Samarthan has moved ahead in this year with greater focus on attaining large scale reach with the unserved communities. This year, we reached in 15670 villages of 21 districts in MP and 5340 villages of 19 districts in Chhattisgarh. Samarthan has also enhanced investment on youth and adolescents to transform the future generation of India as responsible citizens. We are covering the districts of Mandla and Chattarpur completely with health education for the youth.

We are recognising the growing role of the digitisation in Indian political economy. Its implications are significant for the millions of the poor. A large number of interventions of Samarthan are directed towards helping the poor to access their entitlements and rights, navigating the portals of various schemes. Moreover, the portal data has also been taken up for reality check on the ground so that accountability of the Government and various service providers can be enhanced. Our work with the village Panchayats is sustained over the years. However, the current focus has been to improve the quality of Gram Panchayat Development Plans by demonstrating examples of participatory planning.

With MP and Chhattisgarh attaining open defecation free status this year, new set of challenges of sustaining the sanitation coverage and use have emerged. We have also evolved new ways of solid waste management in rural context where the size of operations is small. We anticipate that sanitation will also become more market driven with decrease in subsidy for toilet construction. We have trained women masons to meet the sanitation demand in the rural areas based on their skills. Positives results have already been witnessed in the districts of Sehore, Raisen and Panna. We will deepen our investment in this experiment in the coming year.

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

Regards,

Yogesh Kumar
Executive Director
The distinctive identity of Samarthan has been around the work of local governance and promoting participation of the citizens in building transparent and accountable mechanisms. Centre for Social Accountability for Addressing Poverty (CSAAP) has been established to deepen the work of participatory governance. CSAAP programmes experiment on participatory governance at the ground level. Policy and practice changes have been attempted through evidence building at micro and macro level. CSAAP is also strengthening capacities of the Civil Society Organisations and community institutions.
Deepening decentralised governance

The initiatives on decentralized governance got deepened and expanded in the year 2017-18, with focus on strengthening institutional mechanism and structure in Gram Panchayats for improved decentralized governance and using the online portals to strengthen accountability and transparency in program deliveries.

Interventions in Rajpur block of Badwani district are focussed on strengthening Village Panchayats by building capacities of Elected Representatives, Panchayat level functionaries and citizen leaders. The building block in the intervention is GPDP (Gram Panchayat Development Plan), which is prepared by the elected heads, citizen leaders and other community members. The plan is approved in the Gram Sabha. Gram Panchayats, 60 in numbers, from the Rajpur block are supported by conducting structured trainings for the elected representatives on various decentralized governance issues. It was also part of the design to organize monthly structured follow up meeting to strengthen their capacities as local governments.

Preparing women as change vectors to activate grassroots governance

More than 100 Change Vectors from 51 Village Panchayats have been trained on the well designed modules. The modules contained details on the Constitution of India, Democracy and Role and Responsibilities of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat in tribal areas. Simultaneously 165 elected representatives were given three-days long structured training that comprised of participatory action methods, knowledge contents as well as with exposure visits to the Government departments. The Trained CV and elected leaders participated to prepare Village Development Plan as part of the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). In 40 villages, GPDP have been prepared and their implementation is being pursued with Gram Panchayats in coordination with the block/district level officials.

Educating rural citizens on digital information to access entitlements

In order to improved decentralized governance, there is a need for improving the quality of data on online portals and establishing its accountability. It has been realized that the data on the portal has significant deviance from the situation on the ground. Therefore, a social accountability tool, Dekh Parakh has been designed. The youth of the village are comparing the portal data of various schemes with the status of delivery on the ground. The differences found in the report are shared with the district administration to improve the situation on the ground and put pressure on realistic reporting. The tool is being experimented in 7 districts of MP.

