TATA TRUSTS

STORIES -OF- CHANGE

#JOURNEYTOTHEGLOBALGOALS

STORIES -OF- CHANGE

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were developed with active participation from all stakeholders – national governments, international agencies, civil society and businesses. From the Trusts' perspective, it is only befitting that they be realised through equally committed partnerships for implementing projects, which are aimed at improving the lives of future generations.

The Tata Trusts has partnered with over 850 organisations for various causes in 638 districts across 33 states, and has created impact in the sectors of Health and Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Livelihoods and Education, in some of the most deprived geographies.

And, along the way created innumerable...
'Stories of Change – #JourneyToTheGlobalGoals'

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Message from the Director, UNESCO

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a bold international framework of unprecedented scale that is guiding development efforts worldwide until 2030. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their Targets cover themes as wide-ranging as eradicating poverty, achieving gender equality, providing quality education, combating climate change, building sustainable cities and communities, and creating peaceful and inclusive societies. Efforts to achieve the SDGs must involve the widest possible range of stakeholders. We need to work together to ensure that no one is left behind.

Education is one of the greatest levellers of our time. Ensuring 'inclusive and equitable quality education' and promoting 'lifelong opportunities for all' (Goal 4) are among the most critical steps we must take in our journey to achieve the SDGs. Globally, the development discourse tends to focus on lifting people out of poverty. But as our work at UNESCO has convinced us, the challenge of lifting people out of illiteracy is just as great, and the rewards of doing so are as enduring.

This is an area in which India has made huge strides. India's Right to Education Act provides for eight years of free and compulsory education for children from age six to 14. As of 2015, school enrolment of 90 per cent had been attained at the primary and upper primary levels. In the field of adult education, India's national Saakshar Bharat Mission—the largest adult education programme in the world—is working steadily towards its goal of helping 80 million Indian adults achieve literacy.

There are other niche areas of education too, where India's progress has been impressive. As UNESCO's recent State of the Education Report for India 2019: Children with Disabilities notes, Government-funded or Government-recognised educational institutions are mandated to offer inclusive education for children with disabilities. Moreover, our latest Global Education Monitoring Report, entitled Migration, Displacement and Education (2019), points out that the Indian Government has taken a series of proactive measures to encourage the school attendance and education of migrant children.

The Tata Trusts shares UNESCO's passion for enabling literacy and education, and we laud the Trusts for being a leading agent of change in the Indian philanthropic space. We recognise that operations in the social and development sectors are often fraught with difficulty. A lack of ground-level data, informal and ad-hoc information networks, and insufficiently developed grassroots management and delivery systems can act as severe impediments to programme implementation. The Tata Trusts, however, has worked tirelessly to address these obstacles, leveraging the power of collaboration, drawing on local knowledge and resources, and building personal and community-level capacity in order to achieve sustainable outcomes. The Trust's interventions in the field of education, and in other areas such as healthcare, rural upliftment, poverty alleviation, clean energy and water management, continue to transform the lives of many thousands of Indians every day.

While the Tata Trusts operates at the national and community levels, its commitment to global goals is self-evident. Crucially, the organisation understands that the achievement of the SDGs entails a shift from funding to sensitively planned impact investing. A multi stakeholder approach is key to identifying and building on these investments. The Trusts have been eminently successful at building partnerships with multilateral institutions, state and local governance bodies, and civil society or community-based organisations. Indeed, over the 125-plus years of its existence, the Tata Trusts has emerged as a model for both Indian and global philanthropic organisations.

These 'Stories of Change' from the Tata Trusts offer a glimpse of the diverse contributions that individuals and institutions can make towards the attainment of the SDGs. This compendium also shows us how impact investing can counter uncertainty, and help achieve lasting social justice, empowerment and prosperity. I congratulate the Trusts for documenting their journey thus far, and wish them the very best for future endeavours.

Eric Falt
Director and UNESCO Representative
to Bhutan, India, Maldives and Sri Lanka

Message from the CEO, Niti Aayog

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Amitabh Kant
मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी
Chief Executive Officer

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Foreword

India along with other countries signed the declaration on the 2030 Agenda comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the Sustainable Development Summit of the United Nations in September 2015.

Home to 1.3 billion people, India is one of the fastest growing global economies and its story of growth is of great significance to the achievement of the SDGs. Our promises of economic growth and its trickle-down effect on poverty alleviation is going to be of global interest. To that extent, what we do in India will be one of the major drivers in the attainment of these Goals.

Governments can successfully take the 2030 Agenda forward only with collective efforts from businesses, individuals and not-for-profits, and philanthropy has a critical role to play – It brings in the much-needed resources in addition to innovation, risk-taking, and collaboration. Such initiatives go a long way in influencing long-term development, as well as creating scalable solutions.

Governments and private partnerships will need to work together to bring about the recognisable transformation that the SDGs purport to address. The government's strength of vision and long-term planning can symbiotically work with social change makers and responsive businesses to address complex growth agendas.

Tata Trusts' is a legacy of collaborative growth and of developing solutions that has for decades, complemented the Central and State Government policies. Many of the interventions support and help efficient execution of Central and state run programmes including the recent Swachha Bharat Abhiyan and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.

'Journey to the Global Goals' encapsulates successful examples of Tata Trusts' grassroots interventions and strategic partnerships. This publication that maps the contributions and impacts of these interventions against the SDGs, will further help India's efforts to measure and manage the progress towards Global Goals.

I congratulate Tata Trusts for the insightful documentation of the significant impact that planned interventions and philanthropy can have towards helping India contribute to achieving the Global Goals.

(Amitabh Kant)

July, 2019
New Delhi

Message from the Chairman, Tata Trusts

The UN SDGs form the bedrock of global thinking and action towards Sustainable Development. They are a part of every conversation – be it among governments, policy makers, corporations or development organisations. These Goals, with the purpose of 'leaving no one behind' resonate with Tata Trusts' innate principle of inclusive, sustainable and lasting development – an end to which we have always been committed.

There is a need for concerted, coordinated effort towards meeting the 17 Goals. The onus to meet the targets is not just on the governments, but civil society, institutions, businesses and crucially, philanthropy. Philanthropy contributes not just resources, but very often, a willingness to take risks as well as innovation.

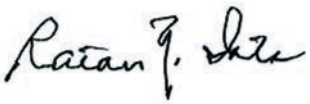
AS the goals of the UN SDG gain traction and recognition, we have adapted and realigned our approach, wherever possible, to accelerate achieving the outcomes envisaged by them.

This publication is a collection of inspiring stories of change, a change driven by our multi-stakeholder approach that has created a ripple effect and impact. This reflects the inter-connectedness of the Goals themselves, and demonstrates how our interventions, more often than not, have far-reaching outcomes.

I hope that these stories inspire readers to join the effort and create a multiplier effect.

The Initiatives elaborated upon in '**Stories of Change – Journey to the Global Goals'** are as representative of Tata Trusts' involvement across geographies and sectors, as they are of the Trusts' contribution to achieving India's Global Goals.

I hope that these stories inspire readers to join the effort and create a multiplier effect. The conscious investments we make in our people and in our communities will be visible and sustainable, long beyond 2030.



Ratan N Tata

Tata Trusts, A Legacy

Guiding Principle

"There is one kind of charity common enough among us, it is that patchwork philanthropy which clothes the ragged, feeds the poor, and heals the sick. I am far from decrying the noble spirit which seeks to help a poor or suffering fellow being. However, what advances a nation or a community is not so much to prop up its weakest and most helpless members, but to lift up the best and the most gifted, so as to make them of the greatest service to the country."

- Jamsetji Tata

About the Tata Trusts

Since inception in 1892, the Tata Trusts, India's oldest philanthropy, has played a pioneering role in bringing about an enduring difference in the lives of the communities it serves. Guided by the principles and the vision of proactive philanthropy of the Founder, Jamsetji Tata, the Trusts' purpose is to catalyse development in the areas of Healthcare and Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Education, Energy, Rural Upliftment, Urban Poverty Alleviation, and Arts, Craft and Culture. The Tata Trusts' programmes, achieved through direct implementation, partnerships and grant making, are marked by innovations, relevant to the country.

Mission

To positively and sustainably impact 100 million lives by 2021

- 1 -
NO POVERTY

Empowering Odisha's urban poor to own their homes and supporting a cooperative in Bihar to drive financial inclusion for women

Poverty has far-reaching consequences not just for the families suffering from it, but the society as a whole. Extreme poverty in particular indicates inefficiency of markets and governmental systems towards facilitating inclusive growth. The Tata Trusts is partnering Odisha's government in helping to house the urban poor through property ownership and supporting one of India's largest not-for-profit organisations to extend financial services to women from marginalised communities in Bihar.

INDIAN CONTEXT

27.5%

Of Indian population is multi-dimensionally poor[1]

73 million

People still live in extreme poverty[2]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

10.9%

Of the world is living on less than US$2 a day[3]

647 million

People live in extreme poverty[4]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

1 NO POVERTY

End poverty in all forms everywhere

Goal 1 aims at ending all forms of poverty through inclusive growth by ensuring social protection, providing access to basic services, especially to the poorest and the most vulnerable.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

[1] *(2018) http://www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home/sustainable-development/successstories/MultiDimesnionalPovertyIndex.html | Multi-dimensional poverty is a term that more comprehensively represents the many simultaneous effects of poverty, translating into disadvantages for the sufferer. It may include poor health, lack of access to basics of life, poor quality of work or education and more.*

[2] *(2018) https://www.livemint.com/Opinion/TmdVu3hYfU1PizyEjUlrYI/Is-India-winning-the-battle-against-extreme-poverty.html*

[3] *(2018) www.lifewater.org/blog/9-world-poverty-statistics-to-know-today/*

[4] *(2018) www.in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-1/*

CASE STUDY 1

The right to home, land, and progress

The mineral-rich state of Odisha is home also to extreme poverty. The state is urbanising rapidly with nearly 7 million out of its total population of 41.9 million living in towns and cities. The heavy influx of migrants comprises a majority of poor people in search of livelihood, with the result that nearly 5,00,000 households live in slums.

Without due legal, formal process of home ownership, they lack access to basic facilities and face a number of vulnerabilities, including insecurity about the tenure for where they are currently living. The problem extends to several other aspects such as inability to get micro loans to start a business or access basic services or find a job.

In August 2017, the Government of Odisha enacted a landmark legislation, the 'Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers, Act 2017' which sparked a long-term grassroots change. It was aimed at enabling identification and securing and transferring land rights to slum dwellers in all municipalities and Notified Area Councils (NACs) in the state. The urban poor would get heritable and mortgage-able land rights up to 30 square meters for residential use free of cost.

Further, a legal provision was created to encourage the development, rehabilitation and upgradation of slums. The area allocated would be increased to 45sq. mts. in municipalities and 60sq. mts. in NACs, upon payment of a certain percentage of a benchmark value. In order to implement the Act, the Odisha government through the Housing and Urban Development Department, reached out to the Tata Trusts for technical support. A Memorandum of Understanding to that effect was signed on March 13, 2018.

The Tata Trusts implemented a pilot in Puri and Ganjam districts for the programme that aims to turn existing slums into liveable habitats

One Urban Local Body (ULB) in Puri and eight ULBs in Ganjam—a total of 1,896 slums with 1,97,000 households—were studied through drone survey, slum mapping, followed by holistic habitat planning, housing and common spaces design. Surveys were conducted door-to-door for 1,50,000 households.

52,000 households have successfully received their Land Tenure Certification so far; 15,000 households have been linked to government housing schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana.

The Tata Trusts has also mobilised the formation of slum dwellers associations in 1,886 slums to promote ownership and participation from slum dwellers as a primary stakeholder in the process.

Particulars of the Odisha land rights project

Being talked about as the **'World's largest slum titling initiative'**.

Established **partnership with Norman Foster Foundation** led by eminent architect Lord Foster for developing a model for liveable habitat.

First of its kind in its aim to **transform about 2,000 slums into liveable habitat.**

The enormity of spatial data and the household data base created is a **first in India**.

The project received **HUDCO Award from Government of India** for best practices to improve the living environment 2017-18.

CASE STUDY 2

Enabling a community-driven organisation to empower women

For inclusive growth of a society, empowerment of women is imperative. The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) is a grassroots movement founded in 1972 by Ela Bhatt, and has been working since to empower women from the country's most marginalised populations, engaged in the informal economy. Today, it has more than 2 million active members across 15 states, making it one of India's largest and oldest non-profit organisations.

SEWA set up a national federation of its organisations to expand the movement as well as to promote a national identity, called SEWA Bharat. The latter formed a State Level Thrift and Credit Cooperative Society named *'Bihar Mahila Sewa Bachat Evam Sakh Swavalambi Sahkari Samiti'* in 2012 to inspire, promote and support financial inclusion of all women of Bihar employed in the informal sector. Bihar is one of the least developed states of India, with a significant gender disparity in access to financial services.

Recognising the significance of its contribution, the Tata Trusts are supporting SEWA Bharat through a one-year grant for building capacity of its grassroots leaders and staff.

As part of this project, multiple trainings were imparted matching the member's designation within the cooperative. The Board members were trained in concepts of finance, leadership skills, legal and compliance as well as mobilisation and information sharing. The six members of the core team were provided leadership training, taught data management and given an understanding of the cooperative's laws and bye-laws.

The area office/branch in-charges were trained in cash book maintenance, loan processing and implementation, while the supervisors were trained to closely monitor *vitta saathis* (financial intermediaries) to ensure accurate reporting. *Vitta saathis* perform the important task of hand-holding members on the field to help them understand their account balances and interest calculations. They were trained to prepare member-wise loan portfolios and defaulter reports.

Scaling up with training and technology

The intervention has facilitated the *vitta saathis* of SEWA Bharat to provide services to more women from the vulnerable and poor sections of the society.

After several intensive sessions on loans and recovery in early 2019, Bhagalpur branch has managed to recover 66% of its defaulted loans in a span of five months.

The defaulter percentage for the cooperative has reduced from over 10% last year to about 4% as of June 2019.

There has been ~60% reduction in errors in recording daily collections since supervisors started checking 100% of the daily scrolls before they are submitted for data entry.

"Earlier, I used to be terrified of the system (digital). But since I got trained in using Google Sheets, I find reporting to be a hassle-free process. I have now understood the reason why one should make a loan register. Now, I have a record of how much a member has repaid and how much is remaining. Previously, we only used to note it down in the passbook, which the member used to keep. We could access the correct figures only when we were out collecting dues."

- Beenaben,

in-charge of SEWA Bharat's Bariarpur branch in Munger district, which has 1,800 members. She is a community leader and has helped form more than 45 SHGs. After undergoing the capacity-building training, she has managed to turn around her branch, making it profitable.

- 2 -

ZERO HUNGER

Alleviating poverty among farmers, fortifying staples for all and providing nutritive meals for tribal children

Hunger exists in various hues, from abject to malnourishment and undernourishment. The Tata Trusts is helping small farmers grow their incomes and overcome hunger. The Trusts are also reaching out to authorities across multiple states, to facilitate fortification of food staples, while ensuring children of tribal communities have access to wholesome, nutritious food.

INDIAN CONTEXT

103/119

India's low rank on Global Hunger Index 2018, marking hunger as a 'serious' problem[1]

38%

Children under age five are stunted[2]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

821 million

People in the world face chronic food deprivation[3]

1 in 9

People in the world are undernourished[4]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

2 ZERO HUNGER

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 2 is aimed at eliminating hunger by ensuring that all people have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, and achieving food security by growing agricultural yields.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

[1] *(2018) https://www.globalhungerindex.org/india.html*
[2] *(2018) http://unicef.in/whatwedo/10/stunting*
[3] *(2017) https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-2/*
[4] *(2014) https://www.reuters.com/article/us-food-fao-ifad-wfp/world-hunger-easing-but-1-in-9-people-undernourished-food-agencies-idUSKBN0HB0OS20140916*

CASE STUDY 1

Financial empowerment for better farming, better living

Small landholdings characterise a big problem for the Indian farmer, making even subsistence agriculture fairly challenging. This was the situation facing the farmers of Dhamarda village in Gujarat's Dahod district, forcing them to migrate into nearby cities to earn their livelihood... until one day, when they came together as a community, working with the Tata Trusts, to transform not just their lives, but the very destiny of their community and their village.

