Panchayat representatives were trained through 9 block level workshops on navigation of critical online portals such as Panchayat Darpan, PES Applications, MGNREGA, SBM, PMAY and Samagra.

### Rural women turn internet savvy

A digital initiative programme covered 4066 villages of 6 districts of rural Chhattisgarh having 1312 trainer-facilitators who successfully



trained 918400 women on using internet, and thereby enhanced their overall quality of life. The beneficiaries ranged from varying backgrounds of caste, economic status, educational qualifications and occupations but most of them were first-time digital users. Every trainer-facilitator, equipped with two smart-phones, targeted three or four villages, and assiduously went house-to-house to expose the trainees to digital literacy and its usefulness in their daily life. The project successfully completed its target and established a strong foundation of women leaders driven to change and contribute to the society.



## Rajbaani Parmar, 35 – A feisty change-maker and committed worker



Rajbaani of Peepalneer in Sehore district of Madhya Pradesh truly upholds the spirit of womanhood. She is educated and was already an Anganwadi Worker (AWW). When Samarthan contacted her to form a Self-Help Group (SHG), the first in her village. She readily gathered women to form a 14-member SHG and initiated a saving scheme asking for Rs 100 a month from each of them. Now with the accumulated fund of Rs 1,40,000, she encourages members of the SHG to use the funds as and when required for various purposes including purchase of cattle. Rajbaani has turned this initiative into a mini-financial institution of sorts by lending money to other villagers at interest rate lower than that the local bank. This has helped the villagers to move towards gaining the much coveted 'financial independence'. Examples of such enterprising work from a woman of Rajput caste are unheard of.

She played a pivotal role in getting her village Open Defecation Free (ODF), by personally walking up to the 68 households in the village and discussing with them the hazards—both physical and mental—of open defecation. Speaking about the change, she said, "Other than for going to toilets, women are now stepping out of their houses, they sign their names, and meet at least two times a month when they share their life stories."

Rajbaani plans to continue using her SHG funds to encourage members and villagers to borrow. Her work as an AWW is also her priority, where she teaches young kids general knowledge, good habits and about physical and sexual health—from Menstrual Health Hygiene Management (MHM) to Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH). She was very open to suggestions of new entrepreneurial ventures like Rural Sanitary Marts and seemed set on the idea to include as many women as possible to SHGs.

### School Management Committees for Education Governance: Action Research

Improving access, retention and quality of primary and middle education in Government schools in Chhattisgarh is an action research to explore replicable models. The project covers 7 Gram Panchayats of Ambagarh Chowki block in Rajnandgaon district. The hypothesis for the action research was: "Strong community leadership through their legitimate democratic institutions has potential to improve access and quality of education by mobilization, monitoring and building local mechanisms to meet the village specific challenges." School Management Committees (SMCs) were identified as the key instrument to improve and enhance quality of education and for creating more enabling environment for children.

The action research proved that active SMCs can improve the access and quality of education in a significant way. Some of the emerging impacts of the action research have been captured in the table given below:

## IMPACTS OF ACTION RESEARCH TO IMPROVE ACCESS AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION THROUGH COMMUNITY ACTION

Challenges Identified	Impacts registered
The SMC & Gram Sabha was not fully engaged in the process for improving school education.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 no. of G.S. has included education in the G.S. agenda.</li> <li>• Panchayat has contributed for water supply in 08 schools and 06 AWC, toilet repairing in 06 schools and 03 AWC, electricity facility providing in 04 schools and 07 AWC,</li> <li>• 02 no. of schools has constructed boundary wall from 14th FFC fund.</li> <li>• 18 schools has regularized teachers attendance.</li> <li>• 24 AWC has active mothers committees.</li> <li>• 18 Schools has active SMDC who monitors the village education system.</li> <li>• Mobilized Rs. 791750 fund for different infrastructural facilities of Schools and AWCs of 7 G.P.</li> </ul>
There was no. support mechanism at villages for out of school learning for poor and needy children. The tuition fee was too high and less options for children to learn beyond school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 06 no. of villages has free coaching centres for 349 no. of children.</li> <li>• All the 06 of centres running (in 06 villages) through community management &amp; recognition of youth volunteers.</li> <li>• 285 parents in 13 villagers contributed INR 253672.00 towards education facilities.</li> </ul>
Parents with poor economic background were unable to spend money on education of children by purchasing their books, stationary etc. This was resulting in high drop out and weak learning levels of their children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 62 families linked with government schemes like MGNREGA and subsidies from veterinary, agriculture dept.</li> <li>• 05 villagers engage to minor forest produce collection like custard apple, mahua, beretc</li> <li>• 91 family linked with social security scheme</li> <li>• 165 SHG groups got linked with SRLM</li> <li>• 2 village (Admagondi, singraytola) 150 days access to all job card holders</li> </ul>
Poor nutrition of children was affecting the mental sharpness, retention of knowledge and frequent illness was resulting in high absenteeism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 167 Malnourished children identified and 11 Gram Panchayat started funding milk, fruits and eggs to the malnourished children from the 14th FFC fund</li> <li>• All the 167 malnourished children are getting free medicines and health services by linking with the 'Bal SandarvYojna' of the state govt.</li> <li>• 67 Malnourished children came to normal category through promotion of regular weight measurement and nutritious food support at community.</li> <li>• 43 irregular children are now regularly coming to the AWCs through the multidimensional approaches and community involvement.</li> </ul>