Similarly, using Online portals to access information and file online applications for eligible entitlement holders, individual benefits and entitlements were realized for 15,420 deserving people with the support of Information volunteers, trained community youth, capable of navigating program portals. The realized benefits were worth about 9 crores in INR. About 300 elected Gram Panchayat representatives were also trained in 9 block level trainings on using critical online portals viz. Panchayat Darpan, Panchayat Enterprise Suit Applications, MGNREGA, SBM, PMAY, Core PDS and Samagra.
Lallabai- empowered through LPG gas connection issued in her name

Lallabai, a woman of strong values and principles lives alone in the Barachh village of Panna district. She lost her husband at an age of 60, after which she managed all her house expenditures and responsibilities on her own. Today, after settling her son and daughters into their married lives, she feels her duties are done and now she lives alone in the minimum conditions sufficient for her living.

For a 75 year old woman, it was difficult when most of her mornings started with walking for at least 12 kms to fetch a heavy lock of firewood, which she carried on her head back to home. Moreover, she also suffered from minor breathing issues whose causes could be seen in the continued inhaling of smoke emitted by firewood combustion. This smoke is very harmful, especially for the old people.

Soochna Mitra and Kiosk Centre Manager of Barachh communicated to her about the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana under which the government provides LPG connections to the BPL families, issued on the name of women of the households. Since, the scheme was at initial stage, Lallabai got the LPG connection for free and easily. The kiosk manager helped filling her form. Within 2 months of sending her application form to the gas agency, Lallabai got a connection and LPG gas cylinder in her house.

But, merely getting a gas connection was not enough as she also had to be aware of the know-how of using the gas cylinder. Therefore, Soochna Mitra explained her the right technique of using a LPG gas cylinder. Untill now, 42 women of the village have received LPG gas connections through the Kiosk Centre. 448 more applications are on their way to be approved for gas connection.
Strengthening voice of Panchayat representatives

Samarthan has promoted an informal network of elected members of the Gram Panchayat. The network has been repositioned for improved role of Gram Panchayat in effective program delivery and advocating for greater decentralized governance at the grassroots level. Currently, there are about 500 members in the network from about 10 districts. This year, the network had also sent a petition to the 15th Finance Commission for continuance of the direct and flexible funds to the Gram Sabhas.

In order to provide empirical evidences to the 15th Finance Commission on the requirements of human resources in the village Panchayats, a study was conducted. The findings of the study have been shared with the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad.

Improving quality of village plans around water and sanitation in six states

Samarthan invested in understanding ways to improve effective utilization of the 14th Finance Commission funds in improving WASH services. State level trainings were conducted of Water-Aid partners to understand the guidelines of the 14th FC and also to build skills in developing the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP). The voluntary organizations reported that in the intervened Panchayats, GPDP have been prepared and sizable resources have also been mobilized for water and sanitation related activities in the states of Odisha, UP, Bihar, Jharkhand, besides MP and Chhattisgarh.

Small consultations were held in several districts to build understanding on role of the 15th Finance Commission. About 1500 Sarpanchs signed a petition for improved autonomy and increased for fund allocation from the 15th Finance Commission grants. The petition was uploaded on the Finance Commission’s website along with a brief research note on expenses realistically incurred by Panchayats for providing the very basic services such as drinking water, sanitation, road connectivity etc.
The Center for Environment, Water, Sanitation and Community Health (CEWASH) works towards designing and upscaling grassroots actions in the sector of environment, water, sanitation and health. The team at the Center handles large scale programmes around water, sanitation and community health.
Developing community participation in sustainable management of water resource

Samarthan has been developing capacities of the community to own and maintain critical resources such as water. Inviting 309 participants, 11 ‘Jal choupals’ were conducted in Sehore to enhance understanding on responsible use of water and to explore ways to enhance availability of water.

Innovative roof water harvesting models have been demonstrated in Chinnota, Pipalya Mira and Mugli villages by setting up 5 rainwater harvesting structures. Community water tanks have been established for storage of almost 200 liters of water at a time. This has reduced drudgery of women carrying water from nearby tap or pump. More than 250 women, youth and frontline workers have been trained on ‘measuring water quality’ in Sehore district.

