



TATA TRUSTS

PRIVILEGED TO SERVE.
SINCE 1892.

MAKING A SUSTAINABLE DIFFERENCE

**SIR RATAN TATA TRUST & ALLIED TRUSTS
ANNUAL REPORT 2016-2017**



Guiding principle of Tata Trusts

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

— Jamsetji Tata

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Making a meaningful difference in the lives of the people and communities that we serve remains the cornerstone of the enduring Tata commitment to philanthropy. The means and methods of achieving this objective have evolved over a century and a quarter since the setting up, in 1892, of the JN Tata Endowment for the higher education of Indians, the first step in the creation of what is now collectively known as Tata Trusts. Our allegiance to the legacy and values that sustain us has remained constant, but we have changed course over the recent past to enhance the effectiveness of the numerous projects and programmes that we are involved with across India's social development spectrum.

Strategy and long-term goals, technology and innovation, collaboration and cooperation, sustainability and scalability are now more crucial than ever before for Tata Trusts. No longer are we merely the funders of initiatives; we have widened our view on the nature of our philanthropic interventions to become enablers. The redefining of our approach and our purpose — an exercise that began in 2014 — has resulted in Tata Trusts shifting from only grant-giving to also include direct implementation. It has led to partnerships with like-minded foundations, research institutions and the government. It has given us the capability to influence the discourse on India's social development agenda. It has broadened the canvas of our operations. Most important of all, it has improved the quality of life of the people we reach.

Backing larger causes that are good for a wider segment of society and India as a whole is critical to Tata Trusts' outlook, and the thematic spheres we work in are an indicator of our priorities. In healthcare, our efforts are concentrated on delivery systems and quality care, particularly in the context of cancer and infectious diseases. 'Patient-centric' is the watchword here, and our programmes in this space are augmented through collaborations, the building



of medical institutions and information networks, the provision of state-of-the-art equipment, and the support of research programmes. The hope is that we can help replace 'hospital' with 'hospitality' in our treatment lexicon.

Our initiatives in water and sanitation are similarly focused; the exemplar being Tata Trusts joining hands with the Indian government to implement the ambitious Swachh Bharat Mission. We work with the mission to bridge gaps in resources and skills through training and capacity building across 35 districts in eight Indian states. Tata Trusts also partners with government bodies in their projects focusing on nutrition, livelihoods, data-driven governance and child protection. There is a multiplicity of other ways in which we are lending a hand to build a better India — teaming up with globally renowned universities to support research programmes; instituting wide-ranging initiatives to benefit marginalised communities in rural regions; reducing the energy deficit that many parts of the country suffer; ensuring an education for those outside the learning loop; and providing succour to the urban poor.

Tata Trusts is at the heart of the Tata philosophy of giving back to society. The manner in which we undertake this responsibility is vital to all of us at Tata Trusts and, consequently, to the large number of people whose lives we touch. By utilising our resources, our skills and our long years of experience in social uplift and community development, we will continue to address India's needs, and the needs of its citizens through relevant and sustainable initiatives that can benefit the largest number of people in the quickest possible time. The quest at Tata Trusts will also be to amplify the impact of our philanthropy where it matters the most — on the ground — to create prosperity through self-sustaining programmes that will enhance the quality of life of the communities we serve. ●

CORPORATE INFORMATION

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Kotak Mahindra Bank Limited,
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Standard Chartered Bank,
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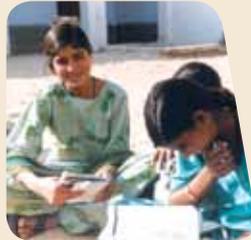


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125 years of community service





The enduring journey of Tata Trusts began in the year 1892 when Jamsetji Tata, founder of the Tata Group, set up the JN Tata Endowment for the higher education of Indians. The purpose was to encourage young Indians to study at some of the best universities around the world.

A seminal and farsighted initiative, the Endowment has opened the doors for self-actualisation for some of the brightest young minds in India for several generations. As Jamsetji once said, “What advances a nation or a community is not so much to prop up its weakest and most helpless members, but to lift up the best and the most gifted, so as to make them of the greatest service to the country.” His conviction that India’s future lay in building its intellectual capital has been more than justified. Among the list of distinguished beneficiaries of the path-breaking JN Tata Endowment initiative are former Indian president KR Narayanan, scientists Raja Ramanna and Jayant Narlikar, and the famous violinist Mehli Mehta.

An enduring legacy

The JN Tata Endowment marks the genesis of Tata Trusts — a collection of several philanthropic trusts to which Jamsetji, his sons Dorab and Ratan, and many other members of the family bequeathed much of their personal wealth. Today, Tata Trusts comprise several entities that include the Sir Ratan Tata Trust (set up in 1919), the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (set up in 1932) and over a dozen allied trusts.

From supporting India’s freedom struggle by funding the initiatives of Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Mahatma Gandhi, to setting up the Indian Institute of Science, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tata Memorial Hospital and other medical and educational institutes of the highest repute — The Trusts has been committed to improving the quality of life in India. That legacy has transcended and grown over the decades.

Tata Trusts holds 66 percent of the shares of Tata Sons, the promoter of the major operating Tata companies. The wealth that accrues from this asset is invested in nation-building and social transformation. With programmes and projects spread across the length and breadth of India, Tata Trusts reaches out to millions of

households through an efficient network of partner organisations.

Grassroot interventions

Development programmes, often implemented in association with government bodies, international agencies and private organisations, have been making a positive difference to the community and the nation. Tata Trusts' areas of intervention cover core areas of social and economic welfare such as education, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, rural upliftment, urban poverty alleviation, energy and climate change, innovation, and arts, craft and culture.

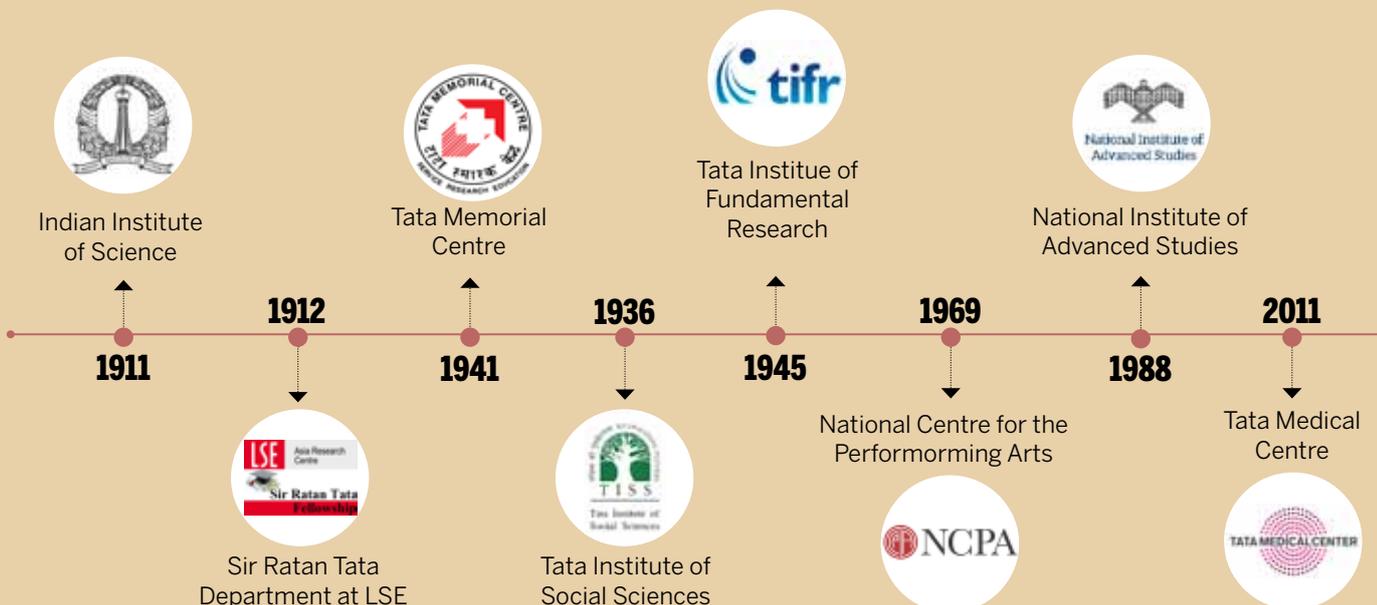
In the sphere of education, Tata Trusts promotes and facilitates both elementary and higher education. The emphasis is on education of children in the age group of 3-18, women's literacy, training of teachers and support to future social scientists, cancer specialists, nuclear scientists and distinguished institutional administrators, among others. The Trusts' engagement in the field of public health addresses major issues in women's and children's health, non-communicable diseases, mental health, developmental disabilities in children, and more.

Water and sanitation are another key concern for Tata Trusts. Initiatives that improve access to safe and adequate water for both drinking and livelihood purposes, and toilets that aid health and hygiene are given priority, since they have a far-reaching impact on the quality of life.

With an emphasis on livelihood-based interventions, Tata Trusts strives to promote financial stability in the lives of many, especially those belonging to marginalised families. Tata Trusts identifies their needs, motivates them to learn vocations, facilitates skill development of potential workforce and helps in upskilling and reskilling the existing workforce. To address the issues of poor living and working conditions in rural and urban India, the Trusts supports projects covering food security, income generation, housing, migration and skill development.

Promoting the use of sustainable energy is a global goal which Tata Trusts supports by implementing projects that satisfy the energy needs of the rural community and provide households with clean cooking energy. Innovation and the use of technology to improve lives is a new area, with the

LEGACIES THAT MOVE US FORWARD





Trusts promoting data-driven governance, rural access to the internet, and platforms for social entrepreneurship.

Arts and culture reflect the soul of a society and Tata Trusts nurtures both in several ways. One of the important initiatives in this

sphere is the support given to artists and craftsmen whose livelihoods are threatened by changing mores. Conservation of art and media is another key area. Tata Trusts also rushes to offer disaster relief and on-ground support whenever natural calamities strike.

Steered by Chairman Ratan N Tata, Tata Trusts, through its various projects, endeavours to make the best use of technology to create an even greater and meaningful impact on society, thus contributing to the overall development of the country. Our Chairman has said, "The objectives of our philanthropy remain largely unchanged but we are now more deeply involved on the ground with how the projects we support are implemented."

