

Sir Ratan Tata Trust & Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust



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....”

“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 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.

4

**An Overview:
2012 - 2013**

**Institutional Grants
Programme Grants**

13

Rural Livelihoods
and Communities

39

Education

51

Health

63

Enhancing Civil Society and
Governance

69

Arts, Crafts and Culture

74

**Small Grant
Programme**

76

Individual Grants

80

Financial Highlights



Sir Ratan Tata Trust

Board of Trustees

Mr. Ratan N. Tata (Chairperson)
Mr. N. A. Soonawala
Mr. J. N. Tata
Mr. K. B. Dadiseth
Mr. R. K. Krishna Kumar
Ms. S. K. Bharucha
Mr. N. M. Munjee

Secretary & Chief Accountant

Mr. Firdaus J. Gandavia

Chief Development Manager

Mr. Arun Pandhi

Statutory Auditors

Mr. Dilip J. Thakkar
M/s Jayantilal Thakkar & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Internal Auditors

Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants

Solicitors

Mr. Jehangir Mistry, Partner
M/s Mulla & Mulla & Craigie Blunt & Caroe

Our Bankers

State Bank of India, Main, Mumbai
ICICI Bank, Fort, Mumbai
Standard Chartered Bank, Mumbai
Kotak Mahindra Bank, Colaba, Mumbai
HDFC Bank, Fort, Mumbai
Barclays Bank PLC, Mumbai
Axis Bank, Napean Sea Road, Mumbai
Yes Bank Ltd., Fort, Mumbai

Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust

Board of Trustees

Mr. Ratan N. Tata (Chairperson)
Mr. N. A. Soonawala
Ms. S. N. Tata
Mr. H. D. Malesra
Mr. J. N. Mistry

Senior Manager – Accounts & Taxation

Ms. S. C. Patel

Statutory Auditors

Mr. Dilip J. Thakkar
M/s Jayantilal Thakkar & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Internal Auditors

M/s Cornelius & Davar
Chartered Accountants

Solicitors

Mr. Jehangir Mistry, Partner
M/s Mulla & Mulla & Craigie Blunt & Caroe

Our Bankers

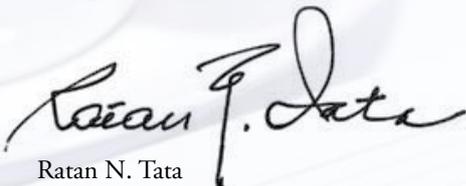
Standard Chartered Bank, Mumbai
Barclays Bank PLC, Mumbai
The Zoroastrian Co-operative Bank Ltd., Fort, Mumbai.
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd., Mumbai.
Yes Bank Ltd., Fort, Mumbai.
HDFC Bank Ltd., Mumbai.

The world around us today changes continually, and this constant change shapes the way in which philanthropy must adapt its responses to meet the needs of society. Challenges and opportunities require almost prescient philanthropic responses - technological, sociological and institutional, or more likely a combination of all three. This change is furthermore causing a shift in our view of issues across the country; the focus is now shifting from simple education to skills enhancement and employability, from supplying resources like water to communities to reviving their own ecological systems, from merely providing health services to creating health through clean water, nutrition and precautionary systems. To tackle such issues in their entirety, the importance of strong, responsive partner organisations has become a necessity. The idea that many non profits continue to have, that creating a professional organisation is an indulgence, needs to change. The understanding that non-profits have as much responsibility to be run as a corporate body, must percolate down to every organisation with which the Trusts interact.

In every sense, philanthropy today needs to take into account not only the needs of communities and the changing palette in which these are embedded, but also the rising awareness that strategic philanthropy is now becoming a part of the country's larger development framework. This means we need to be responsive, effective and accountable. Being effective in delivery and efficient in the use of funds, while responding to pressures of accountability means that philanthropic strategies need to build sound and comparable systems of measurement, assessment and documentation. Over the past few years the Trusts have been developing systems of measurement and indicators, which can best define results being observed on the ground. In line with changes happening across the sector, the Trusts have further initiated their 5 year Strategic Planning exercise for 2013-17, which will present a framework for further expansion and deepening of current programmes.

Spread over 16 states and 170 districts across the country, programmes supported by the Trusts reach over 800,000 households through a network of partner organisations. In order to enhance impact and ensure that interventions are sustainable, the Trusts have recently adopted a cluster-based approach, supporting multiple interlinked activities in identified clusters of contiguous villages across select geographies. Engagements within a defined cluster cover Livelihoods Enhancement, Natural Resource Management, Health and Nutrition, Education, Water and Sanitation, Building Diversified Employment Opportunities for Youth through Skill Building, etc. Sustained efforts by the various teams at the Trusts have ensured disbursements of Rs. 2.15 billion (US \$ 39.78 million).

Our goal continues to be the enhancement in the quality of life of the communities and people we serve.



Ratan N. Tata
Chairperson



Improved management of orange orchards promoted by Rural Agricultural Development Programme, to enhance farmers' income in Baktawng village, Serchhip district, Mizoram, under the North East Initiative

An Overview: 2012-13

The focus of the Trusts has been on implementing high quality programmes that have strong impact on the ground. Coupled with this is the Trusts' strict adherence to proper financial systems being put in place with all partner organisations.

The year that was

During 2012-13, the Trusts completed their sixth and last year of activities based on the Strategic Plan 2011 (SP 2011). The total disbursements made by the Trusts during the year were Rs. 2,147.91 million (US\$ 39.78 million). Disbursements of Rs. 1,733.96 million (US\$ 32.11 million) were made on all programme grants during the year. Endowments to the tune of Rs. 50 million (US\$ 0.93 million) were made and small grants touched Rs. 29.06 million (US \$ 0.54 million). The total disbursements to individuals amounted to Rs. 334.89 million (US \$ 6.20 million).

The following are some of the key achievements and areas of engagement during 2012-13.

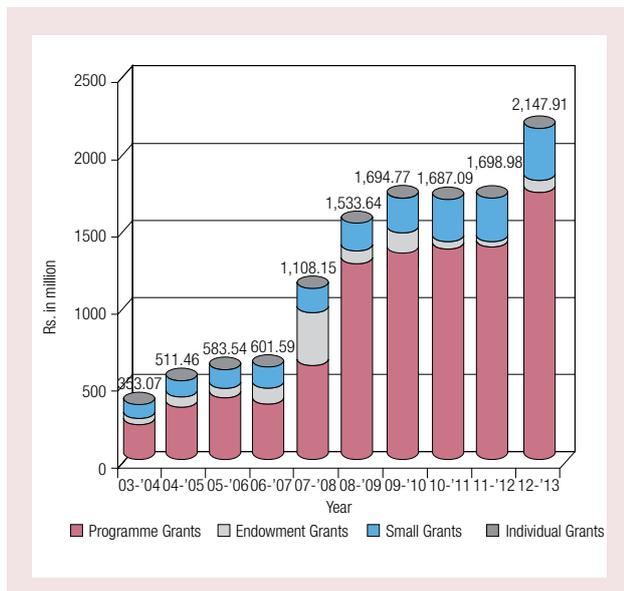
- During the year under review, the Trusts focused their efforts on formulating strategies for funding activities in the thematic areas of Rural Livelihoods & Communities (RLC) and Health for the next five year period, beginning 2014-15. A relook at the current strategy for making endowment grants was also undertaken. Consequently, reviews of the Trusts' operations across these portfolios were undertaken as part of the Strategic Planning exercises, involving eminent sectoral experts.
- The Trusts are now adopting a Cluster-based approach, for supporting multiple interlinked activities in identified clusters of contiguous villages across select geographies. The idea is to include various interventions, ranging from

agriculture, drinking water, sanitation, animal husbandry, livelihoods, health, education, skill development among youth, etc. in the same geography, thereby enhancing livelihoods and ensuring food sufficiency, as also ensuring holistic, sustainable impact and irreversible change to the quality of life of one million beneficiaries. This unique convergence of different interlinked activities within select clusters constitutes the 'Matrix Approach' of the Trusts. Adoption of this approach for identification of villages

would enhance impact of interventions, as opposed to stand-alone villages. During the year, efforts were made towards the identification of the clusters.

- A major achievement during the year was the groundwork done towards the integration of activities within the Education portfolio, under key initiatives within the RLC portfolio, such as the Central India Initiative, Himmothan Pariyojana, Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana and the North East Initiative, to name a few. Rather than concentrating on stand-alone projects in isolation, the aim would be to cover the whole spectrum of education – spanning from early childhood education to primary and secondary education – whilst also incorporating a component of skill development. Geographies for roll-out would comprise the identified clusters.

Grants Disbursals: 2003 - 2013

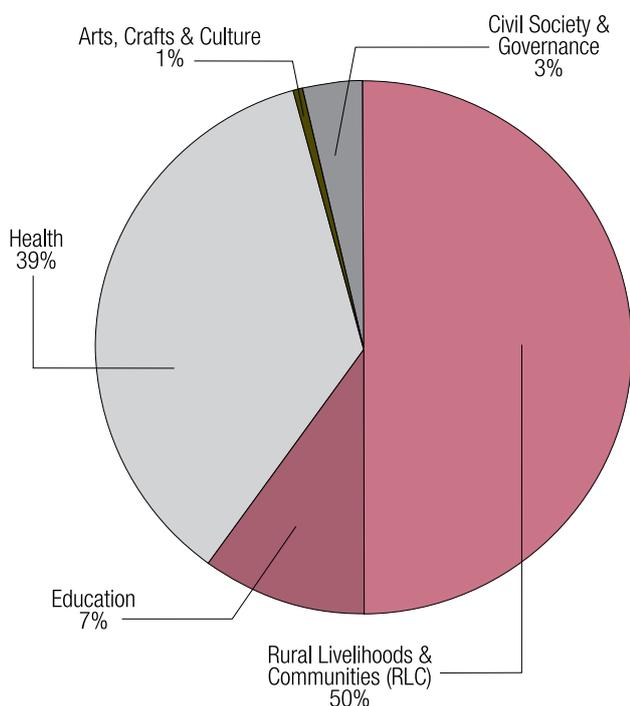


Details of grant disbursals: 2012-2013

Type of grant	Rs. in million	US\$ in million
Institution: Programme grants	1,733.96	32.11
Institution: Endowment grants	50.00	0.93
Institution: Small grants	29.06	0.54
Individual grants	334.89	6.20
Total	2,147.91	39.78

Rs. 10 million is Rs. 1 crore; 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 54

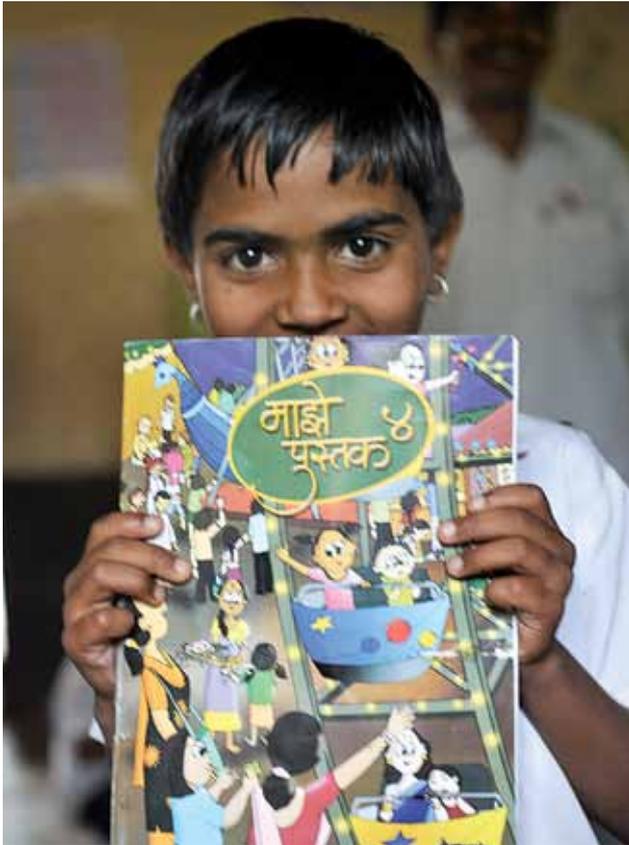
Programme grant disbursals: 2012-2013



Programme grant disbursals (Theme wise): 2012-2013**

Thematic Area	No. of grants	Rs. in million	US\$ in million
Rural Livelihoods & Communities	121	877.66	16.25
Education	31	123.53	2.29
Health	28	674.50	12.49
Enhancing Civil Society & Governance	11	46.79	0.87
Arts, Craft & Culture	5	11.48	0.21
Total	196	1,733.96	32.11

**The figures in the table reflect programmatic disbursals in the financial year.

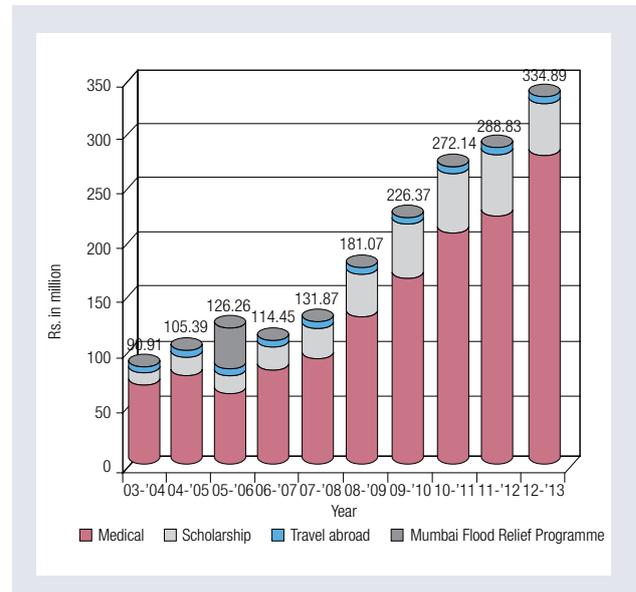


A primary school child receives academic inputs in a Balbhavan run by QUEST in Dhadgao, Nandurbar district, Maharashtra

- The Trusts were involved in the formulation and the development of the Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (BRLF). The setting up of the said Foundation was announced in the Budget Speech of the Union Finance Minister on March 16, 2012, with the objectives of supporting and scaling-up civil society initiatives and interventions, particularly in the tribal regions of Central India, covering around 170 districts. During the year, a series of consultations were held with various agencies working in the central Indian belt, along with the Ministry of Rural Development. The proposed participation of the Trusts in the programmes of the BRLF has been approved, in principle, by the Board of Trustees and a joint plan of action is expected to be presented to the Group of Ministers in June 2013.
- A fundamental shift was effected within agricultural projects supported by the Trusts vis-à-vis adoption of crop sequences in their entirety. To elaborate, both Kharif and Rabi crops are being focused upon simultaneously, as part of interventions to improve the cultivation practices and enhance yields. In some cases, even summer crops are being

Clean drinking water at the doorstep: This woman from Kheda Talla, Thatyur village, Tehri Garhwal district, Uttarakhand benefited through a project implemented by Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research & Education under the Himmothan Pariyojana

Individual Grants: 2003 - 2013



Individual grant disbursements: 2012-2013

Type of grants	Rs. in million	US\$ in million	%
Medical	281.88	5.22	84.17
Education	53.01	0.98	15.83
Total	334.89	6.20	100.00





High value tomato cultivation in Rikba village, Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand, promoted by Society for Upliftment of People with People Organization and Rural Technology (SUPPORT) under the Central India Initiative

considered depending on availability of water resources with the households. With the cropping-cycle approach, interventions with the households take into account both, Kharif and Rabi seasons, focusing on main crops as well as vegetables, pulses, etc. Under the Reviving the Green Revolution Initiative in Punjab, the focus during Kharif is to stabilize Cotton and Basmati crops and subsequently, Wheat during the Rabi season. Similarly, with tribal households covered under the Central India Initiative, the emphasis is on paddy, pulses and vegetable cultivation during the Kharif season and thereafter, undertaking vegetable cultivation during the Rabi season through irrigation support. This approach has helped in enhancing the food security and income of households.

- Similarly, a determined effort was made in the design of projects being implemented in rain-fed areas towards integrating water control measures. Consequently, water harvesting measures would be undertaken so as to take care of irrigation during critical and stress periods, whilst simultaneously ensuring the retention of moisture in the soil.
- Technical capacity building is the key towards ensuring that knowledge is transferred from a pool of experts to the end communities. Consequently, a comprehensive schedule was drawn up and implemented for building the technical

capacities of Trusts' personnel, teams from Support Organisations (the Trusts' partners), field level operatives and the rural communities vis-à-vis implementation,



A doctor attending to a woman belonging to the Pania tribe at the Gudalur Adivasi Hospital run by Association for Health Welfare in the Nilgris (ASHWINI)

operations and maintenance of civil engineering works, soil and water conservation works, improved agricultural practices, integrated pest management and productivity management.

- During the year, the Trusts seeded two Associate Organisations. The North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA) was set up in November 2012 and

focuses on: (a) capacity development of farmers; (b) showcasing and adopting improved practices; and (c) developing linkages with the state governments and key institutions. Likewise, in June 2012, 'Kalike' was registered as an Associate Organisation of the Trusts to work as the nodal agency for Kalike Samruddhi Upakram – Learning Enhancement Initiative. 'Kalike' would strive to facilitate deep, large scale and long-term impact on the quality of life through education and livelihoods in Yadgir and neighbouring districts in Karnataka, along with related development areas such as child health and nutrition.

- With the realisation of the growing need to focus on strengthening the capacities of Community Based Organisations (CBO), so as to ensure that the success and sustainability of interventions are not contingent or dependent on the Support Organisations, the Trusts have commenced on building the capacities of the former. This has resulted in the restructuring of activities with the Civil Society & Governance portfolio and the team. Whilst the team that oversaw activities under Roopantaran – Institution Building Initiative would now channelize energies on building the capacities of CBOs operating in clusters under the Trusts' RLC operations, the Youth and Civil Society Initiative team would work with the Education team and focus on skill development. To kick things off during the year, the Trusts commenced



Adoption of AMF bio-fertilizer, promoted under the Reviving the Green Revolution in Tamil Nadu, can result in considerable cost savings in cash, fodder and vegetable crops

3 institution-building pilots through Associate Organisations and worked with the CBOs promoted by Sadguru Foundation, Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust



Enhancement of income through dairy based initiatives facilitated by Self Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action (SRIJAN) under the Saksh Se Vikas – Rajasthan Microfinance Initiative: A woman carrying milk to a milk collection centre in Boya Ki Dhani village in Tonk district, Rajasthan

(HIHT) and Indian Grameen Services (IGS), which are the Trusts' partners under the Central India Initiative, Himmothan Pariyojana and Sukhi Baliraja Initiative respectively.

- The Endowment Strategy was developed for the Trusts in 1997. In the fifteen years since, the Trusts have grown fifteen-fold to a disbursement size of about Rs. 1.7 billion, annually. The number of partners has increased significantly and relationships with them have changed. A closer engagement with strategic partners helps define the Trusts' strategies. The creation of geographically focused Associate Organisations has changed monitoring and

located at the Trusts' headquarters in Bombay was restructured and now focuses exclusively on innovations in operations. Fresh ideas are piloted and then scaled-up through various field-based initiatives. Consequently, the PPP Cell would constitute the think-tank of the Trusts, whilst developing new areas of engagement. Currently, these include promotion of rural Business Process Outsourcing for youth, solar energy, renewable energy, etc. Similarly, various internal innovations within the Trusts' environment would be captured, analysed and then disseminated to the larger team for scaling-up.

- Over the past couple of years, the various teams



Sukhi Baliraja Initiative to alleviate farmers' distress in Vidarbha: Processing of red gram in a mill owned by a Producer Company at Kawthaa village, Wardha district, Maharashtra under a project implemented by Indian Grameen Services

partnership approaches. The Trusts today see themselves as sectoral players and a 'give and forget' type strategy has less relevance. Consequently, during the year, the Endowment Strategy was revisited. While not precluding the traditional corpus grant, the Revised Endowment Strategy focuses on organisations that the Trusts will continue to engage with in the future. An endowment grant, with tighter controls than before, and one that encourages grantees to think strategically is envisaged. Created under specific direction, the income from the endowment is to be used in a manner mutually agreed with between grantee and donor. The Revised Endowment Strategy will be shared with the Board of Trustees for their feedback during the first quarter of the coming financial year.

- The Programme, Planning and Partnership (PPP) Cell,

across thematic portfolios have focussed on setting up Management Information Systems (MIS) to collect and assimilate household data, which would then feed into assessment of impact. During the year, finalisation of MIS across most of the teams took place.

- With a major expansion of the portfolio and disbursements over the past ten years, the Trusts continued fine-tuning systems of automation within its administrative and grant-management functions, in collaboration with TCS. The portal, which forms the backbone of the automation system, aims to streamline procedures across various functions, whilst alleviating paper-work.
- During the year, monthly review meetings were held in Mumbai to track the physical and financial progress of various projects against plans. Quarterly review meetings

were also held in the operational areas for the thematic portfolios of Rural Livelihood and Communities, Education, and Health to take stock of the progress and chalk out the way forward.

- On the Human Resources front, with a dedicated HR individual now in place, efforts were undertaken to recruit professionals across all the thematic portfolios with requisite skills. Besides, an orientation programme was



Youth and Civil Society Initiative: Under a project implemented by Jan Vikas, the rural underprivileged youth in Gujarat are empowered to enhance livelihoods skills and fulfill their aspirations

- The Audits Department of the Trusts continued undertaking due diligence in the form of financial systems checks of all new organisations to be supported, besides end-to-end grant utilization reviews. During the year, 111 audit exercises were undertaken, which included 5 Grant Utilization checks, 44 Systems checks, 45 Compliances/Grant Utilization checks, 16 Systems/Grant Utilization checks and a Compliance audit. The Audits Department also conducted capacity development workshops for non-profit organisations, as well as the Trusts' Programmes Team, to help them strengthen their financial systems as well as internal control management.

conceptualized to familiarize new recruits with the Trusts' functioning. Similarly, exit interviews were conducted with outgoing personnel to garner their feedback and experiences of their tenure at the Trusts. An elaborate Human Resources manual has been drafted and is currently under review with the Management. Further, a revised Organisation Structure has been suggested and would be implemented in a phased manner. Finally, the Trusts fielded a team (comprising 14 personnel from Mumbai and field offices) at the Standard Chartered Mumbai Marathon held in January, with the idea of promoting fitness and health consciousness among personnel.

Looking Ahead

- The thematic reviews completed would analyze and inform the development of the Strategic Plan (SP) 2017 of the Trusts, which would be the guiding light behind grant-making activities for a five-year period beginning April 2014. SP 2017 is expected to be presented to the Board of Trustees and post incorporation of their feedback, would be finalised during the next financial year.
- Over the next year, the Trusts would proceed towards the roll-out of its 'Matrix Approach' in identified clusters for ensuring quality in the field and achieving visible and sustainable impact. The road-map for activities over the next 3 to 5 years would pave the way to make a discernible difference for a million households.
- Annual programmatic fund outlays to the tune of around Rs. 700 – 800 million would complement funds from



An animator facilitates group activities as part of the 'Learning Improvement Programme' being implemented by Kalike in Vadnalli village, Yadgir district, Karnataka

other sources, for supporting projects totalling to almost Rs. 2 billion over the next 3 to 5 years.

- As per recommendations of the SP 2017, the Trusts would



Integrated Fodder and Livestock Development Project under the Himmothan Pariyojana: Women Self Help Group members collect fodder from the common lands in Devrara village, Chamoli district, Uttarakhand

facilitate the roll-out of the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) – which has been established by the Government of India to implement the new strategy of poverty alleviation woven around community based institutions – across the country. Towards this, it would work closely with the Ministry of Rural Development’s Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) with the aim of reducing poverty by promoting diversified and gainful self-employment and wage employment opportunities for sustainable increase in incomes. Consequently, skill development would be an important area of focus for the Trusts in the coming year.

- With regards to skill development, the Trusts would focus on scoping exercises, which would be undertaken across select geographies to better comprehend ground realities

and subsequently, feed into achievable and tangible implementation plans.

- Within the identified clusters, the focus would be on integrated work between the Education and Health teams (for example, in areas such as Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) and Nutrition) of the Trusts in the geographies where interventions under the RLC portfolio are ongoing.
- An exercise would shortly be underway, which would make a detailed review of the Internal Systems of the Trusts for Programmatic Grant-making, Individual Grants Programme, Accounting and Administration, Grant Monitoring, HR policies, Organisational Culture, etc. The review would suggest options to streamline and strengthen the existing systems at the Trusts.



Rural Livelihoods & Communities

The Trusts' activities under the Rural Livelihoods and Communities (RLC) portfolio have, over the past decade, focused on improving the economic, social and environmental conditions in selected rural and tribal regions of the country, bringing together a wide range of support schemes and programmes in farming, forest resources, water, primary processing sectors, rural enterprise and business development, diversification and rural tourism.

The Trusts have also worked consistently on measures to support and encourage rural communities, through community based institutions like Self Help Groups (SHG), Farmers Groups, Federations and Producer Organisations, to own and manage their resources, and assume leadership in implementing and delivering programmes in their areas.

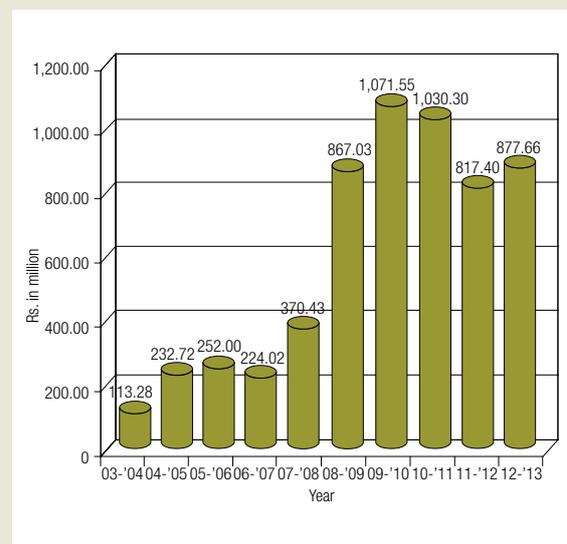
Increasingly, the learnings are shaping initiatives to integrate the implementation and management of systems



Himmothan Pariyojana: A woman spins nettle fibre in Pursadi village, Chamoli district, Uttarakhand to enhance her income

(left) Collection of Amaranthus – a medicinal plant - in Ramdi village, Chamoli district, Uttarakhand

Grants Disbursals for Rural Livelihoods & Communities: 2003 - 2013



During the year under review, the Trusts disbursed Rs. 877.66 million (US \$ 16.25 million) towards 121 grants as compared to Rs. 817.40 million towards 118 grants during 2011-12 – an increase of 7 percent. Through this grant outlay, the Trusts' reached out to over a million households across 15 states, through eight regional initiatives directly or in partnership with over 100 non-profit organisations.

and programmes for larger and more sustainable benefits. Subsequently, there has been an overlapping of different projects, like those falling under the Education thematic area with the RLC portfolio, where community institutions created under the latter step into the management of education issues in villages. Within the RLC portfolio as well, the integration of initiatives on the ground is clearly defining the geographical range and spread of the programme, consolidating existing geographies and building focus areas.

Central India Initiative

Central India Initiative is the outcome of a research collaboration with the IWMI Tata Water Policy Programme to find a comprehensive response to issues of tribal development in the Central Indian tribal belt. Over two-thirds of the poor households in India reside in the Central Indian plateau over 900 blocks spread across Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand and West Bengal. Notwithstanding the

strengthening community based organisations. The activities of the Central India Initiative reach out to over 484,000 households across 6,301 villages spread across 60 districts over six states.