Community wisdom succeeded in resolving water crisis

Fudara, a village in the Ashta Block of the Sehore District, was one of the five villages where Samarthan implemented an intensive intervention on WASH practices. Previously, a group of local women, through working with Samarthan, had their village declared ODF, but Fudara needed water in order to maintain that status. Unfortunately the water situation in the village was so bad that many people had to travel distances of 3 kilometers roundtrip, to get water. While this wasn't too bad for the economically better off who could bring water in a car or on motorcycle, the poor had to walk the whole distance on foot. While searching for a solution, a bore outside the school was brought to Samarthan’s attention. A motor or a handpump was never installed, however the community continued to insist that the bore contained water. PHED agreed to install a handpump in the bore and now get water in plenty.
Snake charmers got permanent solution for drinking water

Bamuliya Do Raha, a village in Sehore block, was facing water problem. Though those in the middle class had access to water, the snake charmers used to get water from Than Singh's tubewell. This resulted in quite a few problems. Firstly, since all the charmers had to stand in a queue, fights tended to break out as they tried to get in front of one another. Secondly, Than could not afford to pay the electricity bills for the water pump. Thirdly, Than had to stand at the well all day to ensure that the motor should be turned off when it is not in use. Samarthan got the community a 2,000 liter water tank constructed. Together the community came together to build a platform to put the tank on, fixed multiple taps into the tank, collected funds to pay the electric bill and work out a maintenance system to keep everything working. Now the community is more peaceful and healthier.

Demonstrating examples of sustainable agriculture in draught prone areas

Panna being a drought prone region, a demonstration program focusing on land development and low cost water conservation measures was initiated in 15 villages. In this year, 500 farmers have adopted local and traditional drought resilient land improvement actions. Moreover, drought resilient agriculture with low water use has been planned. More than 300 farmers planted fruit plants viz. Setafal, Amla, Amrood and Papeta. Samarthan supported deepening of 14 wells to enhance water availability for agriculture. Land bunding was improved in 75 farmers' land to retain water for growing paddy crop. 22 farmers got khet talab (farm ponds) sanctioned from MGNREGS in their farm and 6 got completed using Rs.16 lakhs of the Government funds. Moreover, 10 green houses have been established for promoting climate smart agriculture. This year 175 families produced vegetables in the kitchen gardens. About 1000 families reported reduction in household level food insecurity as the field survey reported that now families have green vegetables for household consumption for more than 6 months compared to 3 months before the project interventions.

Enhancing livelihoods opportunities of women in sanitation and construction sector

Samarthan has explored market driven approach in sanitation. It is being tried out by enhancing skills of the women to harness the sanitation and construction sector markets as skilled masons, trained toilet cleaners in schools and entrepreneurs by setting up shops selling sanitation related products. 418 women masons got trained who are working as masons in different construction activities. About 50 women got trained as cleaners for the school toilets and got contractual agreement with the schools. More than 20 women have set up their shops for selling sanitation products at the village level to facilitate construction of toilets or for maintaining hygiene.
Basanti Bai graduated from a small vendor to a sanitary trader

Basanti Bai, aged about 40 years, runs a sanitation mart in the Barbatpur village of Sadalatpur Gram Panchayat. The village is located at a distance of 6km from Raisen town, the district headquarter of Raisen district.

This shop is owned by Basanti Bai, which she has been running over the last 10 years. Even after so many years of its existence, the shop was not generating enough income for the household. Samarthan team counselled her to expand business opportunity in sanitation. She agreed that if she could get a loan, she would not mind stocking the products on sanitation and construction materials. Samarthan team facilitated Basanti Bai to access a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 from the State Rural Livelihood Mission. Basanti Bai has increased her income from sales from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 5000 per month.

Now the shop, which was earlier known simply as a grocery store, is rechristened as Shiv Traders. It supplies materials, both for sanitation and construction purposes in nearby 5 villages. Because of the changed circumstances, Basanti Bai’s husband has stopped migrating to Bhopal. Now he helps Basanti Bai at the shop to manage procurement of products and maintaining accounts.