Today, Dhamarda has emerged as a hub for high-value agri produce that includes exotic vegetables such as zucchini, gherkins and more. Its farmers have gone from subsistence farming to becoming *'lakhpati kisans'*. Their turnaround is a story of the triumph of a community.

Limited to growing only single crop in a year and being stuck in traditional agricultural practices, these farmers would migrate into nearby cities, seeking opportunities to serve as labourers. The young and able would leave their families behind and become vulnerable to the exploitation and abuse in the cities. At the same time, their families comprising the elderly and the children would be alone in the village.

The community approached the Lift Irrigation Federation with a plea to be provided with irrigation facilities. The federation is the apex community institution which has been nurtured by Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), along with its implementing support agency N M Sadguru Foundation. The Tata Trusts is collaborating with it on its 'Mission 2020 – Lakhpati Kisan: Smart Villages' programme started in 2015.

As part of the mission, two lift irrigation structures—which use gravity to supply water into fields—were set up, instantly bringing 450 acres of land under cultivation. Farmers owning these lands formed two cooperative bodies under the name of Udhuan Sinchai Sahakari Samiti, for the management of the water supply, fixing charges of ₹80/hour. Later, looking at the scale of benefit, 200 more farmers joined the mission, which also gave them trainings, seeds and support. Finally, 250 more farmers joined, bringing the total to 450.

450 acres

Of land brought under cultivation

Mission 2020 – Lakhpati Kisan: Smart Villages

In three years, Dhamarda is now placed under the Aspirational District programme, driving transformation of other villages.

Overall, 36% of households have income of more than ₹1,00,000 per annum, while 49% are set to join them soon.

Dhamarda is now a model of open-field vegetable cultivation, trellis and exotic produce fetching high prices all year round.

How the community has transformed

Farmers are now focused on augmenting their incomes with dairy-based activities.

The families have installed 122 units of Tata Swach water filters, having taken special interest in the quality and purity of water.

Farmers in Dhamarda cultivate crops in all three seasons now, the improved methods and techniques have helped them double the production at a cost lower than before.

CASE STUDY 2

Alwar's women dairy farmers get a big boost with Tata Dairy Mission

In the desert state of Rajasthan, Alwar is the third most populous out of a total of 33 districts, with a largely agrarian economy. Major crops are bajra, maize, jowar, wheat, barley, pulses and oilseeds, with nearly 70% of its population involved in agriculture. A majority of these farmers have small or marginal landholdings, which means that earnings from agriculture can barely provide subsistence. Livestock becomes an important source of livelihood as cash flows are regular and assured.

Women are deeply involved in tending to the livestock, predominantly comprising 84% buffaloes, followed by 11% indigenous cows and 5% crossbred cows. They work together through self-help groups, supporting one another in understanding and developing linkages with banks, maintaining of books of accounts and more.

However, with the organised sector having a very limited reach in these areas, the women had little support. As a result, they were finding it difficult to sell the milk year round at reasonably remunerative prices. The Tata Trusts felt necessary to have an institutional arrangement that would provide long-term sustainable livelihood alternative to these milk producers by providing round the year assured buyer, as well as timely payment for their milk.

In 2016, therefore, Tata Dairy Mission was launched to focus on sustainably enhancing incomes of marginal and small milk producers. The Dairy Health and Nutrition Initiative India Foundation (DHANII), was incorporated as a Section 8 company (a company set up for not-for-profit purposes in September 2016) by the Trusts to support the mission in its objectives.

DHANII, with the technical support of National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) dairy services, helps milk producers to earn more by improving their knowledge about milk production, breed improvement and animal health and nutrition. As a part of this, five Milk Producer Companies have been operationalised in four states - Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Maharashtra.

Sakhi Mahila Milk Producer Company (SMMPC) set up in March 2016 and started operations in November 2016 and broke even in its second year of operations.

Sakhi Mahila Milk Producer Company, Alwar

11,613
Women enrolled as members

₹113.71 lakh
Paid up capital

210
Functional milk pooling points in
200
Villages in Alwar and Bharatpur districts

31,800 kg
milk collected per day

As of February 2019

Impact of SMMPC

Joining the Sakhi Mahila Milk Producer Company in Alwar, Rajasthan, has changed Sushila Devi's life for the better. Over a period of just three years, the 47-year-old dairy farmer from Buldana village (Laxmangarh tehsil of Alwar district) earned ₹9,74,000 from the sale of milk. She was able to buy five additional cows and two buffaloes and expand her milk production business. The enhanced income has benefited her family in many ways.

"We were selling 10-12 litres of milk daily at a price of ₹28-30/litre earlier. After joining the Sakhi MMPC, on an average I have been able to get a price of ₹40-45/litre and we are selling 160-165 litres of milk daily. Best part is, I receive all the payments directly into my bank account."

- Sushila Devi

CASE STUDY 3

Fortifying health through fortified food

Malnourishment and undernourishment are the silent and more pervasive aspects of the issue of hunger, but no less harmful. Addressing hunger is incomplete until the solution targets these. The Tata Trusts is, therefore, driving a transformational change towards enabling states across India to fight these challenges.

Micronutrient deficiency, particularly of vitamins A and D, elements like iodine, iron, zinc, and folic acid, affects more than two-thirds of the Indian population, causing a range of conditions, from night blindness and rickets to goitre, anaemia and birth defects. The reasons for this include poverty and lack of access to nutritious food. However, undernourishment is seen across classes and has more to do with inadequate nutrition and less balanced diet.

A problem existing on such a large scale needs to have a simple solution, just as fortification of salt with iodine helped to reduce the incidence of goitre across Indian population for instance.

Similarly, the number of night blindness cases came down when fortification of vegetable ghee with vitamin A was made mandatory in 1953.

The Tata Trusts decided that large-scale food fortification—identified by the World Health Organization, the Copenhagen Consensus and the Food and Agriculture Organization as one of the top four strategies for decreasing micronutrient malnutrition—was a viable solution. Fortification of staple foods is simple, cost-effective and offers blanket coverage of the entire population, requiring minimal change in food habits.

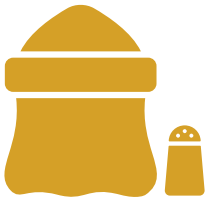
Advocacy with Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) resulted in the authority releasing in 2016, fortification standards for five staples including milk, oil, salt, rice and wheat flour. Further, a Food Fortification Resource Centre, in partnership with the FSSAI, was also set up to create an enabling environment for the nutrition security of the nation.

The Tata Trusts' food fortification strategy for select staples

Milk and oil

+ Vitamin A and D

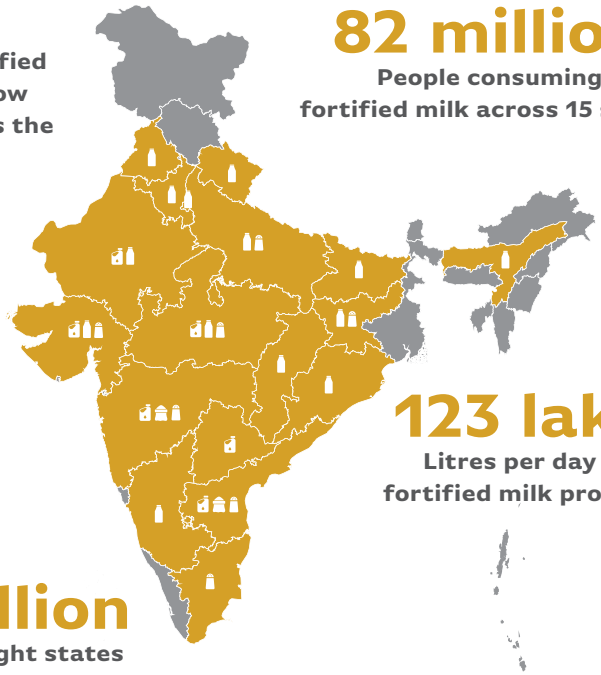
Salt, wheat and rice



+ Iron, folic acid, vitamin B complex and zinc

110
Brands of fortified staples are now available across the country

82 million
People consuming fortified milk across 15 states



20 million
People in Uttar Pradesh consuming fortified salt

123 lakh
Litres per day of fortified milk provided

321 million
People across eight states consuming fortified oil

Fortified milk *Fortified oil* *Salt*

As of June 2019

CASE STUDY 4

Last mile delivery of healthy food to children from tribal areas

For Maharashtra's tribal children, *ashramshalas* are a second home. They provide these children with hot meals four times a day, education and sometimes, even a safe place to stay. Thus, the state government's Tribal Development Department (TDD) is working to improve the health of these children otherwise plagued by anaemia, stunting and wasting.

India provides food security to 81 crore people and in doing so, there is limited scope for targeted focus on tribal populations, particularly when it comes to last mile delivery.

To ensure and enrich the nutritional adequacy of the meals thus provided, the Tata Trusts partnered with TDD to set up two centralised kitchens under the Annapurna Centralized Kitchen (ACK) project, in September 2015. Since its launch, ACK has covered 22,000 children in 54 *ashramshalas* across the districts of Palghar and Nashik.

The programme has not only made a difference to the children's lives, but also created a model for improved delivery for other states to follow.

The kitchens adhere to the highest standards of quality and hygiene, while preparing and transporting the meals that are designed to help alleviate conditions like anaemia, among others. The children have appreciated the change in menu and have begun to relish their food.

In order to ensure that all children in *ashramshalas* receive nutritious food through centralised kitchens, the Tata Trusts is now working with the TDD to help them adopt the programme to scale, in a sustainable manner.

Impact of Annapurna Centralised Kitchen

The programme regularly monitors children's health in order to capture the impact over time.

25,000
Children benefited

60
Schools covered

₹2,237
Budget per child per month

45km
Average distance covered to transport food each day

As of August 2019

~10%
Reduction in anaemia levels

~9%
Reduction in underweight prevalence in children below age 10

As of August 2017

Strengthening cancer care ecosystem, improving treatment and care for mental health patients

Health of our populations has a huge bearing on our future as a society. Apart from impacting the overall productivity, the huge disease burden includes heavy costs of treatment and care. The Tata Trusts is working to improve the efficiency of our healthcare delivery systems with focus on physical as well as mental well-being.

INDIAN CONTEXT

62

Is the meagre number of cancer care hospitals in India catering to 2.25 million cancer patients[1]

0.3

Psychiatrists per 1,00,000 population[2]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

US$1,000

Is the average per capita health expenditure globally, but half of the world's countries still spend less than US$350 per person a year on healthcare[3]

US$16 trillion

Cumulative global impact of mental disorders in terms of economic output in the next decade[4]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 3 aims at addressing persistent and emerging health issues by focusing on providing more efficient funding of health systems and increased access to physicians and services for improved physical and mental well-being.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

[1] *(2019) https://www.livemint.com/science/health/india-lacks-in-cancer-treatment-infra-amid-rise-in-disease-burden-1551725524273.html*

[2] *(2014) http://www.searo.who.int/india/topics/mental_health/about_mentalhealth/en/*

[3] *(2016) https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/276728/WHO-HIS-HGF-HF-WorkingPaper-18.3-eng.pdf?ua=1*

[4] *(2018) https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-mental-global/mental-health-crisis-could-cost-the-world-16-trillion-by-2030-idUSKCN1MJ2QN*

CASE STUDY 1

Comprehensive cancer care on a national level

As India's population continues to expand, it will continue to put pressure on the country's already strained healthcare system, especially with regard to cancer prevalence and treatment as well as care. Speaking of non-communicable diseases, cancer is among those that carry the heaviest disease burden.

The Tata Trusts is working to transform the cancer care ecosystem end-to-end with a programme that focuses on every major aspect of a patient and his care-giver's ordeal in fighting against cancer.

India's biggest challenge is the early versus late cancer detection ratio of 30:70—a complete reverse of that prevalent in the West—resulting in 70% of cancer cases being detected at a late stage, making survival a challenge. Breast, cervical, oral cavity, lung and colorectal cancers account for 47.2% of all cancer cases in India[1]. These are easily treatable if diagnosed during the early stages.

The Tata Trusts is aiming to change the prevalent detection ratios, by facilitating new cancer patients to access a cancer care centre in less than three hours by road. It is also working to reduce the out-of-pocket expenses significantly and providing free treatment to BPL families through government PMJAY insurance scheme.

The Trusts are organising large-scale awareness campaigns through rallies, screening camps and more, since public awareness and regular screenings are key to improving cancer detection rates. The Trusts are also creating a network of day care centres, cancer care centres, and medical colleges, while encouraging medical workforce to take up oncology.

The Tata Trusts is also setting standards of care at its centres that conform to international clinical guidelines and protocols. A key measure here is our advocacy for introduction and affordability of drugs for palliative care. It also includes the establishment of a price discovery cell for transparency in costs of care and treatment.

Building a strong cancer care ecosystem with an eye on the future

More than 30 lakh people across the seven states of the North-East have been reached through our awareness campaigns since March 2018.

Nearly 12,000 people in Assam, over 1 lakh in Rajasthan, and 11,000 at the 2018 Kumbh Mela in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, have been covered since March 2018 through our screening camps. Similar camps are being held in Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh and Mumbai and Chandrapur in Maharashtra.

More than 120 nurses have been trained in oncology since August 2018 and will soon be placed in the cancer care centres in Assam.

Palliative care is being strengthened by various initiatives like Quality Improvement and Artscape[2] etc. Close to 2000 patients have benefited since November 2018.

"Investment in infrastructure to improve treatment is the need of the hour. The need for cancer prevention through early detection is, however, critical, since it can greatly improve survival rates."

- Dr. Arnie Purushotham
Medical director, Cancer care programme

[1] *http://cancerindia.org.in/cancer-statistics/*
[2] *A non-governmental organisation established in 2015 to nurture emotional well-being through therapy based on expressive arts*

CASE STUDY 2

Caring for mental health patients with humanity and dignity

The Regional Mental Hospital, Nagpur (RMHN), is one of the oldest and largest mental health institutions in the country. Established in 1904, it serves more than 11 districts of Vidarbha region with 50,000 outpatient consultations and 650 inpatients every year. Its deeply entrenched systems demonstrated gaps in the care and treatment of patients, motivating the Tata Trusts to respond with a process of participatory reform that is bringing in compassion and dignity to the lives of these patients.

The Tata Trusts identified the need to overhaul the infrastructure, systems, and living conditions both from the point of view of hygiene as well as aesthetics. The Trusts conceptualised UDAAN (literally meaning 'flight' in Hindi), one of their most ambitious and innovative health initiatives. Taking 'flight' under the aegis of the Trusts, UDAAN encourages participation from everyone, from administration staff to nurses, doctors and the Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) workers at the hospital. The first Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the Government of Maharashtra to develop RMHN as a centre of excellence, to serve later as a model for a future scale-up and replication at other facilities in the state.

UDAAN places the patient at the centre of the reforms process, with all services actively oriented towards them. A core reform group was formed to serve as a link between the administration and the hospital staff. Those involved in actual implementation were made ward champions, while those who could train others were made master trainers.

UDAAN has proved extremely effective by transforming the patients' interactions among themselves and with others. It has improved the efficacy of their training and treatment as well as their living conditions overall. Small steps have made a major impact.