During the year, CInI collaborated with Indian Agriculture Research Institute, International Crop Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Central Upland Rice Research Station and AVRDC – World Vegetable Centre, to



High value vegetable cultivation in Bhoradib village, Deoghar district, Jharkhand, promoted by Network for Enterprise Enhancement & Development Support (NEEDS) under the Central India Initiative

rich vegetation and good rainfall, the tribal people living in these districts live in poverty and often face acute food insecurity. To take forward the initiative in a focused manner, the Trusts, along with other stakeholders, have promoted an associate organisation called Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI) Jamshedpur. Besides providing technical support to partners, CInI incubates ideas, builds knowledge and scales up programmes in thematic areas of agricultural productivity stabilization, forest based livelihoods, water resource development, microfinance and

bring new knowledge and technologies to field areas.

While scaling up programmes to stabilize Kharif crops, CInI also made a shift from seasonal engagement to year round engagement on agriculture, with a cluster approach. The programme design focuses on adopting better agricultural practices, using the farmers' own resources, while building linkages through community institutions. Assessments undertaken show that 88 percent of the participating households were from low (below 6 months of food grain sufficiency) and medium well being (6-8 months of food

Highlights

➤ The activities of the Central India Initiative reach out to over 484,000 households across 6,301 villages spread across 60 districts over six states

➤ Paddy and maize yields up by 50-100 percent through adoption of better agricultural practices

➤ A rural cash flow study reaffirmed that SHGs are still the savings option for tribal households, who reside at a distance of more than 10 kilometers from major markets

➤ Database management was strengthened with defined reporting formats on microfinance, agriculture and water resources being shared with partners

The Central India Initiative's Kharif Paddy Stabilization (KPS) programme aims to address the issue of low paddy crop productivity through improved cultivation practices and promoting water harvesting schemes. The results over the past three years have been encouraging in terms of increased yield. The idea of crop diversification cropped up as tribal households possessed vast patches of untapped upland resources and during 2012-13, KPS was adopted for resilient dry-land agriculture.

Says an official, closely involved in the project, "The Trusts partnered with seven organisations in this programme, covering 7,300 households across six districts of Jharkhand and Orissa. The implementation design of the KPS programme comprised micro-planning with the community through Self Help Groups (SHG), focusing on cash crops

and tomato across her 0.23 acre plot using improved agriculture regimen, thus yielding 320 kg tomato produce which fetched her about Rs. 5,000/- in the market. "Happily enough, the paddy produced was double that of previous years which led to increased accretion to her income," states Meena Devi.

Sosan Sonwar too received significantly salutary results. Her paddy production across a 0.20 acre plot



Cultivation of tomatoes adopting better agricultural practices

Enhancing Wallet Size of Rural India

and pulses, demonstrating good farming practices and other features. Over 90 percent of farmers implemented improved practices and witnessed significant higher yields." Quite a few farmers evinced interest in growing tomato during the monsoons.

Two farmers in the Dadi block, Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand – Sosan Sonwar and Meena Devi – epitomized the positive outcome of the new farming initiatives bolstered by SUPPORT, a partner organisation under the Central India Initiative. "We followed better agricultural methods and achieved higher yields," echo both the farmers.

It is not, however, hunky dory for the inhabitants of the region. Very little irrigation is available for farming; the womenfolk have to traverse a kilometer over treacherous terrain to fetch potable water from a rivulet – a truly gruelling situation. During the Kharif season of 2012, SUPPORT organised a meeting with the SHG members of Nav Jagriti Mahila Vikas Sangh and Nimiya Mahila Vikas Sangh to strategize ideas for improving crop productivity. Meena Devi decided to cultivate paddy

and pulses, demonstrating good farming practices and other features. Over 90 percent of farmers implemented improved practices and witnessed significant higher yields." Quite a few farmers evinced interest in growing tomato during the monsoons.

Two farmers in the Dadi block, Hazaribagh district, Jharkhand – Sosan Sonwar and Meena Devi – epitomized the positive outcome of the new farming initiatives bolstered by SUPPORT, a partner organisation under the Central India Initiative. "We followed better agricultural methods and achieved higher yields," echo both the farmers.

It is not, however, hunky dory for the inhabitants of the region. Very little irrigation is available for farming; the womenfolk have to traverse a kilometer over treacherous terrain to fetch potable water from a rivulet – a truly gruelling situation. During the Kharif season of 2012, SUPPORT organised a meeting with the SHG members of Nav Jagriti Mahila Vikas Sangh and Nimiya Mahila Vikas Sangh to strategize ideas for improving crop productivity. Meena Devi decided to cultivate paddy

upped from 415 kg to 610 kg during the period. Further, she has also taken up cultivation of tomato, pigeon pea and black gram over areas of 0.03, 0.04 and 0.07 acres respectively, with technical assistance from SUPPORT's field team. "I am happy to see such encouraging results with the use of improved cultivation practices," remarks a satisfied Sonwar.

Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), Jamshedpur, as the nodal agency of the Trusts for the Central India Initiative, has been closely associated in the planning of the KPS programme and providing technical support to the partner. Starting with 200 households in 2010-11, SUPPORT is now poised to reach out to over 2,500 farmers in 2013. CInI, with its partners, plans to cover around 22,000 households in Jharkhand by adoption of crop diversification strategy in the coming year.

This comprehensive capacity building approach with the concerted effort of all stakeholders will help bring resilience in dry land agriculture in the eastern region of the Central Indian tribal belt.

grain sufficiency) categories. Paddy and maize yield data collected from plots in the East (taken under interventions), reveals 100 percent and 50 percent increment in productivity, respectively, as compared to their traditional practices. Similarly, maize yield data collected from plots in the West (taken under interventions), reveals 100 percent increment in productivity, as compared to their traditional practices.

In microfinance, 8 building blocks have been defined around strengthening of microfinance work in the Central India Initiative. These include: (a) Building quality Self Help Groups (SHG); (b) Promoting clusters and federations; (c) Livelihood promotion and Institutions; (d) Books and accounts; (e) Quality indicators and Management Information Systems (MIS); (f) Mainstreaming linkages of groups; (g) Documentation and studies; and (h) Developing sectoral presence. Human resources at all levels remain an important area of investment for building quality SHGs.

Assumptions regarding agriculture and linkage on loan availability through SHGs needed to be revisited during the year. First, the planning exercise showed that the average loan requirement of a tribal household in Kharif (for growing paddy and 2 vegetables) was Rs. 2,139/-. A rural cash flow study undertaken also reaffirmed that SHGs are still the savings option for tribal households, who reside at a distance of more than 10 kilometers from major markets.

This year, there was significant progress on methodologies and processes for assessing impact of field projects on the community. The approach was refined with the help of resource persons to include more questions based on output / outcome indicators and nature of impact statements, which

LOOKING AHEAD

- *CInI's agriculture programme in defined clusters would incorporate improved practices in paddy and maize cultivation, covering 10,000 households in the eastern and western regions, whilst also focusing on crop diversification.*
- *Engagement with bankers at all levels, strengthening of clusters and continuity of activities at partner level will be focused upon. There will also be increased investment in human resources and capacity enhancement on building linkages of livelihoods with the groups.*
- *Water resource development would be linked with agricultural development as new projects get operationalised across clusters of contiguous villages and not in isolation across the clusters.*
- *Microfinance activities would be intensified with a focus on enhancing quality and integration with agriculture.*

were desired. Tools for data collection were accordingly revisited. This is supported through an online system, which helps manage the impact surveys, archive and analyze results across locations. Studies are discussed with partners so as to draw lessons for future programme designs.

Database management was strengthened with defined reporting formats on microfinance, agriculture and water resources shared with partners. The data which will be received by CInI from the partners will be collated, processed and presented as communication outputs to showcase impact.

Sukhi Baliraja Initiative

In 2008, the Trusts operationalised the Sukhi Baliraja Initiative (SBI) to alleviate agrarian distress prevailing in six districts of Vidarbha, i.e. Amravati, Yavatmal, Washim, Wardha, Buldana and Akola. Concurrent to the Trusts' SBI, the Government of Maharashtra (GoM) initiated a bilateral programme in 2010 called 'Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra Programme (CAIM)' with the support of International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD). Overall, the project aims to: (i) enhance crop production through improved sustainable agricultural practices; (ii) promote community based microfinance and institution building; and (iii) ensure market development and linkages. The SBI / CAIM programme comprises 52 sub-projects, which are functional in 52 clusters, covering 1,250 villages and benefiting around 70,000 households. Twelve additional sub-projects are under development, which will cover additional 250-300 villages. The Trusts' focus under SBI/CAIM is limited to 16 integrated clusters, comprising

300 villages and benefiting 25,145 households through various interventions as described briefly below.

Under Rainwater Harvesting, the aim is to improve the soil moisture content in the farmlands, through Soil & Water Conservation and also harvest rainwater for providing protective irrigation to the standing Kharif crop in the region. During the year, 444 farm ponds have been constructed, a stream (6 kilometers in length) has been deepened / widened and 6 check dams built over it, and 389 recharge pits have been excavated. Also, 37 Water Efficient Devices have been provided to farmers for optimum use of available water. The interventions have benefited 1,315 farmers and enhanced moisture retention for around 1,300 hectares of land.

Under Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA), the focus is on promoting sustainable agricultural practices, whilst increasing cropping intensities and productivity under rain-fed conditions. Annual trainings for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) on cotton, soybean,

red gram, wheat and green gram were conducted by Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth (PDKV), Akola for 206 Krishi Doots and 11 Field Officers, who, in turn, impart knowledge to around 15,000 farmers of the area. Over 5,000 farmers have adopted 4-5 recommended IPM practices to enhance yield by at least 1-2 quintals per acre, whilst also reducing cultivation cost. For disseminating the benefits of

units to earn around Rs. 4,000/- per month.

Activities relating to livestock development were initiated to create alternate sources of income for farmers and so far, around 12,000 farmers have been covered. Forty five Livestock Development Centres have been operationalised, which provide services for Artificial Insemination and conduct vaccination, health, infertility and de-worming camps for around 10,000



Sukhi Baliraja Initiative: This farming couple in Saldara village, Wardha district, Maharashtra has benefitted from livestock development activities undertaken by Maharashtra Institute for Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (MITTRA)

IPM techniques, over 500 demonstration plots have been developed in 200 villages and tree based farming of mango, lemon, orange, guava, aonla, papaya, pomegranate, sapota, custard apple and forest species like teak and bamboo has been promoted with 2,500 farmers. Finally, 367 women headed families have been helped with poultry rearing

cattle. Through this effort, 7,003 calves have been added in the agro ecosystem among which 3,169 are females. A special programme for distributing feed supplements and mineral mixtures has been initiated to increase milk production for the cattle of 4,125 farmers. Finally, for fodder development, the cultivation of hybrid Napier grass, Bajra and Maize is

Highlights

➤ Soil & Water Conservation interventions have benefitted around 1,315 farmers and enhanced moisture retention for around 1,300 hectares of land

➤ Over 5,000 farmers have adopted 4-5 recommended IPM practices to enhance yield by at least 1-2 quintals per acre, whilst also reducing cultivation cost

➤ 45 Livestock Development Centres were operationalised which provide Artificial Insemination service and conduct vaccination, health, infertility and de-worming camps

➤ Over 600 community based institutions were formed / strengthened. Substantial monetary savings resulted, bank linkages were facilitated and credit of Rs. 23 million was leveraged from formal institutions for agricultural purposes

➤ 4 Producer Companies were registered comprising 450 producer groups and 6,756 members; these traded 670 quintals of red gram to Tata Chemicals Limited and 638 quintals of soybean

C
A
S
E

S
T
U
D
Y

On a pleasant February evening, we sat amidst close to a hundred farmers from across Deoli taluka, for the general body meeting of Wardha Soya and Cotton Producer Company Ltd., comprising 2,824 members and 310 shareholders, set up under Sukhi Baliraja Initiative at Deoli in Wardha district. The meeting was distinctly different from most rural gatherings, given the complete farmer ownership of the event. The Board of Directors of the Producer Company (PC), who were themselves farmers, showcased the PC's achievements over the past

We were impressed with the potential impact, and congratulated the Board of Directors on their dual success in reducing costs and increasing profits for members, but Annaji intervened to mention that the PC's impartial advisory services were more crucial for the farmers' benefit. He was also gratified that he no longer needed to depend on the whims of dictatorial retailers.

The regular meetings with members gave the Board of Directors deeper insights into the needs of farmers and were successful in devising solutions to address important

Promoting Agri-input Supply Chain

year, focusing on the businesses run, including provision of agri-inputs, Tur dal and soybean trading, etc. and paved the way for discussions around produce trading, processing and marketing of red gram (Tur dal), and sourcing agri-inputs. Notably, this PC has over 280 Producer Groups linked to it.

During the discussions, we noticed a middle aged man passionately advocating the upscaling of the initiative. Curious enough, we approached him and learned that Annaji Vote from Sinegainbai village owns a land holding of 8 acres, cultivating soya, cotton and wheat. Until last year, he had been purchasing inputs from the local retailer on credit and was unhappy with the retailer's monopoly. Like others in his village, he had no choice available and was compelled to pay up to 4 percent monthly interest to the retailer. Quite often, he was also obliged to buy in the black market. But, this year Annaji had obtained fertilizers and pesticides worth Rs. 50,600/- from the Deoli PC, thus saving Rs. 7,500/-.

The profit earned by the PC was distributed as dividends among farmers. The Deoli PC set up its agri-input centre at the end of Kharif 2012 with a turnover of Rs. 1.7 million and within 6 months of operation, its profits were Rs. 83,000/-.



Officials of the PC provide valuable inputs to the farmers

issues. The PC is playing a critical role in providing valuable inputs to the farmers in the region at affordable costs and sharing the profits in terms of dividends, thus reinforcing the village financial ecosystem.

The PC is planning to set up agri-input malls, aimed at promoting organic farming, self-grown seeds, drip irrigation, plant growth indicators and giving focused impetus to improved marketing, sales strategy and pricing. The idea is to cater to over 41 villages comprising small and marginal farmers by linking with Krishi Vigyan Kendras and agricultural universities aimed at introducing low cost package of practices, making available tractors and other mechanical equipment for more efficient farming.

For one, farmers such as Annaji can look forward to seeing the light at the end of the tunnel!

being popularized and 7,531 plots have been developed for demonstrating fodder cultivation.

Timely availability and accessibility to financial services is one of the key factors that impede sustenance of various livelihood interventions. Keeping this in mind, community based microfinance activities are being carried out. During the reporting period, 684 community based institutions

have been formed / strengthened, comprising 10,199 households, wherein members have saved approximately Rs. 11.5 million, bank linkages have been facilitated and credit of Rs. 23 million has been leveraged from formal institutions for agricultural purposes. To ensure critical financial support to poor households, 2,894 families have been supported by CBIs through a bridge finance amount of Rs. 2.5 million

for buying timely inputs for agriculture. Four Producer Companies have been registered comprising 450 producer groups and 6,756 members. Notably, three among these four producer companies have obtained a license to set up an agriculture input dealership, thus helping farming families initiate the procurement of various agricultural inputs on a timely basis.

Market development and formation of linkages constitute an important component of the SBI, helping marginal and distressed farmers market their crops better and enhance income through value addition and marketing of produce (read case study). The four Producer Companies have traded 670 quintals of red gram to Tata Chemicals Limited for their I-Shakti project and 638 quintals of soybean to Local Solvex of the area. Eight dal mills were operationalised, which have collectively processed 1,100 quintals of red gram through job work. Twenty four quintals of red gram 'dal' have been processed and sold to the local market at the rate of Rs. 5,500/- per quintal, as compared to Rs. 3,500/- per quintal for red gram. About 12.4 kilo-liters of milk have been processed, from which 16 quintals of 'khoya' and 10 quintals of 'paneer' have been processed. Four agri input shops have been set-up to sell seeds, fertilizers and pesticides to farmers at non-exploitative rates. The total turnover of these shops has been around Rs. 2 million. Collective purchasing of various agricultural inputs such as 2,125 quintals of quality seeds, 650 litres of seed dressing materials and 8,307 quintals of basic fertilizers has been done to avail benefits of bulk

LOOKING AHEAD

- *The social support systems in Vidarbha are weaker as compared to other parts of the country; consequently, it is imperative to focus on Community and Institutional Development (CID). Given this, the Trusts plan to undertake a comprehensive Community and Institutional Development (CID) programme, which will form the base for all other components under SBI/CAIM, and help in promoting sustainability of the interventions.*
- *Engaging communities in collective action will also result in strengthening the social support systems. Consequently, the Trusts plan to develop 750 Producer Groups, 750 Self Help Groups, 300 Village Development Organisations, and 7 Producer Companies by the end of FY 2013-14, covering members from 25,000 households in the project area.*
- *Efforts will be intensified for integrated Natural Resource Management and development through: (a) Integrated Crop Management; (b) Soil and Water Conservation; (c) Marketing of Agricultural Produce; and (d) Dairy Development and Marketing.*

purchase and quality material, instead of spurious fertilizers easily available in the market.

Reviving the Green Revolution Initiative

The Reviving the Green Revolution (RGR) initiative, operationalised in Punjab in 2002, aims to facilitate effective agricultural diversification, as a means to save water, improve soil health and arrest environmental degradation through rational use of agrochemicals, thereby reducing the cost of cultivation and making agriculture sustainable and economically viable. In Punjab, the Trusts have partnered with various departments of the Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana, for developing and validating cutting edge technologies and Package of Practices (PoP) to revive agricultural growth, which are then replicated by the Department of Agriculture (DoA), Government of Punjab across the villages of Punjab.

The RGR Cell, Ludhiana, was set up in 2008 to institutionalize the initiative and is responsible for disseminating farm adoptable / innovative technologies for small and marginal farmers, incubating ideas, prioritizing thrust areas of funding for the Trusts and monitoring progress of ongoing projects. During 2007-08, to strategically expand its engagement in the agriculture sector to different parts of the

country, the Trusts partnered with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore, thus initiating activities in Tamil Nadu within the RGR Initiative. Further, in 2010, through the RGR Cell, Punjab, the Reviving the Green (RGR) Cell, Regional Centre (RC) was set up in TNAU, to act as a central coordination point for the initiative in Tamil Nadu

During 2012-13, the Trusts' project areas across Punjab and Tamil Nadu covered 36 districts, with approximately 50,000 direct beneficiaries, through agriculture and allied interventions, which are tailored to suit local conditions and are aimed at building livelihoods of small and marginal farmers.

Punjab

Over the past ten years, some of the key success stories in Punjab have been the development of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technology for Cotton, as well as validating improved production technologies for Cotton, Basmati, and Groundnut, leading to increasing areas under

cultivation with these crops from erstwhile Rice – a water intensive crop and thus reducing pressure on groundwater.

In 2012, an expert committee headed by Dr. Malhi¹ was constituted which reviewed the IPM Cotton programme and recommended the need to adopt an entire crop cycle, i.e. Kharif and Rabi, rather than sticking to only one crop in the year and focusing only on IPM. This led to the Integrated Productivity Management project in Cotton-Wheat and Rice-Wheat cropping systems for holistically addressing cropping-based issues, supported by the Trusts, along with a matching

grant from the DoA. As on March 2013, the RGR Cell has achieved an annual coverage of 100,000 hectares of Cotton-Wheat being cultivated under PAU's recommended PoP, with an outreach of approximately 50,000 farming families. Instead of stand-alone villages, clusters of contiguous villages are being adopted under all the projects in the RGR initiative so as to maximize impact.

Similarly, Integrated Disease Management (IDM) in Wheat and Potato is being promoted by PAU in 25 villages and learnings from this project are being used in upscaling



Reviving the Green Revolution: A straw baler being used by a progressive farmer in Channo village, Muktsar district, Punjab

¹ Dr. N.S. Malhi, Former Director Extension Education, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana; Dr. Joginder Singh, Former Head, Department of Entomology, PAU; and Dr. Joginder Singh, Former Head, Department of Economics, PAU, conducted Annual Review of IPM Cotton project implemented by RGR Cell, PAU, Ludhiana and Department of Agriculture, Punjab.

other projects undertaken by the RGR Cell. The impact of such an integrated approach (IPM and IDM) for managing pests and diseases has been so attractive that the Government of Punjab (GoP) contributed Rs. 3.1 million to the RGR Cell during 2012-13 as a matching grant for the Cotton-Wheat

Highlights

➤ During 2012-13, the Trusts' project areas across Punjab and Tamil Nadu covered 36 districts, with approximately 50,000 direct beneficiaries, with solutions tailored to suit local conditions and aimed at building livelihoods of small and marginal farmers

➤ In Punjab, an expert committee reviewed the IPM Cotton programme and recommended adopting an entire crop cycle – Kharif and Rabi – thus resulting in immensely significant benefits to all concerned

➤ Impact of IDM and IPM encouraged the Government of Punjab to contribute Rs. 3.1 million and Rs. 0.18 million to the RGR Cell as matching grants for the Cotton-Wheat and IDM in Wheat and Potato projects, respectively

➤ In Tamil Nadu, the plant protection advisory provided in Perambalur district resulted in an additional yield of 40 – 50 kgs of cotton per acre, i.e. an additional Rs. 1,600 – Rs. 2,000/acre above the farmers' conventional practice

➤ Cultivation of Little Millet also provided excellent results, with a recorded average yield of 1,747 kgs/hectare, which is 38 percent higher as compared to farmers' practice with local cultivar

➤ Despite a 40 percent deficient rainfall and severe drought in the year, Anna R-4 (improved paddy variety), on an average, yielded 1,800 – 2,000 kgs/acre and withstood dry spells for 10 additional days; this is better when compared to other hybrids

➤ As part of livelihood building, through the bio-fertilizer production project, women SHGs produced 12.5 tons of bio-fertilizer, which they sold at Rs.15/kg as well as used it in their own fields

Punjab emerged as the “food basket” of India in the 1960s, producing rice and wheat for the entire country through its adoption of high yielding varieties of seeds, but at the expense of essential commodity crops like groundnut. The cultivation of groundnut, which was over 222,000 hectares in the Punjab at the beginning of the Green Revolution (1967-68), reduced to only 83,000 hectares by 1980-81.

Groundnut forms an important crop in the Hoshiarpur district of Punjab and accounts for a major share of around 20 percent of the gross cropped area; however, owing to various constraints, the availability of quality groundnut seeds is poor and its production is severely constrained. Another favourable and traditional groundnut-growing pocket is in the Mansa district, where the light, sandy soil is ideal for its cultivation, but where paddy is being cultivated as the remunerative price and market support for the oil nut is low.

Under the Reviving the Green Revolution (RGR) Initiative, the Trusts first supported the Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana in 2007-08, to develop and popularize the SG

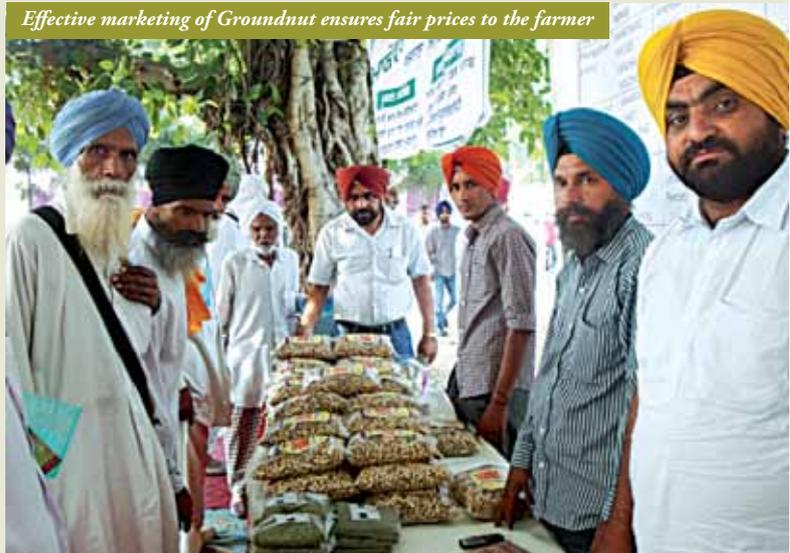
99 variety of groundnut that led to yield improvement and increased income for the farmers in these districts. However, with no proper procurement policy in place, production fell short of the profits expected!

Consequently, the RGR Cell, Ludhiana – the Trusts’ nodal agency for the RGR Initiative – along with the expertise of the Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering & Technology (CIPHET), Ludhiana, made special efforts to develop effective marketing systems, improve market access and price realization for farmers through knowledge transfer, and create effective producer organisations. An 11-member ‘Maharaja Ranjit Singh Kandi’ Self Help Group was formed in June 2012 in the Bhunga block of Hoshiarpur district and, backed by technical support from RGR Cell and the Department of Agriculture, Government of Punjab, group members added 22 percent additional area over the previous year,

increasing the production area to 179 acres in the 2012-13 Kharif season. Moving cautiously initially, about 1 ton out of the 128 tons produced were pooled and sold by the members through collective marketing. The group conducts field and market surveys, meetings, exposure visits and trainings of members at technical institutes such as CIPHET and is looking forward to set up a processing unit in near future.

Interestingly, the group has moved one step ahead, branding their produce “MAHANUT”. “Group training

Effective marketing of Groundnut ensures fair prices to the farmer



Grounded in Groundnuts!

in quality groundnut production by the Department of Agriculture and the RGR Cell helped us learn a lot about the post-harvest management of produce and creating value additions,” Group President Davinder Singh admits gratefully.

“After learning about proper grading and roasting, we sold our specially packed and branded produce through various means like local retailers and farmers’ fairs, as well as directly to the village consumers through group Common Facility Centres and Bhathiwalas (persons roasting the groundnut), which helped us gain experience and confidence in marketing our produce,” Dharam Singh, a member of the group, relates proudly.

Group Treasurer Mandeep Singh discloses that they were able to earn a net profit of Rs. 11,450 by selling 8.5 quintals produce in just two months, and are optimistic that demand will only rise further.

project, whilst also committing Rs. 0.18 million towards the IDM in Wheat and Potato project. The RGR Cell also operationalised the Better Cotton Initiative with funding from World Wildlife Fund, India which contributed Rs. 4.97

million during 2012-13 to adopt an additional 100 villages. The GoP also provided a matching grant of Rs. 5 million to increase area under IPM Basmati and Rs. 5.1 million to promote Nutrition Gardens – two projects that are being

implemented through the RGR Cell. To improve marketing of Summer Moong, Farmer Groups have been formed in Ajnala block, Amritsar district, which have commenced collectivized marketing. Farmers have also been collectivized for marketing of groundnut.

The RGR Cell, being a resource centre for agriculture based projects supported by the Trusts, anchored extensive trainings and exposure visits for the Trusts' personnel from various other agriculture based initiatives. Further, the RGR Cell also oversaw the successful replication of the Scout model (village youth trained to provide proper and timely advice on agriculture related topics) in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra, where these Scouts are called Krishi Doots.

