

**Sir Ratan Tata Trust
&
Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust**

Annual Report 2007 - 2008

June 12, 2008

MESSAGE

The year 2007-08 saw an amalgamation of the grant initiatives of the Sir Ratan Tata Trust and the Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust, both working towards achieving unified goals. The year also marked the first year of operations under the Strategic Plan 2011, which provides the framework for the Trusts' grant making operations over the next five year period. Consequently, the combined disbursements of the Trusts during the year touched Rs. 1.11 billion (US \$ 27.70 million). Notably, disbursements have been rising appreciably every year, vindicating the Group's vision of sharing its wealth amidst the disadvantaged sections within India.

Disbursements within the Rural Livelihoods & Communities (RLC) portfolio have historically constituted a major proportion vis-à-vis disbursements across other thematic areas. The year under review was no exception, with over 60% of the total grant outlay falling within this portfolio. The Trusts have focused on 'inclusiveness in growth' and 'regaining agricultural relevance' across grant making efforts within the RLC thematic area, in an attempt to align their goals and ideals with the tenets and national approach of the eleventh Five Year Plan of the nation.

The Trusts continued their commitment towards the establishment of the Rs. 2.50 billion cancer hospital in Kolkata, specializing in the detection and treatment of cancer, through an endowment grant of Rs. 250 million, towards building up the corpus of the Tata Medical Centre Trust, responsible for this project. With Rs. 450 million already having been invested by the Trusts towards the Hospital during 2005-06 and 2006-07, their total commitment to date is to the tune of Rs. 700 million (US \$ 17.50 million). Further, the commencement of the Higher Education Cell in Bangalore marked the Trusts' concerted efforts within the field of Higher Education.

I wish to commend the Trusts' team and its large bank of external experts for their unstinting efforts in adding value to contemporary grant making, and overseeing the translation of these grants into the enhancement of the quality of life of the communities they touch.



Ratan N. Tata
Chairperson

The Trusts' Vision

Sir Ratan Tata's thoughts, in 1913, on the manner in which the Trust's funds could be used:

"... for the advancement of Education, Learning and Industry in all its branches, including education in economy, sanitary services and art, or for the relief of human suffering or for other works of public utility...."



Sir Ratan and Lady Navajbai Tata.

to periodic audits and are not regularly issued and which would not be open to inspection and examination...

The Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust, formed in 1974, embodies a similar vision.

"To engage qualified and competent persons to investigate into matters that pertain to the social, economic or political welfare of the Indian community, the object being to design schemes of a practical nature calculated to promote the welfare of the said community, care being taken that such work is not undertaken from the stereotyped point of view but from the point of view of fresh light that is thrown from day to day by the advance of science and philosophy on problems of human well-being..."

Further, he also directed that:

"No experiment and no venture should be aided or undertaken unless the scheme thereof is carefully prepared..."

"No institution or organisation should be aided of which the accounts are not subject

Sir Ratan Tata Trust

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Of Days Gone By...

Sir Ratan Tata was a prolific traveler and it was on one such trip to Japan and China, during the spring of 1916, that he contracted an illness which ultimately proved fatal. Upon the advice of the doctors in Bombay, Sir Ratan Tata, along with Lady Ratan Tata and a few trusted staff, left for England in October 1916, on what was to be an eventful, but final journey of Sir Ratan Tata.

The journey, in the backdrop of the First World War, makes an interesting story in itself, as recounted by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, who accompanied the ailing Sir Ratan Tata.¹ While most other men of his age would have panicked under a similar situation, Dr. Jivraj displayed nerves of steel and single-handedly guided his fellow passengers, including Sir Ratan, to safety whilst risking his own life.

“In the first week of November – practically the day before Diwali that year – we sailed by the SS Arabia with Sir Ratan Tata, Lady Tata, his secretary, another medical colleague, a nurse and his bearer.

Shortly after we had passed through the Suez Canal and left Port Said on 11th November 1916, at about 10 o’clock in the morning, our ship was torpedoed by a German submarine. At the time the ship was torpedoed, the waters of the Mediterranean Sea were like a sheet of glass, absolutely without a ripple.

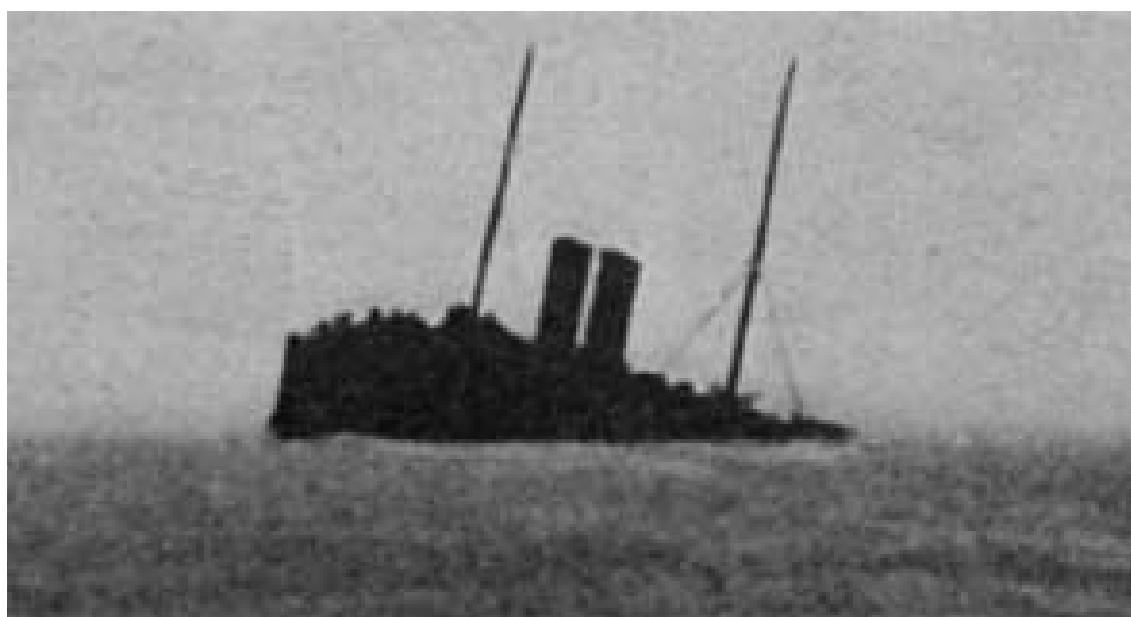
On the ship, we used to parade everyday to get accustomed to what was to be done, in case the ship was torpedoed. If any such thing happened, we were expected to go up on the deck where the life-boats were kept for the respective group of passengers. We were thus all supposed to go up and not down when the ship was torpedoed. At that particular time, I was the only member of our party on the deck. So against instructions, I went down to fetch my party up. By the time we came up, we found that the life-boat meant for us had been taken away by the sailors and other passengers, and we were left stranded on the deck. With the assistance of the ship’s surgeon, who had seen us

¹ Excerpted from oral history recorded by Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Archives – Sir & Lady Ratan Tata, Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi

Reflections

stranded, a life-boat that was already on the water and whose connecting ropes were about to be severed from the ship, was ordered to await our going down the ropes into the life-boat and so all of us had to go down dangling in the air, with the help of the connecting ropes.

First went sliding down Lady Tata, then the nurse, then Sir Ratan Tata and so on, the others climbed down the ropes one by one, myself being the last to go down the ropes. As we slid down the ropes which were thick and rough – not being accustomed to this practice – the skin in our hands suffered badly and even peeled off in some places and had to be attended to later, when the life-boat reached Malta. As there were very few sailors left on our life-boat, I took charge of one of the oars. The idea of my helping with the oar was that the life-boat should be pulled away as far as possible from the ship which had begun sinking, with the waters rushing into it from the hole made in its side, by the bursting of the torpedo. Fortunately, the torpedo had hit the side of the ship where coal bunkers used to be, with the result that the heavy pieces of coal partially obstructed the flow of water into the ship. Consequently, the ship sank slowly and we were able to clear away from it, otherwise there was the fear of the life-boat being sucked into the ship if it had sunk fast.



Torpedoed P&O liner SS Arabia sinking in the Mediterranean Sea after being hit by a German U-Boat. (Picture courtesy website <http://www.firstworldwar.com>)

All people on the ship were saved, except for a couple of the crew who were killed in the engine room where the tornado had ultimately penetrated. The broadcasting system of the ship was also damaged or destroyed as the ship rocked considerably with the impact of the torpedo. Rockets were thereafter sent up by the Captain to attract the attention of the ships sailing not very far away. For about an hour and a half, we were on the waters in the life-boat and were later picked up by a fishing patrol boat. We were offered accommodation in the small cabins on that boat, but having once experienced the trouble of being down below when our ship was torpedoed, we did not want to go into any cabin again. We all remained on the deck, including Sir Ratan and Lady Tata. After a few hours, the sea became very rough and boisterous. Rain also began to fall, when we were on the deck. Sir Ratan, who was ill, had to be kept warm. I therefore kept hugging him to keep him warm. We were in that condition for over 30 hours, till we reached Malta in the early hours of the morning of 17th November 1916, when we were first taken to hospital.”

Sir Ratan Tata’s health deteriorated slowly and he passed away in England on 5th September 1918, leaving behind his Vision. The Trust was established a year later as per his directives, to further “the advancement of education, learning and industry in all its branches”.

(The Trust would like to extend its gratitude to the Tata Central Archives, Pune, for providing inputs)

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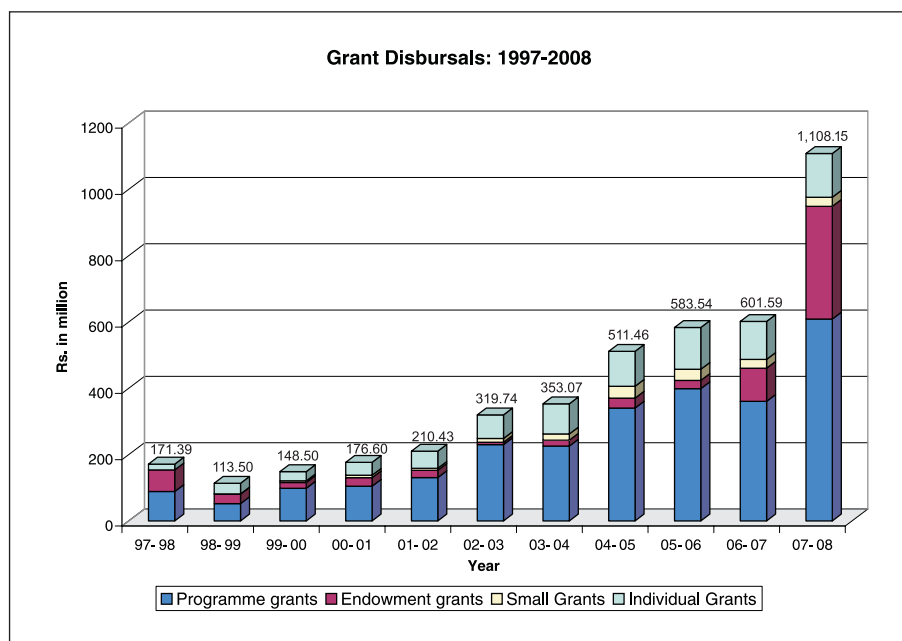
An Overview

The year that was:

During 2007-08, the Trusts completed their first year of activities based on the Strategic Plan 2011 (SP 2011). The total disbursements made by the Trusts during the year touched an all time high, rising to Rs. 1108.15 million (US \$ 27.70 million). Disbursements of Rs. 608.88 million (US \$ 15.22 million) were made on all programme grants during the year. Endowment grant disbursements totalled up to Rs. 340 million (US



Systems for Rice Intensification: A Tribal woman in Karapadi village, Rayagada district, Orissa reaps the benefits of this technology promoted by Harsha Trust, Bhubaneswar, under the Central India Initiative (CII)



* 2007- 08 reflects combined disbursements of both the Trusts

Overview 2007 - 2008

\$ 8.50 million). Small grants touched Rs. 27.40 million (US \$ 0.68 million). Ninety one new programme grants, four endowment grants and sixty two new small grants were added to the Trust's portfolio during the year. The total disbursements to individuals were Rs. 131.87 million (US \$ 3.30 million).

Details of grant disburseals: 2007-2008*		
Type of grant	Rs. in million	US\$ in million
Institution: Programme grants	608.88	15.22
Institution: Endowment grants	340.00	8.50
Institution: Small grants	27.40	0.68
Individual grants	131.87	3.30
Total	1,108.15	27.70

Rs. 10 million is Rs. 1 crore; 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 40

* Combined disburseals of both the Trusts



Effective teaching of science to children through hands-on activities through low cost materials promoted by the Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune: A child in a municipal school in Pune, Maharashtra, plays with a straw spinner.

The following are some of the key achievements and areas of engagement during 2007-08.

- 2007-08 marked the first year of joint programmatic efforts towards disbursing funds earmarked by the Sir Ratan Tata Trust and its allied Trust, Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust. Consequently, it also marked the first year of activities under the Strategic Plan 2011 (SP 2011), the Trusts' five year guiding document. Henceforth, the Programmes Team shall focus on fund outlays of both Trusts, which is perhaps the main reason for a steep increase in disbursement figures portrayed within this Annual Report, which gives details about programmatic activities through joint funding by the two Trusts.
- During the fiscal, the Trusts were involved in carrying out the SP 2011 exercise, which is now in the process of finalisation. Being undertaken by a team led by Mr. Girish Sohani, Executive Vice President, BAIF, the exercise, at the outset, reviewed progress as against the directions as specified in the Strategic Plan 2006 from an institution perspective, post which, the implementation of the key actions undertaken by the Trusts were reviewed. Consequently, action plans were assessed as against milestones set over a five year period by the programme team across the different thematic strategic plans. Simultaneously, the programmatic, management and administrative strategies to implement these action plans were also reviewed. The SP 2011 exercise would help develop a holistic vision for the Trusts and its initiatives, within which grant making activities would be conceived and implemented over a five year period.
- The year under review saw the Trusts continuing their concerted efforts towards up-scaling various initiatives. Notably, 62% of the total disbursements were made within the thematic area of Rural Livelihoods and Communities (RLC), where the Central India Initiative, which focuses on enhancing livelihoods of tribals in central India and Himmothan Pariyojana, which is the Trust's Himalayan rural development initiative, accounted for 34% and 24% of RLC disbursements respectively.
- During the year, the Trust also finalised its Strategic Plan 2011 for the RLC Portfolio. Jointly prepared by an august team led by Dr. R.S. Tolia (former Chief Secretary, Government of Uttarakhand) and ably assisted by Professor Tushaar Shah (Advisor to the Director General, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Colombo) and Dr. Y.C. Nanda (Ex-Chairman, NABARD), the Plan delineates as many as twelve 'rural development requirements', as priorities for the RLC portfolio. These include rural income generation intervention, rural wage employment, rural housing, rural social and food security, need for integrated food-based intervention, land-reforms and tribal rights on land, rural drinking water and sanitation, etc. Key recommendations emanating include: (a) exhorting the Trust to urgently set up a Programme Advisory Committee (PAC), if further systematization of its grant-making operations, quality-wise, is desired; (b) synchronization of

such exercises with the Five Year Plan periods of India, as this would be beneficial to the Trust's operations; and (c) early establishment of the proposed Cells to take forward each initiative. Consequently, *inclusiveness in growth* and *regaining agricultural dynamism* would be maintained as the two pillars of the Trusts' five year Strategic Plan for the portfolio, as it attempts to synch goals and ideals with the tenets and national approach of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

- The Central India Initiative continued to be the mainstay of the Trusts' grant making operations. The initiative now partners a total of 14 organisations (two of which have commenced a second phase of support during the fiscal) and covers over 400,000 tribal households in its quest for enhancing their livelihoods. The key achievement this year was the promotion of the CINI Cell as a registered institution under the Societies Act 1860, which is now named as Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI), with its head office in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand. The Governing Body of CINI comprises of personalities from the government, banking sector, development sector and representations from the Trusts, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and Tata Steel. During the year, the Trusts forged partnerships with regional arms of International Crops Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru and AVRDC-World Vegetable Centre, Taiwan. The main intention for collaboration with these internationally reputed organizations has been towards providing farmers with strong scientific knowledge to implement improved agricultural practices.
- The Trusts signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Tata Steel in April 2007 for providing technical support to the Tata Steel Centenary Project (TSCP). Conceived as a part of Tata Steel's centenary celebrations, TSCP is a Rs. 1 billion mega-initiative that focuses on enhancing the livelihoods of 40,000 poor tribal households in one block each, of the tribal districts of Keonjhar (Orissa), Saraikela (Jharkhand) and Bastar (Chhattisgarh), covering a total of 400 villages through Natural Resources based interventions. As per the MoU, Tata Steel has deputed Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS), Jamshedpur, as its nodal agency for implementing TSCP and the Trusts have appointed CINI to provide technical support and overall guidance to the TSCP.
- In order to coordinate the activities under PHASE 2 of the Himmothan Pariyojana, the Trusts and their partners set up the Himmothan Cell as a nodal agency in 2006. Subsequently, with the aim of empowering the Cell as a local body, possessing the flexibility to network and develop local linkages, and facilitating dovetailing of funds from other larger players, the Governing Body of Himmothan Cell decided to register the Cell as a separate entity in December 2007, called Himmothan Society (Himmothan). Subsequently, this nodal agency for the Trusts' Himmothan Pariyojana operationalised the 'Integrated Fodder - Livestock Development Project' (IFLDP). It promotes rural livelihoods and enhances incomes of about 44,000 people across 8,000 households from 80 villages in 15 project areas, spread over seven hill districts of Uttarakhand, through an



Himmothan Pariyojana: Trenching and planting being undertaken on steep slopes in Gadora village, Chamoli district, Uttarakhand under Himmothan's Integrated Fodder – Livestock Development Project.

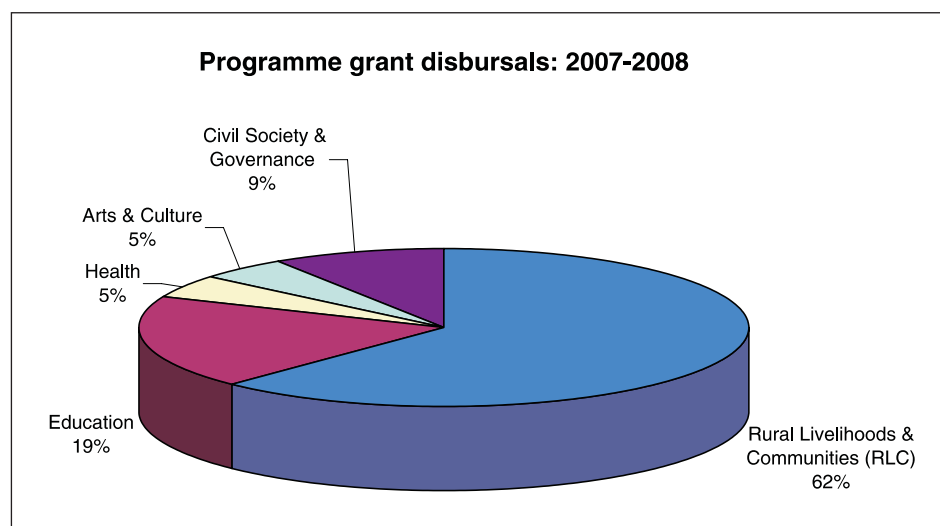
environmentally sustainable, integrated livestock management programme. Besides, under PHASE 2, implementation phase activities were operationalised within the component, focusing on improving community health through drinking water and sanitation projects by Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT), Dehradun and Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Gangolihat.

- Under Phase II of the initiative 'Reviving the Green Revolution', which aims to tackle the stagnation in agriculture in Punjab by encouraging diversification, the Trust operationalised the RGR Cell in Ludhiana. The Cell is registered and promoted by the Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), the Department of Agriculture (DoA), Government of Punjab, and the Trusts. Like other Cells, the RGR Cell will take activities

within the initiative to a higher realm, spread coverage and add value to efforts expended so far within RGR. The year was crucial for the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programme on cotton, which was upscaled successfully within 114 districts of Punjab by the DoA. Inspired by the results within Punjab over the past five years, the Trusts, during 2007-08, spread their

Programme grant disbursements (Theme wise): 2007-2008**			
Thematic Area	No. of grants	Rs. in million	US\$ in million
Rural Livelihoods & Communities	89	378.46	9.46
Education	48	117.44	2.94
Health	15	28.49	0.71
Enhancing Civil Society & Governance	22	55.19	1.38
Arts & Culture	12	29.30	0.73
Total	186	608.88	15.22

**The figures in the table reflect combined programmatic disbursements for both the Trusts in the financial year.



* Combined disbursements of both the Trusts

engagement with the agricultural sector to Tamil Nadu, through supporting five new projects with the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, with a view to encourage diversification in Tamil Nadu.

- The Trusts' Sakh Se Vikas (SSV) – Rajasthan Microfinance Initiative covers 44,700 households, reaching out to over 223,000 beneficiaries. During the year, the Centre for microFinance (CmF), Jaipur, signed an MoU with Bank of Baroda (BoB) to support the planning and implementation of the Bank of Baroda Centenary Project in Dungarpur district. This three year project aims to improve socio-economic conditions of rural communities in Dungarpur district through financial inclusion and other developmental activities.
- Within its Elementary Education sub thematic, the Trusts focussed their efforts on reforming elementary education, nurturing education as a discipline and building institutional resource in education. During the year, the Trusts attempted to operationalise district level initiatives within reforming elementary education, whilst other areas of focus included improving access to education in underserved areas, curriculum development, teacher development, and publications for children and teachers. Consequently, in October 2007, the Trusts operationalised the 'Kalike Samruddhi Upakram' (Learning Enhancement Initiative) in Karnataka. The Trusts strengthened and formalized their efforts within Higher Education, with the formation and operationalisation of the Higher Education Cell (HEC) which came into existence in July 2007. Hosted at the Centre for the Study of Culture and Society (CSCS), Bangalore, the Cell would be the nodal agency for the Trusts' Higher Education portfolio.
- The Arts & Culture programme maintained its key emphasis on building specialized institutional support in the arts. Its key thrust areas were Advanced Learning in the Arts, Arts Management, Art

Education and Arts Therapy. Under the Advanced Learning in the Arts, the programme focused on India's humanities departments in its Universities, and on several famous disciplines that are on the verge of transforming the very paradigm of higher education in India, besides partnering key departments in Indian Universities to devise new research locations for mainstreaming innovative research into new curricula. The Arts Management initiative, likewise, focused on innovative institution building, specific to art forms and providing significant institutions with demonstrable survival strategies.

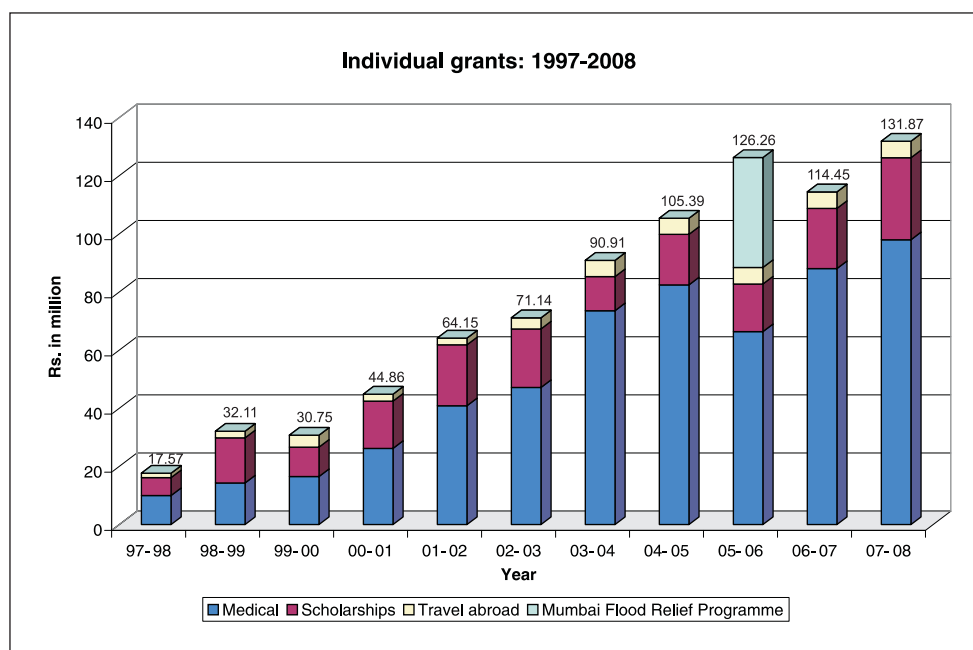


Purushartha 2007: Multimedia dance collaboration organised by Attakkalari between Jayachandran Palazhy and Japanese composer and digital artist Kunihiko Matsuo.

- Within its Civil Society & Governance portfolio, the Trusts' focused efforts on its Roopantaran - Human Resource (HR) and Organisation Development (OD) initiative, which builds on its concern of organisation effectiveness and professionalisation of the non-profit sector. The Trust also strengthened their Youth and Civil Society initiative, which focuses on building interlinked spaces for young people to engage with issues of civil society. During the fiscal, the Trusts commissioned a review of their Civil Society and Governance portfolio, with the view of redefining its strategy. This Strategic Planning Exercise 2011 comprised an in depth study on emerging challenges and interpretations by other donors, review of one of the more mature initiatives and finally a consultation on the findings. The exercise recommended three new areas of engagement for the Trusts' grant making in the theme.

Overview 2007 - 2008

- With a significant increase in its budget towards grant making, the Trusts sanctioned four corpus grants during 2007-08. A new grant of Rs. 250 million, (US \$ 6.25 million) augmented the corpus grant of Rs. 100 million already made during the last fiscal to the Tata Medical Centre Trust (TMCT), Kolkata. TMCT is setting up a Rs. 2.50 billion hospital in Kolkata, upon the lines of the Tata Memorial Hospital in Mumbai, specializing in the detection and treatment of cancer. Slated to be commissioned during 2008-09, with contributions from leading Group companies, besides the Trusts, which are taking the lead, the hospital would be equipped with the latest state-of-the-art facilities to tackle with the increasing cases of cancer, especially in the eastern region of India. New endowment grants of Rs. 10 million and Rs. 101.50 million were also sanctioned to J. N. Tata Navsari Memorial Trust, Navsari and Bai Navajbai Tata Zoroastrian Girls' School, Navsari respectively. The latter has augmented its educational activities post expansion of infrastructure and the interest from the corpus grant would enable the School achieve its goal of providing high quality education to a greater number of students.
- With the induction of a dedicated Internal Audit team, the Trusts utilised the services of a bank of Audit Firms and conducted as many as 23 audits of its grants across all thematic areas. The primary purpose of the audit was to help strengthen financial systems at the grantees' end, and ensure effective and transparent utilisation of funds.



* 2007-08 reflects combined disbursements of both the Trusts

Individual grant disbursements: 2007-2008*			
Type of grants	Rs. in million	US\$ in million	%
Medical	97.98	2.45	74.30
Education	33.89	0.85	25.70
Total	131.87	3.30	100.00

* Combined disbursements of both the Trusts

Finance, property and administration:

Sir Ratan Tata Trust: The year under review saw an increase in the Trust's income from Rs. 753.82 million to Rs. 818.18 million, an increase of 8.54 per cent over the previous year. Disbursements touched an all time high of Rs. 724.35 million (US \$ 18.10 million). The general administration and programme costs were 2.09 per cent of the total income and 2.36 per cent of the total disbursements. The accounts for the year ending March 31, 2008 have been finalised and the statutory audit completed.

Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust: The year under review saw an increase in the Trust's income from Rs. 354.04 million to Rs. 552.71 million, an increase of 56.12 per cent over the previous year. Disbursements touched an all time high of Rs. 383.80 million (US \$ 9.60 million). The general administration and programme costs were 0.51 per cent of the total income and 0.73 per cent of the total disbursements. The accounts for the year ending March 31, 2008 have been finalised and the statutory audit completed.

Human Resources:

In order to do justice to its increasing portfolio, ensuring quality of output at the field level and proactively engaging with the organisations and state governments, the Trusts made focused attempts to strengthen its Programme Team, with new team members being recruited within each thematic area. Keeping in mind the technical complexities of each grant, the Trusts continued to use the expertise of external sectoral specialists for appraising fresh proposals and providing inputs to enhance value to on-going projects and strengthen project implementation. Recognising that 'State Immersion' is the key to ensuring a long-term collaboration and cooperation of partner agencies, non-profits or institutions within a particular state, the Trusts have, till date, operationalised five initiative specific 'Cells' within the RLC portfolio, namely, Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell, CINI, Himmatan, RGR Cell and the Centre for microFinance (CmF) to engage with the field on a macro platform. Each Cell is

headed by a Team Leader that reports to the Governing Body, comprising of representatives of the key stakeholders within the initiative. The Cells are adequately manned by subject specialists and have a minimum of one Trusts' deputed team member on board. Within the Education portfolio too, large scale expansion of programmes saw the Trusts basing teams in New Delhi, Nandurbar (in Maharashtra) and Bangalore. Also, the Higher Education Cell was operationalised during the year and is based in Bangalore.

Looking ahead:

- At the outset, the Trusts would focus on finalising and operationalizing its overall Strategic Plan 2011, which would draw from the finalised strategic plans across other thematic areas. Consequently, it would draw its plan of action from this document, which would be the guiding light behind operations for five years.
- With a major expansion of the portfolio and disbursements, the Trusts are focusing on developing systems of automation within its administrative and grant management functions. These are expected to be set up over the coming fiscal.



Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVY): Rearing sand lobsters is promoted as a non-farm based livelihood activity in salinity affected areas in Athkariya village, Bhavnagar district, Gujarat, by the Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC).

- Acting upon the suggestions made within the Strategic Plan (RLC), the Trusts would shortly set up its Programme Planning and Partnership Cell (PPP Cell) in Mumbai, which would be responsible for systematization of the Trusts' grant-making operations, quality-wise.
- Over the coming year, the Trusts would operationalise the North East Initiative, thereby expanding its area of focus to the north east regions of India. Also on the cards is a major expansion of the team, albeit through recruitment at the Cells' levels, as the Trusts continue decentralising their operations across different locations in the country in its attempts to engage with the sector and involving local players to strengthen regional initiatives, with the ultimate goal of enhancing rural livelihoods.
- The Central India Initiative would continue to be the mainstay of the Trusts' grant making operations. Over the coming fiscal, with disbursal targets well over Rs. 200 million (US \$ 5 million), the initiative would focus on consolidation in Jharkhand under the Kharif Paddy Stabilization strategy, attempt major expansion in Orissa, with dovetailing of microfinance and livelihood activities, strengthen efforts in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat with specific regional focuses, ensure programmatic convergence with state governments and NABARD and provide strong technical backstopping to field projects to ensure quality outcomes. The CInI would also provide technical support for the field level implementation within the Tribal Development Department (TDD), Government of Gujarat's 'Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana', a Rs. 1.50 billion programme focusing on holistic development of tribal communities in Gujarat. It would also undertake monitoring of the activities within the programme.
- Within Himmothan Pariyojana, the Trusts have targeted disbursals to the tune of Rs. 100 million (US \$ 2.50 million) over the coming fiscal. Subsequently, hiring human resources for the flagship 'Fodder Programme' would be the need of the hour. The initiative has major plans of expansion within Himachal Pradesh, especially focussing on water and sanitation. Also on the cards is the introduction of microfinance. (hitherto an untried concept within the state), through a state-wide initiative.
- Following up on the success stories in Punjab realised through the Reviving the Green Revolution initiative, the Trusts would be scaling up efforts towards promoting agricultural diversification across other states, starting with Tamil Nadu. It would also collaborate with key CGIAR centres across India, supporting focused attempts towards strengthening agriculture, with the aim of regaining agricultural dynamism and inclusiveness in growth.
- The CmF would focus on ensuring policy impact, besides enhancing the quality of initiatives. Field projects within the Sakh Se Vikas – Rajasthan Microfinance Initiative would work towards enhancing quality, strengthening federations and insurance. More importantly, the Trusts would

be expanding the scope of its microfinance activities to other states such as Uttarakhand, Maharashtra and Jharkhand. Also on the anvil are Special Purpose Vehicles that focus on livestock and banks. In the coming year, the Trusts would focus on co-funding the Mitigation of Poverty in West Rajasthan (M-POWER) project, in collaboration with the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and the Government of Rajasthan (GoR). A MoU with the GoR towards this project is on the cards. This six year project would be implemented in six blocks in West Rajasthan and would focus on reducing poverty through the development of grassroots community institutions and support to various livelihood activities. The first year of the project would be devoted to mobilization and capacity building.

- Over the coming year, the key areas of growth and expansion within Elementary Education would be the district level initiatives in Yadgir and Nandurbar districts of Karnataka and Maharashtra respectively. The Trusts will also initiate their work in the state of Jharkhand. The expansion of the Teacher Development Initiative, post operational planning, would also address issues of impact and the manner in which it can be meaningfully captured and portrayed in the context of professional development of teachers. Finally, within the Parag initiative, the Trusts would expand support to at least two new regional languages, apart from promoting the creation of a common platform for exchanging information on children's literature. The nascent Higher Education portfolio too has several activities lined up over the coming fiscal.



A woman undergoes screening at a Cancer camp organised by the Charutar Arogya Mandal (CAM), Karamsad at Kapadvanj, Kheda district, Gujarat.



Circle of learning: - Young social entrepreneurs at the Development Assessment Centre participating in Pravah's Change Looms programme.

- The Trusts would finalise the Strategic Plan for the Health portfolio, currently in its draft form, which would form the basis of its grant-making efforts over the next five years. Also, the Trusts would support worthy organisations in establishing or upgrading health care institutions (Primary care to Secondary care and Secondary to Tertiary), whilst providing funds for procuring new equipments for enhancing health services, under its new thematic titled "Clinical Establishment".
- The Arts and Culture programme would focus on four key programmatic areas, namely: (a) Arts, Institutions and Infrastructures focusing on Regenerating Institutions and Theatre Infrastructure; (b) Advanced Learning in the Arts, focusing on creating new research cells; (c) Arts and the Public Domain focusing on Urban Spaces and New Design Pedagogies; and (d) Arts and the Culture Industries focusing on New Media Practices, besides researching on Culture Industries, Conservation and Archiving and Print.
- Based on the Strategic Plan for the Civil Society & Governance portfolio, the Trusts would now organize their main sub thematic focus as: (a) human rights and governance; (b) citizenship and participation and; (c) governance in non profits. The focus would be on knowledge building, innovation, complementarity of initiatives and sustainability and self governance as parameters to assess the suitability of funding priorities.

Rural Livelihoods & Communities

The Indian economy is presently comfortably placed, with the annual GDP being maintained between 8% and 10% and poised to grow further. However, sustaining this growth may not be possible unless agricultural growth rate increases simultaneously. The annual agricultural growth rate of the country during 2002-07 remained low at 2%. The Eleventh Plan (2007-12) targets a more vigorous growth within the agricultural sector, aiming at a higher trajectory of 4% annual growth rate. The challenge and perhaps, concern facing India today remains its food security, in the wake of an ever increasing demand from its 350 million and growing middle class population, constituting almost 35% of the total population. Whilst charting its own five year Strategic Plan for the Rural Livelihoods and Communities (RLC) Portfolio, the Trusts have reflected upon this backdrop to provide directions for engagement. The Plan delineates as many as twelve 'rural development requirements', as priorities for the RLC portfolio. These include rural income generation intervention, rural wage employment, rural housing, rural social and food security, need for integrated food-based intervention, land-reforms and tribal rights on land, rural drinking water and sanitation, etc. Consequently, *inclusiveness in growth* and *regaining agricultural dynamism* would be maintained as the two pillars of the Trusts' five year Strategic Plan for the portfolio, as they attempt to synch goals and ideals with the tenets and national approach of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. 2007-08 marked the first year of operations within the Trusts' new five year Strategic Plan for the RLC portfolio. The Trusts hope that their efforts, albeit in a smaller vein, would lead to visible impact across the fields that can be subsequently scaled up by larger players (read the Government). Whilst continuing their focus on enhancing rural livelihoods through various regional initiatives in two broad areas, namely **land and water development** and **microfinance**, the Trusts have endeavored to constantly draw from the abovesaid guiding principles in its grant making.

The Trusts' high quality initiatives focusing on enhancing rural livelihoods through land and water development are the result of an equally higher quality of research that is being carried out in water related issues and subsequent field testing of the findings through pilot projects. Over the past seven years, the **IWMI Tata Water Policy Research Programme (IWMI Tata Programme)** has been involved in conducting cutting edge research studies on water resource development. These have been instrumental in, amongst other things, influencing water policy at several levels, encompassing policy makers in central and state government and their various departments; national and multi-national donor agencies; and leaders and managers from non-profit organisations, besides incubating innovative ideas and providing seed science for ground action, which the Trusts have put to scale within several of its projects within the Central India Initiative. During the year under review, the **IWMI Tata Programme** shifted base from Anand and commenced operations from its new

location, housed within the campus of the **International Crops Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru**, near Hyderabad. Besides, a change of guard saw Dr. M Dinesh Kumar taking over from Dr. Sanjiv Phansalkar as the new project leader for the programme with effect from July 2007. Despite organisational changes that occurred post the shift, the Programme has set up a new team of researchers that have worked over as many as 28 research papers, broadly covering five different themes. Some of the key achievements of the programme during the year included: (a) the preparation of a report of an integrated water resources development plan for the Kerala State Planning Board, focusing on the Bharathapuzha river basin; (b) jointly participating with the Trusts at the CGIAR Annual General Meeting in Beijing, where a comprehensive display kiosk showcased key areas of focus of the **IWMI Tata Programme** and flagship initiatives of the Trusts' RLC portfolio; (c) preparation of the pre-conference proceedings for the seventh Annual Partners Meet 2008, with 57 peer-reviewed and edited papers; and (d) finalizing the future research themes that the **IWMI Tata Programme** would focus on over the coming three years. Over the past five years, The Trusts are also supporting the **IWMI Tata Programme** to undertake the **North Gujarat Sustainable Groundwater Initiative (NGI)**, which was conceived in recognition of the severe problems of groundwater over-exploitation within north Gujarat and their disastrous consequences on society. At the outset, the project was implemented on an action research mode, with the aim of



North Gujarat Initiative: A family cuts Alfalfa, grown using drip irrigation that is being promoted in Rampura village, Banaskantha district, north Gujarat.

testing a variety of locally viable, supply and demand side interventions in water management and consequently establishing local regimes for sustainable groundwater management. Now, in its second phase of support, **NGI** is directly working in over 200 villages covering 13 talukas of Banaskantha, Patan and Mehsana districts of North Gujarat in collaboration with two non-profit partners. During the year, efforts within **NGI** project areas led to over 2,400 acres of land being covered under different kinds of sprinkler and drip irrigation, benefiting 381 families. However, the indirect impact of NGI interventions over the past five years has been the adoption of water saving technologies by over 9,000 farmers in the project districts, covering more than 42,500 acres. A promising number of adopters in these non project villages clearly indicate the success of new strategies being put to test by the NGI team at Palanpur, Gujarat, coupled with the faith that is being developed amongst the partners and the farming community in this region. Over the next few months, **NGI** proposes to set up an independent organisation to replicate interventions across a wider area, whilst pursuing the goal of sustainable groundwater management in the semi arid regions of India, based on lessons learnt in north Gujarat.

The **Central India Initiative** continues to be the mainstay of the Trusts' grant making operations. This flagship initiative focuses on enhancing the livelihoods of the tribal community in central India (sub divided into four zones) through land and water focused development interventions. This year, the **Central India Initiative** has been able to strengthen its base in the region through promoting thematically focused field projects such as 'Kharif Paddy Stabilization', 'Integrated Natural Resource Management', 'Improved Agriculture Promotion', 'Watershed Development', Horticulture Promotion, 'Participatory Irrigation Management', etc. Through these thematic approaches, **Central India Initiative** has been able to work closely with various stakeholders with the key objective of enhancing tribal livelihoods. Overall, the initiative, through its partnership with 21 organizations, has been able to work directly with 400,000 tribal households. The key achievements during the year have been the consolidation efforts at Jharkhand and developing base in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. During the year, over Rs. 113 million has been expended towards strengthening the efforts of tribal development through the Natural Resource Management (NRM) based approaches. During the fiscal, the initiative partnered 14 organisations, of which two organisations commenced a second phase of support.

The key achievement this year has been the promotion of the **CInI Cell** as a registered institution under the Societies Act 1860 and is now named as **Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI)**, with its head office in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand. The Cell was established basically towards playing the niche role of an organization, providing direction to the initiative and

promoting it as one of the key programmes across the region. The key roles and responsibilities, namely Knowledge Management, Idea Incubation and Upscaling, Networking and Coordination and Monitoring & Technical Backstopping are being played by **CInI**, whilst promoting itself as a nodal institution focusing on tribal livelihoods. The Governing Body of CInI, comprises of personalities from the government, banking sector, development sector and representations from the Trusts, Sir Dorabji Tata Trust and Tata Steel. The key role of the governing body is to provide strategic directions to CInI and review the implementation of the work plans. The strategic documents developed for the states covered by the initiative form the basis for promoting field projects. **CInI** has been able to formalize its partnership with the Tribal Development Department (TDD), Government of Gujarat, under the '**Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana**', a Rs. 1.50 billion programme focusing on holistic development of



Central India Initiative: A tribal household irrigates their small agricultural patch with the help of the traditional dong irrigation system promoted by PRADAN in Dumka district, Jharkhand.

tribal communities in Gujarat. Consequently, a formal contract has been signed with **Development Support Agency – Gujarat (D-SAG)** to develop a livelihood plan in Dangs district and then provide technical support in its implementation. The CInI was also involved in developing detailed plans for economic development of selected talukas, namely Kavant in Vadodara district, Nandod in Narmada district and Dhanpur and Garbada in Dahod district, focusing on doubling the income of the tribal people over a five year period. It was also decided that CInI would work with the TDD in overall

project design and provide necessary planning, technical and monitoring support in programme implementation at the state level, which includes identification of viable concepts and ideas, identifying suitable partners from non-profits and / or private sector through a transparent selection process, hand holding support to organizations directly involved in implementation, finalizing initiatives in each taluka and skill development of communities for better implementation. For some technical reasons, the prestigious **Tata Steel Centenary Project (TSCP)** was unable to pick up during the year, though **Cini** has been closely involved in developing the base documents for the project. It is felt that the actual implementation would be initiated in the 2008-09, with **Cini** playing the major role of monitoring and technical backstopping. **Cini** also formalized the linkage with National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD), under the Tribal Development Fund (TDF) for the state of Madhya Pradesh. The Trusts have signed a tripartite agreement with NABARD Regional Office and the District Administration towards monitoring of the field project being implemented by **Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT)** in Jhabua.