At present count, Tata Trusts is engaged in close to 900 projects in association with over 450 partners. Its mission "to positively and sustainably impact 100 million lives by 2021" is a reflection of its commitment to fulfil the vision of Founder Jamsetji Tata. ●


Tata Center for
Technology and Design

2012

2016

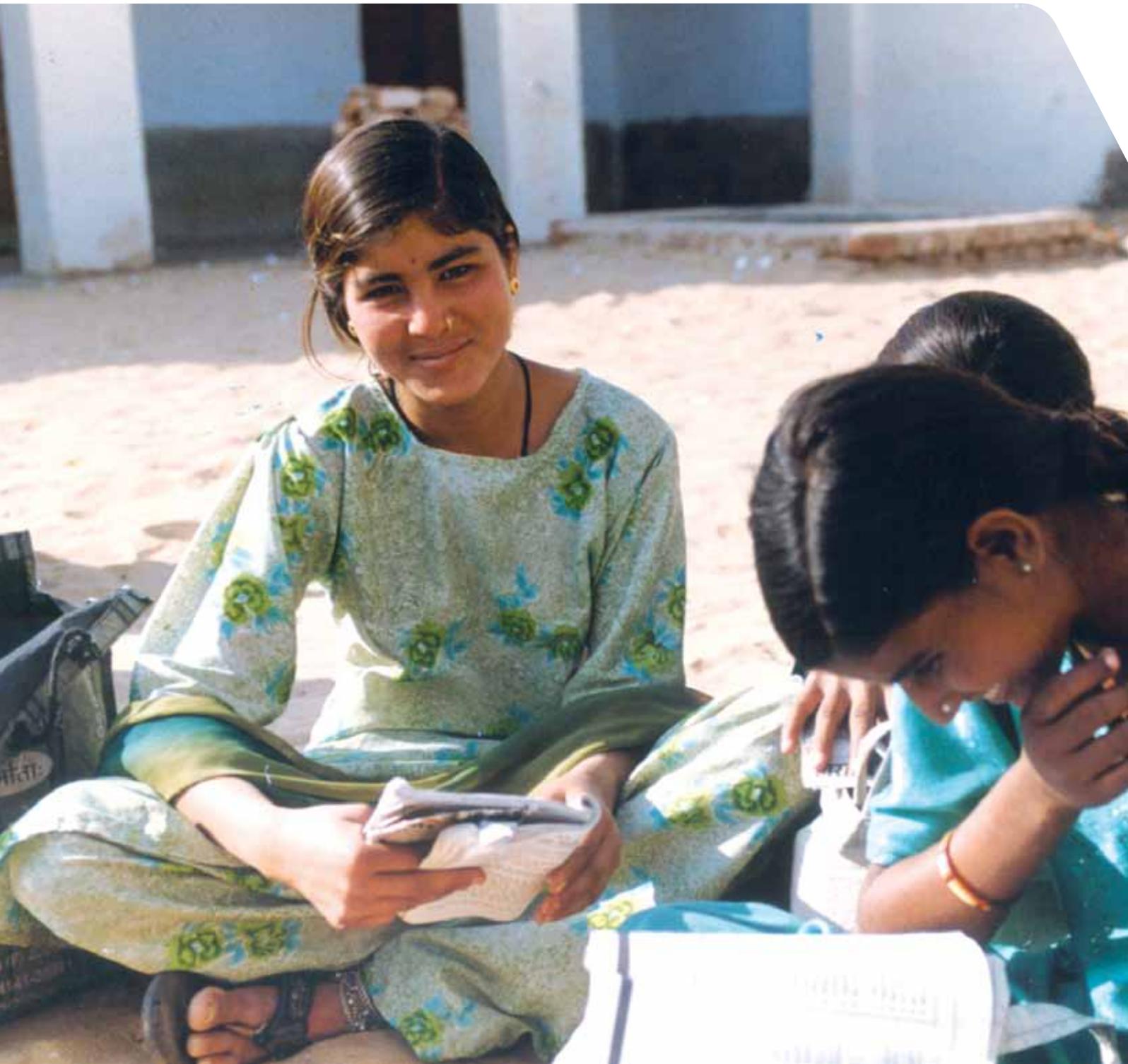
Tata Centre for
Development



A financial overview: 2016-2017

THE YEAR THAT WAS:

Total disbursements made by Tata Trusts during the year were ₹6,367.90 million (US \$ 97.97 million). Disbursements of ₹5,407.10 million (US \$ 83.19 million) were made on all programme grants during the year. Endowments to the tune of ₹198.50 million (US \$ 3.05 million) were made and small grants touched ₹62.80 million (US \$ 0.97 million). Total disbursements to individuals amounted to ₹699.50 million (US \$ 10.76 million).



DETAILS OF GRANT DISBURSALS: 2016-2017

TYPE OF GRANT	₹ in million	US\$ in million
Institution: Programme grants	5,407.10	83.19
Institution: Endowment grants	198.50	3.05
Institution: Small grants	62.80	0.97
Individual grants	699.50	10.76
TOTAL	6,367.90	97.97

INDIVIDUAL GRANT DISBURSALS: 2016-2017

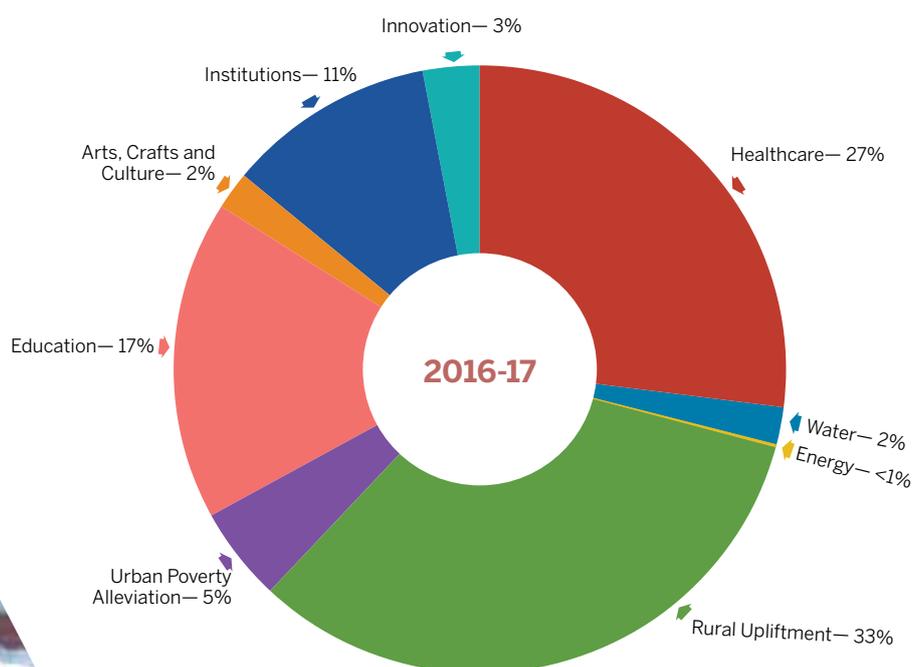
TYPE OF GRANTS	₹ in million	US\$ in million	%
Medical	460.18	7.08	66
Education	239.32	3.68	34
TOTAL	699.50	10.76	100

INSTITUTIONAL GRANT DISBURSALS (THEME WISE): 2016-2017*

THEMATIC AREA	₹ in million	US\$ in million
Healthcare	1,550.90	23.86
Water	103.50	1.59
Energy	16.20	0.25
Rural Upliftment	1,875.30	28.85
Education	965.10	14.85
Urban Poverty Alleviation	274.90	4.23
Arts, Crafts and Culture	82.80	1.27
Innovation	175.50	2.70
Institution	624.20	9.60
TOTAL	5,668.40	87.21

*The figures in the table reflect institutional grant disbursements in the financial year.

INSTITUTIONAL GRANT DISBURSALS: 2016-2017



₹10 million is ₹1 crore; 1 US \$ is approximately equal to ₹65



HEALTHCARE



The vision of the Health portfolio of Tata Trusts is to create a ‘Swasth’ India, while ensuring the provision of equitable, affordable, high-quality and sustainable healthcare, made universally accessible. In line with this, Tata Trusts has continued to play a major role in different fields of health, initiating programmes related to cancer; tuberculosis (TB); malaria; reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health (RMNCH+A) programme; mental health and substance abuse; health sector strengthening for universal healthcare; geriatric care, and disability. Various strategic partnerships were made for engaging with health technology platforms and research agencies of national and international repute; at the same time, MoUs were signed with interested state governments in pursuit of this broad objective.

Support was also extended to implementing partners doing exemplary work in difficult regions of the country. There has been a conscious effort to direct energies in those identified high-impact programmes where Tata Trusts

is directly engaged. This means that the health team has to be aligned to such identified areas of programmes and move away from just management of grants to playing catalytic, facilitating and leadership roles. ●



Health Sector Strengthening



Tata Trusts has been working in the health sector for many years and has often partnered with governments and local panchayat bodies to work towards creating sustainable, socially relevant and state-of-the-art infrastructure. Simultaneously, it has collaborated with industry leaders to help create an ecosystem that can cater to varied requirements.





KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Signing of an **MoU with the Government of Madhya Pradesh** in June 2016 to provide technical assistance in improving health indicators and outcomes in the state. As the lead development partner, the Trusts would provide technical support to reduce the mortality rates and ensure equitable and quality services to the population residing in villages and blocks in high priority districts.

Signing an **MoU with the Government of Telangana** in February 2017 to: (a) understand the gaps in the present primary and secondary healthcare systems; (b) build capacities of the healthcare workforce at every level and increase confidence of the community in the public healthcare system; (c) develop robust electronic health records (EHRs) / electronic medical records (EMRs) for every person in the state and thereby improve monitoring; (d) revive and enhance the efficiency of 104 mobile medical services; and (e) Offer advice on policy related to 108 services.

As part of an **MoU with the Government of Maharashtra**, establishing a strategic healthcare advisory unit that will comprise experts and industry leaders who will influence future policy on healthcare to keep the state health machinery abreast of the best in the world.

Assisting the Government of Maharashtra to establish the **Maharashtra State Supply Chain Corporation for a healthcare delivery system** that will automate procurement and inventory management for all healthcare providers under the state government.

Programme for Elimination of Malaria in Odisha



As per the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme in India, 1.13 million malaria cases were reported in 2015 with Odisha suffering 38 percent of India's malaria affliction. This has led to the Trusts selecting Odisha as a priority state for changing the malaria landscape. Efforts towards this were strengthened by the signing of an MoU with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Odisha. The programme is being implemented through the Trusts' associate organisation Livolink Foundation and five partner organisations. The programme is nested under the South Odisha Initiative of the Trusts, wherein five blocks in three districts of Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Rayagada are direct implementation sites, covering a population of 1,20,000. The indirect outreach of the programme is expected to touch 8 million individuals across eight districts using effective communication strategies.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

BUILDING SUPPORT STRUCTURES:

- Capacities of **411 village** health volunteers, **68 cluster** coordinators and **9 core team** members enhanced, and training conducted on issues related to malaria and malnutrition.
- Development of a package of resource materials for launching a malaria campaign throughout the state as part of a **communication campaign**.
- Support from state government led to supply of **rapid diagnostic kits** and **anti-malarial drugs**, and ensured operationalisation of the programme.
- Setting up a system to request the government for



FUTURE PLANS

The malaria campaign in Odisha will be of highest priority with focus on protection, early detection and treatment, and treatment adherence.