Tamil Nadu

With a view to further intensify efforts in Tamil Nadu, a second phase of support was given to the RGR Cell for direct implementation (through the RGR Cell, RC, Coimbatore) of two projects; namely, IPM-Cotton (20 villages in Perambalur district) and popularizing an improved variety of paddy called Anna R-4 (10 villages in Ramnad district). Similar to Punjab, the Scout model has been implemented in both these projects and in Kharif 2012, the plant protection advisory provided in Perambalur resulted in an additional yield of 40 – 50 kgs



The RGR Cell, Regional Centre is working closely with local engineering units to improve the design of mini millet mills to enhance post-processing grain recovery to 80% from the current 55-60%

LOOKING AHEAD

- *With the adoption of a new agriculture policy for Punjab, coupled with recent developments which favour contract farming and marketing in agriculture (such as the change in Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act), it is expected that promotion of alternate crops such as Basmati, Maize and Groundnut will receive a fillip. Consequently, the marketing of such crops would assume an important area of focus under the initiative.*
- *Upcoming projects in Punjab would focus on: (i) run-off farming in the foothills of Punjab using rain water for irrigation in dry land farming practices; (ii) rapid methods of breeding through Wheat x Maize hybrids to develop wheat varieties that meet the complex challenges of climate change; (iii) improvement in success rate of Artificial Insemination of cross bred cows and buffaloes to enhance the income of small and marginal dairy farmers; and (iv) management of pesticide residue in Basmati rice.*
- *Considering its expanse, the focus of the RGR Initiative in Tamil Nadu will be restricted to 11 districts and as far as possible within the existing 18 clusters. TNAU will form the source of potential technologies, which will be validated in the field.*
- *Outreach will increase from 3,277 households in 2012-13 to 20,265 households in 2013-14 and the scope of work under the initiative will be classified into three core themes, namely: (i) Agriculture; (ii) Natural Resource Management; and (iii) Livelihood Development and Skill Building.*
- *As part of idea incubation, mushroom cultivation and marketing, bio-degradation of agricultural waste, improving pulse productivity through "Pulse Wonder" and inland fishery will be taken up in 3 of the 11 districts.*
- *RGR Cell, RC will implement third phase projects for Azolla and Little Millet with a focus on livelihood building and improving nutritional status. Further, a core water management component will be initiated with a focused programme on drip irrigation and proposed projects on watershed development to promote greater water use efficiency.*

of cotton per acre, i.e. an additional Rs. 1,600 – Rs. 2,000/acre above the farmers' conventional practice. Despite a 40 percent deficient rainfall and severe drought, Anna R-4, on an average, yielded 1,800 – 2,000 kgs/acre and withstood dry spells for 10 additional days; this is better when compared to other hybrids.

Geetha has a family of four and was surviving on a monthly income of Rs. 15,000/-. A resident of Pooluvampatty, Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu, her 2.5 acre land provides her with vegetables such as cauliflower, tomato, chilies and shallot (Madras onions), which her husband Thangaraj sells in the local market. Until 2012, she employed conventional farming methods till Dr. Kumutha of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore convinced her to initiate production of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF) bio-

Cultivators like Geetha can attribute their success to the endeavors of the scientists of the TNAU, which has been supported by the Trusts under the Reviving the Green Revolution Initiative towards the development of micro-enterprises for production of AMF bio-fertilizer in villages through empowering women. This project aims to popularize the production and usage of AMF bio-fertilizer among the small and marginal farmers of Coimbatore and Madurai districts.

Convinced by the benefits, the farmers are continuing

New Ideas Flowering More Growth

fertilizer, which would increase uptake of plant phosphorus from the soil, making more nutrients available for the plant and resulting in improved yields.

Together with Geetha, Dr. Kumutha set up an AMF bio-fertilizer production pit in her farm, with a capacity to produce 500 kgs of the fertilizer in 60 days. Dr. Kumutha persuaded Geetha to cultivate cauliflower with the AMF bio-fertiliser

produced. The new method produced dramatic results by achieving an additional yield of 3,000 kgs of the crop; thus, earning Geetha Rs. 30,000/- incremental income from a single harvest, besides cost saving through 25 percent decrease in plant phosphorous requirements.

An elated Geetha declares, "My cauliflower heads are in great demand in the local market because of the vegetables' glowing colour, size and firmness." The additional income has encouraged her to send her children to a private school in Coimbatore. Heartening enough is the fact that 50 other farmers in the region have emulated Geetha's practice under the active guidance of Dr. Kumutha and her team.



Experts from TNAU engaging in a site inspection

AMF bio-fertilizer production. Their success has motivated other women to collectively and individually produce AMF bio-fertiliser. Since the production technology is very easy to adopt and investment is minimal (Rs. 3,000/-), farmers are inclined to go in for additional pits, which will bring them substantial additional income. Notably, the RGR Cell, Regional Centre has arranged a marketing tie-up with Iswarya Organics, which purchases the excessive AMF bio-fertilizer produced by farmers at Rs. 15/kg after fulfilling their captive needs,. Consequently, farmers stand to gain upto Rs. 7,500 every two months from each 500 kg pit, even if they don't use the AMF produced in their field.

A second phase of support to cultivate Little Millet also provided excellent results, with a recorded average yield of 1,747 kgs/hectare (ha), as compared to farmers' practice with local cultivar, which recorded an average yield of 1,262 kg/ha, i.e. an increase of 38 percent. In Tamil Nadu, bio-control methods for pest attack are being popularized and one such case is that of the parasitoid acerophagus papayae, which is a wasp-like insect and is used for control of papaya mealy bug. Last year, approximately, 80,000 parasitoids were released in 4 most affected districts, resulting in reversing the severe

papaya mealy bug inflicted crop loss two years ago. As part of livelihood building, through the bio-fertilizer production project, women SHGs produced 12.5 tons of bio-fertilizer (see case study) which they sold at Rs.15/kg as well as used it in their own fields. Notably, the Regional Centre received Rs. 4 million from the Department of Agriculture, Government of Tamil Nadu towards the Anna R-4 project and for purchase of mini Little Millet mills to be installed in the project area in Javadu Hills.

Himmothan Pariyojana

The Trusts' central Himalayan programme, the Himmothan Pariyojana (HMP), has been ongoing since 2001 and focuses on addressing some of the major rural development issues of this region, mostly related to developing sustainable community institutions working for ecologically and environmentally sustainable livelihoods, in a natural resource-rich state. In 2004, this involvement was

a knowledge management and ideas incubation role in the state. The Cell was registered as an independent society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, as the 'Himmothan Society', in December 2007. Current HMP programmes and projects fall under five main initiatives, namely: (i) water & sanitation; (ii) agriculture; (iii) livestock; (iv) forests; and (v) communities.



Integrated Fodder and Livestock Development Project undertaken by Himmothan under the Himmothan Pariyojana: Leaders from a Dairy Federation in Lolty village, Chamoli district, Uttarakhand meticulously maintain records

strengthened by a MoU, signed between the state government of Uttarakhand and the Trusts for an initial period of 10 years, to collaboratively work on issues of rural development. As an outcome of the MoU, a Strategic Plan was developed, and as per its recommendations, a local management body, the 'Himmothan Cell', came into existence. The Cell was developed to facilitate activities of HMP and to play

The water and sanitation initiative comprises two focus areas – 'conservation' and 'wise use'. A conservation-focused project is training villagers and non-profits to understand the geo-hydrology of local streams. As an extension to this, geo-hydrological studies are now mandatory in the baseline for drinking water projects. The work on 'conservation' links directly to the second focus area – 'wise use', where

Highlights

➤ During 2012-13, under the third phase of the WATSAN programme, 50 more villages were taken up by supporting four partners in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. This phase will bring potable water to 5,000 households and develop 3,000 sanitation units

➤ Integrated Fodder and Livestock Development Project now has 350 Livestock Producer Groups and 12 Dairy Federations, of which 10 are running micro-dairies. A total of 10,000 households have benefited from the overall project

➤ The project with Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board now covers over 15,000 farmers and has brought 4,000 hectares of farmland under organic certification, besides resulting in income enhancement

➤ Support provided to Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fiber Development Board led to 90 master craftsmen getting trained in bamboo crafts. The Board has also set up 5 artisan facility centers to promote bamboo products

➤ Under a project focusing on the development of natural fiber from wild Himalayan nettle, 205 members of the Fiber User Groups generated an income of Rs. 0.84 million from seed and fiber collection and processing, seed sowing and spinning activities

the ongoing Water & Sanitation (WATSAN) programme and traditional gharat (water mill) revival project for power generation and value addition continue. The gharat at Ganeshpur and Bon villages in Uttarkashi district were upgraded and post-harvest instruments (installation grinders, paddy de-husker, etc.) have been installed. A village federation

was formed to manage gharat-based enterprises. Over 400 families benefited from the grinding of grain, spices and de-husking of paddy. During 2012-13, under the third phase of the WATSAN programme, another 50 villages (in addition to the 90 villages already covered during the first two phases) were taken up by supporting 4 partners in Uttarakhand and

C
A
S
E

S
T
U
D
Y

Two of the key necessities for life – potable water and safe sanitation – were all but absent from the tiny hamlet of Humkarki, a scattered village in the Berinag block of Pithoragarh district, Uttarakhand till about two years back, due to which intestinal and waterborne diseases were rampant, especially among children.

“Thank God, my children are much healthier now,” Nandi Devi rejoices. “Now, we don’t have to trek several kilometres daily to fetch water for drinking and household use, and, as a result, spend quality time with our children and take better care of their personal hygiene and studies.”

The general mood in Humkarki is buoyant and upbeat ever since it was selected by the Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Gangolihat, in 2010, as one of the 50 villages it embraced under Phase 3 of the Himmothan Pariyojana - the Trusts’ rural Himalayan initiative



Availability of clean drinking water at the doorstep transforms lives of villagers from Humkarki

have our own toilet and we can use it anytime,” Parvati Devi proudly shares, with satisfaction written all over her face. The sanitation intervention carried out has led to 100 percent latrine coverage (earlier, only 8 percent), and waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, with 14 cases reported just prior to the programme’s implementation, have been eliminated.

A 100 percent immunization has been achieved, and

Water for life..... Refreshing lives in Humkarki

– towards improving health through drinking water and sanitation interventions. HGVS first initiated participatory planning over a year in Humkarki, for the formation and training of a representative management society that would, in turn, be responsible for rolling out and managing the scheme. Every family in the village participated with great joy and gusto in the project-related work, installing a gravity-based water supply scheme, 12 roof rain harvesting tanks and 47 sanitation units over the next year.

The results and feedback indicate that the scheme has proved to be a boon for the village’s 397 residents: “We were living in a deplorable state, my children and I were afraid of going out in the dark for defecating, but now we

the health of both mother and child has improved greatly, reducing medical expenses significantly.

A supply main now fetches water from the source, filters it through a slow sand filter and stores and disinfects the filtered water in a clear water reservoir before releasing it to individual households. Water availability has increased from 12 litres per capita per day (lpcd) to 60 lpcd, freeing 3-4 hours daily of the villagers’ personal time, and their minds. Resident Shri Kailash Chand Joshi, for one, says: “Now, because I am having plenty of water to take care of my cattle, I have purchased two buffaloes. I will sell milk which will supplement my income and gradually improve my standard of living.”

Himachal Pradesh. This phase will bring potable water to 5,000 households and develop 3,000 sanitation units. Under the ‘innovation’ aspect, a solar based drinking water scheme is being promoted, which would lift water from a spring using solar energy and then supply to 80 households in the village.

In Phase II of the “Integrated Fodder and Livestock Development Project” (IFLDP), work continues on largely the same areas; namely: (i) Feed cultivation and research, on increasing fodder availability, developing drought and pest resistant fodder varieties of increased nutritional value; reducing women’s time and labour in resource collection. The sub-initiative involves the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), along with the state livestock board; (ii) Animal health and breed development, in collaboration with the Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board (ULDB), wherein several aspects of animal health and breed improvement are being tackled. Artificial insemination was carried out by trained para-vets; besides, vaccinations, demonstrations on how to improve stalls, etc. were also undertaken; and (iii) Local institution and market development, also focusing on community development. The project has, till now, put in place 350 Livestock Producer Groups and 12 Dairy Federations, of which 10 are running micro-dairies. Bank linkages have been established for value addition and to fund procurement of better breeds. A Rs. 12.5 million loan from NABARD for cattle purchase was received and benefited 125 project households. A total of 10,000 households have benefited from the overall project. A second phase of support now focuses on expanding learnings, value addition and linkages with markets.

HMP’s ongoing agriculture programme design focuses on three sub-initiatives; namely: (a) Cultivation and Marketing; (b) Irrigation; and (c) Research and Pilots. Under the first, is the work undertaken by the UOCB (Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board) under which the Centre for Organic Farming I and II (COF) together cover over 15,000 farmers and have brought 4,000 hectares of farmland under organic certification. Income increase has been approximately Rs. 33,000/year/farmer. Twenty eight products are on the market, over 6 steady market linkages are in place, 4 major sub-clusters operate and one green restaurant is in the process of being developed. Four pilots on plant protection technologies, community development of solar driers, increased honey production and bio-fertilizers continue at the Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan, Himachal Pradesh.

The Forest Initiative promotes activities related to conservation, production, sustainable use and marketing of forest products. Promoting sustainable Non-Timber Forest Products, including bamboo, the planting of commercially important varieties, training of artisans, use, and interventions promoting forest conservation to rejuvenate springs

LOOKING AHEAD

- *The focus will continue to be on geographical integration of projects and programmes to allow for accumulated outputs and impacts. Projects would now cover clusters of contiguous villages, so as to maximise impact. A total of 30 clusters have been identified and the number would increase over the coming years.*
- *Considering the demand for goat meat in Uttarakhand and given that the local farming community does not benefit from this demand with 90 percent of the animals being sourced from other states, a goatery-based livelihood improvement project has been designed for 3 clusters in the Kumaon region and will be rolled out in the coming year.*
- *An agriculture project, focusing on increasing farm production and post-harvest activities will be taken up in the identified clusters; besides, a watershed plus project in Kumaon, alternate energy use in agriculture, ecologically safe tourism, several research projects, etc. are on the anvil.*

supplying water for domestic and farm use, form the core of the initiative. A second phase of support to the Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fiber Development Board (UBFDB) came to an end during the year resulting in: (i) five one-stop facility centers (Aajeevika Vatikas) being established to promote bamboo and fiber technologies to the communities; (ii) 90 master craftsmen getting trained in bamboo crafts; (iii) low cost Bamboo Poultry sheds and poly house being developed and an order of 100 poultry sheds getting executed by the federation, while an order of another 9,000 poultry sheds and 50,000 tree guards is being executed; and (iv) five Artisan Facility Centers (AFC) getting established for promoting bamboo products in Uttarakhand. UBFDB is planning to take this forward through a fresh phase of support in the coming year, which would ensure self sustainability of AFCs; simultaneously, regular livelihoods would be ensured through the bamboo and ringal resources created under the previous phases of support.

A project on the development of natural fiber from wild Himalayan nettle is underway in 26 high-altitude villages in Chamoli district and will reach 650 households in 26 villages over a three-year period. Two hundred and nine kilograms of nettle seed were collected during the year and sown on 230 hectares of community land. Over four tons of raw nettle fiber was collected by Fiber User Groups (FUG); consequently, 205 FUG members generated an income of Rs. 0.84 million from seed and fiber collection and processing, seed sowing and spinning activities.

North East Initiative

North East India comprises eight states – Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura. Subsistence agriculture is the dominant economic activity in the region, engaging 55 per cent of the population. This is supplemented with limited horticulture, animal husbandry and handicrafts. Forest and wildlife resources also contribute substantially towards meeting the gaps in income. However, the region is held back from progressing in its development due to its isolation and ethnic sensitivity.

farm income generation and natural resource management as the main thematic areas, with capacity-building as an overarching need across these interventions.

With the scale of operations in the NEI increasing, the Trusts seeded the NEI Cell to allow for more local engagement of the team in the states, directly reach out to local institutions and state governments, develop a strong base in the region and build local expertise. The NEI Cell was registered as the North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA) in November 2012 and focuses on: (a) capacity development of



North East Initiative: Construction of drinking water ponds for Mithuns in Thetsumi village, Phek district, Nagaland under a project facilitated by Entrepreneurs Associate. Breeding Mithuns is encouraged as an incentive for conserving community forests.

The North East Initiative (NEI) was launched in 2008 as part of the Trusts' state immersion strategy in North East India; consequently, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland were identified as 3 states to be taken up in the first phase. These 3 states have similar geographical features, socio-economic and cultural practices and profile. The NEI identified better land use, diversified on-farm and off-

farmers; (b) showcasing and adopting improved practices; and (c) developing linkages with the state governments and key institutions. Through interventions focusing on agriculture, forest based livelihoods, livestock and water & sanitation, the Trusts reach out to over 7,600 households across 166 villages, spread out across 16 districts in the 3 abovementioned states.

In Arunachal Pradesh, 2 projects aimed at improving

Highlights

➤ *North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA) was registered in November 2012 and focuses on capacity development, adopting improved practices and developing linkages between the government and institutions*

➤ *Under the initiative, the Trusts reach out to over 7,600 households across 166 villages, spread out across 16 districts in Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh*

➤ *The pig breeding projects promote: (a) improved housings; (b) improved and quality breed piglets, (c) management and animal hygiene; and (d) capacity building on improved big breeding practices*

➤ *A national level policy meet on Classical Swine Fever was held in August 2012, leading to the Government of India approving a national programme on Swine Fever control, which has been included in its 12th Five Year Plan*

cultivation practices of rice and maize were implemented in partnership with Rural Volunteers Centre (RVC), Dhemaji and North East India Committee on Relief and Development, Shillong. Altogether 560 households residing in 14 villages benefited from the project by: (a) gaining knowledge and skills on improved cultivation practices and its adoption of improved agricultural practices; (b) increase in production by 50-60 percent; and (c) increase in the average annual family income by Rs. 8,000-15,000/-.

In Mizoram, a project implemented with Rural Agricultural Development Programme (RADP), Serchhip aimed at rejuvenating the orange orchards, including the improvement of soil. The project end review indicated that: (a) average annual income of a farmer increased by Rs. 15,000-20,000/-; (b) incidences of pest attack and diseases on the orchards decreased by around 80 percent; and (c) improved management practices were adopted by 60 farmers across 110 hectares.

In Nagaland, a horticulture project was implemented with Eleutheros Christian Society, Tuensang, (ECS) which developed 310 acres of land where 30,000 oranges and 26,000 banana suckers were planted. About 2,000 farmers benefited from the various skill building trainings conducted. Rs. 430,000/- was earned by 850 households through the sale of vegetables.

Interventions in livestock production (piggery) continued on a large scale, particularly in the states of Mizoram and Nagaland. The pig breeding projects promote: (a) improved housing; (b) improved and quality breed piglets, (c) management and animal hygiene; and (d) capacity building on improved big breeding practices. In Mizoram, support was provided to Centre for Peace and Development, Aizawl, to promote sustainable livelihoods among tribal women through improved animal husbandry practices on pig breeding. Fourteen tribal women residing in 2 villages benefited directly through this project. In Nagaland, the Trusts are supporting Nagaland Empowerment for People's Economic Development (NEPED), Kohima and Prodigals Home, Dimapur, towards pig breeding and projects cover 5,065 households across 139 villages. In addition, 374 piglets were distributed during the year and 422 insurance policies were purchased to insure the animals. Thirty training sessions on care and management of different breeds of pigs were carried out amongst 520 beneficiaries, a majority of whom were women.

The International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), New Delhi, with the support of the Department of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry provided hands-on training to 20 village youths on primary veterinary services and provided first-aid kits. These Livestock Service Providers vaccinated pigs in the project villages to safeguard against the Classical Swine Fever and other related diseases. Besides trainings,

LOOKING AHEAD

- *The organisational capacity of NEIDA will be built by setting up internal systems and recruiting human resources. Field level personnel will be recruited to enhance direct implementation in the field.*
- *Based on the Strategic Plan 2017, NEIDA will plan its strategy for interventions in the ensuing year. One of the key operational mandates includes the adoption of the cluster based approach where contiguous villages within different districts would be demarcated for interventions. Initiatives focusing on elementary education of the children and skills development of the youth would also be planned.*

ILRI also conducted a Nutritional Gap analysis covering 5 villages in Nagaland and 2 villages in Mizoram. Based on reports, ILRI assisted in establishing a pig feed mill in collaboration with the Department of Veterinary & Animal Husbandry, Government of Nagaland, in Medziphema. Production of balanced pig feed has begun and animal feed is being distributed to the pig breeders on a trial basis. Finally, a national level policy meet on Classical Swine Fever was held in August 2012, leading to the Government of India approving a national programme on Swine Fever control, which has been included in its 12th Five Year Plan.

A project on conservation of forests through rearing of Mithuns was implemented with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), in the Papumpare district of Arunachal Pradesh and led to: (a) conservation and protection of around 400 hectares of community forests; (b) prevention of potential damage to crops by Mithuns within agricultural land measuring 300 hectares; and (c) improved knowledge of 50 farmers directly and around 200 farmers indirectly, vis-à-vis better healthcare, feeding and management practices for Mithun rearing through a capacity development programme. Within an ongoing project being implemented by the Nagaland Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM), Kohima, across 30 villages, 4,120 improved bee boxes were distributed. So far, 9,500 kilograms of honey have been harvested, out of which, 7,700 kilograms have been sold earning an income of Rs. 1,925,000/- for 900 households. To meet the demand for quality bee colonies, two bee multiplication centres have been established for breeding superior bee colonies. With a view to enhance skills of beekeepers vis-à-vis improved beekeeping practices, various trainings were conducted and covered 2,800 farmers. Motivated beekeepers have started afforestation through planting foraging plants and have constructed water harvesting ponds for the bees.

Drinking water and sanitation has been an area of concern across the North-Eastern region of the country. Despite the

Sirhi Angami is a tiny village comprising 60 households with a population of 460 whose principal occupation is agriculture. Located between Dimapur and Kohima in Nagaland, the total geographical area of the village is about 6,400 hectares consisting primarily of forest, Jhum land, terrace rice / wet rice cultivation, horticulture and cash crop plantations. Major crops include rice, maize, soya, potato, cabbage and beans.

In 2012, under the North East Initiative, Sirhi Angami was adopted by Nagaland Empowerment of People through Economic Development (NEPED), Kohima – a partner organisation supported by the Trusts for enhancing livelihoods through a community-based piglet production project, given the village's accessibility to Dimapur and Kohima, with good road connectivity, electricity and water from the Dzümha river.

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the Village Council Chairman in the presence of 10 beneficiaries, endorsing the terms and conditions for implementation of the project. These beneficiaries were chosen based on their experience in rearing sow/boar, agricultural produce, land holdings and proactive cooperation.

Take the case of Zeluosielie – a beneficiary, whose first farrowing included four males and two females. Says Zeluosielie, “As agreed with the project administrators,

Ten low cost scientific pig sties were constructed, as specified by the NEPED office. The low cost scientific pig sty has two sections – a covered area and an open space to facilitate free movement for the sow, especially when it is pregnant. Special care is taken to make sure that the entire area is clean and hygienic to reduce incidence of diseases and promote healthier pigs.

Breeding stock was supplied to the beneficiaries by

Breeding pigs scientifically



Taking the Future for Grunted!

one female piglet was given to an aged widow at a cheap price, while the other litter was sold commercially for Rs. 2,500/- each. The proceeds realized from the sale came in handy to pay for the books and fees of my brother studying in a Guwahati college.”

“The Pig Breeders Committee set up in the village,” says another beneficiary, Viravonuo, “is assisting the Subject Matter Specialist from NEPED in site development, delivering building materials and construction of pig sties. The Committee helps and supervises in organizing meeting, training, vaccination camps, workshops, recording, documentation, monitoring, verification, assessment and reporting of project progress to the district coordinator.”

Viravonuo is equally upbeat about the project as her first farrow produced five female and four male piglets. “God willing, I shall sell the litter to fetch a good price and use the money for the college education of my three children.” When not pottering about in the pig sty, Viravonuo manages household chores. Her husband is the local pastor and also involved in making cane baskets.

NEPED. The average litter size and weight at birth was found to be 8.5 and 22.4 kg respectively, which was better than the projected expectations. The financial outcome of breeding sows and boars and allied activities aggregated to Rs. 57,500/- (for sows) and Rs. 15,000/- for boars.

The project has imparted different types of trainings to beneficiaries, as well as the entire community, for better productivity and returns through rearing pigs. Several trainings, workshops and awareness camps have been organised during the last 14 months. Trainings on scientific housing, sanitation, care and management of different age group of pigs and ensilaging of fodder have benefited the project beneficiaries in particular and the community.

Project beneficiaries are delighted with the salutary benefits of rearing breeding sows, which are appreciably going a long way in enhancing their livelihoods and helping them not only educate their children but raise their standard of living. Additionally, the promotion of rearing breeding sows helps address the shortage of piglets for fattening in the village.

efforts of the governments, (States and Central), potable water and safe sanitation for the communities has still remained an illusion. Over hilly terrain, the problem has been acute. A planning phase of a Water & Sanitation project was started in September 2012 in partnership with Eleutheros Christian Society (ECS), Tuensang. Project Monitoring Committees

have been formed in eight villages of Nagaland. Health camps, seminars, finalizing a sanitation model, procuring instruments and recruitment of experts for preparing detailed technical reports were some of the achievements during 2012-13. The total coverage through the intervention is estimated to be approximately 1,035 households comprising 6,705 individuals.

Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana

Increasing salinity of land and water resources in coastal areas is one of the serious environmental problems in Gujarat over the past 30 years. The prolonged use of saline water for irrigation has led to a decline in agricultural yields

along with their partner organisations, launched the 'Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVY)'. Subsequently, the initiative also helped evolve an umbrella organisation, namely, the Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), Ahmedabad, its



Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana: Adoption of improved practices for rearing lobsters in Akthariya village, Bhavnagar district, Gujarat under a project implemented by the Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC)

and decreased soil fertility, rendering the land unsuitable for future cultivation. Salinity has also affected underground water aquifers, leaving over 1,500 villages with drinking water unfit for human consumption. In 2002, in an effort to resolve this environmental problem, the Trusts,

uniqueness further enhanced by the state government joining as a partner. Recognizing the complexity and multi-faceted nature of the problems lying within KVY's purview, the joint efforts of both, government and civil society organisations, seemed more pertinent in order to work towards effective and

Highlights

➤ *Interventions under KVY now cover over 151,000 households across 450 coastal villages of Gujarat and focus on: (a) providing safe drinking water and sanitation in distressed villages; (b) promoting sustainable farming systems under saline conditions; and (c) promoting non-farm based livelihoods*

➤ *CADP has resulted in more than 11,900 families adopting improved sanitation facilities. Household water supply availability through tap connectivity improved by 78 percent; besides, there was significant reduction in vector menace and open defecation with over 95 percent of sanitation facilities being used by all family members*

➤ *Pilots adopting improved Package of Practices and promoting sustainable agriculture in saline conditions resulted in, among others, an increase in yields and reduction in input costs for cultivating GCOT 25 Cotton (Desi Cotton). It also led to a 12 percent increase in groundnut production*

Tulsiben lives in Barpatodi village, Amreli district, Gujarat, with her husband, son and daughter. The family's main occupation is farming and stitching godhadis (quilts). Her home is a pucca two-room dwelling that proudly boasts of both a toilet and bathroom today.

Inadequate water supply and lack of sanitation infrastructure are 2 enormous problems in most of rural and much of urban India; Tulsiben was no exception and suffered a similar fate when she began a family in her new home in Gujarat, especially as she hailed from Mumbai and was habituated to using a proper toilet earlier. In fact, her first query about getting married to the man chosen for her and migrating to his village was: "Is there a toilet at home?"

The answer was an emphatic "no" from the groom's side: "All women in our village defecate in the open and that's the general practice."

Tulsiben just could not imagine a home without a toilet of its own! "Initially," she says, "I had no choice but to defecate in the open. However, I could not accept this as I was never habituated to this practice. So, I returned to my maternal home in Mumbai after

her as a potential motivator, and she is now the prime motivator in the village for CSPC, as well as an Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA). Her deep desire is to see her village receive the Nirmal Gram Puraskar by obtaining a 100 percent Open Defecation Free status, and Vivekanand Research and Training Institute – a partner of CSPC – has been supporting her in this endeavour. Her husband is now a crusading supporter for installing household toilets, always discussing it with the men in

Adoption of proper sanitation to ensure good health



Cleanliness Begins at Home

two years and refused to go back unless a toilet was constructed!"

"Men can relieve themselves anywhere!" Tulsiben exclaims. "But we, women, have to wake up at 5 a.m. to go to the fields to defecate. If, for some reason, we are not able to go in the morning, we have to wait till it is dark as how can we leave our housework in the day? And what if men or vehicles pass by? It would be most embarrassing!"