Under its 'Idea Incubation' role, **Cini** strengthened the Phad Irrigation Revival pilot in Yavatmal district, Maharashtra, resulting in 90 acres of additional land being brought under irrigation by the Dhangar community. Looking at this low cost Phad revival pilot, various donor organizations have supported the partner organization, namely, **Dilasa Sansthan**, towards initiating the revival in other potential areas. Presently, there are about 10 locations, wherein the Phad revival is ongoing. The 'Systems for Rice Intensification' (SRI) pilot has been intensified with all field partners in Jharkhand and Orissa. The results of the study have been encouraging with the paddy productivity doubling to 5 tons per hectare through the improved Package of Practice (PoP). Under the ambit of its 'Knowledge Management' role, **Cini** developed the district level information database for all 107 districts covered by the initiative. The specific field projects underway with various partners have been demarcated on the GIS maps giving information on various interventions. The website www.cinicell.org has been revamped and equipped with information on the initiative. This year **Cini** initiated a research study through an intern from Indian Institute for Forest Management (IIFM) on the traditional Ahar-Pyne Irrigation systems in Jharkhand. The study focused on understanding the issues and status of this traditional irrigation system and suggesting viable options towards its revival. The results would be formulated in form of a proposal and various donors would be approached to fund the revival of the Ahar-Pyne system on a pilot scale.

In Zone A of **Central India Initiative**, which comprises of Orissa, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, field projects with **Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS)**, **Indian**

Grameen Services (IGS), Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK) and Harsha Trust have been ongoing. This year, **Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), Jharkhand**, commenced a second phase of support, wherein the key focus areas are to consolidate the efforts of livelihood promotion through Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the 11 project districts, strengthen the Community Based Organizations (CBOs) such as Cooperatives, Producers Companies, Federations and expand the livelihood interventions in new areas through strengthening the village institutions. Till date, **PRADAN** has been able to reach out to 87,400 families in 2,057 villages. 804 new Self Help Groups were promoted during the year, apart from strengthening the existing 4,112 groups. In terms of outreach, 41,000 households are linked with agriculture interventions, 4,700 with horticulture, 9,200 with forest based livelihoods, 10,000 with irrigation infrastructure, 763 with poultry and 6,150 with various micro-enterprises. The overall distribution in terms of the incomes generated by the households through the various interventions shows that 17% households have generated income to



Central India Initiative: Mango plantations being promoted under a horticulture programme by PRADAN in Devidih village, Gumla district, Jharkhand.

the tune of more than Rs.15,000 per annum, 42% are in the range of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 per annum, 18% are having annual income of about Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000 and the rest are those within the range of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000. The thematic focus across all partners in Jharkhand and Orissa has been 'Kharif Paddy Stabilization', wherein nearly 65,000 households have been involved towards generating year

round food security. During the year, **Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra (KGVK)** also commenced a second phase of support, consolidating land and water development interventions with 2,700 households across 16 villages in Ranchi district. The broad outputs from the earlier phase included: (i) enhanced paddy productivity from 2.2 tons per hectare to 5 tons per hectare; (ii) additional income to the tune of Rs. 5,000 through vegetable cultivation; (iii) horticulture promotion with 50 households; and (iv) promotion of various Community Based Organizations to manage the resources on a long term basis. The spread of the paddy stabilization strategy has been strengthened by involving three new partners, namely **Network For Enterprise Enhancement & Development Support (NEEDS), Deoghar, Agrarian Assistance Association (AAA), Dumka** and **Sri Ramakrishna Math and Mission (RKMM), Hazaribag**. The project with **NEEDS** focuses on agriculture diversification through multi-tier cropping, creation of water resources and promoting allied livelihood interventions, covering about 2,133 families in 40 villages across Deoghar district, Jharkhand. The project has been able to mobilize the community towards physical implementation of the interventions and subsequently managing them. The field project with **AAA** focuses on promoting better agricultural practices in paddy and maize crops to enhance productivity, reaching out to 7,536 individuals (adivasis) from

1,416 households across 21 villages in two clusters within Dumka District, Jharkhand. Similarly, the project with **RKMM** in Hazaribag district of Orissa focuses on promoting an Integrated Watershed Development Project in 15 tribal dominated villages, covering about 1,617 households.



Organic coffee production promoted by Naandi Foundation under the the Trusts' Central India Initiative: A tribal woman plucking coffee beans in Araku valley, Vishakapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh.

In Zone B, covering the states of Madhya Pradesh, and parts of Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, the field project with **Naandi Foundation (Naandi), Hyderabad**, for promoting organic coffee with tribal farmers in Araku Valley of Vishakaptnam ended in August 2007. The project enabled the tribal organic growers to earn about Rs. 7,500 per acre from the sale of organic coffee. During the two year period, 45 metric tons of coffee was processed at the processing unit, which is being managed by the cooperative promoted by over 8,000 farmers. The success of the grant has

spurred the Trusts to support **Naandi** for a further three year period towards strengthening the coffee productivity and promoting strong MACS (farmer's cooperative) of the tribal farmers to manage the business on their own. The Lift Irrigation Scheme revival project in six districts of Andhra Pradesh with **Naandi** shortly draws to an end, post a nine month extension period, beginning July 2007, which saw the organisation focusing on complete revival of the schemes and developing strong agriculture promotion plans for the utilization of the resources. The key achievements under the project are: (i) coverage of 65 Lift Irrigation Schemes in 207 villages of 8 districts of Andhra Pradesh; (ii) 10,000 farmers being assured of water for irrigation; (iii) 23,000 acres of drought prone land being made cultivable again; (iv) farmers being federated into collectives, trained in irrigation scheme management, having their own audited books of accounts; (v) farmers contributing 10-20 percent of the cost of mechanical repairs themselves – a first of its kind in the state and possibly in the country; (vi) increased incomes to the tune of 20-25 percent, thus enabling Below Poverty Line farmers to cross over to Above Poverty Levels; and (vii) a marked reduction in distress migration. During the fiscal, a partnership with **Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN), Hyderabad**, was established towards networking of Livelihoods Resource Centers (LRC) promoted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for strengthening rural livelihoods in the villages. The 14 LRCs being identified would be provided capacity building trainings to act as resource support groups between the government and community. These LRCs would be involved in implementing the major government programmes such as Watershed Development, National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme (NREGP) and the Minor Irrigation Schemes. Within Madhya Pradesh, the **Central India Initiative** formulated a new partnership with **Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Anand**, for promoting better land and water management practices, coupled with improved agriculture and vegetative cover, thereby ensuring year round food security to about 13,000 marginalised tribals in 21 villages of 15 Panchayats in Mandla district, Madhya Pradesh. The project also focuses on linkages with the NREGP to provide support for the physical interventions under the watershed plans developed in consultation with the community.

Zone C covers parts of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The efforts of **Maharashtra Institute of Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (MITTRA)** towards implementing the mega 'Jan Utkarsha Programme' being supported by the Government of Maharashtra (GoM) are being funded by the Trusts under the **Central India Initiative**. MITTRA has been able to generate about Rs. 500 million from the GoM upto March 2008. The broad outputs of the project are: (i) Wadi promotion with 52,000 households; (ii) Wadis, which are three years old have started bearing results, especially the cashew, aonla and orange plantations, thus providing households with an income of about Rs. 3,000

Driving through the dusty and undulating landscape across Nandurbar district in north Maharashtra, we come across what could be construed as an oasis. With a broad smile and clutching on to her year old toddler, Latabai escorts us through her veritable 'orchard' (called as "Wadi" in local parlance), replete with several fruit trees and plantations of garlic, onion, ginger and a variety of other vegetables. Over a steaming cup of *chai*, Latabai recounts her troubled past. Born into a poor tribal family in Mundalwad village, Nandurbar district, Latabai studied upto the fourth standard, after which penury constrained her into helping her parents eke out a living by working in the fields. Married at 14 and a widow at 15, Latabai was slowly coming to terms with her cruel fate, working as a laborer in the fields, amidst roughnecks of her village.

In 2003, Latabai was singled out by **Maharashtra Institute of Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (MITTRA), Nasik**, a sister organisation of BAIF Development Research Foundation, for the Wadi development project, under its comprehensive Jan Utkarsha Programme. However, Latabai possessed no land; hence she chose to take on a small area that was rocky with not a speck of soil. Toiling tirelessly, she carried soil from a distant place and prepared the land for plantation. Water was elusive and Latabai had to fetch it from a cascade, a good mile away. She dug 60 pits, planted trees in them and made *bunds* in and around the Wadi. Soon enough, her land started yielding 8 – 9 quintals of maize and gram annually, attracting other villagers' attention. The Wadi concept caught on amidst other villagers too. Latabai subsequently invested in a plastic pipe which she then had laid to transport water from the source, thereby ensuring free flow of water. Latabai's Wadi is now capable of ensuring year round food security, besides fetching her around Rs. 50 a day through sale of produce. Latabai has not looked back since and has, with the help of the villagers and the unstinting support from **MITTRA**, planted saplings of teak, bamboo, mangoes, mahua, neem, custard apple and eucalyptus....all of which are gradually metamorphosing the barren landscape and turning the area green. "If trees abound in our village, then people can find employment within the fields of medicine, furniture, timber, fuel, fodder, fruits and oil", she reasons philosophically, as we thank her for her hospitality and leave.



A proud Latabai stands alongside a mango tree planted by her under MITTRA's Wadi Development Project.

Under its flagship **Central India Initiative (Cini)**, focusing on enhancing the livelihoods of tribal people in the central Indian states through land and water based livelihood interventions, the Trust has been supplementing the Rs. 1.4 billion Jan Utkarsha Programme, sanctioned by the Government of Maharashtra (GoM) to **MITTRA** to upscale the 'Wadi' model over a five year period, beginning 2005. The programme reaches out to over 52,500 tribal families in 15 districts in Maharashtra, with the aims of: (a) food security and poverty alleviation; (b) improving health status of the community; (c) increasing the asset base of the tribals; and (d) empowerment of women. The programme follows a multi-pronged approach consisting of: (i) Wadi development and improved agriculture; (ii) dairy cattle development; (iii) development of landless families; (iv) community health; (v) women development programme; (vi) micro watershed development; and (vii) support to ashram schools.

per annum; (iii) about 3,000 landless households getting involved in different enterprises such as tailoring, trading, fish rearing, small shops, black smithy, masonry, etc., thereby earning about Rs. 5,000 per annum; (iv) promotion of health interventions such as household cleanliness, soak pits and smokeless chullas, thereby helping the women members; and (iv) children in Ashram schools learning various environmental and health aspects, which are subsequently initiated at their homes. During the year, a new grant was approved to **Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR), Ahmednagar**, towards promoting sustainable livelihoods and improving quality of life of 2,772 families in 30 tribal dominated villages in Sakri taluka of Dhule district, Maharashtra. Key activities include: (a) agriculture development; (b) horticulture development; (c) vegetable and floriculture promotion; (d) soil and water conservation; (e) irrigation development; (f) health, water and sanitation, especially for women; (g) community awareness and mobilization; (h) capacity building of Community Based Organisations; and (i) livelihood development. This year, the Trusts were actively involved in promoting field pilots in Vidharbha region of Maharashtra, endeavoring to overcome the issue of 'farmers' distress', which has been in the news over the past three years. A review of this contentious issue through various studies has indicated that the failure of the cotton crop, which is a major cash crop in the region, is one of the main reasons leading to a spate of farmers' suicides. The loss of cotton crop due to heavy pest attacks, virtually no extension mechanisms, high indebtedness with money lenders, etc. all add together, leaving the farmer under heavy social pressure. The Trusts, looking at this major issue, have decided to focus on promoting better agricultural practices for reducing the input cost of cultivation and consequently enhancing productivity of cotton. The strong learnings garnered whilst promoting Integrated Pest Management (IPM) under the 'Reviving the Green Revolution' initiative of the Trusts would be applied, to ensure that the pilots being initiated during the Kharif 2008, are successful. The field level work has already been initiated through a project with **Dilasa Sansthan** in Yavatmal district, Maharashtra. The project focuses on promoting the improved agricultural practices in cotton crop, along with interventions in soil and water conservation measures. Two clusters of 10 villages each have been identified in Yavatmal, wherein the pilot is being implemented. The Trusts would initially be piloting the IPM technology in 4-5 clusters in the region and based on the results during Kharif 2008, would expand it across the cotton growing region of Vidharbha.

In Zone D, covering parts of Gujarat, west Madhya Pradesh and south Rajasthan, **N M Sadguru Water and Development Foundation (Sadguru Foundation), Dahod**, has been the Trusts' key partner in upscaling the area under irrigation and enhancing agriculture based incomes. During the year, the organization was able to mobilize about 80% of its funds (approximately Rs. 400 million) through various government programmes such as SGSY and RSVY. Key activities undertaken with 53,000

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households during this period include: (a) construction of 30 Lift Irrigation schemes; (b) promotion of 19 Lift Irrigation Cooperatives for the operation and management of the systems; (c) promotion of two Lift Irrigation Federations - one in Banswara and the other in Jhalawar districts of Rajasthan; (d) promotion of 50 new agriculture extension Self Help Groups (SHGs) to manage the agriculture based interventions; (e) promotion of 126 women horticulture groups for horticulture promotion; (f) development of 21 Milk Producers Cooperatives; (g) construction of 23 Check Dams to harvest rainwater and increase irrigation command area; (h) treatment of 4,963 acres of land under the micro-watershed development programme; and (i) plantation of agroforestry species on 1,829 acres of land to promote community forestry. Notably, promotion of horticulture, floriculture and vegetable cultivation has augmented the income of farmers to the tune of Rs. 15,000 per annum. The ongoing field project with **Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT), Jhabua**, focuses on promoting improved agricultural practices in the rainfed region of Jhabua district, which comprises 85% tribal population. Under the project, the field implementation support for water resources interventions is being mobilized under the NREGP and the horticulture promotion is resourced from NABARD under the TDF. The project covers 2,778 households in 19 villages of Jhabua district. During the year, the focus has been towards promoting strong institutions, along with the initiation of watershed development work under NREGP.



Enhancing agricultural productivity through promotion of high quality seeds by Gramin Vikas Trust (GVT), Jhabua under the Central India Initiative: A woman threshing the more productive Ashoka 200F variety paddy in Nagadiya village, Jhabua district, Madhya Pradesh.

Watershed activities have been initiated in all project villages, wherein basically the soil and water conservation measures have been carried out. Trials of various crops such as soybean, wheat, maize, etc. were also undertaken. The seed producers company has been encouraged to develop certified seeds of soybean, which have been subsequently approved by the government seed company for replication in all the project villages. The other ongoing project with **Rajasthan Rural Institute of Development Management (RRIDMA), Udaipur**, operationalised in January 2007, has been able to strengthen animal husbandry and horticulture activities, whilst promoting livelihood interventions across the 43,500 households in 698 villages in four districts of south Rajasthan. The project has been able to strengthen the Wadi implementation in all the districts and the promotion of the producers company to procure and market the horticulture produce has given the households a better income. The animal husbandry support provided through the trained paravets is helping towards enhancing the milk productivity and linking it with the market for ensuring better returns. Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM), which promises good prospects for enhancing the irrigation potential in the tribal regions, is being carried out under the new field project with **Action for Social Advancement (ASA), Bhopal**. The project is being implemented with 1,958 households in 19 villages, which fall under the minor irrigation schemes in Barwani district in Madhya Pradesh. The focus is towards renovation of the canal system through the NREGP funds and promoting better agricultural practices for crops such as soybean, cotton and wheat to enhance productivity and incomes of the tribals.

Pursuant their efforts in regaining agricultural dynamism and inclusiveness in growth, the Trusts are making focused attempts towards strengthening agriculture amongst tribals within the central India belt, which could consequently enhance their livelihoods. In line with this, the Trusts forged partnerships with regional arms of **International Crops Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Patancheru and AVRDC-World Vegetable Centre (AVRDC-WVC), Taiwan**. The main intention for collaboration with these internationally reputed organizations has been towards providing farmers with strong scientific knowledge to implement improved agricultural practices. The project with **ICRISAT** focuses on increasing the impact of the Trusts' development projects in Central India, through technical backstopping and empowerment of stakeholders, to improve livelihoods through increased agricultural productivity and livelihood opportunities via sustainable use of natural resources. Twenty benchmark villages (4 nuclei and 16 satellites) have been selected and would be developed as sites of learning in two districts within Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand, each. 20-25 on-farm trials will be conducted on farmers' fields within these villages to evaluate various improved management practices for increasing agricultural productivity and incomes. The **AVRDC-WVC** project, which was initiated in March 2008, focuses on promoting safe vegetable cultivation in Jharkhand.

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The key objective of the project is to provide scientific knowledge to the farming community towards promoting vegetable cultivation and enhancing vegetable production and income base along with improved diet intake. The project is divided in two sections towards achieving the above objectives, which are: (i) safer vegetable production - contributing towards improving safe commercial vegetable production to raise the competitiveness and incomes of farmers and consequently expanding production of vegetables as cash crops and/or alternate crops in the targeted areas of Jharkhand; and (ii) home gardens for diet diversification and better health. The project areas are within two clusters of five villages each of the ongoing field partners in Jharkhand, wherein the various technical interventions would be implemented to promote safe vegetable cultivation. Overall, about 1,440 households are being covered directly under the project.

Increasing salinity of land and water resources in coastal areas is one of the most serious environmental problems in Gujarat. In 2002, in an effort to facilitate a solution to this environmental catastrophe, the Trusts, along with their partner organizations launched the "**Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVY)**", earlier known as the "Gujarat Coastal Salinity Prevention & Mitigation Initiative", to tackle this mounting environmental catastrophe. Till date, the Trusts have partnered with four organisations, namely, **Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) {AKRSP(I)}, Ahmedabad;**



Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVY): Promotion of farm ponds for retention of water by the Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC) in Sattapar village, Jamnagar district, Gujarat.

Ambuja Cement Foundation (ACF), Kodinar; Vivekanand Research and Training Institute (VRTI) Mandvi; and Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSRSD), Mithapur, which are working directly and indirectly on salinity mitigation and coping mechanism interventions in over 120 salinity affected villages across these regions. In recognition of the complexity and the multi-faceted nature of the problems within **KVY**, the need was perceived to tie in the work carried out by these organisations, including the relevant departments of the Government of Gujarat (GoG), through the formation of a 'Cell', which could co-ordinate and provide technical inputs to on-going salinity projects in the state and develop innovative programmes and initiatives. It was this need that led to the genesis of the **Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC)**, which was subsequently operationalised in 2005. Housed in Ahmedabad, the role of **CSPC** has been visualized as a fulcrum to develop and strengthen various initiatives of Government and civil society organizations, aimed at addressing the issue of salinity, including **KVY**. In short, the envisaged roles of **CSPC** are to: (a) network among institutions; (b) facilitate action; and (c) leverage resources at various levels, in order to understand, articulate and address the issue of salinity in the context of sustainable development of the affected people and region. Towards this, **CSPC** has prioritized the following broad thematic areas for the various interventions for scaling up of the salinity mitigation initiatives, viz. knowledge management through information exchange, integrated water resources development & judicious



Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana: Land reclamation treatment using gypsum carried out by Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSRSD) in Padli village, Jamnagar District, Gujarat. The photo depicts the impact after treatment (right) as compared to untreated farmland (left).

management of the available resources, improving the agricultural production through adoption of specific improved practices, and focusing on establishing market linkages and diversification of the economic activity to other non-farm based activities. Enhancing access to safe drinking water in the quality affected villages has also been flagged as one of the priority issues for immediate action in the salinity affected villages.

At the outset, **CSPC** functions as the nodal agency for **KVY**. During the year, it has been identifying and piloting projects, in partnership with different organizations across the coastal belt of Saurashtra, focusing on promotion of water efficient irrigation systems, area specific water harvesting systems - farm pond led area development, securing drinking water security in salinity affected villages, besides promotion of salt tolerant horticulture and aquaculture as alternative livelihoods. **CSPC** also evolved as a knowledge centre on coastal salinity issues, whilst developing a detailed data base of 1,200 salinity affected villages in Saurashtra and Kutch. During the year, it successfully compiled baseline information (primary and secondary) for all the 1,200 villages across the eight coastal districts of Saurashtra and Kutch regions of Gujarat, developed an informative website and has also advanced efforts towards preparing a GIS based information system. The data collected from the exercise has also been used as a tool for information dissemination and implementing an awareness campaign with the larger farmers groups, civil society institutions and the different government line departments, besides helping understand the status of salinity and its impact on livelihoods. It is consequently being used as a useful baseline for planning area specific interventions. As part of the policy advocacy initiative, a National Level seminar on drinking water issues in coastal states of India was organized by **CSPC**, supported through the Small Grant Programme of the Trusts (covered separately). State level linkages were also established by synergizing efforts for providing drinking water in the coastal villages. **CSPC** has been appointed as the nodal agency for facilitating the perspective plan preparation for enhancing drinking water security in 42 coastal villages of Jaffrabad Taluka, Amreli district. Work has already started in five of the selected villages, while detailed planning processes are in progress in another 10 villages. Meanwhile, efforts are on to build synergies with the state supported programme for scaling up of the drinking water initiative to a larger number of coastal salinity affected villages.

The ongoing field intervention through the field partners, especially **AKRSP(I)**, **ACF**, **VRTI** and **TCSR** has been able to consolidate the various salinity mitigation and enhanced coping mechanisms interventions. Each of the partners have been implementing field projects in their respective work areas along the coast of Saurashtra and Kutch, with the aim to develop area-specific models for

managing salinity, which could then be up-scaled or replicated. Cumulatively these interventions are operational in over 120 salinity affected villages. The Trusts' support to these field projects enabled the organisations to spread its interventions, thereby enhancing livelihood resilience of over 20,000 households across 88 coastal villages in Mangrol and Kodinar taluka of Junagadh district, Jaffrabad talukas of Amreli district, Okha mandal taluka of Jamnagar and Mandvi taluka of Kutch district. During the year under review, **AKRSP(I)** carried out several water harvesting and recharge activities. Deepening and widening of the Netravati stream in Farangta created a storage capacity of around 1.56 million cubic feet, benefiting 166 farmers and irrigating around 250 hectares of land. A detailed assessment study of the water recharge interventions in the Netrawathy river basin has shown positive results vis-à-vis controlling the salinity ingress and improving the ground water situation in ten project villages of the river basin. Implementation of improved irrigation management practices through adoption of drip and sprinkler irrigation (850 farmers), adoption of improved practices, crop combinations and selection of salinity tolerant varieties have helped to enhance the agriculture production in the salinity affected villages, thereby leading to additional income to the tune of Rs. 31,000 per hectare. Efforts to enhance the green fodder availability through cultivation of salinity tolerant fodder varieties such as Napier grass and multicut sorghum in villages with more than 7,500 TDS has also shown encouraging results. During the year, **ACF** focused on promotion of salinity tolerant and less water intensive horticulture crops and other agricultural crop varieties, thereby enhancing water use efficiency. A total of 615 farmers adopted these measures in an area of over



Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana: Kitchen gardening promoted by ACF in Math village, Junagadh district, Gujarat, for cultivation of vegetables at household levels.

300 hectares. Securing the availability of green fodder to boost milk productivity was also a major achievement and the project mobilized 182 families in the project villages to adopt various salinity tolerant fodder varieties. The water recharge activities, through construction and renovation of 3 ponds, 2 check dams, 19 percolation wells and 34 well recharge structures, benefited more than 110 farmers in the project villages. In Kutch, **VRTI** focused on groundwater recharge and implementing different innovative agricultural interventions, including reviving salt affected plantations through soil stabilization, trench irrigation and promotion of various water saving technologies – drip and sprinklers. **VRTI** also constructed 10 big water harvesting structures in salinity affected villages, thereby increasing water storage capacity and the ground water regime in the project villages. Field trials for promotion of the cultivation of sugar beet as a salinity tolerant crop have been successful and it has caught on as a major fodder crop among many farmers.

The Trusts' Himalayan rural development initiative '**Himmothan Pariyojana**', operationalised in January 2002, systematically addresses some of the key rural development issues facing the people of the region. The initiative has three components. The first component enhances livelihoods through participatory watershed development, whilst addressing land degradation by implementing micro-watershed projects designed specifically for Himalayan conditions, through community based watershed committees. The second component improves community health through drinking water and sanitation projects implemented by village based water and sanitation committees. These 'Management Societies' are responsible for planning, implementing and managing the schemes. The final component focuses on enhancing rural livelihoods through farm and non-farm activities, thus preventing migration and reducing dependence on subsistence agriculture.

In order to coordinate the activities under PHASE 2 of the **Himmothan Pariyojana**, the Trusts and their partners set up the **Himmothan Cell** as a nodal agency in 2006. Subsequently, with the aim of empowering the Cell as a local body, possessing the flexibility to network and develop local linkages, and facilitating dovetailing of funds from other larger players, the Governing Body of **Himmothan Cell** decided to register the Cell as a separate entity in December 2007, called **Himmothan Society (Himmothan)**. The Trusts' Strategic Plan 2011 for **Himmothan** identified eight main strategic programmes which would together create and give strength to the vision and purpose of the organization. These include the development of a Centralized, Online State level Data Management System (CODMS), Promoting the Conservation of Natural Resources (PCNR), Enhancing Incomes and Livelihood Options (EILO), Developing Integrated Livestock Management Processes in the region (DILMP), Promoting Organic Agriculture in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh (POA), Improving the

Quality of life through Water and Sanitation initiatives (QLWS), Village Level Institution Development (VLID) and Enhancing the Policy Environment in the state (EPE). These Strategic Programmes will function through a bouquet of projects - on field processes, linking projects, market research, scientific research, experiments in new processes in monitoring and evaluation systems, etc. Different kinds of primary data collection, assimilation and analyses would result. Despite the differences; however, each Strategic Programme will follow a similar pattern in its larger implementation and assessment. Basically, implementation will occur through knowledge management, idea incubation, networking, technical backstopping and the upscaling of pilot programmes.

Farming systems in Uttarakhand are mostly based on subsistence agriculture. These are integrated crop – livestock – forest systems, strongly linked to common property resources such as forests, pastures, rangelands and bio-diversity. Livestock forms the backbone of the agro-ecosystem of the state. Agriculture, along with animal husbandry is the principal occupation and livelihood source for over 70% of the state's workforce. However, cattle within the state are usually small and underfed, with crossbreeds comprising around 5% of the total population. Livestock rearing practices are significantly inhibited by an acute shortage of fodder and feed. Whilst the requirements of green fodder and dry fodder are 19.8 tons and 5.4 tons respectively, the current availability within the state is dismally low at 8.3 tons and 4.3 tons. This deficit inhibits dairy development and strain improvement. In desperation, the rural folk have resorted to lopping of broadleaved trees, leading to forest degradation. Amidst this



Himmothan Pariyojana: Transportation of fodder plant material for common land plantation in Pipalkoti village, Chamoli district.

backdrop, **Himmotthan's** maiden, 'Integrated Fodder - Livestock Development Project' (IFLDP), was operationalised during the year, through the Trusts' support. It promotes rural livelihoods and enhances incomes of about 44,000 people across 8,000 households from 80 villages in 15 project areas, spread over seven hill districts of Uttarakhand, through an environmentally sustainable, integrated livestock management programme. Amongst other things, the project focuses on: (a) promotion of fodder resources; (b) formation and strengthening community based organizations; (c) capacity building; (d) fodder preservation and better feeding practices; (e) animal health and breed improvement; and (f) promoting livestock based micro-enterprises.

Other pilot projects carried out by **Himmotthan** during the year include a study of changing livelihood patterns in the Alpine reaches of the upper Himalayas. Traditionally storehouses of highly valued herbs, medicinal plants, fodder grasses and other non-timber forest produce, these regions are also vast pasture lands, accessible for only four to six months in a year. Unfortunately, due to changing economic and environmental situations, and pitted against a shifting climate, this ecologically sensitive region is undergoing rapid changes which are impacting traditional livelihood systems. Issues include overgrazing, overexploitation of medicinal and aromatic plants, low cropping intensity and productivity, lack of appropriate technologies and poor market tie ups. This pilot study in ten villages in the region in the Joshimath and Deval blocks of Chamoli district has resulted in an exhaustive ecological and economic documentation of the region, including an overview of traditional livelihood systems, vulnerability, stresses and trends which are fundamentally redefining options and livelihoods. It is expected that this project will form the baseline for a larger, livelihood project in the region. Another project, based on the rich botanical diversity of the Himalayas and titled 'Integrated Development of Himalayan Nettle and Promotion of Fiber Based Small Enterprise in Uttarakhand' aims to develop a livelihood focused income generation programme using natural fibers found in the middle and upper Himalayas, chiefly the Stinging Nettle. Amongst other outputs, 150 families will be directly involved in the collection of Nettle, semi-processing and processing related activities and around 4,000 man-days of employment will be generated for artisans resulting in overall income increase of an artisan to the tune of about Rs. 10,000 per annum. In all, around 10 Nettle producer groups will be organised and strengthened and in due course of time, a federation will be formed, which will own the programme. Finally, a study on the use of shrubs for rehabilitation of degraded sites was initiated and is being implemented in two blocks in the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand. It envisages the inclusion of shrubs as an important component of afforestation programmes in the near future, rather than only grasses and trees. In the first year, 5,000 seedlings of different shrub species will be raised for experimentation and distribution.

As part of the Participatory Watershed Development component of the Pariyojana, the **Peoples' Science Institute (PSI)** is undertaking capacity building and watershed conservation exercises for both, Non Profit Organisations (NPOs) and watershed committees in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. The **Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG)** has focused similar efforts in the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand. As on March 2008, a total of 13 such watershed projects have been supported by the Trusts in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand and in Himachal Pradesh and 10 in the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand. The projects have covered approximately 12,768 hectares in 103 villages, impacting over 5,750 households and reaching out to over 26,000 beneficiaries. Over five years, **CHIRAG's** initiatives in Bageshwar district have expanded to cover a total of 32 Gram Panchayats comprising of 74 villages and 4,252 households with a population of 23,390. The project has resulted in a significant improvement in the quality of lives. An impact assessment highlighted that: (a) nearly 300,000 saplings have been planted and protection of forestry plots by communities have led to a production of 5,507 quintals of fodder; (b) 262 women – hitherto unorganized, have become active members of Self Help Groups and have a cumulative saving of Rs. 234,000; (c) leveraging of resources from other institutions with a view to improve the quality of education in government schools, has led to interventions in 24 government schools. 758 children, including 21 girls from disadvantaged backgrounds, who would have discontinued school after the primary stage are currently continuing their education through a scholarship programme; (d) there has been a 35% increase in coverage of households with latrines; (e) roof-rain water harvesting tanks have led to an increased storage capacity of 44.25 litres per household and consequently, the time spent by women collecting water has decreased by 1 hour and 43 minutes; and (f) improved access to drinking water - in hamlets without access to water – has led to 265 households benefiting, a storage capacity of 16,748 litres being created and water availability per person increasing by 2.5 to 3 times. The first phase of support to **PSI** came to an end during the year and an impact assessment exercise, covering nine watersheds, conducted in June 2007, indicated the following key achievements: (i) physical interventions worth about Rs. 13.4 million were undertaken in 46 villages, benefiting 2,707 households, about 27 per cent of whom were Scheduled Caste (SC) families; (ii) around 115,000 person days of employment to the local communities have been generated; (iii) village communities contributed almost Rs. 25 Million (19%) in cash or by *shramdan* (voluntary labor) towards various activities; (iv) potable water supply has been improved up to 45 Litres Per Capita Per Day (LPCD) for 436 families in 18 villages, thus reducing women's drudgery; (v) an irrigation potential of 108 hectares has been created in 19 watershed villages benefiting 502 families; and (vi) sample survey of 161 families cultivating just over 19 hectares of the newly irrigated plots revealed a net annual income of Rs. 2,879 per hectare per household. To sum up, the NRM based activities under this phase resulted

The pristine beauty of the Himalayas belies the hardships and the tough lives led by the villagers of Pakh, a small hamlet tucked away in the Semgadhera watershed within the Bhilangana block of Tehri Garhwal district, Uttarakhand. Low soil depth, steep slopes, scarcity of water and low productivity have severely constrained profitable farming, leading to migration of youth in search of odd jobs over the years. In 2004, the villagers of Pakh approached the **Peoples' Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun**, to include the village within the former's ongoing participatory watershed development programme, focusing on restoring ecological balance and consequently meeting the basic needs of the rural community, under **Himmothan Pariyojana**.

At the outset, PSI set about building the capacity of **Mount Valley Development Association (MVDA)**, a local non-profit, in community managed watershed development and consequently providing technical support to watershed projects. A participatory watershed development plan was prepared by **MVDA** for Pakh and comprised of soil and water conservation works, household and irrigation water supply works, fodder development and agricultural demonstrations. Two years later, five farmers from Pakh were motivated to adopt **Systems for Rice Intensification (SRI)**. They planted paddy using conventional methods and SRI on adjacent fields and used an equal amount of water for irrigation. The results obtained during harvesting indicated a productivity of 2.5 tons per hectare in conventionally managed fields, whereas a 100 % increase was observed in the SRI fields (5 tons per hectare). "Our brethren in Pakh have shown us the way...now, we too are adopting SRI in our fields" informs Ram Singh, one of the 50 odd farmers that subsequently adopted this innovative technique in the Semgadhera watershed and is now reaping rich dividends.



Villagers of Pakh preparing their fields prior to adopting SRI.

In 2006, **PSI** conducted field trials of the SRI method of paddy cultivation on 40 plots in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh (HP). The trials indicated an average increase in productivity to the tune of 66% as compared to conventional methods of growing paddy. A year later, over 350 farmers in both states adopted SRI. Notably, the average productivity of paddy in Garhwal increased from 28 quintals per hectare to 55 quintals per hectare (96%). A similar 83% increase was reported from HP. Whilst expressing satisfaction with the results, the farmers acknowledge benefits such as reduced seed requirement, savings in water, decreased workload on women, early maturity and high grain and straw yields.

Since 2002, under a component within **Himmothan Pariyojana**, the Trust is supporting **PSI and Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG), Sitla** towards undertaking the capacity building exercise for both, Non Profit Organisations and watershed committees, in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh and Kumaon region of Uttarakhand respectively. As on March 2008, a total of 13 such watershed projects have been supported by the Trust in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand and in Himachal Pradesh and 10 in the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand. The projects have covered approximately 12,752 hectares in 97 villages, impacting over 5,268 households and reaching out to over 26,000 beneficiaries. With farm holdings in the watershed villages of the mountain states being small (about 1 acre per family), the results of the SRI method of paddy cultivation hold the promise of providing food security to farming families, for whom rice is the staple grain.

in an average increase in annual income from Rs. 59,000 to Rs. 65,400 per household. Subsequently, a one year preparatory phase (prior to Phase II) was operationalised with **PSI**, which, along with its partnering organizations, will assist rural communities to develop livelihoods development plans in 60 villages of 8 watersheds in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. The preparatory phase entails: (i) training of Livelihood Development Promotion Teams who will be exclusively dedicated to the livelihoods enhancement programme; (ii) preparation of Livelihood Development Plans (LDPs) for each village; and (iii) formation and capacity building of village level institutions – Village Development Committees (VDCs), Self Help Groups (SHGs), User Groups (UGs), etc. Contingent upon the preparatory phase, a future Phase II would be taken up during the next fiscal.

Within the second component, PHASE 1 of the initiative, being facilitated through grants to **Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT), Society for Motivational Training & Action (SMTA)** and **Kassar Trust**, was successful in delivering 40 LPCD of potable domestic water, improved access to latrines and increased awareness of preventive health care, thereby benefiting 19,363 beneficiaries within 3,035 households in 45 villages across Bageshwar, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal, Uttarkashi, Dehradun and Chamoli districts of Uttarakhand. Additionally, the health of people improved due to improved sanitation facilities, awareness on



Himmothan Pariyojana: A field survey in progress in Ghena village, Dehradun district, Uttarakhand, prior to HIHT implementing water and sanitation projects.

promotive health issues and reduced workloads of women. Currently, **Kassar Trust** is in the process of finalization of Implementation Phase Completion Reports (IPCR) within PHASE 1, which has other wise ended vis-à-vis the other three organisations. Subsequently, PHASE 2 commenced in April 2006 and purports greater focus on catchment area protection works and livelihood enhancement activities for village communities. During the year, **HIHT** and **HGVS** completed activities within the year long planning phase and subsequently, proceeded to the implementation phase, which in PHASE 2 consists of two distinct, albeit concurrently running grants. The first set of grants within the implementation phase provides **HGVS** and **HIHT** one year support towards Catchment Area Protection activities such as fencing, planting of saplings, digging of contour trenches, etc. with the aim of protecting water sources that serve as catchments to water supply schemes. Support is also provided for construction of sanitary facilities such as latrines, soak pits, etc. These grants segue into those sanctioned separately towards the main Implementation cum Operations & Maintenance activities. Whilst **HGVS** supports Management Societies to implement, operate and maintain drinking water and sanitation schemes in 10 villages in Munsyari and Gangolihat blocks of Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand, benefiting 3,055 people across 539 households through access to potable water and improved sanitation, **HIHT** (in collaboration with the Conrad Hilton Foundation, USA) similarly focuses in 20 villages in Tehri Garhwal district and Chakrata block of Dehradun district, Uttarakhand, benefiting 6,767 people across 891 households. During the year, a second batch, consisting of two new organisations, namely **Shri Bhuvaneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA)**, **Anjansain** and **Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research & Education (INHERE)**, **Masi**, commenced a one year planning phase to set up Management Societies. **SBMA** is focusing on 10 villages spread across Jakhnidhar and Dunda blocks of Tehri and Uttarkashi districts, Uttarakhand, to provide 3,728 people across 658 households with potable water and improved sanitation. **INHERE** endeavours to similarly help 3,386 people across 357 households residing in 10 villages spread across Sylde, Salt and Chaukhutia blocks of Almora district and Gairsain block of Chamoli district, Uttarakhand.

Under the third component, the second phase of support to the **Centre for Organic Farming (COF)**, based at the **Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board, Dehradun** endeavors to bring an area of 25,000 hectares under organic certification by 2010 (from the current 6,117 hectares) and is expected to directly or indirectly benefit 50,000 farmers (from the present 16,896). During the year, new districts, namely, Haridwar and Nainital and two new blocks of Udham Singh Nagar (Khatima and Sitarganj) were taken up under the Organic Basmati Export Programme (OBEP). A Mumbai based buyer for Organic Basmati, M/s Suminter India Organics, commenced activities in the villages of Sitarganj and Khatima blocks during Kharif 2007. Significantly, the area expansion under OBEP during Kharif

2007-08, in all three districts was 3,200 hectares and production of Organic Basmati is estimated to the tune of 2,700 tons. Market linkages are also being explored for other traditional crops, including finger millets, Amaranthus, soya bean, chilli and Jhangora covering an additional area of about 5,000 hectares and involving around 14,000 farmers across the state, mostly in the higher mountainous areas. **COF – II**, which is an annex to the existing **COF** and situated at Machkhali in Almora district, established its Research and Development Cell, which initiated studies relating to organic farming. Different experiments in the discipline of Plant Pathology, Entomology and Agronomy were also conducted. Under the Sanskat Jaivik Beej Yojna (organic intervention in horticulture), a total of 110 farmers over 75 hectares of contiguous area are participating in the model being established, which emphasizes the significance of selection of organic areas as per micro water sheds under the certified organic systems. Finally, the Trusts' grant to **Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fibre Development Board (UBFDB), Dehradun** was instrumental in bamboo and fiber based livelihood promotion in Uttarakhand. In collaboration with the Uttarakhand Forest Department, **UBFDB** has focused on nursery development through the distribution of a million bamboo seedlings, besides bringing an area of over 1,500 hectares under bamboo plantation, covering 239 Van Panchayats, comprising of 4,199 Households. **UBFDB** also organised a series of product development workshops with the craft community, which resulted into a wide repertoire of handicraft and furniture items made out of



Himmothan Pariyojana: A team from COF imparts training in composting techniques in Machkhali, Almora district, Uttarakhand.

bamboo and ringal. However, possibly more relevant is the fact that through interventions of the Board, state forest development agencies are undertaking bamboo plantation programmes. Bamboo plantations have become mandatory over ten percent of panchayat land and over 500 artisans have planted ringal in their homesteads. More than 300 artisans have been trained through the first common facility centre dedicated to bamboo in the state. Furthermore, bamboo, as a structural material has been successfully demonstrated in the state, and more than six bamboo based structures have been developed for institutions like the Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam, the Uttarakhand Forest Department and also for private river rafting resorts. The state has been represented in more than 20 national and international trade fairs and exhibitions. In effect, the programme has helped the state to establish its presence amongst other states pursuing bamboo based development enterprises.