For instance, replacing the old system of serving meals with a buffet method, where patients serve themselves, has made them more self-reliant. It has also reduced wastage of food. Overall hygiene has improved after patients were taught handwashing exercises. Their drinking water supply and storage are now covered and being maintained well. Also, a separate ward for patients, who are further ahead of others on their road to recovery is being established.

RMHN premises have seen several developments aimed at improving engagement with patients

A food truck named *'Chai Nashta'* was launched and has become extremely popular, especially since its services are available outside of mess hours.

Vegetables are being grown on premises, as part of farming activity planned for commercial viability. The Trusts' partner organisations, such as TAL Manufacturing Solutions Limited and Tata Consultancy Services, volunteered in the implementation of the programme.

One of the former patients is now employed in the Trusts' office in RMHN, Nagpur, as office staff.

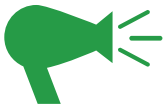
There is also a plan to set up a laundry service at the hospital which would employ the patients.

Exclusively for women patients

Dance and therapy sessions are conducted for the women's ward in the hospital.

Coloured apparel has been provided, different from the regular uniform, helping to instil a feeling of autonomy and a sense of individuality.

The Trusts are helping to mainstream patients into the society through employment opportunities and stable livelihoods.



A beauty parlour called 'Short kutz' opened on the premises has received an overwhelming response from patients.

- 4 -

QUALITY EDUCATION

Providing new-age education through digital technologies, fostering a culture of reading through libraries

Education is the path to progress, enabling learners to harness their true potential. The Tata Trusts' work in this direction recognises the magnitude of the global shift towards a tech-enabled future, where new skills will be needed. The Trusts are also closely associated with nurturing an enabling environment that improves access to quality education by training the educators and providing access to story books and libraries.

INDIAN CONTEXT

17.06%

Of children at secondary level of education drop out of school[1]

Only ~73%

Class VIII students could at least read Class II level text, pointing to poor learning outcomes[2]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

1 in 5

Children aged between 6 and 17 are out of school[3]

6 of 10

Children and adolescents are not achieving minimum proficiency levels in reading and mathematics[4]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 4 aims at providing quality education for all, in order to empower individuals to access better employment opportunities, realise personal goals and improve their lives.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

[1] (2018) http://4dj7dt2ychlw3310xlowzop2.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/SDX-Index-India-21-12-2018.pdf
[2] (2018) http://www.asercentre.org/Keywords/p/337.html
[3] (2018) http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/fs48-one-five-children-adolescents-youth-out-school-2018-en.pdf
[4] (2017) http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/fs46-more-than-half-children-not-learning-en-2017.pdf

CASE STUDY 1

Preparing students from underprivileged backgrounds for digital citizenship

Focused policy measures over the years have helped to increase school enrolment numbers in India, but a similar improvement in learning outcomes has been elusive. Proficiency levels in key subjects like math, science and social studies are relatively low, compared to global averages.

Key issue is the lack of a meaningful curriculum and its delivery. The Tata Trusts is using digital technologies to improve both, by bringing the famous online learning platform, Khan Academy (KA) to India. A non-profit educational organisation based in the US, KA operates in various developing countries. Students access the lessons on KA—built as short, interesting videos—for free.

The Tata Trusts started with making the content easily understandable for Indian children. A pilot project run in the government schools of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh pointed out the gaps in learning, which led the Trusts to work with KA on creating fresh content rather than dubbing the existing videos.

The final pilot was launched in June 2017, at 12 schools across classes VI to VIII in four districts of Rajasthan. Low-cost tablets/gadgets were provided to schools and teachers were trained in their use.

The programme, which ensured that students have tablet sessions for at least 80 minutes every week, was monitored by the Trusts' implementation partner, R G Manudhane Foundation for Excellence. At the end of the first year, student's scores have improved by 11%. Work is now underway for scaling the initiative to more states.

The Trusts' Integrated Approach to Technology Education has been running since 2012, across eight states of Assam, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Nearly 91% of the participants are from rural areas, mostly from marginalised sections of the communities the Trusts work with. It has introduced many to computer technology. Teachers here design the activities such that the students use technology to learn at their own pace.

Another such programme is the Connected Learning Initiative (CLIx), founded by the Tata Trusts and led by Tata Institute of Social Sciences and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is pedagogically sound and the learning modules are contextualised to Indian curricula for secondary level Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) learning. It is implemented in Mizoram, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Telangana, and targeted at class VIII and class IX students, through teacher training.

CLIx also offers certifications for teachers and has shown significant improvement in the students' learning outcomes: Mathematics (7.16 points*), Science (13 points) and English (2.12 points in listening and 5.08 points in speaking).

** all numbers in average*

Improving access to quality education through technology

1,22,903
Students reached

7,611
Teachers reached

790
Schools reached

As of March 2019

CASE STUDY 2

Training trainers to build proficiency in The English language

The Government of Maharashtra runs 67,000 primary schools, where most of the students are from underprivileged backgrounds. Maintaining the quality of education here is a tough challenge. Learning gaps exist, particularly in the learning of the English language, which may impact these students' prospects while later trying to join the workforce. The key problem is that the teachers themselves are found to be weak in the subject, despite being exposed to various in-service trainings through the State Institute of English Maharashtra (SIEM).

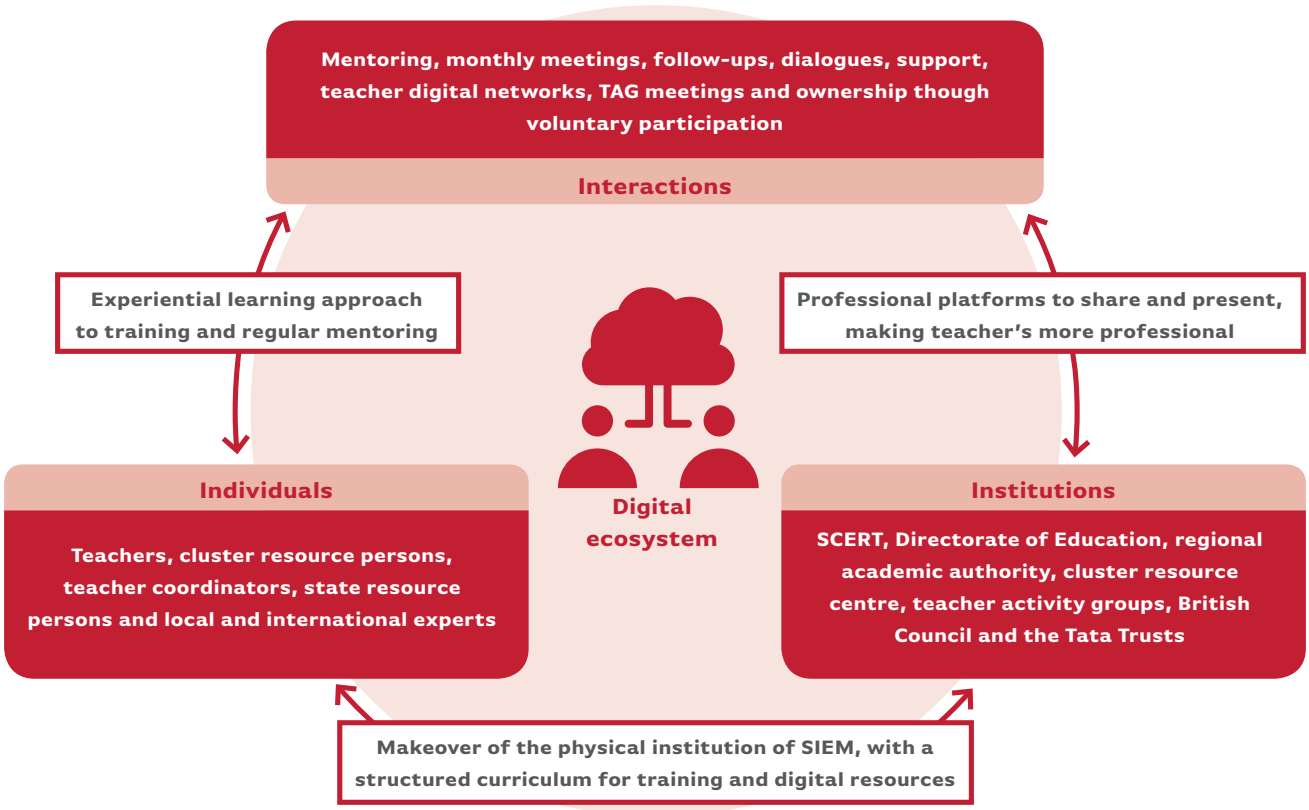
The Tata Trusts determined that these trainings needed more focused support and improvement. The facilities existed, but were underutilised. Building on the Tata Trusts' decade-long relationship with the British Council, the Trusts launched the Technologically-enabled Education through Joint Action and Strategy (TEJAS) in 2016. The British Council had in 2012 rolled out the English Language Initiative for Primary Schools with the support of the Tata Trusts.

TEJAS became the very first digital intervention for English language teacher training in government primary schools in Maharashtra. Our three I's model helped action change. The three I's stand for Individuals, Institutions and Interactions, forming the three pillars of the model. It led to capacity building of two key resources: State Academic Resource persons (SARPs) and Teacher Activity Group Coordinators (TAG-Cs).

Twenty SARPs, responsible as master trainers, were deputed at SIEM and TAG-Cs were selected from among zila parishad school teachers. TAG meetings provide teachers with a platform that helps both TAG-Cs and teachers improve their English, facilitated by the trained coordinators. The Trusts also helped renovate the SIEM building, especially its IT infrastructure. The last three years have seen 200 TAGs being rolled out. Towards improvement of their proficiency in English, the teachers are now using activity-based teaching and meetings are being organised using audio/video conferencing technologies.

The next phase of TEJAS will include scale-up of the initiative in the remaining 27 districts of the state; another 50 state resource people have been deputed at SIEM. SIEM too has taken equal responsibility of training 600 TAG-Cs by the 22 SARPs. Development of Massive Open Online Course modules, is one more feather in the cap.

Unique model of teachers' professional development



■ *3 Is – energised and capacitated* □ *Enabling factors and approaches*

CASE STUDY 3

Putting libraries back into schools

Schools without libraries should be seen as an anomaly and yet, anomalies are standard in India's schools located in underprivileged areas. Parag Libraries, an initiative of the Tata Trusts, are bringing libraries into schools that don't have them.

Says Gajendra Raut, programme manager, "We wanted schools to give us dedicated rooms to set up libraries. A lot of them allocate the worst rooms, often those that are in disrepair or being used as storage." Parag Libraries works in some of the most backward districts of Uttar Pradesh, namely Balrampur, Bahraich and Jaunpur. Nearly 40% of families here fall in the Below Poverty Line (BPL) category, with women's literacy rates lower than 50% (Bahraich and Balrampur show below 40%).

The programme is currently underway in the Bali block of Pali district, Rajasthan, having more than 40% SC and ST population. It is one of the most challenged, in terms of literacy levels of children. Children in these schools are unable to read or write.

Parag Libraries also works with about 100 schools in the Yadgir district of Karnataka, where 64% parents/guardians are illiterate. Most of the families are poor and categorised under BPL. More than 80% of the families have up to four children. Reading ability is key to acquiring functional literacy and knowledge. Parag Libraries has set up 410 libraries to help create a reading culture in schools. Setting up of libraries involves painting of the room and repair work as required, along with preparing a list of books that children would like to read in their local language.

The initiative has powered a transformation in the lives of the children. They started reading and flipping through books, even when they could not read them. From Bali in Rajasthan to Yadgir in Karnataka, children are discovering the joys of reading. In Uttar Pradesh, Parag Libraries has opened libraries for the first time in madrassas of Jaunpur and Varanasi districts.

Teachers organise reading workshops and help put together plays. Summer library camps attract children and adolescents from project schools in the villages. The initiative involves parents and community members from the very beginning. Parents are invited to participate in various library events, such as National Librarian Day, Literacy Day and summer/winter reading camps. They share their experiences, folk stories and folk songs and demonstrate activities. The libraries have become a place where the whole community gathers to participate in activities that contribute to the development of children.

A mobile library stationed at a village in South Odisha to celebrate the National Library Day

Discovering the joy of reading

Members of a similar community in Karnataka have taken the initiative to start a community library in Chitkunta village. The community provided a room and ₹35,000/- for books. The village panchayat has arranged to pay the room rent and some community members have taken responsibility to supply newspapers.

In the Bali block of Rajasthan, mothers are invited to library meetings to understand the progress made by their children.

Focusing on tribal children, children from minority groups and daily wage workers, Parag is slowly building confident readers with strong comprehension and writing skills. Parent Libraries involvement has also deepened, as participation increased from 33% to 68%.

Children from various locations across states engrossed in activities and reading sessions

Parag Libraries' outreach between January 2016 and December 2018

4
States

470
Schools

64,500
Children

10
Districts

1,49,000
Books provided in English and regional languages

850
Teachers/Facilitators trained

- 5 -
GENDER EQUALITY

Empowering women with technology and adolescents with policy advocacy driven by data

Women have been conventionally affected by the patriarchal social norms, which impact their lives by limiting their access to education, career opportunities, public spaces and even healthcare to name a few. The Tata Trusts is helping women from among the most backward areas of the country to connect using technology and acquire digital skills. It is helping these women to pursue careers, earn their livelihood and support their families better. They are becoming agents of change for their communities.

INDIAN CONTEXT

32%

Women's participation rate in labour force[1]

Only 33%

Of mobile internet users in rural areas are women, as compared to 67% men[2]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

750 million

Women and girls were married before the age of 18[3]

23.7%

Total representation of women in national parliaments[4]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 5 aims to end discrimination and violence against women. It includes driving reforms towards achieving equal rights to economic resources and property ownership for women.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

[1] (2018) https://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/SDX_Index_India_21.12.2018.pdf
[2] (2017) https://cms.iamai.in/Content/ResearchPapers/2b08cce4-e571-4cfe-9f8b-86435a12ed17.pdf
[3] (2018) https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/
[4] (2018) https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/

CASE STUDY 1

Internet, woman's best FREND

The Indian society witnesses major gender gaps in many areas, one of which is women's access to the latest technology. According to a 2017 Internet and Mobile Association of India report, only 40% of mobile internet users in urban areas are women while the number dropped to 33% in rural areas.

Technology is a key enabler for access to education, skill upgradation and the ability to seize emerging business opportunities. Women here start with a disadvantage because of lower levels of education.

The Tata Trusts' Internet Saathi programme, where Saathi means friend, started in 2015, is working to further digital inclusion in rural India by providing digital education to women and is supported by Google. The initiative is carried out by FREND, or Foundation for Rural Entrepreneurship Development.

The women participants have become Internet Saathis and are helping to empower fellow women, while also earning their livelihood. The Trusts are simultaneously involved in helping to create income generation opportunities for the Internet Saathis by working in association with several other organisations.

Wide impact of Internet Saathi

63,000+
Internet Saathis as of February 2019

~600
The number of women reached by an Internet Saathi across 2-4 villages over a span of 6-8 months

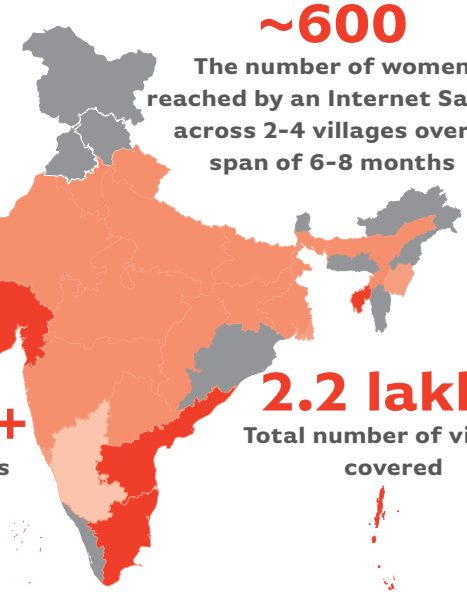
18
States across India

2.4 crore+
Women beneficiaries have been trained

2.2 lakh+
Total number of villages covered

₹7.11 crore+
Generated income for women in rural India

29,000
Women enabled with additional income opportunities



Villages covered

- *More than 50%*
- *20%- 50%*
- *10%-20%*
- *Less than 10%*

As of February 2019

Findings of Google Internet Saathi Impact Study, 2018

2 in 10 women have started their own business benefited by Internet Saathi, with an average **monthly earnings of more than ₹3,500**

80% stated they had **better access to healthcare information**

90% stated an uplift in gender norms

70% stated an uplift in social norms

(Conducted by Kantar / TNS)

Sowjanya, Andhra Pradesh
The Internet Saathi programme introduced Sowjanya to the smartphone, using which she started to research the various government schemes on the internet. She was able to secure clearance on a land issue and now has a two-acre plot of land in her father's name.