## Migrant tribal women and young girls: Enhancing preparedness and local employment

Women and girls from the tribal areas of Chhattisgarh migrate to big cities in large numbers for employment. They find it difficult to adjust to big city life and many a time become victim and undergo several kinds of harassment. The project aimed at providing them with the necessary skill set through trainings, and through facilitating them with the linkage with various government schemes

and ongoing programmes. Among other things, the training imparted them with legal literacy to deal with difficult situations and also project themselves to the law protection agencies, viz police and labour officers. Toward creating a more supportive ecosystem, local institutions like self-help groups were strengthened, and devices, e.g. meetings with line departments to take their support and inputs were recommended. The overall idea was to enable such women to generate their livelihood in the familiar current location or, in case of migration, it should be done in a safe and dignified manner.



## Achievements of the Project

- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) conducted in the 110 villages of 7 blocks in three districts of Chhattisgarh (Jashpur, Sarguja and Korba) to identify families with adolescent girls, school dropout girls, migrant families, women-headed families, divorced women, victims of domestic violence etc.
- Home visits to 3160 households conducted to connect with family members, understand them, share information about the government schemes, discuss issues and precautions related to migration. Forms were filled and migrants of the family were shortlisted.
- KishoriBalikaSangathan (a group of young women) was formed in all the villages of the project area covering unmarried women and adolescent girls from 14 to 25 years. This lot was informed on healthy life cycle, life skills, income generating activities, digital literacy, government schemes, women related laws and issues. At present, the Sangathan has 1530 women members.
- SakhiMahilaVikas Co-operative Society was formed by the Work in Freedom Programme with at Mitthara Village, Bagicha Block in Jashpur. This Committee was formed with 128 tribal women.



# Promoting Community Health



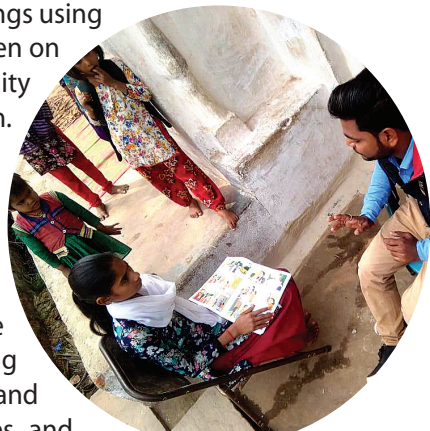
## Breaking the taboo of menstruation

A long history of menstrual taboos exists across all cultures, and this continues to manifest in several ways subtle and complex. Ignorance and superstition deprive young girls of crucial information on menstruation and the importance of menstrual hygiene. Samarthan implemented an intensive project to improve the menstrual health and hygiene practices of 3700 adolescent girls in 29 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) and Girls Hostels in Jhabua and Alirajpur districts of Madhya Pradesh on strengthening menstrual and personal hygiene amongst adolescents in the age group 12-16 years. The programme focussed on spreading awareness, imparting education, and instilling confidence vis-à-vis society's attitudes towards menstruation amongst adolescent girls.

Sharing of information about menstruation, menstrual cycle and maintaining hygiene during menstruation was carried through weekly meeting with the adolescents in the hostel using various interactive media including movies, songs, games, theatre etc. Training of ASHAs and Hostel Wardens at the district level was organized to sensitize and involve them on MHM related issues thereby creating a supportive environment for the adolescent girls at the hostel level. State level training for Saathiya Mentors from 11 districts under RKSK programmes was organized on MHM in 9 batches. A state roadmap on MHM was also developed based on the experiences in the field and shared with government facilities.

## Tales of change that motivate women and children

The Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) methodology is being implemented in Mohgaon and Mawai blocks in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh with support from the National Health Mission and Ekjut NGO. The process seeks to empower communities through pre designed; tested methods of monthly meetings using PLA tools that inform women on infant and maternal mortality and postnatal depression. The programme was started in Mandla in June 2018 and so far 865 Sehat Sakhis have received training in 4 phases (identifying problem, discussing cause and effect, implementing feasible solutions and evaluating) for saving lives and building a healthier community.



## Behavioral change on reproductive health among adolescents in Bhopal slums

Wajood Yuva was a pilot project that attempted to replicate the RKSK programme in an urban context taking Bhopal city for the experiment. The project covered 10 Urban Primary Health Centre (UPHC) area, out of which two are identified as high intensity area (Sai Baba Nagar and Kotra). Adolescent Health Day and house to house counselling sessions were used as means to promote knowledge on SRH among adolescents. They were informed about the reproductive health and discussed with them implications of unprotected and pre-marital sex etc.