The initiative '**Reviving Green Revolution**' was operationalised by the Trusts in April 2002, to seek answers and solutions to arrest the stagnation in agriculture in Punjab that had set in the recent times, due to over-exploitation of ground water, pollution of ground and surface water, water logging, infestation of crops by insect pests, falling nutrient levels in the soil, uncertain and unreliable agricultural markets and crippling debts, amongst other factors. The initiative focuses on, amongst other things: (a) promoting agricultural diversification by demonstrating and popularizing alternative cropping systems to the presently widely prevailing practice of cultivating rice – wheat; and (b) demonstrating the benefits of Integrated Pest Management in crops such as Cotton, Maize, Basmati, etc. The Trusts' chief partners within the initiative have been the various departments at the **Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana**, which have been involved in demonstrating various innovative concepts to farmers and the **Department of Agriculture (DoA), Government of Punjab (GoP), Chandigarh**, which has been instrumental in up scaling the dissemination of the technologies and package of practices developed by **PAU**.

During the year, the project with the **DoA**, focusing on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) on Cotton in 112 villages of Punjab concluded successfully. An impact assessment study of interventions in these 112 villages indicated that that the IPM cotton project has benefited not only 1,120 selected farmers directly, but also more than 10,000 families indirectly. The average number of pesticide sprays (which constitute a major component in Cotton cultivation) were reduced to 5.92, thereby reducing average input costs by Rs 1,725 per hectare. This reduction of input cost was relatively less during the reporting year, primarily due to the use of more pesticides which were required for the management of Mealy Bug, a pest which unexpectedly became prevalent (details within the case study). Despite constraints, there was an increase in crop yield of 2.5 quintals per hectare in project

areas leading to an average increase in income to the tune of Rs. 8,000 per hectare. The fiscal also saw production of 2.35 million bales of Cotton. The adoption of IPM technology in Cotton is the main contributing factor for this increase. Further, judicious use of inputs led to less atmospheric pollution, besides protection of useful insects like spiders, wasps, etc. The practice of keeping scouts in Village Information Centers has added value to the knowledge of farmers vis-à-vis adoption of package of practices recommended by the **PAU**. This overall success story led to continuation of support from the Trusts towards interventions within the IPM Cotton project in Punjab, through a new grant to the **DoA** towards up-scaling the dissemination of Cotton-IPM technology during the Kharif 2008 season, covering 224 villages in ten districts. Notably, convinced about the potential of IPM on Cotton, the State Department of Punjab has also pitched in Rs. 10 million from its own funds to up scale this project. The sensitization of policy planners and bureaucracy of the State towards providing additional support to IPM in Cotton is the most important impact of this initiative. The success story within Cotton now continues with adoption of IPM technologies on other crops. Consequently, during the year, a new grant was sanctioned to the **Department of Entomology, PAU**, towards validation and dissemination of IPM technology for quality production in Basmati Rice, Vegetables and Maize in Punjab. Also, a third phase of support was operationalised, enabling the **Department of Entomology, PAU**, focus on



Reviving the Green Revolution: Promoting diversification through alternate cropping in Sangrur district, Punjab. Photo displays paddy (left) and its alternative Groundnut (right). Groundnut used 80% less groundwater than paddy, and is equally remunerative.

Since times immemorial, pests and insects have been the scourge of farmers worldwide. In India, too, attacks on crops are a recurrent reality, despite widespread use of pesticides and insecticides, which ironically lead to an increase in the resilience of the organisms. Mealy Bug (*Phenacoccus Solenopsis*) is one such pest that has reared its ugly head over the past couple of years. During 2002, India first adopted Bt. Cotton and subsequently, the area under cultivation increased to 3.8 million hectares in 2006. Over the past two to three years, the farmers have reaped benefits of Bt. Cotton with yield gains of 31%, reduction in the number of pesticide sprays by 39% and an 88% increase in profit per hectare. As luck would have it, the reduction in the number of insecticide sprayings have probably led to the emergence of Mealy Bug on cotton during the 2006 crop season and some damage was reported from pockets of Bathinda, Ferozepur and Muktsar districts of Punjab. Compounded with poor knowledge on tackling this particular situation, the pest spread to further areas within these districts, whilst also being reported from Mansa and Faridkot districts.

The adult female of Mealy Bug attaches herself on the leaf of the plant and if proper surveillance and appropriate steps are not taken, the whole plant is covered with the pest. The pest migrates from cotton to weeds, ornamental plants, wild trees, etc. and again to cotton in the subsequent cotton season. The scientists from the **Department of Entomology** at the **Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana** were galvanized into action and an initial survey revealed that the pest thrived on weeds present in the waste lands, water channels, etc. Adopting a wait and watch policy cost the farmers dearly as the delay in cleaning up the surroundings resulted in the pest to build up on cotton and other host crops. **PAU** consequently



A macro view of the Mealy Bug destroying a cotton plant.

recommended a management strategy as part of its **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** package on cotton. The strategy includes sowing of recommended varieties and planting of Bajra, Jowar and Maize as barrier crops. Besides, plantation of other host crops of Mealy Bug such as okra should be avoided around the cotton fields and spot treatment should be carried out when the incidence is merely on few cotton plants. Moreover, it was considered important to prevent the carry over of the pest to the

next season, by implementing off season management strategies. Infested cotton plants / rows needed to be sprayed with recommended insecticides after the last picking was done.

Looking into the potential of Mealy Bug and its ability to cause economic damage, it is necessary to generate information on its biology, besides evolving management strategies to control its spread. Under its **Reviving the Green Revolution** initiative, the Trust is supporting the **Department of Entomology**, over a three year period towards: (i) studying the biology of Mealy Bug on cotton and major non-crop hosts (weeds); (ii) studying the relative preferences of Mealy Bug to common cultivars recommended in Punjab; and (iii) analyzing new chemicals for their efficacy against Mealy Bug. The project is being implemented in four villages each in the districts of Muktsar, Bathinda and Ferozepur, where the **Department of Agriculture (DoA), Government of Punjab** is upscaling the cotton IPM model. With cotton farmers currently spending anything between Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 per hectare to save their crop from Mealy Bug infestation, the **Department of Entomology's** efforts, in tandem with the **DOA**, can make a significant enhancement to profits reaped by farmers at the time of picking, both in terms of productivity and reducing the costs of production.

validation and dissemination of Cotton-IPM Technology in irrigated cotton across 6,000 hectares in Punjab. Also, through grants sanctioned during the year, the **Department of Entomology, PAU** is studying the *Mealy Bug* pest attack on cotton cultivation in Punjab during Kharif 2007, as well as the changing diversity of the arthropods community of insects, occurring as a result of introduction of Bt cotton, thereby providing scientists with knowledge and avenues to control emerging insect pests in cotton.

The focus during 2007-08 was also on the **Directorate of Extension Education's (DoEE), PAU** efforts to disseminate improved production technologies for Basmati and Groundnut, thereby popularizing diversified options and leading to reduced pressure on groundwater. This one year project was demonstrated across several locations in Amritsar district (for Basmati) and successfully established that higher returns per acre, coupled with savings in irrigation water associated with the cultivation of Basmati varieties, has proved them to be a better and replaceable option to rice. Similarly, demonstrations within Sangrur district for Groundnut established that its cultivation is more economical and environmentally sustainable, compared to rice. Impressed with the efforts made by **DoEE**, the Trusts up scaled their engagement in the state by collaborating with the **DoA**, during Kharif 2007, through two projects. The first project further up scaled the promotion of Groundnut as an alternate crop to 375 farmers over 750 acres of land in 15 villages of Sangrur and Hoshiarpur districts. The beneficiaries were provided with latest technologies, including planter, digger and thresher for groundnut cultivation on community sharing basis. This resulted in yield improvement of Groundnut crop to the tune of 10.30 quintals per acre through adoption of variety SG 99, which was sold at an average price of Rs. 1,800 per quintal. Consequently, the project resulted in increase in income from Rs. 14,940 per acre to Rs. 20,600 per acre. Further, it also resulted in 80% saving of water as Groundnut required only, on an average, four irrigations, as compared to rice which requires 20 or even more. The other project focused on up scaling the promotion of Basmati as an alternate crop to 450 farmers over 900 acres of land in 30 villages of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Tarn Taran districts. Based on farmers' perceptions of higher yield (by 1.36 quintals per acre), lower input cost and quality enhancement, the benefits have been to the tune of Rs. 3,980 per acre. Through both these projects, the **DoA** endeavored to transfer the improved Package of Practices developed by **PAU** through the Trusts' support to farmers, thereby popularizing Basmati and Groundnut as viable alternatives to paddy. Encouraged by the successful adoption of these projects, the popularization of two new crops, i.e. Summer Moong and Gram has also been just taken up, thus vindicating that diversification in agriculture has gained momentum in real terms that is in line with the main theme of the Trusts' support within this initiative.

Institutional grants : Rural Livelihoods & Communities

The overall success within the initiative, coupled with a major expansion and coverage within the projects have encouraged the Trusts to upscale the level of funding individual projects to a centralized organization with a dedicated team through operationalizing the **“Reviving Green Revolution (RGR) Cell”**, which will help consolidate and guide the RGR initiative over the next few years. The Cell is a registered body housed in **PAU** with formal institutional structure and is responsible for prioritization of thrust areas of funding in **PAU**, besides monitoring progress of ongoing projects. Moreover, the Cell also functions as an idea incubator. The Cell would focus on up scaling key success stories like cotton IPM etc., as Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) in partnership with key players, including the **DoA**. Apart from cotton, the **RGR Cell** would also focus on developing SPVs in fruits and vegetables. The key objectives of the **RGR Cell** would be to support: (i) researchable issues in agricultural universities to fill in the gaps of agricultural technologies developed; (ii) large scale activities of universities for adoption of technologies by the farmers in prime areas of concern in agriculture; (iii) development departments of state governments and the private sector in frontline extension activities for increasing agricultural productivity and augmenting economy of farmers; and (iv) activities that build market linkages of farmers, growth of subsidiaries and encourage agro-based entrepreneurship. Consequently, the Trusts have also focused on strengthening its local team to do justice to the spread of activities during this phase of the initiative.

Inspired by the results within Punjab over the past five years, the Trusts, during 2007-08, spread their engagement with the agricultural sector to Tamil Nadu, through supporting five new projects with the **Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore**. The projects, targeting the



Reviving the Green Revolution: Spraying of weedicides to destroy Congress weed and other host plants of the Mealy Bug on the outskirts of Abohor town, Ferozepur district, Punjab.

farmers in Tamil Nadu, would; (a) refine IPM technologies for managing pests and diseases in Rice and Vegetables; (b) popularize of dry land technologies for enhancing the livelihood of dry land farmers through farmers' participatory approach; (c) disseminate resilient and productive varieties to improve income and livelihood security of rain fed rice farmers; (d) popularize small millets in hilly tribal areas and small farms; and (e) popularize Azolla, as feed supplement among rural women and tribal population.

Access to finance to the poor, who have been largely excluded from the formal financial banking sector in the country, is an essential component of livelihood promotion. Microfinance has therefore been a key strategy within most initiatives supported by the Trusts. The main thrust areas for the Trusts as part of their microfinance work is to develop demonstration of community based microfinance approaches while building human resources and enabling environment for the sector.

This year, besides strengthening the existing regional microfinance focused initiative – Sakh Se Vikas – in Rajasthan, there was an effort to plan intensifying microfinance interventions in existing livelihoods initiatives of the Trusts.

Unlike southern states, states such as Rajasthan have lagged behind in the development of the microfinance sector, despite the widely acknowledged potential of promoting microfinance based livelihood sectors. To address this need, **Sakh Se Vikas – Rajasthan Microfinance Initiative** was launched by the Trusts in March 2004 and promotes community based, financially viable and development centered microfinance for underprivileged communities and underserved areas in Rajasthan.

The **Centre for micro Finance (CmF), Jaipur**, established with the Trusts' support in June 2005, continued to expand its work within four identified thematic areas during the fiscal. A new phase of support towards institutionalization of the Centre was operationalised in October 2007. During 2007-08, **CmF** signed an MoU with Bank of Baroda (BoB) to support the planning and implementation of the Baroda Centenary Project in Dungarpur district. This three year project aims to improve socio-economic conditions of rural communities in Dungarpur district through financial inclusion and other developmental activities. As part of its role as a resource agency, **CmF** conducted two microfinance immersion programmes for bankers in Bikaner and Dungarpur districts with support from NABARD and BoB respectively. **CmF** is also the nodal agency for the **Sakh Se Vikas (SSV) - Development through Finance Initiative** in Rajasthan. During the year, **CmF** conducted regular reviews and



Sakh Se Vikas: Bankers training being facilitated by CmF in Dungarpur district, Rajasthan, as part of the Dungarpur Centenary Year Project of Bank of Baroda.

provided technical support to the various partners within **SSV**. It also hosted the second strategic partners' meet of **SSV**.

As an active member of the State Level Bankers Committee, **CmF** continued to raise bank related issues that affect development of the microfinance sector in the state. In its role as an idea incubator, **CmF** supported the establishment of a microfinance institution for the urban poor in Alwar district. **CmF** also launched a six-month course on microfinance development management to address the growing need of trained manpower for the sector in Rajasthan. Through its Spear Head Teams in Bikaner and Dungarpur districts, **CmF** has also initiated a microfinance entrepreneur project to provide access to microfinance services in unreached areas through individual entrepreneurs. A database of Self Help Groups (SHG) within these two districts has also been compiled to address the paucity of credible field level information.

Field projects under the **SSV** are expected to serve as demonstration sites for community focused microfinance and livelihood development. Federations promoted under the initiative take up programmes based on member needs, while the organisation serves as a resource agency for that area. **Ibtada, Alwar** completed its first year under a new phase of support sanctioned in early 2007.

During the year, activities undertaken as part of the expansion of the SHG programme included a preliminary survey in 245 villages followed by baseline survey in 161 villages to finalize villages for expansion. 173 groups have been formed till March 2008. The two existing federations promoted by **Ibtada** comprising of 228 groups focused on delivering need-based financial products to their members. 108 members availed of loan products for house and toilet construction. 980 member households were linked with insurance and 108 households were linked with goat-rearing activity. Around 65 households were provided support to augment livelihood activities such as vermi-compost manufacture, bio-gas plants and fruit plantations. Similarly, **Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan (PEDO), Dungarpur**, is implementing the third phase of support for its community based microfinance programme. During this year, the focus was on formation of new groups in Simalwara and Aspur blocks in Dungarpur district to saturate the group formation potential of the region. The SHG programme in these blocks has been supported by the Trusts since inception. 334 new groups were formed in these two blocks. Four new federations were formed taking the total in these blocks to seven. Another key focus area has been the development of livelihood linkages for the older groups. A large number of members have taken up dairy as a livelihood activity. **PEDO** leveraged Rs. 11 million from SGSY for the establishment of 25 milk collection centres. At present, the milk procurement is around 1,000 litres per day. A total of 4,000 members engaged in vegetable and spice cultivation are being provided support for marketing of their produce.



Sakh Se Vikas: Benefits of a bio gas unit, set up through part loan and part subsidy, are enjoyed by this woman member of a Self Help Group promoted by Ibtada in Nangli Jhamawat village, Alwar district, Rajasthan.

Krishna Kaur of Nadka village, tucked away in the heart of Ramgarh block of Alwar district, Rajasthan, has been working as an Anganwadi worker since 2003. She formed two Self Help Groups (SHG), namely, *Chirag Samuh* (2005) and *Deepak Samuh* (2006), as part of the larger efforts of the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of Rajasthan (GoR). *Chirag Samuh* was operationalised with 10 members each pooling Rs. 20 as monthly saving. In merely five months, Krishna was constrained to adopt a door to door collection of these savings as majority of the members were loathe to coming to the meetings. Very soon, the group stopped meeting altogether. A few members even stopped depositing their monthly contributions, failing to see any real benefit. Some members who availed of loans from the group failed to repay, thanks to the lack of any peer pressure mechanism, eventually leading to the group being wound up. Krishna's efforts with *Deepak Samuh* too met with a similar fate.

In 2007, **Ibtada, Alwar**, supported by the Trust under the **Sakh Se Vikas - Rajasthan Microfinance Initiative**, initiated a pilot programme to strengthen the DWCD groups, in partnership with the Department. This involved training and skill enhancement of Anganwadi workers, such as Krishna. It was complemented by regular hand holding support for all group activities. A rejuvenated and better equipped Krishna formed a new group - *Maa Durga Swayam Sahayta Samuh*. Timely meetings, full attendance, sitting in circle during meetings, depositing savings during the meeting only, an increase in the monthly saving amount to Rs. 100, almost 100% use of group funds in interloaning, demand based lending, timely repayment, imposition of fines for delay in repayment, were a few characteristic of Krishna's new SHG. "Earlier, I had no knowledge of writing records or books of accounts and hence, perhaps, improper maintenance of records kept the group away from the banking facility. Today, I can even prepare the monthly trial balance, besides filling the MIS format of Groups", reflects a beaming Krishna. The interest of the group is reflected in their paying Rs. 50 each month as service fees to a facilitator thus ensuring proper record maintenance.



Training being imparted to Anganwadi workers in Mubarakpur village, Ramgarh block, Alwar district, Rajasthan.

The success of groups such as Krishna's, stems from a collaboration between **DWCD**, the **Centre for microFinance (CmF), Jaipur** and two of the Trust's partners in Rajasthan - **Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan (PEDO)** and **Ibtada**, made possible through the Trust's support. The two year pilot project recognizes the increased role of government departments in promotion of SHGs and the need to strengthen their perspective and programmes. The project reaches out to 500 old and 200 new SHGs, comprising 9,000 women members across two blocks in two districts of the state. This project aims to develop a model of strengthening existing SHGs, which could be scaled up in other parts of the state. This is also the result of a long term investment in the field programmes and capacities of its partner organizations who are now emerging as resource agencies in the state.

A collaborative project between **CmF**, **SSV** field partners and the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) was operationalised in May 2007. The Department is the biggest promoter of SHGs in the state. However, quality issues restrict the potential of these groups to serve the needs of the members to access low cost finance from banking sources. After detailed discussions, an MoU was signed between **CmF** and the Department for a pilot project in two blocks, one in each of the two districts of Alwar and Dungarpur. The first phase of the project focused on benchmarking of existing groups in terms of quality and status. In Ramgarh block in Alwar, 11%, 50% and 39% of groups were found to be in A, B and C categories, respectively. In Dungarpur block of Dungarpur district, these figures are 38%, 43% and 19%. Introducing and improving proper accounting and operational systems in 484 existing groups in the 2 blocks has been the major focus during the year. The Anganwadi workers and Sathins have been provided support through the project staff for formation of a total of 143 new groups since May 2007. Trainings have been conducted for Department staff and the community members. The response to the project has been encouraging from both the Department staff and the community and consequently, initiation of similar pilot projects in other districts is on the anvil.

Through a grant to **Association for Rural Advancement through Voluntary Action and Local Involvement (ARAVALI), Jaipur**, the Trusts are supporting ten small and medium sized non-profit organizations to set up and strengthen their microfinance programmes. During the year, an external appraisal of the annual work plans of all partners was conducted. **ARAVALI** recruited and placed professional staff for the microfinance programme of the partners. Thematic trainings were conducted for these staff and the other staff of partners on insurance, livelihoods, sustainability of microfinance programmes. Customized MIS software has been developed with technical support from DHAN Foundation. Books of accounts for groups were developed and after standardization have been introduced at the field level. Rs. 12.5 million has been leveraged from banks for the groups promoted by the partners. During the year, **ARAVALI** decided to provide more intensive and regular support to the partner organizations. This is now being carried out through its regional resource teams. Livelihood perspective planning, ensuring quality of programmes and operationalisation, besides providing assistance for fund raising efforts for the microfinance programme of the partners would be the focus areas over the coming year.

While livelihoods enhancement forms the key focus of grants, the initiative is also interested in model building around integration of microfinance and livelihoods suited to the context of different regions and communities. Towards this, grants have been made to **PRADAN, New Delhi** and **Self Reliant**



Sakh Se Vikas: Women manage this village level milk collection unit promoted by SRIJAN in Gulabpura village, Duni block, Tonk district, Rajasthan.

Initiatives for Joint Action (SRIJAN), New Delhi.

The Trusts' support has funded these organisations for critical gap areas in the District Poverty Initiatives Programme for strengthening backward and forward linkages in goat-rearing and dairy based livelihoods in 5 blocks in Dausa, Dholpur and Tonk districts. During the year, **PRADAN** successfully completed the induction of livestock in 147 villages, covering 2,220

families. The focus has been on streamlining

the animal health care services for both, goat-rearing and dairy, through paravets. Strengthening of the people's institutions formed around goat-rearing and dairy activity, with a vision to ensure sustainable provision of backward and forward linkages, was another key focus area during the year. 90 milk collection centres have been established. The average milk procurement in these centres is around 7,500 litres per day. As part of the grant, the Trusts supported establishment of two Bulk Cooling Units (BCUs). After successful demonstration of milk procurement activity, **PRADAN** was able to convince the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) to set up four more BCUs in Dholpur district. This has resulted in an assured market and a higher price for milk for the producers. In Dholpur, an integrated natural resource management model was developed in 17 hectares. Over the coming year, this model would be intensively replicated across 35 hectares. Similarly, **SRIJAN**

focused on improving sustainability of livelihood groups and assets through 184 SHGs spread across 72 villages of one block in Tonk district, under the DPIP. Around 1,980 women have been provided with a total of 2,500 buffaloes from the DPIP. 11 business clusters have been organized to provide veterinary services, feed business and 32 Milk Collection Centres (MCCs). The clusters procure cattle feed, oilseed cakes and medicines from wholesale markets at economical rates and sell the same. A cadre of women para-vets has also been selected and developed by the clusters. Milk Marketing is done by the Maitree Mahila Mandal, which is the women members' federation. The average milk procurement is around 1,157 litres per day. Marketing linkages have been established with private dairies in the area.

Agriculture and animal-husbandry are the two most important livelihoods in the state. The **CmF** anchored a state level study on livestock sector mapping in Rajasthan on behalf of the Trusts. The findings of the study would feed into the state level collaborative initiative on livestock in the coming year. This was as a follow up of the second **SSV** partners meet.

Increased income from agriculture is being explored as a specific thematic area within the initiative. While agriculture is mostly rain-fed in southern Rajasthan, there is high scope of improving incomes through improving agricultural productivity of cash crops grown by farmers, along with the staple food grains. A new grant sanctioned to **ACCESS Development Services, New Delhi**, seeks to develop a Package of Practices for improved ginger productivity and disease control in one block in Udaipur district, work with around 1,250 farmers across 46 villages to adopt the same by providing regular extension support and organize farmers into producer groups for undertaking collective procurement of inputs, access to credit and marketing of the produce.

A key development this year was the publication of the Rajasthan Microfinance Report 2007, which gave a detailed overview of the status of the microfinance sector in Rajasthan. The report was released in the Annual Microfinance Colloquium 2008. The colloquium was well-attended by microfinance practitioners, banks and leaders of people's institutions. The need for improving quality of groups, promotion of community based microfinance in unreached areas and the creation of a fund for promotion of groups were identified as key areas for follow up.

Finally, to leverage the learnings from the initiative, the Trusts have explored a co-financing partnership with International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) for the Mitigation of Poverty in West Rajasthan (MPOWER) project. This project will work in six remote and underserved blocks in

Institutional grants : Rural Livelihoods & Communities

western Rajasthan, while converging the government resources for poverty alleviation and livelihood enhancement. The **CmF** and other **SSV** partners will be involved in piloting innovations and supporting capacity building at different levels in the programme.

The Trusts have been supporting the **Community Banking Programme** of **Kalanjiam Foundation, Madurai**, since 1999. The programme seeks to use microfinance as a means to address development concerns. The second phase of support to the programme ended during the year under review. During this phase, 86 new locations covering 175,137 members were promoted. 21 of these locations, covering around 45,000 members, have been promoted with the Trusts' support. During this phase, the programme was able to initiate activities in seven states, namely Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Assam and Kerala. At the end of this phase, the programme has an outreach of 385,993 poor women, spread over 160 locations, covering 6,791 village/slums in 36 districts of 11 states. A new phase that builds on these learnings was operationalised in October 2007. During this phase, the focus would be on graduation of existing 48 locations into self managed institutions, expansion through organic growth in the areas of presence and promotion of 32 new locations, thereby expanding the presence of the programme across 10 states. Another key focus

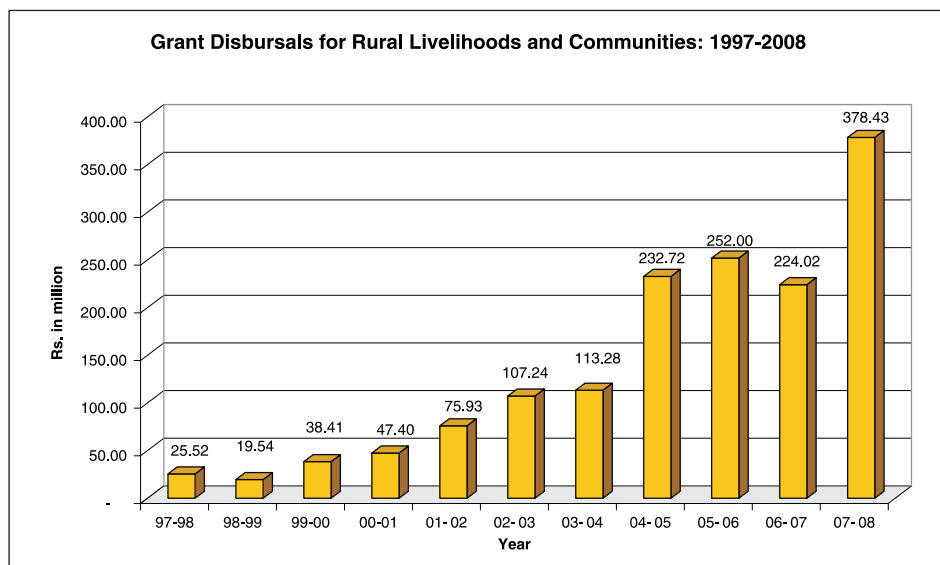


Community Banking Programme promoted by Kalanjiam Foundation: Women at work at the Terracotta production unit in Vedapatti village, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu.

area would be to promote business development across 12 key sectors in 15 federations to bring income increases among members and enable access to formal markets.

Finally, studies within Maharashtra and Uttarakhand were completed during the year and the microfinance strategy for the regions covered under the Central India Initiative commissioned. In Uttarakhand, the Trust will be focusing on strengthening the microfinance component within Himmothan Pariyojana, besides focusing on demonstration in two districts – Pithoragarh and Uttarkashi. In Maharashtra, efforts will be dovetailed with the Central India Initiative, with a focus on Dhule and Wardha to start with.

The Trusts' disbursements during the year under review were Rs. 342.46 million (US \$ 8.56 million) towards 89 grants, as compared to Rs. 224.02 million towards 61 grants during 2006-07. This 53% increase in disbursements can be attributed to the Trusts' concerted efforts in consolidating and strengthening the initiatives in the portfolio, complemented by the operationalisation of several new grants. 34% of the disbursements were made within the Central India Initiative, with 24% and 16% being outlaid towards Himmothan Pariyojana and Microfinance, respectively. Over the coming year, the Trusts would operationalise the North East Initiative, thereby expanding its area of focus to the north east regions of India. Also on the cards is a major expansion of the team, albeit through recruitment at the Cells' levels, as the Trusts continue decentralising their operations across different locations in the country in its attempts to engage with the sector and involving local players to strengthen regional initiatives, with the ultimate goal of enhancing rural livelihoods.



2007-08 reflects combined disbursements of both the Trusts

Rural Livelihoods & Communities: Details of grant disbursements in 2007-2008

WATER SECTOR ACTION RESEARCH

Rs.

IWMI-Tata Water Policy Research Programme, Anand

Towards Phase II of the IWMI-Tata Water Policy Research Programme. Key areas of focus are: (a) holistically addressing the issues of Natural Resources Management (NRM) comprehensively; (b) conducting 80 cutting-edge studies across India; (c) capacity building of water sector researchers; (d) generating ideas for funding opportunities that positively impact livelihoods of the marginalized; and (e) providing and arranging technical support in project appraisal, monitoring and evaluation in the Trust's NRM based grants.

10,000,000

IWMI-Tata Water Policy Research Programme, Anand

Towards Phase II of the 'North Gujarat Initiative' (NGI), which augments water availability in Banaskantha, Mehsana and Sabarkantha districts, through promotion of low-cost micro-irrigation and water saving technologies. Activities being undertaken include: (a) setting up experimental farms on agricultural water management; (b) setting up of on-farm demonstrations to try out new micro-irrigation devices and implement practices of organic farming; (c) development of replicable models on sustainable agriculture; (d) documentation and knowledge sharing; (e) promotion of water saving activities; and (f) assisting local partners to undertake promotional activities.

3,000,000

Self Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action (SRIJAN), New Delhi

Towards empowerment of community based institutions, working towards sustainable soil and water resource management and improvement of agriculture based livelihoods. The project benefits 3,500 villagers in 30 villages of Kolar district, Karnataka. Key activities include: (a) development of people's institutions; (b) water management programmes; and (c) livelihood programmes.

1,200,000

CENTRAL INDIA INITIATIVE (CINI)

Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI), Jamshedpur

Towards supporting the CINI Cell that focuses on dealing with issues relating to the problems of livelihoods of tribal communities in Central India in a comprehensive manner. Key roles played by the CINI Cell include: (a) exploring and incubating new ideas in the field and upscaling selective successful experiments; (b) establishing itself as a knowledge bank for all information related to tribal livelihoods in central India; (c) networking and coordination between civil society organizations, government agencies and donors in region; (d) developing brand equity for CINI; and (e) monitoring and providing technical support to the organizations in implementing the CINI strategies.

5,100,000

Zone A (Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal)

AVRDC-The World Vegetable Centre, Hyderabad

Towards enhancing rural livelihoods in tribal areas of Jharkhand and rural areas of Punjab by providing scientific knowledge to the farming community for promoting and enhancing vegetable cultivation, thereby leading to rise in income, as also improved dietary habits. The project is divided into two sub-projects, namely: (i) safer vegetable production, for enhancing safe, commercial vegetable production besides propagating growth of vegetables as cash crops and/or alternate crops in the targeted areas of Jharkhand and Punjab; and (ii) promoting home gardens for diet diversification and better health.

No disbursements

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad

Towards increasing the impact of the development projects in Central India, focusing on two clusters in Jamshedpur (East Singhbhum) and Gumla districts in Jharkhand and Jhabua and Mandla districts in Madhya Pradesh, through technical backstopping and empowerment of stakeholders to improve livelihoods through increased agricultural productivity and livelihood opportunities via sustainable use of natural resources.

5,000,000

Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi

Towards supplementing PRADAN's efforts at enhancing livelihoods of 80,000 tribal families, spread over 52 blocks in 11 districts of Jharkhand, through promotion of women's Self Help Groups (SHGs), improved agricultural interventions, wadi development, land and infrastructure development and livestock development.

35,000,000

Society for Upliftment of People with People Organization and Rural Technology (SUPPORT), Hazaribag

Towards integrating the agriculture and allied interventions with the water resources development interventions supported through National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS). The overall project covers 696 households in 15 villages of Hazaribag district, Jharkhand. Key activities include: (a) promotion and capacity building of village institutions; (b) soil and water conservation with small lift irrigation infrastructure; (c) agriculture-horticulture promotion; and (d) enterprise development.

1,000,000

Network for Enterprise Enhancement & Development Support (NEEDS), Deoghar

Towards promoting improved livelihood opportunities for 2,133 tribal and marginalized families in 40 villages in Deoghar district, Jharkhand, through integrated land and water centric development interventions. Key activities include: (a) promotion of maize, pulses, and beans, mustered with water harvesting structures; (b) multi-tier cropping with water harvesting structures; (c) improved paddy cultivation in low land and promotion of Systems for Rice Intensification (SRI); (d) goat rearing; and (e) capacity building and training to community.

5,000,000

Agrarian Assistance Association (AAA), Dumka

Towards sustaining food security through improved agriculture promotion, reaching out to 7,536 individuals (adivasis) from 1,416 households across 21 villages in two clusters within Dumka District, Jharkhand. Key activities include: (a) enhancement of paddy productivity through Participatory Varietal Selection Promotion and Increased Agricultural Practices; (b) promotion of vegetable cultivation; (c) promotion of timber, fruit and horticultural species and multi-tier cropping; and (d) capacity building of the community.

No disbursals

Sri Ramakrishna Sarada Math and Mission, Hazaribag

Towards an integrated watershed development and management programme in 15 tribal villages across Hazaribag district, Jharkhand, covering Khatgara and Bandla Bera Nala watersheds and enhancing livelihoods of 1,617 households. Key activities include: (a) water harvesting measures; (b) soil and water conservation; (c) agro-forestry; (d) agriculture development; (e) income generation programme; and (f) capacity building of community organizations.

No disbursals

Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS), Jamshedpur

Towards enhancing livelihoods of over 20,000 tribal families in 21 villages in Seraikela and Kharsawan blocks of Seraikela-Kharsawan district in Jharkhand, by attempting to stabilise Kharif paddy cultivation, through creation of water resources, soil and moisture conservation measures and providing agriculture extension services.

No disbursals

Indian Grameen Services (IGS), Hyderabad

Towards providing financial and technical support for supporting livelihood enhancement activities such as: (a) irrigated agriculture interventions; (b) dairy interventions; and (c) tassar cultivation, covering three districts in Jharkhand and benefiting more than 8,200 marginalized families. The grant also supports establishment of Jharkhand Livelihood Enhancement Action Platform (JKLEAP), which aims to enhance the livelihoods of the poor in the state.

2,500,000

Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra (KGVK), Ranchi

Towards a second phase of interventions in decentralized water resource development in 16 villages of Ranchi district, Jharkhand, leading to enhanced food and livelihood security of 2,700 predominantly tribal, marginalized families. Activities include revival and renovation of old water resources, construction of community water harvesting structures, agriculture extension, supporting allied livelihoods such as poultry and dairy and capacity building of the community.

2,500,000

Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK), Ranchi

Towards an Integrated Natural Resource Management based livelihood project reaching out to 350 tribal families in six villages in Murhu block of Ranchi district, Jharkhand, addressing various livelihood needs of the community, whilst promoting optimum utilization of natural resources. Activities include: (a) establishing and strengthening of community based organizations; (b) agricultural diversification through land and water development; (c) horticulture development; and (d) promotion of enterprises such as goat rearing and lac cultivation.

No disbursals

Harsha Trust, Bhubaneshwar

Towards an integrated livelihood development project covering 800 tribal families in 30 villages in Bissamcuttack block of Rayagada district, Orissa. Key activities include: (a) establishing and strengthening of community based organizations; (b) promoting in-situ rain water harvesting; (c) creating irrigation infrastructure; (d) promoting improved agriculture techniques; (e) horticulture development; and (f) livestock development.

2,500,000

Zone B (Parts of Madhya Pradesh (MP), Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh)

Naandi Foundation, Hyderabad

Towards revival of 65 defunct lift irrigation schemes in Khammam, Mehboobnagar, Anantpur, Medak, Krishna and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh, thereby improving irrigation in drought-hit areas and benefiting marginal and tribal farmers. Activities include: (a) capacity building and training of the Lift Irrigation Societies (LIS); (b) social mobilization of the LIS; (c) training of youth; (d) civil, electrical and mechanical works for defunct schemes; and (e) agricultural extension interventions.

5,725,000

Naandi Foundation, Hyderabad

Towards a second phase of support for enhancement of livelihoods of 30,000 small and marginal tribal farmers of Araku valley in Vishakapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, through promoting and supporting organic coffee cultivation. Activities include: (a) capacity building of the community; (b) developing a Central Processing Unit (CPU) to process the coffee cherry at a central location; (c) developing market linkages; and (d) strengthening farmers' cooperatives.

No disbursements

Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN), Hyderabad

Towards selecting eight Livelihood Resource Centres (LRC) from five districts in Andhra Pradesh, managed by Civil Society Organisations, and strengthening their overall capacities to implement livelihood programmes at village level. Key activities include: (a) training and capacity building of the LRCs; (b) implementation of national Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme; and (c) implementing an integrated watershed development programme along with minor irrigation schemes.

2,500,000

Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Anand

Towards promoting better land and water management practices, coupled with improved agriculture and vegetative cover, thereby ensuring year round food security to about 13,000 marginalised tribals in 21 villages of 15 Panchayats in Mandla district, Madhya Pradesh, along with provision of additional income sources through allied interventions. The livelihood interventions would be linked to the soil and water conservation through integrated watershed approach being implemented through the NREGS.

2,000,000

Zone C (Maharashtra and parts of Madhya Pradesh)

Maharashtra Institute of Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (MITTRA), Nasik

Towards supplementing MITTRA's comprehensive livelihood promotion 'Jan Utkarsha' programme, focusing on development of 'Wadi' (orchards), dairy cattle, community health, micro-watersheds and women development programmes, covering 52,500 tribal families in 15 districts in Maharashtra.

10,500,000

Dilasa Sansthan, Yavatmal

Towards developing an integrated farming system model, covering 400 households in 22 tribal dominated villages in Yavatmal district, Maharashtra, which has seen a spate of suicides in the past few years, due to rising level of indebtedness of the cotton farmers due to high input costs and crop failures. Improved package of practices relating to cotton and other crops are being promoted through the network of scientists from the Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR). Key activities include: (a) training and capacity building of the community; (b) soil and water conservation under watershed approach; (c) agriculture productivity enhancement and promoting Integrated Pest Management technology being developed by the University; (d) lac and honeybee promotion; and (e) development of micro-credit linkages.

2,500,000

Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR), Ahmednagar

Towards promoting sustainable livelihoods and improving quality of life of 2,772 families in 30 tribal dominated villages in Sakri taluka of Dhule district. Key activities include: (a) agriculture development; (b) horticulture development; (c) vegetable and floriculture promotion; (d) soil and water conservation; (e) irrigation development; (f) health, water and sanitation, especially for women; (g) community awareness and mobilization; (h) capacity building of Community Based Organisations; and (i) livelihood development.

4,000,000

Zone D (Gujarat, South Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh)

N. M. Sadguru Water & Development Foundation (Sadguru), Dahod

Towards a second phase of support, to supplement Sadguru's community managed livelihood enhancement programmes, focusing on NRM activities, which benefits 57,000 families in Dahod, Gujarat and Banswara and Jhalawar in Rajasthan. Key activities include: (a) developing 93 new community lift irrigation schemes, irrigating 10,500 acres; (b) construction of 75 water harvesting structures, capable of irrigating 19,000 acres; (c) micro-watershed development covering 12,500 acres; (d) tackling areas of rural water supply and sanitation and rural energy; (e) developing agro forestry and silvipasture over an area of 8,400 acres; (f) promoting horticulture and floriculture over an area of 5,000 acres; (g) strengthening SHGs by supporting them through microfinance activities; and (h) strengthening village institutions.

20,775,000

Rajasthan Rural Institute of Development and Management (RRIDMA), Udaipur

Towards a livelihood promotion programme, which benefits 43,728 households in 698 villages in four districts of south Rajasthan. Key activities include livestock development, horticulture development, waste land development through jetropha plantation and vermicompost promotion.

4,000,000

Gramin Vikas Trust, Jhabua

Towards promoting interventions focusing on sustainable rainfed agriculture and livelihoods improvement of 2,778 tribal farmers in 19 marginal villages of Jhabua district, Madhya Pradesh. Activities include: (a) establishing and strengthening of community based organizations; (b) integrated land and water development through promotion of improved agriculture and water management techniques; (c) Wadi (orchard) development; and (d) promotion of usage of high quality seeds for sustaining agriculture.

4,500,000

Action for Social Advancement (ASA), Bhopal

Towards increasing agriculture productivity through improved livelihood interventions in the command area of five select irrigation systems, covering 1,258 people across an area of 2,592 hectares within 19 villages in Barwani district in MP. Key activities include: (a) community capacity building; (b) restoration of the canal system; (c) demonstration of improved agriculture and promotion of water use efficiency measures; and (d) promotion of farmers' producers company.

2,500,000

KHARASH VISTAROTTHAN YOJANA (KVY) (Gujarat Coastal Salinity Ingress Prevention and Mitigation Initiative)

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), Ahmedabad

Towards the Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell, which coordinates and focuses efforts within on-going projects under KVY. Key activities include: (a) developing a knowledge bank on issues related to coastal salinity; (b) developing new research ideas and innovative concepts for field level piloting; (c) facilitating coordination meetings with the government officials on possible collaborations with CSPC; (d) networking with academic institutions and technical resource agencies; and (e) appraising and reviewing the field projects under KVY, besides identifying new partner organizations.

4,000,000

VIKAS - Centre for Development, Ahmedabad

Towards developing an entrepreneurial model for tackling salinity issues through the setting up of the "Salinity Resource Centre (SRC)" in Talaja taluka, Bhavnagar district. The key objectives of the SRC are to: (i) conduct comprehensive studies on the extent, trends and impact of salinity on lives of local people; (ii) disseminate the information on salinity to the villagers and bring a common understanding on the extent, trends, causes and impact of salinity; and (iii) document and promote innovations, best practices and research and development efforts on salinity related issues.

800,000

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), Ahmedabad

Towards enabling CSPC to implement enhanced water resources management measures through a participatory approach at Medha Creek in Porbandar Taluka, Porbandar district, Gujarat and Nicole Bandhara in Mahua Taluka, Bhavnagar district, Gujarat. The lift irrigation schemes address the issue of deficiency of irrigation water for about 130 families over an area covering 670 acres. The project also focuses on: (a) micro-watershed development through moisture conservation activities; (b) promoting water efficient irrigation systems; (c) providing inputs and training in agriculture and animal husbandry.

2,500,000

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) (AKRSP(I)), Ahmedabad

Towards a second phase of support under KVY, to mitigate and prevent coastal salinity ingress across 28 coastal villages in Mangrol, Malia and Veraval talukas of Junagadh district, Gujarat. Activities include: (a) generating wider awareness about the deteriorating conditions resulting from salinity ingress and its solutions; (ii) promoting adoption of water use efficient agronomic practices and devices; (iii) continuing to develop a set of replicable models for community managed economically sustainable drinking water schemes; (iv) developing a model on principles of river basin treatment to augment the water resources; and (v) assisting village institutions to evolve and implement strategies already tested.