CASE STUDY 2

Dasra Adolescents Collaborative, a platform of strength for nation's youth

India ranks a low 130 among the 159 countries listed on the Gender Inequality Index of the United Nations Development Programme. This has a massive impact on the country's youth, which at 253 million, also happens to be the world's largest cohort of young people, calling for immediate steps to be taken to fill the existing gaps.

According to national data, while 54% of adolescents aged 18-19 have not completed secondary education, 27% of women aged 20-24 were illegally married before the age of 18. As a result, India also has the world's highest rate of teen pregnancies at 16 million. Gender inequality is rife, to the point of being endemic to our society: 47% women felt it was justified for their husbands to beat them and 69% young women and girls indicated that they felt unsafe commuting alone at night.

In certain less developed states such as Jharkhand, 74% families of unmarried girls have paid dowry and 37% unmarried girls are certain that they will not get to participate in the decision regarding their own marriage. While several agencies were working to address these challenges in a piecemeal fashion, there was a need to collaborate all this work on a single platform to correlate all the data. In 2017, DASRA Adolescents Collaborative (DAC) was launched to address this gap.

DAC has implemented its programmes in 31 blocks across six districts in Jharkhand through four non-profit partners and completed a baseline evaluation with over 16,000 adolescents across 23 districts. It has also polled insights from 10,000 adolescents across seven states in India, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to evaluate the adolescents' need for, awareness of and access to adolescent-focused health services. The programme has reached more than 1,02,870 stakeholders directly and 10 million more indirectly through national campaigns. As many as 144 adolescent-focused organisations have been aligned through the Community of Practice.

DAC has connected stakeholders across the sector, including funders, non-profits, technical experts, the government, adolescents themselves and communities surrounding them, on a single platform. At the national level, DAC is serving as a network of experts (a 'Community of Practice') comprising 90+ adolescent-focused organisations to share knowledge and promote collective action. Key success indicators include completion of secondary education, delaying the age of marriage and first pregnancy and increased overall agency.

It also leverages the media towards inspiring change in social behaviour and norms. DAC's data-driven policy advocacy with various state governments and other authorities is helping to make informed decisions, with a major thrust on gender, violence, and more. It has a long-term goal to create a data-driven, evidence-based replicable model, and influence government policy for adolescents.

1,02,870

Stakeholders reached directly and 10 million more, indirectly

Communities in the DAC implementation

Focused water conservation efforts in drought-hit Vidarbha; villages in Gujarat get clean drinking water

Clean water is the key to the existence and development of humankind. However, it has become a scarce resource for many, across urban and rural areas. Pumping of groundwater from aquifers for industrial and agricultural requirements, and injudicious use of water have contributed to the problem. The Tata Trusts has been engaged in water conservation in Vidarbha to help mitigate drought conditions, as well as in supporting efforts in Gujarat's villages for access to clean water for drinking and sanitation.

INDIAN CONTEXT

~500 million

People are impacted by drought in India[1]

~102,813

Children die each year, due to severe diarrhoea[2]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

~36%

Of the global population live in water-scarce regions[3]

2 billion

People lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines[4]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 6 is aimed at ensuring that everyone has access to safe drinking water as well as adequate water for hygiene and sanitation purposes.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

[1] (2018) https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-6/
[2] (2018) https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-6/
[3] (2018) https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/17825HLPW_Outcome.pdf
[4] (2019) https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/sanitation

CASE STUDY 1

Addressing Vidarbha's water woes

Vidarbha, the Eastern region of Maharashtra, has been a long-time sufferer of droughts. Eleven districts in this region face severe water scarcity and have recorded high farmer suicide rates over the past decade. The key factors for its dire situation include widespread choice of sugarcane as a preferred crop, despite being highly water-intensive, and poor management of water resources. The state has acted on several fronts, including sustainable agriculture, adoption of water conservation techniques and encouraging farmers to explore alternative livelihood options.

Sukhi Baliraja Initiative: The Tata Trusts launched the initiative way back in 2008, which today covers 20,000 households in 335 villages across eight districts, namely, Yavatmal, Amravati, Akola, Gondia, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Solapur. Aiming to promote and facilitate sustainable agriculture, the interventions under the initiative focus on rainwater harvesting and soil and water conservation, facilitating agri-market linkages and promoting alternate livelihoods in dairy and poultry.

Construction of water harvesting structures began in 2012 and 1,900 structures have been constructed; this includes 163 check dams, deepening of 52 existing wells and widening of streams across a length of 23km. The adoption of *phad,* or gravity-based irrigation distribution systems, is allowing farmers to irrigate at zero running cost. As many as 4,100 farmers have benefited with 13,700 acres of land coming under cultivation.

Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan: The Trusts are also partnering with the Government of Maharashtra under the Jalyukt Shivar Abhiyaan, which covers 5,000 villages and aims to make the state drought free. Whilst the Trusts are implementing the programme directly in Akola, Amravati, and Yavatmal districts, in Wardha, the implementing partner for the programme is Kamalnayan Jamnalal Bajaj Foundation.

Key achievements under this project include widening and deepening of nearly 361 streams, creating a water storage potential of around 8,767,720 cubic metres, treating an area of around 35,454 acres and benefiting 35,927 households. It has also united farmers under 192 water user groups that are tasked with the responsibility of managing and maintaining these structures. This intervention has enabled farmers to take a second crop, which was not possible earlier.

Malgujari tanks rejuvenation: Other initiatives include reviving more than 1,500 Malgujari water storage tanks, thereby creating a water storage potential of 141 million cubic feet. A Memorandum of Understanding for this project, funded by the Tata Consultancy Services Foundation (TCSF), was signed in December 2017, between the state government, the Trusts, and TCSF. While work is ongoing, desiltation of 24 tanks has been completed – creating water storage capacity of 18.43 million cubic feet and bringing 932 hectares of area under irrigation, benefiting 852 households. With water now available round the year, farmers are exploring fisheries as an additional source of income.

Rejuvenation of Kasalganga stream: Apart from these, the team from the Trusts has been working to rejuvenate the Kasalganga stream in Solapur, having completed work on 19.68km of its total length of 42km. The team took to widening and deepening of the stream by up to 45 metres and 1.5 metres, respectively. The work done so far has already enhanced water storage capacity by 8,90,510 cubic metres, benefiting 600 households. The project will ultimately create water storage potential of 52 million cubic feet.

Widening and deepening streams

Water conservation efforts are helping to bring back water to Vidarbha's water-starved districts

CASE STUDY 2

Gorsar village in Gujarat gets safe drinking water

The community at the inauguration of the ultrafiltration plant

The Ghed region in coastal Gujarat thirsts all year round for drinking water. The overarching problem in this region is the high level of salinity of the soil, with Gorsar village here being fully saline.

Situated 50km from Porbandar in South Gujarat, it also falls at the tail end of the regional water supply scheme. Therefore, rainwater is often the only source of freshwater. Contributing to its pain is the unique topography of the Ghed region: shaped like a saucer, its farmlands and roads get submerged under water during the monsoons, leaving the villages disconnected from one another, with no scope for farming.

Amidst this bleak scenario, the villagers worked out a community-led solution to its drinking water woes, with the help and support of the Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell, the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme and the Tata Trusts.

Gorsar is home to around 405 households, 115 of which reside in the village, while the rest stay on their farms. There is a solitary pond at the centre of the village, which was dug in 1956. Various myths surrounded this pond, chief amongst them being that it would never dry up or turn saline. Ironically, its water became saline—just like all other water sources in the village—and totally unfit for human consumption. But, since the villagers rely on this pond for their daily water consumption, they decided to do something about it.

They set about installing an ultrafiltration plant, which would solve the problem for at least 115 of the village's households. They formed the *Pani Samiti* and together agreed to contribute up to ₹100 per month per household to run the plant; they were already spending ₹1,500 per month on purchasing water from outside the village. The Tata Trusts supported the villagers with funds for a gravity-based ultrafiltration plant and a 5,000-litre capacity tank to be mounted on the filtration chamber. An operator was hired to operate the plant.

The project overcame a major setback, when the tank and the filtration chamber were damaged after taking a fall. Certain members of the *Pani Samiti*, including Geetaben—an ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist)—demonstrated great leadership and ensured that the morale of the villagers did not flounder. Ultimately, a more robust structure was erected and all 115 households in Gorsar village now have access to safe drinking water.

The Samajhdaar campaign: Focusing on behavioural change vis-à-vis the challenges of drinking water and sanitation, this campaign formed an important component of the Trusts' intervention.

Bhavnaben Dhabi, of Panadar village, after attending a 'point of purity' meeting invested in a water filter. She says, "I have two daughters, aged four and two. Last year, my elder child suffered from diarrhoea, which convinced me of the need to ensure safe drinking water for a healthy life."

Vibhutiben, of Pichhavi village, Kodinar taluka has started filtering the water with a clean cloth after attending a 'point of purity' meeting. She says, "When some of my family members get fever, I give them boiled water to drink. I have ensured that my three pots of water are fitted with a tap, as a safe drinking practice."

- 7 -

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Facilitating adoption of clean fuels, powering remote areas with solar power

As our societies continue to modernise, our need for energy continues to grow. With rising awareness, most societies are now actively adopting cleaner, greener fuels. The Tata Trusts is making an impact at the grassroots level by focusing on those who are among the worst sufferers of pollution without access to clean energy.

INDIAN CONTEXT

7 of 10

Worst polluted cities of the world are in India[1]

Only 44%

Of households are using clean cooking fuels[2]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

3 billion

People are breathing polluted air daily[3]

3.8 million

People lost their lives to household air pollution from cooking with polluting fuels and technologies[4]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy for all

Goal 7 is aimed at promoting and adopting cleaner fuels through alternate sources of energy, use of energy efficient technologies and equipment, in order to reduce the pollution and its resultant impact.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

13 CLIMATE ACTION

[1] *(2019) https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2019/03/7-of-the-world-s-10-most-polluted-cities-are-in-india/*

[2] *(2015-16) https://ruralindiaonline.org/resources/national-family-health-survey-nfhs-4-2015-16-india/*

[3] *(2018) https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/02-05-2018-9-out-of-10-people-worldwide-breathe-polluted-air-but-more-countries-are-taking-action*

[4] *(2018) https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/household-air-pollution-and-health*

CASE STUDY 1

Making a switch to clean cooking

A majority of India's rural population uses wood-based or coal-based methods of cooking, which produce huge amounts of smoke, impacting the health of these families, particularly women. Being economically disadvantaged limits their access to cleaner fuels and energy-efficient technology, despite government subsidies to facilitate the same.

The first step towards helping people make the switch to cleaner fuels is to demonstrate the adverse impact of using traditional stoves that create smoke. The Tata Trusts launched a pilot project in the tribal villages of Gujarat and Rajasthan, in order to make people aware of the indoor air pollution they face inside their own homes by continuing to use traditional stoves.

In Mahuwal and Ganeshpura villages in Banswara, Rajasthan—home to tribal Bhils—the Trusts partnered with Nexleaf Analytics for introducing a wearable device for monitoring carbon monoxide emission levels. The smart COEL (Carbon Monoxide Emission level) bangle measures the CO levels and particulate matter in the ambient surroundings and emits a signal to the wearer when the count exceeds the levels deemed safe. Since women traditionally wear bangles, it was easy to get them to try the technology.

Implemented in villages of Gujarat and Rajasthan, the pilot helped steer a behaviour change, where women understood the impact of the pollution in their kitchens. It helped in convincing them to adopt clean cooking stoves, financed through a revolving fund actioned by the community.

A woman showing her smart COEL bangle

A beneficiary with her induction stove

The Tata Trusts continues to make intense efforts in more villages across Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The Trusts are encouraging people in electrified villages to adopt electric induction stoves, a cleaner alternative to LPG gas with burners. Women, who have adopted this method, see it as safer, cleaner and convenient to use. The new stoves being completely smokeless, they do not worry anymore about their children being exposed to pollution.

Besides, women no longer need to trudge into the forest to gather fuel (wood/biomass) or spend time stoking a flame in a traditional stove and cleaning soot-covered utensils. The reduction of drudgery has resulted in an increase in quality time for women that they can spend with their families.

Access to cleaner fuels and energy-efficient technology

Gujarat

12,656
Households

7,008
Villages

35
Districts

Uttar Pradesh

10,256
Households

4,980
Villages

155
Districts

Rajasthan

2,588
Households

155
Villages

3
Districts

As of December 2018

CASE STUDY 2

Bringing electricity to inaccessible areas in India through solar power

Sun, the ultimate source of energy for our planet, is also the best – abundant, clean and free. With a country like India, with diverse geographies and topographies, there are large swathes of land that are inaccessible. Consequently, connecting these areas to the power grid is considered economically unviable. People living here have no option but to rely on traditional sources of energy, mainly wood, causing problems of pollution and contributing to deforestation.

The Tata Trusts has reached out to areas deemed inaccessible, across the states of Karnataka, Bihar and Jharkhand, with solar alternating current systems being used to power milling machines, hand pumps and more. The move has benefited more than 1,800 households already.

Smart meters and cloud monitoring systems are being used to monitor their usage as well as the charges; load limiters help ensure that no single user drains the system. As a result, the communities here have access to clean power where earlier there was none.

In order to help them use the technologies more efficiently, the Trusts used real-time monitoring and data analytics for predicting weather conditions. Simultaneously, batteries are provided for power backup of up to two days. The technology is advanced enough to allow for remote monitoring of the battery performance and charging levels.

Each system thus installed is operated and managed on a day-to-day basis by a designated Energy Group comprising micro-entrepreneurs. They are well-trained and charge a small fee for their services.

The intervention has brought street lighting to 183 villages of the Pali constituency in Rajasthan, with over 10,000 12-watt LED street lights with motion sensors being installed, which ensure lights operate from dusk to dawn. It has also resulted in 185 sustainable solar-powered systems being installed in select districts of Manipur, in partnership with two local NGOs.

Providing access to affordable energy solutions

Goal

50,000

Households to have access to affordable energy solutions by 2020

Indicator and impact

(As of March 2019)

17,868

Households with access to lighting from renewable source

16,785

Households benefited from solar-based solutions (health, education, livelihood and more)

Top: The community posing with their newly installed solar panels
Bottom left: Microgrid beneficiary from Chapudih village
Bottom right: Villagers from Hodong with government dignitaries

Training youth for greater employability, upskilling handloom artisans and providing market linkages

The key to sustainable progress and development is inclusive growth. As the Indian economy continues to grow, it needs to ensure that the benefits of this growth are enjoyed by all. The Tata Trusts is working to skill and upskill youth across the country with quality vocational education and training. It is also equipping communities of artisans with new-age skills, enabling them to grow as micro-entrepreneurs.