Piloting and integration of technology-related solutions for surveillance, early detection and reports.

Liaising with the government to support efforts on supplies and logistics and ensuring joint ownership of the programme.

Initiating research on vector dynamics and other related topics.



logistics required to each district for conducting mass screenings for **malaria (active surveillance and passive surveillance).**

INITIATING COMMUNITY ACTION ON IMPLEMENTATION:

- A base line study conducted by the National Institute for Research on Tribal Health in **143 sample villages.**
- Seasonal mass screening camps conducted in **62 villages** of Bissamcuttack and Muniguda blocks of Rayagada districts with logistics support from the state government; **11,085 people** screened for malaria; those found positive were treated and counselled for treatment compliance.
- Facilitation for ensuring the supply of quality **indoor residual sprays** in inaccessible villages.

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS:

- **Empowering frontline health workers** with handheld devices and user-friendly apps for recording information related to health at the village level. The management information system includes additional information on fever, birth and death.
- Presenting the state government a **portable digital microscope** (designed by the Tata Centre at IIT Bombay). The government expressed interest in integrating it in the health system after conducting a feasibility test.

Tuberculosis and Malaria



Tata Trusts is engaged in and is supporting three initiatives on tuberculosis (TB) through: (a) a TB consortium, in collaboration with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR); (b) a study on supplementing nutrition to tuberculosis patients and their families in Odisha; and (iii) the India Health Fund.

TB CONSORTIUM

The Indian Council of Medical Research initiated, in collaboration with the Trusts, the Indian TB Consortium that works on the advancement of technology and product development through connecting interdisciplinary expertise while also focusing on building and strengthening scientific

capabilities and accelerating development of new diagnostics, new and improved vaccines, immunotherapies, and drugs for TB. The TB Consortium is addressing the disease in a mission mode that aims to bring together all agencies — national and international. ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

THERAPEUTICS

- Preparation of a detailed landscape document to review and prioritise new drugs and drug regimens, **both national and international**.
- Preparation of a detailed landscape document for **new molecular entities** (NME) as anti-tubercular drugs and identification of domestic leads from this document.
- Conducting the first **International Scientific Advisory Group (ISAG)** meeting in Delhi in October 2016, which recommended actions to be taken in therapeutics.
- Selection of NME for further **protocol development**.

DIAGNOSTICS

- Development of a detailed report of the current status of **national and international leads in diagnostics**.



RESEARCH ON TB

The Trusts, in partnership with the Regional Medical Research Centre, Bhubaneswar, embarked on an important research project on the effects of nutritional supplements on TB patients who are undergoing treatment. The findings of this research are expected to impact policies and programmes related to tuberculosis in India, which may be a major enabler for patients who are on a treatment regimen. The study covers the districts of Gajapati, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Malkangiri in Odisha. During the year, a study protocol was developed, which received approval from the Scientific Advisory Committee, ICMR. Thereafter, researchers were recruited, trained and an action plan was finalised for rollout of the study. Over the coming year, enrolment of TB patients in the study across different districts will be done in a phased manner, a baseline survey will be initiated in the districts, data analysis will be undertaken, and a preliminary report will be drafted.

INDIA HEALTH FUND

The Confluence for Health Action and Transformation, under the brand name of India Health Fund (IHF), is a collaborative initiative led by the Trusts, in partnership with the Global Fund, to strengthen India's ability to fight infectious health challenges like TB and malaria. IHF operates as a pooled financing mechanism by attracting progressive Indian philanthropists and leading agencies to build domestic funding and a network for initiating and scaling up innovative solutions for key infectious diseases in India. It aims to bring together resources to engender transformative change by supporting innovative products, unique business models, financing mechanisms and strategies that will effectively address the rapidly transforming and complex landscape of TB and malaria. IHF will support projects and initiatives through grant and non-grant pathways. The vision, mission, investment strategy and structure of IHF have been jointly developed by The Global Fund and Tata Trusts.

- Identification of an indigenous **Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT)** for validation and testing through a series of intensive discussions with experts and other stakeholders.
- Completing validation studies for the indigenous diagnostic assay TrueNAT Rif. A national study on the operational feasibility of the test in field settings has been initiated in **100 Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs) in 10 states across India.**

VACCINE

- Identification of vaccine candidates which can be tested for different end points in a multi-centred setup across India through landscaping analysis of **TB vaccines.**
- Soliciting of letters of intent by ICMR from interested principal investigators throughout the country to participate in **clinical trials for vaccines.**

IMPLEMENTATION RESEARCH

- Undertaking a detailed landscape analysis for improvising active case findings, strengthening notification systems, increasing treatment adherence, **reducing the high costs for TB patients,** etc.
- Identification of **10 priority** research proposals and subsequent deliberation, post which the working group and ISAG shortlisted four proposals to be taken forward in the first phase.

Cancer and Palliative Care



The incidence of cancer in India currently stands at 1.45 million, while the mortality rate due to cancer is estimated to be as high as 70 percent. Looking ahead, more attention needs to be paid to awareness and early detection campaigns in order to bring down mortality and promote prevention. With this forward-looking strategy, Tata Trusts has been an early mover in collaborating with partners for timely detection and awareness dissemination.

CANCER SCREENING

Tata Trusts has been supporting various cancer screening projects, under which 12,718 individuals were screened in 2016-17, of which, 56 individuals were diagnosed with common cancer, and referred to appropriate facilities for treatment.

PALLIATIVE CARE

Palliative care aims to improve the quality of life of patients with life-limiting illnesses, such as

advanced lung diseases, advanced renal failure, advanced heart conditions, dementia, HIV and AIDS. It addresses physical, emotional, and spiritual needs of patients and their caregivers. The Trusts has been engaging with palliative care for a long time. At present, the focus is on: (a) capacity building and expanding palliative care services across India; (b) home-based care in urban areas (c) building a model of respite palliative care; and (d) communitising palliative care. ●

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Training **177 doctors, 311 nurses, 105 social workers and 529 caregivers** in palliative care with the help of different partners.

Reaching out to **4,255 patients** with palliative care, including pain management by use of morphine.

Benefitting **321 patients** for pain and symptoms control in respite care centres.





Cancer patients in India
1.45
million

Mortality rate
as high as
70%

Disability



More than 26 million people in India suffer from disabilities, with approximately 70 percent of them being located in rural areas (2011 census). Persons with disabilities are marginalised within society, living as social and economic outcasts due to severe discrimination and the systemic nature of the obstacles they face integrating into their communities. Seven out of ten persons with disabilities have limited or no access to the services they require. Among the children with disabilities, 97 percent live in developing countries without any form of rehabilitation and 98 percent without any education.

Over the years, the Trusts' work in the area of disability has progressed from being ameliorative, to remedial, and also preventive. Tata Trusts has worked with those suffering from various categories of disabilities, like physical, sensory and mental. Programmes included Early Intervention (EI), Community-Based Rehabilitation (CBR), Inclusive Education, Special Schooling, and skills training and employment. While reviewing the major programmes that the Trusts supported over the years in this area, one can see that there are several models and best practices. Two such examples are given below.

Spastic Society of Karnataka (SSK): This is a not-for-profit organisation based in Bangalore, which works with individuals with multiple disabilities. Tata Trusts has been supporting SSK since 2012 to identify disabled children as early as possible, and then provide specialised aid to address the primary disabilities and problems arising from them. The project covers four districts: Bangalore urban, Bangalore rural, Kolar, and Chikkaballapur. The project operates through centres created in primary healthcare centres and government-aided hospitals.

The ongoing project will cover 10,500 children over a period of three years. SSK also trains parents to become primary therapists for the children. Training is being provided in eight parent clusters, consisting of 30 parents in each cluster.

Five special schools in Bangalore are also being mentored and their capacities are being built.

Communication Development Eclectic Approach to Language Learning (Com-DEALL) Trust:

This is India's indigenous model for autism intervention. This pre-school training programme, developed by Dr. Pratibha Karanth and her team at the Com-DEALL Trust Bangalore, aims at the successful integration of children with communication disorders into regular mainstream schools. Tata Trusts has been supporting the Com-DEALL programme since 2005. Com-DEALL had developed a 10-year plan that was divided into three phases, starting from initial work to a scale-up of the therapy programme. After successfully completing the first two phases, the third phase involving the scale-up of the therapy programme is currently being implemented.

In Phase I (2005-06) indigenous procedures for the evaluation of children with developmental disability were developed and standardised. In Phase II (2007-10), materials (manuals, teaching aids, etc.) were developed to facilitate large-scale implementation. Phase III involves physical replication of Com-DEALL units across the country through training other professionals / organisations in establishing and then monitoring such units in different parts of the country through collaboration. ●



DISABILITY IN INDIA (CENSUS 2011)