11,100,000

Ambuja Cement Foundation (ACF), Kodinar

Towards a second phase of support under KVY, to mitigate and prevent coastal salinity ingress across 17 coastal villages in Kodinar and Sutrapada talukas of Junagadh district, Gujarat. Activities involve developing: (a) an integrated package to combat salinity with active participation of local communities; (ii) a cost effective and innovative demand and supply water management and agriculture model for efficient utilization of available water; and (iii) a network with government and development agencies for faster replication of successful interventions with active participation of various stakeholders.

4,000,000

Ambuja Cement Foundation (ACF), Kodinar

Towards supporting fresh interventions to mitigate and prevent coastal salinity ingress in five coastal villages in Jafarabad taluka of Amreli district, Gujarat. Activities involve developing: (a) an integrated package to combat salinity with active participation of local communities; (ii) a cost effective and innovative demand and supply water management and agriculture model for efficient utilization of available water; and (iii) a network with government and development agencies for faster replication of successful interventions with active participation of various stakeholders.

3,000,000

Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSR), Mithapur

To develop a model on salinity management through a pilot in Okhamandal taluka on the Jamnagar coast in Saurashtra, involving agricultural, groundwater recharge and drinking water interventions in six villages.

1,068,000

Vivekanand Research and Training Institute (VRTI), Mandvi, (Kutch)

For developing and implementing a comprehensive programme on managing salinity, with the objective of tackling salinity ingress in 18 coastal villages in Mundra taluka in Kutch. Activities include: (i) capacity building and formation of community organizations; (ii) revival of salt affected horticulture plantations and establishment of new ones; (iii) group irrigation; (iv) promotion of water saving technologies; and (v) construction of water harvesting structures.

13,000,000

HIMMOTHAN PARIYOJANA

Himmothan, Dehradun

Towards formation of 'Himmothan', to take forward the Phase II of Himmothan Pariyojana. Amongst other things, Himmothan: (a) plays the role of an 'idea incubator' by exploring new innovations, particularly in the area of Natural Resource Management (NRM), livelihood strategies and up-scaling select pilots; (b) develops a knowledge bank and database on the status and management needs of natural resources and rural development issues in Uttarakhand and identifies areas of livelihood potential; (c) facilitates linkages between the state Government, partner non-profit organisations and technical institutions to develop sustainable and scaleable strategies; (d) creates a unique identity for this initiative through brand building efforts; (e) assists in the monitoring of the on-going projects under Himmothan Pariyojana and provide technical inputs to organizations participating in this programme; and (f) acts as a network and coordinating unit between all Himmothan Pariyojana partners.

3,000,000

Himmothan, Dehradun

Towards the 'Integrated Fodder - Livestock Development Project' (IFLDP), which promotes rural livelihoods and enhances incomes of about 44,000 people across 8,000 households from 80 villages in 15 project areas, spread over seven hill districts of Uttarakhand, through an environmentally sustainable, integrated livestock management programme. Key activities include: (a) promotion of fodder resources; (b) formation and strengthening community based organizations; (c) capacity building; (d) fodder preservation and better feeding practices; (e) animal health and breed improvement; and promoting livestock based micro-enterprises.

10,000,000

AVRDC-The World Vegetable Centre, Hyderabad

Towards conducting an exploratory survey to understand current practices, opportunities and constraints in production and marketing of vegetables in Uttarakhand.

700,000

Enhancing Rural Livelihoods through Participatory Watershed Development (Garhwal region of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh)

Peoples' Science Institute, Dehradun

Towards a second phase of support, aiming to provide livelihood opportunities to rural communities in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh, focusing on agriculture, forests, pastures, livestock and micro-finance. Key activities include: (a) training for livelihood development and promotion teams; (b) capacity building of communities and Village Level Institutions (VLIs); and (c) preparation of Livelihoods Development Plans (LDP).

3,000,000

Pan Himalayan Grassroots Development Foundation, Ranikhet

Towards a three year watershed development project that initiates community forestry on 90 hectares of contiguous degraded hill slopes, besides bringing 90 acres of farm land under improved irrigation systems in five villages in the Pidyadhar micro-watershed area in Sirmaur District, Himachal Pradesh.

1,530,000

Garhwal Vikas Kendra (GVK), Nainbagh, Tehri Garhwal

Towards a three year comprehensive micro-watershed development project, to treat 644 hectares of Duggada Khad watershed, covering five villages in Jaunpur block of Tehri Garhwal district, Uttarakhand.

1,100,000

Social Awareness Through Human Involvement (SATHI), Katli

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project to treat 464 hectares of Runnja Khala watershed, covering four villages in Sarahan block of Sirmour district, Himachal Pradesh.

881,000

Manav Vikas Sansthan (MVS), Kalol

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project to treat 456 hectares of Silh Nala watershed, covering four villages in Jhanduta block of Bilaspur district, Himachal Pradesh.

300,000

Ambuja Cement Foundation (ACF), Solan,

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project to treat 478 hectares of Ali Khad micro-watershed, covering six villages in Arki tehsil of Solan district, Himachal Pradesh.

600,000

Enhancing Rural Livelihoods through Participatory Watershed Management (Kumaon region)

Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG), Sitla

Towards undertaking the capacity building of non profit organisations in Kumaon region of Uttarakhand in community managed watershed development. The grant also supports a Natural Resources Management project in Bageshwar district, Uttarakhand, in which the key activities include afforestation, protection of degraded sites, water management, soil conservation and introduction of appropriate technologies.

1,000,000

Berinag Gram Swarajya Mandal (BGSM), Kande

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project, to treat the 595 hectare Sheragarh watershed, covering three villages in Berinag block of Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand.

1,000,000

Kasturba Mahila Utthan Mandal (KMUM), Kausani

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project, to treat the 517 hectare Sarkhet micro-watershed, covering eight villages in Dhauladevi block of Almora district, Uttarakhand.

872,000

General Rural Advancement Society (GRAS), Lohaghat

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project, to treat the 503 hectares of Dewal Gar watershed, covering four villages in Barakote block of Champawat district, Uttarakhand.

1,092,000

Grameen Vikas Samiti (GVS), Kotabagh

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project, to treat the 805 hectare Khamari watershed, covering three villages in Bhimtal block of Nainital district, Uttarakhand.

691,000

Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Gangolihat

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project, to treat the 561 hectares of Kaligarh watershed, covering two villages in Berinag block of Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand.

1,100,000

Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG), Sitla

Towards a three year comprehensive watershed development project, to treat the 528 hectares of Ganghalkuluwa watershed, covering three villages in Hawalbagh block of Almora district, Uttarakhand.

909,000

Voluntary Association for the Development of Hills of Uttarakhand (VADHU), Purani Abkari, Almora

Towards a three year comprehensive micro-watershed project to treat 447 hectares of the Malli Ryuni watershed, covering two villages of Dwarahat block of Almora district, Uttarakhand.

1,245,000

Rural Initiatives for Social Engineering (RISE), Manglata, Almora

Towards a three year comprehensive micro-watershed project to treat 596 hectares of Bridh Jageshwar watershed, covering five villages in Bhaisiyachana block of Almora district, Uttarakhand.

1,295,000

Association for Rural Planning and Action (ARPAN), Helpia, Pithoragarh

Towards a three year comprehensive micro-watershed project to treat 702 hectares of Beragardh watershed, covering five villages in Kanalichina block of Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand.

1,000,000

Institutional grants : Rural Livelihoods & Communities

Himalayan Sewa Samiti (HSS), Dharapani, Pithoragarh Towards a three year comprehensive micro-watershed project to treat 587 hectares of Kandali-Pali watershed, covering four villages in Kanalichinna block of Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand.	1,014,000
Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG), Sitla Towards providing monitoring and technical support to implementing organizations in Kumaon region during their watershed implementation phase, through: (a) technical support; (b) soil & water conservation and other technical trainings; and (c) providing capacity building trainings to the members of Watershed Committees and Village Development Committees (VDC).	1,172,000
Improving Community Health through Drinking Water and Sanitation Interventions	
Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Gangolihat, Uttarakhand Towards a one year planning phase (under Phase 2 of Himmothan Pariyojana) to set up management societies in 10 villages in Munisyari and Gangolihat blocks of Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand, which would consequently endeavour to provide 491 households with potable water and improved sanitation.	2,116,000
Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Gangolihat, Uttarakhand Towards Catchment Area Protection activities such as fencing, planting of saplings, digging of contour trenches, etc. with the aim of protecting water sources that serve as catchments to water supply schemes. Support is also provided for construction of sanitary facilities such as 369 latrines, 29 soak pits, NADAP compost pits, etc. The support falls within the Implementation Phase (under Phase 2 of the Water Supply and Sanitation projects in Himmothan Pariyojana), covering 10 villages in Munsyari and Gangolihat blocks of Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand, benefiting 2,723 people across 491 households through access to potable water and improved sanitation.	1,300,000
Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Gangolihat, Uttarakhand Towards a two year Implementation - cum Operations & Maintenance Phase that supports Management Societies to implement, operate and maintain their own drinking water schemes in 10 villages in Munsyari and Gangolihat blocks of Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand, benefiting 3,055 people across 539 households through access to potable water.	10,000,000
Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT), Jolly Grant Towards a one year planning phase (under Phase 2 of Himmothan Pariyojana) in collaboration with Hilton Foundation, USA, to set up management societies in 20 villages in Jaunpur block of Tehri Garhwal district and Chakrata block of Dehradun district, Uttarakhand, which would consequently endeavour to provide 939 households with potable water and improved sanitation.	2,000,000

Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT), Jolly Grant

Towards Catchment Area Protection activities such as fencing, planting of saplings, digging of contour trenches, etc. with the aim of protecting water sources that serve as catchments to water supply schemes. Support is also provided for construction of sanitary facilities such as 748 latrines, 677 soak pits, NADAP compost pits, etc. The support falls within the implementation phase (under Phase 2 of the Water Supply and Sanitation projects in Himmothan Pariyojana), in collaboration with Hilton Foundation, USA, covering 20 villages in Tehri Garhwal district and Chakrata block of Dehradun district, Uttarakhand, benefiting 6,767 people across 891 households through access to potable water and improved sanitation.

1,500,000

Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT), Jolly Grant

Towards a two year Implementation - cum Operations & Maintenance Phase, in collaboration with Hilton Foundation, USA, that supports Management Societies to implement, operate and maintain drinking water schemes in 20 villages in Tehri Garhwal district and Chakrata block of Dehradun district, Uttarakhand, benefiting 6,767 people across 891 households through access to potable water.

10,000,000

Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA), Anjansain, Uttarakhand

Towards a one year planning phase (under Phase 2 of Himmothan Pariyojana) to set up management societies in 10 villages spread across Jakhnidhar and Dunda blocks of Tehri and Uttarkashi districts, Uttarakhand, which would consequently endeavour to provide 3,728 people across 658 households with potable water and improved sanitation.

2,000,000

Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research & Education (INHERE), Masi, Uttarakhand

Towards a one year planning phase (under Phase 2 of Himmothan Pariyojana) to set up management societies in 10 villages spread across Sylde, Salt and Chaukhutia blocks of Almora district and Gairsain block of Chamoli district, Uttarakhand, which would consequently endeavour to provide 3,386 people across 357 households with potable water and improved sanitation.

2,000,000

Kassar Trust, Bageshwar, Uttarakhand

Towards a two year Implementation - cum Operations & Maintenance Phase that supports Jal Prabandhan Samitis (Water Management Committees) to implement, operate and maintain drinking water and sanitation schemes in 11 villages in Bageshwar and Chamoli districts, Uttarakhand.

1,300,000

Livelihood Enhancement through Farm and Non-farm Activities

Centre for Organic Farming (COF-I), Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB), Dehradun

Towards a market-centric second phase of support that takes forward the success of the earlier phase, by providing livelihood opportunities through organic farming in Uttarakhand, thereby bringing an area of 25,000 hectares under organic certification by 2010 and benefiting 50,000 farmers. Key activities include: (a) strengthening and supporting the Technical and Marketing Cells; (b) rural institutional building; (c) expansion of Organic Basmati Export Programme (OBEP); and (d) development of informative organic publication.

6,200,000

Centre for Organic Farming (COF-II), Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB), Dehradun

Towards creating an annex to the existing Centre for Organic Farming, at Machkhali in Almora district, namely (COF-II), focusing on hilly regions in middle Himalayas. Key activities include: (a) research and development to make organic farming more viable; (b) monitoring the bio-village programme being implemented by the agricultural department in the central Uttarakhand region; (c) marketing agricultural produce for export; (d) establishing a centre to provide trainings in organic farming to farmers, government agencies and non-profit organizations; (e) developing a model for organic horticulture in Uttarakhand; and (f) promoting organic interventions in excessive chemical prone belts.

2,400,000

Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fiber Development Board (UBFDB), Dehradun

Towards bamboo and fiber based livelihood promotion in Uttarakhand. Key activities include: (a) developing awareness amongst the rural communities to encourage adoption of bamboo and fiber based farm and non-farm activities; (b) setting up a functional state-level, high technology nursery; (c) establishing Ajivika Vatikas (livelihood forests) to showcase livelihood options; (d) setting up community managed plantations with Van Panchayats; (e) undertaking research on plantation techniques; and (f) capacity building of rural communities, especially women.

5,500,000

REVIVING THE GREEN REVOLUTION

Reviving the Green Revolution (RGR) Cell

Towards the setting up of the RGR Cell, which would help consolidate and guide the RGR initiative over the next three years. The key objectives of the RGR Cell include supporting: (i) researchable issues in agricultural universities to fill in the gaps of agricultural technologies developed; (ii) large scale activities of universities for adoption of technologies by the farmers in prime areas of concern in agriculture; (iii) development departments of state governments and the private sector in frontline extension activities for increasing agricultural productivity and improving economy of farmers; and (iv) building up of market linkages of farmers, growth of subsidiaries and encouragement of agro-based entrepreneurship.

No disbursements

PUNJAB

Crop Diversification

Directorate of Extension Education, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards developing a cost effective model for up-scaling and extending cultivation of groundnut and Basmati in Sangrur and Amritsar districts respectively with the objective of assisting the GoP in implementing the diversification process and reviving agricultural growth. Improved production technology for groundnut is adopted in two villages in Ahmedgarh block of Sangrur district and improved production technology for Basmati is adopted in one village of Amritsar district.

800,000

Department of Agronomy, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards further refining cost effective models to promote and popularise Basmati / Groundnut – Wheat as an alternate to Rice - Wheat cropping systems in eight villages in Amritsar and Sangrur districts of Punjab.

691,000

Department of Plant Breeding, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards further developing replicable technologies and a well rounded package of practices for cultivation of groundnut as an alternate crop. Key activities include: (a) screening new varied germ plasmas against major diseases and insect pests; (b) developing high yielding, early maturing, disease and insect resistant varieties of groundnut by utilizing already identified resistant stocks; and (c) enhancing the seed production of SG 99 and promoting its adoption in Punjab.

600,000

Department of Agronomy, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards a comprehensive programme that focuses on rice-residue management, by encouraging farmers to incorporate rice residue, in place of burning it, which causes environmental pollution resulting into nutrient loss. The programme also: (a) examines the effect of rice residue incorporation on growth and productivity of rice, wheat and Raya; (b) examines the effect of additional Nitrogen on decomposition and rice residue, release of nutrients and on subsequent crops; and (iii) monitors the available nutrient content of soil and their uptake by crops, as influenced by rice residue incorporation.

344,000

Department of Agronomy, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards working out an integrated approach for controlling hardy weeds in maize and groundnut, which are promoted as alternate crops, through conducting experiments at 14 farms in Hoshiarpur and Sangrur districts, where problems of these target weeds are prevalent.

600,000

<p>Department of Agriculture, Government of Punjab (GoP), Chandigarh Towards upscaling Groundnut as an alternate crop to 375 farmers over 750 acres of land in 15 villages of Sangrur and Hoshiarpur districts. The beneficiaries are provided with latest technologies including planter, digger and thresher for groundnut cultivation on community sharing basis. The Department endeavours to transfer the improved Package of Practices developed by PAU through the Trust's support to farmers, thereby resulting in popularizing groundnut as an alternative to paddy.</p>	2,421,000
<p>Department of Agriculture, Government of Punjab (GoP), Chandigarh Towards upscaling Basmati as an alternate crop to 450 farmers over 900 acres of land in 30 villages of Tarn Taran, Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts. The Department endeavours to transfer the improved Package of Practices developed by PAU through the Trust's support to farmers, thereby resulting in popularizing Basmati as an alternative to paddy.</p>	1,624,000
<p>Directorate of Extension Education, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana Towards popularizing the concept of 'kitchen gardens', which helps increase the income of farmers and self sustaining their economy through savings on expenditure for household consumption of vegetables, fruits and pulses, which could be cultivated in their own fields by adopting integrated kitchen gardening aspects. The project covers 500 families in ten villages, across ten districts of Punjab.</p>	1,691,000
<p>Directorate of Extension Education, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana Towards popularization of Summer Moong and Gram as alternatives to the popular rice – wheat cropping sequence, through 450 annual field demonstrations conducted under the 'Seed Village Programme' covering 10 Moong growing and five Gram growing districts in Punjab, thereby encouraging crop diversification within the state.</p>	No disbursements
<p>Department Of Agronomy, Agromet and Forestry, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana Towards popularizing the management of crop residue for sustaining productivity, through on farm trials, demonstrations, trainings, etc., deploying zero tillage technology (Happy Seeder and Rotavator) in areas where rice and wheat are sown in succession in districts of Fatehgarh, Patiala, Kapurthala and Jalandhar, in Punjab.</p>	1,124,000

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Integrated Disease Management (IDM) in crops

Department Of Entomology, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards a comprehensive three year Phase III project, focusing on validation and dissemination of Cotton-IPM Technology in irrigated cotton across 6,000 hectares in Punjab, with the objective of reducing the indiscriminate usage of insecticides and pesticides, thereby enhancing productivity.

No disbursals

Department Of Entomology, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards a comprehensive three year project, focusing on validation and dissemination of IPM Technology on Basmati, vegetables and maize to over 400 farmers in 16 villages, across eight districts, covering an area of 1,600 hectares, with the aim of enhancing productivity, whilst simultaneously reducing usage of pesticides.

No disbursals

Department of Entomology, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards making an IT based Decision Support System for Cotton Pest Management, based upon collection and analysis of field data related to mode of attack of different insects, favourable weather and field practices for their multiplication and extinction, etc., and thereafter, offering appropriate solutions to over 1,500 farmers across 15 villages in 15 districts of Punjab for managing the pests through internet based connected kiosks in these villages.

846,000

Department of Entomology, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards studying the changing diversity of the arthropods community of insects, occurring as a result of introduction of Bt cotton, thereby providing scientists with knowledge and avenues to control emerging insect pests in cotton.

332,000

Department of Entomology, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards a comprehensive project studying the *Mealy Bug* pest attack on cotton cultivation in Punjab during Kharif 2007. Being carried out in four villages each in the districts of Ferozepur, Bhatinda and Muktsar, the project: (a) studies the biology of Mealy Bug on cotton and major non-crop hosts (weeds); (b) studies the relative preferences of Mealy Bug to common cultivars recommended in Punjab; (c) evaluates new molecules for the management of Mealy Bug; and (d) develops and disseminates non-chemical strategies for Mealy Bug management.

No disbursals

Department of Agronomy, Agromet and Forestry, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards mapping of the cotton crop area in 50 villages, spread across the districts of Bathinda and Muktsar, in Punjab, with the help of Geographical Information System (GIS) and Geographical Positioning System (GPS), thereby enabling broader visualization of insect pest attacks and facilitating macro Decisions Support Systems for controlling spread of disease in case of severe attack of pests.

1,052,000

Department Of Plant Pathology, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards two projects, focusing on Integrated Disease Management (IDM) in crops, thereby enhancing quality and output. The first project popularizes IDM in potato through seed treatment, cultural practices and fungicides spray technology, by conducting demonstrations at 10 farmers' fields annually on 10 acres of land in Hoshiarpur district. The second project focuses on IDM in wheat and covers 30 farmers annually in Hoshiarpur, Ropar and Gurdaspur districts through seed treatment demonstrations vide field based trials, developing new, resistant varieties and improving cultural practices which prevent spreading of diseases.

977,000

Department of Agriculture, Government of Punjab (GoP), Chandigarh

Towards up-scaling the dissemination of cotton-IPM technology during the Kharif 2007 season, across the cotton belt in Punjab, covering 112 villages in ten districts.

6,684,000

Department of Agriculture, Government of Punjab (GoP), Chandigarh

Towards further up-scaling the dissemination of cotton-IPM technology during the Kharif 2008 season, across the cotton belt in Punjab, covering 224 villages in ten districts, which also includes the villages covered during Kharif 2007.

No disbursals

Livelihood Interventions

Department of Entomology, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards promoting sustainability of beekeeping, an important means of livelihood for farmers in Punjab. The project deals with the serious problem of *Varroa mite* attack on honey bees, which consequently decreases their production and covers 210 farmers directly and 2,600 farmers indirectly. Key components of proposed project include: (a) regular monitoring of incidence of *V. destructor* mite in beekeepers apiaries / bee colonies in six different agro climatic regions of the state; (b) finding out the alternate hosts and weak links in the life history of *Varroa destructor* and its natural mortality factors; (c) evolving effective technologies for management of *V. destructor* and their dissemination through trainings to the beekeepers and extension personnel; and (d) validation of technologies at the apiaries of beekeepers in the state.

1,310,000

Water Resources Development

Department of Agronomy, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana

Towards a three year project for demonstrating saving in irrigation water in different cropping systems vis-à-vis the prevalent rice-wheat system, in Bhogpur, Bhawanigarh and Bagha Purana blocks of Jalandhar, Sangrur and Faridkot districts of Punjab respectively.

787,000

TAMIL NADU

Centre for Plant Protection Studies & Centre for Agricultural Rural Development Studies, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore

Towards refining IPM technologies for managing pests and diseases in rice and vegetables in Tamil Nadu. Activities involve: (a) demonstrating IPM practices in major vegetable crops and rice; (b) studying and evaluating the impact of IPM on pesticide use, toxicity, natural enemies and other environmental characteristics of the pesticides; and (iii) identifying and documenting the economic and socio-cultural factors that facilitate or retard the adoption of IPM technologies in different environments and suggesting suitable measures for full scale adoption.

No disbursals

Centre for Soil and Crop Management Studies, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore

Towards popularization of dry land technologies for enhancing the livelihood of dry land farmers in selected 48 blocks, covering 12 districts in the rain-fed regions of Tamil Nadu.

No disbursals

Department of Plant Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore

Towards disseminating drought-tolerant high yielding varieties to increase productivity, besides reducing risks, annual yield variability and poverty of rain fed rice farmers in drought-prone areas within two blocks in two districts, namely, Saligrammam and Illayankudi blocks in Sivagangai district and Pothuvakudi and Rajakkalpatty blocks in Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu.

No disbursals

Centre for Plant Breeding and Genetics, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore

Towards popularizing small millets in hilly tribal areas and small farms of Tamil Nadu. Three crops, namely finger millets, little millets and Kodo millets would be demonstrated to 90 farmers in three villages in Erode, Vellore and Cuddalore districts. Key activities involve: (i) transfer of the complete Package of Practice with improved variety; (ii) value addition; and (iii) market linkages with agro-food processing industries.

No disbursals

Department of Environment Science,

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore

Towards popularizing Azolla, as a feed supplement, by training rural women from selected villages around Coimbatore and tribal population in adjacent Nilgiris on the field level multiplication of Azolla and subsequently linking these Azolla growers with nearby commercial poultry and dairy units to create an effective marketing network.

No disbursals

DROUGHT PROOFING IN WEST RAJASTHAN

H.H. Maharaja Hanwant Singhji Charitable Trust (MHSCT), Jodhpur

Towards Project Sahyog – Phase II, which focuses on drought proofing in 29 villages in the Balesar block of Jodhpur district, west Rajasthan, through ground water recharging, supplementing drinking water and diversifying and sustaining livelihoods. Activities revolve around enhancing water, food, fodder and livestock security.

6,700,000

H.H. Maharaja Hanwant Singhji Charitable Trust (MHSCT), Jodhpur

Towards 'Operation Sahayata – Phase V, which supports drought relief activities in seven tehsils of Jodhpur District, Rajasthan. Key activities include installation of 14 hand pumps, construction of 14 rain water harvesting tanks, purchase and distribution of 4,200 quintals of cattle feed and providing food security to 50 - 60 of the poorest households.

3,000,000

SAKH SE VIKAS (RAJASTHAN MICROFINANCE INITIATIVE)

Centre for microFinance (CmF), Jaipur

Towards supporting institutionalizing of the Centre for microFinance, which would expedite its efforts at sector building over a three year period, reflecting in: (a) doubling the outreach to poor people from the two million households to four million; (b) deepening of financial services; (c) improvement in quality of Self Help Groups being promoted; (d) promotion of a network of resource agencies in microfinance and livelihoods in Rajasthan; and (e) creation of a conducive policy environment for microFinance in the state.

5,000,000

Field Implementation Projects

Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan (PEDO), Dungarpur

Towards scaling up livelihood development interventions and collaborations for significant impact on microfinance in Dungarpur district, Rajasthan. The project seeks to impact 20,000 women in this underserved region over a three year period through: (i) up-scaling; (ii) strengthening existing federations through enabling them to work on livelihood promotion; and (iii) creating a microfinance resource centre which supports both government and civil society efforts at community based microfinance.

3,900,000

Centre for microFinance (CmF), Jaipur

Towards a collaborative project for improvement in quality of 500 old and 200 new Self Help Groups (SHG), comprising 9,000 women members, promoted by the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of Rajasthan (GoR). The project has been operationalized in one block in each of the two districts of Alwar and Dungarpur. CmF's field partners in this project are Ibtada in Alwar and Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan (PEDO) in Dungarpur. Key activities include creating a baseline, benchmarking of existing groups on quality parameters, building capacities of group leaders, strengthening capacities of the department staff and building linkages with banks.

1,600,000

Ibtada, Alwar

Towards improving quality of life for women through savings and credit based women's institutions, besides scaling up livelihood development and collaborations. The project seeks to impact 5,400 women in this region over a three year period through: (i) up-scaling; (ii) strengthening existing federations through enabling them to work on livelihood promotion; and (iii) creating a microfinance resource centre which supports both government and civil society efforts at community based microfinance.

No disbursals

Association for Rural Advancement through Voluntary Action & Local Involvement (ARAVALI), Jaipur

Towards supporting implementation of microfinance programmes through ten small and medium non profit organisations in six districts of Rajasthan, to demonstrate a working model of initiating self sustaining microfinance programmes with small and medium organisations.

No disbursals

ACCESS Development Services, New Delhi

Towards enhancement of livelihoods of 1,250 farmers across 46 villages in Jhadol block, Udaipur district, through agriculture productivity improvement. The three year project seeks to: (a) develop and standardize a Package of Practices for improved ginger productivity and disease control, suited to 50 demonstration plots; (b) work with the farmers to adopt the Package of Practices developed with regular extension support; (c) organize the farmers into a producer company for undertaking collective procurement of inputs, access to credit and marketing of the produce; and (d) document the integrated approach and disseminate the package to 10,000 farmers in the region.

1,900,000

Supplementing grants to District Poverty Initiatives Programme (DPIP)

Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi

Towards improving sustainability of 504 livelihood groups and assets through SHGs across 126 villages in two blocks of Dholpur district and in 78 villages in one block of Dausa district, Rajasthan, under the DPIP. The grant offers critical support for demonstrations that helps strengthen groups and establish forward and backward linkages.

1,500,000

Institutional grants : Rural Livelihoods & Communities

Self Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action (SRIJAN), New Delhi

Towards improving sustainability of livelihood groups and assets through 200 SHGs across 72 villages of one block in Tonk district, Rajasthan, under the DPIP. The grant offers critical support for demonstrations that help strengthen groups and establish forward and backward linkages.

3,500,000

DEVELOPMENT AND MICROFINANCE

Kalanjiam Foundation (KF), Madurai

Towards core support for Kalanjiam Foundation's community banking programme, for formation of 4,100 groups covering 61,500 women members. The support helps KF to initiate direct action in 25 new locations and leverage funds from other donors for initiating 75 new locations in select areas of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

11,800,000

Kalanjiam Foundation (KF), Madurai

Towards the fourth phase of work of Kalanjiam Foundation focusing on: (a) graduation of existing 48 locations into self managed institutions taking the total number of registered federations to 63; (b) expansion through organic growth in the areas of presence and promotion of 32 new locations taking the total number of locations in which the programme operates to 10 states; (c) promoting business development across 12 key sectors in 15 federations to bring income increases among members and enable access to formal markets; and (d) strengthening policy interface to build a more positive climate towards community based microfinance.

25,000,000

Development of Humane Action (DHAN) Foundation, Madurai

Towards seeding of a network of federations of Self Help Groups (INFOS) and providing support to: (a) increase its reach to 80 members from all over India; (b) conduct need assessment for member federations; (c) build capacities of members to further community based microfinance and establish good governance at member federations; and (d) ensure development and adoption of financial and development standards through four regional chapters.

No disbursements

OTHERS

Cornell – Sathguru Foundation for Development, Hyderabad

Towards providing exposure to 63 students at four agriculture universities, namely Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore, University of Agricultural Sciences (UAS), Dharwad, Acharya NG Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU), Hyderabad, and Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, thereby making them well versed with domestic and global issues in agriculture and agribusiness.

1,897,500

The World Bank, New Delhi

Towards India Development Marketplace (IDM) 2007, a World Bank programme that identifies and supports creative, small-scale development projects that are sustainable and have the potential to be expanded or scaled up.

No disbursements

Education

The objectives of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), the Government of India's flagship programme for ensuring Universalisation of Elementary Education, state that by bridging the gender and social gaps in education, *all* children from the age group of 6 – 14 years should have completed five years of primary schooling by 2007. In an effort to achieve this aim, the government has focused on the availability of school premises within habitations, with 'access to schools' being an area of utmost concern. Encouragingly, statistics indicate 96% and 80% of habitations having access to primary and upper primary school facilities, respectively. However, the sole presence of a school doesn't assure social access to schools and the *quality* of education in classrooms. Consequently, construction of schools within the stipulated radius of one kilometer and developing physical infrastructure has not brought about a drastic qualitative shift in the education system. Retention of students, quality of instruction, classroom transactions, and effectiveness of teacher trainings are some of the main areas where the delivery system has fared rather dismally.

In an effort to bring about improvements within SSA, the State has been shifting focus from access and infrastructure to enhancing retention and improving the quality of education. Various individual states have taken up quality improvement initiatives and have instituted systems for large scale independent assessment of pupil achievement levels, the results of which are used for systemic improvement like developing remedial teaching programmes and others. Further efforts to improve the training institutes at the state and district level are underway, complemented with revived thrust on quality standards. These are welcome moves. However, care needs to be taken to understand systemic challenges in addressing issues of quality and equity and avoiding over dependence of quantitative testing. Further, it needs to be underlined that teacher education curriculum and practice needs radical transformation if National Curricular Framework is to percolate in our classrooms. The sector has a long way to go in this direction.

Based on the recommendations made in the Strategic Review of the Education portfolio (2005), enabling the system to reform itself forms one of the thrust areas for the Trusts. The Trusts have also long maintained that quality in the system is of utmost importance and forms a key area for initiating reform. The belief that philanthropic agencies should not be creating parallel structures, but should engage with the largest player in education, i.e. the State, for improving the system by demonstrating change through field projects, address key gaps in the sector and contribute towards development of elementary education as a discipline through grounded research and reflection, guides the Trusts' work in the field of education. Hence, the Trusts have focused its grant making efforts within **Elementary Education** through the following three sub-themes:

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- Reforming Elementary Education
- Nurturing Education as a Discipline
- Building Institutional Resource in Education

Grants within the 'Reforming Elementary Education' sub theme focus on supporting quality interventions that address critical and established gaps within elementary education. The thrust is on supporting quality projects in the field that address issues of quality of education through partnership with the government and the community and develop focused initiatives to address neglected areas in elementary education. During the year, the Trusts have attempted to operationalise district level initiatives within this sub-theme, whilst other areas of focus include improving access to education in underserved areas, curriculum development, teacher development, and publications for children and teachers.

Whilst the overall literacy rate in Karnataka, currently pegged at 67%, is above above the national average of 65%, as many as 15 out of 27 districts have literacy rates that are significantly below the state average. In order to get a better and informed view of the situation in Karnataka, a feasibility study was conducted by the Trusts, in collaboration with the Department of State Education Research



District Quality Education Project: Children at an Art Mela being organised by National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS) in Petebeedi, Chamrajnagar district, Karnataka under the Vidyankura project.

and Training (DSERT), based on which the Yadgir block of Gulbarga district, with a literacy rate of 37%, coupled with a significantly high drop-out rate and Chamrajanagar district were selected for focused interventions based on criteria of under development. Consequently, in October 2007, the Trusts operationalised the '**Kalike Samruddhi Upakram**' (**Learning Enhancement Initiative**) in Karnataka. While the initiative addresses locally specific challenges, district level interventions are organized around the following principles: (i) facilitating systemic reform in elementary education by working with the existing system and strengthening the same; (ii) working with multiple stakeholders to influence and enhance the child's learning; (iii) recognizing and enhancing the active role of the teacher in creating child centered classrooms; (iv) promoting professionalism within elementary education; and (v) developing process oriented interventions to address challenges in making elementary education accessible, meaningful and enjoyable for children. The game plan focuses on making long term investments towards improving quality of education in select districts, ranging from pre-school to high school education, over a period of time.

The Trusts have consequently supported two organisations within **Kalike Samruddhi Upakram**, namely, **Movement for Alternatives and Youth Awareness (MAYA)** and **Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS)**. **MAYA** is focusing on mobilizing the community and strengthening their



Kalike Samruddhi Upakram: A Shikshan Gram Sabha organised by MAYA in Kowligi village, Bijapur district, Karnataka, for mobilizing the community and involving them in the education of the children.

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A bright sunny day in July – Kamal is all smiles - his parents have admitted him in the private school in Gandhi Nagar village, about 16 kilometers from Sheopur town, Madhya Pradesh. For months, Kamal had been clamoring to study in this private school, because he felt it was far better than the one-room broken down government primary school in his village. His father, Ramkishan, cultivates his own small plot of land and also works as wage labor. Despite his financial constraints, he has managed to pay the fees - after all, Kamal's happiness is supreme. However, within a few weeks of going to school, Kamal was visibly unhappy. The teachers in his new school were aggressive and would often hit the children if they were unable to answer questions. A petrified Kamal could barely concentrate on his studies, fearing his turn when the rod would strike.



A proud Kamal displays his book "Fasal".

Soon thereafter, Kamal came across the *Maje ka Kendra* at the village primary school - one of the several Academic Support Centres run by **Naandi Foundation**, under its quality education initiative "Ensuring Children Learn". The school children actually went to school an hour or more early to attend this Kendra. "How can that be? Nothing happens in this school, it is so boring," wondered Kamal initially. He waited for the *Baal Mitra* to begin class – and was rooted to the spot as different activities unfurled. The children were in small groups, they could talk to each other, there were many colorful story books that they were free to read, there was enough blackboard space along the walls for all children to do sums and draw pictures. Besides, there were colorful charts on the wall, with pictures of birds, animals, fruits – some of which he could recognize and many that he had never seen before. That night, amidst dinner, Kamal announced that he wanted to join the government primary school again, recounting his happy experiences of the day. That was almost a year ago. Today, Kamal is a bright-eyed enthusiastic student in the government primary school and spares no opportunity in demonstrating his ability to read and write. He topped the class in the Maths Quiz at the annual function in his school. "Sir taught me how to read and write" reveals Kamal pointing excitedly at the *Baal Mitra*. In late 2007, one of the stories Kamal had written at the *Maje ka Kendra*, was chosen for publication. Now, Kamal is not only

the best student in his class, he is also the author of a published book titled Fasal!

In 2005, Naandi Foundation and the Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP), entered into a MoU to launch a quality education initiative in primary schools of Sheopur district. The programme was jointly conceived by the Department of Education, GoMP and constituted multiple components to effect quality improvement. Shortly thereafter, the Trust operationalised its support to Naandi Foundation to further strengthen this initiative. 'Ensuring Children Learn' is a district level educational intervention for enhancing quality of education in 220 elementary government schools in three blocks of Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh through developing an interface with the district administration and the community. Key components include, direct academic support to children by *Baal Mitras*, inputs to teachers, community involvement in education, periodic assessment of children and focused support to the girl child.

In order to ensure that elementary education is meaningful and enjoyable to children, the Trust has made focused attempts towards effecting systemic reforms through collaborative projects with other organisations within Madhya Pradesh, including **Samavesh** and **Sir Albert Howard Memorial Trust (SAHMET)**, working on the goal of improving the quality of education within underserved pockets of the state. The Trust hopes that such unstinting efforts would create sites for field level demonstration that can inspire action and insights on the larger canvas of elementary education.

involvement in schools in Gulbarga district, besides expanding its elementary education programme in Chamrajanagar district of Karnataka. The overall project covers 450 Gram Panchayats of Gulbarga and Chamrajanagar districts. Similarly, under the second phase of Vidyankura, the Trusts' District Quality Education Programme, **BGVS** is working with 22 tribal residential schools in the district and 35 primary schools in three clusters of Chamrajanagar district towards improving student learning levels, professional development of teachers and creating block level educational forums in the district. During the year, the Trusts have also initiated work within Nandurbar district in north Maharashtra, which has a majority tribal population and is one of the most underdeveloped districts on various Human Development Indices, including low literacy rates. This district would see some meaningful engagement by the Trusts over the coming year.

The Trusts continued their support to **Samavesh**, towards strengthening elementary education in one block each of Harda and Dewas districts of Madhya Pradesh. During the year, **Samavesh** carried out the baseline achievement testing of over 1,500 students of Classes 2 and 5 in 48 schools, focusing on Language and Mathematics. An attempt was also made to evolve a structured methodology for testing which could be used directly by *Balmitras* and *Janmitras* in the schools. The organisation also conducted regular meetings with Parents Teachers Association (PTA) members, the community, youth members and gram sabhas. Currently, preparations are underway to initiate the Multi Grade – Multi Level (MGML) approach of teaching in nine schools. Over the past few years, the Trusts have supported several grants in Madhya Pradesh. Consequently, during the year, an attempt was made by the Trusts to explore ways of synergizing their work in the state. Towards this, it commissioned a study of four Trusts supported projects within the state, which are working towards improving the functioning of government schools. The study was conducted by Ms. Shashi Mendiratta, an established educationist. A couple of key observations and learnings emanating from the report were: (a) all four organizations have in their own ways put a teacher in the classroom along with the government teacher. Consciously or unconsciously, this teacher is playing the role of a catalyst and consequently, the daily contact between the two teachers raises the chances of change; and (b) from the four projects, barring Muskaan, the three rural-based projects have used the community as a strategy to pressure the teacher and administration to perform. Based on comparative assessment of field projects and lessons learnt, new areas of engagement suggested for strengthening field level impact include: (a) girls education and women's literacy; (b) working children; (c) provision of hostels for girls / migrant families; and (d) vocational education. In Uttar Pradesh (UP), the Trusts are supporting **Lokmitra, Raebareli**, towards improving quality of elementary schools in select blocks of Raebareli district. In 2007, when the state assembly elections were declared in UP, **Lokmitra** launched a

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campaign to make the 12 point basic education agenda an election mandate for all the major parties contesting elections and to include the same into the party's manifesto. Significantly, this has led to many major parties, besides popular leaders, announcing the inclusion of basic education as an agenda for the elections. Lokmitra continues to regularly liaise with the Basic Education Minister of the state government to ensure that promises are put to practice.

As part of Reforming Elementary Education, the Trusts are proactively supporting organisations working with the government system towards qualitative improvement and reform. Simultaneously, the Trusts' attempts to provide support to organisations providing service delivery in areas where the government system has not reached or is ineffective (e.g. urban slums and remote rural locations). Consequently, during the year, the Trusts sanctioned new grants to **Palakneeti Pariwar, Pune and Aga Khan Foundation, New Delhi**. Whilst **Palakneeti Pariwar** is expanding and deepening the scope of *Khelghar*, an activity cum learning centre for slum children, by intensively working with school going children from a slum community around Pune, providing resource support in setting up similar centres in other communities by training community based workers and initiating focused engagement with youths and out of school children in the community, **AKF** is being supported towards the start-up phase of education interventions within the social development component of its 'Nizamuddin Basti Urban Renewal Project', focusing on children within the age group of 3 -18 years from the basti. The Trusts also continued their support to **Muskaan, Bhopal**, towards running their education centre for children from vulnerable backgrounds, whilst also strengthening government schools and running Balwadis in slums around Bhopal. During the year, **Muskaan** organised a summer camp, consisting of several workshops, which saw the participation of over 200 children. Several of these children took part in a theatre workshop and subsequently, two plays were staged on the final day of the camp. Besides, local exposure visits during the year, such as those to the Kaliyasot Dam, Manav Sanghralaya and wildlife sanctuaries proved vastly popular amongst the children. **Muskaan** continued individual interactions with the marginalised pockets within slums, besides parents of the school going children. The organisation also attempted to document stories recounted by elders of the community to their children in the form of text at the Centre.