ASHAs and AWWs were provided training on gender equality, Gender Based Violence and SRH. Similar to the peer educator (Saathiya) under the RKSK programme, active adolescents were selected as Youth Champions who are working on spreading awareness in the slums under the guidance of ASHA. A Coordination Committee at the UPHC level comprising of Medical Officers, ASHAs, AWWs and Parents has been constituted at the slum level for timely guidance and support.

## Convergence approach for improving access to information and services



The project is operational in the entire district of Chhattarpur with the objectives of a) improving access to information on adolescent health in community and schools, b) improve access to quality Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), c) strengthen implementation of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme to address declining child sex ratio, and d) establish strong convergence system among different departments working with adolescents and youth.

The major activities conducted during the period included:

- Orientation programmes for all ultrasound clinic owners in Chhattarpur to appraise them on record-keeping and reporting for effective implementation of the PCPNDT ACT.
- Development of District level action plan for the implementation of the approved BBBP interventions
- Training of 115 ASHAs and 891 on AWWs to implement Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Programme
- Training for Principals and Nodal Teachers on counselling adolescents on reproductive health issues and life skills
- Support ASHA and Sathiyas to conduct meaningful Annual Health Day with adolescents and ensured availability of health service provider for the check-up, referral etc.



## Awareness for prevention of HIV/AIDS in Raipur district

Samarthan is implementing the Link Workers Scheme in 100 villages of 4 blocks of Raipur district in Chhattisgarh. Goal of the Link Workers Scheme is to reach high risk groups and vulnerable men & women in rural areas in Raipur district with information, knowledge and skills on HIV/STI prevention and risk reduction. Key accomplishment were the following:

- Line listing and One to One contact with 11666 persons
- ART link done for 18 person
- 166 Persons Living with HIV (PLHIV) linked with ART
- Clinical services provided to 4979 persons
- Conducted HIV Testing of 11374 persons
- 25 Positive person identified
- 435 HIV persons linked to social protection schemes-
- 73 HIV persons provided TB Treatment



# Water, Sanitation and Waste Management

**S**amarthan has played a catalytic role to ignite the sustainable model of water, sanitation and cleanliness through community participation in the rural areas of Kanker and Durg districts in Chhattisgarh and Sehare in MP. Examples have been developed of WASH and solid and liquid management in Kanker and Durg towns. Some of the key examples of joint initiatives with the community, National Social Service (NSS) cadets and Government departments are being shared.

## Community based drinking water management

Access to the extensive piped drinking water in tribal villages in rural Chhattisgarh is challenging because of the long distance between houses and habitations/ hamlets. There were several cases where in the main village piped water supply was available, however, water was not available in all the habitations of the villages. With technical and financial support of Samarthan community started the 'Mini Pipeline' scheme to extent water supply in left out hamlets. Initially mini pipeline was started in 03 hamlets, later it has been expanded to 11 habitations of 5 Gram Panchayats within two years. In these 11 hamlets, 458 families got water in their house and schemes were managed by the users' committee.

## Drinking Water Quality Assessment

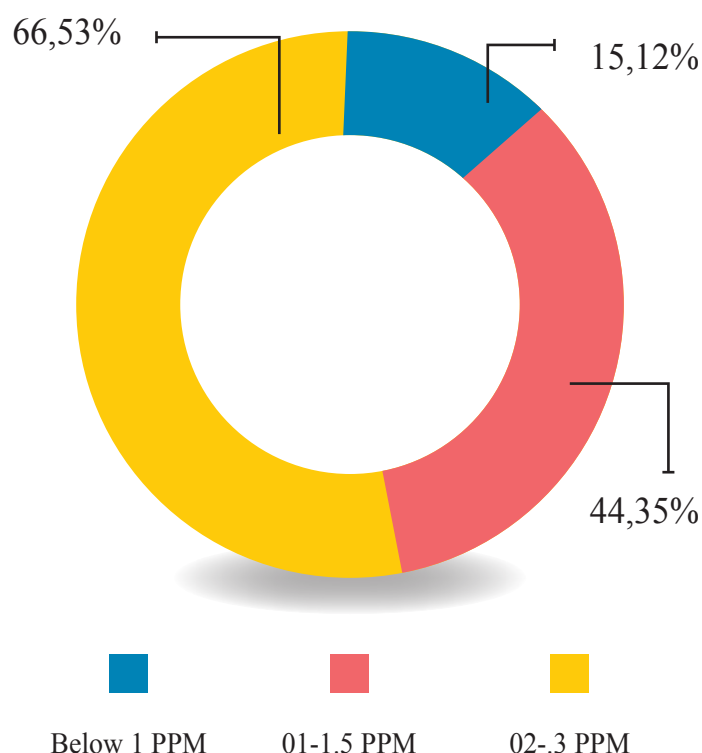
Working with the community, health department and District Panchayat, Samarthan conducted drinking water quality assessment toward controlling fluoride levels. 2553 drinking water sources were tested in 125 Gram Panchayats. The results revealed that 110 out of 125 Panchayats were affected by high fluoride content.