+26
million people
suffering



70%
in rural areas



7 out of **10**
persons have
limited or
no access to
services



97%
of children in
developing countries
without any form of
rehabilitation



98%
children with
no access to
education



Mental Health

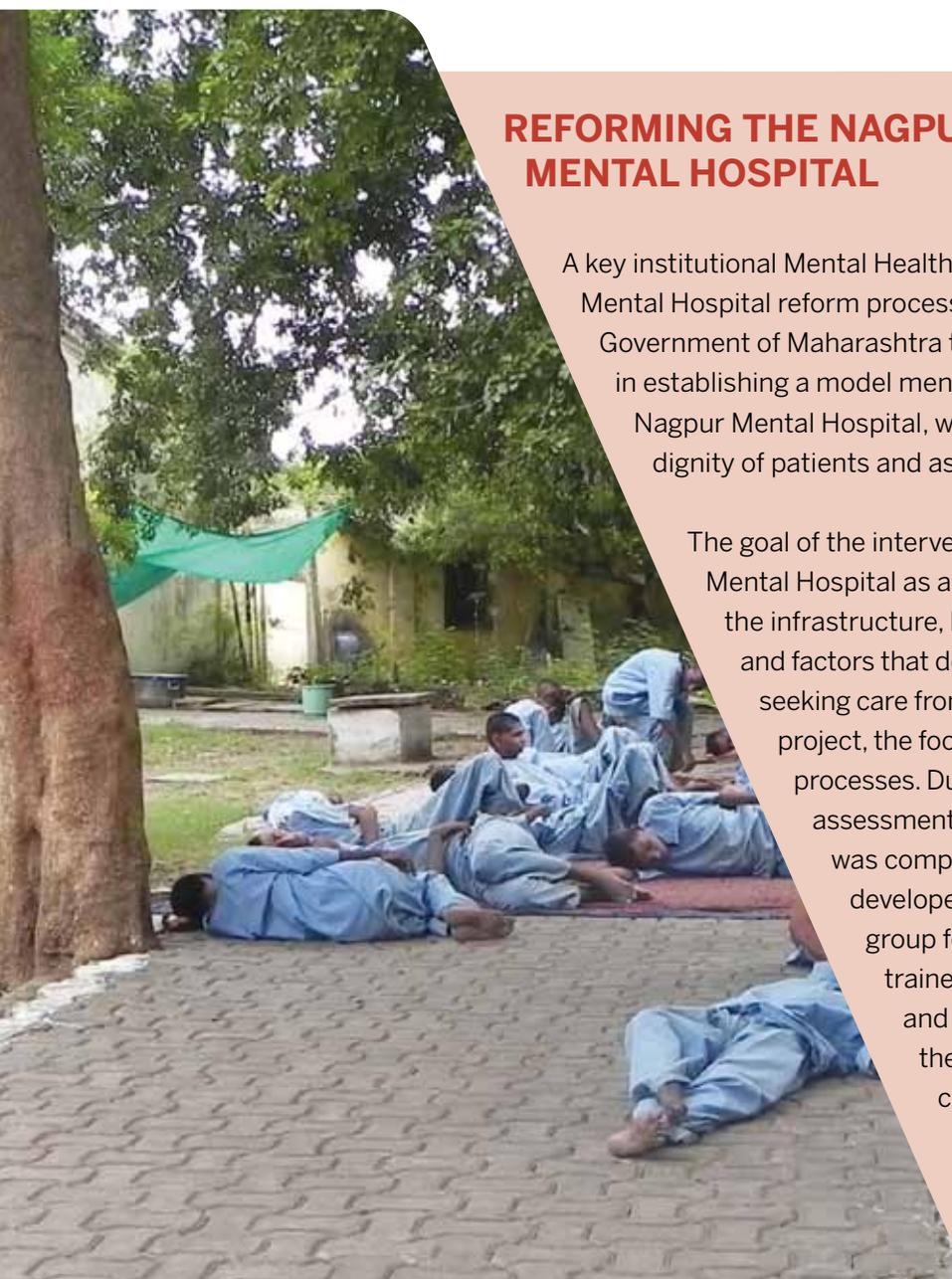


Mental health is one of the most critical health areas that society needs to address in the 21st century. The Mental Health Initiative, launched by the Trusts in 2009, has been supporting facilities for rehabilitation of homeless people with mental illness, institutional reform of three mental hospitals and community-based mental health initiatives in various geographies. Community-based initiatives, including the Jan Man Swasthya Programme, were implemented across 10 districts in Assam, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh, in partnership with NGOs. These initiatives demonstrated a protocolised intervention package with a stepped care approach.

REFORMING THE NAGPUR REGIONAL MENTAL HOSPITAL

A key institutional Mental Health Initiative is the Nagpur Regional Mental Hospital reform process — a joint venture with the Government of Maharashtra through a MoU. Tata Trusts is assisting in establishing a model mental healthcare facility by upgrading the Nagpur Mental Hospital, which will eventually help restore the dignity of patients and assist them in leading normal lives.

The goal of the intervention is to develop the Nagpur Regional Mental Hospital as a centre of excellence, reforming not merely the infrastructure, but addressing key issues of care provision and factors that determine the quality of lives of people seeking care from this institute. In the ongoing phase of the project, the focus will largely be on the hospital itself and its processes. During the year: (a) a team was put in place; (b) assessment of the baseline facility and process mapping was completed; (c) three hospital staff structures were developed to execute the reform process; namely, core group for reform, ward champions group and master trainers' groups; and (d) training of master trainers and reform of existing wards was initiated. Over the coming year, training of master trainers will be completed in four modules, an OPD automated data management system will be put in place, and an individual service package will be initiated for patients.



TOBACCO & SUBSTANCE ABUSE

With the increase in urbanisation in India, substance abuse has become a social and public health problem due to its association with mortality and morbidity through non-communicable diseases. Various acts exist to control the availability and use of abusive substances, e.g., COTPA 2003, Juvenile Act, etc.; however, implementation of such acts is very poor.

The Trusts' initiative against substance abuse mainly focuses on generating community awareness and providing community support to enforce various legislative acts pertaining to substance abuse. During the year, the Trusts launched Muktipath — a multipronged programme in Gadchiroli district in collaboration with SEARCH (a non-profit organisation) and the Government of Maharashtra. To build community support and awareness, 323 Gram Panchayat Samitis were formed out of 456 Gram Panchayats. More than 561 Gram Sangathanas were formed across 1,600 villages and over 800 school awareness activities were conducted. Over the coming year, support will be built amongst 90 percent of the communities in Gadchiroli, and there will be advocacy at various levels to enforce bans on various abusive substances besides spreading community awareness, focusing on children and youth.



THE MENTAL HEALTH INITIATIVE

Jan Man Swasthya Programme implemented

across **10** districts in Assam, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh



Partnership with NGOs



Community-based Maternal and Child Health Initiatives



The Eastern UP Health Initiative was operationalised in 2013, across 19 blocks of 9 districts, with the objective of setting up a community-based platform for primary healthcare services for basic maternal, child and adolescent health. The strategy being adopted focuses on the organisation of women to forge convergent action of key frontline cadre of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA), Anganwadi Workers (AWW) and an Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM). Women groups were trained to activate Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC), which led to the organising of a Village Health and Nutrition Day. The programme will be phased out in October 2017 by handing over the adolescents' resource centres to the community and implementing an exit strategy that will emphasise a community-funded, self-sustainable, primary healthcare initiative.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Setting up a model community-based monitoring system through **women collectives.**

Demonstration of the Village Health and Nutrition Day as a service delivery platform for basic Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) services across **1,000 Anganwadi centres.**

Demonstration of community-based **adolescents' anaemia management programme.**

Established linkages with block-level health departments to undertake refresher training for **grassroot functionaries (211 ANMs, 1,114 AWWs and 938 ASHA workers).**



Alliance for Saving Mothers and Newborns (ASMAN)



India is the world's second most populated country and registers over 30 million pregnancies every year. Of this, 27 million women reach the stage of delivery and over 56,000 mothers die during or within 48 hours of delivery. The first 48 hours are equally critical for the child, as 50 percent of neonatal deaths happen in the first 48 hours. A vast majority of these deaths are preventable. At present, some of the states which are acutely affected by concerns of Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) and Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) are Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. While solutions for this problem are known, the progress made by India, especially in reducing the Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (ENMR) has been slow over the past few decades.

The Alliance for Saving Mothers and Newborns (ASMAN) is a joint collaborative initiative between the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, MSD for Mothers, Reliance Foundation, USAID, and Tata Trusts. The programme is structured as a public-private partnership with the government, with an aim to accelerate the reduction in maternal and

neonatal mortality rates and touch a million lives. The initiative focuses on capacity building of primary care providers in labour rooms with the help of technological innovations, with a special focus on the critical 48-60 hours of the intra- and post-partum period. The programme will be operationalised in select districts of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. ●

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Finalisation of the **ASMAN intervention model**.
- Selection of **implementation partners**.
- Finalisation of the list of **states and districts for implementation**.

PREGNANCY IN INDIA

Over **30** million pregnancies every year

27 million women reach stage of delivery

FUTURE PLANS

Signing contracts with the implementation agencies.

Signing MOUs with the implementing states (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan).

Signing contracts with the alliance partners for pooling funds.

Undertaking a baseline survey of maternal and neonatal health in selected districts; implementation is in progress.

Rollout of programmes and development of technology products.

Geriatric Care



India has over 140 million individuals above the age of 60, constituting to 8.6 percent of the total population of the country. Increase in life expectancy, coupled with nuclearisation of families, dependency on others for their day-to-day maintenance, and age-related difficulties, pose a tough challenge to the lives of elderly people. The problem gets exacerbated for elderly women due to higher economic dependency. In rural areas, where 70 percent of the elderly live, migration of younger people for economic reasons and the poor quality of medical services leads to a grim situation, especially for those above 80 years of age.

To deal with this situation, the Geriatric Care Programme was initiated by the Trusts in 2015, and since then, it has put in considerable efforts in conceiving and developing an approach to pilot services for the elderly, which can be upscaled across the country. The programme adopts a three-pronged approach, focusing on: (a) community-based elderly care centres (day care / support centres); (b) home-based care (for dependent elderly); and (c)

designing assisted living dwellings, incorporating an environment with facilities that are specially designed for the elderly.

In the first two years, the Geriatric Care Programme has been able to touch the lives of more than 10,000 elderly and their caregivers through awareness camps, geriatric clinics and services, and home-based care in cities like Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata, and rural areas of Bengaluru. ●

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Reaching out to **10,000 slum dwellers** through awareness camps, geriatric clinics and services, and home-based care in Mumbai and Pune.

Demonstrating a model for an assisted living complex in Kolkata to cater to nearly **50 elderly** members, who can contribute financially to the centre and make the programme sustainable.

Providing **90 abandoned** and single elderly members with a good nutritional meal at a rural support centre in



FUTURE PLANS:

Influencing the creation of elderly-friendly policies, public spaces and investment for the elderly.

Creating accreditation mechanisms and regulation of services being offered at old age homes and home-based care for the elderly.

Training service providers and human resources for geriatric care.

Developing newer insurance initiatives for the elderly.

Creating re-skilling, engagement and re-employment opportunities for the elderly.

Creation of innovative products and approaches for the welfare of the elderly.



GERIATRIC CARE PROGRAMME

the outskirts of Bengaluru. St. John's Hospital is making an effort to lobby with the Government of Karnataka to take over this centre and replicate the same model in other districts of Karnataka.

Through **Portea Medical (Bangalore)** — a private agency which Tata Trusts has hired — an attempt was made to provide the former's services in **BDD Chawls and the population of Dharavi in Mumbai**, with the Trusts and Portea splitting the finances. This is under review for sustainability.