Engaging with Adolescent on Reproductive Health and life skills

Samarthan has a large presence in MP with the programme to address malnutrition and for promotion of adolescent health. More than 22000 ASHA workers, 17000 Anganwari Workers, 953 ASHA Sahyogi were trained on anaemia, malnutrition, IYCF and WASH in 15 districts of M.P. Strengthening of Gram Arogya Kendras and AWCs were also done to equip the system at the ground level with knowledge and information to deal with cases of malnutrition. The reach of Samarthan has been with more than 16000 people in 15 programme districts of MP to address the challenges of mal-nutrition.

Preparing adolescent boys and girls on reproductive health

In the district of Mandala, Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakaram (RKS) of the Government of India is being implemented by Samarthan. Entire district is reached out with the help of 32 trainers and 10 Councilors. More than 15000 adolescents in 663 villages have been reached out under the programme building a cadre of 1332 youth as Sathiyas. In Chhattarpur district, which is also a RKS district, Samarthan is working as a resource support organization to improve the quality of the programme implementation in about 900 villages through capacity building support for the RKS. Moreover, health institutions viz. PHCs/CHCs and high schools are covered to reach out to the boys and girls to access knowledge on reproductive health. Youth friendly counselling and family planning products have also been organized from the PHCs/CHCs.
Chhattisgarh Samarthan for Participatory Development (CGSPD) promotes decentralized governance and community driven participatory local self-governance. The center is dedicated towards stimulating the Urban and Rural Local Self-governance Institutions- Gram Panchayat to Nagar Panchayat in the state of Chhattisgarh. Broadly, the interventions focus on SDG goals, PESA, Heath, Education, WASH, Digital literacy and Tribal livelihoods.
Promotion, protection and management of community forests in tribal areas

The community institutions of Tirpemeta, Edmagondi and Dualgudra have started managing their own Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP). The villages are now managing the forest produces and earning through organized sale of ‘Custard apple’ (Seetafal) and ‘Mahua’. 244 households in 24 villages developed vegetable cultivation farms in 44 acres of land. There are 7 farmers clubs with 140 farmers who are also committed for promotion of seed bank of indigenous varieties.

The purpose of the interventions has been to strengthen the Gram Sabha as people’s institution to address the issues of forest conservation and livelihoods promotion. Therefore, regular Gram Sabha meetings with full quorum have been organized in 17 villages. Moreover, micro plans for 17 villages on forest based livelihoods have also been prepared. A block level network of the traditional tribal Panchayat leaders has emerged so that elected Panchayat leaders in consultation with the traditional tribal Panchayats may explore potential of provisions of Panchayat Extension in Scheduled Areas (PESA).

Mobility of choice to women and young girls for employment

Potential 13600 women migrants of Sarguja and Jasipur districts were oriented on safe migration to enhance their mobility by choice. The women were provided legal knowledge on various aspects viz. filing of First Information Report etc. A supportive network of the migrant women in different cities has been established so that first timer women migrants may find a support mechanism in completely unknown cities. In order to contain unwarranted migration, various trainings have been organized viz. 90 women have been trained on Tasar silk cultivation and 65 women have been trained on mushroom cultivation. Under the intervention, about 3 million INR worth benefits have been accessed by the tribal families who were sending their women as migrant workers in distress. This has reduced their vulnerability.

Skill training prevented Malti’s distress migration

Miss Malti Singh is the resident of Korba bahari village under Goriya Gram Panchayat of Kunkuri block in Jasipur district of Chhattisgarh. As the area of agriculture is very small rain fed land. It is very difficult for her family to survive on it. Malti got an opportunity to attend training programme of Samarthan which covered information related to migration, women empowerment, rights of domestic workers and government schemes. Samarthan workers visited her home and convinced her parents regarding sending Malti to attend the skill development training programme. Malti attended 45-day training programme in Balco Training Centre. Malti was offered a job in Vedanta company in Tripura as a regular employee. She liked the job and started working with full enthusiasm and determination. As the company was paying for her major expenses like food and accommodation, she was also able to save a decent part of her income for future needs of her and family as well. Malti has been working happily in Vedanta company for last two years and often visits her home in vacation. By this time, she had saved Rs. 65000 from her income. She withdrew Rs. 5000 from her savings and land improvement done to enhance agricultural output.
Community Based WASH for open defecation free status in Kanker district