## Open defecation free?

The first step towards cleanliness is to eradicate open defecation. Efforts of Samarthan were the following:

- Repair and maintenance work of toilets along with the houses during Diwali in 25 Gram Panchayats,
- 458 households & toilets connected with mini-pipe line to reduce the load of water for toilets.
- Drinking Water Quality Monitoring Campaign in 125 Gram Panchayat to assess the condition of drinking water quality affected with the toxic elements from toilet pits.
- Decentralized solid waste management-low investment-based garbage management models were tried out. In this process, organic composting were done in 405 houses. Gram Panchayats developed system of waste segregation and explored market linkages to sell segregated waste. District administration was motivated to enhance capacity of Gram Panchayats in managing their solid and liquid waste.

No. of Gram Panchayat and Current Floride level in surveyed water sources







## Low cost mechanism for management of dirty water

Samarthan applied “Evapotranspiration faecal digester” technology in the government girls’ school hostel at Sarona Panchayat in Kanker district. This technology is effective and has the added advantage that the system can be modified in keeping with the population it serves. The Sarona school hostel houses 50 tribal students and has six toilets. There were two septic tanks which needed manual emptying three times a year. The hostel also incurred an expense of Rs 18000 to Rs 20000 in disposing of the faecal matter. Samarthan team disconnected the septic tanks from the six toilets and directly connected the outlet of the toilet pipes to two evapotranspiration digesters. It took two days to install the entire system with an approximate cost of Rs 25000. This success has been replicated at 124 locations in 25 GPs of Kanker district.

## Solid and liquid waste management in urban areas

Samarthan is experimenting with a self-sustained, low cost community based model of solid waste management. The small population size of the villages or towns in MP and CG does not offer economic viability of a centralized waste management system. In the first phase, 360 houses in Kankertownship started domestic level composting. Technical support was provided by Samarthan to the municipalities of Kumhari and Kanker towns for segregation at the Solid and Liquid Resource Management (SRLM) centers, established in different corners and market linkages have been established.

Most houses have septic tank-based toilets but no proper device has been set up for disposal of the septic tank waste. The random disposal of septic tank waste in open areas polluted the environment and posed a health hazard as well. Samarthan, in collaboration with Kanker municipality, took an initiative to set up Faecal Digester Beds (FDBs) which neither emit any foul smell or in any way affect the environment and people’s health. Hence it is used for modification of human excreta. With the construction of this model, the staff of the municipal corporation can now remove the waste by clearing the FDB directly.





## Purification of waste water in urban areas

The problem of dirty water is increasing in the urban area, due to which the ponds, rivers and other natural resources of Kanker are being polluted. Samarthan carried out mapping of all the waste water drains in Kanker township. Out of 70 identified drains, 39 were found polluting the pond and the river. The plan for purification has been prepared for each of these drains. The dirty water of nearly 250 families flows through the drain in Ganga Nagar Basti of Kanker. The purification and reuse plan of these household waste water has been prepared.

## Women leading waste management initiatives with government support in, Mogli, MP

Mogli is a small Panchayat located in the Ashta Block of Sehore district, Madhya Pradesh, comprising of about 350 households. A large number of Mogli residents are Scheduled Caste and from socially backward communities. The village faced a number of visible challenges like water logging and improper waste management practices leading to multiple disease outbreaks. Samarthan's modus operandi was to encourage creation of 5 SHGs between 60 women community members in Mogli. Since their inception in 2017, these groups have served as platforms for women to discuss their approach to managing village waste. Women established a village banking system for savings and crediting loans to their fellow community members, allowing households to borrow money to repair broken toilets. The SHGs also applied for and were granted seed money from the State Rural Livelihoods Mission. With MGNREGS support, these SHGs were able to pay for the construction of 17 new toilets for the needy households. At the same time, work around solid and liquid waste management (SLWM) was initiated by organizing meetings with SHG members on various SLWM best practices including dry and wet waste management, waste segregation, reuse of waste, and waste composting. The SHGs became instrumental in spearheading SLWM in Mogli. One of the SHGs purchased 15-liter capacity cans from waste pickers and converted them into dustbins for liquid organic waste. This approach was replicated by the rest of the SHGs once the impact and benefits of waste segregation became visible. The SHG members agreed to select an area for the disposal of organic waste located in the village vicinity. Due to the success of the SLWM model, the local government allocated approximately 2.5 lakh to construct composting structures for the SHGs and women community members, who continue to serve as agents of change in Mogli.

## Empowering women to participate as active entrepreneurs to promote sanitation

Samarthan initiated a program to train women as masons to meet the growing demand of trained masons to meet the toilet construction targets of the Swachh Bharat Mission. 450 women from Panna, Sehore and Raisen districts were rigorously trained as professional masons, wherein they were also encouraged to construct toilets in their own households as a first step. About 4500 household toilets were either built freshly or repaired by these trained masons. SHGs were formed to build up on their savings in order to sustain employment.