Although significant inroads have been made in providing access and enrolling children in primary schools, high drop out rates, low levels of learning and inadequate learning environment continue to plague the elementary education system. That teachers play a critical role in enhancing the classroom environment and transacting the curriculum is a fact that cannot be undermined. Consequently, non-performance of teachers has been singled out as a major reason for the failure of the education

system. However, with pre and in-service training of teachers constituting a major gap area in the field of elementary education; without addressing this issue, significant changes would be difficult to introduce and sustain. Recognizing the importance of robust professional development of teachers for sustaining lasting changes in elementary education, the Trusts, through their 'Teacher Development Initiative' focuses on strengthening of teacher development programmes, besides promoting professional development of teachers through supporting Teacher Resource Centres which: (a) provide space for sustained programmatic intervention for growth and learning of teachers; (b) enable continuous teacher development inputs that are closely linked with classroom practice and needs of teachers; and (c) provide for a variety of professional support services to teachers ranging from subject based training, classroom based research, pre-designed training programmes. During the year, **Pravah, New Delhi**, expended efforts to set up a school based Teacher Learning Center (TLC), specially focusing on citizenship and life skill education, at Bluebells International School in Delhi. The Center in turn would cater to two - three schools in its vicinity. The school was selected on the basis of the commitment of the school management vis-à-vis issues of social justice and professional development of teachers, partnership orientation and accessibility. Subsequently, Pravah is closely working with the school to establish the Centre through visioning and goal setting and building the capacity of the Centre Coordinator appointed by the school. In an attempt to expand



Creating and Presenting: Professional development of elementary school teachers is facilitated by The Teacher Foundation, Bangalore.

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the Teacher Development Initiative, the Trusts sanctioned a new grant to the **Rashtreeya Vidyalaya Educational Consortium (RVEC), Bangalore**, towards enabling the Karnataka Education Network, to strengthen pre-service primary teacher education in D. Ed. colleges of Karnataka. The network has been formed by five organisations from Karnataka, all of whom are Trusts' partners, namely, RVEC, Suvidya, Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS), Deenabandhu and Dhvani, which have come together with a common vision of creating a community of teachers and educators committed to educational change through classroom innovations. The objectives of this intervention include enhancing the capacity and professionalism of student - teachers and lecturers, besides helping colleges to develop educational resources and establish resource centers. Currently, two resource centers have been established at R V Educational Consortium and Kamala Nehru D. Ed. College, both in Bangalore.

With the number of children entering primary schools on the rise, the need for age appropriate, graded educational material for instructional and recreational purposes has been felt by the sector. Further, professional development of teachers and educational practitioners depends on the availability of suitable material that complements understanding and perspective on critical issues in education. Against this backdrop, the Trusts' Publication Initiative, branded '**Parag**', focuses on publication of books in various Indian languages, supporting professional development among illustrators, writers and publishers and dissemination of professional writing, besides facilitating networking among publishers and educationalists. During the year, **Centre for Learning Resources (CLR), Pune**, created the 'Gudbud Series' of story books, focusing on basic human values of relevance to the lives of young children. At the end of each book, questions are posed, encouraging a discussion on



Parag Initiative: Colorful storybooks under the Gudbud series, focusing on family values, published by the Centre for Learning Resources (CLR), Pune.

The cramped eighth standard classroom in a government school in Nacharam, Hyderabad, listens with rapt attention to Anuradha, a teacher of a nearby school, as she reads from the story book "*3/4, 1/2, Bajji, Bajji*", which depicts the experience of a child (and his intelligence) as he comes to grips with his family's marginalised status and acts accordingly. He has to somehow obtain second-hand textbooks for himself, as his family's condition barely has the wherewithal to purchase new ones for him. The narration of the story does not highlight empathy; rather, it portrays the reality of the child....and the way he copes with it. For the 70 odd young minds in the classroom, this is a tale that is synonymous with their own lives and hence relate to it with enthusiasm. An animated discussion ensues, whilst Anuradha gets feedback on the story.

3/4, 1/2, Bajji, Bajji is one of the many stories that **Anveshi Research Centre for Women's Studies (Anveshi)**, Hyderabad, has put together as a collection, under an innovative project titled "Different Tales: Stories from Marginal Cultures and Regional Languages", which began in November 2005, supported by a grant from the Trust under its **Parag - Publication Initiative**. The project marks an endeavor to produce illustrated storybooks in Telugu and Malayalam, as well as in English translations for children in the 9 to 13 age groups. The stories are set in the social and cultural contexts of marginalized childhoods and communities and stem from a perceived need for such literature for children from all backgrounds, so that different childhood experiences, which are usually not depicted in story-books are told with sensitivity and insight.

Over the past two years, Anveshi has put together a collection of 20 stories, ten each from Malayalam and Telugu, each reflecting the spirit of the project. Many of the writers draw upon their own childhoods to depict different ways of growing up in an often hostile world, discovering new relationships with peers, parents and other adults. The stories take the reader on an enticing journey, as they speak of delicious cuisines, ingenious little games, unexpected lessons at school and heartwarming friendships. The stories are peppered with some eye-catching visuals, sketched by a group of young artists from the Fine Arts Department of MS University, Baroda, who closely worked with **Anveshi** through this journey, vastly enhancing their appeal. Anveshi plans to shortly publish the collection and make the books available at reasonable or specially subsidised rates to children in Government schools, Social Welfare hostels and urban bastis.

The Trust's **Parag - Publication Initiative**, launched during 2005-06, promotes innovative publishing of children's literature and educational material in various Indian languages. The initiative encompasses: (a) publication of books in various Indian languages; (b) professional development among illustrators, writers and publishers; (c) dissemination of professional writing; and (d) networking among publishers and educationalists. Besides **Anveshi**, the other organisations partnering with the Trust within **Parag** include: (a) **Eklavya**, Bhopal, which is strengthening and up-scaling its Publications programme that develops, disseminates and markets a variety of new books, besides supporting their Library programme; (b) **Nirantar**, Delhi, which develops educational material for neo-literates in the form of a bimonthly magazine besides producing a variety of teaching learning material and offering short course on participatory material development; (c) **Planet Read, Pondicherry**, which is piloting the use of Same Language Subtitling (SLS) for animated stories in two tribal languages (Bhil and Santhali) by developing four anibooks and assessing the impact of these animated books on reading habits of 2,000 children; (d) **Ravi J. Matthai Centre for Educational Innovation (RJMCEI)**, Ahmedabad, which is carrying out SLS of nine, songs based programmes on television, in as many languages, reaching out to 200 million early literate viewers across eight regional states and the Hindi speaking belt, leading to improvement in reading skills of school going children and semi-literate / early literate adults; and (e) **Centre for Learning Resources (CLR)**, Pune which is developing bilingual reading material for school children, in Marathi / Hindi – English format, consisting of instructional material, recreational and reference material.



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the values embedded in the story. Three such books were published in Hindi, Marathi and English. Another book titled 'My World – My Words', was developed and designed for Indian children to learn English and Hindi. It featured about 1,000 words in English and Hindi, based on the world of Indian children, relevant for students in Hindi medium and English medium schools. The books were earlier published in Marathi - English and Hindi - English format. During the past year, several other bi-lingual formats (English - Gujarati, English - Malayalam, English - Punjabi, English - Kannada, English – Oriya and English - Tamil, to name a few) were published by collaborating with regional publishers. This demonstrates how initial strategic support provided to carefully selected partners has potential for wider dissemination and up scaling. Also, through the Trusts' ongoing support, **Nirantar, New Delhi**, continued publication of educational resource material through 'Pitara', its bimonthly news and features magazine that is published in simple Hindi. Read extensively across north India, 'Pitara' has a diverse readership, which includes teachers, students, activists and newly-literate readers. Over the years, **Nirantar** has developed expertise in creating a variety of educational material as well as training groups to produce material that is gender sensitive, appropriate for rural audiences and participatory in the manner in which it is created. This expertise has been utilized towards conceptualizing and organizing annual courses on participatory material production for organizations working in rural areas and publishing newsletters. Finally, new grants were made during the year to **Ravi J. Matthai Centre for Educational Innovation (RJMCEI) Indian Institute of Management (IIM)- Ahmedabad** and **Planet Read, Pondicherry**. **RJMCEI** is focusing on Same Language Subtitling (SLS) of nine songs based programmes on television, reaching out to 200 million early literate viewers across eight regional states and the Hindi speaking belt, leading to improvement in reading skills of school going children and semi-literate / early literate adults. **Planet Read** is piloting the use of SLS for animated stories in two tribal languages (Bhil and Santhali) by developing four anibooks and assessing the impact of these animated books on reading habits of 2,000 children.

Despite the wide recognition of the importance of education in social development, as a discipline, Education continues to be under-developed. Weak linkages between school education and higher education, coupled with the gap between academics and the world of practice, are at the root of this problem. Despite the critical role that higher education institutions play in developing school curriculum and training teacher educators, their interaction with the elementary schools has been far from adequate. For historical reasons, in India, elementary education has been outside the domain of the University. If issues of quality and equity are to be addressed in our classrooms, the need for strong academic linkages between higher and elementary education cannot be over-emphasized. One of the key recommendations of the Strategic Review of the Trusts' education portfolio (2005)

was to “support development of education as a discipline”. Towards this, the Trusts have been supporting research and professional development in elementary education. Over the past two years, the Trusts have supported three Delhi based higher education institutions that constitute the ‘**University – School Resource Network (USRN)**’, to create meaningful linkages between institutes of higher learning and elementary schools. These include **Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU)**, **Institute of Home Economics (IHE)**, and **Delhi University**. During the year under review, grants to all three organisations within the first phase of support came to an end. Within **JNU**, two Centres, namely, Zakir Hussain Centre for Educational Studies (ZHCES) and Centre for Social Medicine and Community Health (CSMCH) participated in the **USRN**. CSMCH carried out a comprehensive baseline study on school health in seven government schools comprising a sample of 565 children, 79 teachers and 60 parents, focusing on assessing the status of the Mid Day Meal programme, physical education and health services in the school, etc. It also forged a close collaboration with the School Health Department, resulting in retrieval of student’s health records, which were analyzed and policy recommendations for redesigning the collection of school health data are being put together. Simultaneously, ZHCES initiated pedagogic interventions in five classrooms in three government schools, resulting in improvement in student learning, especially in their understanding of basic number concepts, i.e. counting, recognition, etc. Similarly, over the grant period, **IHE** carried out a



University School Resource Network (USRN): Engaging educational material developed by student teachers of Institute of Home Economics (IHE), New Delhi, during their placement in elementary schools.

Institutional grants : Education



Children from Municipal Corporation schools in west Delhi enjoying the print rich classrooms as part of the Early Literacy Project facilitated by the Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia, Rajasthan.

baseline study in four Delhi schools, through 14 classroom observations by 29 student trainees, to capture status and use of teaching - learning material, which served as the basis for developing integrated material on select themes. Finally, **Delhi University** was successful in setting up the Regional Resource Center within its premises, putting on board a team and initiating procurement of a range of resource material on elementary education. It has also set up a web portal, currently in its Beta version (www.eledu.net) targeted at elementary education practitioners for sharing e-resources and a platform for discussion, mutual sharing and networking. Consequently, during the latter part of the year, a second phase of support was operationalised with all three organisations for continuing efforts within **USRN**. During the year, new grants within this sub theme were also made to **Centre for Studies in Social Sciences Calcutta (CSSSC)** and **Social Work and Research Centre (SWRC), Tilonia, Rajasthan**. Whilst **CSSSC** is conducting research on educational outcomes across India, attempting to probe whether disparities in quantity and quality of school inputs can explain the differences in education outcomes across different parts of the country, **SWRC** is facilitating the second phase of implementation of the Early Literacy Project (ELP).

The third sub-theme within the elementary education portfolio focuses on 'Building institutional resource in education', whilst reflecting on the over-arching concern for the need to invest in

organisations and their strengthening. While this remains a cross cutting issue that is also reflected in grants made under other themes or initiatives within the portfolio, under this sub-theme, the Trusts support alternative schools, besides efforts towards education and rehabilitation of children under difficult circumstances. Recognizing the potential of efforts made by **Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation (SATHI), Raichur**, towards long term rehabilitation of run away children on the platforms through wider collaborations and the need for building sound knowledge base on this issue that will inform action in the field, a new phase of support to **SATHI** was approved during the year. Apart from supporting alternative schools, the Trusts have been supporting the Learning Centres Initiative (LCI), which focuses on establishing centres to cater to the needs of disadvantaged rural communities. LCI involves setting up regionally focused Learning Centres in a phased manner. The Learning Centres make an attempt to revitalize the village life of the marginalized communities through ensuring access to education that is relevant. So far, two clusters including 20 centres have been initiated through the Trusts' support. The Belgaum cluster in Karnataka comprises of nine centres, with the nodal agency being **Govind Dham Shikshana Sadhana Trust (GDSST), Belgaum**, while the Vidarbha cluster in Maharashtra comprises ten centres, with the nodal agency being **Aamhi Aamchya Arogya Sathi (AAAS), Gadchiroli. Vishwa Bharati Vidyodaya Trust (VBVT), Gudalur**, serves as the Secretariat for the initiative, identifying new clusters and nodal organisations and providing them facilitating support, whilst also coordinating the work of the initiative through regular contact with nodal organizations, cluster coordinators and the Trusts.

Over the coming year, the key areas of growth and expansion within Elementary Education would be the district level initiatives in Yadgir and Nandurbar districts of Karnataka and Maharashtra respectively. Whilst operational plans were prepared during the year under review, the focus would now turn towards the initiative taking root. The Trusts will also initiate their work in the state of Jharkhand. The expansion of the Teacher Development Initiative, post operational planning, would also address issues of impact and the manner in which it can be meaningfully captured and portrayed in the context of professional development of teachers. Finally, within the Parag initiative, the Trusts would expand support to at least two new regional languages, apart from promoting the creation of a common platform for exchanging information on children's literature.

Apart from Elementary Education, during the year under review, the Trusts strengthened and formalized its efforts within **Higher Education**, with the formation and operationalisation of the **Higher Education Cell (HEC)** which came into existence in July 2007. Hosted at the **Centre for the Study of Culture and Society (CSCS), Bangalore**, it is envisaged as having four major functions

Institutional grants : Education

through which it engages with the HE sector, namely: (a) Research Initiatives (outcomes include Analytical Reports/Reviews and Idea Incubation for the sector); (b) Institutional Collaborations; (c) Documentation and Archiving; and (d) Grant Development for the Trusts. In 2007-08, the **HEC** produced two key reports and conducted one conference, two consultations, and one workshop. Following on the successful completion of six micro-studies on Karnataka, an analytical report on the region was finalised by the Cell in February 2008. The Report on General Education in comparative and historical perspective is ready for publication. A national Consultation on Translation Research and Regional Languages was conducted by the HE Cell in February 2008, followed by another on Gender Studies Strategy Directions during March 2008. An Asian workshop on undergraduate education and curricular interventions was also held in July 2007.

New grants were sanctioned to several prestigious institutions under the Higher Education portfolio. A grant to **the London School of Economics (LSE), United Kingdom**, routed through the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, instituted the K. R. Narayanan scholarships at LSE, offering financial support to five highly talented, but financially disadvantaged Indian students to pursue their Masters programmes at **LSE**, with a potential to contribute to the development sector and consequently facilitate social change through policy and action. The selection of candidates has been completed and the programme has commenced at LSE. Grants were also sanctioned to **School of Women's Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata; Centre for Contemporary Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Centre for Studies in Social Sciences (CSSSC), Kolkata; Cornell-Sathguru Foundation, Hyderabad; and University of Pennsylvania Institute for the Advanced Study of India (UPIASI)**. Whilst details regarding the purpose of the grants to these five organisations have been mentioned at the end of this chapter, it may be noted that activities within most of them would begin only from the next fiscal, with initial disbursements yet to be made.

This nascent portfolio has several activities lined up over the coming fiscal. The gap in statistical information in the Karnataka studies is proposed to be filled through a study of the social composition of students in Higher Education to be conducted by the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bangalore. The Tamil Nadu micro-studies will be conducted by the Madras Institute of Development Studies (MIDS) and Institute for Development Alternatives (IDA), Chennai. The Kerala studies are to be undertaken by the Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Thiruvananthapuram, and the Maharashtra studies by the Department of Sociology, University of Pune. The Andhra Pradesh studies will be inaugurated by a review of the Integrated Masters Programme in four universities conducted by the Department of Communication, University of Hyderabad, to be followed up by

Presently, Indian agriculture is at an important crossroad in the light of the ongoing economic reforms. The Indian food processing market is one of the largest in the world vis-à-vis production, consumption, and export - import prospects, with the industry being valued at Rs. 5,060 billion in 2005, a growth of 10% over the previous year and constituting 14% of manufacturing GDP. In the last decade, India moved from an era of food scarcity to surplus. However, only 2% of the total produce in India is processed, and approximately 30-40% loss of fruits and vegetables takes place. Analysts are of the opinion that the food processing industry in India will grow phenomenally over the next three years, to reach a growth rate of 10% in 2010 & 25% in 2020. Better food processing systems would need to draw on improvements in the crop-breeding sector. To achieve sustainable improvements in both, quality and quantity of crops, it would be important to build capacity in plant breeding or crop biotechnology. In both these areas, India faces a dearth of highly-trained scientific and technical personnel. The curricula of the State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) have evolved over the last five decades to meet the changing needs of the economy and society, with over 4,000 students taking UG and PG courses in food processing and plant breeding annually. However, these courses are currently in serious need of updating, both in terms of course content and in terms of placement within a new globalizing marketplace.

Given the above scenario, the Trust, under its Higher Education portfolio, is supporting **Cornell-Sathguru Foundation for Development (CSF), Hyderabad**, to run two Master's in Professional Studies (MPS) dual degree programmes in *Food Processing* and *Plant Breeding* for Indian agriculture students, over a five year period, in a significant initial attempt to create new skill sets in the sector. **CSF's** key institutional collaborator is the prestigious College of Agricultural and Life Sciences (CALs), Cornell University, Ithaca, USA. Notably, CALs has Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) to work towards capacity-building for Indian agricultural education, initially starting with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore.

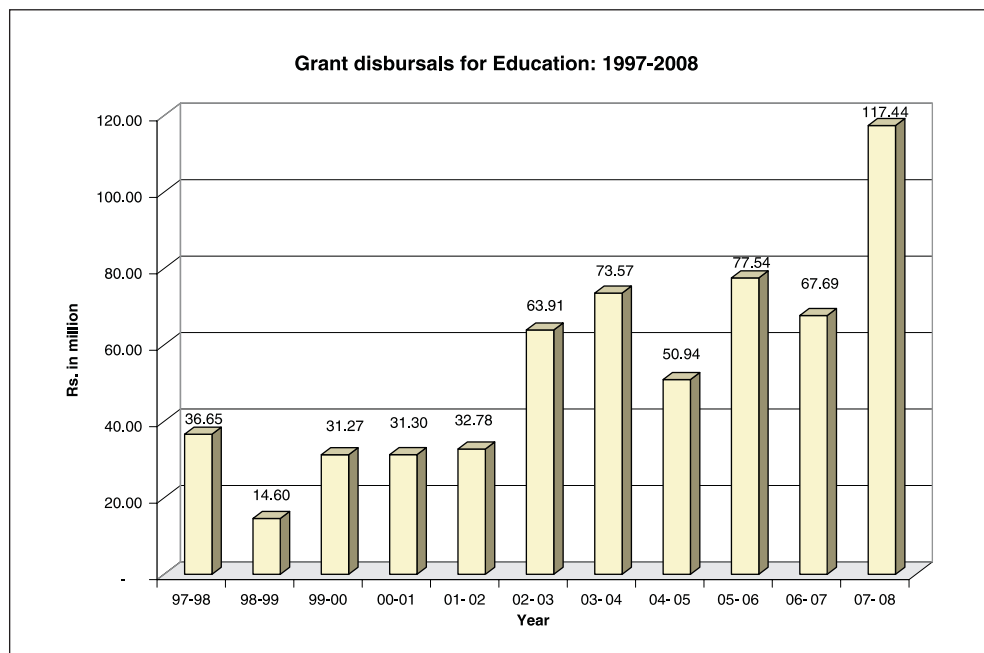
The MPS in *Food Processing* and *Plant Breeding* (Agricultural Biotechnology) respectively is offered as a Dual Degree from Cornell University and the relevant Indian SAU, with the primary objectives of: (a) strengthening Indian institutional capacity to impart world-class education in the field of agriculture; and (b) creating new and relevant curriculum for Indian agriculture students. Selected students spend seven months at CALs initially, undertaking courses in frontier areas of food science and biotechnology, and working on a research project guided by Cornell and SAU faculty mentors, subsequently returning to the SAU to pursue the residual three semesters.

This association is an important step in the strategy of the Higher Education sub-portfolio of the Trust towards giving a fillip to Science Education and Allied Programmes by supporting institutional networks and collaborations to strengthen research and teaching capacity in India. The international span of this project, coupled with the quality-intensive training that the programme provides, makes it a significant step toward building a new pool of young professionals for the emergent agro-based sector in India. In the area of food processing, the MPS dual degree exposes students to new curricula designed to address needs of local and international industry and markets, whilst in plant breeding/agricultural biotechnology, the MPS provides curricula focusing on appropriate trait validation, regulatory compliance, intellectual property protection and licensing, environmental risk assessment and market dissemination through outreach efforts. Undoubtedly, a Cornell University degree, combined with a SAU degree, would greatly enhance both the competences and credibility of the student.

Institutional grants : Education

more studies by Osmania University faculty. The **HEC** will host an international conference to facilitate new discussion on 'non-professional Under Graduate education', along with the Graduate School of Education, University of Pennsylvania in June 2008. In preparation is the draft manuscript of an anthology of essays looking at contemporary issues in college education.

During the year under review, the programmatic disbursements totaled Rs. 117.44 million (US \$ 2.94 million) towards 48 grants, (which includes Rs. 23.29 million towards six Higher Education grants) as compared to Rs. 67.69 million towards 36 grants during 2006-07. This constitutes a 73% increase compared to last year's disbursements, which may be mainly attributed towards the expansion of the portfolio complemented by region specific teams that have been put in place during the latter part of the year, besides the operationalisation of the Higher Education portfolio. However, the most significant reason for this substantial increase has been the programmatic amalgamation of grants made through funds allocated from the Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust, besides a concerted approach towards the implementation of the Strategic Plan and finally, strengthening of the programme team with dedicated personnel anchoring key initiatives for closer field engagement.



2007- 08 reflects combined disbursements of both the Trusts

Education: Details of grant disburseals in 2007-2008

Funds disbursed by the Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust shown in Blue Colour

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

A) REFORMING ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

Rs.

District Initiatives for Systemic Reform

KARNATAKA

(Kalike Samruddhi Upakram – Learning Enhancement Initiative)

Movement for Alternatives and Youth Awareness (MAYA), Karnataka

Towards mobilizing the community and strengthening their involvement in schools in Gulbarga district, besides supporting the expansion of the Prajayatna programme in Chamrajanagar district of Karnataka. The project would reach out to 450 Gram Panchayats of Gulbarga and Chamrajanagar districts.

1,700,000

National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore

Towards implementing 'Vidyankura', the District Quality Education Programme in Chamrajanagar district in southern Karnataka, to enhance the quality of elementary education through capacity building of educational administrators, teachers, community members, development of curriculum and policy level interventions.

2,020,000

Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS), Karnataka

Towards Phase II of Vidyankura, in which BGVS is working with all (22) tribal residential schools in the district and 35 primary schools in three clusters of Chamrajanagar district towards improving student learning levels, professional development of teachers and creating block level educational forums in the district.

1,700,000

Systemic Reform Through Collaborative Projects to Improve Quality of Elementary Education

Naandi Foundation, Hyderabad

Towards supporting a district level educational intervention for enhancing quality of education in 220 elementary government schools in three blocks of Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh through developing an interface with the district administration and the community. Key components include, direct academic support to children by Bal-mitras, inputs to teachers, periodic assessment of children and focused support to the girl child.

7,500,000

Samavesh, Bhopal

Towards strengthening elementary education in one block each of Harda and Dewas districts of Madhya Pradesh through improving school and classroom environment in elementary schools, enhancing participation of local community in educational issues and strengthening school management systems at the block level.

1,800,000

Institutional grants : Education

Sir Albert Howard Memorial Trust (SAHMET), Kesla, Hoshangabad

To improve rural school education in tribal villages of Hoshangabad district, Madhya Pradesh, through placing supplementary teachers in select schools, besides mobilizing the community for enhancing functioning of government schools and village-based libraries.

500,000

Lokmitra, Raebareli

Towards improving quality of elementary schools in select blocks of Raebareli district, Uttar Pradesh, through direct intervention, collaboration with local non-profit organizations, local government authorities and working with the parent community.

1,700,000

Improving Access to Quality Education

Urmul Jyoti Sansthan (UJS), Nokha

Towards supporting the education of adolescent girls in Nokha block of Bikaner district, Rajasthan, through educational and coaching camps, provision of vocational training and initiating work towards strengthening the School Development and Management Committees.

2,400,000

Viswa Bharathi Vidyodaya Trust (VBVT), Gudalur

Towards an integrated education programme for tribal communities, consisting of support for a village education programme, vocational training, Vidyodaya Resource and Training Centre and the Vidyodaya School.

600,000

Muskaan, Bhopal

Towards building capabilities of community members for supporting education of children; running the education centre for children from vulnerable backgrounds; strengthening government schools; and running Balwadis in slums around Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

2,300,000

Palakneeti Pariwar, Pune

Towards expanding and deepening the scope of Khelghar, an activity cum learning centre for slum children, by intensively working with school going children from a slum community around Pune, providing resource support in setting up similar centres in other communities by training community based workers and initiating focused engagement with youths and out of school children in the community.

900,000

Aga Khan Foundation, New Delhi

Towards supporting the start-up phase of education interventions within the social development component of the 'Nizamuddin Basti Urban Renewal Project', that would demonstrate integrated educational intervention catering to 3-18 year olds in the basti.

No disbursements

Supporting Innovation among State Institutions

State Council for Education and Training (SCERT), New Delhi

Towards conducting an extensive study of SCERT's 'Indradhanushya' textbook series in 200 government schools, process documentation of the textbook writing exercise and enhancing the quality of illustrations in the Class 1 Hindi textbook.

200,000

National Institute of Advanced Studies (NIAS), Bangalore

Towards strengthening the upcoming District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) in Chamrajnagar district, Karnataka, which consequently facilitates academic inputs to revitalize elementary education at the local level.

2,277,880

Curricular Interventions

Centre for Environment Education (CEE), Hyderabad

Towards Phase II of 'Environmental Education in Schools of Andhra Pradesh' (EESAP), which involves CEE in channelising training, educational material and monitoring support, to strengthen environmental education to around 1,465 schools in 39 clusters in Andhra Pradesh, through local non-profit organizations.

2,200,000

Dr. A. S. Rao Awards Council, Hyderabad

Towards expanding the scope of the science and mathematics education programmes for secondary school teachers in five blocks of Mahaboobnagar district, Andhra Pradesh.

No disbursals

Sahaj, Vadodara

Towards promoting a learner centered science pedagogy approach in middle schools in Vadodara district, Gujarat, through development of teaching material, establishing science resource centres and school outreach programmes.

1,000,000

Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune

Towards supporting and expanding the work of Mukangan Vidyan Shodhika, a science centre for children set up in Pune by IUCAA, which demonstrates effective teaching of science to children through hands-on activities and lowcost toys and setting up centres in select schools / non-profits.

1,100,000

Vidya Bhawan Society (VBS), Udaipur

Towards implementing the dissemination phase of the 'Basic Education Rediscovery' project, by focusing on continuation and improvement of basic and vocational education at the Ramgiri School in Udaipur district, besides intensive dissemination of established pedagogic principles.

2,810,000

Institutional grants : Education

Teacher Development Initiative

Suvidya, Bangalore

Towards setting up a Teacher Resource Centre in south Bangalore that works with teachers from ten schools in the vicinity and facilitate their professional development through sustained classroom based support, focusing on mathematics education.

No disbursements

The Teacher Foundation, Bangalore

Towards strengthening the activities and services offered by their existing Centre in Bangalore, while setting up new Teacher Resource Centres in Mangalore and Mysore, with the aim of facilitating professional development of elementary school teachers.

5,800,000

Deenabandhu, Chamrajnagar

Towards setting up a school based Teacher Resource Centre in Chamrajnagar, which provides professional inputs to 10 in-house teachers and 30 government school teachers in 18 government schools of Chamrajnagar, consequently enhancing the competency of secondary school students in science, maths and geography.

1,300,000

Pravah, New Delhi

Towards setting up a Teacher Resource Centre in Delhi, focusing on life skills and citizenship education, in order to create a forum for professional development of teachers and promote active involvement of teachers and students in societal issues.

1,000,000

Rashtreeya Vidyalaya Educational Consortium (RVEC), Bangalore

Towards enabling the Karnataka Education Network, to strengthen pre-service primary teacher education in D. Ed colleges of Karnataka, with intensive capacity building of student teachers. The network has been formed by five organisations from Karnataka, all of whom are Trust partners.

700,000

'Parag' - Publication Initiative

Eklavya, Bhopal

Towards strengthening and up-scaling Eklavya's Publications programme that develops, disseminates and markets a variety of new books, besides supporting their Library programme.

4,500,000

Centre for Learning Resources, Pune

Towards developing bilingual reading material for school children, in Marathi / Hindi – English format, consisting of instructional material, recreational and supplementary reading material and reference material.

1,300,000

Anveshi - Research Centre for Women's Studies, Hyderabad

Towards compilation and publication of story books in Telugu, Malayalam and English, which capture lives of marginalized communities.

1,440,000

Nirantar, New Delhi

Towards developing educational material and enhancing capacities of practitioners to critically engage with issues of gender and education and impart skills for participatory material creation.

2,000,000

Ravi J. Matthai Centre for Educational Innovation (RJMCEI)

Indian Institute of Management (IIM)- Ahmedabad

Towards supporting Same Language Subtitling (SLS) of nine songs based programmes on television, reaching out to 200 million early literate viewers across eight regional states and the Hindi speaking belt, leading to improvement in reading skills of school going children and semi-literate / early literate adults.

3,600,000

Planet Read, Pondicherry

Towards piloting the use of SLS for animated stories in two tribal languages (Bhil and Santhali) by developing four anibooks and assessing the impact of these animated books on reading habits of 2,000 children.

1,100,000

(B) NURTURING EDUCATION AS A DISCIPLINE

University School Resource Network (USRN) - Linking Higher Education with Elementary Education

Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi

Towards the USRN, which seeks to demonstrate how institutions of higher learning can work with elementary schools in addressing issues of quality and equity through multi-stakeholder involvement. Two centres within JNU are participating in USRN, namely, Zakir Hussain Centre for Educational Studies (ZHCES) and Centre for Social Medicine and Community Health (CSMCH).

1,000,000

Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi

Continued support under USRN (Phase II) to two Centres in JNU towards ongoing purposive engagement with elementary schools, in the area of school health and pedagogic interventions, to address issues of quality and equity.

1,100,000

Institute of Home Economics (IHE), New Delhi

Towards the USRN, which creates a meaningful link between schools and institutions of higher learning. IHE is collaborating with: (a) Ankur, a non-profit educational organization; (b) Mirambika, an innovative school; (c) BEIE department of the Gargi college; and (iv) DIET Moti Bagh.

900,000

Institutional grants : Education

Institute of Home Economics (IHE), New Delhi

Continued support under USRN (Phase II), during which IHE is collaborating with Mirambika, an innovative school, besides select government schools in New Delhi, towards development of material for middle school children, setting up school based resource centres and strengthening their teacher education programme.

800,000

Delhi University, New Delhi

Pilot support towards the project under the USRN, which focuses on professional development of teachers.

600,000

Delhi University, New Delhi

Towards continuing support under USRN (Phase II) for firmly establishing the Regional Resource Centre and a web portal on elementary education, besides offering fellowships for school teachers for conducting classroom based research, with the ultimate goal of developing a community of practitioners committed to reforming elementary education.

1,100,000

Professionalizing Elementary Education

Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai

Towards a collaborative Masters Programme in Education, which focuses on professionalizing elementary education through building the discipline and providing well trained professionals for the sector. The Programme is being offered in dual mode, (distant and contact) through collaborations among six academic institutions and non-profit organisations.

5,000,000

Knowledge Building for Informed Action and Policy

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences Calcutta (CSSSC)

Towards conducting research on educational outcomes across India. The research attempts to probe whether disparities in quantity and quality of school inputs, explain the differences in education outcomes across different parts of India. The research also seeks to unravel the reasons behind inequalities in education that are observed in areas under uniform institutional structures and administration.

700,000

Social Work and Research Centre (SWRC), Tilonia, Rajasthan

Towards the second phase of implementation of the Early Literacy Project (ELP) through: (i) piloting the intervention in night schools in a rural setting of Tilonia, Rajasthan; (ii) development and finalization of a resource pack on early literacy; and (iii) consolidation of research on early literacy.

1,000,000

(C) BUILDING INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCE IN EDUCATION

Learning Centre Initiative

Govind Dham Shikshan Sadhana Trust (GDSST), Belgaum

Towards serving as a nodal agency to co-ordinate the activities of the cluster of Learning Centres set up in Belgaum, Karnataka, within the Learning Centres Initiative.

500,000

Aamhi Aamchya Arogya Sathi (AAAS), Gadchiroli

Towards serving as a nodal agency to co-ordinate the activities of the cluster of Learning Centres set up in Vidarbha region, Maharashtra, within the Learning Centres Initiative.

1,000,000

Viswa Bharathi Vidyodaya Trust (VBVT), Gudalur

Towards serving as the Secretariat for the Learning Centres Initiative, providing facilitating support to two clusters and coordinating the work of the initiative through regular contact with nodal organizations, cluster coordinators and the Trust.

400,000

HIGHER EDUCATION

Development of Humane Action (DHAN) Foundation, Madurai

Towards strategic start-up support for the Tata-Dhan Academy and its development, with the aim to make it one of the leading schools in rural development management in the country.

No disbursals

Centre for the Study of Culture and Society (CSCS), Bangalore

Towards enabling CSCS to strengthen its institutional base and enhance its status as an interdisciplinary institute for culture studies. The support specifically helps in refining their core programmes, strengthen collaborations with leading institutions in Karnataka and abroad and develop new initiatives.

6,000,000

Centre for the Study of Culture & Society (CSCS), Bangalore

Towards the Higher Education Cell of the Trust, housed at CSCS, for conducting research programmes and incubating ideas, besides partnering key institutions in higher education in India in developing curricula and conducting field studies over the next two years.

2,500,000

London School of Economics (LSE), United Kingdom

Towards instituting the K. R. Narayanan scholarships at LSE, which are intended to offer financial support to highly talented, but financially disadvantaged Indian students entering LSE to study Masters programmes.

6,397,000

Institutional grants : Education

School of Women's Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata

Towards supporting the School of Women's Studies, Jadavpur University, in order to: (a) enhance the existing M.Phil and Ph.D programmes through field and library scholarships and internships, to revitalize the School's in-house academic programmes; (b) create networks and dissemination mechanisms between Women's Studies Centres (WSCs) through National Visiting Fellowships and WS workshops; and (c) establish the programme on a national level through one major National Workshop on Curriculum Building and 3 readers on WS curricula in English and Bengali.

1,500,000

Centre for Contemporary Studies, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Towards four interconnected initiatives dealing with integration of natural and social sciences, reworking the existing curriculum based on the integrated programmes, and field-testing new curricula in the new Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs).

No disbursals

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences (CSSSC), Kolkata

Towards the launch of a programme that focuses on training young scholars across India in innovative social science research methods.

1,500,000

Cornell-Sathguru Foundation, Hyderabad

Towards supporting the development and implementation of two Masters in Professional Studies (MPS) programmes in Food Processing and Plant Breeding (Agricultural Biotechnology) respectively. The degree is offered as a Dual Degree from Cornell University and two Indian State Agricultural Universities - Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore, and Acharya N. G. Ranga Agricultural University (ANGRAU), Hyderabad.

5,400,000

University of Pennsylvania Institute for the Advanced Study of India (UPIASI)

Towards supporting the UPIASI and the Asian Scholarship Foundation (ASF) in its Asian Studies In Asia (ASIA) programme. The Trust supports five scholars annually, over three years, either academics from India conducting advanced research in other parts of Asia, or Asian scholars coming into India to conduct research. Its main focus is twofold: (a) to generate quality research on and in India, bringing a major India focus to Asian social science research; and (b) to cement long-term institutional links among academic institutions across Asia, hosting Trust-supported researchers and generating long-term research collaborations.

No disbursals

OTHERS

Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation (SATHI), Raichur

Towards scaling up of their programme for resettlement of runaway children living on railway platforms across 10 states, besides establishing a network to consolidate the child rehabilitation work through strategic alliances with 40 Non Profit Organisations (NPOs), 20 Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) and the police. Research and knowledge building component on rehabilitation of run away children is also a key thrust area.

2,200,000

Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS), Rajasthan

To support continuing education programmes in Alwar, Baran, Pali and Kota districts of Rajasthan, through community-led education centres.

345,000

J. N. Tata Navsari Memorial Trust, Navsari

Towards restoration / modernization of facilities at the J. N. Tata Memorial Centre, Navsari, comprising of a civic centre, an auditorium and a library.

7,500,000



Children from the Zilla Parishad High School in Kuntloor village, Ranagreddy district, Andhra Pradesh display their experiments at a science exhibition supported by the Centre for Environment Education, Hyderabad.

Health

With a population in excess of one billion people, India accounts for 16% of the world's population and 21% of the world's global burden of disease. Since independence and buoyed by a healthy economy and a wider acceptance of its presence in the larger world, the country has made substantial gains in the health sector, including increased life expectancy, reduced infant mortality, reduced fertility rates, eradication of smallpox and reduction of leprosy. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) and Crude Birth Rate (CBR), has declined from 27.4 per thousand in 1951 to 8.0 in 2003, and from 40.8 per thousand in 1951 to 24.8 in 2003, respectively. Life expectancy at birth has increased from 32.1 in 1951 to 63.6 in 2003, and the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) declined from 146 per thousand in 1951 to 68 in 2003. However, disparities do exist between urban and rural confines, between states, between districts within states, and between communities within districts, consequently masking the averages indicated above. Despite a vast public health infrastructure, comprising of over 145,000 Sub-centers, 23,000 Public Health Centers (PHCs) and 3,000 Community Health Centers (CHCs), it is estimated that this vast infrastructure is able to cater only to 20% of the population, while 80% of healthcare needs are still being provided by the private sector. The rural areas of India, especially, have large pockets of under-served populations, living amidst poverty, malnutrition and poor health. Lack of access to healthcare has thus often led to morbidity, mortality and out-of-pocket expenses, often leading to indebtedness.

The national scenario has spurred donor agencies, such as the Trusts, in their limited capacity, to take note of gaps within the Indian health care system and consequently address them, thereby attempting to contribute to an overall improvement in the health care service delivery system in the country. During 2006-07, as part of the overall Strategic Plan 2011 exercise, the Trusts made efforts towards evolving a plan to guide funding activities across the Health portfolio over a five year period. This exercise included mapping of the national priorities of the health sector, reviewing the incumbent portfolio of the Trusts and in light of these, developing the strategic plan for the Health portfolio. The plan, currently in its draft form and shortly awaiting finalization, has identified six priority areas of work that could be supported within the Health portfolio, including: (1) Reproductive and Child Health; (2) Infectious diseases; (3) Non communicable diseases; (4) Disability; (5) Human manpower and health system development; and (6) Environment.

Consequently, during the year under review, the Trusts continued partnering with organizations across India to address the key health areas which have been long unnoticed within the public health system. It also continued its efforts in strengthening its mental health support by partnering

¹ Statistics and related information culled from: (a) <http://www.who.int/en/> (Website of World health Organisation); and (b) <http://mohfw.nic.in/> (Website of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

with more organizations and expanding its geographical area of engagement. In the backdrop of its Strategic Plan 2011 (Health), the Trusts have initially focused on the following three sub themes through its grant making activities:

1. Rural Health Program
2. Specialized Health Care Services
3. Health Training and Capacity Building

Under the **Rural Health Program**, the Trusts are evolving innovative delivery systems that focus on the rural population, community based health workers, early diagnosis of major killer diseases, emphasize preventive care, and seek to develop close linkages with community outreach programmes. The Trusts continued its partnership with **Jan Swasthya Sahyog (JSS), Bilaspur**, in an effort to consolidate primary health care services in select 45 forest and forest-fringe villages in the (tribal) Adivasi areas of rural Bilaspur. The organisation initiated studies to explore and address occurrences of diseases like Tuberculosis, Malaria, Leprosy, etc., besides seeking the help of epidemiologists from the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences, Sevagram, to study the reasons behind seasonally migrating population being more prone to developing Tuberculosis. Malaria, accompanied



Training of Traditional Birth Attendants being facilitated by Jan Swasthya Sahyog (JSS) in Bilaspur district, Rajasthan.

Institutional grants : Health

by resistance of the mosquito vector to insecticides and resistance of the parasite to Chloroquine, continues to be a major problem in many parts of the country, with the number of malaria cases hovering over 2 million. To explore further entomological investigations to determine the vector species, besides its feeding and resting habits, a study was carried out by **JSS** in collaboration with the National Institute of Malaria Research, Jabalpur, during the year. Mosquitoes were collected from villages reporting high incidence of malaria cases and their species identified. **JSS** also continued its study to determine the sensitivity of *Plasmodium Falciparum* to Chloroquine. Community level health workers continue to send blood smear slides through public transport for testing for malaria. A total of 2,567 slides from 48 villages were transported in 2007-08 and 317 (12.3%) were reported positive. The organisation is also trying to study the nutritional effects on people infected with Malaria.