INDIAN CONTEXT

12.8 million

People enter the job market each year[1]

64 out of 1,000

People are unemployed[2]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

172 million+

People are unemployed[3]

1 in 5

Of the world's youth were not in education, employment or training in 2018[4]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 8 puts job creation and employability at the heart of inclusive economic growth. Initiatives require skill development to address the lack of decent work opportunities and sufficient investment.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

1 NO POVERTY

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

[1] *http://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2018/may/22/only-475-million-join-workforce-annually-in-india-not-12-million-as-claimed-1817846.html*

[2] *(2018) https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/jobs-and-careers/story/unemployment-growing-concern-indian-students-1384978-2018-11-09*

[3] *(2019) https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_670554.pdf*

[4] *(2019) https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_670171/lang--en/index.htm*

CASE STUDY 1

Striving to enhance skills and capabilities of India's youth

Globally, industries are embracing automation, machine learning and artificial intelligence on a large scale, affecting a major change in the nature of work. Ironically, while India's education system has focused on creating a mass of professionals, a similar thrust on vocational education and training has been missing. As a result, a large number of educated people are unemployed.

India's vocational education and training system is seen as largely ineffectual and inadequate, with less than 40% graduates finding employment, as per the World Bank. India's planners and policymakers have introduced several measures to remedy the situation with programmes, such as the Skill India Mission and more, but there is a long way to go. The Tata Trusts has been working over the past four years to fill this gap through its skill development initiative, Tata STRIVE, an innovation in the skilling system.

Motivated by its core philosophy of 'no youth left behind', it is providing youth from economically and socially disadvantaged backgrounds with best-in-class training from industry leaders, who have domain expertise in select trades and sectors. The youth receive a certificate upon the completion of their training.

Tata STRIVE way

Tata STRIVE has created training capacity across the country through

- Tata STRIVE Skill Development Centres (TSSDCs)
- Tata STRIVE Extension Centres
- Members: 64 in the North; 55 in the East; 37 in the South; 69 in the West

4.25 lakh

Youth impacted over three years; each learner trained and placed at ₹10,000 salary per month (average)

12,400

Learners impacted annually, ₹139 crore added to the GDP

₹320 crore

Added to the GDP since 2015 through learners' earnings

Grown from a single course in air-conditioning technician training in Aligarh, to 30 courses across 150 centres countrywide

"Who has made this Youth Development Modules (YDM)? Let me know, for I will forever be grateful to that person or team behind it. YDM has transformed me from within."

- Kalyani

Learner from TSSDC Hyderabad, Banking, Financial Services and Insurance-Business Development Executive (13th batch), on her graduation ceremony. She is working in a large organisation as a financial executive, at a good salary.

"The knowledge we gain here is thoughtfully curated and taught. The course also moves at a very doable pace. we began with the basics of Java and before I knew it, I was easily working on advanced Android!"

- Sagar Sawant

Learner at TSSDC, Pune. He is among the few learners, who, upon graduation joined his alma mater. Sagar is today, a facilitator to learners enrolled in the Android App Developer Course at TSSDC, Pune.

Innovations

- Students are called 'learners' and are taught through interactive team activities, role plays, field work and more.
- Through empowerment coaching for facilitators aspect of the programme, trainers can now become coaches
- The programme uses the Interest Inventory app to help them assess their personality-job fit.
- Collaborations with Tata include hospitality and finance courses with Indian Hotels Company Limited and electric and air-conditioning with Voltas. Non-Tata organisations are also involved in imparting training.
- With sustainability in mind, 'green' courses such as solar technician training, are being introduced.
- Processes are highly digitised, driving the sustainability focus for the programme itself.

CASE STUDY 2

Crafting a brighter future for Indian weavers

India's handloom sector employs 4.3 million people today and boasts rich, centuries-old ties with the country's historical traditions. It was, after all, one of the key drivers of international trade in the olden times. Today, with the domestic economy picking up pace and drawing global attention, its relevance in this age of sustainability could enable it to grow faster.

The handloom sector, which includes the various crafts, comprises a large population of weavers and has the latent capability to absorb the growing number of unemployed people. It contributes substantively to the exports sector. However, with limited reach and depth of organised initiatives coupled with industry apathy, the sector has been suffering and the artisans' remunerations have remained low due to lack of transparency in the markets.

The Tata Trusts has been successfully implementing its crafts-based livelihood programme, Antaran, to rejuvenate ailing handloom clusters, starting with one each in Odisha, Assam and Nagaland. Three more handloom clusters will be added in the second year. The aim is to transform traditional crafts, through a multi-dimensional approach, to bring in technical design, enterprise and market development to strengthen craft-based livelihood.

The programme can be best appreciated through the story of Akula Charan Nandi, from Maniabandha, Odisha. Owner of 15 looms, he was producing handloom fabrics and selling it to *mahajans* or intermediaries, under an exploitative structure of engagement.

Most of his village was producing a single product, the saree. He learnt about Antaran from the students of the Institute of Rural Management Anand and started producing yardages for the first time when he joined the programme.

Weavers learn about elements of design, business management, language and communication tools and become designer-weavers entrepreneurs. In February 2019, he registered his own one person private limited company under the name 'Triratan Handloom Craft OPC Pvt. Ltd.' Five days later, he received his first order from a well-known ethnic apparel company based in Mumbai.

In a span of two-and-a-half months, he had successfully completed 10 orders from enterprises based in Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai, worth more than ₹8 lakh.

Trendsetter in the community, Akula is transforming from an artisan into a designer, using the new skills he acquired during the programme. He is now reaching out to other buyers on his own, through various social media platforms, such as Facebook and Instagram, and has widened the scope of production, with multiple varieties of products.

Creating micro-entrepreneurs across the value chain

Weavers will learn about design, management and communication and become designer-weaver entrepreneurs

300 microenterprises will benefit 3,000 people through the Antaran craft clusters

"Antaran has been a blessing for me. I have learnt how to take initiative and interact with the buyers."

- Akula Charan Nandi

Improving access to primary healthcare for urban poor of Nagpur

Fast-paced urbanisation in India has resulted in improved standards of living for many. However, high population density makes equitable growth a challenge. This results in limited access to resources such as primary healthcare, especially for the economically disadvantaged. The Tata Trusts is driving the overhaul of Nagpur Municipal Corporation's Urban Primary Health Centres (UPHCs) to ensure improved healthcare for the city's urban poor.

INDIAN CONTEXT

74%

Of doctors in India cater to a third of urban populations[1]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

828 million

People are estimated to be living in slums[2]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation, and foster innovation

Goal 9 is aimed at ensuring sustainable growth of urban areas with responsible industrialisation, so as to make available the basics of life and standards of living, for all.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

[1] *(2019) https://www.firstpost.com/india/world-health-day-2019-challenges-opportunities-in-indias-81b-healthcare-industry-3544745.html*

[2] *(2019) https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-11-sustainable-cities-and-communities.html*

CASE STUDY

Ensuring better delivery of healthcare services across 26 centres in Nagpur

Nagpur is the third largest city of Maharashtra and 13th largest in India by population. For a rapidly growing city, ensuring sustainable and equitable growth is a challenge, on account of the high population density. Particularly for the urban poor, it results in diminished access to certain essentials, such as access to primary healthcare. One of the key markers of success in this regard is the quality of primary healthcare available to all. The Tata Trusts is working in Nagpur through its model Urban Primary Healthcare Centre (UPHC) project to improve people's access to primary healthcare, especially those from economically disadvantaged backgrounds.

A preliminary study showed that under prevalent conditions, the UPHCs in the city registered low ratios of population to doctors, while there were gaps also with respect to supply chain, infrastructure and human resources. For instance, the average footfall at the city's Deputy Signal UPHC was as low as 10 patients per day. In a city that is home to three medical colleges and multiple medical institutes of repute, such a situation spoke of gaps in delivery. It affected the most vulnerable sections of the society and reduced their access to quality medical services. As a result, tertiary hospitals were being burdened with 'primary care cases'.

The Tata Trusts' UPHC programme has a multi-pronged approach towards improving access to primary care as well as to decongest the medical colleges. Additionally, it also tracks the proportion of chronic diseases or non-communicable disease identified and managed at the primary health centre level. Twenty-six UPHCs were chosen for the intervention. The Trusts started with a process realignment by optimising the patient's journey within the UPHC with digital record keeping, standardisation of processes and staff training.

The electronic health record platform was deployed to capture and maintain patient data. Digital inventory management at each UPHC and central drug store helped to make forecasting of patient needs easier. The diagnostics are structured in a hub-and-spoke model with the central lab being the hub. Also, digitising the process led to giving patients easy access to their test results. Additionally, the project standardised the signages, improved working conditions for the staff and ensured clean spaces and efficient use of the facility. The intervention focused on delivering quality care as per standard norms like the National Quality Assurance.

Improving performance through comprehensive intervention

The intervention resulted in a significant growth in the average footfall. In June 2018, the **average footfall per day per UPHC was 23, which rose to 44** in February 2019.

The doctors also started spending more time in **Out Patient Department (OPD) hours, from 2.2 hours in June 2018 to 4.1 hours in February 2019**.

The programme was selected as a best practice in urban health by the Government of India and was **showcased at the annual summit for good and replicable practices and innovations in public health** held in October 2018 at Kaziranga, Assam.

The Mayor of Nagpur city, **Shrimati Nanda Sharad Jichkar, has sent in a letter of appreciation** on the work done by the Trusts in the transformation of the UPHCs.

Standardisation of signages, Information Education Communication (IEC)

Support for urban poor and marginalised migrants, helping Jharkhand's tribals to shine in hockey

Economic and social disadvantages go hand in hand, creating communities of marginalised people unable to access the basics of life. The Tata Trusts' comprehensive programme addresses diverse issues ranging from urban poverty among migrant labourers to the lack of access to infrastructure and resources faced by children and youngsters from tribal and backward communities.

INDIAN CONTEXT

73%

Of India's wealth generation cornered by the richest[1]

1%

~100

Sports facilities fulfilling international standards of sports infrastructure; however, these facilities suffer systemic neglect[2]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

82%

Of wealth generation cornered by the richest[3]

1%

70%

Of the poorest own just

2.7%

Of global wealth[4]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce income inequality within and among countries

Goal 10 is aimed at ensuring inclusion of the people at the bottom-most rung of the society, through targeted policy and developmental measures carried out consistently to empower them.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

1 NO POVERTY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

[1] *(2018) https://www.oxfam.org/en/even-it/india-extreme-inequality-numbers*
[2] *(2019) https://www.pwc.in/assets/pdfs/industries/entertainment-and-media/sports-infrastructure.pdf (pg 7)*
[3] *(2018) https://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2018-01-22/richest-1-percent-bagged-82-percent-wealth-created-last-year*
[4] *(2017) https://www.theguardian.com/inequality/2017/nov/14/worlds-richest-wealth-credit-suisse*

CASE STUDY 1

A pillar of support for marginalised migrants

Migration the world over is closely linked to economic disparities, with workers following job opportunities. Remittances by migrants act as a huge source of strength for their communities back home. India's domestic remittances amount to ₹10,000 crore, 70% of which are channelled through the informal sector. Also, 60% of these are inter-state.

However, migration also marks a range of social and economic fallouts, one of which is urban poverty. City living is costly, contributing to ~41% of their consumption. On this larger canvas of urban poverty, seasonal migrants are particularly a target for residential, occupational and social vulnerabilities.

The Tata Trusts have been working to address issues pertaining to internal migration and urban poverty since 2006. A service delivery model, which, in its first phase, built a network of more than 67 migrant resource centres across 12 cities in five states has been introduced. The programme grew with the support of 34 partners to encompass nine states, impacting more than 3 lakh migrants.

The second phase, which began in November 2016, witnessed the launch of migrant resource centres in Odisha, and branded as Apna Sewa Kendra in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, with a special focus on seasonal migrants and labourers. They offer services related to financial inclusion and linkages to social security, such as schemes linked to the Building and Construction Workers Welfare Board (BoCW), as well as legal counselling and mediation support.

Government linkages

The Tata Trusts' intervention is helping make migration safer, more secure and responsible, while also helping the marginalised migrant community to draw attention of policymakers and authorities as the stakeholder group.

Rajasthan
Labour secretary, Department of Labour, Rajasthan, expressed a keen interest to partner with the Tata Trusts, for scaling up the service delivery centres. The Trusts are looking at a social entrepreneurship model for quality assurance and sustainability of the centres.

Uttar Pradesh
Secretary, BoCW, Department of Labour and Employment, and the Government of Uttar Pradesh, have issued a formal letter of cooperation towards the programme.

Odisha
The Trusts have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Labour & Employees' State Insurance Department, followed by an addendum with the Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water Department, sanctioning 61 resource centres in four districts spread over 10 blocks. The plan is to scale this up to 410 centres in Bolangir and Nuapada districts.

Diverse services

Apna Sewa Kendra provides linkages to social security, financial services and legal counselling to migrant workers at block and gram panchayat levels.

2,03,602

Total beneficiaries linked to various schemes and services

95

Migrant resource centres operationalised

2,02,941

Services delivered (social security, financial services and legal counseling)

₹49.09 crore

Total benefits received

As of March 2019

CASE STUDY 2

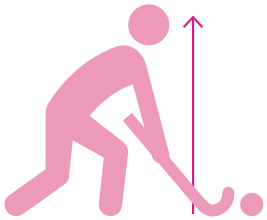
Creating a level playing field for tribal youth of Jharkhand and Odisha

Jharkhand has such a great passion for the sport of hockey, that you will come upon children playing on bumpy, uneven grounds and chasing cotton balls with bamboo sticks. Notwithstanding the lack of infrastructure and facilities, many have become extraordinary players, especially tribals. This goes to show that with the right platform, the state's tribal population can make a mark on the world map with their talent.

The Tata Trusts created a solid platform that gives the state's talent a pathway to learn, grow and rise, to even be included in the national hockey team.

The Tata Trusts extended help to revitalise hockey in the state through collaboration with partner organisation Collectives for Integrated Livelihoods Initiatives (CInI), strong support from Tata Steel as local partner and Bovelander Hockey Academy, led by the famous field hockey player Olympian Floris Bovelander as technical partner.

Today, the programme covers more than 18,000 tribal children across 60 schools, giving equal opportunities to boys and girls, in a region where the latter are treated at a disadvantage. It has established a school league and a hockey festival.

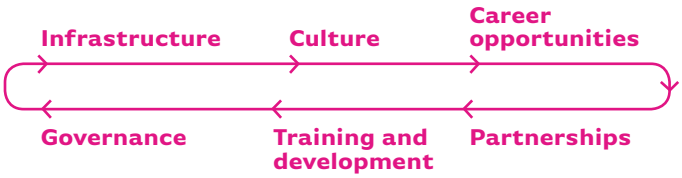


Naval Tata Hockey Academy (NTHA)
High performance centre

Regional Development Centres
District level nurseries

Grassroots
School/Village level

Creating a pathway to excellence



Grassroots
Run as an after-school programme, across 78 schools from Khunti, Simdega region, which have produced many state- and national-level hockey players. Driven by the Tata Trusts, with support from Tata Steel, it ensures that children are provided equipment and training by coaches, who themselves are young players trained by the Bovelander Hockey Academy.

Jharkhand	Odisha
5,300 Children	**720** Children
42 Coaches	**12** Coaches

Regional development centres
Started in partnership with the government, to identify the best talent among players and trainers.

Jharkhand	Odisha
64 Boys	**800** Children
34 Girls	**10** Coaches
8 Coaches	

NTHA
Located in Jamshedpur, the best players are selected as part of this residential high performance centre of excellence.

Jharkhand	Odisha
31 Boys	**30** Girls
4 Coaches	**4** Coaches

April 2016 to March 2019

"As a hockey player, I have travelled the world and played with all kinds of people. When I started my international hockey career, Indian hockey was at its best. I played with some of the greats in India and that ignited my love for the country.