About 60 women members of the Self Help Groups were trained as entrepreneurs to run Rural Sanitary Marts (RSMs). A cadre of 150 women was developed to work as SafaiDoots in 237 schools to ensure overall cleanliness of the schools. They were trained safety, health and hygiene protocols, and were made to inculcate the regular use of hygiene gloves. With the help of Safaidoots, Solid and Liquid Waste Management (SLWM) has been thoroughly implemented across both schools and households.

### Tara Bai becomes a women mason to promote sanitation

She lives in a small village in the Raisen district. Until some years ago, she was forbidden from even leaving her house. Samarthan, spearheaded initiatives where women like her could earn a livelihood for herself, by learning how to work as a mason. She earns close to Rs.250 per day, and has been involved in making multiple toilets, boundary walls, schools, etc in her area. Altogether, these women have succeeded in making around 1500 toilets in the past 18 months, covering over 36 gram panchayats and 80+ villages. In the district of Raisen alone, there are over 130 Mahila Mistris, who are adept at construction and masonry work. There are also women who are trained to work as a Safai Doot and women who run shops known as Rural Sanitary Marts or RSMs. These 3 kinds of skilled women, form an important aspect of the business model that Samarthan has established in the three districts of Sehore, Ashta and Raisen. The larger purpose was to encourage the rural population to construct their own toilets, in order to deter open defecation to prevent diseases. Locally sourced materials from the RSMs, labor through the Mahila Mistris and maintenance by Safai Doots, has reduced the cost of making a toilet to Rs 7000/-. Since each family has received Rs. 12,000/- from the government to construct their toilet, many are now willing to construct toilets at a cost that is over 40% less than the money allotted to them. Besides, it is a huge satisfaction to them that they are a party in providing a means of livelihood to their co-villagers.



# Environment, Water and Sustainable Agriculture

**W**ater is emerging as one of the critical challenge in rural and urban areas. There are competing demands of water in agriculture, human and animal consumption etc. Samarthan is promoting water conservation measures that promote sustainable water harvesting structures as well as influence agricultural practices that are less water consuming and organic. Some of the efforts of the year are shared in this section.



## Promoting infrastructure for climate resilient growth in Chhattisgarh

SAMARTHAN provides support for community organization in 165 Gram Panchayats in 33 blocks of Chhattisgarh. In 2018-19, Chhattisgarh identified 95 GPs for the planning of MGNREGS work. In Chhattisgarh, the key activities were;

- Samarthan facilitated the preparation of 95 labour budget and development plan of next financial year MGNREGA. The total number of identified MGNREGA works were 2547. The total number of direct beneficiaries were more than 25000.
- Facilitated preparation of 93 DPRs, comprising of 282 CRWs and 1145 MGNREGA works with a total budget of 25.92 Crore. The DPRs has been submitted to the DPCs.
- Facilitated the implementation of 213 Climate Resilient Works (CRWs) consisting of 546 MGNREGA works both individual and community with a budget of 12.84 Crore.
- About 8000 community members. Including 2700 women members and 5000 members of vulnerable households participated in 270 awareness programs were conducted.



## Capacity development and technical support for drainage-line treatment and natural resources management works through MGNREGA

The objective of the project has been to implement high quality works through MGNREGS while taking into consideration environmental aspects in 13 Panchayat of Rajnandgaon district. It involved participation of community with capacity building of Panchayats to undertake works related to natural resource management.

Key accomplishments;