Focusing on the availability of skilled birth attendants during delivery and thereby reducing maternal mortality, **Action Research and Training for Health (ARTH), Udaipur**, continued its programme by refining its model of care through trained nurse midwives and developing a community based model through working closely with the savings and credit groups in Rajsamand district, Rajasthan. During the year, the field programme expanded to serve over 50,000 tribal women in 49 villages located in two clusters. Through their programme, **ARTH** has successfully demonstrated that local resident nurse-



Post natal care: A nurse-midwife trained by ARTH making a home visit to examine a woman that recently delivered a child in a remote tribal village in Rajsamand district, Rajasthan.

midwives can be equipped and trained to play a larger service role in the management of community health. Recognizing the need for the training to become methodical, participatory and result-oriented, the organisation recently developed a companion "Facilitators Guide" for training nurse midwives on maternal and newborn health, besides conducting a review workshop on "Facilitating Access to Health Care in Rajasthan through Self Help Groups". To enhance community participation and to link the delivery of quality healthcare with health financing, the Trusts are supporting the **Association for Health and Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI), Nilgiris**, to provide 13,000 tribals of the area with access to health care services. During the year, **ASHWINI's** health care centers treated 1,326 individuals, of which 1,163 were tribals and 900 of them were insured. Significantly, 82% of the insured persons accessing the inpatient care at the Gudalur Adivasi Hospital were able to pay their premium. The insurance programme completed four years in May 2007 and the Royal Sundaram Insurance Company extended its support for a fifth year, with a marginal increase in the premium from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45. Notably, **ASHWINI** has been instrumental in insuring over 15,000 tribals with an individual claim limit of Rs. 2,500. What is also encouraging is a significant 30% increase in the premium collection from the community, besides an increase in the number of members who paid the premium during 2007-08.

Under the sub-theme of **Specialized Health Care Services**, the Trusts support initiatives in the field of mental illness, disability and inclusion, cancer research and palliative care of the terminally ill, care to geriatric homes, etc. It has tried to cultivate an emphasis on caregiver support, research and documentation, and community based rehabilitation to strengthen its approach towards the same. During the year, the Trusts' support saw significant developments in the field of mental illness. It continued supporting **The Banyan, Chennai**, towards its comprehensive programmes in mental health, which include work at the transit care facility, strengthening its mental health helpline and initiating a community health care centre based community outreach model for mental health at Kovalakuppam in Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu. Since its inception, the organisation has reunited over 850 women post treatment for mental illness, with their families across India. During the year, its mental health helpline, run in association with the Chennai Police Department, received over 2,375 calls, which consequently led to the rescue of 832 mentally ill individuals and their admission to the Institute of Mental Health, Chennai for treatment. Nearly 400 police personnel have been trained and sensitized towards the programme. **The Banyan's** community health program has reached out to 1,870 patients focusing on general health care facilities, out of which, 192 patients availed of psychiatric health care facilities. Community awareness was increased through 18 street plays. Nearly 125 women with mental illness residing at Adaikalam, the Transit Care Centre of **The**

Institutional grants : Health

Standeers at the bus stand in the bustling heart of Mysore city were used to the sight of a middle aged lady – a picture of wretchedness - pacing back and forth.muttering to herself and hurling abuses at particularly everybody. Whilst most would sympathetically pass her off as a mentally disturbed soul, a few would taunt and jeer at her condition. The plight of this hapless mentally ill destitute became known to a corporator of the city, who visited the site and subsequently referred her to the **Transit Care Centre** at Chikkali, run by **Karuna Trust**, Mysore.

Sujatha (name changed) proved quite a handful to the Helpline team that was dispatched to fetch her. With the help of the public, the team managed to coax a howling Sujatha, spewing expletives and flailing her limbs like a possessed demon, to accompany them. The staff at the Centre admitted her and at the outset, went about cleaning her and replacing her soiled and stinking garments. After admission, Sujatha tried to escape on two occasions, but was counseled by the social worker into staying on until her condition improved. Sujatha responded positively to the psychiatric and psychological treatment that was given at the Centre. Within six months, she was able to furnish the address of her son, Prasad, staying at Mandya. A staff nurse and social worker visited her home in Mandya and informed Prasad of his mother's presence at the Centre. "She was suffering from a mental illness; however, instead of taking treatment



This mentally ill woman was rescued from the streets of Mysore, Karnataka, with the help of the Manasa Helpline team of Karuna Trust, aided by the police.

like we suggested, she ran away from home. We thought she was lost forever"recounts Prasad, amidst tears of joy. Sujatha's condition has now improved vastly with appropriate treatment and she helps out in the kitchen at the Centre, besides engaging herself with some vegetable gardening.

Under its **Mental Health Initiative**, falling under the broader ambit of 'Specialized Health Care Services', the Trust has been supporting **Karuna Trust** from January 2007, towards its Manasa Project. The programme focuses on facilitating mental health care for the homeless mentally ill, through its transit care centre, mental health Helpline and upgradation of the Beggars Home in Mysore, besides integrating mental health care at 25 Primary Health Centres in Karnataka to provide community based mental health services. The goal of the Transit Care Centre is to provide quality residential care to mentally ill homeless women, coupled with medical and psychological attention, besides rehabilitating the treated women with their families and communities in an expedient manner. Approximately 165 homeless mentally ill persons will receive quality care over the three year project period, of which approximately 80 persons would be reintegrated with their families. During the same period, the mental health Helpline would result in the rescue of 300 persons, of which an estimated 150 mentally ill homeless persons would be rehabilitated. Skill development activities are conducted at the Centre, thereby ensuring that the inmates develop adequate capacity to perform basic chores and household activities. Besides, weekly clinics are also conducted by qualified psychiatrists.

The Trust's **Mental Health Initiative** partly focuses on developing approaches to cater to the needs of destitute mentally ill persons, besides early identification of disability amongst children. Along with **Karuna Trust**, the Trust is currently supporting six other organisations within the Mental Health Initiative.

Banyan, received disability cards from the Minister for Social Welfare, entitling them to a monthly pension of Rs. 400 amongst other benefits. Through the Trust's support, **Karuna Trust** established a Transit Care Center in a rented building in Chikkalli village (7 kms from Mysore) with a capacity for 30 inmates. Skill development activities were initiated to build the capacities of the inmates towards performing basic chores and household activities. Out of 28 inmates currently housed at the Center, the organisation was able to identify families of 10 and subsequently reunited five individuals with their family members. In June 2007, **Karuna Trust** operationalised its helpline and conducted a sensitization programme for police personnel in Mysore. **Karuna Trust** is shortly expanding the capacity of its Transit Care Centre to 250 inmates by procuring land and constructing a new facility. Finally, the Community Mental Health Program of **ASHWINI**, supported by the Trusts over the past



Health animators associated with ASHWINI's Community Mental Health Programme talk to a mentally ill patient and his family in Devarshola village, in Gudalur valley, Tamil Nadu.

three years, has eased the suffering of more than 200 families of patients suffering from mental illness. Awareness building among the communities living within the Gudalur valley in the Nilgiris through conducting over 150 village level meetings has helped create a change in the attitude of the tribals towards mental illness.

The Trusts are leading work on disabilities through supporting **Latika Roy Memorial Foundation (LRMF), Dehradun** and **Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal (RMKM), Ajmer**. Both organisations

focused on increasing emphasis on early identification of high risk babies, assessment and early diagnosis of the particular condition, and early intervention (EI). During the year, a new grant was sanctioned to **Communication DEALL (Developmental Eclectic Approach to Language Learning), Bangalore**, which is serving the needs of children with communication disorders such as specific language impairment, developmental verbal dyspraxia, pervasive developmental disorder



Physio can be fun: A small mentally disabled child undergoes physiotherapy at the LRMF's Early Intervention Centre in Dehradun.

and Autism. Subsequently, **ComDEALL** developed an audiovisual unit enabling itself to monitor and record all the ongoing therapeutic activities as well as provide material for the audiovisual training material.

Cancer is another thrust area of the Trusts' work under the sub-theme of **Specialized Health Care Services. Charutar Arogya Mandal (CAM), Karamsad**, through the Trust's support, is working to identify at-risk cases of cancer amongst rural communities living in Anand and Kheda districts of Gujarat and consequently increasing referrals of these suspected cases of cancer at the Sri Krishna Hospital in Karamsad, Gujarat. In the year under review, the Village Health Workers trained by **CAM** were able to visit around 76,000 households and identify over 1,500 women and 760 men at risk and consequently refer

them to the hospital. **CAM** also organised several health education sessions during the year and over 7,700 individuals participated within these sessions. The Trusts are also supporting **Bangalore Hospice Trust (BHT), Bangalore** towards providing palliative care to terminally ill cancer patients. During the year, **BHT** provided services to 468 patients through its Hospice, aptly called *Karunashraya*, whilst also providing home care services to 101 patients. The organisation also continued its efforts towards increasing awareness on cancer through the placement of social workers at the Kidwai Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, besides visiting slums, organizing street plays and coverage within

local media. **BHT** also entered into a MoU with the Cardiff University, United Kingdom, for Post Graduate Training in Palliative Care. As a result of this partnership, **BHT** will act as a resource and learning centre for selected candidates from India, Pakistan and other neighboring countries.

It has been well recognized that human resources are an extremely crucial, yet neglected and scarce resource within the health sector. Consequently, the Trusts' attempts within **Health Training and Capacity Building** have helped in improving the capacities and skills of both, organisations and individuals, for careers in public and community health. The Trusts have also encouraged support to specialist and renowned institutions to offer skill development programs, especially those working in the non-profit sector.

During the year under review, the Trusts entered into a second phase of support with the **Community Health Cell (CHC), Bangalore**. During this phase, **CHC** is focusing primarily on young individuals already working with or proposing to work with Community Based Organizations and programmes in the voluntary and development sector. **CHC** is also focusing on the national perspective on community and public health learning through facilitation of intercultural involvement. It proposes to do this via its full-time fellowship programme, flexible short-term fellowship programme and the continuing education component for the community health fellows.

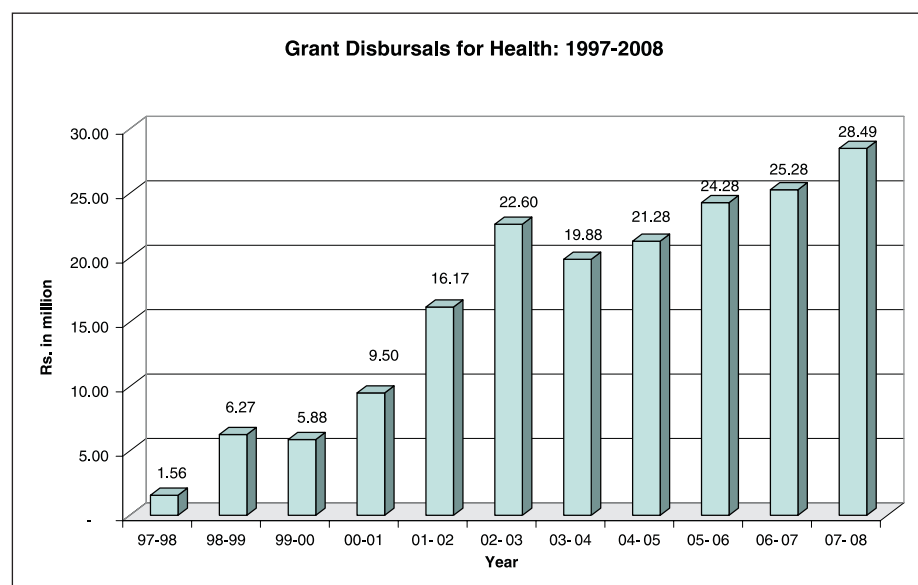


Fellows in Pediatric Nephrology at Children's Kidney Care Centre (CKCC), St. Johns Medical College Hospital, Bangalore, attending to patients and their families in an out-patient setting.

Institutional grants : Health

Other than general public health training, the health portfolio of the Trusts is supporting organizations imparting specialist training to improve their capacity and expertise in a given field of medicine. The ongoing grant to **Children's Kidney Care Centre (CKCC), St. Johns Medical College Hospital, Bangalore**, aims to strengthen the Fellowship Programme in Paediatric Nephro-Urology offered by **CKCC** through providing support and continued learning opportunities using telemedicine linkages to the specialists undergoing training. The trained Fellows subsequently facilitate pediatric renal care to remote locations within the country, benefiting people in areas of reduced access. Four doctors have completed their training during the year and two more have joined. The third Annual Meet of Fellows, organised during March 2008 at St. John's Medical College Hospital provided an opportunity for interaction with faculties from Canada and the USA, thereby resulting in enhancement of knowledge within pediatric renal diseases like Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS) and Barter's Syndrome.

During the year, the Trusts disbursed Rs. 28.49 million (US \$ 0.71 million) towards 15 grants, as against Rs. 25.28 million towards 15 grants during 2006-07. Thus, the financial disbursements indicate a 13% rise, when compared with the last fiscal. The Trusts would also finalise the Strategic Plan for the Health portfolio, currently in its draft form, which would form the basis of its grant-making efforts over the next five years. Also, the Trusts would support worthy organisations in establishing or upgrading health care institutions (Primary care to Secondary care and Secondary to Tertiary), whilst providing funds for procuring new equipments for enhancing health services, under its new thematic titled "Clinical Establishment".



2007- 08 reflects combined disbursements of both the Trusts

Health: Details of grant disbursements in 2007-2008

Funds disbursed by the Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust shown in Blue Colour

RURAL HEALTH PROGRAMMES	Rs.
<p>Action Research & Training for Health (ARTH), Udaipur Towards improvement of maternal and child health through trained nurse midwives and savings and credit groups, in Rajsamand district, Rajasthan, by strengthening outreach programmes, refining training material and developing manuals.</p>	850,000
<p>Rural Women's Social Education Centre (RUWSEC), Chengalpettu Towards meeting operating costs of a reproductive health clinic in both, traditional and allopathic treatment, laboratory and ambulance services in Chengalpettu block of Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu.</p>	No disbursements
<p>Jan Swasthya Sahyog (JSS), Bilaspur Towards consolidation of Primary Health Care (PHC) services in villages in the Adivasi areas of rural Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, through the Village Health Worker based strategy to improve child health and nutrition, decrease morbidity and mortality associated with tuberculosis & malaria and to address select public health questions in PHC through service delivery and action based research.</p>	2,000,000
SPECIALISED HEALTH CARE SERVICES	
<p>Comdeall Trust, Bangalore Towards specialized interventions for children with communication disorders, leading to their better performance and integration into mainstream society. These include: (a) production of affordable indigenous intervention manuals and training materials; (b) setting up an audio-visual unit to monitor and facilitate demonstration therapy for training; (c) carrying out efficacy studies of ComDEALL's intervention program; and (d) organizing workshops and training programmes to strengthen dissemination and replication efforts.</p>	2,900,000
<p>Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal (RMKM), Ajmer Towards delivery of services to 260 mentally challenged children and piloting inclusive education at six government schools and RMKM day care centres in Beawar block, Ajmer district, Rajasthan.</p>	1,100,000
<p>Latika Roy Memorial Foundation (LRMF), Dehradun Towards enabling inclusion of children with mental disability through continuing support to an Early Intervention Center (EIC) in Dehradun, establishment of a Satellite EIC in Doon Hospital, organizing outreach and training programs for medical, paramedical and teaching professionals and conducting awareness campaigns in the community at large.</p>	1,550,000

Institutional grants : Health

The Banyan, Chennai

Towards supporting its comprehensive programmes in mental health, which include: (a) work at the transit care facility with focus on follow-up; (b) strengthening its mental health helpline; (c) initiating a community health care centre based community outreach model for mental health at Kovalakuppam in Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu; and (d) incorporating action research and training as an important component of its programmes.

3,700,000

Ashadeep, Guwahati

Towards strengthening interventions for treating mentally ill persons in North East India, through the expansion of residential interventions for homeless mentally ill women in Guwahati and the organization of outdoor services and outreach programmes in the rural areas to provide easier access to psychiatric care and rehabilitation interventions for the marginalized population in Assam.

2,000,000

Karuna Trust, B R Hills, Karnataka

Towards facilitating mental health care for the homeless mentally ill, through the establishment of a transit care centre, mental health help line and upgradation of Beggars Home in Mysore, besides integrating mental health care at 25 Primary Health Centres in Karnataka to provide community based mental health services.

1,500,000

Association for Health & Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI), Nilgiris

Towards an integrated community based mental health programme focused at indigenous people of the Gudalur valley in the Nilgiris, which creates awareness about mental illness, helps the community take responsibility of the mentally ill, ensures early detection and maintains continuity of care and support in rehabilitation.

1,400,000

Bangalore Hospice Trust (BHT), Bangalore

A second phase grant towards the part operating costs of Karunashraya, a 55 bed hospice located in Bangalore, and for the continuation of home-based palliative care for cancer patients.

2,500,000

The W.Z.O. Trust Funds, Mumbai

A third phase grant towards meeting part costs of residents of the Bai Maneckbai P.B. Jeejeebhoy Centre for Senior Citizens and Dolat & Hormusji Vandrewala Senior Citizens Centre, Navsari.

1,440,000

International Network for Cancer Treatment & Research (INCTR), New Delhi

Towards improving the treatment of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia in India through a new treatment protocol that has shown higher success rates in the western countries.

2,900,000

HEALTH TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Community Health Cell (CHC), Society for Community Health Awareness, Research and Action (SOCHARA), Bangalore

A second phase grant towards promoting careers in community and public health through fellowships to eight professionals each year.

1,850,000

Children’s Kidney Care Centre (CKCC), St. Johns Medical College Hospital, Bangalore

Towards strengthening the Fellowship Programme in Paediatric Nephro-Urology offered by CKCC through providing support and continued learning opportunities using telemedicine linkages to the specialists undergoing training. The project also focuses on sensitizing the medical fraternity on the discipline of Paediatric Nephro-urology, creating awareness in the community regarding these conditions and developing and publishing a handbook on the subject.

1,200,000

OTHERS

Shri Siddhivinayak Ganpati Cancer Hospital, Miraj, Sangli

Towards purchase of a Gamma Camera for the Department of Nuclear Medicine at the hospital, which would provide diagnostic services, at subsidized rates, to over 5,500 patients annually.

10,000,000

Jehangir Hospital, Pune

Towards strengthening trauma emergency services and upgradation of research facilities at Jehangir Hospital and establishing outreach satellite trauma emergency centres in Pune.

No disbursals



Vocational training being imparted to this mentally challenged child at RMKM’s day care centre in Chachiyawas village, Ajmer district, Rajasthan.

Enhancing Civil Society and Governance

The Trusts recognize the role of civil society as a critical contender and constructive collaborator to the state and markets. In 1995, the Trusts' grant making in this field was initiated as the Public Initiatives portfolio, focusing on supporting citizen action and engagement. Subsequently, based on the recommendations of the Strategic Plan 2006, in 2002, the Trusts collected their various investments in building capacities of civil society organisations into this portfolio, which then came to be known as Enhancing Civil Society and Governance. Over the past few decades, civil society organizations have evolved – from largely people movements with a clear political interest to non government organizations to now community based organizations more reflecting stakeholder involvement. The centrality of both community based organisations and non profit organizations in its own grant making have encouraged the Trusts to see this as a cross cutting theme. The theme builds on priorities thrown up by the other themes, such as strengthening community based organizations and embeds new initiatives into other themes, such as encouraging youth development.

During the year under review, the portfolio supported the following areas, namely:

- Encouraging youth action for development through the 'Youth and Civil Society initiative'
- Professionalizing the non-profit sector through the 'Roopantaran initiative', focusing on Human Resource and Organization Development.
- Governance

A significant development during the year was the completion of the Strategic Planning Exercise 2011. This comprised an in depth study on emerging challenges and interpretations by other donors, review of one of the more mature initiatives and finally a consultation on the findings. The Trusts would now organize their main sub thematic focus as: (a) human rights and governance; (b) citizenship and participation; and (c) governance in non profits. The focus would be on knowledge building, innovation, complementarity of initiatives and sustainability and self governance as parameters to assess the suitability of funding priorities. This process was anchored by the **Centre for the Study of Culture and Society (CSCS), Bangalore**.

The '**Youth and Civil Society Initiative**' recognizes the potential role of young people as change agents. It facilitates journeys of youth towards active citizenship, youth action on human rights and governance related issues and finally strengthening of youth groups and resource centres. The initiative currently focuses on: (a) expansion through mainstreaming, with a view to bring a larger number of organisations engaged in promoting youth development; (b) addressing issues of livelihoods for youth; (c) supporting youth led organisations through an organisational development process; and

(d) influencing the mainstream, which led to the operationalisation of the Youth Collective, besides efforts in mainstreaming the initiative through working with Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK), National Service Scheme (NSS) and others.

During the year under review, the Trusts continued their support to ongoing grants to the **Centre for Civil Society (CCS), New Delhi, Pravah, New Delhi, PUKAR, Mumbai, Foundation for Education and Development (FED), Jaipur** and **Samvada, Bangalore**. During 2007-08, **CCS**, with the goal to help young people to look deeper and discover the root causes of social-economic-political issues and their relation to public policies, organised various youth programmes. These included: (a) residential 'Liberty and Society Seminars' in Bangalore, Kolkata, Delhi, Patna, Chennai and Cochin, which saw participation of 195 students from 83 colleges covering 73 cities, 22 states and 4 countries; (b) strengthening of Friends of Freedom groups through a four day residential skill based training programme 'Communicating Freedom Workshop' and 'Advance Liberty for Change Seminar' for 35 graduates in Mumbai; (c) supporting nine 'Friends of Freedom' groups in Chandigarh, Mangalore, Cochin and Ranchi with small grants for various projects in their respective cities; and (d) a two month summer internship catering to 25 students from 16 cities for carrying out research on various public policy issues. These programmes helped in challenging conventional wisdom and encouraging young people to come up with sustainable solutions with a liberal approach.



Give peace a chance: Campaign for peace by students of Sarvodaya School, New Delhi, as part of the programme 'From Me to We' organised by Pravah under the Youth & Civil Society Initiative.

Foundation for Education and Development (FED), a Jaipur based non-profit, is carrying out activities within its '**Doosra Dashak**' programme in the Abu Road block of Sirohi district, south Rajasthan, since 2003. The block is characterized by the primitive Garasia tribals. There are high levels of poverty and low levels of education, as reflected in primary school enrolment at 30% and over 90% of the women being illiterate. In this backdrop, **the Doosra Dashak** programme set about building empowered organisations of youth and women in 25 villages.

In 2006, a teacher attached to a middle school in Bahadurgarh village, attempted to sexually harass and humiliate a few girls. They brought this to the notice of the Yuva Shakti Sangathan (YSS), the youth group, which approached the Block Education Officer. Not surprisingly, the official chose to turn a blind eye. This spurred over 22 boys and 25 girls to collectively march to Sirohi, the district headquarters and stage a demonstration in front of the Collectorate and district education office. Galvanized into action, the officials immediately transferred the errant teacher, initiating disciplinary action against him. In August 2007, the central government introduced the scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) for education of girls at grade VI-VIII level. All the 50 positions in KGBV located in Khadag village of Abu Road block were filled by girls who had attained the level of grade V during the four month residential course run by **Doosra Dashak**. However, they found staff absent and no arrangements for boarding or lodging. Approach at the block level proved fruitless. A group of 36 members of the women groups, 40 girls from KGBV and 20 members of YSS staged another demonstration in front of the Collectorate. The Collector was most sympathetic. He gave clear instructions for



Youth from the Yuva Shakti Sangathan undertake a rally in Abu Road, spreading awareness on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA).

provision of all the facilities and instructional arrangements. As a result, the KGBV began to function properly immediately after the Dipawali break. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (NREGA) has greatly enthused the members of the groups. With training input from the larger NREGA network of Rajasthan and support from the district, the YSS were able to get job-cards made for 98% of the families. A rally in September 2007 was undertaken by more than 140 women, village volunteers, members of YSS and a large number of school students traveled on foot from one village to another, covering 14 villages. This has created an interest among the people and ground has been created for Abu Road to become a success story in implementation of the Act.

The annals of the **Doosra Dashak** programme abound with several more such inspirational incidents. The Trust has been supporting the **Doosra Dashak** activities of **FED** since 2007. The Trust support is towards spreading such work in two remote blocks – Desuri in Pali and Bassi in Jaipur district respectively, while strengthening the process of institutional development of youth groups across locations. Through its **Youth and Civil Society Initiative**, the Trust focuses on encouraging youth development and youth action in development. Besides supporting youth focused organisations, the initiative also encourages organizations working with youth as beneficiaries across different sectors – education, health or livelihood – to centre youth development in their interventions.

As part of **Pravah's** Change Looms programme, 12 teams that have started their own youth led social initiatives participated in a one week residential Development and Assessment Centre during July 2007. Six of these teams were selected for support under the Changelooms programme for team building and developing their leadership skills. Pravah initiated its strategic collaborations and incubations with support to other organizations under the streaming. A collaboration was launched with the **Thoughtshop Foundation, Kolkata**, to develop a curriculum, set up youth resource cells and train youth facilitators to run these cells so that young people can address issues impacting youth in their neighborhoods. **Pravah** incubated the Jaipur initiative to promote youth leadership and citizenship action in Rajasthan. As part of this initiative, workshops were conducted with teachers in Jaipur, NSS students of Kanodia college, Jaipur and youth facilitators working in rural Rajasthan. A new grant to **Janvikas** would support the spreading of their youth development programme 'Yuv Shakti' directly and in partnership with other civil society organisations in nine districts of Gujarat, covering 32 towns and 735 villages. The grant to **PUKAR** for a youth led knowledge building initiative entered into its last year, with another 40 youth teams joining the programme as youth fellows. During the year, the Trusts supplemented this support, enabling **PUKAR** offer two year advanced fellowships to ten youth fellows who have already been through the programme, who in turn reach out to 850 youth, besides attempting mainstreaming of this programme through developing research and



Youth & Civil Society Initiative: Youth fellows supported by PUKAR performing a play at a community event, to create awareness about garbage segregation.

Institutional grants : Enhancing Civil Society & Governance

documentation centers in colleges and conducting a mapping exercise to understand the need and feasibility of the fellowship programme in four smaller towns.

Entering into its fifth year of work, there was significant expansion witnessed within the Youth and Civil Society initiative during the year. A new grant to **Anjali, Kolkata**, focuses on skill and perspective building of 170 youth in West Bengal, thus empowering them to undertake community action through engagement with issues of mental health and human rights. The programme is expected to launch over 30 community action projects, carefully designed and mentored by the experts, in the area of mental health. New grants were also sanctioned to **Jagori Rural Charitable Trust (JRCT), Kangra** and **Aajeevika Bureau, Udaipur**, whilst **JRCT** is strengthening its youth programme, covering 30 villages in four blocks of Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh, focusing on youth mobilization and organisational development, **Aajeevika Bureau** is piloting a youth development programme for building the capacities of migrant youth across four blocks of Udaipur and Rajsamand districts, Rajasthan. A grant to **Youthreach, New Delhi** was made this year for preparatory work to assess potential for employability of youth from disadvantaged backgrounds in and around Delhi NCR region, and develop graded curriculums in counseling, communications, IT skills and life transition.



What is life? Participants at the Liberty and Society Seminar, organised by the Centre for Civil Society (CCS) in Kochi, Kerala, under the Youth & Civil Society Initiative, interact with a drum seller to get insights on his means of livelihood.

While the Trusts reach out to 13,000 youth directly through the partners, there is an increased realization that mainstreaming of such work and experiences will require pooling of resources and competencies. Incubated by **Pravah**, the Trusts supported the seeding of the '**Youth Collective**' - envisioned as a think tank and resource agency which further engages youth in active citizenship, builds leadership in youth for effective participation in decision making and creates youth platforms for social change. It comprises of 12 active members who held series of consultations to arrive at the strategy which includes: (a) building on youth capital created by various youth focused organisations to create cadre of youth change makers, resulting in the initiating of **Communitny** - a youth leadership development programme with 26 inspiring youth from across the country; (b) setting up a Creative Resource and Knowledge Hub; and (c) setting up Policy Dialogue and Action to initiate policy dialogue on youth centered policies with stakeholders, including government and media.

The Trusts have consciously invested in strengthening the institutional capacity of their partners and the non profit sector at large. Its **Institution building initiative**, launched during 2006-07, was rechristened **Roopantaran** during the year under review. The initiative focuses on: (a) creating a cadre of people to augment the human and institutional development practices in the development organizations; and (b) creating a community of human and institutional development practitioners for knowledge building. While building this support structure for institution building, the Trust is supporting organisations with sound programmatic track records in key institutional transition processes. A preference is given to grantees that are strategic to the Trusts' initiatives. A focus is also on nascent organisations with potential within this thematic framework. The initiative is at an evolving stage and ways to measure and track the impact of the grant on the client systems are being attempted.

During the year, the first batch of ten Organisation Change facilitators graduated through the support to **Human and Institutional Development Forum (HIDF), Bangalore** towards the Organizational Change Facilitators Programme. This programme builds perspective and competencies of young professionals to design and accompany change processes. The graduates facilitated organisational change processes in diverse organizations as part of the process. A second batch, comprising 18 participants has commenced in February 2008.

A new grant was made to **HIDF**, towards creating three regional hubs for organizational development support to non profits, community based organizations and other civil society institutions. To explore greater synergies with **HIDF**, a Technical Support Group (TSG) has been seeded, which will assist organisations, particularly potential grantees in undertaking needs assessments, developing plans for change and providing support in measuring change.



Learning to take challenges head on: Team building exercises in progress at retreat organised by Pravah in Mukteshwar, Nainital district, Uttarakhand.

The Trusts' support to **Mobile Crèches** entered its second year. The organisation carried forward its process of capacity building to enable itself move from service delivery to advocacy. Results based management workshops were conducted and performance management systems streamlined. Perspective building workshops were undertaken to help the group understand the societal context of Early Child Care and Development.

Over the past four years, the Trusts supported **PRADAN** for its human resource development programme which came to an end during the year under review. The support resulted in enabling **PRADAN** to: (a) reach out to double the number of campuses for recruitment of apprentices; (b) increase professionals joining as executives; (c) put in place a programme for ongoing professional development; and (d) develop a course on group facilitators and training senior professionals. Subsequently, **PRADAN** has been able to build its core strength of over 260 professionals working through 26 field teams, which reached out to 112,000 poor families in over 3,000 villages spread across 89 community development blocks of 28 districts across seven states.

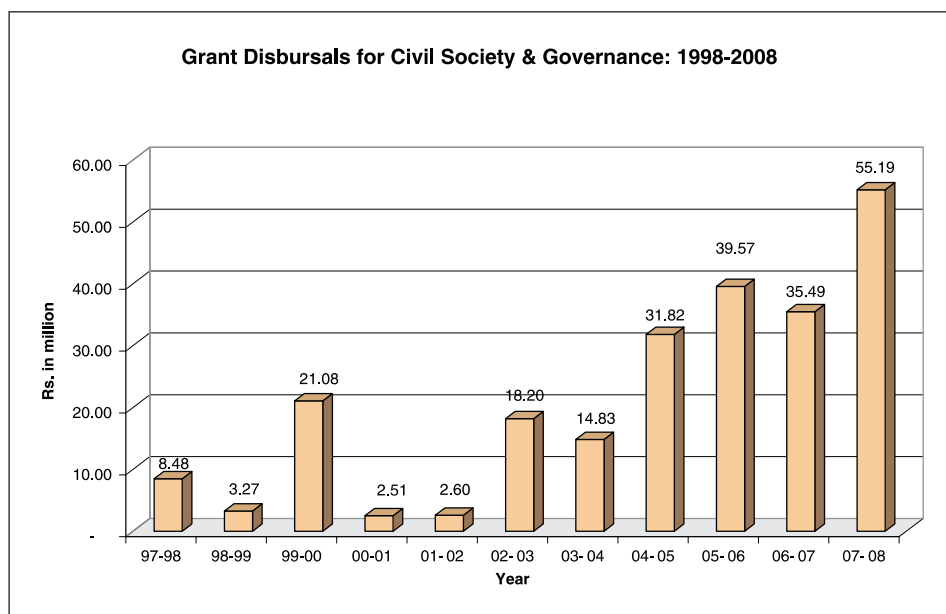
The Trusts are now supporting **PRADAN** in its transition of scaling up and more collaborative work as part of its Vision 2015. This is expected to help **PRADAN** reach out to a total of 46 teams, from

the current 26, with a mandate of tripling its outreach from the current 112,000 to 380,000 families by 2011. The grant supports **PRADAN** to: (a) further develop its ongoing professional development programmes with a focus on facilitative leadership, thematic perspective and group processes to undertake direct and non direct roles; (b) build capacities and strengthen processes to nurture young graduates joining the Development Apprentice (DA) programme; and (c) document its experience and help in building knowledge on Human Resource Development in the sector.

A grant to **Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India), Ahmedabad**, supports initiating an organizational change process to encourage collective leadership within its diverse and experienced staff, thereby setting up the stage for expansion of the organisation's activities through enhanced caliber of experienced personnel.

In the coming year, the Trusts will put into action some of the emerging priorities of the SP 2011. Besides, specific sub thematic focus, the Trusts will also attempt to develop the promotion of citizenship and its participation as an indicator of impact of work under other themes.

During the year under review, the Trusts disbursed Rs. 55.19 million (US \$ 1.38 million) towards 22 grants, as against Rs. 35.49 million towards 16 grants during 2006-07, indicating an increase of 56% in the quantum of disbursements. This reflects the maturity of the initiative and clarity in thinking besides focused efforts made by the Trusts in this theme during the year.



2007- 08 reflects combined disbursements of both the Trusts

Enhancing Civil Society & Governance: Details of grant disbursements in 2007-2008

FELLOWSHIPS	Rs.
Ashoka Innovators for the Public, New Delhi Towards providing fellowships to social entrepreneurs in Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, encouraging organisational effectiveness of fellows and collaborations.	1,700,000
Anveshi - Research Centre for Women's Studies, Hyderabad Towards a fellowship programme to mentor promising youth from underprivileged communities in and around Hyderabad, with a view to upgrade their skills and knowledge base on development issues and enhance their professional contribution to the development sector.	1,300,000
FOSTERING LOCAL PHILANTHROPY	
National Foundation for India (NFI), New Delhi Towards a grant making partnership to enhance NFI's capacities as a grant-maker and for onward grant-making in Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh.	800,000
ROOPANTARAN – INSTITUTION BUILDING INITIATIVE	
Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi Towards strengthening human resources at PRADAN, through fine tuning the apprenticeship skill building phase and supporting on-going professional development of PRADANites.	7,300,000
Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi Towards enabling scaling up of PRADAN's programmes through strengthening human resources at PRADAN. This includes by: (a) developing capacities of its staff for leadership roles; (b) increasing intake and strengthening processes to nurture young graduates joining its Development Apprentice (DA) programme; and (c) contributing to knowledge building on human resource development in the sector.	8,000,000
Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India), Ahmedabad Towards initiating an organizational change process to encourage collective leadership within its diverse and experienced staff, thereby setting up the stage for expansion of AKRSP(I)'s activities through enhanced caliber of experienced personnel.	600,000
Gandhigram Trust, Dindigul Towards a review exercise, supporting Gandhigram Trust's efforts at re-examining relevance and performance for organisational renewal.	94,691

Human and Institutional Development Forum (HIDF), Bangalore

Towards piloting a one year distance learning programme for building a cadre of organisational change facilitators. Upon successful completion of the program, these facilitators are expected to subsequently work and enhance organisational effectiveness of non-profits in helping them manage change.

1,000,000

Human and Institutional Development Forum (HIDF), Bangalore

Towards strengthening human and institutional development support capacities in the non profit sector by: (a) creating three regional hubs for capacity building through strengthening support organizations located in areas of strategic interest to the Trust; (b) building professional competencies in human and institutional development; and (c) networking and knowledge building through seeding a technical support group for the sector.

1,134,000

Mobile Crèches, New Delhi

Towards capacity building of human resources and facilitating planned organisational development interventions. Changes effected through these processes result in building greater community ownership, enhanced scale of operations and improved quality of work. The grant also supports one day care centre at Shadipur basti in its move towards collaborations and enhanced community participation.

1,400,000

YOUTH AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Anjali, Kolkata

Towards building youth leadership in mental health and human rights by equipping young people to deepen their understanding of their self, their role in society and undertake community action through engagement on the issue of mental health and human rights. The programme works with 170 young people to launch over 30 community action projects and an annual campaign to celebrate youth initiatives.

1,100,000

Centre for Civil Society, New Delhi

Towards a second phase of support encouraging youth participation in civil society. This includes: (a) support towards 18 seminars and 90 research Interns; and (b) mentoring youth groups emerged as a follow up of the educational programs, including the ten youth friends of freedom groups.

4,400,000

Pravah, New Delhi

Towards a third phase of support, focusing on scaling up youth development and citizenship education, through developing incubations and intensive partnerships with nine partner organisations, besides developing a learning network of these partners. The grant also provides second phase support towards Changelooms programme for mentorship support to youth led groups.

2,600,000

Institutional grants : Enhancing Civil Society & Governance

Pravah, New Delhi

Towards seeding the 'Youth Collective' to mainstream youth development. It includes: (a) a year long youth leadership development programme building on youth capital created by various youth focused organisations; (b) setting up a Creative Resource and Knowledge Hub to systematically document and create knowledge products to inform practice on youth development to other organizations and policy makers; and (c) setting up Policy Dialogue and Action to initiate policy dialogue on youth centered policies with stakeholders, including government and media.

3,500,000

Partners for Urban Knowledge, Action & Research (PUKAR), Mumbai

Towards a youth centered knowledge building initiative on development issues through research and dissemination that aims to reach out to 1,800 youth in Mumbai and Thane district, Maharashtra.

2,628,000

Partners for Urban Knowledge, Action & Research (PUKAR), Mumbai

Towards a supplementary grant to advance fellowships, exploratory studies on mainstreaming and scaling up the ongoing youth centered knowledge building initiative.

3,000,000

Jagori Rural Charitable Trust (JRCT), Kangra, Himachal Pradesh (HP)

Towards strengthening its youth programme, covering 30 villages in four blocks of Kangra district, HP, focusing on: (a) youth leadership development; (b) school intervention program; (c) setting up of youth run knowledge centers; and (d) building internal capacity through organizational development and training.

1,100,000

Aajeevika Bureau, Udaipur

Towards piloting new initiatives and sharpening processes pertaining to youth development in the overall program for migrants across four blocks of Udaipur and Rajsamand districts, Rajasthan. The grant supports the Bureau to engage youth as active participants engaged in addressing issues of migrant laborers through: (a) strengthening skill building; (b) setting up a research unit; and (c) increasing youth involvement in outreach activities.

1,500,000

Youthreach, New Delhi

Towards initiating preparatory work for its Youth Employability Programme, which would: (a) assess employability opportunities for marginalized youth in and around Delhi NCR region; (b) identify key growth sectors for employment and potential partners; and (c) develop graded curricula in counseling, communications, IT skills, life transition and life skills. The grant also supports a three month study to evaluate best practices and challenges of volunteerism in two studies, including assessing impact of volunteering, envisioning future of volunteering and developing media strategies to upscale volunteering.

2,338,000

Janvikas, Ahmedabad

Towards spreading their youth development programme 'Yuv Shakti' directly and in partnership with other civil society organizations, in nine districts of Gujarat, covering 32 towns and 735 villages. This includes consolidation of the existing programme, building capacities of five non profit organisations to carry out youth development initiatives. The grant also supports setting up a chair to support building knowledge and provide hand holding support to partner organizations for youth development work.

2,500,000

Foundation for Education and Development (FED), Jaipur

Towards expanding 'Doosra Dashak', a field programme focusing on education and development of adolescents and youth in 80 villages across one block each in Pali and Jaipur district of Rajasthan. The grant supports residential camps and open middle schools, institutional development of the yuva manch and leadership development for youth associated with them and finally, capacity building of Doosra Dashak staff.

5,000,000

Samvada, Bangalore

Towards supporting alternate livelihoods for marginalized youth through developing and imparting short term and collaborative courses on livelihood skills and citizenship, reaching out to a total of 260 youth from rural areas around Bangalore. The grant also focuses on building organizational capacity to enhance effectiveness.

2,200,000

GOVERNANCE

Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS), New Delhi

Towards instituting the 'Rajni Kothari Chair in Democracy' at CSDS, with the objective of strengthening CSDS's tradition of research on democracy and promoting understanding about democracies in developing countries through workshops and seminars involving grass-root organizations, activists, media and academics.

No disbursements

Arts & Culture

During the financial year 2007-08, the Arts & Culture programme maintained its key emphasis on building specialized institutional support in the arts. Its key thrust areas were:

- **Advanced Learning in the Arts**
- **Arts Management**
- **Art Education**
- **Arts Therapy**

Under the **Advanced Learning in the Arts**, the programme focused on India's humanities departments in its Universities, and on several famous disciplines that are on the verge of transforming the very paradigm of higher education in India. It sought to partner key departments in Indian Universities, and in its advanced research centres, and to devise new research locations for mainstreaming innovative research into new curricula. Under its **University Intervention** initiative, the Trusts now have three major projects underway, to the **Lalit Kala Kendra, Centre for Performing Arts, University of Pune, The Media Resource Cell at the Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, and the Department of Film Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata.** In the year under review, the **Lalit Kala Kendra** significantly expanded its outreach through the state of Maharashtra. The **Media Resource Cell**, post inauguration of its new premises, staged several successful events, including workshops on documentary cinema with eminent filmmakers David MacDougall and Nasreen Munni Kabir, with the Public Service Broadcasting Trust. The Arts and Culture programme of the Trusts is also playing a leadership role in encouraging philanthropy and funding to the Arts by other players and specifically by the Universities. Support to **MRC** is one such instance where the host institution, namely Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi, has contributed about Rs. 2.5 million in setting up this centre. Another such instance is 'The Media Lab' at **Jadavpur University** that has been recently inaugurated, where the University is an equal partner with a contribution of nearly Rs. 3.5 million. The Media Lab has already held one major advisory meeting with media practitioners from Delhi, Kolkata and Bangalore. Thus, the aim of the Trusts' Arts & Culture programme is not merely to disseminate, encourage and sustain Arts but also to play a lead role in bringing funds from others sources to the much neglected field of Arts and Culture in India. Also, a special focus on **Architecture/Design**, recognizing the unique role of these two fields in the humanities, saw a major grant to **Urban Design Research Institute, Mumbai** besides ongoing grants, to **School of Interior Design, Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology (CEPT), Ahmedabad, Srishti School of Art, Design and Technology, Bangalore.** Consequently, **Srishti** conducted major workshops in collaboration with the National Centre for the

The Shivanand Pratishthan conducts a major musical event in Aundh, Satara district, Maharashtra, every year for the past sixty years. The legendary Gajananbua Joshi had started this event as a 36-hour concert in memory of his teacher, Guru Shivanand Maharaj. Over the decades, musicians like Pandit Ravishankar, Kumar Gandharva and Kishori Amonkar have performed at this venue.