Due to Tulsiben's unwavering conviction that every household should have a toilet, the Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), Ahmedabad, under the Coastal Area Development Programme, rightfully identified

the village, to drive the message home and compel it to take shape.

Tulsiben enjoys excellent rapport with the village women, and also happens to be the secretary of her Self Help Group. She is constantly motivating all the women to construct toilets in their respective homes while her husband works on convincing their men folk of the necessity. Dressed in a crisp maroon sari and a big smile, she first asks you if you wish to use her toilet as you have undertaken a long journey to her village; then to see all her neighbours' down the row..... "It's a big improvement," says Tulsiben. And it all started with her.

realistic solutions.

The ongoing field programmes within KVV now reach out to over 151,000 households in 450 coastal villages of Gujarat and focus on: (a) providing safe drinking water and sanitation in distressed villages; (b) promoting sustainable farming systems under saline conditions; and (c) promoting non-farm based livelihoods.

During the past year, CSPC spread its presence by

strengthening partnerships with local communities, civil society organisations and the government. It also succeeded in piloting innovative interventions such as salinity resistant agriculture activities, farm pond and lobster and crab rearing and scaling up the drinking water and sanitation initiative. Conscious efforts were made to sensitize the coastal communities and decision makers about groundwater management.

The Coastal Area Development Project (CADP) is being implemented in 240 coastal villages spread across 9 districts, in collaboration with Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO), Rural Development Department, Government of Gujarat (GoG) and Conrad N. Hilton Foundation (CNHF) for addressing drinking water and sanitation issues. The project would draw to an end in June 2013. An impact assessment of the project carried out in March 2013 revealed: (a) household water supply availability through tap connectivity increased by upto 78 percent; (b) more than 11,900 families adopted improved sanitation facilities post construction of toilets in project villages. Notably, about 60 percent of the families in the surveyed villages constructed sanitation units; (c) more than 95 percent of the sanitation facilities are being used by all family members, indicating the attitudinal changes resulting amongst the communities; and (d) 59 percent of the households noted reduction in vector menace due to improved availability of water and sanitation, improved hygienic practices and reduction of open defecation. One of the best achievements of the CADP has been the development of innovative approaches to provide incentive support directly to the household by-passing many layers of bureaucratic structures. Partnership with the GoG ensured the mobilization of government resources to the tune of Rs. 15 million through the Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), which is a unique and one-of-its-kind model.

Providing access to safe drinking water to marginalized sections of the society has always been a challenge for the development sector. Consequently, with a view to ensuring year-round water availability, 400 Roof-top Rainwater Harvesting Structures were provided with financial support of CNHF to only the 'Poorest of the Poor' households. The size of these structures has been reduced to 7,000 litres, which is sufficient to meet the requirements of a family of 5 for a period of 8-9 months. The strategic partnership of the Trusts and CNHF has not only enhanced the value of the project but also helped in bridging the critical gaps on assuring drinking water security. Notably, GoG recognized the success of this 'Public Private Partnership' and agreed to replicate the model in 200 villages across coastal Gujarat.

In coastal Gujarat, the problem of poor water quality is aggravated due to shallow soil depth. As a result, the water holding capacity of the soil is poor, which eventually increases the number of irrigations required for any crop and adds to the costs, energy, time and above all, leads to increased soil salinity. Over the last few years, the region has observed an increasing crop shift from Groundnut to Cotton. However, due to lack of good technical backstopping services and infrastructural support, the agriculture-related issues have become critical. With a view to provide quality extension services on improved Package of Practices (PoP), focus was given on promoting sustainable agriculture in saline

LOOKING AHEAD

- *CSPC will continue to provide inputs to strengthen partner organisations, networks and linkages with the GoG, in an attempt to develop sustainable ways to address problems caused through salinity ingress. Plans are afoot to expand the scope of engagement with the GoG and enlist involvement of other relevant departments in the ongoing and future programmes within KVY.*
- *Through the CSPC, the Trusts will strengthen ongoing project activities to expand the scale and scope of KVY in terms of increasing number of stakeholders from Community Based Organisations, Non-Profit Organisations and primary producers.*
- *To give a scientific bent to water management, CSPC is in the process of taking up research projects on stream treatment, in partnership with international research institutes. This will help bring a global perspective to the overall strategy on salinity mitigation.*
- *With a view to address policy level aspects, it is planned to bring all salinity structures under the ambit of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) so that the water in these structures across the coast can be made available to farmers for agricultural use. This initiative would benefit more than 10,000 farmers.*

conditions. Pilot interventions were undertaken during Kharif and Rabi seasons and field observations revealed: (a) upto 50 percent increase in yield in GCOT 25 Cotton (Desi Cotton) by farmers in Jambusar cluster; (b) around 10 percent reduction in the input cost of cotton with 20 percent increase in the yield; (c) a 12 percent increase in the production of groundnut along with 7 percent reduction in input costs; (d) adoption of low-cost technical innovations such as Pheromone Trap helped in reducing utilization of pesticides by 8 percent; (e) over 50 percent reduction in water usage for wheat cultivation due to introduction of new low-water intensive wheat varieties (KRL-219); and (f) introduction of sugar beat as fodder nutrient supplement for cattle received encouraging response as it grows in highly saline water.

On the knowledge front, CSPC, in collaboration with the Salinity Ingress Prevention Circle (SIPC), GoG initiated 2 studies focusing on socio-economic impact of salinity prevention structures of Saurashtra region, covering around 21 structures. In order to mitigate salinity, the GoG has invested in building structures like tidal regulators, bandharas, check dams, spreading channels and reservoirs for recharging ground water and controlling salinity and thereby improving water quality and quality of coastal aquifers.

Sakh Se Vikas - Rajasthan Microfinance Initiative

Timely and affordable financial services still remain elusive for a vast section of the rural poor, thereby constraining the ability to invest optimally in their primary livelihood sources such as agriculture or to take up new activities to augment household incomes. By supporting microfinance related activities, the Trusts seek to address this gap by promoting mutual or self-help based groups and institutions of the poor and equipping their capacities to collectively link with mainstream financial institutions such as banks. Members of these SHGs and their apex institutions, i.e., the clusters and federations, are further supported through implementing relevant livelihood enhancement interventions. The effectiveness of this approach is clearly visible in the two flagship programmes, namely, Sakh-Se-

members belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The older SSV field projects in 25 blocks of Eastern, Central and Southern Rajasthan include 64,131 members organised into 4,652 SHGs and 26 federations under their fold. With support from the Trusts, spanning a period of 6-12 years, these projects have successfully addressed the financial services needs of their members. The cumulative group funds inclusive of savings and accumulated reserves stand at Rs. 257 million. Through lending these funds internally and credit mobilized from banks and financial institutions, over Rs. 1 billion worth of credit has been generated for members till date. Of the 26 federations, 16 now cover their full operational costs. During the year, average savings per member per month increased from Rs. 54/- to Rs. 67/-.



Sakh Se Vikas Initiative: A village animal health worker (Pashu Sakhi) treats a goat in Badia Nagga village, Ajmer district, Rajasthan under a project facilitated by Grameen Development Services

Vikas (SSV) – the regional development initiative in Rajasthan and the Kalanjiam Community Banking Programme spread across some of the poorest blocks in 12 states.

During the year, the Sakh-Se-Vikas Initiative brought 8,403 poor families under the fold of its field programmes. As on March 31, 2013, the Initiative, comprising the SSV field projects and Mitigating Poverty in West Rajasthan (MPOWER) project reached out to 109,021 households organised in 8,883 SHGs spread across 2,083 villages in 31 blocks of 14 districts. More than 75 percent of these

Successful partnerships were forged with banks such as State Bank of India, ICICI Bank and Yes Bank for credit linkages of SHGs in Alwar, Ajmer and Dausa.

The Centre for micro Finance (CmF), Jaipur, the Trusts' nodal agency for the SSV initiative intensified its onsite technical support to the field projects in microfinance and livelihoods. Capacity building workshops were organised around the registration of federations and insurance. Two orientation programmes for bank branch managers were also organised to boost SHG credit flow in Banswara and Tonk

Highlights

➤ *The Sakh-Se-Vikas Initiative brought 8,403 poor families in its fold, while the MPOWER project reached out to 109,021 households organised in 8,883 SHGs spread across 2,083 villages in 14 districts. More than 75 percent of these members belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes*

➤ *The older SSV field projects in 25 blocks of Eastern, Central and Southern Rajasthan include 64,131 members organised into 4,652 SHGs and 26 federations under their fold. With support from the Trusts, spanning a period of 6-12 years, these projects have successfully addressed the financial services needs of their members*

➤ *The decade long partnership with the Community Banking Programme of Kalanjiam Foundation, Madurai has benefited over 5 million households organised into about 12,000 groups in 194 federations/ locations, of which 11 new locations were promoted during the year. Total group savings as on March 31, 2013 stands at Rs. 2.5 billion*

districts. Field partners in Ajmer and Dausa were supported to conduct grading of SHGs and undertake livelihood planning in their respective clusters. Precisely 8,632 member families were covered through productivity improvement interventions in agriculture and 9,500 families in dairy and goat-rearing. Field project partners were supported to undertake systematic planning for crops in both Kharif (1,250 ha) and Rabi (1,489 ha) seasons.

Agriculture experts from the Trusts and those engaged by CmF supported in developing area specific Package of Practices for various crops such as pearl millet, maize, wheat and mustard leading to yield increases in the range of 36 to 60 percent as compared to traditional practices. A significant achievement during the year was the approval of CmF's proposal under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP), a sub-component of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), which seeks to upscale agriculture and livestock based value chain interventions being currently implemented under SSV to 25,500 households over a 3 year period with financial support of Rs. 114 million from the Ministry of Rural Development, the Trusts and Heifer International. The project will be operationalised from Kharif 2013.

Third party impact assessment conducted for a field project in Dholpur (where agriculture and dairy were the key programmes implemented along with SHG based financial services) revealed a three-fold increase in family incomes from Rs. 36,510/- per annum in 2008 to Rs. 108,976/- in 2012. Share of credit sourced from SHGs in the total loan outstanding portfolio of a member household was 41 percent in 2012 against 11 percent in 2008. However, credit mobilization from banks did not keep pace with the requirements. Per capita per month savings showed marked improvement from Rs. 40/- for 65 percent members in 2008 to Rs. 100/- for 80 percent members. Women members of the groups are now being consulted in around 90 percent family matters as compared to only 15 percent matters in 2008.

With the objective of upscaling the SSV initiative, the Trusts have partnered with the Government of Rajasthan and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) in supporting the Mitigating Poverty in West Rajasthan (MPOWER) project since 2009-10. CmF has been providing regular support for capacity building of field implementing partners of the project to enhance the quality of SHGs that have been formed in the clusters, strengthening them and linking them with livelihood interventions. Of the total outreach under SSV, 4,296 SHGs covering 47,172 members spread across 941 villages of 6 blocks have been formed under MPOWER. Against total savings of Rs. 37.8 million, Rs. 15.3 million was disbursed as credit by banks. Rs. 57.6 million was mobilized as seed capital fund for the SHGs to initiate livelihood activities. Following the Mid-Term Review

LOOKING AHEAD

- *Intensifying institution building, agriculture and livelihoods work in 1,305 villages across 22 clusters, of which 18 clusters i.e., 800 villages would be under SSV whilst four clusters, comprising 128 villages and covering 78,000 households under MPOWER.*
- *Building technical support linkages with local Agriculture Universities, Research Stations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras for the MKSP and operationalization of the project will be critical to expansion of the livelihood activities under SSV.*
- *Integrating water conservation measures with the agriculture interventions being undertaken in cluster approach in West Rajasthan.*
- *Piloting skill-building interventions in 2-3 clusters under SSV and piloting women's literacy through SHG platforms in one cluster with technical support from the Education portfolio of the Trusts.*
- *Promoting more number of groups in the existing 194 locations with the objective of saturating them, partnership under NRLM in Karnataka, ensuring cost coverage of federations as per business plan and increasing outreach of dairy, education, health and education interventions will be the focus under the support to the Kalanjiam Community Banking Programme.*

Mission's recommendation to upscale the cluster based pilot projects by CmF on maize and vegetables, the Trusts and CmF have restructured their role and financial support in the project, through engagement in 4 clusters on institution building, agriculture and goat-rearing. Interventions on maize with 1,280 families showed around 50 percent increase in production. Vegetable interventions in Kharif with 536 families also showed encouraging results with 66 percent of these families earning a net income of Rs. 10,000/- each from the activity. Vegetable interventions in Rabi were upscaled to 700 families and 400 families were provided technical support for improved practices in wheat cultivation. Twenty seven goat-rearing groups comprising 285 members have been promoted and 30 community level service providers have been identified and trained to provide support.

The rolling out of the NRLM in Rajasthan, presented a good opportunity for SSV and CmF to share their rich experience in promoting high quality grass-root community institutions. The state chapter of the NRLM-SRLM has offered to integrate the 26 federations promoted under SSV with their programme, thereby making them eligible to access seed capital worth Rs. 500 million for 4,000 SHGs under the SSV fold. The former also entered into direct agreement with 10 SSV federations to provide 'Community Resource Persons'

to mobilize new SHGs under NRLM in their neighboring districts and blocks. Another notable achievement was the adoption of the online SHG-MIS developed by CmF namely Sakh-Darpan as the official NRLM Programme MIS in Rajasthan.

The decade long partnership with the Community Banking Programme of Kalanjiam Foundation, Madurai has benefited over 5 million households organised into about 12,000 groups in 194 federations/locations, of which 11 new locations were promoted during the year. Total group savings as on March 31, 2013 stands at Rs. 2.5 billion and loan outstanding at Rs. 4.4 billion. Rs. 1.5 billion was mobilized as credit from banks

for SHGs, while 40 percent of the total loans were disbursed for livelihood activities including agriculture, dairy and enterprises. Under agriculture, specific initiatives were taken in various locations such as the NABARD Wadi Programme in Rajasthan and SRI intervention in one federation in Tamil Nadu. An interim impact assessment of the anemia reduction programme was undertaken. In all, 3,258 girls and pregnant women were enrolled under the programme in different locations and 158 pregnant women were covered under the antenatal care services of the Primary Health Centres, while 2,347 children in 15 tribal locations were enrolled under the remedial education programme.

C
A
S
E

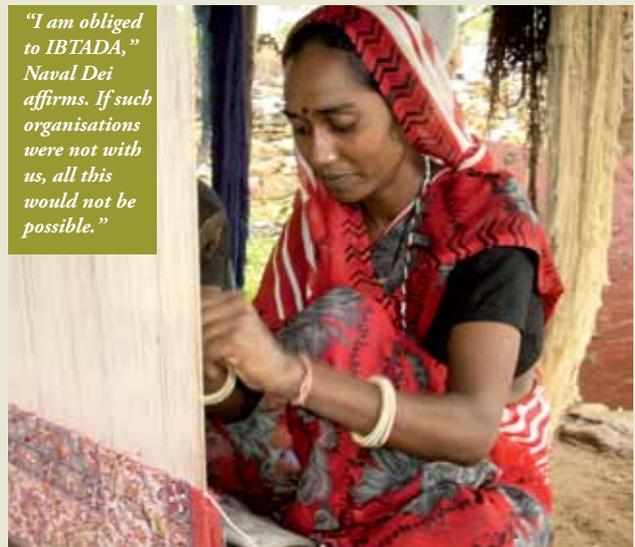
S
T
U
D
Y

This is the story of 35-year old Nawal Dei, wife of Govardhan Lal Raigar, who belongs to the village of Piplai in Rajasthan, some 13 kilometres away from Pratapgarh and 70 kilometres from Alwar. Though her husband was a graduate, lack of employment potential in the village forced him to work as a daily wage labourer in Jaipur, earning Rs. 2,500/- a month. Nawal Dei, herself, worked on weaving carpets and was able to earn, with difficulty, Rs. 2,000/- each month, which was not sufficient for her large family. She had some land, but it was uncultivable as there were no irrigation facilities in place.

Nawal Dei happily testifies that her life changed completely after she connected with the Ganesh Mahila Self Help Group (SHG) set up in her village in November 2007, by IBTADA, Alwar, to enhance economic opportunities and improve their livelihoods. Ibtada is supported by the Trusts under the Sakh Se Vikas initiative to, amongst other things, provide microfinance support and training to migrant workers in Rajasthan (including 300 families in Piplai). Though illiterate, Nawal Dei was quick to connect with the SHG and take a loan to help finance her own carpet weaving business. Nawal Dei's husband soon joined forces with her and stopped migrating to Jaipur.

As she benefitted so immensely from her SHG, she grew determined to carry her group further and was chosen as its leader. Thanks to her efforts, six SHGs have been formed in Piplai, and through microfinance support they, in turn, have set up shops that sell feed, concentrates, mixtures, de-wormers, medicines and other similar stuff for animals. All the SHGs have received goats through a component under the project. Nawal Dei, herself, has three goats, with the result that her family receives 2.5

"I am obliged to IBTADA," Nawal Dei affirms. If such organisations were not with us, all this would not be possible."



More power to Nawal Dei!

Nawal Dei also trained as a village animal health worker (Pashu Sakhi), and prescribes medicines to cure livestock. She has become the SHG's livestock facilitator and oversees better livestock management training. As a Pashu Sakhi, she earns an additional Rs. 3,000/- or so every month and rejoices: "I earn money, and it makes me happy. I spend it on my basic needs and those of my three children. The elder one, Mohini, aged 14, is a ninth standard student while Hemant, 12, studies in standard seven, and the youngest, Rachit, 10, in standard five."

litres of milk daily, which was not possible earlier and are growing green vegetables as well.

Nawal Dei is well respected among all the SHG members in not only her cluster, but in the entire village, who consult her on all community-level affairs. She now dreams of adding a room in the village school and transforming Piplai into a "civilized, educated village", with a lot of green fields. The possibilities seem endless, as Nawal Dei has experienced, in her own growth as a budding social entrepreneur.

List of Partners:

Central India Initiative

- *Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI) Cell, Jamshedpur*
- *Chaitanya, Pune*
- *Shristi, Bhubaneswar*
- *Naandi Foundation, Hyderabad*
- *Gramin Vikas Trust, Jhabua*
- *N. M. Sadguru Water & Development Foundation (Sadguru), Dahod*
- *Tata Steel Rural Development Society (TSRDS), Jamshedpur*
- *Indian Grameen Services (IGS), Hyderabad*
- *Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBKJ), Ranchi*
- *Network for Enterprise Enhancement & Development Support (NEEDS), Deoghar*
- *Society for Upliftment of People with People Organisational and Rural Technology (SUPPORT), Hazaribag*
- *Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN), Hyderabad*
- *Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Anand*
- *Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra (KGVK), Ranchi*
- *Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR), Ahmednagar*
- *International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Hyderabad*
- *AVRDC - The World Vegetable Centre, Hyderabad*
- *Agrarian Assistance Association (AAA), Dumka*
- *Action for Social Advancement (ASA), Bhopal*
- *Sri Ramakrishna Sarada Math and Mission, Hazaribag*
- *Sabayog Community Coordination Network (CCN), Vishakhapatnam*
- *Vikram Sarabhai Centre for Development Interaction (VIKSAT), Ahmedabad*
- *Maharashtra Institute of Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (MITTRA), Nashik*
- *Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi*
- *Harsha Trust, Bhubaneswar, Orissa*

Sukhi Baliraja Initiative

- *Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth (PDKV), Akola*
- *Maharashtra Institute for Technology Transfer for Rural Areas (MITTRA), Nashik*
- *Dilasa Sansthan, Yavatmal*
- *Vikas Ganga Samajsevi Sanstha (VGSS), Yavatmal*
- *Chetna Samajseva Mandal (CSM), Yavatmal*
- *Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP), Mumbai*
- *Action for Food Production (AFPRO), Ahmednagar*
- *Development for Human Action Foundation (DHAN), Madurai*

- *Dharamitra, Wardha*
- *SUPA Agriculture Research Group (SARG), Nainital*
- *Indian Grameen Services (IGS), Hyderabad*
- *Narottam Lalbhai Rural Development Fund (NLRDF), Ahmedabad*
- *Kamalnayan Jannalal Bajaj Foundation (KJBF), Mumbai*
- *Apeksha Homeo Society, Amravati*

Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVY) (Gujarat Coastal Salinity Ingress Prevention and Mitigation Initiative)

- *Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), Ahmedabad*
- *Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India) (AKRSP(I)), Ahmedabad*
- *Ambuja Cement Foundation (ACF), Kodinar*
- *Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSR), Mithapur*
- *Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India), Ahmedabad*
- *Saurashtra Voluntary Action (SAVA), Porbandar*
- *Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Kodinar*
- *Foundation for Ecological Security (FES), Anand*

Himmothan Pariyojana

- *Himmothan, Dehradun*
- *Department of Entomology and Apiculture, Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan*
- *Department of Environmental Science, Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan*
- *Department of Soil Science and Water Management, Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan*
- *Department of Vegetable Science, Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan*
- *Peoples' Science Institute (PSI), Dehradun*
- *Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research & Education (INHERE), Masi*
- *Shri Bhuvneshwari Mahila Ashram (SBMA), Anjansain*
- *Himalayan Gram Vikas Samiti (HGVS), Gangolihat*
- *Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT), Jolly Grant*
- *Social Awareness Through Human Involvement (SATHI), Thakurdwara, Uttarakhand*
- *Centre for Organic Farming, Uttarakhand Organic Commodity Board (UOCB), Dehradun*
- *Uttarakhand Bamboo and Fiber Development Board (UBFDB), Dehradun*
- *Central Himalayan Rural Action Group (CHIRAG), Nainital*
- *Rural Initiative for Social Engineering (RISE), Pithoragarh*
- *Himalayan Sewa Samiti (HSS), Chandak, Pithoragarh*
- *General Rural Advancement Society (GRAS), Lohaghat*

North East Initiative

- Nagaland Empowerment of People through Economic Development (NEPED), Kohima
- Nagaland Bee and Honey Mission (NBHM), Kohima, Government of Nagaland, Kohima
- Entrepreneurs Associate (EA), Kohima
- Eleutheros Christian Society (ECS), Tuensang
- Centre for Environment Protection (CEP), Aizawl
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Papumpare
- Rural Volunteers Centre (RVC), Dbemaji
- North East India Committee on Relief & Development (NEICORD), Shillong
- International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), New Delhi
- Dice Foundation (DF), Dimapur
- Prodigals Home (PH), Dimapur
- Rural Agricultural Development Programme (RADP), Serchhip
- Goodwill Foundation (GF), Aizawl
- Centre for Environment Protection (CE), Aizawl
- Winrock International India (WII), New Delhi
- Open Doors, Aizawl
- Centre for Peace & Development, Aizawl
- Centre for Community Development through Network, Education, Research, Training, Resource Mobilisator and Capacity Building (CODNERC), Aizawl

Reviving The Green Revolution

- Reviving the Green Revolution (RGR) Cell, Ludhiana
- Department of Entomology, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana
- Directorate of Extension Education, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana
- Department of Soils, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana
- Department of Agronomy, Agromet & Forestry, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana
- Dept. of Plant Breeding & Genetics, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana
- Department of Plant Pathology, Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana
- Centre for Plant Breeding and Genetics, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore
- Department of Plant Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore
- Department of Environment Science, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore
- Centre for Soil & Crop Management Studies, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore

- Centre for Plant Protection Studies & Centre for Agricultural Rural Development Studies, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore
- Water Technology Centre, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore
- Department of Agricultural Microbiology, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore
- Centre for Plant Protection Studies, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU), Coimbatore
- Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Coimbatore

Sakh Se Vikas (Rajasthan Microfinance Initiative)

- Centre for microFinance (CmF), Jaipur
- Ibtada, Alwar
- Jan Shiksha Evam Vikas Sangathan (PEDO), Dungarpur
- ACCESS Development Services, New Delhi
- Self-Reliant Initiatives for Joint Action (SRIJAN), New Delhi
- Kalanjiam Development Financial Services (KDFS), Madurai
- Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi
- Just Change Trust, Nilgiris
- Grameen Development Services, Lucknow
- H.H. Maharaja Hanwant Singhji Charitable Trust (MHSCT), Jodhpur
- School of Desert Sciences (SDS), Jodhpur
- Voluntary Association of Agriculture General Development Health & Reconstruction Alliance (VAAGDHARA), Banswara

Development And Microfinance

- Kalanjiam Foundation, Madurai

Programme, Planning And Partnership Cell

- IWMI-Tata Water Policy Research Programme, Hyderabad
- Safe Water Network India (SWN), New Delhi
- The World Zoroastrian Organisation Trust, Navsari
- Tata Education and Development Trust (TEDT), Mumbai
- BAIF Development Research Foundation (BAIF), Pune



Education

Education is the most potent tool for socioeconomic mobility and a key instrument for building an equitable and just society. It equips individuals with skills and competencies for economic well-being. Education also acts as an integrative force in society, imparting values to foster social cohesion and national identity.

Expenditure incurred in India on providing education as a percentage of GDP rose from 3.3 percent in 2004–05 to over 4 percent in 2011–12. Per capita public expenditure on education increased from Rs. 888 in 2004–05 to Rs. 2,985 in 2011–12¹. Aggregate public spending on education during the Eleventh Plan period is estimated at Rs. 12.45 trillion for both the Centre and States taken together.

India has made significant progress in improving access to education in recent years. Thanks to flagship programmes such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, launched in 2001, and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009, near universal enrolment has been achieved. The government policies at the national and state levels are turning their focus towards the quality issues, which is praiseworthy.

The Trusts have been making efforts towards addressing quality issues, enhancing enrolment and attendance in extremely backward regions and according the status that preschool education deserves in the education landscape.

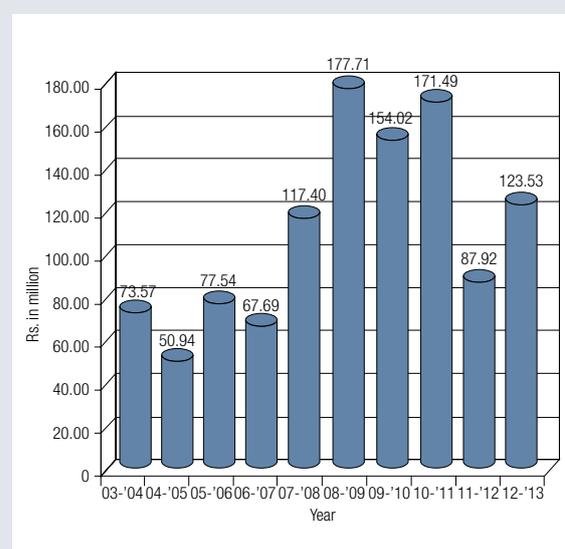


Children discover the joys of learning science through use of low-cost toys under a project facilitated by Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune

Based on the recommendations of the Strategic Planning Exercise for the Education Portfolio that was conducted during 2011–12, the thematic has two sub-sections, i.e. (a) Elementary Education; and (b) Higher Education. During the year under review, Elementary Education comprised over 95 percent of the total disbursements of the Education portfolio and consequently has been the main area of focus. Within

¹ All figures obtained from Planning Commission Documents (2012-17)

Grants Disbursements for Education: 2003 - 2013



During the year under review, disbursements towards programme grants amounted to Rs. 123.53 million (US \$ 2.29 million) for 31 grants, as compared to Rs. 87.92 million for 31 grants during 2011–12. This constitutes a significant 40 percent increase compared to last year's disbursements, which may be attributed to the planned growth of the portfolio through the operationalisation of the Strategic Plan for Education 2017.

Elementary Education, the Trusts support several initiatives within the following two sub-themes:

- Reforming Elementary Education
- Nurturing Education as a Discipline

Grants within the 'Reforming Elementary Education' sub-theme focus on supporting quality interventions that address the critical gaps, whilst involving the community and government departments to ensure sustainability and ownership of the programmes. The areas of focus include improving access to education in underserved areas, teacher development, and development of children's literature and educational material.