Community members/ Gram Sabha started monitoring the open defecation status in the villages through Swachhata Panji, a color coding scheme to identify non users of the toilets. Awareness campaigns were organized in 427 Gram Panchayats for use of participatory monitoring system to attain Open Defecation Free status. The process was designed to support the drive of the district administration on Swatch Bharat Mission. It was converged with the programmes of the National Rural Health Mission and Panchayati Raj Department.

Developing climate resilient water structures through MGNREGS

In order to improve the access of water in agriculture, Samarthan provided capacity development and technical support to the Gram Panchayats for Drainage-line Treatment and Environment Benefit (EB) works through MGNREGA in the district of Rajnangaon. In this year, 169 water conservation structures got completed in 13 GPs. This generated about 177, 000 person days under MGNREGA. As a result, 57827 Cubic Meters of land was prevented from soil erosion. 22 women mates were trained as barefoot civil engineers to support and sustain the above work.

A similar initiative has been initiated in 9 districts of Chattisgarh for promoting climate resilient water retention structures to enhance livelihood security of the rural poor and small farmers’ dependents on rain-fed agriculture. About 2900 community members, especially from tribal were capacitated on climate adaptation strategies and works. 856 SHG members got involved on climate resilient works for livelihood activities.

Improving Community Participation in Delivery of Family Planning Services

In order to improve client and provider relation in the community so that contraceptive needs of couples are met in the most respectful and culturally acceptable manner, trainings of the health system providers was conducted in Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon and Dhamtari districts. Under the Project, an IVRS number, which is linked with 104 services of state, has been launched that provides options like information on family planning services, booking date for getting family planning services and for providing feedback of the services.

Counseling the care givers on nutrition and health

To improve access to information, online counseling services were provided by qualified dietitians for improved nutrition and health behaviors. The Project facilitated early identification of cases that required clinical management and referral to nutritional rehabilitation centers operated by the Health Department. The initiative was a unique experiment as phone based counselling and follow up support was provided to the mothers, having children under 3 years of age and living in remote corners of the districts. This was a solution to enhance quality of counselling without personal visits of the mothers to the PHCs to get high quality advise from the nutritionists.
ORGANISATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

(A) Staff Salary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salary range (including volunteers)</th>
<th>No. of staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5000-10000</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10001-20000</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20001-30000</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30001-40000</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41000-50000</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51000 and above</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>171</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

(B) Board Meetings : 2017-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Total members</th>
<th>Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 September 2017</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 March 2018</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(C) Bankers and Auditors

**Bankers**
State Bank of India  
ICICI Bank Ltd  
HDFC Bank Ltd  
Axis Bank  
Punjab National Bank  
Canara Bank

**Statutory Auditor**
CA L.K Maheshwari&Co  
6, New Market, T.T Nagar, Bhopal-462003

**Internal Auditors**
CA M. Arun & Co.  
H.I.G 132, Sector-C, Vidhya Nagar, Bhopal-462 026

CA Rishabh Aniruddh&Co.  
27, Samvet Shikhar Building Rajbandha Maidan, Raipur, C.G.

CA R. Rishi & Associate  
S-3, Plot No 23-24, Goyal Niket, Press Complex Zone-I, M.P Nagar  
Bhopal M.P.