This year, when the **Lalit Kala Kendra (LKK), the Centre for Performing Arts at the University of Pune**, decided to expand their Faculty Enrichment and Hosting Conferences initiative to include the Aundh concerts, the local Grampanchayat decided to construct a community hall in honor of this historic event. "This was their contribution to the cause", says Satish Alekar, well known Marathi playwright and director of **LKK**, "and it was as much a recognition of the importance of such local traditions in Maharashtra, as it was a recognition of the Trust's involvement in Marathi theatre".



A scene from "Majhya Vatanicha Khara Khura", written by Manaswini Lata-Ravindra and directed by Satish Manwar, alumni of LKK, and one of the better acclaimed plays in Marathi in the past year.

Marathi theatre thrives in Maharashtra's smaller towns, and the **LKK** has been actively engaged in collaborative work with historic traditions like the Shivanand Pratishthan. In the past year, **LKK's** outreach movement has conducted major events at such other historic venues like the Kolhapur Gayan Samaj Dewal Club, which is now 113 years old and the Vasantao Acharekar Sanskritik Pratishthan in Kankavali village, near Goa. "Such a link, with an entire regional theatre practice, is unique to University theatre departments in India", says Alekar. It is as much a tribute to theatre-going habits in Maharashtra as it is a result of the **LKK's** work in the state.

The connection has a further consequence. It gives a new generation of trained theatre people coming out of the **LKK**, fresh opportunities to showcase their experimental work. Young theatre people such as Satish Manwar and Manaswini Lata-Ravindra, had their work showcased here, as well as at the **LKK's Natak Nama** at the Prithvi Theatre in January 2008, and the Samantar Natya Mahotsav held simultaneously in Ahmednagar, Nasik and Mumbai earlier this year. Manaswini's plays, staged by Satish, such as *Alwida* and *Mazyya Vatanicha Khara Khura*, are among the most discussed plays in Marathi in recent years. Satish incidentally comes from the rural district of Yeotmal in Maharashtra, and completed his Masters at the LKK in 1999.

The Trusts had awarded the **Lalit Kala Kendra** a grant of Rs 8.20 million in June 2005, as part of the Arts & Culture's 'Advance Learning in the Arts' sub-thematic. As a part of this project, the **LKK** supports six major theatre centres in Maharashtra, conducts a major outreach programme for its students, has a faculty enrichment programme, and develops new textbooks in Marathi on music and the performing arts.

Institutional grants : Arts & Culture

Biological Sciences, Bangalore, under the emerging new field of bio-arts, whilst **CEPT** has published numerous monographs, and conducted two major conferences in Ahmedabad.

The **Arts Management** initiative was significantly enhanced during the fiscal. Its twin focus, of **innovative institution building specific to art forms**, and of providing **significant institutions with demonstrable survival strategies**, saw several milestones reached. The Trusts completed a major international review of the **Asiatic Society of Mumbai**, in collaboration with the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust. In theatre, the collaboration with the **India Foundation For the Arts (IFA), Bangalore** saw a pilot grant for the initiation of the Theatre Infrastructure Cell, intended to provide strategic support for institution-building to specific theatre groups in India. A second grant, to the **Prithviraj Kapoor Memorial Trust (Prithvi Theatres), Mumbai** to develop a national network of theatre institutions made good headway. Two Forum meetings in 2006-07 (Heggodu in December 2006 and Chennai in February 2007) became the basis for the planning for the massive 'Not the Drama Seminar', in which over 200 theatre groups took part, at Heggodu in March 2008. In the visual arts, the National Network for Alternative Arts anchored by the well-known **Khoj International Artists Association, New Delhi**, is underway, with the CAMP initiative in Mumbai and the Periferry, a mobile exhibition on a ferry on the Brahmaputra. In the cinema, the 'Future of Celluloid' initiative, to address ways by which to enable the technical and aesthetic perpetuation of the cinema, was further facilitated when the **Media Resource Cell, Jamia Millia Islamia University**, got underway, and the grant to the **Media Lab at the Department of Film Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata**, was approved.

Following the focus in **Art Education** on the independent and informal sector of education in the arts in India, two initiatives were defined. **Arts in Education** would provide support to institutions seeking to interface theatre dissemination with educational institutions, primarily at the school level, while support under **publishing** would be extended to distribution initiatives for independent publishers working in the field of academic publishing. In the past year, the Trusts worked out an innovative collaboration of joint grant-making with the **India Foundation for the Arts (IFA)**, for the support to the **Puppet House, Dharwad**. This collaborative funding is based on the perception that the grantee will receive dual inputs and thus will increase the effectiveness of the programme. Consequently, it is also presumed that this joint effort will offer useful lessons for the Arts & Culture programme and **IFA** to share sectoral visions wherever possible and in turn achieve a cumulative impact on the field. Under publishing, the programme supports **MARG, Mumbai**, to modernize and professionalize the institution in the areas of marketing and sales, focusing on expansion of its publishing base, which will consequently bolster the very institution itself.



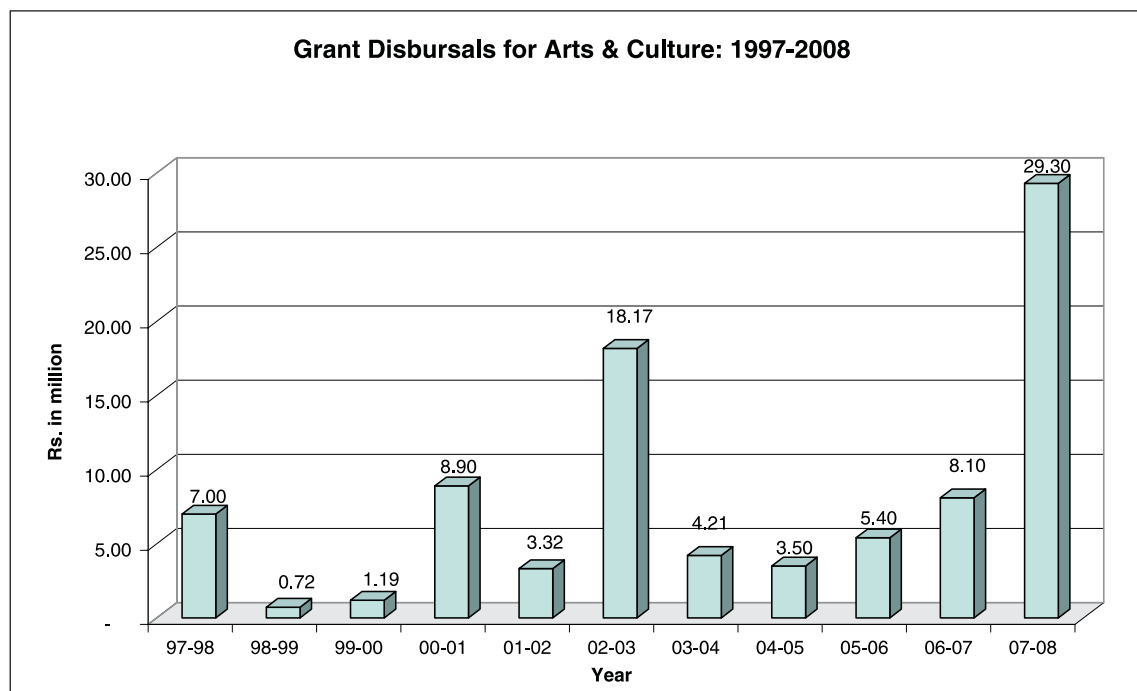
Making faces: Students getting ready to perform at the end of the theatre training workshops conducted by Puppet House in the rural areas of Dharwad and Hubli, Karnataka.

Finally, under **Art Therapy**, intended to explore new forms for treating mentally challenged people through the arts, and to support psychoanalysis, the Trusts have one major grant to the **Psychoanalytic Therapy & Research Centre, Mumbai**. The Counselling Services organized several collaborations in Mumbai and Ahmedabad, worked in several schools such as the Alexandra Girls High School, the Pali Chimbai Municipal School in Mumbai run by Aseema, a non-profit that works with underprivileged children and the Cardinal Gracias High School. It held a major conference 'Transference and Methodology' in Kolkata in collaboration with the Centre for Counseling Services and Studies in Self-Development (Jadavpur University). Among its more public events was a discussion on autism, around the film *Taare Zameen Par*, in which over 200 participants attended, including teachers, parents, special educators, paediatricians, psychiatrists, psychologists, students, psychotherapists and non-profits.

Unlike in the West, there is a serious lack of human resource in India, which has both management and administrative skills and exposure and understanding of the vast and diverse field of Arts and Culture. This is also one of the major reasons that is hindering the professionalization of many Art institutions in India – a concern that is shared by most of the artistes and art institutions in India. To deal with this scenario, the Trusts' Arts and Culture programme has created a pool of External Resource Persons, who are field experts and give a better analysis and advice on the field. Further, the programme has also made concerted efforts to strengthen its team. These initiatives have already

Institutional grants : Arts & Culture

shown exciting results. During 2007-08, the Trusts' support to Arts and Culture increased by 360% over the previous year, disbursing Rs. 29.30 million (US \$ 0.73 million) towards 12 grants, as compared to Rs. 8.1 million during 2006-07. As the programme readies itself for the Strategy Plan 2011, it has further defined and broadened its key thrust areas. Its key programmatic areas, for 2008-09, will be: (a) **Arts, Institutions and Infrastructures** focusing on Regenerating Institutions and Theatre Infrastructure; (b) **Advanced Learning in the Arts**, focusing on creating new research cells; (c) **Arts and the Public Domain** focusing on Urban Spaces and New Design Pedagogies; and (d) **Arts and the Culture Industries** focusing on New Media Practices, besides researching on Culture Industries, Conservation & Archiving and Print. Also, during the coming fiscal, the Trusts expect to undergo a major impact assessment exercise preparatory to assembling a five-year strategy plan.



2007- 08 reflects combined disbursals of both the Trusts

Arts & Culture: Details of grant disburseals in 2007-2008

Funds disbursed by the Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust shown in Blue Colour

ARTS MANAGEMENT	Rs.
<p>Adishakti Laboratory for Theatre Research (ALTAR), Pondicherry Towards partial institutional sustainability, thus helping ALTAR enhance its performance outputs, host troupes from abroad and optimally use its theatre facilities.</p>	1,500,000
<p>Shri Prithviraj Kapoor Memorial Trust and Research Foundation, Bombay Towards developing an all-India 'Theatre Forum' that explores and documents the conditions under which theatre groups survive across India. This forum aims to address the needs of independent theatre groups in India, in its cities and in non-metropolitan spaces.</p>	2,400,000
<p>KHOJ International Artists' Association, New Delhi Towards defining an institutional practice for the visual arts, by which to support significant institutional initiatives in three locations in India. The two initiatives in Guwahati and Bangalore focus on livelihood issues addressing young artists and artisans in semi-urban contexts. The third aims to create significant impact in the broad area of new media practice with studio labs, involving the physical and virtual participation of at least 500 artists.</p>	2,000,000
ART EDUCATION	
<p>The Psychoanalytic Therapy and Research Centre, Mumbai Towards disseminating psychoanalytical thinking and practice. The project focuses on two areas, namely: (a) mental health, through spreading awareness and facilitating outreach to the economically disadvantaged; and (b) teaching of psychoanalytic theory in the humanities departments of Universities.</p>	1,800,000
<p>MARG Publications, Bombay Towards an institutional restructuring exercise, which seeks to modernize and professionalize MARG through computerization, marketing and sales, besides expanding its publishing base, warehousing and office premises.</p>	2,600,000
ART THERAPY	
<p>Puppet House, Dharwad, Karnataka Towards conducting theatre training for nine months every year with children, as well as with qualified teachers who have received Diplomas in Education (DEd), with a view to strengthening arts pedagogies in elementary education in northern Karnataka.</p>	1,000,000
ADVANCE LEARNING IN THE ARTS	
<p>Centre for Performing Arts, University of Pune, Pune Towards strengthening faculty, curriculum and outreach programmes of the Centre for Performing Arts, Pune, popularly known as Lalit Kala Kendra.</p>	2,900,000

Institutional grants : Arts & Culture

A. J. Kidwai Mass Communication Research Centre (AJK-MCRC), Jamia Milia Islamia University, New Delhi

Towards enabling the AJK-MCRC to set up a financially self-sustaining Media Resource Cell, thus strengthening its academic base and bolstering its ability to impact the field of communication studies.

No disbursements

Department of Art History & Aesthetics, Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda

Towards an academic enhancement support programme which: (a) facilitates the dissemination of research through faculty and student fellowships and through publication support; (b) organizes two major conferences and an ongoing visiting faculty programme that facilitates the mainstreaming of new research into teachable form; and (3) undertakes a major archival initiative, digitizing its precious holdings of endangered visual art material, spanning the entire range of Indian art, in a way that could make this resource available to art history departments in India in teachable form.

No disbursements

Department of Film Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata

Towards Phase 1 of the project 'Media Lab', during which infrastructure will be assembled and a task force and advisory committee put together to establish a downloadable resource lab for digital materials. The Media Lab will undertake three major research programmes, including: (a) a historical investigation of sound in Indian Cinema; (b) documentation on the history of Indian cinema, involving a collection of texts, films, interviews, etc; and (c) creation of a database for a research project on law and culture.

600,000

ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN AND URBAN STUDIES

Urban Design Research Institute (UDRI), Mumbai

Towards supporting the institutional costs for development of four key initiatives being undertaken by UDRI, namely: (a) setting up of a Research and Resource Centre focusing on the fields of Urban Planning, Housing, Urbanization, Cityscapes, etc; (b) creating a Public Forum which will hold a conference on the Eastern waterfront of the city; (c) publishing of the Research Monograph and Mumbai Reader in English, Marathi and Hindi; and (d) instituting fellowships for architects and researchers to conduct research on Architecture, Planning and Geography in the context of Mumbai city.

No disbursements

School of Interior Design, Centre for Environmental Planning and Technology, Ahmedabad

Towards setting up a new Design Research Cell, housed in the School of Interior Design, which enhances and disseminates new research, whilst building graduate and post-graduate level curricula in traditional habitats, traditional crafts of India and advanced research in the field.

3,000,000

Srishti School of Art, Design and Technology, Bangalore

Towards introducing a new interface between science, art and design in two studio labs, called the 'Intersections' lab and the 'Sangam' lab. Whilst the former focuses on issues arising from the areas of biology, biotechnology and combines these with the areas of telematics, telepresence and information arts and critical design, the latter looks at urban ecosystems and develops a series of art-works, including installations, exhibitions and archives, centered around the urbanization and development of the city of Bangalore.

2,500,000

ARTS INSTITUTIONS AND INFRASTRUCTURES

India Foundation for the Arts (IFA), Bangalore

For a draw-down fund to enhance grant-making across their thematic areas. The grant includes a challenge for IFA to raise matching funds from other Indian sources.

5,000,000

India Foundation for the Arts (IFA), Bangalore

Towards strengthening theatre infrastructure in India through development and support of model projects, demonstrating various imaginative and less resource-intensive approaches to the creation of theatre infrastructure, besides building and disseminating knowledge about best practices in the field.

No disbursals

Attakkalari Public Charitable Trust of Contemporary Performing Arts, Bangalore

Towards a Centre for contemporary movement arts in Bangalore, which will enable it to function as a training institute for professional dancers, develop a repertory company to create innovative performance works that break new ground and organise festivals of art for the public.

4,000,000



Students taking part in the bio-arts workshop organized by Srishti School of Art and Design, Bangalore, in collaboration with National Centre for Biological Studies, Bangalore.

Endowments

Over the years, the Trusts have contributed to the corpus of several non profit organisations, besides institutions of excellence. The rationale behind any endowment grant is primarily to bolster the corpus of an organisation, thereby enhancing its potential in focusing on its activities, rather than being constrained in diverting its resources towards fund raising endeavours.

With a significant increase in its budget towards grant making, the Trusts sanctioned four corpus grants during 2007-08. A new grant of Rs. 250 million, (US \$ 6.25 million) augmented the corpus grant of Rs. 100 million already made during the last fiscal to the **Tata Medical Centre Trust (TMCT)**, Kolkata. **TMCT** is setting up a Rs. 2.50 billion hospital in Kolkata, upon the lines of the Tata Memorial Hospital in Mumbai, specializing in the detection and treatment of cancer. Slated to be commissioned during 2008-09, with contributions from leading Group companies, besides the Trusts, which are taking the lead, the hospital would be equipped with the latest state-of-the-art facilities to tackle with the increasing cases of cancer, especially in the eastern region of India. The total corpus amount of Rs. 350 million is expected to generate an annual income of Rs. 31 million, which would be utilized by **TMCT** for the activities of the hospital. Notably, this is the largest endowment grant made to any institution by the Trusts. The Trusts have also invested an amount of Rs. 350 million during 2006-07 towards setting up facilities for 'Diagnostic Services' at the hospital comprising Laboratory and Imaging services. Laboratory services include: (a) Clinical Chemistry; (b) Haemato Oncology; (c) Histopathology; (d) Tumor Tissue Bank; (e) Cytology; (f) Cytogenetics; and (g) Microbiology. Imaging services include: (a) Conventional Radiography; (b) Fluoroscopy; (c) Mammography; (d) Ultrasonography and Color Doppler; (e) MRI Scan; (f) PET-CT Scan; and (g) Nuclear Imaging. Besides these, diagnostic services would also include Transfusion Medicine and Blood Banking.

New endowment grants of Rs. 10 million and Rs. 101.50 million were also sanctioned to **J. N. Tata Navsari Memorial Trust, Navsari and Bai Navajbai Tata Zoroastrian Girls' School, Navsari** respectively. In 1978, **J. N. Tata Navsari Memorial Trust** had set up the J. N. Tata Memorial Centre in Navsari, Gujarat, dedicated in the memory of the Group Founder Jamsetji Tata, which has a civic centre, an auditorium and a library. Over the years, the auditorium at the Centre, with a seating capacity of 900, has been the venue for several cultural events and has played host to a plethora of artists from all over India that have regaled the audience with their works. During the year, the Trusts have supported the Centre towards restoration and modernization of its facilities. Consequently, the interest accruing from the corpus grant would ensure the sustainability and upkeep of the Centre. The **Bai Navajbai Tata Zoroastrian Girls' School** was established in 1857. Located in the heart of Navsari, for over 150 years the school has a tradition of upholding the values of imparting

quality education to girl children in the city. Over the past few years, the school had embarked on an expansion of its infrastructure, through the Trusts' support, which has now resulted in the school gradually expanding its educational activities. The interest from this corpus grant would enable the School achieve its goal of providing high quality education to a greater number of students.

During 2007-08, the disbursements towards endowments totaled Rs. 340.00 million (US \$ 8.50 million), as against Rs. 100.00 million disbursed during 2006-07. The Trust diligently continues monitoring all its endowment grants through regular reporting procedures, including regularly visiting the organisations to ascertain the quality of activities undertaken. With a large amount being invested within the Hospital in Kolkata, the Trust would be shortly recruiting a qualified professional with a medical background who would focus on 'clinical establishments' (a new area of support for the Trust within its Health portfolio over the coming fiscal) and help in value added monitoring of the grant.



Children performing at an event held in Bai Navajbai Tata Zoroastrian Girls' School, Navsari, Gujarat

Endowments: Details of grant disbursements in 2007-2008

All funds disbursed by the Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust

Rs.

Tata Medical Centre Trust, Kolkata

Towards building up the corpus of the Tata Medical Centre Trust, interest from which would be utilised for various charitable activities of its under-construction 150 bed hospital in Kolkata which would specialize in the treatment of cancer.

250,000,000

J. N. Tata Navsari Memorial Trust, Navsari

Towards the corpus of the J. N. Tata Navsari Memorial Trust, interest from which would be utilized for the long term maintenance and upkeep of the J. N. Tata Memorial Centre, Navsari, consisting of an auditorium, library and a civic centre.

10,000,000

Lady Meherbai D. Tata Education Trust, Bombay

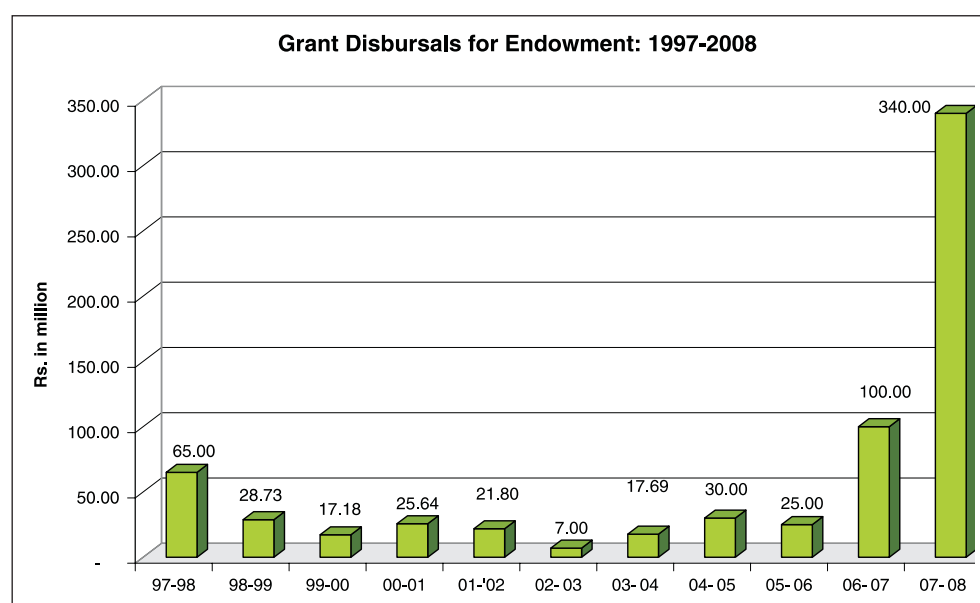
Towards the corpus, interest from which would be used for facilitating education grants to women for pursuing higher studies abroad in the areas of Social Science and Social Work.

No disbursements

Bai Navajbai Tata Zoroastrian Girls' School, Navsari

Towards the corpus, interest from which would be utilized for meeting the expenses of efficiently running the school post expansion.

71,500,000

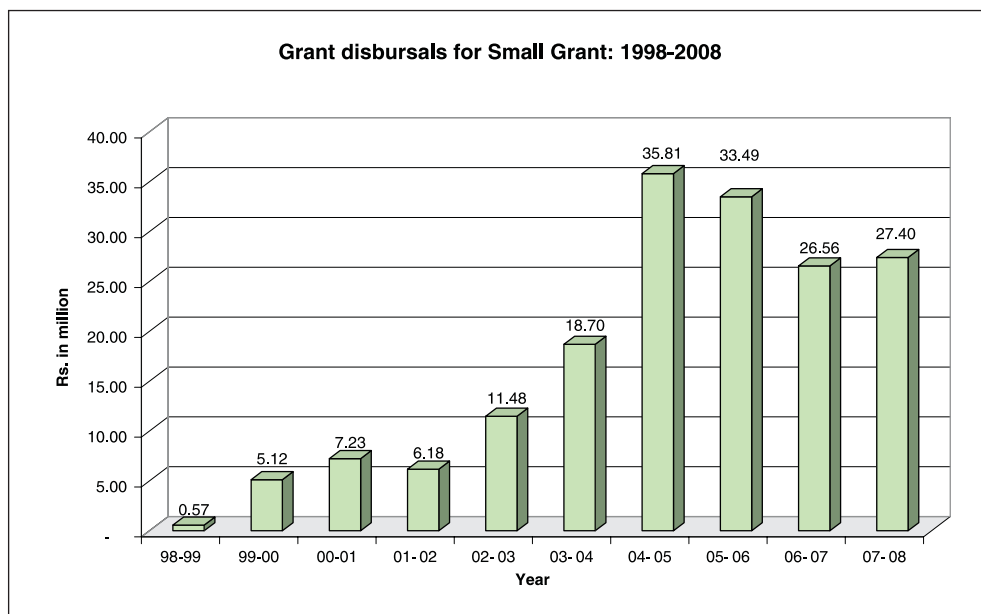


2007-08 reflects disbursements made by Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust

Small Grant Programme

The Sir Ratan Tata Small Grant Programme (SGP), which was launched during 1998-99, has disbursed over Rs. 171 million (US \$ 4.28 million) through 493 grants that were made upto March 31, 2008, in all five thematic areas of the Trusts. The SGP was primarily envisaged to cater to the needs of small welfare centered organisations and subsequently amended, to include larger organisations that needed support for strategic planning or evaluation, conducting focused research activities, mainstreaming of innovations, conducting reviews and appraisals and strengthening internal systems. Grants made to these larger organisations have been classified under the 'special' category, whilst those sanctioned to the smaller organisations constitute the 'regular' SGPs. The programme is also a useful tool for the Trusts to field test new ideas and innovations, support preparatory phases that precede major long duration projects, conduct workshops, events and external reviews within key areas of programmatic intervention.

During the year, the Trusts disbursed Rs. 27.40 million (US \$ 0.68 million) towards 62 grants, as compared to Rs. 26.56 million disbursed during 2006-07 towards 55 grants, which constitutes a modest 3% increase. Around 66% of the total number of grants made under the SGP fell within the 'regular' category. Notably, 45% of the disbursements in the SGP were towards grants within the Rural Livelihoods and Communities (RLC) portfolio, with 32%, and 15% being outlaid towards Education and Civil Society & Governance portfolios respectively. The graph below indicates a general decreasing trend in disbursements, from a peak achieved during 2004-05. The reason for this has been explained later, as many of the smaller grants have been outsourced to agencies better placed to manage and administer a small grant programme.



2007- 08 reflects combined disbursements of both the Trusts

Institutional grants : Small Grant Programme

Under the Trusts' flagship Central India Initiative, the Programme served as a tool to test the potential of new organisations such as **Ramakrishna Math and Mission (RKMM), Hazaribag** and **Agrarian Assistance Association (AAA), Dumka. RKMM**, over a six month period, focused on the development of a comprehensive proposal for promoting livelihoods of tribal communities in Hazaribag district, which formed the basis of a three year programmatic support sanctioned by the Trusts towards an integrated watershed development and management programme in 15 tribal villages across Hazaribag district, Jharkhand, enhancing livelihoods of 1,617 households. Similarly, **AAA** undertook Participatory Varietal Selection Promotion (PVSP) with 205 households over 21 acres of land in a bid to enhance the food security of 551 most vulnerable tribal families in ten villages in four blocks of Dumka district in Jharkhand. In the process, 10 varieties of paddy were introduced and vegetable cultivation was promoted across 249 households over 29 acres. The project led to an improved motivation level of the farmers to adopt the advanced techniques of low input farming such as PVSP, vegetable cultivation in their homestead land and bio-composting. Also, through Increased Agricultural Practices (IAP), the paddy productivity increased from 1.35 tons per hectare to 1.95 tons per hectare, while the seed requirement reduced from 21 Kg/acre to 6-10 Kg/acre. Finally, vegetable cultivation resulted in increase in income by Rs 3,000 per acre. Consequently, the Trusts have extended a two year programmatic support to **AAA** towards sustaining food security through improved agriculture promotion, reaching out to 7,536 individuals (Adivasis) from 1,416 households across 21 villages in two clusters within Dumka District, Jharkhand. The Trusts also sanctioned a grant to the **International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)** for carrying out a detailed study in a bid to get a clear picture on the dairy sector in Jharkhand, whilst also providing inputs for promoting animal husbandry as a livelihood option for tribal communities.

Under Phase II of the component 'Improving Community Health through Drinking Water and Sanitation' within Himmothan Pariyojana, grants were made to **Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA), Anjanisain, Tehri Garhwal** and **Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research and Education (INHERE), Almora, Masi**, for undertaking a six month pre-planning phase prior to setting up of village level drinking water and sanitation schemes in 40 villages in Uttarkashi, Almora and Chamoli districts of Uttarakhand. A grant to **Himmothan, Dehradun**, enabled the Trusts' nodal agency for Himmothan Pariyojana to initiate work for development of fodder resources in Chamoli district, Uttarakhand. This set the stage for a larger, three year programmatic support from the Trusts for the 'Integrated Fodder - Livestock Development Project' (IFLDP), which promotes rural livelihoods and enhances incomes of about 44,000 people across 8,000 households from 80 villages in 15 project areas, spread over seven hill districts of Uttarakhand, through an environmentally

Farming systems in Uttarakhand, nestled amidst the pristine Himalayas, are mostly based on subsistence agriculture. These are integrated crop – livestock – forest systems, strongly linked to common property resources such as forests, pastures, rangelands and bio-diversity. Livestock forms the backbone of the agro-ecosystem of the state. Agriculture, along with animal husbandry is the principal occupation and livelihood source for over 70% of the state's workforce. However, cattle within the state are usually small and underfed, with crossbreeds comprising around 5% of the total population. Livestock rearing practices are significantly inhibited by an acute shortage of fodder and feed. Whilst the requirements of green fodder and dry fodder are 19.8 tons and 5.4 tons respectively, the current availability within the state is dismally low at 8.3 tons and 4.3 tons. This deficit inhibits dairy development and strain improvement. In desperation, the rural folk have resorted to lopping of broadleaved trees, leading to forest degradation.

Amidst this backdrop, **Himmothan, Dehradun**, the Trusts' nodal agency for **Himmothan Pariyojana** initiated a fodder initiative, with the aim of developing fodder resources through improved management of degraded common lands, introduction of improved grasses, shrubs and tree crops, better fodder preservation techniques and better feeding practices, all having the potential to alleviate fodder shortages during the lean period. During the year, attempts were made to develop successful models in different physiographic zones in joint collaboration with government departments and non-profits to disseminate ownership of this programme to other agencies, including Forest Department, District Rural Development Authority and government backed boards such as Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board and the Uttarakhand Sheep and Wool Development Board.



Contour terracing being carried out on common land in Gadora village, Chamoli district as part Himmothan's fodder initiative.

Key outputs so far include: (a) establishment of 126 village fodder grass nurseries, spread out across 19,000 sq. meters; (b) production of 320 quintals of grass root slips for monsoon plantation; (c) conducting trainings at each project site, thereby training over 1,760 persons; (d) soil and conservation measures including digging 37,150 meters of contour trenches and 111 percolation pits, besides constructing protection walls over 1,969 meters; and (e) fodder plantation on common land, including 821,400 root slips of fodder grasses, 55,350 saplings of fodder shrubs, ringal and bamboo and 47,715 saplings of fodder tree species.

This project was supported by the Trusts under their Small Grant Programme and enabled **Himmothan** to evolve dovetailing mechanisms between the government departments and the non-profits, besides developing efficient village level institutional mechanisms including user groups, Van Panchayats and Gram Panchayats. More importantly, it was felt that working solely on fodder cultivation was not enough to make the villages self sufficient. There was a pressing need to work on other issues related to livestock, such as fodder preservation, better feeding practices, breed improvement, value addition and marketing of livestock products, etc. Experiences gained through this 'project planning' phase led to the development of **Himmothan's** "Integrated Fodder Livestock Development Programme", which was operationalised in March 2008 through the Trusts' support.

Institutional grants : Small Grant Programme

sustainable, integrated livestock management programme. (Please read case study on previous page). Finally, the Trusts supported **Peoples' Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun**, towards carrying out comprehensive project end reviews of six watershed projects (implemented by Batch II and III organisations) in Garhwal and Himachal Pradesh, besides building capacities of watershed communities for implementing natural resource management activities.

The Trusts' focus on reviving agricultural dynamism also came to light through several agriculture related SGPs. Consequently, a grant was made to **AVRDC - The World Vegetable Center, Hyderabad**, for organizing exploratory surveys in select areas in Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Punjab for identifying key constraints in production, consumption and marketing of vegetables; and subsequently developing detailed proposals for implementation of interventions designed to improve vegetable production, marketing and consumption in these states. The grant to **Janvikas, Ahmedabad**, enables the organisation carry out the 'Veg – India' programme focusing on studying the vegetable growing belts of Gujarat and enhancing the marketability of produce of 50 small vegetable growers. Finally, **Janhit Foundation, Meerut** is enhancing the income opportunities of the farming community in Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh, through organic sugarcane cultivation.

Within the Education portfolio, a grant to the **Vakkom Moulavi Foundation Trust (VMFT), Trivandrum** enabled setting up of a Teacher Resource Centre in Trivandrum. Similarly, **Miranda House, Delhi University**, was supported towards a six month preparatory phase for setting up a Teacher Resource Centre, which will function in collaboration with select schools of Delhi. The Centre aims to develop long term partnerships with elementary schools besides strengthening the pre-service teacher education programmes. Through the Trusts' grant, **Dhwani Trust, Bangalore**, conducted activities within the project 'Poorana', through which it focused on creating teaching aids to illustrate Kannada language and social studies concepts to 110 teachers and 5,700 students in 29 schools in Bangalore North district, Karnataka. Consequently, the organisation hosted several teachers' workshops in Bangalore, Shimoga, Dharwad and Bijapur, covering over 100 teachers, focusing on using these materials. It also developed support material for sixth and seventh standard lessons on geography besides enhancing the existing material for the fifth standard. The organisation received positive feedback on its developed learning aids, with teachers finding the material innovative and useful, enriching their subject knowledge and making learning meaningful. With the enhancement of activities within the Education portfolio of the Trusts, efforts were made during the year towards bolstering the programme teams. Consequently, regional teams for enhancing work in Karnataka and initiating efforts in Nandurbar district, Maharashtra were constituted and are currently hosted at the

"The cloudy sky of the monsoons – the sun playing hide and seek, 150 kids sitting wall to wall in three class rooms flanked by one veranda – three windows and doors working as light sources – hardly an inch for the camera to move – That was the setting of 'Teachers' Journey' – the first film of the series I was shooting with part support from the Trust. I can easily call it the toughest shoot of my professional life. The idea was to capture classroom dynamics – the teacher, children, their actions, reactions in the class as realistically as possible. We had spent a very long spell with children and the teacher, Mukeshji, so that they became comfortable in the presence of the camera. Yet, we did not know how children would react when we actually started the shoot. Camera always evokes curiosity and fear. Hence it is the centre of attraction. And everything just falls into place – when a teacher is able to create more interesting challenges in the class, that are more interesting to solve than looking at the camera.....we did our job of silently shooting and they were just not interested in our work.



Mukeshji with his tiny tots, teaching the fine art of numbers through innovative activities.

When the film was ultimately screened, the audience understood the difficult situation the teacher was working in. It might sound a little dramatic, but I found examples where these effective teachers were still alive in the minds of old students who had studied under them 20 years ago, as if they have just walked out of their classrooms. These students narrated little nuances of their interaction with their teachers and told me how these men influenced their life in myriad ways. We took the teacher of the second film to the village and the school where he used to teach 25 years ago – the word spread like wild fire that "Chouhan Guruji" has come – within 10 minutes there were 20 to 25 men (in the age of 35 to 40) coming and touching his feet – narrating to us, what the time spent with him meant for them. In a way, I found that both of these "effective teachers" were community persons. They liked communicating with people beyond school boundaries".

This is the experience of Deepak Verma, an independent film maker associated with **Collaborative Research Dissemination (CORD), Delhi**, a research group committed to giving voice to the problems of the disadvantaged in an attempt to influence policy and public opinion. The Trusts, under their SGP, supported **CORD**, enabling Deepak document the professional journey of two remarkable elementary school teachers working in rural villages of Madhya Pradesh, whilst also capturing how creative teaching strategies and child-centered teaching practices can be realized despite severe constraints. These films would be made available to teacher education colleges as training material, besides also being released on television channels for popular broadcast.

Documentaries such as 'Teachers' Journey' can play an important role in capturing and sharing stories of outstanding teachers with general audience, whilst also serving as training material to inspire other teachers. In view of the dearth of good, audio-visual material depicting classroom transactions of this kind and looking into its potential for sparking a change, the Trust encourages and consequently supports production of popular and training material on education.

Institutional grants : Small Grant Programme

Bangalore office of **Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation (SATHI)** and the Nandurbar office of **Maharashtra Institute of Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (MITTRA)** respectively. Both the organisations have been given grants under the SGP for hosting the teams. With the Trusts focusing on a district level initiative on elementary education in Nandurbar district, a grant was made to **QUEST (Quality Education Support Trust), Mumbai** towards providing technical support and training inputs for development of baseline tests for students and teachers in the district. The Trusts also supported **SATHI** towards documenting its work on rehabilitating runaway children over the past five years, through a short film that validates its approach of home-placement.

Mental Health forms a key area of focus within the Trusts' Health portfolio. Consequently, it supported **Paripurnata, Kolkata**, through a second phase grant, towards developing a community mental health programme covering 4,000 people in Habra block, 24 Parganas (North) district, West Bengal, besides replicating the programme in other districts. The first phase of support, which came to an end during the early part of the fiscal, resulted in the opening of a weekly Out Patients Department (OPD) at the State General Hospital in Habra, boasting a weekly attendance of 75 patients. Over 25 community awareness programmes were held and 11 ex-residents underwent intensive vocational training. **Paripurnata** carried out a survey of the mentally ill population around Habra and from the 7,344 families surveyed, 251 mentally ill persons were identified. The organisation held counseling sessions three times a week, through which, 128 individuals, 87 families and 31 groups underwent



Girls being trained in embroidery at BETI's Vocational Training Centre in Balrampur district, Uttar Pradesh.

counseling. Finally, six workshops were held on organisational growth, project management and ways to identify mental illness. Within the portfolio, the Trusts are also supporting efforts that lead to a reduction in diseases and mortality amongst infants and children. Towards this, a grant was given to the **Indian Navy Benevolent Association, New Delhi**, for procurement of a pediatric / neonatal ventilator for the Pediatric ward at the District Hospital in Handwara, Kashmir. The equipment would reduce incidence of infant / child mortality in this underserved region.

Under the Civil Society & Governance portfolio, the focus of the Trusts' work continued to be on its Youth and Civil Society and the Roopantaran - Human Resource & Organisation Development (HR & OD) initiatives. Within the former, the Trusts made grants to **Pravah, New Delhi** and **Mitra Technology Foundation (Mitra), New Delhi**. While **Pravah** is currently hosting the 'Strategic Resource Group', primarily providing technical expertise towards reviewing proposals and ongoing projects of 10 organisations under the initiative, **Mitra** made efforts for setting up a common platform for youth involvement in civil society through an intensive study focusing on their interests and aspirations towards volunteering in non-profits. Under the Roopantaran initiative, a grant made to **Satyam Foundation**, Hyderabad, initiated a community of Organisational Development / Institutional Development practitioners in the development sector, focusing on documenting cases of organizational development interventions in non-profits and bringing in knowledge based outputs in the form of a book for the sector.

With the setting up of the six different Cells – nodal agencies for a particular initiative or thematic area of the Trusts – such as the Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), Ahmedabad, Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI), Jamshedpur, Himmatthan Society, Dehradun and Reviving the Green Revolution (RGR) Cell, Ludhiana, to name a few, the Trusts have allocated funds to these entities for idea incubation and research as part of their grant design. Consequently, several small grants to various organisations for seeding new ideas or carrying out focused research activities (which otherwise would be routed through the SGP) are now directly being made by each of the six Cells. The grants made by the Cells are reflected under the relevant initiative as mentioned in the RLC chapter within this Report.

Over the coming year, the Trusts would increasingly outsource small grants through partner organisations, which, being in close contact with the field, are in a better position to add value to the Small Grant Programme and monitor such efforts, whilst at the same time also reducing the administrative burden on the Trusts.

Small Grant Programme: Details of grant disbursements in 2007-2008

RURAL LIVELIHOODS & COMMUNITIES

Rs.

Central India Region

Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI), Jamshedpur

Towards relocation from Anand and setting up of the new administrative office of CINI in Jamshedpur.

500,000

Ramakrishna Math and Mission, Hazaribag

Towards a planning phase to develop a systematic and detailed livelihood plan for development of 15 tribal dominated villages in Gola block of Hazaribag district, Jharkhand. Activities include: (i) identification of the most deprived villages; (ii) meetings and interactions with the village community; (iii) detailed baseline data collection and analysis; (iv) generating optimum land and water utilization patterns at the microlevel; (v) interactions with the district administration and generating substantial approval from them for undertaking the proposed physical implementation; and (vi) development of a detailed project report.

448,000

Harsha Trust, Bhubaneswar

Towards enhancing the livelihoods of poor tribals in Bissamcuttack block of Rayagada district, Orissa, through local level processing of tamarind. Key interventions include: (i) organizing village level tamarind groups; (ii) ensuring village level value addition to produce seedless tamarind cake; (iii) forming a cooperative of tamarind producers; (iv) processing of tamarind powder at block level; (v) establishing a marketing channel for processed tamarind product; (vi) selling produce at higher prices in distant markets; and (vii) conducting forest conservation sensitization workshops at the panchayat levels.

250,000

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), New Delhi

Towards undertaking a detailed field based study to understand the dairy sector in Jharkhand and provide inputs for promoting animal husbandry as one of the key livelihood options for the tribal communities. Key activities include: (i) documenting the current contribution of livestock to the livelihoods of tribal and other marginal communities in Jharkhand; (ii) describing existing programmes and projects aimed at livelihood improvement through livestock; (iii) identifying potential entry points for the improvement of livestock production and marketing for livelihood improvement; and (iv) identifying research gaps and making recommendations on the nature and scope of future livelihood improvement programmes involving livestock in Jharkhand.

No disbursements

Lok Prerna, Deoghar

Towards promotion of sustainable livelihoods through creation of irrigational facilities and introducing small animal husbandry practices covering 295 families in two villages of Masalia Block in Dumka district, Jharkhand. Key activities include: (a) installation of a lift irrigation system for promoting secured agriculture practices; (b) awareness generation and motivation for farmers to change from mono cropping system; and (c) providing farmers with goats for use as an alternative livelihood source.