I was lucky that the Dutch and Indian governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding on sports development. It triggered my journey to launch the initiative of One Million Hockey Legs in India. With the Tata Trusts as a partner, I could realise my dream of setting up a hockey project in the tribal belt of Jharkhand. Rural and economically disadvantaged, the region has a great history and tradition of hockey.

At the end of 2016, about 4,000 children joined, on a weekly basis, training sessions organised by 40 coaches. These 40 master trainers, most of whom are school drop-outs, are employed by CInI and now have a sustainable income."

- Floris Jan Bovelander
Founder, Bovelander Hockey Academy, Technical partner to NTHA

Making our cities smarter through effective data management

Our lives today are increasingly driven by internet technologies and data dependence. Governments are managing data to manage their cities well. Data will play a pivotal role in the provision of civic services in our cities. The Tata Trusts is helping cities shift towards data-driven governance.

INDIAN CONTEXT

7 megacities

Will have a population over 10 million by 2030[1]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

6 of 10

People will live in cities by 2030[1]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 11 is aimed at maintaining cities in a way that they continue to provide opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

[1] *https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-11/*

CASE STUDY

Empowering data-driven city governance

India is urbanising rapidly and with the development of Internet of Things, digital citizens or netizens are furthering a demographic change. The convergence of digital and physical worlds is producing an immense amount of information.

This information helps improve plans and drives efficient execution of these plans. Governments will need to put in focused work towards collecting, analysing and disseminating data and information. The Tata Trusts has been working for three years towards building capacities of government bodies for data-driven governance through pilots that are replicable as well as scalable.

The Trusts have partnered with the World Council on City Data in the City Data for India initiative aimed at improving the quality of life of millions using data for better decision-making. This data is internationally standardised and competitively benchmarked against the open city data of more than 250 cities worldwide.

The standard ISO 37120, published in May 2014, by the International Organization for Standardization, is the first international standard on city data, which measures the performance of city services and its impact on quality of life. It includes 100 indicators, of which 46 are core, and is demand-led, driven and created by the cities, for the cities.

Eight Indian cities have been benchmarked against ISO 37120 and the indicators have also been built into the ease of living/livability standards exercise rolled out last year by the government of India's Smart Cities Mission that includes 100 Indian cities.

The Tata Trusts is providing policy and resource support to the DataSmart Cities unit within the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, which includes 100 Smart City Data Officers (CDOs) being appointed formally. A pilot in Pune, Maharashtra, demonstrated the success of the CDO in the Pune Municipal Corporation, which has led to the Smart Cities Mission incorporating the CDO as a recommended resource in the Smart City HR Guidelines in 2018.

Driven by the Tata Trusts, the city of Pune, in partnership with several academic and technological communities, such as Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, College of Engineering, Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune Institute of Computer Technology, Pimpri Chinchwad College of Engineering and Datameet, conducted nine hackathons to cater to civic issues in the education, environment, mobility and traffic management domains.

Another pilot included supporting the e-Governments Foundation, which has led to the development of the National Urban Innovation Stack – a low-cost, adaptable application-oriented platform targeted at improving municipal efficiencies in delivery of services.

It will help unlock the power of urban data, towards enabling responsive governance and supporting India Urban Data Exchange, SmartProcure and Research and Innovation for Urban India, to name a few. The Trusts are also supporting a 15-hour e-learning course on data-driven governance for municipal officials.

This is a futuristic exercise designed to encourage data-driven governance in cities that will become engines of growth and innovation.

Creating benchmarks of good governance through data and information management

100 CDOs
Onboarded as a result of the Trusts' support to the DataSmart Cities unit

2,200+ open data sets from 100 cities
Made Live on the Smart Cities Open Data Portal through the DataSmart City Program Management Unit (DSC PMU) support to the Smart Cities Mission

450+ data sets live
On the Pune Open Data Portal through the CDO deputed to Pune Municipal Corporation by the Trusts

5 out of 8 cities
Under the City Data for India initiative ISO 37120 certified

Boosting livelihoods with ecotourism to protect fragile ecosystem in Nagaland

Responsible consumption of natural resources calls for a delicate balancing act between sustaining livelihoods and conservation. The Tata Trusts is supporting a tribal community in Nagaland in developing the ecotourism infrastructure to supplement their incomes.

INDIAN CONTEXT

4 of 34

Globally identified biodiversity hotspots the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the North-East and the Nicobar Islands, are in India[1]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

12 tons

Of natural resources extracted per person in 2015, compared to 8.1 tons in 1990[2]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 12 aims at reducing our ecological footprint by changing the way we produce and consume goods and resources.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

15 LIFE ON LAND

[1] *(2016) https://www.iucn.org/asia/countries/india*
[2] *(2015) https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg12*

CASE STUDY

Developing community-led ecotourism to boost rural economy

The tribal community inhabiting the picturesque Dzüleke village in Nagaland is extremely aware of the need to ensure responsible consumption of natural resources. Known for being a hunting community, they have traditionally relied on forest resources for their livelihood. Yet, they had banned hunting in the local forest in 1999.

A part of the forest was designated as a Community Conserved Area and restrictions were imposed on the economic exploitation of forests. Even fishing was limited to a few months of the year. However, the villagers were faced with the challenge of generating the resources to sustain their efforts, while being extremely keen to support the fragile ecosystem.

With support from the Tata Trusts, the North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA), an associate organisation of the Trusts, partnered with the Dzüleke Eco-Tourism Board (DETB) in 2014 to initiate a community-led ecotourism project. The idea was to enhance the capacity of local stakeholders to offer both domestic and international visitors a quality experience, while strictly adhering to conservation and other developmental goals.

The physical infrastructure was upgraded, adventure packages were created and the area was promoted for its agro-tourism. Locals were provided in-house training on hospitality management, housekeeping, basic accounting and communications.

Today, there are five homestays run by the members of the community, while a few have been employed for managing various ecotourism activities. The community has decided to contribute 10% of their tourism income to the Dzüleke Development Fund, to be utilised for the improvement of healthcare, education and environment.

Following the launch of the project, the village council, with support from the DETB, passed several by-laws on the conservation of flora and fauna in the region and instituted strong monitoring systems. The local economy is now more vibrant and is contributing significantly towards ensuring the responsible consumption of natural resources. The community is also spreading the awareness among the tourists visiting the village.

The most interesting aspect of the project was that the community, already aware of its responsibilities, only needed support and guidance. Today, the DETB conducts regular review meetings and chalks out action plans towards further enhancing the capacity of the stakeholders in creating sustainable change.

"It makes me happy that the development of ecotourism in the village has not only helped us adopt an alternate means of livelihood but also helped create a sense of awareness and sensitivity about preserving the environment."

- Vizo

A homestay owner and a guide

Dzüleke ecotourism project: Improving livelihood opportunities while conserving forest resources

36
Households covered

1,675 ha
Area under community forest conservation

5
Homestays established

₹30,000
Additional average annual income

A homestay

The village has become a model for other communities to follow

Fostering philanthropies to innovate and catalyse climate action in India

India's response to climate change has been positive under the Paris agreement; however, there exist critical gaps that need to be addressed to ensure India's adoption of sustainable practices across industry and society. The Tata Trusts is working to build a broader movement around the issues of climate and the need to balance these against development.

INDIAN CONTEXT

20-25%

Target reduction in emissions intensity of GDP by 2020[1]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

1.3 million

Lives claimed by climate-related and geophysical disasters between 1998 to 2017[2]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

SDG 13 aims at making ambitious plans and taking accelerated action on mitigation of the impact of climate change and adaptation.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

[1] *(2016) https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-13/*
[2] *(2019) https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/goal-13/*

CASE STUDY

Addressing critical gaps in mitigating climate change

India is highly vulnerable to the impact of climate change primarily due to three factors: high degree of dependence on agriculture, long coastlines with rising sea levels and reliance on fossil fuels to meet energy requirements. We have already started experiencing the initial effects of climate change, with extreme temperature patterns, decreasing rainfall trends and frequent occurrence of extreme weather events. These factors are likely to have wide-ranging ramifications for agriculture, forestry and land use, water availability and energy.

On an average, climate change is estimated to have a 5-9% impact on agriculture, translating into 1-2% loss of GDP and affecting more than 700 million people in India who depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Agricultural land and forests represent 70% of India's total land area while agriculture and deforestation contribute 20% of India's emissions. Additionally, India faces extreme land use pressure due to low productivity, high population density and rapid urbanisation.

The rising sea levels due to global warming threaten the existence of major economic hubs located near Indian coastlines. India's energy sector accounts for 71% of the country's greenhouse gas emissions. Although renewables dominate net capacity additions, India's high fossil fuel base will keep it locked in a high emission cycle in the medium term.

The Tata Trusts understands the distinct issues facing the country's climate change mitigation efforts and is on a mission to shape the national discourse on climate change and take the Indian perspective to the global stage.

The India Climate Collaborative (ICC) was formed in 2018, with more than 20 philanthropies, to create a unique platform aimed at reducing transaction costs of engaging on climate change and building capacity to act on it. In April 2018, five philanthropies, including the Tata Trusts, constituted the ICC organising committee to steer the process forward.

Further, the platform aims to leverage the member philanthropies' collective expertise, funding and networks to define a climate agenda, deepen philanthropic engagement on climate issues through knowledge and capacity building, define sector-wide priorities and drive intelligent investments in strategic areas, and in the process, create a deep sense of awareness across the society.

India Climate Collaborative

Vision

To tackle climate change in India by protecting vulnerable communities, capitalising on emerging opportunities, and establishing India as a leader in the global movement.

Values

BIG TENT
Build a large and diverse tent, to include all those willing to engage without favouring one particular approach to climate action.

ECOSYSTEM
Create a broader ecosystem to enable philanthropic engagement on climate change in India.

INDIA FOCUSSED
Respond to India's realities, commitments and priorities while seeking global best practices relevant to our context.

CONVERSATION
Stimulate widespread, informed conversation around climate change and climate action.

Goals

Reduce the transaction costs of engaging on climate change

Increase the urgency of engaging on climate change

Provide a unique platform for Indian leadership

Build capacity to act on climate change

For more information on ICC, please refer - https://indiaclimatecollaborative.org/

Supporting Andhra Pradesh's fisher community with stable livelihoods

Common discourse about ecological awareness often ignores our dependence on natural resources in and under water. Livelihoods depend on these resources, making them equally prone to over-exploitation. Sustainable use is key to maintaining the delicate balance required for this fragile ecosystem to thrive.

INDIAN CONTEXT

2nd largest

Producer of fish in the world[1]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

3 billion+

People depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods[2]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 14 aims at creating awareness and engagement on the sustainable and responsible use of the wealth residing in marine resources such as oceans, seas, and more.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

[1] *(2017) http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=173699*
[2] *(2019) https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/oceans/*

CASE STUDY

Bringing home the wealth of the rivers

India's fisheries sector has steadily halved its share of fish production from marine sources in favour of aquaculture or fish farming in rivers and reservoirs. Andhra Pradesh has emerged a hub of aquaculture, accounting for 25% of India's fish production.

Cultivating fish in reservoirs usually addresses two problems: i) they help to keep the water fresh, and ii) they help meet the economic needs of a community. The Tata Trusts felt that working with local cooperatives to build their capacity and plug holes in the value chain, would help to resolve some of the fundamental issues plaguing the system – poor stock and non-existent governance and management practices.

The Trusts identified six locations in Andhra Pradesh, where they could facilitate the government's cage culture initiative through the communities. The reservoirs were supposedly stocked with 1,000 fingerlings per hectare. In reality, the number was far lower. This meant that community incomes either reduced considerably each year or at best, stagnated.

In the absence of sustainable yields, the talk of migration to take up work as labourers was rife within this community by the Pedda Gedda Reservoir in Andhra Pradesh. The Trusts' fisheries team attended a meeting of the Fisheries Co-operative Society's meeting in January 2016, only to see participation of just 10 members, majority of whom were women. Consequently, the team spent a month encouraging the community to adopt scientific methods of aquaculture, which led to 40 more women joining the meeting. This was a breakthrough.

A large number of women were already involved in the breeding and rearing of carp, an oily freshwater fish, using the cage farming method. Their happas—the cages made of traditional cloth—used to get washed away in a few days. In October 2016, after the tilapia were harvested through cage culture, the team decided to try reusing the cages, which had never been done before. The community members were excited to begin the experiment. The government supplied 3.5 million fish spawn to the co-operative and the Trusts formed a 12-member group to manage the experiment.

This experiment became the talk of the district. Thirty-nine other cooperatives visited to learn how to implement this in their own ponds and reservoirs.

From despair to hope

Andhra Pradesh's little-known fishing community at Pedda Gedda reservoir sets an example in cage-based aquaculture

Re-used cages from previous harvest season

Cage-based farming rolled out across Andhra Pradesh

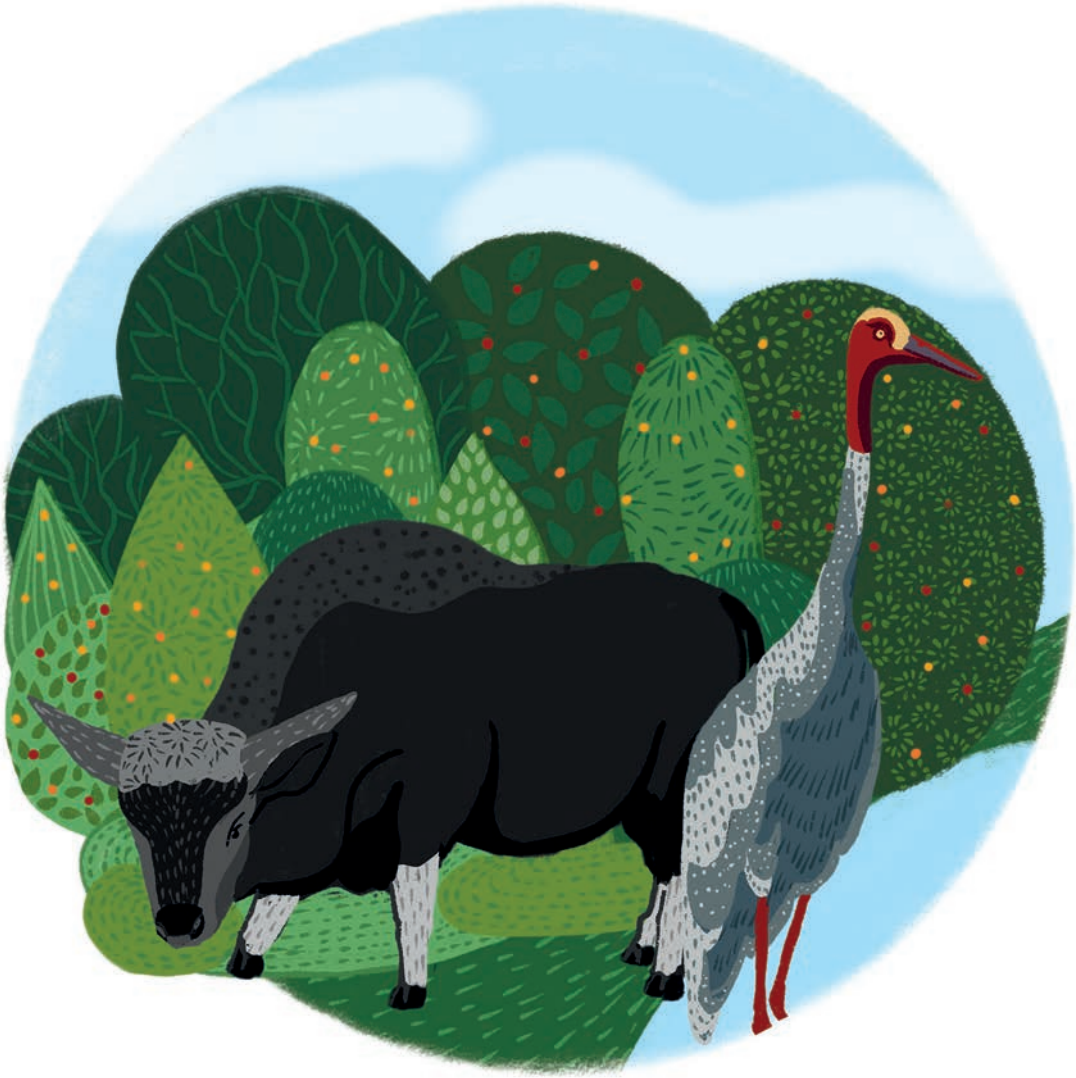
₹30,000

Additional earnings per member (for a team of 12 over a period of three months)

A model of sustainable fishing using cage farming

The community's women deliver fish spawns to the fisheries

Conserving community forests and wetland resources



Preservation of terrestrial ecosystems is the foundation of sustainable development, yet human activities have had an adverse impact, especially on local forests and biodiversity. The Tata Trusts' interventions in forest conservation and wetland management has provided institutional support to conservation of species and restoration of local ecosystems, by empowering the communities.