Systemic Reform through District Initiatives

The Trusts have concentrated efforts in four under-served districts: (a) Chamrajanagar and Yadgir districts in Karnataka, (ii) Nandurbar district in Maharashtra, and (iii) Khunti district in Jharkhand. The key component is working with government schools and/or school-going children to improve learning levels. Emphasis is placed on enhancing the quality of classroom transactions.

Chamrajanagar and Yadgir districts, Karnataka

In October 2007, the Trusts launched 'Kalike Samruddhi Upakram (KSU)' in Karnataka, for improving quality of elementary education in selected backward districts/blocks. It focuses on: (i) facilitating community participation; (ii) teacher education; and (iii) strengthening district / sub-district level education structures. As a result, in June 2012, 'Kalike' was registered as an associate organisation of the Trusts to work as the nodal agency for KSU. 'Kalike' strives to facilitate deep, large scale and long-term impact on the quality of life through education and livelihood in Yadgir and neighboring districts, along with related development areas such as child health and nutrition.

During the year, under the second phase of direct implementation, as well as programmes implemented through partners supported by the Trusts, 159 villages were covered in Yadgir district along with 23 villages in Chamarajanagar district. This covered 4,686 pre-school children, 12,478 primary education children, 3,315 secondary education children and community members.

The Early Childhood Care and Education programme was implemented in 63 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) centers covering 4,686 children focusing on pre-school education, parenting care, nutrition and health. Capacity building was carried out for mothers, care givers and ICDS workers. Thirty ICDS centers were developed as learning centers. The enrolment in the ICDS centers increased from 12-18 children per ICDS centre at baseline to 22-28 children, i.e. an increase of around 40 percent.

The Learning Improvement Programme was implemented in 40 centers covering 1,003 children enhancing their learning and writing skills. Based on the pre-mid-exit assessment, 95 percent of the children were able to read and write in Kannada as against 35 percent before the programme.

Under the School Drinking Water and Sanitation



What is the 'Thought For the Day?': A child learns to read under the Proficiency in English programme facilitated by Kalike in schools of Yadgir district, Karnataka, under Kalike Samruddhi Upakram – Learning Enhancement Initiative

Programme, construction of rain water harvesting structures in two schools was completed whilst similar efforts are underway in 12 schools. Health check-ups and campaigns were carried out and hygiene practices were monitored through school health and education committees. Regular water testing and kitchen and school gardens were also promoted in schools.

Information Communication Technology (ICT) interventions were implemented in 38 High Schools of Yadgir block, focusing on enhancing the teaching learning process using IT resources. The Center for British Teaching and Education Services (CfBT), Hyderabad, ensured proficiency in English language was enhanced across 30 schools. Assessment results showed that there was 40 to 50 percent increase in listening, speaking, reading and writing skills among children.

One of the significant developments during the year was the expansion of the District Education Resource Center (DERC) by the Government of Karnataka to all the District

Highlights

➤ Kalike registered in June 2012 as an associate organisation of the Trusts to work as the nodal agency for KSU

➤ 159 villages covered in Yadgir district along with 23 villages in Chamarajanagar district covering 4,686 pre-school children, 12,478 primary education children and 3,315 secondary education children.

➤ Learning Improvement Programme implemented in 40 centers covering 1,003 children enhancing their learning and writing skills.

➤ Early Childhood Care and Education programme implemented in 63 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) centers covering 4,686 children focusing on pre-school education, parenting care, nutrition and health.

Institutes for Education and Training (DIET) in Karnataka, in line with the model of Trusts' supported DERC in Chamarajanagar.

LOOKING AHEAD

- *KSU would look at a "whole school development" strategy focusing on developing school academic plans in select villages in collaboration with Department of Education dovetailing ongoing programmes with those being implemented by the Government of Karnataka to ensure and sustain quality.*
- *Expansion to other clusters within Yadgir block and lateral expansion to neighbouring blocks is on the anvil.*
- *In addition to the existing programmes, new thematic vistas like Livelihoods, Life and Vocation Skills and Health would be integrated with education interventions in Yadgir district, in line with the matrix approach that will be adopted by the Trusts.*
- *Strengthening Kalike as an institution for taking forward KSU in Karnataka.*

Nandurbar district, Maharashtra



Rains fail to dampen their spirit: Tribal students from different Ashram schools in Dhadgao, Nandurbar district, Maharashtra receive training in athletics

The Trusts have been supporting projects in two blocks of Nandurbar district, viz. Dhadgao and Nandurbar, since 2008-09.

Through Trusts' support, Quality Education Support Trust (QUEST) has been operating 17 Balbhavans, with a total enrolment of 2,184 students in Dhadgao block. Of

these, 11 are in Ashram Schools, while the remaining six are in Zilla Parishad schools. Similarly, Jeevan Vidya Trust (JVT) has been operating nine Balbhavans in Nandurbar block, with resource support from QUEST, catering to 423 students in grades one to four in Zilla Parishad schools. The Balbhavans seek to improve the learning achievements of students in primary schools, by offering them additional classes in Marathi and mathematics. Apart from the Balbhavan component, JVT has been making interventions in 30 Anganwadis too, with a view to introduce preschool education, resulting in greater school readiness among the tribal children. An impact assessment study of the JVT grant carried out during July 2012 indicated that there was substantial improvement in the language skills of the students (as per the baseline survey, only 24 percent of the students scored more than 40 percent in Marathi; however in 2012, 65 percent of the students scored more than 40 percent), while their performance in mathematics was not as good as that in language.

QUEST operationalised a Resource Centre in the Block Education Office in Dhadgao block, through which, innovative teaching learning material and methods are introduced to teachers. QUEST has been offering a sports programme to 40 tribal students from different Ashram Schools, which enabled many of them to win prizes at district level and participate at State level competitions. A teacher training programme is also operational in the district, covering 30 teachers from 17 Ashram Schools. The D. Ed. component in the QUEST grant covers 80 student teachers.

The Shikshan-Mittra programme is being implemented by Maharashtra Institute for Technology Transfer to Rural Areas (MITTRA) in 48 Ashram Schools, spanning six blocks of Nandurbar district, aimed at imparting life skills education to tribal children.

LOOKING AHEAD

- *Education programmes in Nandurbar district would be integrated with livelihood and nutrition based interventions.*
- *Based on the findings of a survey of 200 schools commissioned by the Trusts to ascertain the status of School Management Committees (SMC), a new intervention for capacity-building is likely to be rolled out through direct implementation undertaken by Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), Jamshedpur.*
- *Aimed at achieving convergence, it has been decided to roll out interventions pertaining to education in the Vidarbha region where the Trusts are actively engaging in the Sukhi Baliraja Initiative.*

Highlights

➤ *Substantial improvement in language skills developed by students*

Khunti district, Jharkhand

The Trusts also support education interventions across seven clusters, over six blocks of Khunti district, reaching out to 1,146 children in 10 high schools and 5,300 children in primary / middle schools. It also covers 400 children (3–6 years of age) in 20 Anganwadi Centres, 59 disabled children from 20 villages (Raina block) and 140 adolescent school drop-out girls across five blocks. During the year, Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), Jamshedpur attempted to integrate education interventions along with ongoing livelihood interventions under the Central India Initiative to ensure holistic development of communities in this mainly tribal district. The Reading Improvement Programme (RIP) being implemented by CInI was the key intervention in this district, covering 862 children from classes II to IV through quality pre-school education, resulting in significant improvement in the reading skills of children in

LOOKING AHEAD

- *Programmatic expansion is on the cards and will include the component of preschool education (3–6 years), community based rehabilitation for children with special needs and skill development for youth in the identified clusters.*
- *Skill development (life skill/vocational skill) would be supported for youth across six blocks through Vikas Bharati and BKS.*
- *SCQUP would continue its focus on primary and secondary level.*
- *The School Improvement Programme would be scaled up across 20 more schools and would cover 1,000 children through quality pre-school education as also 2,500 children under co-curricular activities.*



Adolescent girls, who otherwise would be induced to work as domestic helps in cities, resume their education under the ambit of the 'Punararambh' project facilitated by Vikas Bharati in Khunti district, Jharkhand

36 government schools across 3 blocks. Markedly: (a) letter and word identification skills (measured as scores) among children were enhanced from 30 at baseline to 66; (b) reading and decoding skills were enhanced from 10 at baseline to 76; (c) writing skills enhanced from 4 at baseline to 61; and (d) reading with comprehension skills were enhanced from 7 at baseline to 70.

CInI also operationalised the School and Community based Quality Improvement Programme (SCQUP), across 30 schools in 3 blocks which enables: (a) 1,300 children from classes II and III to access quality pre-school education; (b) another 4,000 children develop co-curricular skills in the areas of art, craft, music, etc. and (c) 1,146 students

from classes VIII to X in accessing remedial coaching across 10 high schools. Significant improvement was observed across all subjects in the case of the 1,300 students from classes II to III (English scores increased from 6 at baseline to 28; Maths scores were up from 9 at baseline to 39; and Hindi scores increased from 20 at baseline to 42).

Besides, the Trusts supported Vikas Bharati, Bishunpur; towards the Kishorika and Punararambh programmes. Under Kishorika, 36 from 37 dropout girls cleared their matriculation – a stupendous 97 percent pass rate, whilst under Punararambh, 100 adolescent girls (prone to trafficking) are pursuing education to clear their matriculation exams.

Highlights

➤ *Reading Improvement Programme resulted in impressive measurable gains*

➤ *School & Community Quality Improvement Programmes reflected perceptible success, impacting 6,446 students*

Lukkhi Sureen, a 9-year old girl, was selected for Standard II at the Reading Improvement Programme (RIP) centre in Guttutoli village, Khunti district, Jharkhand, but never really showed up for school in the first four months. So, the centre – one of 31 RIP centres run to develop literacy in Hindi in 27 government schools, in co-operation with the Trusts – pursued her with repeated visits to understand and tackle her absenteeism. “For if we stop pursuing such children, they won’t come at all, and then what is the purpose of our programme?” ask the teachers at the centre.

They learnt that Lukkhi could not come to the centre as she was given far too many domestic chores for her tender age – looking after her

so there was no pressure of attendance and learning on her, and they tried to keep it informal. However, she was greatly encouraged whenever she came to the centre, with the result that, after a while, Lukkhi started taking interest in several of the centre’s activities, like singing, poetry, storytelling, painting and reading.

Baa baa black sheep: An elated Lukkhi can now recite poetry



Lukkhi Sureen: Lucky to learn and loving it!

younger sister, cleaning the house, fetching water, and other similar tasks. Instead of insisting on her attending school, they thought it wise to initiate a friendly dialogue and build up a personal rapport with both Lukkhi and her mother, Chiralu Sureen. They discussed various domestic issues, and even praised how efficiently the household was run, despite difficulties. They paid about 4-5 visits to Lukkhi’s home, but did not once bring up the subject of her attending school.

That month itself, Lukkhi attended school on six occasions, and the teachers, in rotation, continued visiting her over the next one-and-a-half months. These visits formed a bond with their family, and Lukkhi and her mother were no longer thrown into a state of panic, but, instead, welcomed such personal interest. Chiralu confided that even if she wanted Lukkhi to study, it was not possible as she needed her help at home, and the teachers were quick to suggest that, if such was the case, Lukkhi was welcome to come for just an hour or two in the morning. She could come and go as she chose.

Her name was added to the list of additional children

She was then included in Standard III a couple of months later and, by the end of three months, from knowing no Hindi initially, could recognise some words and alphabets. She learnt to name 40-50 different objects in Hindi, write letters, and understand and follow simple instructions.

Today, Lukkhi comes to the school on time and participates in all the class activities. She can recite three-four Hindi poems as well as two-three English ones, complete with accompanying actions. She understands Hindi and uses Hindi words while speaking. She can read easy stories and write simple sentences on her own. She even helps others in the group in their studies.

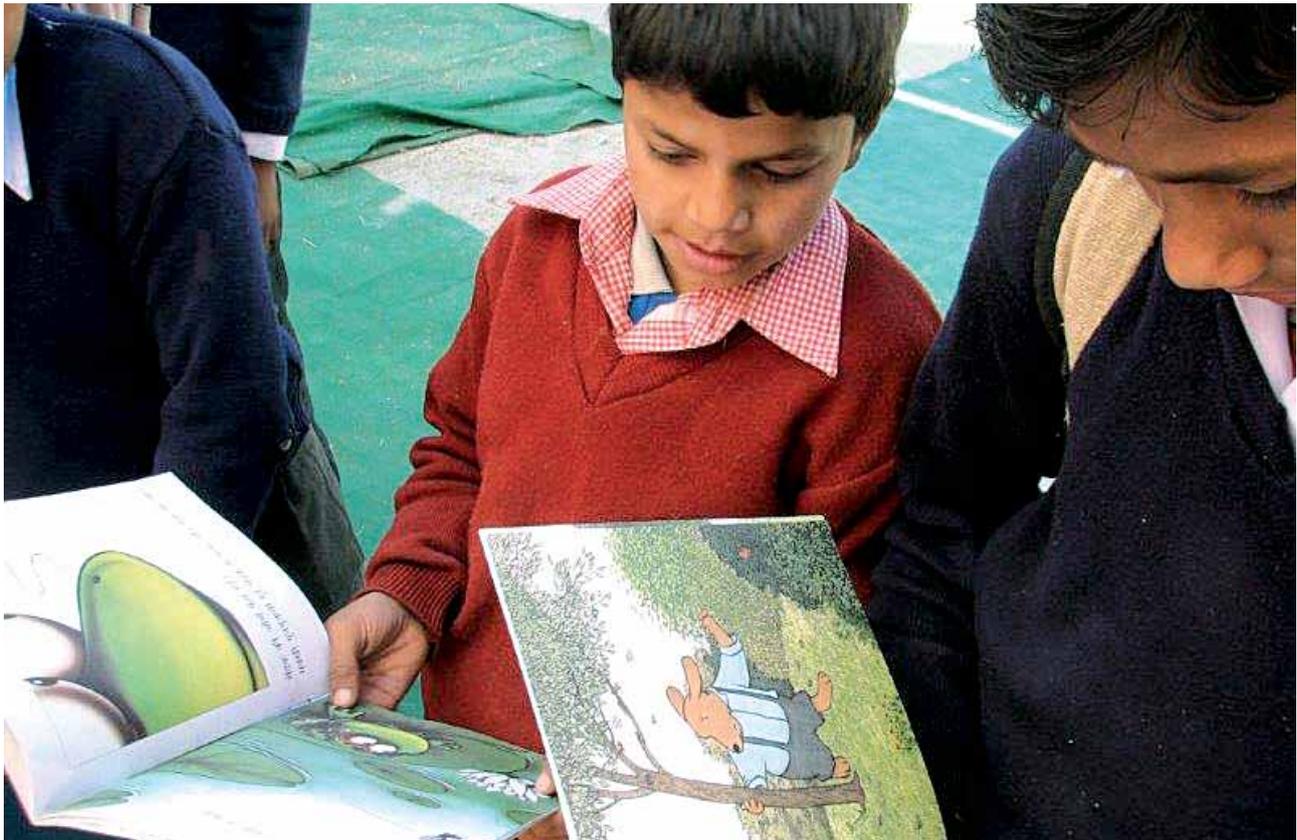
Lukkhi’s mother shares, with pride, that Lukkhi has started learning many things and reads stories from the books to her, sometimes writing her name for her and reciting poetry to her brothers. “Now I send her to school every day, take my younger daughter, who she baby sat, to work with me, and see to it that Lukkhi is not given too many household chores. I am happy to see her studying,” she shares.

Parag - Publications Initiative

‘Parag’, the publication initiative of the Trusts, promotes development, publication and dissemination of quality children’s literature and educational publishing in various Indian languages. The initiative also invests in capacity building of key stakeholders, networking among writers, illustrators, publishers and educationists.

Over the last year, the Trusts’ support led to the publication of 22 new titles in Hindi and English besides four new titles

Work continued on strengthening libraries and reading programmes with partner organisations besides linking children’s literature with language learning and child development. A comprehensive five-day workshop was held with five Trusts’ partners covering library activities, understanding of literature and using art. Two two-day workshops were held with 10-15 Teach to Lead fellows to help them set up libraries in schools. In order to improve library



My book has better pictures: Children sharing notes at this book fair organised by Eklavya in Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand

in six languages – Kannada, Telugu, Hindi, English, Marathi and Urdu. A partnership with Bookaroo Trust, New Delhi (under the Small Grants Programme) reached out to 11,000 children across 35 schools in Delhi, including six language schools (Malayalam, Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati and Tamil). Children were exposed to storytelling, art workshops with children’s illustrators and interactions with authors. The partnership also led to 350 student teachers of eight Delhi University colleges offering Bachelors in Elementary Education.

functioning, work was started on developing and piloting a six-month course for librarians / teachers / education practitioners. Overall, the library work under Parag reached out to 6,000 children in urban poor bastis and rural areas.

Under Parag and through short-term fellowships in partnership with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), the Trusts supported three exploratory studies in Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and parts of rural Konkan (see box) to capture the status, challenges and needs of children’s sections in public libraries. The studies aimed to fill the information

Highlights

➤ Last year, 26 new titles were published across six languages

➤ The library work under Parag reached out to 6,000 children in urban poor bastis and rural areas.

➤ Trusts supported exploratory studies in 4 locations to capture the status, challenges and needs of children’s sections in public libraries

➤ Parag assisted National Centre for Children’s Literature, National Book Trust, New Delhi in developing criteria for publishing good books



A few titles published under Parag – Publications Initiative

gap regarding children's literature in public libraries and feed into Parag's planning process. The Trusts will contribute to planning deeper engagement with public libraries in the coming year.

Parag also partnered with the National Centre for Children's Literature, National Book Trust, New Delhi, to develop criteria for good books that schools / librarians / organisations can use. The document has been finalized and would be circulated widely in English and Hindi.

LOOKING AHEAD

- *Thirty new titles in Hindi and English, covering early readers, activity books and teacher resources, will be developed and disseminated.*
- *As part of its efforts to promote Urdu, Parag will support translation of 15 titles into Urdu and development of 10 new Urdu titles.*
- *Fifteen titles for early readers and non-fiction will be published in multiple languages.*
- *As part of its efforts to support non-mainstream and tribal languages and help children bridge the gap between their mother tongue and language of instruction, 20 titles will be published in Mundari and 21 books in Gujarati and Konkani languages.*
- *Parag will undertake a pilot book coupon programme, under which 10,000 urban poor children in Delhi and rural poor in Yadgir, Karnataka will get an opportunity to exchange their book coupons for books which they will own.*

Key findings from the study 'Status of Children's Sections in Selected Libraries in Mumbai and parts of Rural Konkan'

- 📖 Of the 10 libraries surveyed, seven were public non-profits, 2 were private non-profit and one was private for profit.
- 📖 The privately run libraries were better equipped with overall adequate arrangements.
- 📖 Membership of the three private libraries totalled 1,150, while the seven public libraries together had around 1,000 members, ranging from 60 to a maximum of 300.
- 📖 Four of the seven librarians in public libraries and one in three librarians in the private libraries had received some training in library science.
- 📖 In terms of membership profile, the three private libraries mostly had members from high income group. Even when the membership charges were low, the members were mostly from the middle class, literate background. In two of the rural libraries, however, most of the children from the neighbouring government schools were members. Therefore, there was a need for library usage among all sections of society.
- 📖 Two of the privately run libraries with highest membership (800 and 850 members respectively), conducted outreach activities regularly every month and ran book clubs. Even the public library with the highest membership held frequent outreach programmes, thus highlighting the importance of activities beyond book lending to attract children.
- 📖 In terms of regional language literature, there was a significant difference between urban and rural libraries. The proportion of Marathi books and Marathi reading members was much higher in the rural libraries than the urban ones, where most of the recently acquired books were in English.
- 📖 The public libraries surveyed had a wider selection of genres including fiction and non-fiction in both, English and Marathi, while the genre of books available in private libraries was limited to mostly fiction books in English.
- 📖 Most libraries surveyed exhibited considerable scope for improvement in terms of: (i) increasing outreach; (ii) organising events around books and reading to attract children to libraries; and (iii) including a wider selection of contemporary Indian books for children in various languages.

Early Literacy

Early literacy comprises foundational skills of reading with understanding and writing to express oneself, building on the command over oral language a child has while entering school. Reading, writing and oral language are therefore deeply interconnected, fundamental skills that are essential for schooling and active participation in modern society.

Studies have repeatedly shown that for a large majority of children, robust literacy skills are not built during primary years of schooling. The children most adversely affected are those coming from under-privileged communities. Considering the critical gaps in literacy levels of children, inadequacies at the level of teacher education, classroom practice, knowledge and policy pertaining to early literacy, since 2010, the Trusts decided develop Early Literacy as a theme for focused work at three levels, namely: (a) field demonstrations; (b) capacity building; and (c) knowledge and discipline building.



A child engrossed in reading at a Balbhavan run by QUEST in Sonale, Thane district, Maharashtra

During the year, the Trusts supported Quality Education Resource Trust (QUEST), Thane, to work with primary school children on language and mathematics through 10 Balbhavans, i.e. academic support classes for school going children. A summative test was conducted in March 2013 for children who had received interventions for four years and results were compared with the control group of students.

Ninety percent of intervention group students scored more than 50 percent, while only 13 percent of the students from the controlled group scored above 50 percent in Marathi. Similarly, for Maths, 53 percent children from the Experimental group scored above 50 percent and only 8 percent children from the controlled group scored above 50 percent.

Under the Small Grants Programme, the Trusts supported Jan Sahas Social Development Society (JSSDS), Dewas to build their capacity to work on early literacy in 15 government schools / community centres in Ujjain and Dewas,

LOOKING AHEAD

- Under LiRIL, qualitative and quantitative data from two languages sites would be analyzed, and a three year longitudinal study of literacy development would be initiated.
- Continued support would be provided to select field and resource organisations for focused work for field demonstration and capacity building in the area of Early Literacy in Marathi and Hindi.
- Increasing access to age appropriate children's literature to support literacy learning and developing an interest in reading through classroom / school or community libraries.
- Seeding a Chair on Early Literacy in School of Education in a leading University for developing and offering range of courses on Early Literacy and conducting research.

Madhya Pradesh. Resource support to the organisation was provided by Organisation for Early Literacy Promotion, New Delhi. Key outcomes of the preparatory phase were: (i) 342 students (61 percent) from classes I to III who had received inputs on early literacy, showed an improvement in reading/writing skills against the baseline; (ii) attendance of 417 students (71 percent) was regularized; (iii) capacity of a core team of 12 members from Jan Sahas was built to work on Early Literacy and address quality issues in education for marginalised children from rural and urban poor bastis.

At the level of knowledge building on early literacy, the Trusts in collaboration with Professor Shailaja Menon from Azim Premji University, Bangalore, initiated research on early literacy. Educators acknowledge the lack of clear understanding of how children learn to read and write in most Indian languages and contexts, and the instructional and teacher-level variables that impact this. The project 'Literacy Research in Indian Languages' (LiRIL) seeks to address this gap in knowledge by examining how elementary grade students (grades I-V) learn to read and write in two different Indian languages – Kannada and Marathi – in collaboration with two Trusts' partners – Kalike and QUEST. A battery of tests, ranging from concepts of print to phonological awareness, paragraph reading and free writing was administered to around 240 children across two languages sites. The results are being analyzed and tools would be finalised once a second round of piloting is completed.

Highlights

➤ The Trusts supported QUEST to work with primary school children on language and mathematics through 10 Balbhavans

➤ Intervention group students outperformed the controlled group children in both language and maths by a huge margin

➤ The Trusts collaborated with Professor Shailaja Menon from Azim Premji University for research on how elementary grade students learn to read and write

For the ten year old children of Dadhre village, Thane district, Maharashtra, travelling 1,500 kms to represent their village at the National Children Science Congress, New Delhi, is a huge challenge. Sanika, a 5th standard student of Dadhre School represented her group at the event and presented their study before 2,000 people. At the Congress she met her idol Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, which was an unforgettable moment for her. But the story does not end here. Their group's work is still ongoing in their village.

Sanika hails from Dadhre, a village comprising four hamlets, nestling between the Sahyadris and the river Vaitarna. Dadhre is self-sufficient due to fertile land and rich forest resources. With good rainfall, the farmers cultivate in both the seasons. Rice and pulses are the main Kharif and Rabi crops, respectively. The village folk share a symbiotic relationship with the forest, depending on it for food, tubers, fuel, shelter and more. But the question raised by the young generation in the course of

the theme was Energy: Explore, Harness and Conserve. Five children from the 5th standard participated and after a weeklong brainstorming process, narrowed down to the topic of 'Study of Chulhas in Dadhare Village' aimed at understanding reducing wood from the forest as fuel.

States Kishore, "Through a survey of 23 out of the 60 families in the main village, it was found that on an

Sanika and Ashwin proudly present their study before the community



Making Education Work for the Community

the project is whether abundance of forest resources is everlasting, at what cost and what can to be done about making it sustainable?

The young generation is led by Prahlad, Kishore and Kalpesh, all of them motivated youth teachers. Says Kalpesh, "Our acquaintance with QUEST – a non-profit supported by the Trusts - grew stronger through Bal Nagiri, a mela for children arranged in Dadhre in 2008-09. From then on, we have been volunteering for every work of QUEST." Being regular members of Teachers' Study Circle, Prahlad and Kishore have been conducting smaller experiments in their school. Their implementation was helped by onsite support from QUEST and their own observations of teaching methods used in Balbhavans.

Regular participation in the Teachers' Study Circle has made Kishore, Prahlad and Kalpesh aware about the influence of National Children Science Congress on children's learning. Since 2008-09, children from Dadhre village have not just been participating in the event but also reaching the National Levels all the three times. This year,

average, 3 tons of dry wood are consumed in a year by each household. If the costs of wood at market price (which is Rs. 4-5 per kilogram), its transportation from the jungle to home (Rs. 4,000/-) and storage are considered, it results in an annual expenditure of Rs. 15,000/- to Rs. 16,000/- for a household. The young scientists worked their way to devise an efficient burner (chulha) that would translate into a saving of 730 kilograms of firewood – or Rs. 4,000/- to Rs. 4,650/- (at current market prices) annually for each household of the village."

Sanika, Ashwin, Ronit, Tanuja and Supriya participated in the project this year. They studied the various types of chulhas and visited other villages to survey the firewood scenario. When they presented the new version of the efficient chulha to the Dadhre villagers, the skeptical audience bombarded the children with difficult questions. With the help of Kishore, the young scientists successfully convinced the villagers about the new chulha's efficacy. About 35 households were motivated with the young scientists' ideas.

Nurturing Education as a Discipline

The Trusts' Strategic Plan 2012 for Education has reiterated the need for continued and enhanced investment in building education as a discipline, supporting foundational research and focused efforts in building human resources with required specialisation in elementary education to meet needs of the growing sector. The sub-theme has twin objectives of addressing knowledge gaps and building a cadre of trained professionals in the field of elementary education.

During the year, the Masters in Education course at the Tata Institute of Social Studies (TISS), Mumbai was institutionalized, with TISS raising long term support for the programme and its positions from the University Grants Commission. Consequently, the Trusts' second phase of

LOOKING AHEAD

- *Setting up a Chair on Early Literacy in a leading Education department of a university.*
- *Partnership with TISS for financial and academic support to select students, five short-term fellowships that will inform the work of the Trusts and its partners and preparation of three Readers, based on courses developed for MA Education.*
- *Finalization and dissemination of the action research study on Teacher Resource Centres and a film capturing best practices on resource centres.*
- *Partnership with a university to develop and launch academic and professional development programmes in the field of Early Childhood Education and Care.*



Chief guest Ms. Aruna Roy – an eminent social activist - presides at the 73rd Convocation held at TISS in May 2013

support to TISS for MA Education, focuses on: (a) offering 20 scholarships each year to students from low socio-economic backgrounds to provide support for completing the programme successfully; (b) appointment of a teacher assistant to provide academic support to students who require closer mentoring; (c) enhancing library resources; (d) offering 20 fellowships (5 per year) to students to work in projects supported by the Trusts, by building closer synergies between the Masters programme and field projects supported by the Trusts and bridging gap areas; and (e) developing 4 course readers and 2 field attachment reports for wider dissemination of knowledge resources.