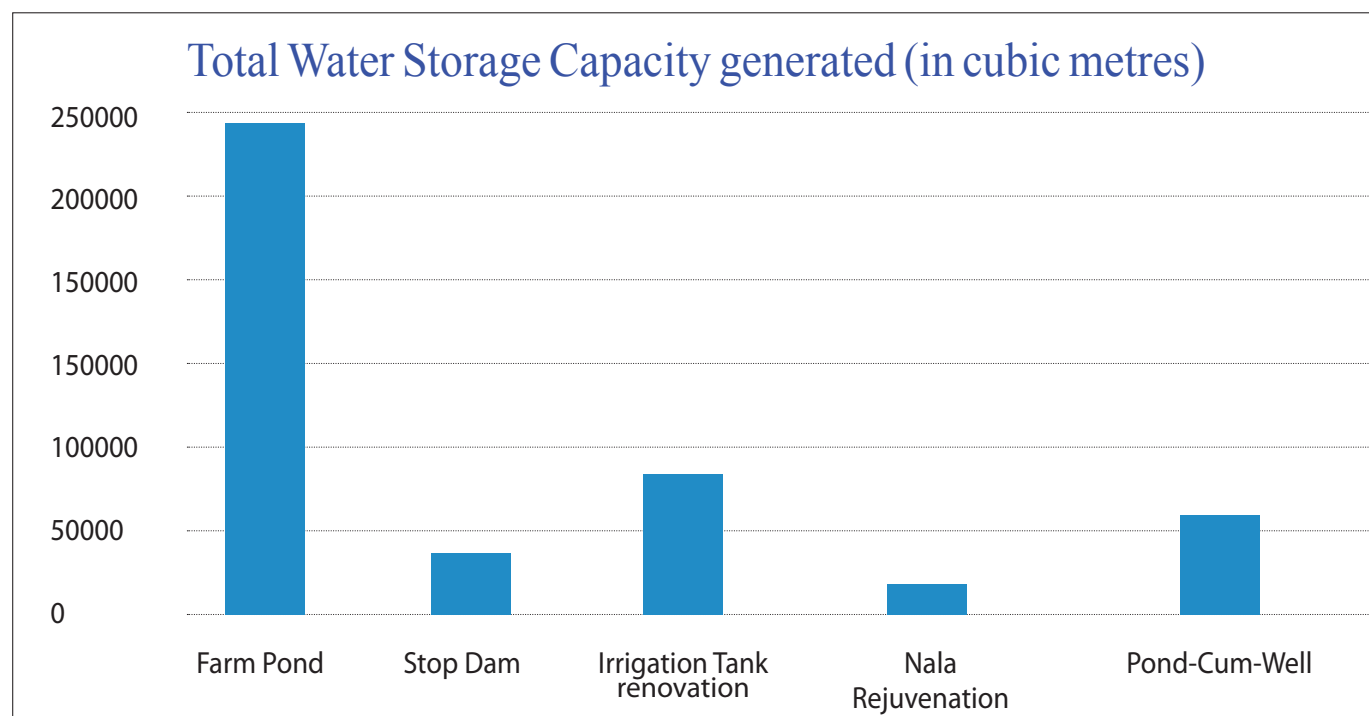
- 1250 farmers getting assured irrigation for Rabi crops
- 6000 hectares of land covered for agriculture
- 13 GP DPR through GIS by record time and 135 structure built by GP
- 165 Environmentally Beneficial (EB) water harvesting structures got approval in 13 GPs and completed this year
- 177000 Plus person-days under MGNREGA provided employment to active job card holders for five months during 2016-17 and 2017-18 in the 13 GPs under reference.
- Arresting 57827 cubic metres of soil erosion on land in 20 villages of 13 GPs
- 1 MATE School established in a cluster of 7-8 GPs and 22 Women MATEs got trained in 1st batch

## Conserving surface water in Sehare district

- The Micro Watershed Program aims to conserve water in 16 programme villages by constructing various structures like Stop Dam, Check Dam, Gabions etc., which benefit the entire catchment area. As a result, 550 Ha of area got treated. The water saved not only helped irrigate land, the structures also prevented surface and soil run-off. Structures, e.g. farm ponds and tank renovations have been built, along with recharge, which ensured the availability of water for additional 20-25 days every year. This enabled to grow intensive water-use plants like onion and garlic, besides increasing irrigation in wheat crop. Some of the key achievements are:
- 8 farm ponds with storage capacity of 4800 cubic metres
- 1 earthen dam with storage capacity of 18000 cubic metres
- 5 gabions of 48 metre square
- 19 pond-cum-well and 2 dykes

**Some of the Livelihood activities promoted under the project are :**

- 13 SHGs formed having savings of Rs. 156000
  - 8 SHGs got linked with banks and given a loan of Rs.14 lakh.
  - 244 members involved in cow, goat or sheep rearing
- The graph below shows the water storage capacity generated in intervened villages of Sehare district.



# Climate-smart agriculture in Sehore

## Weather-Smart Agriculture

To promote weather-smart agriculture, farmers are made aware of quality of seeds and also about seeds suitable to the Indian climate. In addition, field demonstrations are done for sowing of climate-smart seeds in the programme district. The quantitative impact was the following:

- **Improvement in Seed Quality** - Sehore's main crop, Wheat, has been turning out to be poor quality, for the past 3-4 years, thus earning little in income for the farmers. Samarthan, as part of its CSV initiative, bought breeder seeds and planted 8 quintals of it in 8 Ha of field area. This yielded 175 quintals of foundational seeds, in the next season. 80 quintals of these were once again planted in 2000 Ha and this process was continued till finally high quality Certified wheat seeds were produced, which yielded in much larger income for the farmers. This not only increased the production for the farmers but also ensured the purity of the crops.
- **Seed Treatment** - Promotion of seed treatment has ensured that now 100% of the farmers in the programme areas now treat the seeds before planting – this helps in improved growth of the crops and better immunity to possible infestation

## Water-Smart Agriculture

Farmers were made aware of how sprinkler irrigation would not only save water as compared to flood irrigation, but also would improve crop yield. The effort showed following results;

- **Crop Replacement** - This deals with enabling farmers to substitute one crop for another, in circumstances of the crop going bad or the weather not supporting. Under this program, Maize was substituted for Soyabean by 81 farmers, which saw an increased maize production of 209.5, across the villages of Gerukhan, Bhojnagar, Bilkisganj, Bhaisakhedi and Ramakhedi. Moreover, with weather conditions remaining as per expectation, substituting soyabean for maize, farmer profit saw 40% increase in profit, in a cohort of 6 farmers. Paddy, when substituted for soyabean by 18 farmers, saw an increased production of 68.5, across the villages of Ramakhedi and Bhojnagar. Growing paddy instead of soyabean gives 1.41 times more profit, in a cohort of 6 farmers.
- **Horticulture** - Horticulture is also practiced, with 12-15 gardens in good conditions, across the villages of Bhojnagar, Bilkisganj etc. Guava, lemon and oranges

are being grown over 14 acres of land, opening another source of income for the farmers.