INDIAN CONTEXT

1,401

Flora and fauna species threatened[1]

44%

Of India's total workforce is employed in agriculture [2]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

1.6 billion

People depend on forests for their livelihood[3]

80%

Forests are home to more than

80%

Of all terrestrial species[4]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

15 LIFE ON LAND

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 15 aims to enhance conservation efforts by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

1 NO POVERTY

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

[1] *(2018) https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-15/*
[2] *(2018) https://in.one.un.org/page/sustainable-development-goals/sdg-15/*
[3] *http://www.fao.org/forestry/livelihoods/en/*
[4] *(2018) https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-15-life-on-land.html*

CASE STUDY 1

Conserving community forest land through Mithun rearing

The mithun (Bos frontalis) is deeply rooted in the socio-economic life of the tribal people in Arunachal Pradesh and serves as a 'rural bank' for a farmer in the countryside. The age-old practice of 'free range' mithun rearing depends totally on natural fodder.

Over time, deforestation and urbanisation had resulted in a decrease in free-range area, resulting in falling fodder and fodder resources to graze the mithuns. As a result, mithuns often destroyed agricultural crops, resulting in conflicts between those who reared mithuns and agricultural farmers.

To keep them away, farmers erect temporary fencing that requires a huge amount of timbers and bamboos (say 40-50 truckloads/hectares of land) in every year.

Though the communities understand the importance of conservation of forests, unless linked to tangible benefits, they will be reluctant to make changes. Since the tribals consider mithuns an asset of great value, any forest conservation intervention would have to be centered on mithun.

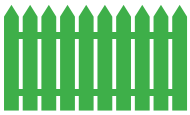
The Tata Trusts, along with its associate organisation North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA), initiated a project jointly implemented by NEIDA and the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Karsingsa, in Papum Pare district. It focused on conservation of forests through community-led mithun rearing, with 90 tribal farmers of five villages of Kimin block, Papum Pare, Arunachal Pradesh, participating in it.

The community-led intervention of mithun rearing has given them a sense of ownership as well as the incentive for conservation of forests.

Forest conservation while maintaining biodiversity

Around 700-800 hectares of community forest land conserved.

The community banned tree felling and poaching in the conserved area.



Mithuns are kept within the fenced area during the cultivation period, thus decreasing the damage to agricultural crops.

Veterinary services, including vaccination, deworming, diagnosis of diseases and providing timely attention to mithuns who were ill, reduced the occurrence of diseases and deaths amongst the animals.

Increase in mithun population by around 40-50%.

More demand for similar projects in the area.

"Villagers are now able to take up different sustainable economic activities in the conserved forest area, which would be a great asset for future generations as well."

- Pagmar
One of the beneficiaries

CASE STUDY 2

Conserving species and supporting healthy ecosystems

Sarus cranes thrive in crowded and cultivated floodplains. One such home is the wetlands in the floodplains of Rapti and Ghaghara rivers in eastern Uttar Pradesh – an ecosystem that also supports livelihood of thousands of families that are dependent on the wetland resources.

Sarus crane—the tallest flying bird and reflective of this ecosystem's health—is a threatened bird. Degradation of its natural habitat has pushed these cranes into finding its nesting ground in rice paddies and small wetlands owned by individual farmers and local communities.

The cranes use agricultural biomass such as rice straw to make the large-sized nests. Loss-incurring farmers scare away the birds affecting its breeding habitat.

Wildlife Trust of India and the Tata Trusts implemented a project on Sarus and wetland conservation in 10 districts in the region. The approach was to involve the farmers, as owners of rice paddies, in active conservation of the species. A network of 20 volunteer farmers for Sarus conservation (*Sarus Mitra*) was created. Through capacity building exercises, these conservation messengers were trained in natural resource management, bird monitoring and conservation.

Exclusive tools and collaterals were produced and used to transmit messages on Sarus conservation, importance of wetlands and other natural resources to various target groups including the government officials and policy makers.

By the end of the second year of the project, farmers were motivated to protect and monitor Sarus nests in their rice fields and wetlands. As a result, over five years, 647 Sarus nests were protected and the Sarus population doubled.

The farming communities now have a better understanding on biodiversity conservation and the judicious use of wetland resources.

Wetlands as breeding habitat in Uttar Pradesh

10
Districts covered

~13,000
Families approached

647
Sarus nests monitored and protected

623 ha
Area of wetlands under participatory conservation regime

During the period between 2013 and 2018

"The sarus crane is the king of wetlands, its well-being is an indicator of our prosperity."

- Rampreet
Fisherman, Pragpur Taal, Maharajganj District

Working towards eliminating child trafficking and exploitation, upholding rights of victims

Human trafficking, especially of women and children, is widespread in India, despite significant government and institutional efforts over the years to end the menace. The Tata Trusts is working towards developing a system that brings the victims' rights to the fore.

INDIAN CONTEXT

20,931

Children including 1,317 trafficked children (944 boys and 373 girls) rescued by Railway Protection Force during 2014 to 2016[1]

2

Key International Labour Organization conventions on child labour ratified by India[2]

GLOBAL CONTEXT

68.5 million

People by the end of 2017, had been forcibly displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, violence or human rights violations[3]

1 billion+

Children, aged 2 to 17, around the world, have suffered physical, sexual or emotional violence or neglect in the past year[4]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDG 16 is aimed at promoting peaceful and inclusive societies where justice is provided to all and the institutions are accountable at all levels.

OTHER SDGs IMPACTED

[1] (2017) http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=171073
[2] (2017) http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=165604
[3] (2017) https://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2017/
[4] (2018) https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/violence-against-children/note-to-media/en/

CASE STUDY 1

Developing a replicable model to restore childhood lost on railway platforms

It is estimated that 80,000-1,00,000 unaccompanied children arrive on railway platforms across India each year. These runaway, missing and unaccompanied children are vulnerable to trafficking, abuse, exploitation and other forms of violence. The government has several programmes under the umbrella Integrated Child Protection Scheme. However, the reach and effectiveness of these programmes leave a lot to be desired. The rescued children are housed in government children homes without any counselling or focused efforts towards reintegrating these children with their families.

The Tata Trusts has partnered with the Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation (SATHI) in Karnataka to create a model to monitor, rescue, reintegrate and rehabilitate any child arriving on the six railway platforms of Varanasi, Visakhapatnam, Berhampur, Vijayawada, Allahabad and Raipur. Each location has a team of around five outreach workers.

Post the rescue, the children are provided institutional care at short-stay homes near the railway stations, while efforts to trace their families are set in motion. Once the families are traced, a 30-day orientation is conducted with the child and their family to ensure a smooth return, especially for those suffering from substance abuse. The project also aims at sensitising multiple stakeholders, such as railway officials, child welfare committees and the department of women and child development, on the need to intervene, as soon as any child that arrives and seems isolated at the railway platforms.

The project has established a model for rescue, care, protection and de-addiction from substance abuse; and for capacity building of stakeholders, following standard processes and achieving successful family reintegration in 85% of the incidences.

Between 2015 and 2018, the project has enabled rescue of about 7,500 children from the railway platforms, including those rescued by the Government Railway Police (GRP), the Railway Protection Force (RPF) and vendors. Of those rescued, 4,886 children have been reunited with their families. The Trusts engaged with multi-level stakeholders like Train Ticket Examiners (TTEs), vendors and cleaning staff, to establish a sustainable mechanism across the six locations.

The Trusts facilitated setting up of a child protection committee at the railway stations, as per the government's standard operating procedure. Additionally, a railway childline too was set up with the support of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, under the project. Profiles of 7,139 children have been uploaded on the platform, Goonjan, a cloud-based management information system.

Beneficiary quotes

"I am very happy that SATHI staff are taking me to my parents."

- 10-year-old Rakesh *(name changed), who was reunited with his family on August 12, 2016.*

"I thought my son was no more. Thanks to SATHI and staff."

- Rakesh's father

"Children who leave their parents and run away from their homes often land up in difficult circumstances. Every day, we contact such children – we believe it is an important duty of ours to restore them to their families. On the stations, there are centres run by NGOs with whom we work so that children can be helped to stay at home in a happy family. If families stay happy, then the nation and the society will remain happy."

- Shri Suresh Prabhu
Appreciation by the then Minister of Railways

CASE STUDY 2

Empowering victims of crime to seek their right to justice

Victims of crime in India officially lacked systemic support through the Indian Legislature and the Judiciary until 2008, when the word 'victim' was inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, for the very first time. The Tata Trusts is partnering the Developing Intervention for Social Human Action (DISHA), a non-government organisation working for rights and holistic restoration of victim of violent crimes, in its Rehabilitation of Crime Victim project. It aims to support victims of crime with the help they need, from legal to medical, to even protection and advocacy.

DISHA discovered that while India had ratified and adopted the United Nations 'Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power in 1985, it took 23 long years to introduce its 'victim compensation scheme' (Section 357 A, Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973) in 2008. However, this scheme has been difficult to activate, with the exception of one or two states.

In an instance from the state of Maharashtra, DISHA took an initiative to file a public interest litigation in 2011, which led to the successful formation of the 'Victim Compensation Scheme' – 2014, with budgetary provisions. It would ensure compensation to all the needy and poor victims across the state.

DISHA works to create a sense of responsibility within the police and judiciary vis-à-vis the victim; petition the state government for the proper implementation of the law; provide immediate relief and support to the victim and the family. DISHA implements its model through recruitment of students and corporate volunteers, to conduct workshops to build the capacity of its judicial officers, who form an integral part of their model. It has stationed 'victim help desks' outside police stations, which not only help the victims directly but also the police officers to understand the plight of the victims.

DISHA has become a comprehensive platform for providing aid to victims and their families. They are supporting families through provision of school kits for their children. Victims also receive necessary information regarding the course of legal action as well as the access to rehabilitation infrastructure such as schemes for widow compensation and child welfare under the Women and Child Development Department. Through tie-ups with hospitals, they are also provided medical aid.

Its continuous advocacy led to the Bombay High Court passing an interim order directing the Maharashtra State Legal Services Authority to coordinate awareness sessions for victims across all District Legal Services Authorities in the state. In Amravati district alone, 543 families have been benefited through DISHA's close collaboration with 29 police stations, and the mentorship of senior magistrates. DISHA, with the support of the Trusts, has expanded its interventions to Pune and Yavatmal.

Results of continued advocacy and awareness towards rehabilitation of victims of crime

1,455
Cases of socio-legal guidance (over victim support desk and helpline, and in cases referred to DISHA)

45
Cases of legal intervention (appeal)

189
Cases supported, helping to avail government schemes

422
Educational support

285
Cases emergency assistance and medical aid

68
Sessions training with police and lower judiciary

55
Sessions awareness with schools, colleges and the community

34
Sessions training with ADR mechanism, Police Patils

40
Sessions support group sessions/activities

From May 2014 to December 2018

"Despite constraints, I have seen DISHA working earnestly for rehabilitation of each and every victim who has got in touch with them... They have noble intentions and a big dream to achieve policy changes for ultimate rehabilitation of victim and make victim as the centre of our criminal justice system. Because of their sincere efforts in sensitisation and training of policemen, I have seen far positive and professional changes in policemen while dealing with people coming to police station."

- Shri Veeresh Prabhu
IPS SP Solapur

Fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships, leveraging technology to drive data-driven policymaking and governance

Successive governments have launched myriad schemes to address some of India's most pressing development challenges, but non-availability of reliable, granular data has hindered monitoring, reporting and consequently, decision-making. The Tata Trusts is driving ground-up participatory planning to support decision makers to implement targeted allocation and delivery of government schemes.

The United Nations states...

A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships across governments, the private sector and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level.[1]

THE GIVING PLEDGE

Created by Bill and Melinda Gates and Warren Buffett, The Giving Pledge is a commitment by the world's wealthiest individuals and families to commit majority of their wealth to philanthropy or charitable causes.

204

Pledgers from 23 countries will give to a wide range of causes (as of 2019)[2]

XPRIZE

XPRIZE creates incentive competitions to entice the crowd to take action, and bring us closer to a world of Abundance. Each of these prizes has created an industry-changing technology that brings us closer to a better, safer, more sustainable world.

US$140 million+

Worth of prize purses launched since inception in 1994[3]

PRIMARY SDG IMPACTED

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

SDG 17 aims to create an integrated approach which is crucial for progress across the multiple goals. This Goal reinforces that the Sustainable Development Goals can only be realised with a strong commitment to global partnership and cooperation.

[1] *https://sdg-tracker.org/global-partnerships*
[2] *https://givingpledge.org*
[3] *https://www.xprize.org/about/about-us*

CASE STUDY 1

Enhancing last mile linkages through extensive stakeholder engagement

The state of data management in public welfare decision-making and governance has been rather rudimentary, with the process involving a fair degree of human interventions at multiple levels. This has been further aggravated by the non-availability of real-time, authentic and relevant data sets, especially demographic and historical data related to scheme progress, and disaggregated, granular data at the lower units of administration, such as blocks and panchayats, as well as household levels. In addition, the availability of standardised data sets across geographies is a key challenge, making benchmarking a difficult proposition. This reduces the impact of the formulated plans at the last mile.

The Tata Trusts has developed and deployed the Data, Evaluation, Learning, Technology & Analysis (DELTA) framework to integrate new-age technologies with traditional Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) methodologies, thereby creating a resource envelope for local development needs of rural communities and supporting decision makers for targeted allocation and delivery of government schemes.

The success of the DELTA framework in the pilot locations, in partnership with local government or support from local volunteers—Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh, Chandrapur in Maharashtra, Balasore in Odisha and Noamundi in Jharkhand—resulted in a rich repository of development indicators for 1.5 million people in India, which can be accessed by decision makers and policymakers. Phase 2 (ensuring access to last mile linkages) conducted in Balasore and Chandrapur led to a leverage of ₹170 crore from flagship government schemes, resulting in optimal utilisation of government funds.

The DELTA framework as a model for data-reliant governance has also led to the convergence of several policymakers, government and non-government institutions, philanthropic entities, civil society organisations, social enterprises and technology players.

The Tata Trusts has partnered with the Niti Aayog to improve living conditions of the aspirational (erstwhile backward) districts in India with the lowest human development indices. For The Aspirational District (TAD) initiative of the government, the Tata Trusts partnered with philanthropic entities, such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, technology and research players, social enterprises and non-governmental organisations, to carry out seamless third-party audits among 84,000 households across 85 districts.

In another effort or instance, Tata Steel and the Tata Trusts are jointly mapping the Jharkhand Kalinganagar corridor—first of its kind because of the large geography—to understand the current socio-economic, political, demographic, cultural and environmental status of the communities residing across the corridor and facilitate data-backed sectoral interventions, in partnership with government, non-government and corporate bodies for furthering holistic development across the corridor.