250,000

Indian Grameen Services (IGS), Hyderabad

Towards conducting a feasibility study, focusing on promotion of livelihoods of rural communities and capacity building of civil society organisations in Vidharbha, and subsequently developing a detailed proposal to holistically address their livelihood needs.

290,000

Agrarian Assistance Association, Dumka

Towards an integrated livelihood project that enhances income and local employment through Systems for Rice Intensification (SRI) and increases food security by Participatory Varietal Selection Promotion and multitier cultivation, besides introducing a relevant 'Wadi' model of horticulture promotion with farmers in 10 villages of Dumka district, Jharkhand.

248,000

Peoples' Science Institute, Dehradun

Towards strengthening and consolidating the 'Gram Swaraj Abhiyan' programme, which addresses the fundamental causes of poverty and underdevelopment in 128 villages in the districts of Naupada, Kalahandi, Bargarh and Bolangir in western Orissa. Key activities include: (a) preparation of Panchayat level development plans and their subsequent formal ratification by the gram sabha; (b) strengthening of village level institutions; and (c) carrying out a campaign on National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS).

200,000

Peoples' Science Institute, Dehradun

Towards a second phase of support for strengthening and consolidating the 'Gram Swaraj Abhiyan' programme, which addresses the fundamental causes of poverty and underdevelopment in 15 Panchayats of 128 villages in the districts of Naupada, Kalahandi, Bargarh and Bolangir in western Orissa. Key interventions are: (a) organizing regular meetings of Palli Sabhas, ensuring participation of people especially women, finalizing norms, rules and regulations of various committees of Palli Sabhas; (b) carrying out a campaign on NREGS Formation of works committee in each village; and (c) orientation of SHGs in processing and marketing.

250,000

Institutional grants : Small Grant Programme

Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), Ahmedabad

Towards organizing a national seminar in collaboration with Centre for Development Alternatives (CFDA), on 'Crisis of Drinking Water in Coastal India' in Ahmedabad. The key objectives of the seminar were to: (i) examine the status of drinking and domestic water supply in coastal regions of the different coastal states in India; (ii) understand the factors responsible for creating the problems; (iii) assess the success of the state government policy and programme in different coastal states; (iv) examine the innovative models demonstrated by civil society organizations, private corporations, experts, Private – Public Partnership models; and (v) develop an area specific strategy for ensuring water supply for drinking and domestic use in coastal regions.

372,553

Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), Ahmedabad

Towards registration of CSPC under Section 25, Not For Profit Company Act, thereby bolstering its identity as an organisation dealing with salinity issues, besides helping it raise funds from other donor agencies.

350,000

Himmothan Pariyojana

Peoples' Science Institute, Dehradun

Towards carrying out the project end reviews of six watershed projects (implemented by Batch II and III organisations) in Garhwal and Himachal Pradesh, besides building capacities of watershed communities for implementing natural resource management activities.

200,000

Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA), Anjanisain, Tehri Garhwal

Towards carrying out pre-feasibility exercises in 20 villages of Uttarkashi and Chamoli districts, Uttarakhand, prior to short listing them for further interventions focusing on improving community health through provision of drinking water and sanitation facilities.

424,344

Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research and Education (INHERE), Almora, Masi

Towards carrying out pre-feasibility exercises in 20 villages of Almora and Chamoli districts, Uttarakhand, prior to short listing them for further interventions focusing on improving community health through provision of drinking water and sanitation facilities.

445,000

Himmotthan, Dehradun

Towards initiating work for development of fodder resources in Chamoli district, Uttarakhand, with the objectives of: (i) increasing awareness of rural communities on the importance of good quality fodder; (ii) providing training on utilization of wastelands and available area under orchards to increase fodder availability; (iii) increasing rural employment opportunities as well as increasing availability of nutritious fodder on private and common land; and (iv) preparing a micro-plan for villages to achieve self-sufficiency in fodder.

500,000

Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fiber Development Board (UBFDB), Dehradun

Towards conducting an impact analysis of bamboo and fibre based livelihood promotion in Uttarakhand and other interventions of UBFDB under Himmothan Pariyojana. The objectives were: (i) to study the qualitative and quantitative impact on beneficiaries of various interventions carried out by UBFDB; (ii) to critically analyze the implementation strategies which were carried out in different projects by UBFDB; and (iii) to provide an overall assessment of project interventions and their overall impact on the beneficiaries and on the project areas.

485,000

Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fiber Development Board (UBFDB), Dehradun

Towards conducting a systematic analysis of bamboo plantation activities carried out so far in Uttarakhand, monitoring the growth of different species in different geographical locations of the state and establishing an information data base for GIS based plantation monitoring, all of which would help the development of sustainable and viable bamboo based enterprises in the state.

448,000

Himalayan Region

The Friends of Doon Society (FOD), Dehradun

Towards a comprehensive poverty alleviation programme, covering Rasul village on the periphery of Rajaji National Park, Uttarakhand. Key activities promoted include: (a) milk production; (b) bio gas generation; and (c) vocational training.

298,000

Reviving the Green Revolution

**Department of Agronomy, Agromet and Forestry,
Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana**

Towards facilitating weed management studies in Bt Cotton with a view to find out the optimum age of seedlings of Bt cotton, work out effective weed control methods in transplanted crop and finally, determine optimum growth media for raising seedlings.

499,000

**Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna (HNB) Garhwal University,
Srinagar, Uttarakhand**

Towards holding the 'Tropical Ecology International Congress' in December 2007 in Dehradun, which discussed key policy issues pertinent to the tropics and a possible future line of action to bridge the gaps in sound management of natural resources vis-à-vis progressive development.

490,000

Institutional grants : Small Grant Programme

Ankur, Chamoli, Uttarakhand

Towards facilitating socio – economic development and conservation through cultivation of medicinal plants in Chamoli district, Uttarakhand. Key activities include: (i) identification and selection of 60 farmers; (ii) multiplication of planting material; (iii) organizing three training programmes; (iv) carrying out commercial cultivation with the selected 60 farmers; (v) promotion of intercropping of Carum Curvi (Tibetan Zeera) with P. kurrooa (Kuth); and (vi) facilitating buy back arrangements for the produce and establishing appropriate marketing systems.

272,000

Agriculture Related

Peermade Development Society, Idukki District, Kerala

Towards strengthening the livelihood activities of 1,100 tribal families of Idukki district, Kerala, by organizing them into 75 Self Help Groups and initiating activities related to organic vegetable cultivation.

500,000

Central Institute of Cotton Research, Regional Station, Sirsa, Haryana

Towards generating awareness among the farmers in Sirsa, Fatehabad and Hanumangarh districts, Haryana, regarding cotton hybrid seed and varietal seed production, thereby improving their income, besides providing training on all aspects of hybrid and varietal seed production and subsequently demonstrating the viability and profitability of cotton seed production among these farmers.

500,000

Central Institute of Cotton Research, Regional Station, Sirsa, Haryana

Towards generating awareness among the farmers in villages of Punjab about good varieties / hybrids for enhancing the productivity and quality of cotton.

500,000

Janvikas, Ahmedabad

Towards the programme 'Veg – India', which focuses on a study of vegetable growing belts of Gujarat and evolving a model of sourcing centres to enhance the marketability of the produce of 50 small vegetable growers.

300,000

AVRDC - The World Vegetable Center, Hyderabad

Towards organizing exploratory surveys in select areas in Jharkhand, Maharashtra and Punjab for identifying key constraints in production, consumption and marketing of vegetables; and subsequently developing detailed proposals for implementation of interventions designed to improve vegetable production, marketing and consumption in these states.

500,000

Centre for India Knowledge Systems, Chennai

Towards improving livelihoods of over 170 farmers through promotion of organic vegetable cultivation in the irrigated areas of Dindigul district in Tamil Nadu.

300,000

Janhit Foundation, Meerut

Towards enhancing the income opportunities of the farming community of Meerut district in Uttar Pradesh through organic sugarcane cultivation, incorporating organic methods of controlling insect pests and enriching soil through the use of locally available resources like cow dung, cow urine, neem cakes, etc.

300,000

Sakh Se Vikas

ACCESS Development Services, New Delhi

Towards detailed planning and preparation for a comprehensive project focusing on livelihood enhancement of small and marginal cultivators in Jhadol block of Udaipur district, Rajasthan, through improved returns from ginger cultivation.

470,000

EDUCATION

Vakkom Moulavi Foundation Trust, Trivandrum

Towards setting up a Teacher Resource Centre in Trivandrum, Kerala, for professional development of high school teachers in science education.

200,000

Dhwani Trust, Bangalore

Towards the project 'Poorana', which focuses on creating teaching aids to illustrate Kannada language and social studies concepts to 110 teachers and 5,700 students in 29 schools in Bangalore North district, Karnataka.

250,000

Sampurna, New Delhi

Towards the research component of its 'Early Literacy Project', being implemented in select schools of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The project aims to understand the literacy learning processes of young children from marginalized backgrounds who typically underachieve in school, and use this understanding to evolve effective pedagogic methods of teaching reading writing in early grades.

189,209

Ecological Society, Pune

Towards a second phase of support for strengthening and widening the scope of the Ecological Society's diploma course on eco-restoration and natural resource management.

250,000

Nai Talim Samiti, Wardha

Towards continued support to the "Nai Talim" school by rediscovering Gandhiji's basic education principles, in the present context.

250,000

Centre for Learning, Secunderabad

Towards providing support for running various activities of its education centre, including teacher trainings, learner's club and health related interventions, reaching out to 80 underprivileged students between the ages 3-12 years in Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

250,000

Institutional grants : Small Grant Programme

Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation (SATHI) Towards hosting Trust's Education Programme Team, comprising of two personnel, for facilitating growth of the education initiatives and spearheading the Trust's work in Karnataka.	150,000
Maharashtra Institute of Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (MITTRA), Nasik Towards hosting the Trust's Education Programme Team, comprising of two personnel, for operationalizing and facilitating growth of its district level initiative on elementary education in Nandurbar district, Maharashtra.	100,000
Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti, Bangalore Towards enhancing the quality and readership of the Kannada monthly publication 'Teacher', through building a pool of contributors and designating a full-time team for production of the magazine.	250,000
Better Education Through Innovation (BETI) Foundation, Lucknow Towards piloting a one year intervention to improve quality of 10 select government schools in Gainsari Block in Balrampur district of Uttar Pradesh. The intervention entailed a baseline survey of these schools and consequently conceptualized school development plans, besides evolving a school support system based upon direct intervention.	500,000
Pragat Shikshan Sanstha, Phaltan Towards an eight-month preparatory phase for setting up a 'Centre for Language, Literacy and Communication' based in Phaltan, Maharashtra, which would subsequently focus on language development and literacy learning.	498,000
Shri Shahu Shikshan Prasarak Seva Mandal, Peth Vadgaon Towards procurement of 20 desktops, one printer and five compound microscopes, as part of equipping the Science and Bio-technology laboratories within six schools and colleges in Peth Vadgaon, Maharashtra, thereby enhancing students' market value, vis-à-vis employment opportunities.	248,000
QUEST (Quality Education Support Trust), Mumbai Towards enhancing the quality of education being imparted to pre-school and primary school going children from tribal villages of Thane district, Maharashtra, besides developing replicable models for quality education.	270,000
QUEST (Quality Education Support Trust), Mumbai Towards providing technical support and training inputs for development of baseline tests for students and teachers in Nandurbar district, Maharashtra.	240,000
Collaborative Research and Dissemination (CORD), Delhi Towards enabling a film maker associated with CORD to audio – visually document the professional journey of two elementary school teachers working within the government school system in rural villages of Madhya Pradesh.	500,000

Institutional grants : Small Grant Programme

Avehi Public Charitable (Educational) Trust, Mumbai

Towards preparatory work for developing new educational and recreational material for children in the form of storybooks or resource kits and production of material for Class 6 children under the Sangati programme being implemented in over 900 government schools in Mumbai.

500,000

Avishkar Shikshan Sanstha, Nasik, Maharashtra

Towards supporting operating costs of the alternative 'Anand Sankul School', set up in Nasik, whilst also building capacity of its teachers for effective management and practice of innovative teaching methods.

500,000

The Bombay Community Public Trust, Mumbai

Towards continuing support to two Community Learning Centres situated in Govandi and Colaba, Bombay, which serve as accessible learning spaces for children from deprived communities.

480,000

Society for Assistance to Children in Difficult Situation (SATHI), Raichur

Towards consolidating and documenting the development of SATHI's work in the last five years through a film highlighting the validity of home-placement and capturing key achievements over five years besides organizing a National Level Workshop on the rehabilitation of children separated from their families.

200,000

Centre for Women's Development Studies (CWDS), New Delhi

Towards a series of preparatory workshops alongside the introduction of India's first Ph.D. programme in Women's Studies. This included: (a) organization of a major consultation on curriculum development; (b) hosting the conference of the Indian Association of Women's Studies (IAWS) at University of Lucknow, focusing on *Production of Knowledges: Education, Institutions and Processes*; and (c) publication of the Women's Studies Reader to coincide with the IAWS Conference.

500,000

Miranda House, Delhi University, New Delhi

Towards a six-month preparatory phase for setting up a Teacher's Resource Centre functioning in collaboration within select schools of Delhi, that would develop long term partnerships with elementary schools and strengthen the pre-service teacher education programme along with completion of research and course material development.

250,000

HEALTH

Paripurnata, Kolkata

Towards developing a community mental health programme covering 4,000 people in Habra block, 24 Parganas (North) district, West Bengal, besides replicating the programme in other districts and continuing the ongoing programmes of weekly Out Patient Departments and Day Care Centres.

250,000

Institutional grants : Small Grant Programme

Indian Navy Benevolent Association, New Delhi

Towards procurement of a pediatric / neonatal ventilator for the Pediatric ward at the District Hospital in Handwara, Kashmir, which would greatly reduce incidence of infant / child mortality in this underserved region.

500,000

Karaichuthu Uvari Panchayat, Tirunelveli

Towards the 'Total Sanitation Programme' that aims to ensure healthy and hygienic living conditions for the families of Karaichuthu Uvari Panchayat, Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu, through provision of 300 latrines, besides ensuring clean drinking water and providing green cover to the village through planting of trees.

500,000

St. John's Research Institute, Bangalore

Towards the project titled 'Vital Events Registration and Verbal Autopsy (VERVA)' in Palamaner Taluk of Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh.

250,000

ARTS & CULTURE

Ninasam (Sri Neelakanteswara Natya Seva Sangh), Heggodu, Karnataka

Towards conducting four short-term theatre orientation courses, specifically addressing rural theatre activists who are unable to afford long term formal training in theatre.

200,000

Sanket Trust, Bangalore

Towards a ten-day residential workshop in Pondicherry, conceptualized by the well known translator and theatre curator Arshia Sattar, in collaboration with senior playwrights, translators and guest faculty, during which works by 17 Indian playwrights in different languages would be translated, discussed at some length and staged.

128,000

Asian Development Research Institute, Patna

Towards a study, examining the impact of Bhojpuri cinema on linguistic identities and consequently, its role in transforming regional practices, economy and culture of Bihar.

485,000

Vyakti Vikas Kendra India, Bangalore

Towards hosting the World Haiku Festival at the Art of Living International Centre, Bangalore, with the aim of propagating this traditional Japanese form of poetry based on Zen Buddhist philosophy across India.

500,000

Dastkar Andhra, Secunderabad

Towards exploring possibilities for reinvigorating the art of weaving as a viable rural livelihood option in Chinnur and Kollur, Adilabad district, Andhra Pradesh, besides training a group of weavers to weave for an increasingly global and contemporary market, thereby ensuring that this dying rural craftsmanship attains sustainable development.

250,000

CIVIL SOCIETY & GOVERNANCE

Sweccha – We for Change Foundation, New Delhi

Towards the project “Bridge the Gap: A Learning Action Programme for Schools” that targets 500 children from disadvantaged sections studying in two schools of the New Delhi Municipal Corporation and aims to develop them into socially and environmentally responsible individuals through creating awareness about the peaceful co existence of man and nature.

499,000

Pravah, New Delhi

Towards hosting the ‘Strategic Resource Group’ initially for a period of six months, primarily to assist Trust supported projects under the ‘Youth and Civil Society initiative’. During this period, technical expertise is provided in reviewing proposals and ongoing projects of around 10 organisations.

500,000

Sandhan (Society for Study of Education & Development), Jaipur

Towards conducting action research to: (a) establish linkages between life skills education and livelihood among rural youth and adolescents; and (b) assess and explore potential of linking of skills, capabilities and interest of marginalized rural youth and adolescents to meaningful and relevant livelihood options.

250,000

Centre for Jawaharlal Nehru Studies (CJNS) Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi

Towards building a conceptual framework in vocationalising education, primarily for the children of Jamia schools, along with individuals interested in vocational education, consequently leading to the development of curriculum and teacher education for implementing vocational education in Jamia schools.

500,000

Yugantar, Hyderabad

Towards shortlisting and subsequently documenting and showcasing 12 innovative initiatives undertaken by civil society organisations in Bangalore and Hyderabad under five categories, namely: a) social and cultural; b) political and administrative; c) economic and financial; d) technological; and e) physical.

300,000

MITRA Technology Foundation, New Delhi

Towards preparatory work for setting up a common platform for youth involvement in civil society through a study on their interests and aspirations towards volunteering in non-profits in three cities. The support was also towards planned organizational development interventions for enhancing organizational efficiency.

195,000

Dhriti, New Delhi

Towards its “Entrepreneurs for Tomorrow” (EoT) training programme, which develops entrepreneurial spirit and skills amongst young adults. The Trust’s support aims at setting up entrepreneurship chapters in two colleges in Delhi and training 50 students through the EoT Programme for creating awareness about entrepreneurship as an option for college students.

242,000

Institutional grants : Small Grant Programme

Mediact, Trivandrum

Towards the project "Media Education for Democratic Society", which imparts media awareness among 350 students in ten schools of Trivandrum, Kerala, thus creating a youth collective who would partake in discussions and debates on issues of social relevance and role of media as instrument of social communication and transformation. The project also envisages development of curriculum on 'Alternative Media'.

239,000

Satyam Foundation, Hyderabad

Towards initiating a community of Organisational Development/Institutional Development practitioners in the development sector, focusing on documenting cases of organizational development interventions in non-profits and bringing in knowledge based outputs in the form of a book for the sector and budding OD/ID professionals.

239,000

KHOJ, Amravati

Towards reviewing and undertaking documentation and restructuring of various initiatives of Khoj over the past ten years, through a process of social audit, financial review and organisational development with the various actors who have worked with the organisation during that period, leading to a revised vision document including organisational plans for the next five years.

350,000

OTHERS

Friends of Vrindavan, Vrindavan, Mathura

Towards the project titled 'Vrindavan Kuda Prabandhan Pariyojana', which focuses on managing the municipal sanitation services in Vrindavan block in Mathura district, Uttar Pradesh. The broad objectives of the project include: (a) providing professional eco-friendly sanitation service to the community; (b) recycling of the waste in order to minimize the stress on the landfill site; and (c) upliftment of the Dalits and providing a permanent source of income for rag pickers.

100,000

Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee Industrial Home for the Blind (MNB Home), Mumbai

Towards providing self employment opportunities to visually impaired individuals in their home towns within Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, thereby enabling them manage small shops, Public Call Offices (PCO), milk booths, newspaper stalls, mini trades and hawking of general items and household goods.

200,000

F K S Foundation, Mumbai

Towards meeting tuition and school fees of 20 economically challenged school children in Mumbai, besides providing them books and school uniforms, over a one year period, thereby ensuring access to quality education.

249,966

Institutional grants : Small Grant Programme

Seva Sadan Society, Mumbai

Towards supporting the educational needs of 20 underprivileged girls in the age group of 8-18 years, from its orphanage in Mumbai, through provision of books, uniforms and medical care.

250,000

People For Animals (PFA), Agra

Towards maintaining a helpline for destitute injured animals and conducting an Animal Birth Control (ABC) programme for dogs in Agra, Uttar Pradesh.

250,000

People For Animals (PFA), Bhubaneswar

Towards support for meeting the operational costs of the Shelter cum Hospital in Bhubaneswar, besides medicines and feed for the animals.

250,000

SAI Sanctuary Trust, Theralu, Karnataka

Towards the 'Save Animals Initiative', which focuses on afforestation and conservation of existing forests in the hilly and tribal Srimangala Nad block of Kodagu district, Karnataka, with the aim of protecting sources of fresh water and providing housing and employment for the tribals.

200,000

Rural Volunteers Centre, Dhemaji, Assam

Towards addressing the sufferings of the people of Majuli, an island located on the Brahmaputra river, Assam, which has witnessed heavy floods. The key interventions include: (i) providing hand pumps to the flood affected households; (ii) providing water filters for water purification alternatives; (iii) providing zeoline (water purifying liquid) and Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) to the flood affected community; (iv) construction of low cost sanitation facilities; and (v) providing mosquito nets for the households.

500,000

Maharashtra State Branch of Indian Council of Social Welfare (MSB – ICSW), Mumbai

Towards enabling MSB – ICSW continue its social activities, reaching out to 100,000 families residing in the vicinity of the organisation's premises in central Mumbai, whilst also ensuring prevention of school drop-outs.

297,000

Mahila Jan Adhikar Samiti, Ajmer, Rajasthan

Towards producing 'Khabaran-ri-Potli', a rural newsletter by women in Ajmer, focusing on issues of rural and urban marginalised women and dalits.

270,000

Meher Bhargava Foundation, Lucknow

Towards giving a fillip to the movement for upliftment of legal rights of underprivileged women in India through the hosting of: (a) 12 medical camps; (b) 12 trauma management training camps; and (c) 12 legal workshops for provision of legal aids to needy and underprivileged women.

300,000

Individual Grants

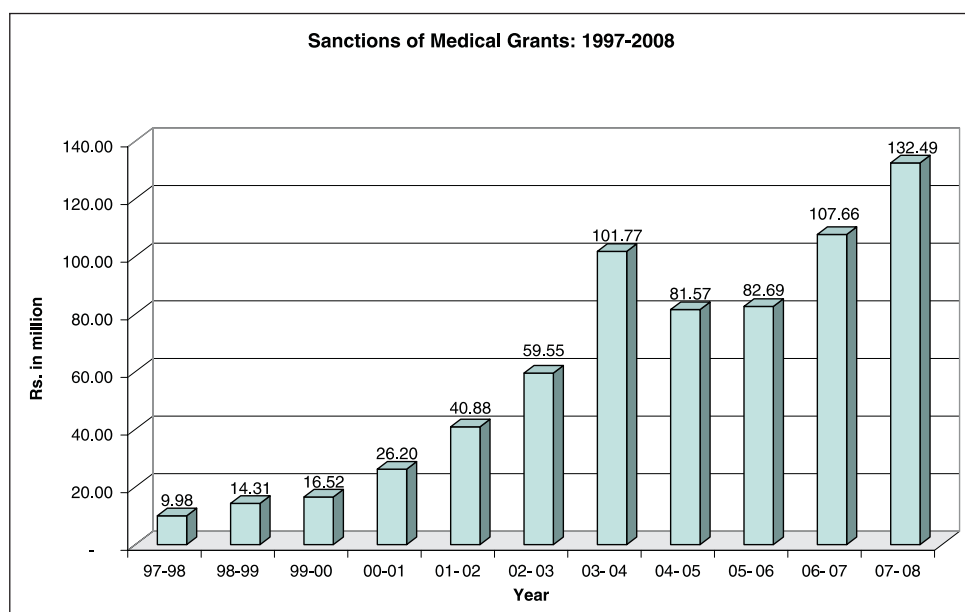
Pursuant with the benevolent nature of Sir Ratan Tata and Lady Navajbai Tata and their inclination for helping out individuals in need of assistance, the Trusts have, since inception, laid great emphasis on its Individual Grants Programme. What characterizes this Programme are the continuous efforts expended by the Trusts towards honing systems that ensure a comprehensive, systematic and most importantly, fair and humane approach towards identification of needy individuals.

The Individual Grant Programme provides financial assistance to individuals for:

- Meeting medical expenses during critical illnesses
- Educational needs for higher education within India and assistance for education-related travel overseas.

Medical

A medical emergency, for most families, causes tremendous emotional and financial stress. Escalating hospitalization bills and medicine costs have rendered decent medical attention beyond the realm of even the burgeoning middle class population of the country. Though medical insurance has been gaining popularity in India, it does not cover the entire cost of treatment, especially for cases like cancer and diseases of the kidney. Charitable trusts and benevolent individuals have been the only recourse for these families to save themselves from impending financial ruin. Therefore, over the past decade, the Trusts, apart from its established linkages with various government and municipal hospitals is also exploring and establishing linkages with charitable and private hospitals that give concessions to the poor and needy.



2007-08 reflects combined disbursements of both the Trusts

The prognosis came as a death knell to Arti and Hari. Their six month old daughter, Priya had only a few months to live. Priya was born with Congenital Acyanotic Heart Disease and had a large hole in between the two main blood vessels of the Heart, namely the Aorta and the Pulmonary Artery. Occurring in only about 0.01% of congenital heart disease patients, the condition leads to rapid increase in blood pressure of the lungs and unless operated upon immediately, mortality rate is as high as 90%.

Priya exhibited breathlessness, coupled with excessive heart activity, which could be visible over the child's chest, a condition for which the harried parents had sought medical opinion from a couple of medical institutions. They were advised to go in for immediate high risk surgery, the cost of which was estimated to be in the region of Rs. 300,000. Hailing from a small village in Satara district, Maharashtra, with modest economic background, this amount was far in excess of Rs. 50,000 that they managed to raise on a war footing through savings and borrowings. They then decided to approach the Miraj Heart Institute, Wanless Hospital, Miraj, which is institutionally linked to the Trust.



Six month old Priya undergoing treatment for a heart ailment at the Miraj Heart Institute.

"The cost of the surgery here was Rs. 120,000; however, Priya's condition was very grim and hence I immediately admitted her and prepared her for surgery" recalls Dr. Pargaonkar, Medical Superintendent at Wanless Hospital. "I subsequently sent an appeal to the Trust to secure financial aid for this child. I could not wait for the funds to arrive as immediate surgery was the need of the hour. Besides, I was sure that the Trust would sympathetically consider the case". Priya underwent successful surgery in July 2007 and the hole was closed. The pressure in her lungs stabilized and ten days later, she was discharged.

Looking into the financial condition of the family and its inability to cope with the entire expenses of this major surgery, the Trust sanctioned Rs. 45,000 as part reimbursement towards the cost of the procedure. The amount may seem insignificant, given the astronomical costs associated with such surgeries. However, it has definitely ensured that Priya can grow up normally and lead an active and fruitful life.

Individual grants

Currently, the Trusts have institutional linkages with 31 reputed hospitals, including 19 within Mumbai. During the year, it explored fresh linkages with the Dr. Anand Shah of ENT Department at Bombay Hospital and Novartis India Limited for ophthalmic treatment. All new linkages established by the Trusts are valid for a specific time period and a review is undertaken prior to continuing the same.

During 2007-08, the Trusts sanctioned Rs. 132.49 million (US \$ 3.31 million) towards medical grants, which indicates an increase of 23% over the amount sanctioned during 2006-07. This can be mainly attributed to an increase in the number of applications sanctioned by the Trusts. However, with the number of grants sanctioned during the year increasing by only 11%, it indicates that the amounts sanctioned per applicant has risen, in synch with rising medical costs.

Medical: Details of grants made from April 2007 to March 2008				
	No. of applications	No. sanctioned	Rs. in million*	%
Heart	1,470	540	36.50	27.5
Kidney	592	108	4.94	3.8
Cancer	1,227	492	61.08	46.1
Burns	25	6	0.60	0.5
Tuberculosis	22	5	0.45	0.3
Others	1,187	359	28.92	21.8
Total	4,523	1,510	132.49	100.0

* The amount mentioned is for grants sanctioned by both the Trusts and may vary from actual disbursals.

Education

Grants made under this programme are two fold:

- (i) to offer merit scholarships covering tuition fees only, for higher studies in India; and
- (ii) to provide partial airfare assistance for travel abroad to pursue higher education, or for a mid career short term refresher course, or to attend relevant and meaningful workshops/seminars.

The Trusts have put focused efforts to make the Scholarship for Higher Studies in India into a well structured programme, at both, the undergraduate (for certain disciplines only) and postgraduate level. Most importantly, this is a merit scholarship, which seeks out and awards merit, above all else. Under this Programme, 33 reputed educational institutions, like the Indian Institute of Management, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, etc. with which the

Trusts have linkages, recommend meritorious students for the scholarship. Apart from this, the Trusts also encouraged direct applications, for which, pre-set criteria were revised during the year under review, stipulating parameters such as basic eligibility and the cut-off percentages.

During the period under review, the Trusts also continued its association with the British Council to award travel grants to the British Chevening scholars and Higher Education Link Programme scholars, besides awarding travel grants under the Teachers Exchange Programme. This exchange programme supports teachers in their professional development, through exposure to other cultures, teaching

For Dr. Yagnamurthy Sreekanth, a Lecturer at the Department of Educational Measurement and Evaluation, National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi, July 24, 2007 would be forever etched in his memory. It was on that day that he received a letter from the Institut Penyelidikan Pendidikan Tinggi Negara (IPPTN), a premier institute of Higher Education research located in Penang, Malaysia, informing him that his abstract titled "Knowledge Divide" had been selected for presentation at the Global Higher Education Forum, scheduled to be held during November 2007 in Kuala Lumpur. With the Forum bringing together higher education leaders, scholars, policy makers and administrators to reflect, analyze and discuss different issues and explore policies to improve the future provision of quality and relevant higher education across the globe, the event promised an exciting opportunity to Dr. Sreekanth to interact with the intelligentsia in the field of higher education, besides sharing his concerns on the subject.



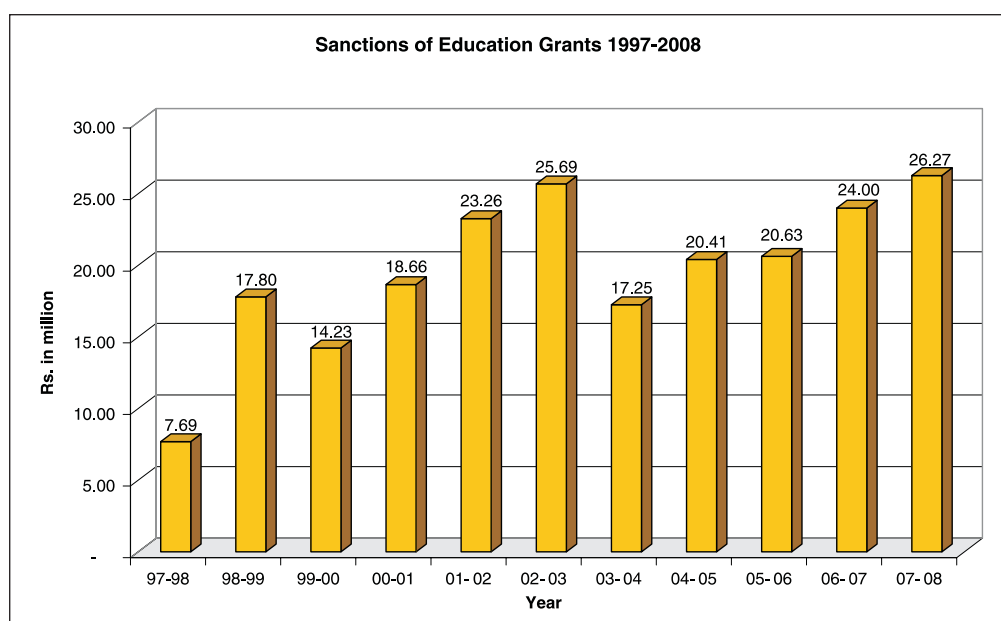
Dr. Sreekanth presenting his paper at the Global Higher Education Forum, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

With neither NCERT nor IPPTN providing any financial assistance for attending the event, Dr. Sreekanth was in a dilemma. Faced with the idea of giving this opportunity a miss, he approached the Trust in July with an application for a travel grant. For the Trust, the month of July 2007 would be remembered as the period during which its own Higher Education Cell was operationalised. Consequently, the Trust sanctioned a sum of Rs. 20,000 towards his international airfare. Whilst thanking the Trust for its support upon his return, Dr. Sreekanth submitted a short report on the event and his presentation and discussions, during which he observed that India, with an increase in private stakeholders in the field of education, attempts to provide the best possible infrastructure and other quality teaching – learning inputs, vis-à-vis other countries.

Individual grants

learning methodologies, etc., besides providing opportunity to enhance leadership skills of school principals. The selected teachers / principals are either from government or private schools.

During 2007-08, the Trusts supported 1,230 individuals towards their higher education goals through a total grant outlay of Rs. 26.27 million (US \$ 0.66 million), as against Rs. 24 million to 1,337 applicants in 2004-05. Despite a decrease in the number of sanctions vis-à-vis last year, the amount sanctioned has risen by 9%, indicating that the amount sanctioned within the grants has increased, in synch with the rising cost of education.



2007-08 reflects combined disbursements of both the Trusts

Education: Details of grants made from April 2007 to March 2008				
	No. of applications	No. sanctioned	Rs. in million*	%
Studies in India	1,371	1,052	20.32	77.3
Studies abroad	450	118	3.55	13.5
Short term courses/ Mid-career training abroad	34	9	0.34	1.3
Conferences / presentations	341	48	1.96	7.5
Others	54	3	0.10	0.4
Total	2,250	1,230	26.27	100.0

* The amount mentioned is for grants sanctioned by both the Trusts and may vary from actual disbursements.

Expressions....

....Thank you very much for your kind help by giving funds for my treatment expenses. Due to God's grace and your kind help and blessings, I hope I will get completely cured from the disease, study hard and become a doctor....

G. R. Rooban, a seven year old child that underwent treatment for cancer, through the Trusts' Medical grant.

....Trusts like yours do immense services to humanity and help the needy in the time of crisis. I am sure your Trust goes on the path of glory and will be remembered for years to come....

P. H. Sidhwa, recipient of the Trusts' medical grant, who underwent open heart surgery

....The Ratan Tata Trust scholarships are well recognised and the students consider it an honor to be selected as recipients....

Rajluxmi Vaish Murthy, Chairperson, Financial Aid, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, recommends students for the Trusts' scholarships

....I express my hearty thanks for your donation to save my son's life. The amount could not have come at a more appropriate moment....

G. Selvam, father of Balaganesh, who received a medical grant from the Trusts for his son's heart treatment

....Thanks to your travel grant, I have been able to complete my three month fellowship in maternal and fetal medicine at the Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia. The Director has extended my fellowship to a year as he is satisfied with my research

Dr. Manglesh Nimbalkar, Assistant Medical Officer, KEM Hospital, Mumbai, recipient of the Trust's travel grant

....I am deeply humbled with the concern and action that has been taken by the Trusts with regard to my application for financial aid towards the hospitalization and medical expenses of my father....

Yasmine Kunder, recipient of the Trust's medical grant and daughter of Samuel Kunder, who underwent treatment for a liver ailment

....I once again extend my heartfelt thanks for supporting my travel that enabled me to present and discuss my research paper at an important conference....

Dr. Meenakshi Raman, Chief, Publications and Media Relations, Birla Institute of Technology & Science, Pilani, recipient of the Trust's travel grant

....I would like to express my immense gratitude for granting me the Sir Ratan Tata Trust scholarship, which vindicates the appreciation for my past efforts, besides being a source of inspiration for future efforts...

Devendra Patil, Student, Seth G. S. Medical college, Mumbai, recipient of the Trust's scholarship

Income

April 2007 – March 2008

2006-2007			Particulars	2007-2008		
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*	%		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**	%
640.36	15.25	84.95	Dividend Income	692.23	17.31	84.61
107.69	2.56	14.29	Interest Income	123.54	3.09	15.10
0.21	–	0.02	Property Income	0.18	–	0.02
2.16	0.05	0.29	Rebate / Incentive on Investments	–	–	–
3.40	0.08	0.45	Refund of Charities	2.13	0.05	0.26
–	–	–	Donation	0.10	–	0.01
753.82	17.94	100.00		818.18	20.45	100.00

Expenditure

April 2007 – March 2008

2006-2007			Particulars	2007-2008		
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*	%		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**	%
601.59	14.32	79.81	Programme Grants / Charities	724.35	18.10	88.53
15.11	0.36	2.00	Administrative Expenses	17.11	0.43	2.09
0.71	0.01	0.09	Property Expenses	1.90	0.05	0.23
8.95	0.21	1.19	Contribution to Charity Commissioner	7.59	0.19	0.93
1.57	0.04	0.21	Depreciation	1.62	0.04	0.20
125.89	3.00	16.70	Surplus	65.61	1.64	8.02
753.82	17.94	100.00		818.18	20.45	100.00

* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 42

** 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 40

Liabilities

As on March 31, 2008

March 31, 2007		Particulars	March 31, 2008	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
742.98	17.69	Trust Fund	742.98	18.57
294.67	7.01	Investment Reserve Fund and Other Funds	315.97	7.90
1.37	0.03	Other Credit Balances	2.49	0.06
343.40	8.18	Income and Expenditure Account	409.01	10.23
1,382.42	32.91		1,470.45	36.76

Assets

As on March 31, 2008

March 31, 2007		Particulars	March 31, 2008	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
10.36	0.25	Immovable Properties	9.43	0.23
2.59	0.06	Movable Properties	2.61	0.07
1,188.78	28.30	Investments	1,330.94	33.27
2.20	0.05	Other Debit Balances	3.06	0.08
41.23	0.98	Outstanding Income	56.39	1.41
137.26	3.27	Cash and Bank Balances	68.02	1.70
1,382.42	32.91		1,470.45	36.76

* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 42

** 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 40

Income

April 2007 – March 2008

2006-2007			Particulars	2007-2008		
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*	%		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**	%
106.64	2.54	30.12	Dividends	119.84	3.00	21.68
247.12	5.88	69.80	Interest	432.58	10.81	78.27
0.28	0.01	0.08	Other Income	0.29	0.01	0.05
354.04	8.43	100.00		552.71	13.82	100.00

Expenditure

April 2007 – March 2008

2006-2007			Particulars	2007-2008		
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*	%		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**	%
300.23	7.15	84.80	Charities	383.80	9.60	69.44
1.30	0.03	0.37	Administrative Expenses	2.80	0.07	0.51
2.41	0.06	0.68	Contribution to Charity Commissioner	1.10	0.03	0.20
0.04	–	0.01	Depreciation	0.02	–	–
50.06	1.19	14.14	Surplus	164.99	4.12	29.85
354.04	8.43	100.00		552.71	13.82	100.00

* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 42

** 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 40

Liabilities

As on March 31, 2008

March 31, 2007		Particulars	March 31, 2008	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
4,561.54	108.61	Trust Fund	4,561.54	114.04
–	–	Other Funds	5,784.16	144.60
182.23	4.34	Income and Expenditure Appropriation Account	347.23	8.68
4,743.77	112.95		10,692.93	267.32

Assets

As on March 31, 2008

March 31, 2007		Particulars	March 31, 2008	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
0.03	–	Movable Properties	0.01	–
4,670.22	111.20	Investments	10,592.73	264.82
1.10	0.03	Other Debit Balances	3.92	0.10
72.42	1.72	Cash and Bank Balances	96.27	2.41
4,743.77	112.95		10,692.93	267.32

* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 42

** 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 40

Guidelines for Grant Applications

The Strategic Plan 2011 of the Trust has identified Education, Health, Rural Livelihoods and Communities, Civil Society and Governance, and Arts and Culture as its five thematic areas. The Trust supports its thematic areas through:

- Programme Grants
- Endowment Grants
- Small Grants

For **Programme Grants**, the Trust gives preference to projects that:

- are from enterprising organisations, willing to innovate
- have a close bond with the community
- aim at mainstreaming innovations on scale
- build in long-term sustainability in design and cost-effectiveness in delivery
- have clear reporting parameters and monitoring milestones
- make effective use of human resources
- strategically position their intervention in the field

Organisations seeking programme grants should write to the Trust with a concise concept note, clearly stating the purpose for which funding is sought, the problems to be addressed, and a brief outline of the proposed project, stating its rationale, objectives, approach, strategies, milestones, expected outcomes and the estimated budget.

The concept note should be accompanied by the following documents:

- Narrative report and audited statement of accounts for previous two years
- Registration certificate under the Societies Act or the Public Trusts Act
- List of present funding agencies
- List of members of the Board
- The Curriculum Vitae of the project leader

Subsequent to assessment of the concept note, the Trust invites a proposal, which is meticulously appraised and used as the detailed operational document for programme implementation. Only proposals falling within the thematic areas of support that have been described in the Programme Grant chapters of the Annual Report, are considered. The Trust discourages requests for support towards the cost of construction and purchase of land/capital expenditure. The Trust does not sanction all the proposals invited by it.

Endowment grants are made selectively, after a successful programmatic relationship with the Trust, to those mission-driven institutions which have exhibited enterprise and initiative for at least ten years, who meet the criteria laid down in the 1997 Endowment Strategy and the follow-up Strategic Planning Exercise, carried out in 2001. The grant will be made after a rigorous and thorough appraisal of the institution.

Grants under the **Sir Ratan Tata Small Grant Programme** are made to organisations with an annual expenditure of less than Rs. 2 million and employing not more than 20 people, for seed support to implement new and innovative ideas. Larger organisations can also apply to the Small Grant Programme for: (a) strategic planning and/or evaluation; (b) focused research activities; (c) mainstreaming of innovations; (d) setting up or strengthening of internal systems; and (e) project planning and appraisal. A letter of enquiry should be sent to the Trust along with a brief description of the past and present activities of the organisation and the purpose for which the funds are sought.

All communication should be addressed to:

The Secretary
Sir Ratan Tata Trust,
Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Mumbai 400 001
Email: srtt@tata.com

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The Trust is grateful to its grantees for the photographs used in the report.

Cover photo : Wheels of freedom: Teenage girl from a village in Jaipur district, Rajasthan, learns to ride a bicycle.

Cover photo credit : Foundation for Education and Development (FED), Jaipur.

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