Touches the lives of more than **10,000** elderly and their caregivers



Awareness camps, geriatric clinics and services, and home-based care



In cities like Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata, and rural areas of Bangalore



Nutrition



The Trusts identified nutrition as a priority area in 2013. Nutrition has inter-generational consequences and a long term impact on cognition and productivity. As much as 45 percent of mortality among children under five years of age is associated with poor nutrition. Given the complex nature of nutrition, Tata Trusts has taken a multi-sectoral approach to effectively address maternal and child health, awareness, water and sanitation, food, and nutritional security. The Trusts' investments in this space have been broadly in three areas:

- **Products** — improving access to affordable and accessible nutritious products
- **Platforms** — strengthening existing government systems involved in nutrition delivery
- **Policy and advocacy** — generating quality evidence for effective policy actions



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

ASHA-ANM-AWW

CONVERGENCE:

Bringing convergence between the Departments of Health and **Women & Child Development**, Government of Rajasthan, in an endeavour to tackle malnutrition, covering a population of **18,000 households across two blocks.**

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT:

Adopting a multi-pronged community-based

FUTURE PLANS:

Fortification will continue to be a focus area as the Trusts look to make available all the 5 staples in fortified form across all state and central government programmes; namely, Mid-Day Meal, Public Distribution System and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), whilst saturating the marketplace with buy-in from private players.

Working closely with the Ministry of Women & Child Development at state and central levels to improve service delivery in the flagship ICDS system, which has over 800,000 centres across the country, aimed at improving nutrition, health and early childhood education among pre-school children.



nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific intervention in the Delhi National Capital Region, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Odisha, resulting in impressive gains among **12,000 children** through **250 mobile and traditional crèches**.

FORTIFICATION:

Supporting the **Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)** to set up the Food Fortification Resource Centre, through which the former was able to mobilise industry, food businesses, government departments and development partners to work together to align demand and supply of fortified food in India. Considerable progress made vis-à-vis both open market availability and adoption of **fortified staples in the government programmes at the state level**.

DOUBLE FORTIFICATION OF SALT:

Collaborating with the **Rajiv Gandhi Mahila Vikas Pariyojana (RGMVP)**, through The India Nutrition Initiative, with the aim of developing entrepreneurship skills among **self-help group members** through social marketing of double fortified salt in Uttar Pradesh, to decrease the burden of iron deficiency anemia in the community. Around **5,656 SHGs** enrolled so far, with a combined reach of **66,660 households**.

Aishwarya's gift lights up lives

The first thing that I noticed about her was the vibrant blue nail polish on her toes, and then the long braid. Aishwarya was a lively 13-year-old girl, so they all said. And then there were the machines she was connected to as she lay on a bed in the intensive care unit — dead. A sudden catastrophic bleed in the brain, with no warning whatsoever, left her brain dead and her family stunned.

Memories, so many of them...yet not enough; these were Aishwarya's mother's feelings. Rama told us with pride that her child would participate in every activity in school, and then murmured brokenly, "She went to school on Monday morning, just like on any other day, and now she has returned four days later never to go back again." Her father Prabhakar, with tears in his eyes, lamented that she was the only girl child in their family. An uncle remembered that Aishwarya always wore a smile, she loved to dress up, visit her cousins and play with them. Her friends said that she'd told them that morning that she'd got all that she needed for Diwali and that she was happy.

What struck us when we met the family to counsel them was their unwavering commitment to organ donation. Her maternal uncle said, "We are doing this for Aishwarya — for her life to be meaningful." It meant a long waiting period, more than 24 hours while the procedures were carried out. The entire family waited patiently, stoically till it was all done.

We visited the family on the day of the funeral to pay tribute to Aishwarya. We laid a garland and lit a special candle on which was inscribed 'Light... Pass it on.' I watched Rama standing by gazing at her daughter's face. Someone had mentioned to me that Rama was a Sanskrit scholar, and a long forgotten prayer from my childhood came to my mind. I reached for Rama's hand, held it, and recited the verse.

*"Asato ma sadgamaya
tamasoma jyotir gamaya
mrityorma amritam gamaya
Om shanti shanti shanti*

*From ignorance, lead me to truth;
From darkness, lead me to light;
From death, lead me to immortality
Peace, peace, peace"*

Rama looked at me and said, "Aishwarya too recited that in school every day."

On Friday, 21st October 2016, Aishwarya donated her heart, two kidneys, liver (shared by two children) and the corneas (that allowed two people to see again). Aishwarya passed on the light of life to seven people whose lives were threatened with darkness. She attained immortality in death. We pray that her family attains peace. ●

*— Dr. Sumana Navin, Course Director,
Mohan Foundation, a partner of the
Trusts and involved in
facilitating cadaveric organ
donation and transplantation*



Bringing peace to mind

BG, a 17 year-old boy from Hubli, was diagnosed with psychosis NOS, and was admitted at the Nagpur Regional Mental Hospital (NRMH) on 22nd August 2015. He was found on the streets of Nagpur in a violent condition and brought by the police for admission. Since the last two years, he was being treated at NRMH and after recovery from his acute phase, his symptoms have gradually abated. As he is a minor, the institution did not send him to any social agency or child reform home. His responsibility was given to a psychiatric social worker till the time his family responded to the hospital's calls. At last, his grandfather responded to a call, but he refused to take responsibility for BG.

According to the story shared by BG, his father suffered from a mental illness, due to which his mother had left the family; and BG was taken care of by his mentally ill father, which was unmanageable for him. "When I was in grade 3, I was sent to a boys' hostel by my grandmother, who would frequently visit me and show concern about my future," he recalls. During one of her visits, BG overheard his grandmother narrating the incident of his father's murder by their neighbours.

After he cleared grade 10, BG's teachers motivated him to take up a part-time job. He began working as a guard in a music school, but after two months of work, his due wages were not paid to him which forced him to steal money from a teacher's bag and run away from the hostel. This incident disturbed BG and shattered his future plans. During this phase, he came in contact with a magician and

worked with him for three months; but this time again he was not paid his wages. This made him move from one state to another as a construction labourer, until he reached Nagpur. All this stress and poverty led to a mental breakdown.

BG recalls that he has his own house in Hubli, but all the documents are with his paternal aunt and the neighbours who killed his father want to construct a temple in that place. A lot of efforts have been made by NRMH to protect his rights. Some vocational training has been imparted to him so that he can earn a livelihood. Through its partnership with NRMH, Tata Trusts has taken initiative in carrying out all these efforts to stabilise him. BG now wishes to go back and meet all his old hostel friends; but at the same time he is also apprehensive about his security. Tata Trusts, under the project UDAAN, is committed to supporting BG to be self-sufficient. ●



Healthy meal for a healthy child

Mewati and her husband Ramniwas are daily wage labourers living in Vaishpur village in Atrauliya block of Azamgarh district in Uttar Pradesh (one of the implementation sites for the Trusts' Eastern UP health initiative). Mewati is a part of the household-based women collectivisation and attends regular meetings facilitated by their leaders to discuss maternal and child-related issues in the village.

During one such meeting, Mewati raised her concern about her 18-month-old undernourished daughter. A health worker visited her house and found the child severely underweight. Mewati was advised to bring her child on Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND), which is scheduled for a fixed day every month. In the child's anthropometric assessment, it was found that she weighed only 5.4 kg and could be categorised in the red zone (severely underweight) as per the WHO-recommended growth chart. The child was then referred to the block-level health facility at Atrauliya where she received prompt medical attention.

The health worker followed up on the child. A couple of months later, she was assessed again during VHND, and it was found that she was not gaining weight. Suspecting that the child would progress to a state of severe acute malnutrition (SAM), an ambulance was called and the medical officer advised referral to the Azamgarh district hospital at the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NRC), which takes special care of severely underweight (SAM) children. The project team counselled Mewati to take her child to the NRC and stay there for a couple of weeks. Talking about the difficult phase, Mewati says, "It was a tough decision for me as it meant loss of my daily wages, and also inconvenience to my family."

While she was convinced, the ambulance service refused to take the child to the district hospital due to some administrative concerns. The Trusts' project coordinator intervened and pushed for the referral; finally Mewati and her daughter were successfully transferred to the NRC. They stayed there for 12 days, and the child received high

density protein-rich feeds plus medical attention, which helped in improving her condition to a great extent. Following the NRC stay, the health worker continued to visit Mewati's home and found that her child's health is gradually progressing. ●



Promoting good health

Kaniguma and Kerpai villages of Thuamul Rampur block in Odisha are among the most underdeveloped areas in India. Basic services like health, education and infrastructure have been beyond the villagers' reach. The nearest community health centre was around 70km away. Looking at the need for health services in the area, the Trusts supported Swasthya Swaraj in setting up two health clinics at Kaniguma and Kerpai to offer 24-hour laboratory and treatment services. Soon after the setting up of these clinics, doctors and nurses were appointed, and a network was established with block, district and private hospitals. Within a period of two years, a health service system has been created through counselling at the village level by the Swasthya Sathi (health volunteer), primary treatment provided at the two clinics, and referral to district hospital and private hospitals in critical cases. This network has saved many lives in the remote villages of the area.

Gobind Majhi, a seven-year-old boy from Nichemaska village is one of the precious lives saved by this health service under the South Odisha Initiative of the Trusts. The child lived with his grandmother after losing his mother at the age of five and after his father re-married. During a regular home visit, one day the Swasthya Sathi found Gobind very sick as his stomach was enlarging. Recognising the need for immediate treatment, the Sathi convinced the grandmother to take him to Kaniguma health clinic. During his medical examination, the attending physician noticed empyema (pus collection in lungs) and suspected TB as the cause. Gobind was severely malnourished, weighing only 11.1kg.

After conducting tests at the district hospital, Gobind was diagnosed with TB. An X-ray was also done to find if he needed a chest drain tube.

Gobind was treated at the district hospital for three days and then brought to the clinic in Kaniguma, where he was given further medication along with a high-calorie nutritious diet for two weeks. He returned home with advice to continue his dosage and nutrition supplements. Gobind gradually recovered and has gained 3kg in weight within a period of three months. His father is grateful to the doctors and says, "Kaniguma clinic has treated my child as their own and saved his life. I can't thank them enough for this." ●



Water



Availability of clean water is the backbone of human development and social advancement. Improved access to water supply — for drinking, personal hygiene and irrigation — coupled with adequate sanitation infrastructure and good hygiene practices can improve human health and productivity. Unfortunately, water supply and sanitation currently pose one of the biggest development challenges across the world, especially in India.

Tata Trusts has been working systematically to provide safe drinking water at community and household levels, both in rural and urban areas, through popularising the adoption of economical and scalable water-use technologies. Behavioural change campaigns have been intensified to sensitise people on good sanitation and personal hygiene, which have had a direct impact on creating demand for safe drinking water.