As part of the proposed direction vis-à-vis initiating elementary education work in geographies of interest

to the Trusts, a study of 15 villages from Bilangana, Betalghat and Ghat blocks in Tehri Garhwal, Nainital and Chamoli districts of Uttarakhand, where the Trusts' Himmatthan Pariyojana focuses on enhancing rural livelihoods was planned and undertaken. The study revealed that the enrolment of children (boys and girls) for all levels of education – primary, upper primary and secondary - was satisfactory and in keeping with terms of enrolment of eligible children in schools. Out of a total of 1,841 children enrolled in schools in villages studied, 1,034 were boys and 807 were girls. In case of government schools, girls constituted 48 percent of the enrolled students, while in case of private schools the figure dipped to 33 percent, indicative of gender disparity.

Highlights

➤ *The Trusts provide scholarships, fellowships and other support for the Masters in Education programme at the Tata Institute of Social Studies*

➤ *A study was undertaken in Uttarakhand to examine gender-based enrolment of children which will provide directions for initiatives in elementary education*

List of Partners:

(A) Reforming Elementary Education

Systemic Reform Through Collaborative Projects to Improve Quality of Elementary Education

Karnataka (Kalike Samruddhi Upakram (KSU) – Learning Enhancement Initiative)

- Kalike, Bengaluru
- Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS), Chamrajanagar
- Deenabandhu, Chamrajanagar
- Community Development Foundation (CDF), Bengaluru
- Centre for British Teaching & Education Services (CfBT), Hyderabad
- Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement (SYYM), Bengaluru

Maharashtra

- Maharashtra Institute of Technology Transfer for Rural Areas, Nasik
- Quality Education Support Trust (QUEST), Thane
- Gram Mangal, Thane
- Jeevan Vidya, Nandurbar

Jharkhand

- Nav Bharat Jagriti Kendra (NBJK), Hazaribag
- Vikas Bharati, Bishunpur
- Sinduartaola Gramodaya Vikas Vidyalaya (SGVV), Ranchi
- Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), Jamshedpur
- Bhartiya Kisan Sangh (BKS), Ranchi, Jharkhand

Early Childhood Education

- Centre for Learning Resources (CLR), Pune

Improving Access to Quality Education

- Muskaan, Bhopal
- Samavesh, Bhopal
- Lokmitra, Raebareli
- Teach to Lead, Mumbai
- Palakneeti Pariwar, Pune
- Inter University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA), Pune
- Quality Education Support Trust (QUEST), Mumbai

Teacher Development Initiative

- Rashtrreeya Vidyalaya Educational Consortium (RVEC), Bengaluru
- Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai

'Parag' - Publication Initiative

- Vidya Bhawan Society, Udaipur
- The Society for Door Step Schools (DSS), Mumbai
- Eklavya, Bhopal
- Pratham Books, Mumbai
- Bombay Community Public Trust (BCPT), Mumbai

Early Literacy Initiative

- Jan Sabas Social Development Society, Dewas
- Organisation for Early Literacy Promotion (OELP), New Delhi

(B) Nurturing Education As A Discipline

- Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai
- Pragat Shikshan Sansthan (PSS), Phaltan

Math can be fun: A child learns to add in a Balbhavan run by QUEST in Dhadgaon, Nandurbar district, Maharashtra





Health

With a population of 1.2 billion people, India accounts for 17 percent of the world's population and 21 percent of the world's global burden of disease. There have been significant improvements in the country's health indicators; for example, the life expectancy at birth has increased from 58 years in 1990 to 65 years in 2009; mortality rate for children below 5 years has reduced from 115 per 1,000 in 1990 to 59 per 1,000 in 2011, which is close to the global average of 57 per 1,000; and prevalence of HIV-AIDS in the age group of 15-49 years is 3 persons per 1,000 as against the global average of 8 per 1,000. Yet, health care in India is far from being equitable, accountable or affordable.

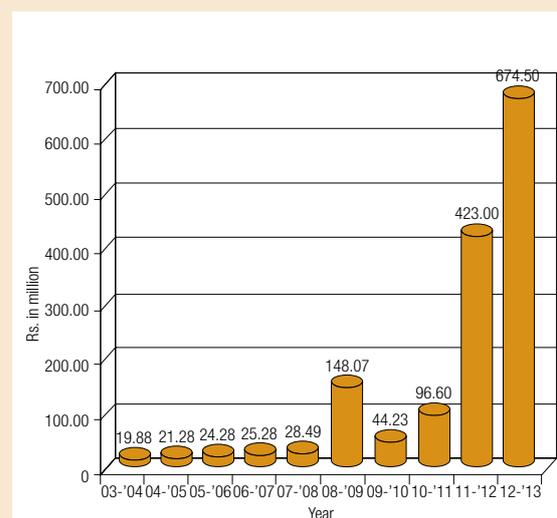
The public health infrastructure is gradually expanding; yet, it caters to only 20 percent of the population. In India, most health expenditure is out of pocket and this is a major reason pushing middle income and lower income groups toward indebtedness. According to WHO Health Statistics (2012), 4.1 percent of the GDP goes into health expenditure, but 71 percent health expenditure is private and mostly out of pocket. Therefore, access to quality health care in India is limited to those who can afford it.



Transplant Coordinators' Training Programme facilitated by MOHAN Foundation in Nagpur: Participants prepare a public education poster during activity sessions

Access to health care is largely limited to urban areas, leaving more than 65 percent of the population dependant on the overburdened and resource-constrained public health system. In spite of being a populous country, India lacks trained medical and para-medical professionals. As of 2009, there are only 6.5 physicians, 10 nursing and mid-wifery personnel, 0.5 community health workers and 0.05 psychiatrists per 10,000 persons. Given the facts, one can

Grants Disbursals for Health: 2003 - 2013



During the year, the Trusts disbursed Rs. 674.50 million (US \$ 12.49 million) for 28 grants, as against Rs. 423 million to 21 grants during 2011-12. However, it is pertinent to note that these disbursement figures include Rs. 550 million to the Tata Medical Centre Trust, Mumbai (Rs. 290 million disbursed during 2011-12).

infer that majority of the population has limited or no access to health care.

The Trusts are trying to address critical gaps through a multi-pronged approach. Whilst the Strategic Planning Vision 2016-17, which would guide the Trusts' work in the Health portfolio is still underway, the current focus is on: (a) Rural Health Programmes; (b) Specialized Health Care Services; (c) Human Resources and Health Systems Development; and (d) Clinical Establishment.

Rural Health Programmes

The Trusts support programmes that serve rural India, including tribal populations. These attend to mother and child health, infectious diseases and the emerging problem of non-communicable diseases like diabetes and hypertension amongst the poor. Further, efforts are being made to include the community in decision making and programme delivery. Realizing the unfulfilled need for access to health care in rural India, this sub-theme is steadily expanding its contribution vis-à-vis the overall disbursements of the health portfolio; in 2011-12 rural health contributed to 3 percent of overall health disbursements and rose to 12 percent in 2012-13.

Addressing village-specific health issues

Animal and snake bites are commonly faced in villages and often cause death. Therefore, JSS created an audio-visual, teaching how to deal with snakebite, scorpion and wasp sting and rabid animal bite. The videos have been adapted for doctors, health workers and villagers, so that people can deal with animal bite cases with ease.

Another audio-visual was made to demonstrate dealing with cardio-pulmonary resuscitation in emergency situations. It includes the identification of emergency, followed by easy steps to be undertaken for saving one's life. The video was used for training in-house as well as external groups like training of trainers (youth groups).

A third set of videos was developed for safe drinking water practices, hygiene and sanitation. The videos were filmed in the villages to demonstrate diseases caused by contaminated water, methods to test water contamination and ways to purify water at home, community and panchayat levels.

All these audio-visuals are used for awareness and training of health personnel, including village health workers, senior health workers, nursing staff and doctors.

The Trusts support Association for Health & Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI), Gudalur to address the health needs of 25,000 tribals in the Gudalur and Pandalur talukas of Nilgiris district, Tamil Nadu. The Area Centre Team (ACT),

Highlights

➤ Realizing the unfulfilled need for access to health care in rural India, the focus is on expanding the contribution of this theme to the overall disbursements of the health portfolio; disbursements rose from 3 percent in 2011-12 to 12 percent in 2012-13

LOOKING AHEAD

- The Trusts will continue to augment the existing health care system in rural areas to reach out in underserved areas, aimed at empowering communities to understand and tackle their own health issues.
- Integrating livelihoods and education interventions alongwith health programmes would be piloted in Gudalur district.
- An intervention for improving the nutritional status of mothers and children in Khunti, Jharkhand would be operationalised.



Primary data collection being undertaken in Khunti district, Jharkhand to understand the nutritional status of children (below 5 years of age) and their mothers

an important link in the three-tiered health service delivery system, was further strengthened. The ACT members gained skills in health planning and data interpretation for catering to their respective populations. The ACT includes members who anchor work in health, education, savings, community organisation, etc. which comes together to address health issues.

During the year under review, a new phase of support to Jan Swasthya Sahyog (JSS), Bilaspur was operationalised, which attempts to create field based training material and training programmes on public health issues.

Child malnutrition was identified as an issue of public health importance. In 10 villages of Khunti district, Jharkhand, where the Trusts are already engaged under the

➤ Child malnutrition being a major issue, the Trusts are closely engaged under the Central India Initiative to collect primary data aimed at assessing nutritional status of mothers and children in Jharkhand

Central India Initiative, primary data collection was initiated to assess the nutritional status of children under 5 years and their mothers. The anthropometric data collection has

been completed and data analysis is underway. Based on the information about factors affecting child and maternal nutrition in that area, specific action will be initiated.

C
A
S
E

S
T
U
D
Y

Association for Health Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI), Gudalur, is attempting to decentralize the Community Health programme in the Gudalur and Pandalur talukas of the Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu. ASHWINI's vision is that the primitive tribal groups they work with own and manage their health programmes.

To this end, ASHWINI has been training youngsters from the community in nursing, laboratory technology, accounting, administration, hospital data management, and pharmacy management, amongst others. After training, trainees are absorbed as staff in the Gudalur Adivasi Hospital, which is managed by ASHWINI.

from having mastered skills in Microsoft Word, basic financial management and organisational accounting, she has learnt the basics of hospital data management and billing systems. She has received glowing reviews from the senior staff of the hospital for her thoroughness and dedication.

She is the first in her family, to have reached this level of education and accomplishment. She will be offered a one year internship, along with a stipend of Rs. 2,000 per month and free accommodation, once she finishes her course. Post her internship, she is likely to be absorbed in Gudalur Adivasi Hospital. She can also find a government job through the employment exchange programme.

Taking Charge of Health Management in Gudalur

"In 2010," says a community health worker, "ASHWINI started the Bharat Sevak Samaj (BSS) course, after getting recognition from the government to run a vocational training programme for the rural youth. The opportunity to gain a formal qualification beyond schooling has had a positive impact on the youngsters from the community and also their families."

Chandrika, of Vermangla village, is an 18 year old first generation learner from the Paniya tribe. The Paniyas are one of the Primitive Tribal Groups of the Nilgiris. Chandrika says, "My parents are illiterate, but they sent me and my sister to the government school. When I completed high school, I wanted to pursue further studies, but they said that they would not be able to afford it. Even if the fees are written off, there is a lot of expense involved in travel, clothes, books, etc. Being labourers, this was beyond their means. When the opportunity came for me to study at ASHWINI, they encouraged me to attend the course."

Currently, Chandrika is just a few months away from completing her BSS course in office accounting. Apart



Chandrika's family glowing with pride

Chandrika states, "I feel confident now that I will be able to pursue my career in this field. I am happy as I will have a steady job and income."

One of the main barriers to providing access to health care in a remote area is the lack of skilled human resources. ASHWINI is trying to gradually bridge that gap through effective training. "The course has not only enabled an Adivasi girl to take charge of healthcare in her community," observes a BSS official, "but also empowered her to be independent."

Chandrika will serve as an inspiration to other girls in her community!

Specialized Health Care Services

There are two major components under this sub-theme: (a) Children with Special Needs; and (b) the Mental Health Initiative.

Children with Special Needs

Under this theme, the Trusts support organisations such as Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal (RMKM), Ajmer; Communication DEALL (Developmental Eclectic Approach to Language Learning) Trust, (Com-DEALL Trust), Bengaluru and Latika Roy Foundation (LRMF), Dehradun that work for children with developmental disabilities in the areas of Early Intervention (EI), Inclusive Education (IE) and Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR). EI includes

second phase of support came to an end during the year, during which the focus was towards ensuring better learning outcomes for children, increasing engagement with other schools and creating greater awareness in the community. About 189 children with disability and 109 children without disability in school and 286 children under CBR, were covered in this phase. Innovative teaching - learning material and a Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) kit were developed to optimize learning. Thirty six children were mainstreamed



Children with special needs learn the concept of traffic signals through innovative techniques at the Meenu Manovikas Kendra, Chachiyawas village, Ajmer district, Rajasthan under a project facilitated by Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal (RMKM)

multi-disciplinary services provided from birth to 6 years, the objectives being: (a) improving child health and well-being; (b) remediating existing or emerging disabilities; (c) minimizing developmental delays; (d) promoting adaptive parenting and overall family functioning; and (e) preventing functional deterioration.

RMKM runs two inclusive schools (from lower kindergarten to class V) in Ajmer and Beawar, where children with and without disabilities study together. The

into regular schools and 34 persons with disability could get employment. Greater involvement of parents in decision making was ensured by involving 285 parents in quarterly meetings. An impact evaluation exercise revealed improved child outcomes in majority of the development domains. The evaluation has called for increased professional input in the CBR programme, which would be included in the subsequent phase of support.

The Trusts are supporting Com-DEALL Trust, Bengaluru

Highlights

➤ About 189 children with disability and 109 children sans disability in school and 286 children under CBR, were covered in the second phase of support to RMKM, while 36 children were admitted into regular schools and 34 disabled persons received gainful employment

➤ New centers were started by Com-DEALL in Gwalior and Bangalore.

➤ The Early Intervention Programme for Children with Special Needs implemented by LRMF made 279 health functionaries from the government aware about the programme. Over 300 children were assessed for developmental disabilities; besides, about 400 children were covered under the home management programme.

towards scaling up the Communication DEALL Early Intervention Programme for children with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASD) and other developmental disabilities in new geographies. The project has two objectives: (i) upscaling components of the existing Com-DEALL EI programme in new geographies; and (ii) adding specific therapeutic programmes to the EI programme. The project proposes to create 15 new service delivery points for children with communication disorders based on the intervention principles used by Com-DEALL. During the year, 2 new centers were started at Gwalior and Bangalore and 13 children were registered. Increasing awareness on communication disorders is an important objective of the project; consequently, Com-DEALL organised various awareness programmes for parents, physicians, policy makers, etc. across India. The “Pre-DEALL programme” – a less intensive DEALL programme focusing on sensory motor and general speech stimulation was initiated and is expected to reduce the number of children requiring the “regular Com-DEALL programme”. Of the 10 children enrolled under 2011-12 batch, three did not require any additional support, three went on to the regular DEALL programme and the rest were recommended for other programmes under Com-DEALL. Thirteen families were enrolled in the “Family Mediated Intervention Programme”; energies were directed towards dubbing video tapes in Hindi so that more parents can benefit from these material.

Under the “School Support Programme”, which aims to develop a school transition manual for supporting children mainstreamed in schools after completion of the DEALL programme, a one-day workshop was conducted with teachers of a pre-school, which was attended by over 80 teachers and focused on identification and management of children with autism spectrum and other communication disorders. Nine children were enrolled in an intervention that works towards enhancing the social communication skills of children after they finish DEALL programme, in this financial year. Finally, Com-DEALL initiated a Post Graduate Diploma in Early Intervention under the Karnataka State Open University. This was also recognized by Rehabilitation Council of India. 20-25 students are expected to be enrolled for this programme, commencing in July 2013.

The “Early Intervention Programme for Children with Special Needs” implemented by LRMF, Dehradun made 279 health functionaries from the government (Auxiliary Nurse Midwives, Doctors, Accredited Social Health Activists, etc.) aware about Early Intervention. About 327 new children were assessed for developmental disabilities. Early Intervention services were provided to 88 children and approximately 400 children were covered under the home management programme. The service reach is increasing gradually with trainings and awareness programmes. The challenge will be to follow up the children who have received the services and assess

LOOKING AHEAD

- *Efforts will be made to integrate EI services in hospitals that have child services.*
- *Existing programmes will attempt to extend services to children accessing education in the government system.*

their current status and efforts are being made to strengthen follow up. LRMF conducted various awareness programmes and in one of them Dr. Shanta Sinha, Chairperson, National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights, was invited for the Sir Ratan Tata Trust Distinguished Lecture Series on Education and Inclusion. She spoke about challenges of Inclusive Education in India in her speech titled: “No one said it would be easy”.

A document providing insights into interventions for children with special needs highlighting the impact of the work of Com-DEALL and RMKM was published in this financial year.

Mental Health Initiative

The Mental Health Initiative (MHI) was launched by the Trusts in 2011 with the mandate to improve provision of Mental Health services and quality care and treatment in underserved regions. Currently, MHI focuses on 4 areas: (1) Providing services for mental illness, focusing on: (a) offering succour to homeless people with mental illness; and (b) the general community through existing health care systems; (2) Research on mental health; (3) Capacity building programmes for stake holders; and (4) Improving awareness on mental health via communication initiatives. MHI has reached out to 9,250 people out of which 8,721 are covered under Community Mental Health Programmes in various regions.



Moods and colors: Homeless women with Mental Illness receive love and treatment at The Banyan's Kovalam Centre, Tamil Nadu

The Trusts are supporting projects at The Banyan, Chennai; Ashadeep, Guwahati; and Karuna Trust, Bengaluru, all of which focus on identifying, rescuing,

treating and rehabilitating homeless women with mental illness. Approximately, 500 homeless clients with mental illness received treatment during 2012-13, of which 40 percent were new clients. Roughly, 70 percent of new clients were rehabilitated with families and other institutions, spread across the country.

The Trusts have provided support to initiate urban mental health programmes in the slums of Kolkata and three municipal wards of Pune. In collaboration with the Kolkata Municipal Corporation, Iswar Sankalpa has started a Mental Health clinic at the Ward Health Centre. Since September 2012, 219 patients received counseling and treatment at the Centre and 51 among them were under follow-up care. In a Municipal Hospital in Pune, Babu Trust initiated a Psychiatric OPD and Counseling centre, where 80 severely mentally ill patients received treatment. The programme has improved knowledge on mental health among 3,500 slum dwellers and psycho-social therapeutic services were provided to 500 persons.

The accessibility of mental health services to rural people was augmented by integrating Mental Health with Primary Health Centres in 7 districts of the states of Karnataka, Assam and Tamil Nadu. The organisations involved in implementing community based mental health services in partnership with Primary Health Centres were North East Research and Social Work Networking (NERSWN), Assam, Karuna Trust, Karnataka and Tribal Health Initiative, Tamil Nadu. Around 6,500 persons with mental illness started accessing mental health services in 400 villages.

The Government of Assam launched rehabilitation programmes for homeless men with mental illness in partnership with Ashadeep. Notably, the MHI partnered with Ashadeep in Guwahati and Schizophrenia Awareness Association, Pune to involve youth groups in learning and sharing perceptions on Mental Health. In Assam, 30 students from 18 colleges of Assam were selected for a

LOOKING AHEAD

- Besides continuing support to programmes launched by various partners, focus will be on developing and strengthening community based mental health interventions in two blocks of Jharkhand and in Vidarbha, Maharashtra. The proposed work will be directly monitored by the Trusts and handholding support will be provided to the local partners.
- Interventions for homeless people with mental illness will be upgraded and community mental health programmes will be extended.
- Emphasis will also be given on the preventive aspect of mental illness, by initiating School Mental Health Programmes.



Homeless women with Mental Illness live harmoniously in a self-managed house post treatment received at The Banyan, Chennai

workshop focusing on creating awareness on Mental Health. With training from a leading documentary film maker and an internationally renowned photographer, students created 4 public service announcements, 3 audio clips, 3 posters and 51 photographs and disseminated their learning with other students from their colleges. In this financial year, a brochure on MHI was created for the team to partner with external stakeholders. A book titled 'Untold Stories' was published which provided insights into the lives of a few homeless women with mental illness reintegrated by Karuna Trust.

Highlights

➤ MHI has reached out to 9,250 people, out of which 8,721 are covered under Community Mental Health Programme

➤ About 500 homeless clients with mental illness received treatment in 2012-13, of which 40 percent were new clients. Roughly, 70 percent of new clients were rehabilitated with families and other institutions, spread across the country

➤ In collaboration with the Kolkata Municipal Corporation, Iswar Sankalpa has started a Mental Health clinic. Since September 2012, 219 patients received counseling and treatment at the Centre and 51 among them were under follow-up care.

Vrinda (name changed) is in the mid-thirties, residing with her husband and two school going daughters in Lohiya Nagar, Pune. Before her illness the family supplied tiffin service to offices, earning up to Rs. 20,000 per month. But as her illness progressed, she could no longer work. Nanda's husband suffered kidney failure and even he could not earn any money. The family was facing an acute financial crisis and there were constant and bitter clashes in the house.

One of Vrinda's daughters heard about Bapu Trust at a Mental Health Awareness session conducted in her school. This set her thinking about her mother and she contacted one of the field workers – Shaheen. After speaking to Shaheen, the daughter convinced her father to take her mother to a counselling centre located in Bapu Trust's office.

of germs. Bharati made an emotional appeal to Vrinda over the phone that night to think about what would happen to her daughters if she left the house. Vrinda was somehow convinced not to quit the house that night and wait until dawn. Next morning, Vrinda's husband rushed her to the Counselling Centre.

Bharati decided to take her to a hospital where the doctor recommended a routine check-up. She was also tested for HIV and the results were negative. This knowledge aided her recovery in a great way. Vrinda was introduced to a psychiatrist and anti-depressants were given to her. She started coming for counselling on her own and her demeanour slowly changed. Her thinking patterns slowly became positive. Phenol was replaced by Dettol in Vrinda's bathing ritual. She gradually recovered and started taking charge of her family. Bharati also

Successfully Curing OCD

Vrinda was continuously weeping when she was brought to the centre by her husband. She avoided touching any object or person as she thought that she had HIV 'germs' all over her body. She would wear her saree very high as she believed that the lower portion of her saree would catch germs that would enter her body. Bharati, the Counsellor, diagnosed that she was severely depressed with suicidal tendencies and also had obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD).

Vrinda had looked after her brother-in-law who was HIV positive. Like many people, she also had several misconceptions about HIV. She was quite certain that she too had contracted the virus and thus thought that her house was full of germs. This major misconception slowly clouded her clarity of thought. Her behaviour became increasingly difficult with excessive focus on cleanliness, so much so that she started bathing with phenol, which led to white patches on her skin.

Recalls Bharati, "Vrinda came for counselling with absolute skepticism. I was able to restore her faith by administering Cognitive Behavioural technique of counselling." As the sessions progressed, Bharati felt that she was slowly able to gain her trust; Vrinda would listen to her and allowed her to hold hands. However, Bharati's faith was shaken when she received a distress call from Vrinda's husband in the middle of one night. Vrinda was all set to leave the house as she felt that her house was full



Community workers associated with Bapu Trust conduct a corner meeting in Lohiya Nagar, Pune

counselled her family to create an enabling environment for her at home.

She is currently working in Bishop School and is fondly called 'Moushi'. As a cleaner she earns Rs. 4,000 per month, and earns an additional income of Rs. 1,500 by working as a maid after returning from school. She got her husband admitted in the hospital and takes thorough care of him by visiting him every day.

Vrinda's husband realizes the value of care and understanding and fondly declares, "I had no hope that she would recover, we thought we will have to send her to a mental asylum. Thanks to Bapu Trust's timely support my family is in a happier place. Vrinda is earning, taking good care of the children and me. Hope has resurged in Vrinda's life and she is now able to send one of her daughters for computer classes."

Clinical Establishment

The Clinical Establishment theme aims to improve hospital services in the rural and sub-urban areas of the country. The focus is on poorer sections of the population who are unable to access quality healthcare services.

Through the Trusts' support, Association for Health Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI), focused on upgrading infrastructure at the Gudalur Adivasi Hospital (GAH) and training Adivasi community members on hospital management systems. The construction of this hospital is almost complete and the facility will be fully functional May 2013 onwards. During the year, GAH received 28,194 out-patients (37 percent of them were tribal), 1,806 in-patients and conducted 300 surgeries (94 major) and a total of 31,606 investigations. Once fully functional, GAH will be able to offer advanced services like laparoscopic surgeries, endoscopy, etc. A blood storage unit will be commissioned soon; however, the infrastructure has been created. Similarly, Marrow Donor Registry (India), (MDRI) Mumbai - a one-of-a-kind bone marrow registry that helps cancer patients find unrelated marrow donors within India - conducted 3,000 HLA typing tests and 12 camps. Currently, MDRI has 12,301 registered voluntary donors, details of whom will be available online soon.

The Trusts' support to Bangalore Hospice Trust, Bengaluru provides for operational expenses of the palliative care services at the hospice and at homes of patients suffering from cancer. About 992 patients were admitted in the hospice and 188 patients were provided home based care. There is a higher demand for hospice based services than for home care. The project also aims to train 90 young girls as health care assistants in palliative care, thereby being enabled

LOOKING AHEAD

- Focus would be on upgrading health care services of existing non-profit institutions/service providers functioning in rural and remote geographies, preferably in locations where the Trusts support ongoing interventions across other portfolios.



A nurse associated with the Bangalore Hospice Trust provides home-based care to this underprivileged individual suffering from oral cancer

to provide financial support to their families. Support was renewed to the Indian Medical Association Blood Bank Society of Uttarakhand (IMABBUK), Dehradun for the "Comprehensive Voluntary Blood Donation Project" to improve the supply of safe blood in Uttarakhand. The project was operationalised in November 2012 and subsequently, the blood bank has organised 275 motivational talks and 62 blood donation camps, where 5,946 units of blood were collected from voluntary donors. Additionally, 1,831 units were collected via blood collection vans. Finally, the Trusts' support to the Tata Medical Centre Trust continued for the Tata Medical Centre Hospital in Kolkata, which was commissioned in 2011 – a 167-bed facility specializing in the detection and treatment of cancer and is the first of its kind in the eastern region.

Highlights

➤ Gudalur Adivasi Hospital treated over 28,000 out-patients, of which a significant number were tribals. The hospital conducted about 300 surgeries and a total of over 31,000 investigations

➤ Marrow Donor Registry (India), Mumbai helps find unrelated marrow donors within India; it conducted 3,000 HLA typing tests and 12 camps

➤ The Bangalore Hospice Trust witnessed over 990 admissions, with about 180 patients receiving home based care

➤ Indian Medical Association Blood Bank Society of Uttarakhand, Dehradun organised over 270 motivational talks as well as 62 blood donation camps. In addition, more blood was also collected through mobile vans

An excruciating pain in his back made poor 12-year-old Vaiju collapse while playing with his friends in his village on a hot August afternoon. His father, Nagnath Poul, rushed him to the nearest private hospital, an hour away in Latur, Maharashtra, but the child got no relief. So, Vaiju had to be taken to an orthopaedic hospital some two hours away, but the doctors could not diagnose the problem and referred him to a pediatrician in Aurangabad. Here, a bone marrow test was recommended, and leukemia was detected.

was no kitchen, no toilets, and water was available for just an hour in the day. Vaiju developed an infection because of the filthy conditions, and had to be admitted into the ICU at the hospital. His parents began to lose all hope, and their funds were quickly depleting.