- **Broad Bed Furrow Method (BBF)** - This method, covering 667 acres in 8 villages, aims to teach the 142 farmer beneficiary how to plant and maintain seeds during periods of excess, little and intermittent rain. Using this method, 50-100 kg of soyabean was planted, earning them an additional income of Rs. 2000-4000.
- **Sprinkler Irrigation** - From leasing 18 sprinklers to 1-2% of the farmers in the programme area, almost 75% of the farmers now practice sprinkler irrigation in an area of 15000 acres. Sprinkler irrigation saves 60% of water as compared to flood irrigation.

## IT-Smart Agriculture

This is aimed at promoting the use of technology – mobiles(WhatsApp), Radio and TV to keep updated with the various schemes and methods through apps like Prime Minister's Skill Development Programme (PMKVY).

## Nutrient & Carbon-Smart Agriculture

The objective of nutrient and carbon smart agriculture is to ensure that the soil utilizes all the nutrients it receives. Any soil with 0.5-1% carbon is considered good soil, with 50% having good soil. Hence to understand the soil that drives their livelihood, farmers are encouraged to test their soil and then to augment it with only the nutrients lacking. To this effect, Nutrient Health Card were made for 202 farmers, after testing, with a list of only those nutrients lacking, so as to not disturb the soil with more than the required nutrients. The impact of Nutrient & Carbon Smart Agriculture was;

- **Nutrient Health Card** - Farmers are given a Nutrient Health card, after soil testing, so that only the nutrients lacking in the soil are added
- **Ph & Soil Master Meter** - This is used to determine the Ph of the soil and consequently, the soil type- whether it is sour/chilly etc, how much water do the plants need, etc.
- **Leaf Colour Chart** - These are used to estimate the amount of water plants need, based on just the colour of the leaves, making water conservation and crop maintenance easier

## Institutional-Smart Agriculture

This is aimed at strengthening the power of groups and committees at the village/panchayat level- SHGs, Farmer Associations etc. They are made aware of the various schemes and methodologies, how to avail them, in order to spur on their interest and help the spread of knowledge.





## Sakun Bai - A change-maker and role model for her community

Farmer Field School Group (FFSG) were started in 10 villages wherein 110 farmers enrolled. Information dissemination is on all things agriculture-stage to stage knowledge of the entire farming process, discussed in their monthly meetings

She belongs to the village of Bilkisganj and is the secretary of the Samarth MahilaMahasangh, a group of 35 women chosen from 250 SHGs and over 25 villages. As a mother of two, in her late twenties, she has shouldered the responsibility of spearheading the federation and serving as a voice to reckon with. Along with the other 9 women in her SHG, and 27 similar other SHGs in her village, she has worked towards enhancing the lives of 2200 villagers by encouraging them to build toilets, roads, businesses and has driven the importance of girl education in her village. This has contributed to more women pursuing higher education and opting to travel to nearby villages for undergraduate studies. Her SHG crowd-sources funds every month, that is used for community credit lending to promote businesses, and also serves as a contingency fund which everyone can access

Sakun Bai also belongs to a cadre of women trained to serve as goat doctors or PashuSakhis. She is trained in the 16 best practices to rear goats including inoculation, deworming, gene pool correction techniques, among others. Over the past two years, she has served as the key authority for two villages in her area, which secures the livelihood of 110 goat rearers who own more than 700 goats. She had done a lot of work for her family and community but still believes there is a long way to go before they can be satisfied with their work

## STAFF

5000-10000 ( INCLUDING VOLUNTEERS)		35
10001-20000		20
10000-20000		57
20001-30000		94
30001- 40000		14
41000-50000		8
51000 and above		8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>236</b>

### BOARD MEETINGS HELD IN A YEAR (2015-2016)

Date	Total Board of trustees	Attendance
9 September 2018	10	9
25 March 2019	10	6

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 Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd Yes 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.