TATA WATER MISSION

Improving access to clean water and sanitation has been a key focus area for the Trusts. Given the urgent need for significant improvement, and in order to create a visible, scalable and sustainable impact, Tata Trusts has decided to approach the problem in a mission mode. With a view to consolidate water and sanitation field projects and to scale up the interventions in the sector, the Trusts started an umbrella initiative in 2014 — the Tata Water Mission (TWM) — which is envisioned to create a healthy future for millions of Indians through the provision of safe, assured

and adequate drinking water, along with improved sanitation and hygiene facilities for communities, and adopting an approach that ends open defecation. The mission advocates a decentralised, demand-responsive and community-managed approach to achieve the goal, and aims at promoting innovative, technological and economically-sustainable solutions.

The key aspects of the Tata Water Mission are:

- Improving water quality through affordable technology interventions at the community and household levels. Tata Trusts partners globally-renowned research institutions, supporting work that aims to create practical and scalable products and solutions.
- Ensuring access to water and promoting conservation for improving delivery at household level, while promoting community institutions for ensuring sustainability of the systems.
- Promoting improved sanitation and hygiene practices through behavioural change. ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Interventions for providing safe drinking water and sanitation initiated across **4,000 villages in Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Odisha.**
- **2,75,000 households (1.6 million individuals)** covered through water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions.
- WASH interventions completed in **1,700 villages.**
- Developing region-specific **Behaviour Change Communication (BCC)** campaigns and awareness generation programmes to ensure sustainability of interventions. BCC campaigns implemented in over **5 states** and being universalised across geographies.
- Building partnerships with **like-minded organisations, foundations and universities** to bring in global knowledge and practices that can be adapted to Indian conditions.

Key amongst these partners are:

- Arghyam (one of the pioneering Indian foundations working in ground water management and sanitation) for supporting **WASH projects** across common geographies.
- H D Parekh Foundation to co-fund an integrated **WASH project in Uttarakhand covering 312 villages.**
- One Drop Foundation, Canada, to jointly initiate a project in **South Rajasthan covering 250 villages.**
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to develop innovative models for **sanitation in Gujarat and Jharkhand.**
- Hans Foundation, to provide improved **WASH services in schools in Uttarakhand.**
- **Jaldhaara Foundation**, to provide safe and improved drinking water to fluoride affected areas of **North Karnataka and Bengaluru.**

Besides, other Tata group companies such as Titan and Tata Power have also partnered with the Trusts to contribute towards the common objective of providing safe and improved WASH services to communities.

FUTURE PLANS:

Continue scaling up interventions for providing basic services related to water and sanitation to the most vulnerable communities of the society, in a sustainable manner.

Given the devastating effects of climate change, promoting conservation of water resources.

Establishing a platform for innovators and social entrepreneurs to ideate new and affordable technologies in areas of solid and liquid waste management, water resource management, and menstrual hygiene management, to meet the need and demand of communities.

Developing mass awareness campaigns across the country for ensuring behaviour change, through forging partnerships with like-minded players.





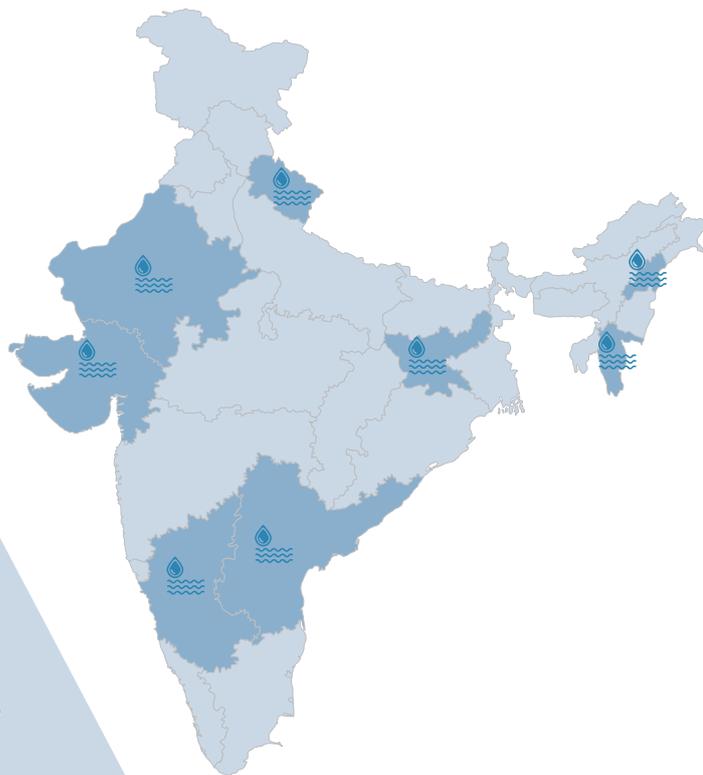
SWACHH BHARAT MISSION (GRAMIN)

To accelerate efforts towards achieving universal sanitation coverage, the prime minister of India launched the **Swachh Bharat Mission on October 2, 2014**. With objectives aligned to the national objectives, Tata Trusts has joined hands with the Government of India as a Development Support Partner (DSP) with a view to extend support to states and districts for effective implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The Trusts has taken the responsibility to support the mission's efforts in **35 districts across Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Nagaland, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan**.

The Trusts collaborated with Paani Foundation and initiated the '**Satyamev Jayate Water Cup**' with the objective of communicating, imparting knowledge and bringing about a change in the outlook of rural communities vis-à-vis water conservation and watershed management. The project was implemented in more than **130 villages** across three blocks in Maharashtra for over four months, and the collective action of communities resulted in the construction of water harvesting structures with a capacity to store over **168 million litres of water**. Based on the success of this project, Tata Trusts has extended support to Paani Foundation for a second phase, which would cover around **1,300 villages across 30 blocks in Maharashtra**.

Key areas of support include:

- Developing **communication material** about **social and behavioral change** and helping state governments in their rollout.
- Appointing Swachh Bharat Fellows (SBF) in **18 districts**, who will support the district administration in implementing and monitoring the mission.
- Supporting state governments in developing effective **policy frameworks** to accelerate implementation of the mission.
- Undertaking training and capacity building programmes, including by means of technological solutions such as virtual learning centres. So far, more than **5,000 people** have been trained across states under the **Swachh Bharat Mission**, who have initiated works for making the districts open-defecation-free.



Improving sanitation through bridge financing and community involvement

Dahod, a tribal district in Gujarat, faces issues related to drinking water and sanitation. With underdeveloped sanitation infrastructure — both at the community-based and individual levels — the district has very low sanitation coverage within the state. To create a healthy future for communities in Dahod district, Tata Trusts, under its Tata Water Mission (TWM), began intervention through the Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CInI), which is also the nodal agency for the Trusts' Central India Initiative.

CInI commenced intervention by conducting a survey in the target area, and found that the people were reluctant to build toilets, for various reasons — financial constraints, low technical knowhow, non-availability of construction material, and traditional beliefs. Therefore, a communication campaign was designed for behaviour change, which involved:

- Finalising an appropriate toilet model ensuring community participation.
- Skill building at the village level to ensure quality construction.
- Ensuring a supply chain for scaling up.

After analysing several toilet models, a cost-effective AAC Block model was chosen by the local populace. This model required shorter construction time and less material management compared to the others. The next step was to identify financing for the model which would

ensure recovery of the revolving fund. Hence, CInI initiated a programme to work with an established community-based organisation in the area — Lift Irrigation (LI) Cooperative Federation.

CInI and the federation developed a bridge loan system for the programme, which worked in various ways depending on the loan amount. The flexibility of funding triggered innovation, modification and different sizes of superstructures as per the convenience of the beneficiaries, thus increasing ownership and adoption.

A sanitation committee was also formed to steer the rollout of the construction, and natural leaders were identified and motivated as part of the 'Samajhdar' campaign to take charge of implementing the programme in their respective hamlets. In order to follow-up on the construction of toilets at the household level, thereby making the region open defecation-free, a series of activities were conducted with the appropriate sequence and timelines, such as a one-day-one-village campaign, school programmes, healthy home survey, cleanliness drives, video shows, etc. To involve the community in sustainable behavioural changes in the field of sanitation, CInI adopted a 7M model — mission, management, mason, money, material, motivation and monitoring. "Community involvement to modify existing structures through judicious use of available resources has helped challenge the notion that the responsibility of constructing toilets lies only with the government. "Based on the demonstrated success, we plan to implement similar models with certain modifications in other blocks of Dahod," says Amit Wajpe, Programme Manager (WASH), CInI, Tata Water Mission (Gujarat). ●



Driving community ownership for school sanitation infrastructure

In 2007, when Tata Trusts, along with an associate organisation, Kalike, launched Kalike Samruddhi Upakram in Yadgir district of Karnataka; a mere 46 percent of the primary schools in the district had toilets and only 63 percent had drinking water facilities. Knowledge about health and hygiene was inadequate and was largely influenced by social beliefs and traditions.

Availability of safe drinking water and sanitation in schools facilitates a child's learning process. Therefore, with a focus on improving the quality of elementary education in government schools of Yadgir, interventions were planned to educate people about health and hygiene. The message had the potential to be effectively passed through the children to their family members. Hence, a school sanitation programme was devised, focusing on:

- Linking the schools to village water distribution networks.
- Provision of safe drinking water and functional toilets in schools.
- Provision of an adequate number of toilets and urinals.
- Repairing existing drinking water and sanitation structures.
- Spreading awareness on basic health and hygiene issues among teachers, students and School Development and Management Committee (SDMC) members.

The Kalike team began the intervention by selecting 18 schools and meeting their heads to explain the plan of action. After discussing the issues and requirements in each school with the SDMC members, the team prepared a detailed plan for hardware. About 80 percent of the funds were given by Kalike and the remaining amount was contributed by SDMC and the community. The completed hardware units were handed over to the schools. But, unfortunately, in most schools, the infrastructure was not maintained properly — many hand washing units were damaged within a few days of installation. Shrugging off the responsibility, the SDMC and community elders refused to deal with the issue. On the basis of these experiences in the first phase, a revised strategy was implemented in seven schools for the second

phase, which involved the community in each decision making process. The idea was to introduce a significant amount of ownership in the process and push through the goal of securing community funds. According to Dhanraj Chittapur, Programme Manager (WASH), Yadgir, "We realised from our experience that the success of any community initiative requires the active involvement of the community, as the programme needs to be sustained by the community itself."