The social worker at the hospital put Vaiju's case under the hospital's 'no charge' section, which gave them some welcome respite. She also recommended the St. Jude Childcare Centre to them, as it provides shelter to children who come with cancer and other terminal

Finding Relief through St Jude's: A caring short-term residential facility for children with cancer



Children enjoying a game of carom whilst undergoing treatment

Nagnath took the ill boy to Sholapur, five long hours away from home, for treatment, but was told it would cost Rs. 4.5 lakhs, over a 6-month period. There was no way could he afford it, as he was a simple farmer who worked on other's fields and earned about Rs. 25,000 a year. Moreover, as he recounts, he had to give up his work because of his child's illness: "The situation forced me to leave my work as I was scouting around for my child's treatment." The doctors suggested he take the boy to Mumbai as he might receive financial assistance there.

Exhausted, father, mother and child finally reached the Tata Memorial Cancer Hospital in Mumbai and were overwhelmed. It was swarming with people and they were made to go from one department to the other. As part of the procedure, they met a social worker in the hospital who gave them some options of where to stay. They went to a dharamshala, but it was already chockablock. There

illnesses to the hospital for treatment. They and their parents accompanying them get a clean, comfortable place to stay, free of cost for about 6 months to a year of the treatment.

Vaiju was delighted as there were other children like him at St Jude's. He had a hot water bath and ate with gusto after a long time as his mother could cook their meals. She was even taught about nutrition at the centre, and so started cooking more nutritious dishes, which helped him regain his strength to battle the odds.

Vaiju wants to get over with his treatment soon and go back to school. Meanwhile, he has friends at the centre and loves to play carom with them. When he first came to the centre, he could barely sit up, but now he can walk about happily. He is on the verge of completing his intensive chemotherapy sessions, and his parents are now confident about his recovery.

Human Resources & Health Systems Development

The dearth of trained human resource in the health sector of the country is a dire and recognized reality. In line with the recommendations of the National Health Policy 2002, the Trusts' goal is to provide opportunities for training cadres of human resource, sensitized to ground realities that will meet the health needs of communities, particularly in rural areas. Fellowships are provided for skill development of medical and non-medical personnel, housed at reputed institutions, with a focus on those working in the non-profit and government sectors. The Trusts also supported capacity enhancement of human resources in community health and



A team from the Institute of Public Health, Bengaluru, attending a monthly review and monitoring meeting of Accredited Social Health Activists at the Tavarakere Primary Health Centre, Tumkur district, Karnataka

the public health system. This theme's share in the overall disbursement of the health portfolio has increased from 8 percent in 2011-12 to 12 percent in 2012-13.

The Children's Kidney Care Centre (CKCC),

LOOKING AHEAD

- Support for human resource training in the field of eye care, organ donation and public health will continue.
- A new fellowship programme would be explored, based on inputs received from the Strategic Plan (Health) 2012-17.

St. Johns Medical College Hospital, Bengaluru continued to train fellows in pediatric nephrology under the project "Educational, Training and Chronic Kidney Disease Programme in Pediatric Nephro-urology". The fellows directly contribute to saving lives and improving the quality of life of children suffering from kidney diseases by treating around 400 out-patients and 40 in-patients every month. A workshop titled "National Paediatric Nephrology Update - 2012"

was organised at Cuttack, Odisha, in association with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Postgraduate Institute of Pediatrics, Cuttack; Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College & Hospital, Cuttack; Indian Academy of Pediatrics, Cuttack Branch and CKCC. It was attended by more than 100 delegates, including post-graduate students, nephrologists, urologists, pediatric surgeons and pediatricians from different medical colleges of Odisha and also provided an opportunity to 40 parents of children with kidney ailments to interact with experts from the field.

Follow-up of District Health Managers (DHM)

who had undergone training at the Institute of Public Health, Bengaluru was done in three talukas of Tumkur district, Karnataka for intensive handholding of the DHMs. Twelve modules of training were compiled for Block Programme

Highlights

➤ Trained 'fellows' from the Children's Kidney Care Centre, Bengaluru improved the quality of life of children suffering from kidney diseases, treating about 400 out-patients and 40 in-patients each month

➤ Bengaluru's Institute of Public Health conducted a national conference on bringing Evidence into Public Health Policy, in which the e-learning course for Block Programme Managers was launched

➤ MOHAN Foundation, Chennai and Hyderabad trained over 60 transplant coordinators to give a fillip to cadaveric donation in India

➤ Thirteen ophthalmic surgeons participated in the Sir Ratan Tata Community Ophthalmology Fellowship at the Medical Research Foundation. They also conducted 340 sight restoring surgeries with an admirably high success rate of 95 percent

Managers (BPM) of Tumkur and refresher trainings for past participants were initiated. Mentoring visits were completed for 10 of 17 Primary Health Centers (PHC) to enable them to comply with the requirements of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). IPH organised a national conference on bringing Evidence into Public Health Policy (EHPH) in October 2012 at Bengaluru, where the e-learning course for BPMs was launched. The course commenced in February 2013, with the first batch of 10 persons.

More than 60 transplant coordinators were trained by Multi Organ Harvesting Aid Network (MOHAN) Foundation, Chennai and Hyderabad, as part of the Transplant Coordinators Training Programme, to improve cadaveric organ donation rates in India. Several awareness drives and public education films were produced to popularize the concept. Trained transplant coordinators deputed by MOHAN Foundation now manage Tamil Nadu's (online) Network for Organ Sharing (TNOS) registry, housed at Rajiv Gandhi Government General Hospital, Chennai under the purview of the Cadaver Transplant Programme of the Tamil Nadu State Government, as part of a Public Private Partnership.

Thirteen ophthalmic surgeons underwent the "Sir Ratan Tata Community Ophthalmology Fellowship" and practiced the phaco-emulsification procedure on the novel virtual reality surgery module at Medical Research Foundation (MRF), Chennai. The fellows conducted 340 sight restoring

surgeries, of which more than 95 percent patients recovered with a corrected final visual acuity of 6/12 or better; in an attempt to reduce the overall burden of disability due to blindness.

The grant to Society for Community Health Awareness, Research and Action (SOCHARA) - Community Health Cell (CHC), Bengaluru for the "Community Health Learning Programme of the evolving SOCHARA School of Public Health, Equity and Action (SOPHEA)" commenced during the year, with 9 persons being selected for the equity-oriented community and public health fellowships. The fellowship programme, which will balance theoretical inputs during class-room orientation sessions, field visits and mentored placements with organisations suited to the individual's learning objectives, is co-funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada. Similarly, through support to Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Medical Trust (SKKMT), Coimbatore initiated during the year, the organisation will conduct post-graduate trainings for ophthalmic surgeons under the National Board of Examinations, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare; one-year fellowships in General Ophthalmology and Sub-specialties like Cornea, Medical Retina, Vitreo Retina, Pediatric Ophthalmology, Glaucoma, etc; two-year Vision Care Technicians course for youth from low socio-economic background; and Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) Optometry course.

List of Partners:

Rural Health Programmes

- Association for Health Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI), Gudalur
- Jan Swasthya Sahyog (JSS), Bilaspur

Mental Health

- Karuna Trust, Mysore
- Ashadeep, Guwahati
- The Banyan, Chennai
- Banyan Academy of Leadership in Mental Health (BALM), Chennai
- Bapu Trust, Pune
- Iswar Sankalpa, Kolkata

Children With Special Needs

- ComDEALL Trust, Bengaluru
- St. Jude India ChildCare Centres (SJICCC), Mumbai
- Latika Roy Memorial Foundation (LRMF), Dehradun
- Rajasthan Mahila Kalyan Mandal (RMKM), Ajmer
- SPJ Sadhana School (SPJSS), Mumbai

Human Resources And Health Systems Development

- MOHAN Foundation, Chennai
- Community Health Cell (CHC), Society for Community Health Awareness, Research and Action (SOCHARA), Bengaluru
- Children's Kidney Care Centre (CKCC), St. Johns Medical College Hospital, Bengaluru
- Medical Research Foundation (MRF), Chennai
- Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Medical Trust (SKKMT), Coimbatore
- Institute of Public Health (IPH), Bengaluru

Clinical Establishment

- Christian Medical College Ludhiana Society (CMCL), Ludhiana
- Gudalur Adivasi Hospital, Association for Health Welfare in the Nilgiris (ASHWINI), Gudalur
- Pain and Palliative Care Society (PPCS), Kozhikode
- Marrow Donor Registry (India) (MDRI), Mumbai
- Bangalore Hospice Trust (BHT), Bengaluru
- Indian Medical Association Blood Bank Society of Uttarakhand (IMABBSU), Dehradun
- Tata Medical Centre Trust (TMCT), Kolkata

Reaching out to adolescents in 2 blocks of Pali and Jaipur districts, Rajasthan to help them attain essential learning skills: A project undertaken by Foundation for Education and Development (FED)



Enhancing Civil Society and Governance

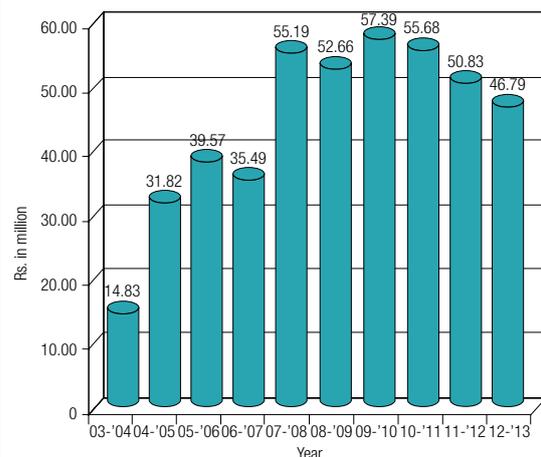


The Enhancing Civil Society and Governance portfolio was formed as a recommendation of the Strategic Plan 2006, which encouraged the Trusts to give thrust to its efforts in strengthening the non-profit sector.

During the year under review, the portfolio focused on two key initiatives, namely:

- Encouraging youth action for development through the 'Youth and Civil Society Initiative'.
- Roopantaran Initiative – focusing on strengthening Community Based Organisations.

Grants Disbursals for Enhancing Civil Society and Governance: 2003 - 2013



During the year under review, the Trusts disbursed Rs. 46.79 million (US\$ 0.87 million) towards 11 grants as against Rs. 50.83 million towards 10 grants during 2011-12, which is a decrease of 8 percent in the disbursals figures.

Youth & Civil Society (YACS) Initiative

The Youth and Civil Society (YACS) Initiative is mandated to enhance the quality of life of youth from marginalized socio-economic backgrounds. During the year under review, the YACS Initiative re-strategized to invest in building capacities of youth to access meaningful livelihoods and jobs to augment incomes and take leadership roles for initiating and leading social change to affect local development outcomes, positively. This repositioning was envisaged as rapid economic growth in the country during the last decade has created opportunities, but a large section of youth is not in a position to participate and benefit from them due to lack of access, skill sets and information. This issue is more serious for the geographically and socially excluded communities, with whom the Trusts engage.

LOOKING AHEAD

- In order to significantly enhance actions in skills building in the Trusts' operational areas (clusters), the Youth and Civil Society Initiative will cease to operate as a stand-alone Initiative from the coming financial year. Instead, the Education Team at the Trusts would anchor the task of building skills of youth along with its focus on elementary and middle school education, in partnership with the livelihood initiatives under the Rural Livelihoods & Communities portfolio.

Ongoing support to existing partners continued, focusing on educational programmes with young people aimed at initiating and leading social change. The Trusts' support to Pravah, New Delhi continued and as part of the Change Looms¹ programme, 14 new teams from across



Ensuring a better future: Skill development programmes for migrant youth being facilitated by Aajeevika Bureau in Udaipur, Rajasthan

During the year under review, the Trusts invested in and undertook programme development activities whilst preparing grounds for interventions to enhance youth employability and livelihoods through scoping and co-developing 2 pilot programmes each in rural Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan. In addition, pilots were also initiated under the Small Grants Programme in Nagaland in partnership with Youth Net, Prodigals' Home and Community Development Foundation.

the country were selected for team building and leadership skills development. Pravah strengthened and expanded its strategic collaborations and incubations with support to other organisations under the Streaming programme², under

¹ Change Looms is a programme that supports those young people (18-27 years) and teams who have set up and are running independent initiatives and projects for social change.

² Through the Streaming programme, Pravah aims to identify start-up organisations with an interest in youth development. The programme also identifies existing organisations, which want to deepen their engagement with youth.

Highlights

- Aajeevika Bureau helped in the registration and issuance of cards to over 27,000 migrant workers. It also held counselling sessions on employment opportunities for over 2,000 youths. Its legal cell extended valuable aid besides resolving 250 disputes; the cell also assisted migrant workers in opening bank accounts.

which 13 partners were supported. Pravah also entered in partnership with NSS-Delhi University (DU) to work with students in DU colleges and around 60 volunteers were supported intensively to take up social action projects. Commutiny-Youth Collective (CYC), New Delhi continued its extended fellowship support to build leadership skills of

eight of the 25 Fellows from the first year, along with 25 Fellows selected under the new fourth batch. CYC has also developed its media-based programme, working through comics, video films, written text and the use of virtual social networks for youth development. Support to Thoughtshop Foundation, Kolkata was renewed for three years to expand

C
A
S
E

S
T
U
D
Y

Bharati V. Premjibhai, all of 19, is the eldest daughter of a Dalit family of five, staying in the Vatva slum in the outskirts of Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The precinct in which they reside comprises a large number of migrant labourers who work in the industrial estates nearby and live in sub-human conditions with extremely limited facilities, including educational institutions. A natural corollary to this situation was that quite a few inhabitants resorted to criminal activities in order to survive.

Her father – a humble shoemaker – found it difficult to run the family on his meagre earnings of Rs. 100/- per day, thus necessitating Bharati to quit studies after completing the 10th standard. But she was made of sterner stuff. “Given my father’s meagre income, it was impossible for him to afford the education of my three sisters,” remarks a pragmatic Bharati.

After dropping out of school, Bharati was looking for gainful employment in order to supplement the family income. But despite her best and concerted efforts, she could not find a suitable opening, thus resulting in her assisting her mother with household duties. It was around this time that she got involved with the Vatva-based Youth Development Centre (YDC) during her spare time, thanks to the persuasion of a friend, Preeti. YDCs were instituted by the Ahmedabad based Non-

to allow Bharati to train as they had no clue about post-training job opportunities.” However, sustained convincing by Mahesh finally succeeded.

Her preliminary experience at the training session was somewhat difficult as she kept to herself like an introvert. But gradually, she opened up and made new friends during the coaching.



Sister Bharati Becomes Self-reliant

Profit Organisation – Janvikas (supported by the Trusts under the Youth and Civil Society Initiative) – across 20 blocks of Gujarat, to reach out to youth and develop their capacities on leadership and social issues, thus enabling them to develop and run small community initiatives on context specific issues.

Bharati soon discovered a mentor in Mahesh – a youth facilitator at YDC and requested him for gainful employment. When Mahesh was planning to organise a training programme for nursing assistants, it was a godsend for young and enterprising Bharati. She grabbed the opportunity with both hands and signed up for three-month course.

Says Mahesh, “Initially, her parents were reluctant

Two months into the training, Bharati was placed for a one-month internship at Sahajanand Hospital, in the vicinity. Impressed with her dedication, commitment and patient-friendly approach, the doctors at the hospital offered her a position, fetching a monthly salary of Rs. 3,500/- for six-month probation – an offer she found too irresistible to decline.

“After six months probation,” says a doctor attached with the hospital, “we propose to absorb her in a permanent capacity at higher emoluments. Her future surely looks bright.”

Declares an ecstatic and confident Bharati, “My primary goal in life is to support the education of my siblings and give my family a better life.”

the programme in adjoining 4 districts. An additional advance module was developed and youth were trained. Nine new Youth Resource Clubs were instituted, which further trained more than 500 youth and undertook community work on the issues of gender, governance, education, health and context specific initiatives. Finally, the grant to Foundation for Education and Development (FED), Jaipur enabled reaching out to adolescents in two blocks of Pali and Jaipur districts, Rajasthan, to help them attain essential learning skills besides mobilizing youth groups and women's groups. These groups participate actively in local community development and governance processes.

The YACS initiative also develops approaches that combine livelihood concerns of youth with training on issues related to labour, migration and rural livelihoods. The key partners in

this component are Aajeevika Bureau, Udaipur and Janvikas, Ahmedabad. The grant to Aajeevika Bureau supports integration of youth development in their work on building capacities of migrant youth. During the year, the organisation aided in the registration and issuance of identification



A Youth Camp organised by Thoughtshop Foundation in Kolkata

cards to 27,753 migrant workers; counselled 2,563 youths on employment opportunities and directly placed 414 youths; extended legal aid through the Legal Cell whilst also providing education and services to the migrants, registering 425 disputes and resolving 250; linked 1,788 migrants to various Insurance schemes; and aided 1,890 migrants to open bank accounts in

banks. A fresh phase of support to Janvikas was initiated with renewed focus on skill development training and placement support, including developing life skills of trainees (read case study).

Roopantaran: Institutional Building Initiative

The Roopantaran (meaning 'transformation') initiative of the Trusts works with a vision to enable the non-profit sector to realize the potential for facilitating social change through human and institutional development. Roopantaran works with existing partners of the Trusts, which include Non-Profits and Community-Based Organisations. The overall goal of Roopantaran gave the base for evolving the programme and the initiative has made many strides in educating organisations for planned institutional-building in order to improve the efficiency of their development programme through organisational development, strengthening financial and human resource systems and knowledge-building support.

Over the past three years, the focus of Roopantaran

has changed; consequently, grants to organisations for institutional-building have decreased. During 2011-12, the emphasis was on exploring and initiating institutional building programmes with Community-Based Organisations (CBO) associated with the Trusts' affiliated organisations, mainly aligned with the Rural Livelihoods & Communities (RLC). Roopantaran sees the CBOs as instruments for delivering services and ensuring sustainability of programmes supported by the Trusts, whilst also recognizing that to effectively carry out social change programmes, it is pivotal to build and strengthen the institutional capacities of CBOs and their parent institutions.

In the year under review, Roopantaran operationalized and took forward three institution-building pilots through

Highlights

➤ During 2011-12, the emphasis was on exploring and initiating institutional building programmes with CBOs associated with the Trusts' affiliated organisations, mainly aligned with the Rural Livelihoods & Communities (RLC) portfolio.

➤ Roopantaran commenced 3 institution-building pilots through Associate Organisations and worked with the CBOs promoted by Sadguru Foundation, Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT) and Indian Grameen Services (IGS), which are the Trusts' partners under the Central India Initiative, Himmothan Pariyojana and Sukhi Baliraja Initiative respectively.

➤ PRADAN organised 14 programmes in which over 400 professionals received training. The partnership with PRADAN has grown over time, thus offering high quality, tested training programmes on livelihoods for the programme staff of the Trusts and Associate Organisations.

Associate Organisations and worked with the CBOs promoted by Sadguru Foundation, Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT) and Indian Grameen Services (IGS), which are the Trusts' partners under the Central India Initiative, Himmothan Pariyojana and Sukhi Baliraja Initiative respectively. Support to Sadguru Foundation focused on developing their Lift Irrigation Cooperatives and two federations to make them sustainable and vibrant organisations providing various services to their members for enhancing agricultural outputs sustainably.

Similarly, support was provided to HIHT in capacity building of village level Water Management Committees, whilst also enhancing the ability of their field implementation team in Garhwal to organise, strengthen and nurture community institutions. The Trusts helped in the reorganisation and strengthening of 26 Water Management Committees promoted under the ongoing Water and Sanitation project across three clusters whilst supporting the microfinance field implementation team (of Himmothan Society) in village planning and promotion of Self Help Groups across one cluster named Jadipani. Finally, the Trusts worked with the Producer Companies promoted by IGS in Deoli (Wardha district) and Murtizapur (Akola district) villages to strengthen them so that they could enhance their systems and support the farmers in production and market linked interventions.

Support to the Human and Institutional Development Forum (HIDF), Bengaluru, to provide vital organisational-building technical support to partners was renewed for another 3 years. In the period under review, HIDF completed three learning events. The first event was the HID fellowship - a yearlong programme for professionals on the theme "Second Line of Leadership" - and 15 participants working with different partners supported by the Trusts applied. The second event was the commencement of the fourth batch of the Organisational Change Facilitation Programme (OCFP), comprising 15 participants from the social sector. The third

LOOKING AHEAD

- *While the current ongoing projects under Roopantaran will continue until the end of the stipulated project period, the Trusts are not considering any fresh grants to organisations in the future under the portfolio.*
- *Institution Building of CBOs, Producers Organisations, Federations, etc. has been prioritized as a key area of work for the various Trusts' teams engaged under the Rural Livelihoods & Communities portfolio. The work undertaken through Roopantaran hitherto shall subsequently be spearheaded by these various teams. Like the Youth and Civil Society Initiative, Roopantaran too shall cease to exist as a stand-alone initiative from the next financial year.*

event was the Group Relations Conference held in January 2013, which focused on group dynamics and working with teams. All the learning events were opened out to the Trusts' staff and partners. The HID Fellowship and Group relations Conference had active participation from the Trusts team and partners.

Finally, a third phase of support to Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN) for strengthening human resource development systems and upgrading the selection, induction and training of new professionals was operationalised during the year under review. Fourteen programmes were organised, in which 419 professionals of PRADAN with different experience levels received training. Partnership with PRADAN has evolved over the years and under it, PRADAN offered its high quality and tested training programme on livelihoods for the programme staff of the Trusts and Associate Organisations during the year under review. New training modules to develop team level leaderships were also piloted.

List of Partners:

Youth And Civil Society

- Pravah, New Delhi
- Partners for Urban Knowledge, Action & Research (PUKAR), Mumbai
- Thoughtshop Foundation, Kolkata
- Aajeevika Bureau, Udaipur
- Janvikas, Ahmedabad
- Foundation for Education and Development (FED), Jaipur
- Akshara, Mumbai
- Commutiny - The Youth Collective, New Delhi

Roopantaran – Institution Building Initiative

- Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN), New Delhi
- Human and Institutional Development Forum (HIDF), Bengaluru

Others

- BAIF Development Research Foundation (BAIF), Pune

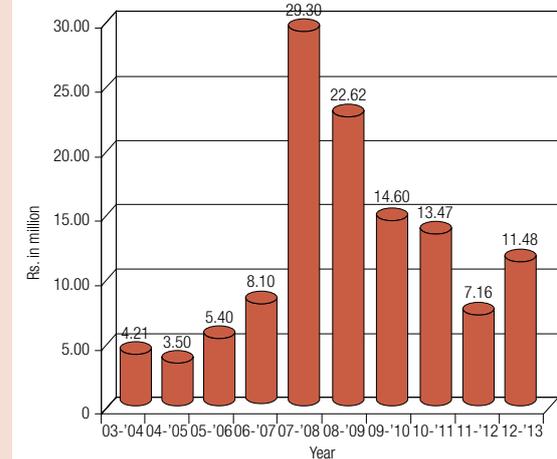
Arts, Crafts & Culture



During 2012-13, the Arts, Crafts and Culture programme focused on developing a plan for implementing the Strategic Plan. Majority of the efforts went into identifying potential projects that actively focus on livelihoods in the arts, crafts and culture sectors in India.



Grants Disbursals for Arts, Crafts & Culture: 2003 - 2013



During 2012-13, the Trusts disbursed Rs. 11.48 million (US \$ 0.21 million) towards five grants, which is 60 percent higher than the previous year's disbursals of Rs. 7.16 million towards four grants. This rise may be attributed to sanctioning of new grants during the fiscal.

The year 2012-13 was crucial for the Arts, Crafts and Culture (ACC) programme, this being the first year of the Trusts' Strategic Plan (SP) 2017. Consequently, the Trusts had two key priorities; namely: (1) rolling out its strategy for the portfolio for the next five years, to ensure that support to the sector could have lasting impact; and (2) concluding programmes undertaken during the previous five-year Strategic Plan for the period 2006-11.

During 2012-13, the ACC programme focused on developing a plan for implementing the Strategic Plan. Majority of the efforts went into identifying potential projects that actively focus on livelihoods in the arts, crafts and culture sectors in India.

The portfolio, with recommendations from SP 2017, now focuses on:

- Sustaining Livelihoods in Performing Arts
- Conservation and Digitization
- Crafts-based Livelihoods Initiatives
- Community Media and Livelihoods

A performance by the Kutch Sangeet Sadhak Sangathan – an association of Kutch folk musicians – in Hamirsar, Bhuj, Gujarat

Sustaining Livelihoods in Performing Arts

The Trusts had committed significant funding for the Performing Arts sector in India for about a decade now. It should be noted that during 2012-13, the Trusts' approach to Performing Arts has considerably changed and the focus has been on an attempt to revive the Performing Arts, with a strong emphasis on creative livelihoods. This will be achieved through: a) promoting networks of artist communities; b) encouraging collective learning and self-help; c) cultivating markets and audiences; and d) enhancing the artists' abilities to attract financial support and increased performance avenues.

Based on the learnings from the earlier projects and with the renewed focus on livelihoods, the Trusts developed and rolled-out two major projects during 2012-13. One is based in Andhra Pradesh and the other in the Kutch region of Gujarat. In collaboration with the Department of Theatre Arts, University of Hyderabad, the Trusts' incubated a Theatre Outreach Unit (TOU) to revive the dying art form of Parishat Natakam and Telugu theatre and provide new sustainable strategies for community theatre practitioners in villages, towns and small cities of Andhra Pradesh. During 2012-13, TOU organised a series of skill building workshops and training programmes for Parishat artists across Andhra Pradesh, directly reaching out to about 120 artists. Some of these artists have productively utilized these skill sets in enhancing the quality of their plays and in garnering more performance opportunities. Because of the Trusts' support, 'Golden Threshold' (the heritage house of nationalist

LOOKING AHEAD

- Focused engagement to enhance livelihoods of artisans and artists in the arts and crafts sector.
- Consolidation of programmes, focusing on implementation and continuous monitoring.
- Some more new projects will be developed in the states of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

leader and poetess Sarojini Naidu in Hyderabad), has been revived as a cultural hub and now regularly hosts various cultural events in the city. TOU has also started the Artists Residency Programme, under the Trusts' grant, through which it has identified a group of 12 young artists and



Enhancing livelihood of folk artistes through a project facilitated by Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan: An audition underway in Bhuj, Gujarat

trained them in various aspects of performing arts. With these young artists, a play titled Miss Meena was produced and widely staged in all parts of Andhra Pradesh, reaching out to an audience of about 45,000. In addition to this, TOU also engaged about 20 Local Cultural Organisations across Andhra Pradesh and organised five capacity building workshops on aspects of Arts management, publicizing and fund raising for arts.