Data collection through the DELTA app and PRAs has been completed in 446 villages covering more than 91,000 households, 633 Anganwadi centres, 600 schools and 62 health facilities in 71 panchayats. The DELTA framework is also being used across Maharashtra by the Village Social Transformation Foundation, in more than 1,000 gram panchayats, which aims to create models of data-driven development planning.

Investments in DELTA have led to a surplus of hundreds of crores allotted under various government schemes. The framework also provides a holistic view to the district administrations to plan and prioritise tailored interventions. In addition, the indicators are mapped to relevant SDGs to track performance of the intervention. DELTA is also being used as the backbone of the Niti Aayog's Aspirational District programme for 85 districts (covering 84,000 households). Real-time data generation, integration with decision support systems and incorporation of inputs from qualitative exercises conducted on the ground are helping prioritise the actual needs of communities.

Integration of household surveys within the Aspirational District programme gives quarterly data on crucial indicators of health and education across 112 districts. Granular analysis, reliable data. Precision Policy. For a #NewIndia

– Niti Aayog

Data-driven governance across 27 states

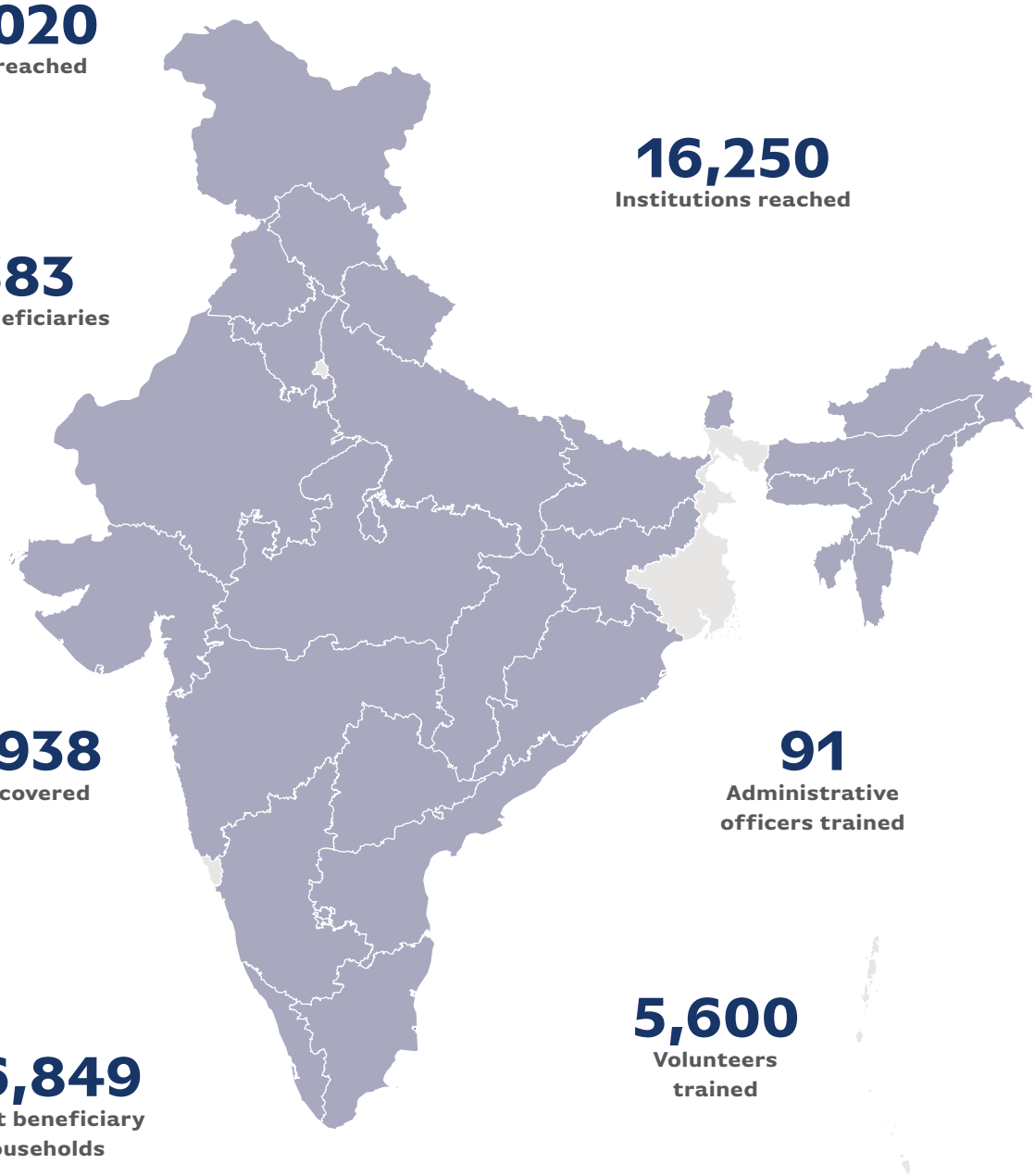
85
Districts

₹170.51 crore
Government funds leveraged

8,19,020
Individuals reached

16,250
Institutions reached

66,383
Individual beneficiaries



2,45,938
Households covered

91
Administrative officers trained

5,600
Volunteers trained

56,849
Direct beneficiary households

CASE STUDY 2

Harnessing data to streamline and prioritise the development agenda

The perennial challenge of prioritising programmes aimed at encouraging economic growth to improve the livelihood of its citizens has dogged policymakers/decision makers, especially in a vast and diverse country like India. Although policies will continue to be influenced by the prevailing politics and related political considerations, scientific insights about the impact created by every rupee spent through socio-economic and environmental cost-benefit analyses could influence and prioritise decision-making.

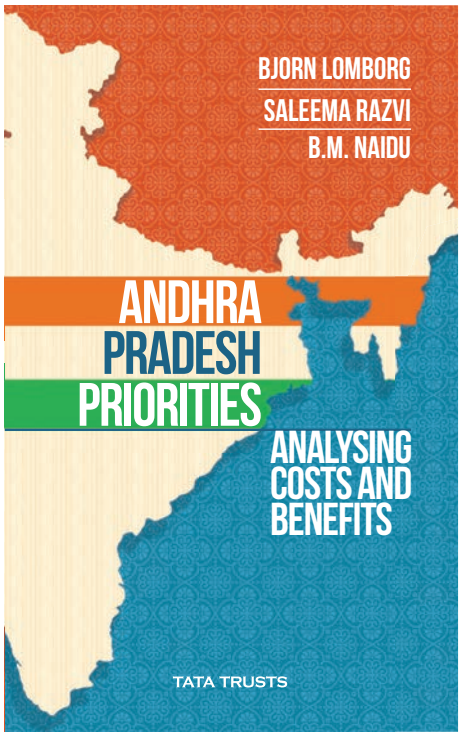
The Tata Trusts commissioned the Copenhagen Consensus Centre to conduct cost-benefit research and prioritisation across a comprehensive development agenda in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan, as well as prepare a comprehensive report for Niti Aayog on 'Prioritising India's SDGs Using Cost-Benefit Analysis'. The project identified, analysed and ranked the smartest development solutions based on economic research and extensive stakeholder engagement, covering all SDGs, along with a focused analysis on India's SDGs with respect to the various ongoing schemes.

The project came up with more than 80 interventions for each state, along with the best polices, and has provided sector- and state-specific insights into the impact generated by every rupee spent on each programme. Based on the findings, Niti Aayog, in early 2018, provided the Trusts with a list of 17 goals, 46 targets and 63 indicators, which covers about 100% of Union and state government programmes, to carry out the prioritisation exercise at the national level. This exercise calls for assessing the marginal efficiency of these programmes, that is, additional social and economic benefits generated for every additional rupee spent. The assessment categorises all programmes into five groups based on how much economic, social and environmental benefits are obtained for each extra unit of cost, or the benefit-cost ratio.

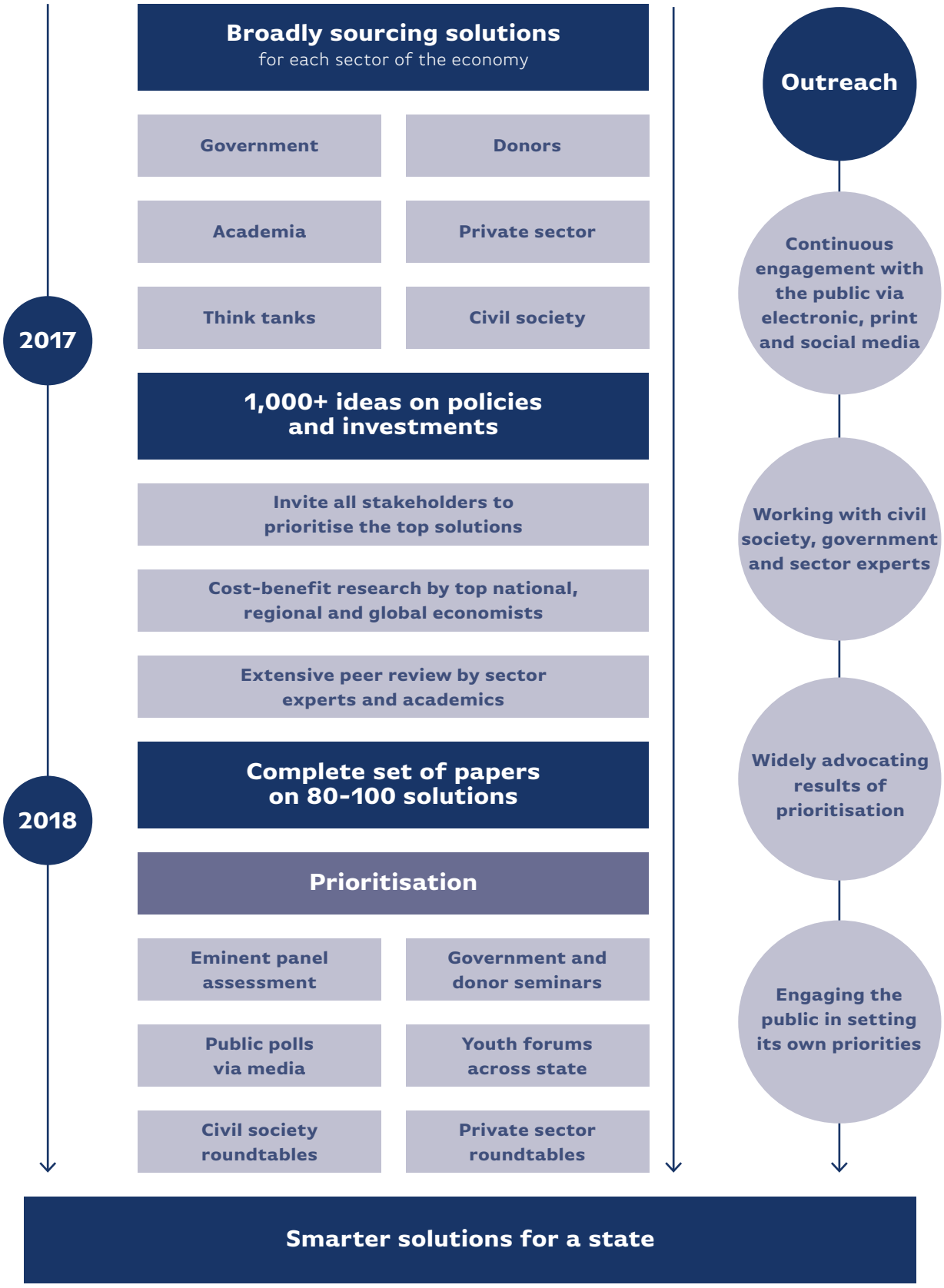
The government in each state expressed their keenness in incorporating these findings into their decision-making. The planning department of Rajasthan, for instance, instructed 21 government departments to incorporate the relevant findings into their annual action plans. Similarly, the Andhra Pradesh government also recommended working with the chief secretary to create an action plan to implement the best policies.

The project has brought together the best local, regional and international academic research, with sector expert inputs, broad stakeholder engagement and extensive policy outreach to evaluate and prioritise these top solutions.

The results will inform decision makers in the government, think tanks, civil society and businesses, as they set development priorities for the years ahead.



Process outline of work done for each state priority project and workflow



STORIES -OF- CHANGE

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Fostering multi-stakeholder partnerships, leveraging technology to drive data-driven policymaking and governance

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 17

Working towards eliminating child trafficking and exploitation, upholding rights of victims

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 16

Conserving community forests and wetland resources

LIFE ON LAND 15

Supporting Andhra Pradesh's fisher community with stable livelihoods

LIFE BELOW WATER 14

CLIMATE ACTION 13

Fostering philanthropies to innovate and catalyse climate action in India

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION 12

Boosting livelihoods with ecotourism to protect fragile ecosystem in Nagaland

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 11

Making our cities smarter through effective data management

REDUCED INEQUALITIES 10

Support for urban poor and marginalised migrants, helping Jharkhand's tribals to shine in hockey

The implementation of SDGs requires every country—its governments, businesses and philanthropic organisations—to judiciously adapt the goals and targets to its local challenges and resources in order to ensure societal progress.

The Tata Trusts, with a legacy of driving sustainable change, has, through this compendium shared its journey to the Global Goals.

TATA TRUSTS

1 NO POVERTY

Empowering Odisha's urban poor to own their homes and supporting a cooperative in Bihar to drive financial inclusion for women

2 ZERO HUNGER

Alleviating poverty among farmers, fortifying staples for all and providing nutritive meals for tribal children

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Strengthening cancer care ecosystem, improving treatment and care for mental health patients

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Providing new-age education through digital technologies, fostering a culture of reading through libraries

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Empowering women with technology and adolescents with policy advocacy driven by data

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Focused water conservation efforts in drought-hit Vidarbha; villages in Gujarat get clean drinking water

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Facilitating adoption of clean fuels, powering remote areas with solar power

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Training youth for greater employability, upskilling handloom artisans and providing market linkages

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Improving access to primary healthcare for urban poor of Nagpur

These select **'Stories of Change'** through the Trusts' participatory endeavours across various social, economic and environmental issues, bring to the fore synergies between participating organisations, in order to achieve the agenda of **'leaving no one behind'**.

REMEMBERING JRD TATA: INDIA 2030AD

"Let us try to visualise through the eyes and hopes of the young men and women of today what the India of 2030 will or might be.

Politically, we may, I think, assume and must firmly intend, that India will adhere to the democratic form of government and ideals it adopted from the start, even though the continuous deterioration taking place in our political life may raise doubts in the minds of some of us. On the economic front, however, there is clearly more than one road ahead, and what we shall find at the end of our journey will depend on the road we choose to take...

...If we achieve an annual GNP growth of 6% and hold our population down to no more than a billion, both of which I firmly believe we can with determination and the right policies, we could ensure to our people by the year 2030 an annual per capita income of over ₹22,000 at present prices, or twelve and a half times what it is today. This, though still only about half of that enjoyed by the people of Europe today, will meet all the necessities of a decent and fruitful life, free at last from want and squalor.

Only then will the youth of today be able to look into the future and see a rainbow in the sky instead of the dark cloud they see today, and at the end of that rainbow not the proverbial pot of gold but a life for themselves and their children in which the tears and poverty which are the lot of most of them today are replaced by happiness and growing prosperity."

An excerpt from the address at the Special Convocation of the University of Bombay held to confer on JRD Tata, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.), April 10, 1981.

DISCLAIMER: In preparation of this compendium, every effort has been made to ensure that the information presented herein is the most current and correct to the best of our knowledge. The Tata Trusts disclaims any responsibility for the accuracy of references and sources of data outside of the Trusts' initiatives, used as secondary data to support the document, meant for indicative use, for informational purposes only.

The Trusts wish to acknowledge their team and partners for the case studies and photographs used in this report.

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(Published: July 2019)

Editorial and design consultancy by AICL