During fund-raising meetings, Kalike assured the villagers that Kalike would provide 50 percent of the amount, while the remaining 50 percent was to be contributed by the community. After initial hesitation, the community members volunteered to contribute in the form of materials required for construction. In some cases, one-on-one meetings were held with the community, which resulted in contributions of up to 70 percent. The stakeholders also assured contributions for the maintenance and repair costs of the structures. The community now began showing interest in the progress of the programme and some villagers even helped in the labour work. The units are now in good condition and are being taken care of by everyone. ●



Energy



In India, about 700 million people live in rural and remote areas and lack access to basic products and services necessary for improved health, education and livelihoods. There is no awareness about quality or safety or avenues to purchase good quality products that are within budget. Notably, 84 percent of households in rural areas use solid /biomass-based fuel for cooking. Being aware of the strong connection between reduction of poverty and access to sustainable and clean energy, Tata Trusts is keen to implement renewable energy projects.

The clean cooking programme was initiated in June 2015 to create an enabling ecosystem for ensuring availability of social impact products, with a focus on clean cooking devices, at the doorsteps of the rural and tribal communities. The programme is being implemented across Gujarat, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. With the help of last-mile delivery partners, field partners, community institutions and research organisations, the programme aims to build the market to facilitate the sale of 60,000 clean cooking solutions in these three states. Similarly, a pilot project incorporating the use of solar-based renewable energy was operationalised in January 2014, in partnership

with the Indian Institute of Technology - Bombay, to provide solar-powered lights to schoolgoing children in remote, rural areas of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, where electricity was erratic (or non-existent), thus helping them study after sundown. This idea was subsequently also supported by the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy to increase the outreach to over a million students. The results achieved through these pilots encouraged the Trusts to implement similar projects using solar energy for household lighting, pumping water, running health equipment in rural health centres, etc., in Bihar, Odisha, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh. ●

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Installation of solar-based off-grid systems with a capacity of over **80kWp** in eight electrified villages of Bihar and Jharkhand, facilitating uninterrupted supply of electricity to around **600 households**.

Creating irrigation potential for over **1,000 acres** through the installation of more than **200 solar** pumps in focused districts of Odisha, Jharkhand, Manipur, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Setting up two **Lok Seva Kendras** (shops that work on solar energy and fulfil local needs as required).

Popularisation of induction stoves, which provide cleaner alternatives for cooking (compared to biomass stoves) for households in electrified villages.

Training of women entrepreneurs and members of **self-help groups**, and engaging with local entrepreneurs.

FUTURE PLANS:

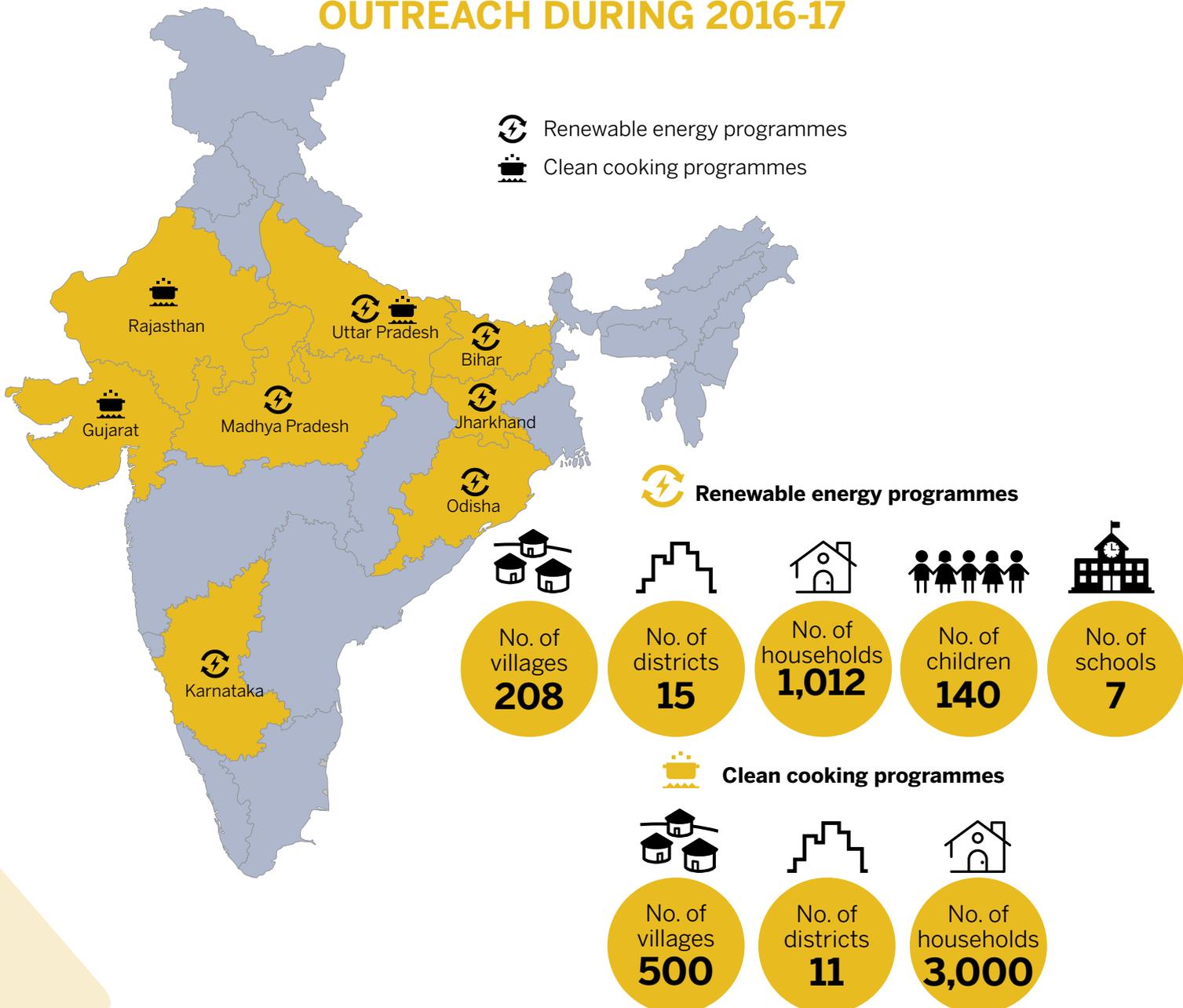
Creating irrigation potential of over 1,000 acres through solar-based irrigation systems.

Developing, piloting and implementing further incentives and financial mechanisms to support households in need of financial assistance to embrace clean cooking.

Creating a risk fund for providing support to a financing model.



OUTREACH DURING 2016-17



Contributing to the ecosystem

Varshaben, a mother of two, from Alidar village of Junagarh district in Gujarat was a homemaker until a few years ago. She had never imagined herself working and adding to the household income. Things began changing for her soon after she became a part of the Internet Saathi project of the Trusts. She moved out of her comfort zone, interacted with people from her village, and visited neighbouring villages too. She feels this confidence boost did wonders.

She has come a long way now and is successfully running her clean-cook stove and induction cook-top business. According to her, creating awareness and promoting and selling this cooking equipment is more than a business; it's a way to contribute to the ecosystem and community. She is now independent and self-confident. Reminiscing how she began, she says, "This journey wasn't easy. Initially my husband was quite apprehensive of this new venture of mine."

Now, women are relieved of their everyday drudgery and their health is not at risk anymore. She has sold more than 100 cook stoves and induction cooktops, earning a sum of around ₹27,000 so far in addition to ₹15,000 from the Internet Saathi project. This new source

of income has proved to be life-changing for Varshaben and her family. She now manages to send her son to a private English medium school. He earlier studied in a local government school. She upgraded her husband's grocery store, bought a computer and uses IT skills learnt under the Internet Saathi programme to book tickets, fill forms and do e-commerce purchases for families in and around her village.

She is indeed a positive change in Alidar and women look up to her. Her husband is now supportive and assists her in the business. She feels joyous that her efforts are helping people live a healthier lifestyle. She proudly says, "For me, induction cook-top and clean-cook stoves are not just cooking equipment; they are a way of life and have changed my life for good." ●



Evolving today to make tomorrow better

Ramsingh Kabadi, a tailor in Badchatrang village of Kalahandi district in Odisha, used a manual sewing machine. Due to lack of power supply, he was unable to keep up with his orders, especially during the wedding and festival seasons. The Trusts advised him to switch to a motorised sewing machine using a solar powered system — a solution that worked well in Karnataka, where tailors using AC motor machines shifted to DC-motor solar powered machines.

These tailors in Karnataka made an additional monthly income of 2,000 as they could work for longer hours, thereby increasing production. In Odisha, the proposal looked at shifting from manual to motorised machines; thus increasing productivity almost 1.5 times.

The solution benefited Ramsingh in three ways:

- Increase in confidence to take more orders because of increase in productivity.
- More efficient use of time, led to his finishing work faster, making time for other activities.
- Well-being, reduction in the drudgery of operating a manual machine.

After a thorough analysis, an efficient sewing machine with a 60W DC motor was selected as a solution, along with a solar powered system. Solar panels of 60 Wp with 30 Ah batteries were chosen to provide for eight hours of backup per day. Ramsingh decided to invest in the energy-efficient technology, and the first step towards this was to apply for a loan. The process was new to Ramsingh. He initially felt overwhelmed to even enter the bank. But over a period of five months, and after several visits, he became familiar with

the bank's processes and felt confident to deal with them. The Trusts put in efforts to conduct a need assessment, evaluate technology, connect him to the bank, and facilitate the bank processes.

Today, Ramsingh is able to meet the seasonal demands and keep up with orders. Delighted by the encouraging results, he says, "I have been able to increase my productivity 1.5 times per hour. My earnings have increased by 2,500 per month, and I expect them to go higher during the festival season." Further, a solar light in his shop will allow him to work till late in the evenings, thus allowing him to take a large number of orders.

A month after the intervention, Ramsingh began paying his monthly instalments on a regular basis. He has now approached the bank for a second loan to expand his tailoring shop and buy another machine so that his brother can join him in his venture. Thus, a simple intervention like a solar-powered sewing machine, through appropriate financial linkages, can transform the way tribal communities access new means of livelihood, increase productivity, and boost income. ●





RURAL UPLIFTMENT



The Trusts have prioritised issues related to the upliftment of marginalised and poor communities in rural India for almost a century, supporting programmes targeted at enhancing the quality of life, health and education. Towards this, in the recently remodelled rural upliftment portfolio, projects target rural income generation through farm and non-farm activities, water conservation and irrigation systems, fisheries, and issues related to the production, post-harvest activities and marketing of produced goods. The development, strengthening and handholding of farmer producer organisations, amongst other similar institutions, is a major part of this activity. The management of forest resources, water, primary processing sectors, rural enterprise and business development, diversification, and rural tourism are also covered by the programme.