FUNDING PARTNERS

1. Transform Rural India Foundation (TRIF)
2. Center on Budget and Policy Priorities
5. Jal Seva Charitable Foundation
6. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
7. Youth for Voluntary Action (YUVA)
8. W.J.Clinton Foundation
9. Caritas India
10. Rajiv Gandhi Watershed Mission, Govt. of M.P.
11. Department of Women and Child Development, Govt. of C.G
12. International Labour Organisation (ILO)
13. ITC Limited
14. IPE Global Ltd
15. National Health Mission
16. German Development Corporation (GIZ)
17. Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Govt. of India
18. Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS)
19. Charities Aid Foundation India
20. New Education Group-Foundation for Innovation & Research in Education (NEG-FIRE)
21. Nutrition International
22. National Foundation of India (NFI)
23. Tata Education and Development Trust
24. Axis Bank Limited
Financial Statement FY 2017-18

(A) Abridged Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Current Year 2017-18</th>
<th>Previous Year 2016-17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INR</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>231,25,661</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>666,90,737</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deposits and Advances</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corpus Funds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Earmarked Funds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities and Provisions</td>
<td>314,53,320</td>
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<td>Accumulated Fund</td>
<td>340,19,107</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1365,91,679</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) Abridged Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31st March 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Current Year 2017-18</th>
<th>Previous Year 2016-17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>INR</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Sources (Projects Grants)</td>
<td>4,21,99,898</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Sources (Projects Grants)</td>
<td>4,52,69,690</td>
<td>40%</td>
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<td>Others (Self-Generated Income)</td>
<td>4,52,69,690</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assignments Consultancy</td>
<td>2,43,32,203</td>
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<td>Training Center</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Overhead &amp; MIS</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank Deposit Interest</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,18,01,791</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indian Sources (Projects Expenses)</td>
<td>4,32,56,629</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Sources (Projects Expenses)</td>
<td>3,88,47,913</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (Admin, Assignments &amp; Training Center)</td>
<td>65,86,951</td>
<td>6%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,86,91,493</strong></td>
<td><strong>79%</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Self-Generated Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,75,64,821</strong></td>
<td><strong>16%</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Provision for the Unspent Specified Grants</td>
<td>55,45,477</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amitabh Kundu, Chairperson
Prof. Amitabh Kundu, former professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi is an eminent social scientist. He is a visiting faculty at several international universities. Prof. Kundu chaired the Committee to evaluate the process of implementation of decisions taken by the GOI on the recommendation of Sachar Committee.

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

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

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

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

Banashree Banerjee, Trustee
Dr. Banashree Banerjee is an Urban Planner and Architect. She has been a consultant on urban poverty reduction projects in India, Egypt and Bangladesh. The focus of her work has been inclusive and participatory approaches to urban planning and management.

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

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

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

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

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

“Our vision is to ensure that every citizen contributes meaningfully in shaping the democratic state and enjoys benefits based on the principles of equality and equity.”

Our mission

“Our mission is to promote and support participatory governance for equity and inclusion in development processes by capacity building, generating evidence, and advocating the perspective of the most marginalized for enriched democracy.”
Field Offices in Chhattisgarh:

**Raipur:** House No.1, Behind Bank of Baroda KPS, Dundala NH-43, Devpuri, Near Kamala Bihar, Raipur
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**Rajnandgoan:** Ward No. 8, Hari Om Nagar, Chouki Road, Dongargaon, District: Rajnandgaon

**Jashpur:** Beside Sarswati Shishu Mandir Bagicha Road, Kasabel, District: Jashpur

**Kanker:** Plot No. 31, Shiv Nagar, Road, Adarsh Nagar, Kamker

Field Offices in Madhya Pradesh:

**Raisen:** C/o Mukesh Rathore
Behind Radha Printing Press Ward No. 13, Sagar road, Raisen

**Satna:** C/o Gajendra Singh Gaharwar
HIG-67, Sales Tax Colony, Bhathut Nagar, Satna
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**Sehore:** Motibaba Mandir Road Vivekanand Colony, Sugar Factory Chouraha Sehore, Madhya Pradesh
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**Panna:** Opp. Panna Janpad panchayat Office, Beside Khijadha Mandir, Panna, Madhya Pradesh
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**Chhatarpur:** New Colony, Makarba Campus, Opp. Radhika Kunj Hotel, Chhattarpur, Madhya Pradesh
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**Badwani:** c/o Suresh Vyash, Badwani Road, Near Honda Showroom, Rajpur, Badwani, Madhya Pradesh
Tel.: 08959907525
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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