Highlights

➤ In 2012-13, the Trusts' approach to Performing Arts has considerably changed and the focus has been on an attempt to revive the Performing Arts, with a strong emphasis on creative livelihoods

➤ 'Golden Threshold' (the heritage house of nationalist leader and poetess Sarojini Naidu in Hyderabad), has been revived as a cultural hub and now regularly hosts various cultural events in the city

➤ The Trusts promote sustainable livelihoods of folk musicians in Kutch by supporting KMVS

➤ Support to Puppet House facilitated in the training of about 250 teacher trainees in the use of theatre and puppetry in education

Another key Performing Arts project that received the Trusts' support is the institutionalization of Soorvani — Kutch Sangeet Sadhak Sangathan (KMVS — Association of Kutch Folk Musicians). This is probably one of the first initiatives in India to attempt institutionalizing a collective of folk artists. The Trusts have given a grant to KMVS to formally organise the folk musicians in Kutch into an entity and build the capacities of this institution. The key objective is to ensure sustainable livelihoods and social security of artists, which in turn can alleviate the decay that is plaguing the folk performance traditions of Kutch. A detailed base-line study of the folk music form and the folk musicians' livelihoods

was undertaken by KMVS, post which various community meetings were organised and an informal collective of more than 350 folk musicians of Kutch was formed. KMVS has initiated various measures towards registering the folk music artists' collective called Soorvani. An office has also been established with the Trusts' support. In an effort to enhance performing spaces and opportunities for folk musicians, two local *Reyans*, a district level performance and five other performances have been held involving 42 artists. To enable wider dissemination of the artists' creative talents, the Trusts' support helped in setting up of Kutch folk music libraries in two places in Bhuj and music albums of Soorvani have been

C
A
S
E

S
T
U
D
Y

Artists in Residency is one of several programmes designed under Theatre Outreach Unit, an initiative at the Department of Theatre Arts, University of Hyderabad, funded by the Trusts. This initiative's objective is twofold: a) locating youngsters from various Parishat Natakam groups - a long-established Telugu theatre form that predominantly circulates in the small cities, towns and villages of Andhra Pradesh, ensuring the livelihoods of hundreds of artists who are dependent on the traditional art form - and provide an opportunity to undergo professional training in theatre practice; and b) demonstrate how a well-made play with good quality would receive considerable patronage from the public and provide a decent livelihood to the aspiring young artists. The prog-

and widely performed plays – Ms. Meena – in Telugu. He stayed with the artists for a month and succeeded in his assignment. He picked up one of the talented and hardworking research scholars, Chandrasekhar, and encouraged him to direct the play.

During January 2013, the group began touring about 40 towns to perform the play. The first performance in Warangal in an open-air auditorium drew an audience of about 500 persons. Thereafter, word of mouth promotion and local media coverage ensured the play's success at other venues such as colleges, Parishats and

Performance of 'Ms. Meena' in progress



Reaching Out through Theatre

ramme was for a period of eight months.

As part of Artists in Residency, 10 youngsters were identified through phase wise workshops on acting and were initially housed in Hyderabad University's Guest House. Since most of the artists are school/college drop-outs, their stay itself in a premier higher education institute broadened their ideas, beliefs and total understanding of life. The theatre training programme conducted by professors included Yoga, body movement practice, group discussions and video presentations.

Mr. Rajiv Krishnan, a well-known theatre director from Chennai, was invited to replicate one of his celebrated

cultural organisations. In order to reach out to the various locations, the group began travelling in a mini bus. In all, over three months the group performed 60 shows cumulatively drawing an audience of over 60,000 persons.

An important fallout of the performances was that the group successfully attracted the youth to contemporary theatre. The entire exercise received wide coverage across all media. The theatrical group now plans to rope in a new target audience – children, who will not only be part of the audience but also will be performing too.

played across seven different hotels in Kutch area. Further, about 200 folk artists have been provided social security through a linkage with a group insurance scheme.

In the state of Karnataka, Puppet House, Dharwad, continued its focus on theatre training for children, college students, teacher-trainers and teachers. As part of its Teacher Training programme, the organisation collaborated with various D.Ed. colleges in the northern Karnataka region. The Trusts' support facilitated in the training of about 250 teacher trainees in the use of theatre and puppetry in education. Another key outcome of the Trusts' support to Puppet House includes outreach to 400 underprivileged children across northern Karnataka. The Trusts have also extended support to Marappachi Trust in Tamil Nadu (under the Small Grants Programme) for their capacity building and training. Six theatre training workshops were conducted, which directly helped in the skill building of 12 core artist members of

Marappachi across 9 performance forms. These skills have been further passed on to other marginalized groups (like women, underprivileged youth and transgenders) that use theatre throughout Tamil Nadu. As part of this, 3 Non-Profit Organisations and 8 youth groups in colleges in remote areas of Tamil Nadu were trained.

The Trusts have also extended support to Punjab Folk Art Centre (PFAC) to revitalize three traditional dance forms of Punjab region, viz. Luddi, Sammi and Jhummar. PFAC organised a training programme for 20 rural youth artists in Jhummar dance form whilst 20 artists were trained in Luddi dance form. Further, the Trusts' support also enabled the capacity building of 20 women artists in Sammi dance form through a rigorous training programme spread over two months. All these artists were also given an opportunity to perform publicly and extensively covered by the local print and electronic media.

Conservation and Digitization

Through this initiative, primarily, the Trusts support projects to devise strategies to conserve national art treasures, and enhance public use and access to endangered

Jadavpur University. It partners conservation efforts with projects that would restore films, train teachers in digital archiving techniques, and convert the archived objects into



Participants engage in a film-making workshop at Vidyasagar College, Suri, Birbhum district, West Bengal as part of the activities of the Media Lab, Department of Film Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata

material. Under this initiative, support was extended to two projects during the year under review. Significant amongst these is the Media Lab at the Department of Film Studies,

materials that can be taught in the undergraduate classrooms. With the Trusts' support, the Media Lab evolved as an archival hub of Indian cinema. Three databases on Indian

LOOKING AHEAD

- *Continue focus on the implementation of the ongoing programmes.*
- *2-3 new smaller projects will be developed under this theme.*

cinema – (i) History of Indian Cinema; (ii) Sound Cultures in Indian Cinema; and (iii) Law and Image – have acquired a sizeable quantity of new items.

Media Lab has attracted the attention of media scholars, critics and artists from across India. It organised two outreach programmes for undergraduate colleges in small cities and towns of West Bengal to equip the media teachers with current debates and pedagogic practices in the disciplines of Media and Film studies. Through these outreach initiatives, Media Lab has also been successful in enhancing public use and access of the digitized content. Another project supported by the Trusts is with the School of Cultural Texts and Records (SCTR) at Jadavpur University, Kolkata, in collaboration with the British Library, London. The project also investigates the research opportunities that result from the resources being digitized and made accessible online. During 2012-13, SCTR worked with digitization of material at Jesuit Mission Library, Chaibasa, Jharkhand and Bireshwar Bandyopadhyay Collection, Kolkata.

Crafts-Based Livelihoods Initiatives

The 'Crafts Based Livelihoods Initiatives' programme offers catalytic support to the crafts sector in India. During 2012-13, efforts were made in the field for potential intervention possibilities. Three large initiatives are at various stages of development and are expected to be rolled-out during the next financial year. One project focuses on revitalizing the handloom weaving craft in Andhra Pradesh. Once implemented, it is expected to directly impact 60 cooperatives and the livelihoods of about 700 weaver households. Similarly, another project focusing on linking

women artisans in Kutch region with high-end design markets abroad has been developed and will be implemented next year. Another project, focusing on pottery will be rolled-out in 2 clusters of Orissa during the coming year.

Community Media and Livelihoods

Under this initiative, the Trusts have worked to identify geographical areas to set up Community Radio Stations where the former have made significant investments. The Trusts initiated support to People's Power Collective to help build a community radio station in Uttarakhand called 'Mandakini-ki-Awaz'. This project will be operationalised in the coming financial year. The Trusts also worked on developing two Community Radio projects to be rolled out in Jharkhand, whilst extending support to the Community Radio initiative of Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (AKRSP), India in Gujarat.

In addition, the Trusts continued their institutional support to Urban Design Research Institute (UDRI), Mumbai, through which it undertook a slew of implementation and advocacy activities focusing on improving Mumbai's urban infrastructure and planning. During the year, UDRI's advocacy efforts have led to the modification of the initial Terms of Reference for the Development Plan (DP) Consultants of Mumbai city, whereby public consultation has become mandatory across the three steps of the DP formulation process. It should be noted that this is the first time ever in India where a city planning was actively opened for public consultation. A significant impact that needs to be noted is that because of UDRI's advocacy efforts, the Municipal Commissioner has made the Existing Land Use maps available at all Municipal Ward Offices for public scrutiny and has put in place a dedicated email based communication channel with the DP department for receiving public feedback. UDRI has also organised various public lectures on urban planning and infrastructure issues during the year, while continuing its research work.

List of Partners:

Sustaining Livelihoods In Performing Arts

- *Department of Theatre Arts, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad*
- *Puppet House, Dharwad, Karnataka*
- *Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan, Bhuj*

Conservation & Digitisation

- *School of Cultural Texts and Records, Jadavpur University, Kolkata*

- *Department of Film Studies, Jadavpur University, Kolkata*

Others

- *Urban Design Research Institute (UDRI), Mumbai*
- *People's Power Collective, Bengaluru*

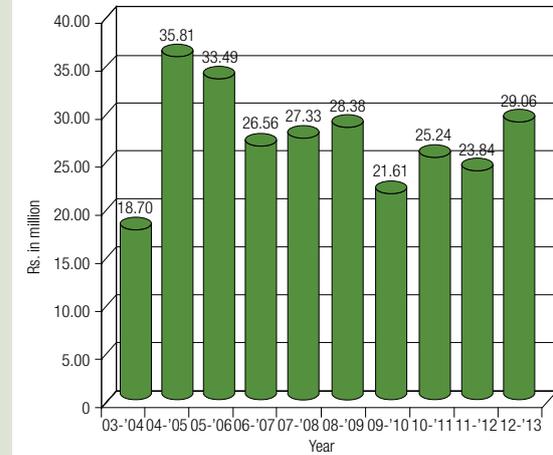
Small Grant Programme

The Trusts use the Small Grant Programme to test new ideas and innovations and more.

The Small Grants Programme (SGP) of the Trusts disbursed over Rs. 298 million (US \$ 5.52 million) through 771 grants sanctioned upto March 31, 2013. Launched in 1998-99, the SGP was originally conceptualized to cater to the needs of small welfare-oriented organisations and subsequently amended to include larger organisations in need of support for strategic planning or evaluation, conducting reviews and appraisals and strengthening internal systems.

Grants made under the latter head have been classified under 'special' category, as against 'regular' grants made to smaller organisations. The Trusts also use the SGP to test new ideas and innovations, support preparatory phases prior to major long-duration projects and conduct workshops, events and external reviews within key programmatic initiatives.

Grants Disbursals for Small Grants: 2003 - 2013



During the year, the Trusts disbursed Rs. 29.06 million (US \$ 0.54 million) for 63 grants, as compared to Rs. 23.84 million disbursed during 2011-12 for 69 grants, which constitutes an increase of 21 percent. Around 54 percent of the total number of grants made under the SGP fell within the 'regular' category.

Promoting awareness on Mental Health: A photo exhibition organised by Ashadeep in B. Baruah College, Jorhat, Assam



List of Partners:

RURAL LIVELIHOODS & COMMUNITIES

Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana

- Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), Ahmedabad
- AATAPI Seva Foundation, Bharuch, Gujarat
- Shikshan Ane Samaj Kalyan Kendra (SSKK), Amroli, Gujarat
- VIKAS Centre for Development, Ahmedabad
- Vivekananda Research & Training Institute (VRTI), Bhavnagar, Gujarat
- Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Ltd. Foundation Trust, Gujarat
- Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (India), (AKRSP(I)), Ahmedabad
- UTTHAN - Development Action Planning Team, Ahmedabad
- Tata Chemicals Society for Rural Development (TCSR), Mithapur, Gujarat
- Mahiti - A Rural Development Center (MAHITI), Ahmedabad

Himmothan Pariyojana / Himalayan Region

- Himmothan, Dehradun
- Himalayan Institute Hospital Trust (HIHT), Dehradun
- SARG Vikas Samiti, Nainital, Uttarakhand
- Centre for Ecology Development & Research (CEDAR), Dehradun
- Central Himalayan Environmental Association (CHEA), Nainital, Uttarakhand
- The Friends of the Doon Society, Dehradun
- Society for Promotion of Wastelands Development (SPWD), New Delhi

Sakh Se Vikas / Microfinance

- Gramin Mahila Vikas Sansthan (GMVS), Ajmer, Rajasthan
- Grameen Evam Samajik Vikas Sanstha (GSVS), Ajmer, Rajasthan
- Sabeli Samiti, Dausa, Rajasthan

Central India Initiative

- BAIF Development Research Foundation, Pune

EDUCATION

- Kalike, Bengaluru
- Jeevan Vidya Trust, Nandurbar, Maharashtra
- Janseva Mandal, Nandurbar, Maharashtra
- Janarth Adivasi Vikas Sanstha, Nandurbar, Maharashtra
- Collectives for Integrated Livelihoods Initiatives (Clnl), Jamshedpur
- Vikas Bharati, Bishunpur, Jharkhand
- Centre for Early Childhood Education & Development (CECED), New Delhi
- Pragat Shikshan Sanstha, Phaltan, Maharashtra
- Bookaroo Trust, New Delhi
- Centre for Learning Resources (CLR), Pune, Maharashtra

- Dhaatri - Resource Centre for Women & Children, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
- Mumbai Mobile Crèches, Mumbai

HEALTH

- Society for the Education of the Crippled (Child & Adult), Mumbai
- Rural Development & Management Institute (RUDMI), Ahmedabad
- ROSHNI Ramakrishna Ashrama, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
- North East Research & Social Work Networking (NERSWN), Korajhar, Assam
- Aasha, Chennai
- Collectives for Integrated Livelihoods Initiatives (Clnl), Jamshedpur
- The Anchorage, Mumbai
- Bel-Air Hospital of the Indian Red Cross Society, Panchgani, Maharashtra
- National Institute of Mental Health & Neuroscience (NIMHANS), Bengaluru
- Aditya Jyot Foundation for Twinkling Little Eyes (AJFTLE), Mumbai
- Mahila Dakshata Samiti (Karnataka Chapter), Bengaluru
- Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai
- Ashadeep, Guwahati

ARTS, CRAFTS & CULTURE

- Sufi Kathak Foundation, New Delhi
- The Marg Foundation, Mumbai

CIVIL SOCIETY & GOVERNANCE

- Jagori Rural Charitable Trust (JRCT), Kangra, Himachal Pradesh
- Prodigals Home, Dimapur, Nagaland
- Youth Net, Kohima, Nagaland
- Community Development Foundation, Dimapur, Nagaland

OTHERS

- The J. N. Tata House (Birth Place) Trust, Navsari
- Zoroastrian Trust Funds of India (ZTFI), Mumbai
- Seth Maneckji Cawasji Damanwalla Charitable Dispensary, Udawada, Gujarat
- S. M. Sehgal Foundation, Gurgaon, Haryana
- Institute for Resource Analysis & Policy (IRAP), Hyderabad
- Centre for Excellence for Change Management (CEC), Chennai

Individual Grants

In keeping with the benevolent nature of Sir Ratan Tata and Lady Navajbai Tata and their inclination to help individuals in need of assistance, the Trusts have, since inception, laid great emphasis on its Individual Grants Programme. What characterizes this Programme is the continuous efforts expended by the Trusts to hone systems that ensure a comprehensive, systematic and most importantly, fair and humane approach to identify needy individuals.

The Individual Grant Programme provides financial assistance to individuals for:

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

Medical

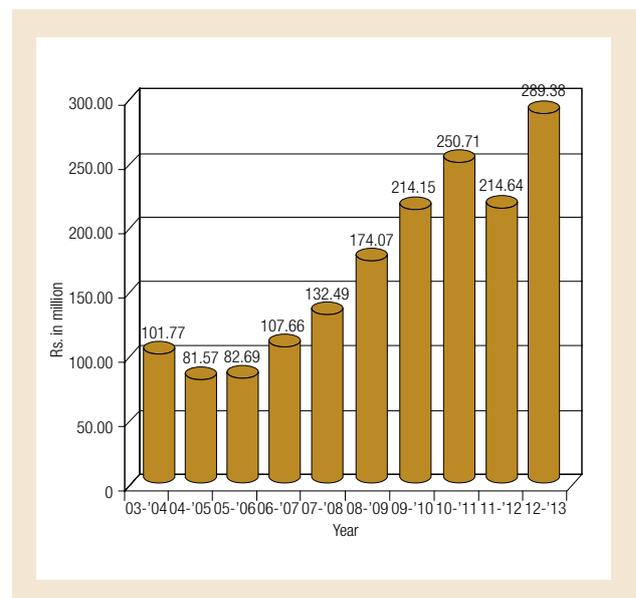
A medical emergency, for most families, causes tremendous emotional and financial stress. Escalating hospitalization bills and medicine costs have rendered decent medical attention beyond the realm of even the middle class population of the country. Though medical insurance has been gaining popularity in India, it does not cover the entire cost of treatment, especially for cases such as cancer, heart ailments, cochlear implants and kidney diseases, etc. Charitable trusts and benevolent individuals have been the only recourse for these families to help them overcome their financial burden.

The Trusts are utilizing their spreading network of medical professionals and social workers at various prominent government, municipal, private and charitable hospitals within the country. The total number of such linkages now stands at 31. All new linkages established by the Trusts are valid for a specific time period, post which a review is undertaken to decide on further action.

During 2012-13, the Trusts sanctioned Rs. 289.38 million (US \$ 5.36 million) towards medical grants, a 35 percent

increase over the amount sanctioned during 2011-12, which can be attributed to an increase in the number of applications that were sanctioned medical grants along with an increase in the amounts sanctioned keeping in mind the increasing costs for treatment and medicines.

Sanctions of Medical Grants: 2003 - 2013



Medical: Details of grants sanctioned from April 2012 to March 2013

	No. of applications	No. sanctioned	Rs. in million*	%
Heart	871	396	38.35	13.26
Kidney	388	150	15.60	5.39
Cancer	1,250	648	142.27	49.16
Burns	37	21	4.86	1.68
Tuberculosis	32	15	1.27	0.44
Others	1,095	349	47.23	16.32
Cochlear Implant	204	145	39.80	13.75
Total	3,877	1,724	289.38	100.00

* The amount mentioned is for grants sanctioned and may vary from actual disbursements.



C
A
S
E

S
T
U
D
Y

The mere mention of the word ‘cancer’ brings dread and a sense of hopelessness to most. Although increasingly curable through advancements in medical science, the costs associated with the treatment of this disease and subsequent rehabilitation are very high and far beyond the capacity of most middle class Indians.

As a four year-old, Sanjay already had a tryst with this disease, when he was diagnosed with acute lymphoblastic leukaemia in 2009. His father, Ramesh, a Transport Supervisor in a Bombay-based private firm with a monthly salary of Rs. 9,000/- had a harrowing time arranging for funds for treatment, the cost of which was far beyond his means. The Trusts, in February 2010, responded

he developed an infection, which on further investigation, revealed a relapse of the disease. His parents were devastated and Sanjay was admitted to the Dr. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital in Vile Parle, Bombay for treatment. Once more, his parents had to run around to raise finances. Whilst the cost of treatment was in the region of Rs. 750,000/-, the family managed to raise and clear bills amounting to Rs. 208,000/- through assistance provided by Ramesh’s employer and some charitable trusts.

Once again, the family approached the Trusts. Considering the inability of the family to absorb such a financial setback, the Trusts sanctioned an amount of Rs. 400,000 in October 2012. Says a relieved Ramesh, “I

A Helping Hand

favorably to his application for financial assistance and disbursed Rs. 200,000/-.

After being cured, Sanjay resumed normal life and the family went about in their attempts to regain financial stability. One day, in January 2012, Sanjay was playing with his friends and swallowed some mud. Consequently,

am truly thankful to institutions such as the Trusts who have helped me in my hour of need.”

We hope and pray that our assistance to the family would bring happier times and a bright childhood for little Sanjay.

Education

The Trusts support students through:

- Scholarships to meritorious students to pursue higher and professional studies in India.

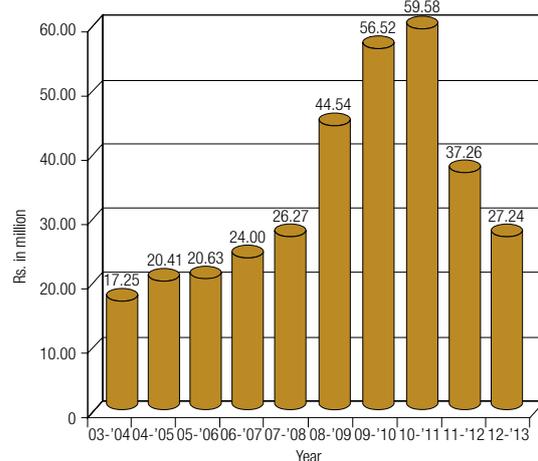


- Travel grants to provide part-travel assistance for studies and professional development abroad.

The mainstay of the Studies in India Programme is the linkages formed by the Trusts with educational institutes, including colleges of repute in the country in the fields of engineering, medicine, pharmacy, nursing and management. During the year, the Trusts sanctioned scholarships to 791 students under the Studies in India Programme. Apart from the institutional linkages, the Trusts also accepted direct applications from students pursuing under-graduate courses in the fields of architecture, law, fine arts, etc., subject to pre-set eligibility/cut-off percentages.

During 2012-13, the Trusts enabled 875 individuals to pursue their dreams of higher education through a grant

Sanctions of Education Grants: 2003 - 2013



outlay of Rs. 27.24 million (US \$ 0.50 million), as against Rs. 37.26 million to 1,781 applicants in 2011-12, which constitutes a steep 27 percent decrease in the amount sanctioned. The main reason for this was the decrease in the number of applications considered from individual students

Education: Details of grants sanctioned from April 2012 to March 2013

	No. of applications	No. sanctioned	Rs. in million*	%
Studies in India	811	791	22.94	84.23
Studies abroad	205	42	2.17	7.95
Short term courses/ Mid-career training abroad/conferences	397	32	1.62	5.95
Others	68	10	0.51	1.87
Total	1,481	875	27.24	100.00

* The amount mentioned is for grants sanctioned and may vary from actual disbursements.

in the Studies in India Programme, with the Trusts ceasing to accept submissions directly from applicants, preferring them to be routed through the linked colleges only.

Finally, under the Sports Grant Programme that was operationalised in 2010-11, the Trusts sanctioned Rs. 510,000 to six individuals, out of 29 applications that were received. Through this programme, the Trusts hope to encourage potential sportsmen in their endeavour to excel.

C
A
S
E

S
T
U
D
Y

Sriharsha Sukla is a qualified artist from the B.K. College of Arts & Crafts, Bhubaneswar, Orissa, who has exhibited his work world-over, at various expositions, fairs and received critical acclaim. Sriharsha has been an achiever from the very start and his handicap (he is aurally challenged) has never been an impediment to his success in this field.



Heart to Art!

In April 2012, Sriharsha received an invitation to attend the 2012 Deaf Nation World Expo and Conference to be held at the Mandalay Bay Convention Centre in Las Vegas, U.S.A. The conference, scheduled for July 2012, promised to offer a unique opportunity to individuals like Sriharsha with a background in the fields of professional arts, education, industry and culture, as well as students and academics to engage in an open dialogue on international deaf cultural topics. Obviously, Sriharsha was elated and honoured for being shortlisted to participate.

As the cost of the trip (including travel, stay, visa and stall fees) was far beyond the means of Sriharsha, he approached the Trusts for a travel grant. Looking at the relevance of Sriharsha's work, the Trusts sanctioned Rs. 60,000/- towards his international airfare. On his return, whilst thanking the Trusts for their support, Sriharsha submitted a short report on the Expo, along with several photographs of his work that was displayed in the stall and appreciated by the artist community. He acknowledges that the international exposure has helped to enhance his perspective in the areas of arts and culture.



Sir Ratan Tata Trust 2012-2013

Income

April 2012 – March 2013

2011-2012			Particulars	2012-2013		
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*	%		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**	%
790.52	15.50	83.26	Dividend Income	826.22	15.30	81.64
151.76	2.98	15.98	Interest Income	181.05	3.35	17.89
0.12	0	0.01	Property Income	0.12	0	0.01
6.77	0.13	0.71	Refund of Programme Grants / Charities	3.18	0.06	0.32
0.36	0.01	0.04	Miscellaneous Income	1.42	0.03	0.14
949.53	18.62	100.00		1,011.99	18.74	100.00

Expenditure

April 2012 – March 2013

2011-2012			Particulars	2012-2013		
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*	%		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**	%
703.66	13.8	74.11	Programme Grants / Charities	777.11	14.39	76.79
26.52	0.52	2.79	Administrative Expenses	30.51	0.57	3.01
0.80	0.02	0.08	Property Expenses	0.73	0.01	0.07
1.53	0.03	0.16	Depreciation	1.34	0.02	0.14
217.02	4.25	22.86	(Deficit) / Surplus	202.30	3.75	19.99
949.53	18.62	100.00		1011.99	18.74	100.00

* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs.51

** 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs.54

Liabilities

As on March 31, 2013

March 31, 2012		Particulars	March 31, 2013	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
762.98	14.96	Trust Fund	773.14	14.32
407.99	8.00	Investment Reserve Fund and Other Funds	897.69	16.62
3.96	0.08	Other Credit Balances	4.57	0.08
664.25	13.02	Income and Expenditure Account	866.55	16.05
1,839.18	36.06		2,541.95	47.07

Assets

As on March 31, 2013

March 31, 2012		Particulars	March 31, 2013	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
6.53	0.13	Immovable Properties	5.98	0.11
2.39	0.05	Movable Properties	1.92	0.03
1,524.14	29.88	Investments	2,163.54	40.07
3.95	0.08	Other Debit Balances	2.62	0.05
0.61	0.01	Outstanding Income	14.02	0.26
301.56	5.91	Bank Balances	353.87	6.55
1,839.18	36.06		2,541.95	47.07

* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs.51

** 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs.54

Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust 2012-2013

Income

April 2012 - March 2013

2011-2012		Particulars	2012-2013	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
1,246.34	24.44	Dividends	1,249.92	23.15
123.87	2.43	Interest	171.09	3.17
13.66	0.27	Other Income	1.09	0.02
1,383.87	27.13		1,422.10	26.34

Expenditure

April 2012 - March 2013

2011-2012		Particulars	2012-2013	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
995.32	19.52	Charities	1,370.80	25.39
9.77	0.19	Administrative Expenses	11.90	0.22
0.34	0.01	Depreciation	0.29	0.01
378.45	7.42	Surplus	39.11	0.72
1,383.87	27.13		1,422.10	26.34

* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 51

** 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 54

Liabilities

As on March 31, 2013

March 31, 2012		Particulars	March 31, 2013	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
4,861.54	95.32	Trust Fund	10,376.06	192.15
11,029.97	216.27	Other Funds	5,516.81	102.16
888.37	17.42	Revenue Accumulation Account	927.48	17.18
16,779.88	329.02		16,820.35	311.49

Assets

As on March 31, 2013

March 31, 2012		Particulars	March 31, 2013	
Rs. in million	US \$ in million*		Rs. in million	US \$ in million**
1.67	0.03	Movable Properties	1.42	0.03
16,464.64	322.84	Investments	16,674.59	308.79
4.65	0.09	Other Debit Balances	7.62	0.14
308.93	6.06	Cash and Bank Balances	136.72	2.53
16,779.88	329.02		16,820.35	311.49

* 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 51

** 1 US \$ is approximately equal to Rs. 54

Design concept and print production: Corporate Communication Services (India) Pvt. Ltd. Email: ccs@ccs-publish.com.

The Trusts wish to acknowledge their grantees and Mr. Sudharak Olwe for the photographs used in this report.

Cover Photograph: Happy Child – Nation's Pride

Cover Photo Credit: Sudharak Olwe

Visit us at: <http://www.srtt.org>

All rights reserved. No part of this report, including design, may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photo copy, recording or any other information storage and retrieval system, without prior permission in writing from the publisher.



Printed on Recycled Paper

Sir Ratan Tata Trust & Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust

Bombay House, 24, Homi Mody Street, Mumbai 400 001

Website: www.srtt.org • Email: srtt@tata.com