### MAJOR FUNDING PARTNERS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Transform Rural India Foundation                                | 12. ITC Limited   |
| 2. United Nations Family Planning Association (UNFPA)              | 13. IPE Global Ltd  |
| 3. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) | 14. National Health Mission   |
| 4. Jal Seva Charitable Foundation                                  | 15. German Development Corporation (GIZ)                                  |
| 5. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)              | 16. Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS)                            |
| 6. Youth for Voluntary Action (YUVA)                               | 17. Charities Aid Foundation India  |
| 7. W.J.Clinton Foundation  | 18. New Education Group-Foundation for Innovation & Research in Education |
| 8. Caritas India   | 19. National Foundation of India  |
| 9. Population Services International, Delhi                        | 20. Tata Education and Development Trust                                  |
| 10. Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of C.G        | 21. Axis Bank Limited   |
| 11. International Labour Organisation                              | 22. Bharat Rural Livelihood's Foundation-BRLF                             |

# Board of Trustees

## Dr. Amitabh Kundu, Chairperson

Prof. Amitabh Kundu is an eminent social scientist and former professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi and a visiting faculty at several international universities. He is currently the v in Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi. He is chairing the Committee for overseeing the survey for Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), set up by the Ministry of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj, Government of India. He chaired the post Sachar Evaluation Committee, set up by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India..

## Dr. Rajesh Tandon, Trustee

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. Dr. Tandon serves as chairperson of the Global Alliance on Community-Engaged Research (GACER) network, which facilitates the sharing of knowledge and information worldwide to further community-based research.

## 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.

## Mr. S.K Misra, Trustee

Shree S.K Misra served as the Chief Secretary of the Government of Chhattisgarh. Later, he worked as Chairman of CG Electricity Board and CG State Administrative Reform Commission. MrMisra was also an Advisor of Chattisgarh's Second State Finance Commission.

## Dr. Abhay Kumar Pandey, Trustee

Dr. Abhay Kumar Pandey is currently a Professor at the Government Model College, Umaria. He was the Director of MP Social Audit Society, a semi autonomous body set up by the Government of MP. Dr. Abhay Pandey was the founder of Lok Shakti, a large scale Non-Governmental Organisations, which served the tribal communities of 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



### Dr. Rajendra Kumar Gupta, Trustee

Dr. Gupta was the Professor at Management Development Institute (MDI), Gurgaon and faculty member of IIM, Lucknow. Prof Gupta is an eminent expert on Organizational Behavior. He is a serving member on various boards of the Public Sector Companies

### Dr. MadhuVerma, Trustee

Dr. MadhuVerma 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, Trustee and 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.

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### 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.



# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

## ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2019

Particulars	Current Year 2018-19		Previous Year 2017-18	
	INR	%	INR	%
<b>Assets</b>				
Fixed Assets	2,31,38,823	16%	2,31,25,661	17%
Capital Work in Progress	20,21,213	1%	0.00	0%
Investments	7,01,96,529	50%	6,66,90,737	49%
Deposits and Advances	1,41,46,336	10%	1,81,73,143	13%
Current Assets	3,26,71,418	23%	2,86,02,138	21%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,21,74,319</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1365,91,679</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
Corpus Funds	5,00,00,000	35%	5,00,00,000	36%
Earmarked Funds	2,14,32,121	15%	2,11,19,252	16%
Current Liabilities and Provisions	2,62,75,657	19%	3,14,53,320	23%
Accumulated Fund	4,44,66,541	31%	3,40,19,107	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,21,74,319</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1365,91,679</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Abridged Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31st March 2019

Particulars	Current Year 2018-19		Previous Year 2017-18	
	INR	%	INR	%
<b>Income</b>				
Indian Sources (Projects Grants)	7,89,03,209	57%	4,21,99,898	38%
International Sources (Projects Grants)	4,17,39,224	30%	4,52,69,690	40%
Others (Self-Generated Income : -				
Human Resource Cost - Rs. 58,48,655				
Training Center - Rs. 14,22,960				
Overhead & MIS - Rs. 54,34,868				
Bank Deposit Interest - Rs. 55,36,505	1,82,42,988	13%	2,43,32,203	22%
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,88,85,421</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,18,21,791</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
Indian Sources (Projects Expenses)	7,48,56,634	54%	4,34,37,060	39%
International Sources (Projects Expenses)	4,57,85,799	33%	4,42,12,959	40%
Others (Admin, Assignments & Training Center)	74,82,685	5%	65,86,951	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,81,25,118</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>9,42,36,970</b>	<b>84%</b>
Self-Generated Income	1,07,60,303	8%	1,75,64,821	16%













# SAMARTHAN

CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

ESTABLISHED IN 1995, SAMARTHAN IS A SUPPORT ORGANISATION TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES OF POVERTY AND UNDERDEVELOPMENT THROUGH PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE. SAMARTHAN PROMOTES PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES BY CHALLENGING THE CONVENTIONAL TOP DOWN MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT THROUGH DIRECT FIELD ACTION, CAPACITY BUILDING, RESEARCH AND ADVOCACY. THE ACTIVITIES OF SAMARTHAN ARE CONCENTRATED IN 20 DISTRICTS OF MADHYA PRADESH AND CHATTISGARH. BESIDES, SAMARTHAN HAS A LARGE NETWORK OF CSOS, SUPPORT ORGANISATIONS AND GRASSROOTS GROUPS TO DEMONSTRATE EXAMPLES OF PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE AS WELL AS TO AMPLIFY VOICES OF THE POOR, DALITS, TRIBALS AND WOMEN IN POLICY-MAKING PLATFORMS.

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