The Trusts' rural upliftment programmes, in collaboration with partners from government as well as national and international corporate and social sectors, unroll across a network of producer organisations which form the core of the portfolio. Institution-building, finance and risk mitigation therefore form a crucial backbone for the programme.

Its many years of experience have allowed Tata Trusts to identify and evolve best practices and learnings, which are replicated across issues and regions, adapting to and shaping large scale initiatives, while integrating different projects for larger and more sustainable benefits. A challenge is now adaption to change, including to climate-related changes. Hence the focus of



the programme is on innovation, the integration of ideas and projects, and sustainability through the development of strong exit policies. A significant change in the way things were done is now being brought about by a relatively new and developing area of focus — the integration of technology into different aspects of projects.



From the mKRISHI® model of crop information dissemination geared towards higher production, to the designing of simpler and more efficient machinery technology, micro-irrigation systems and the use of solar options in energy, technology is here to stay, transforming what has been in many ways a traditional system of production. ●



Central India Initiative



The Central India Initiative is the outcome of a quest to find a comprehensive response to issues of tribal development in the central Indian tribal belt. Notwithstanding the rich vegetation and good rainfall in the tribal dominated blocks of Central India, the communities live in poverty and often face acute food insecurity. Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI), Jamshedpur, the nodal agency of the Trusts, anchors this initiative. Beginning 2015, CINI has been implementing the Mission 2020: Lakhpati Kisan — Smart Villages programme, which, by 2020, will:

- Bring 1,01,000 households irreversibly out of poverty with an improved quality of life and life choices.
- Develop 17 blocks as regional drivers for growth across Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand and Odisha.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Income of over **7,000 tribal families** exceeds **₹1,20,000 per annum**. Covered **40,000 tribal households** under a minimum of two livelihood activities.

Layering of multi-sector interventions such as education, water and sanitation, digital literacy and nutrition, along with ongoing livelihood activities for **10,000 households**, thereby holistically improving quality of life and enhancing incomes.

Increasing irrigation potential and water usage efficiency through energy-efficient solutions such as solar-based lifting and irrigation, thus bringing **5,465 additional acres** under round-the-year assured irrigation.

Successful development of **50 vegetable** production clusters, **4 livestock** production clusters and **5 non-timber** forest produce clusters across regions

FUTURE PLANS:

Emboldening apex community-based institutions to spearhead the development process and actively engage and take ownership of the entire programme including planning, implementation, reporting, monitoring, etc.

Ensuring coverage of all 1,01,000 tribal households across the four states for livelihood and quality of life interventions, with a layering of minimum two livelihood activities.

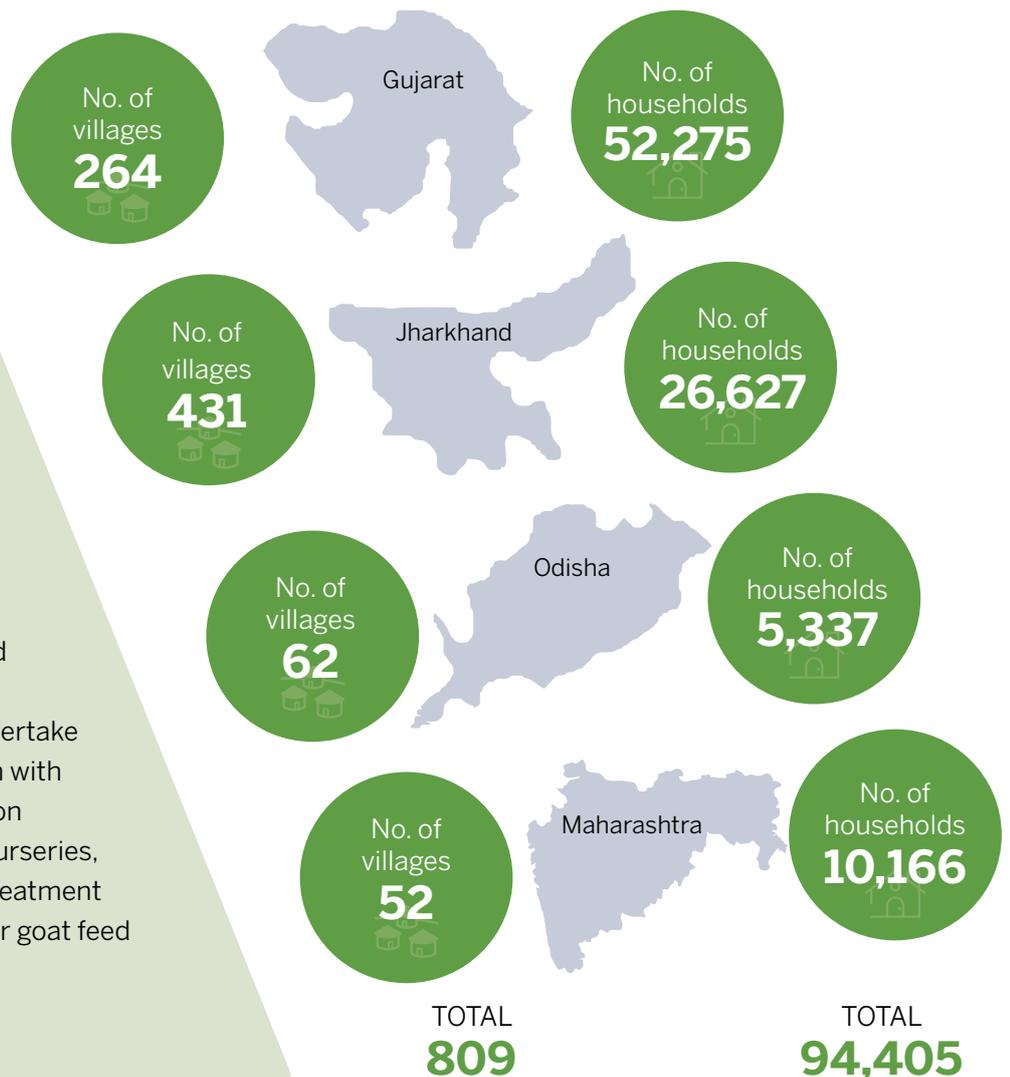
Leveraging contributions from other stakeholders, such as government, community, donors and other organisations, along with piloting various loan products for establishing financial resources available to the community for ensuring sustainability.



OUTREACH DURING 2016-17

with enhanced quantity and quality due to established input linkages and coordinated production cycles. This ensured round-the-year output, attracting multiple traders to pick up the produce right at the farm gate and widening the options for the farmers.

Introduction of innovative and disruptive technologies for field areas by nurturing about **183 entrepreneur** farmers to undertake activities such as drip irrigation with mulching for open field precision farming, commercial soilless nurseries, farm mechanisation, dipping treatment for lac cultivation, Azolla pits for goat feed management, etc.



Himmothan Pariyojana



The Trusts' Central Himalayan rural development programme — Himmothan Pariyojana — endeavours to enhance livelihoods of communities residing in the mountainous districts of Uttarakhand through livestock- and microfinance-focused initiatives. The programme is managed by an associate organisation of the Trusts, the Himmothan Society, based in Dehradun, Uttarakhand.

The current aim of the programme is to enhance the quality of life of over 1,00,000 households by 2020, through 50 self-sustained community institutions, and

sustainable and resilient livelihood interventions. The strategy is to focus on the development of 1,000 villages, through an integrated programme, with various interlinkages. ●

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Over **22,000 households** across **450 villages** covered under livestock related interventions; **7 animal feed** units set up to produce quality feed, using locally available raw materials.

Annual turnover of **₹30 million** achieved by **23 women's** federations which collect and market milk and milk products across **9 districts**.

225 villages across **8 districts** covered under mountain agriculture interventions; over **18,000 households** involved in cultivating high value crops, and seed production over **400 hectares**.

600 quintals of high value seed produced, of which **150 quintals** picked up by the Tarai Development Corporation (the state seed corporation) and the rest sold to farmers by the cooperatives.



FUTURE PLANS:

Emphasis on Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) to enhance rural business. Sale of Tata Tea through SHGs and cooperatives set to double; future products from the programme to be branded 'Trishulii', with direct outreach to over 15,000 households across 600 villages.

Around 1,000 self-employed youth to be engaged in rural enterprises and the annual turnover of FPOs to exceed ₹75 million.

Introducing seed production for new crops and varieties by covering 50 hectares under seed villages.

Introducing portable farm machinery tools which can be used by over 500 farmers in high mountain farms.

Undertaking trials on solar-based lift irrigation and micro-irrigation across 28 hectares of mountain plots.

32 women's federations formed; these comprise **1,490** self-help groups with over **14,000 members**. Capacities of these women enhanced vis-à-vis financial, accounting and organisation management skills.

460 groups linked with the State Rural Livelihood Mission in **2 blocks** under **500 micro-credit** and livelihood plans.

17 cooperatives came together to form Trishuli — a state-level producer company — which facilitates and carries out bulk processing, branding and marketing of produce from the member cooperatives, while also sourcing and supplying critical inputs for agriculture, animal husbandry and other necessary daily need items for local households through the cooperatives.

Agreements signed between **Trishuli**, and **Tata Global Beverages Ltd.** and **Tata Chemicals Ltd.** for marketing of Tata Tea and water filters.

OUTREACH DURING 2016-17

No. of villages
550

No. of districts
9

No. of women beneficiaries
14,000

No. of households / families
47,000

**Of these, 90 villages are under an intensive, post-disaster relief and revival programme, covering about 10,000 households across 5 districts*

Reviving the Green Revolution



The Reviving the Green Revolution (RGR) initiative focuses on promoting the adoption of validated package of practices (PoP) to enhance agricultural productivity and profitability in Punjab and Tamil Nadu. In Punjab, two cropping systems (cotton-wheat and basmati in Malwa and Majha regions respectively) are being covered and the integrated productivity management approach is being adopted to cut the cost of cultivation and increase profitability. Over two years (2015-17), the initiative covered 7,20,000 hectares across 1,300 villages in Punjab, resulting in increased productivity, along with a reduction in the usage of chemical pesticides. In Tamil Nadu, the initiative has focused in Perambalur district. Starting from promoting integrated pest management in cotton, the initiative has successfully expanded to implementing an integrated intervention in agriculture and nutrition to increase the impact at the household level.

In 2016-17, the RGR Cell, which functions as an idea incubation unit for the Trusts, initiated implementation of mKRISHI@— a mobile-based agri-advisory service aimed at covering 2,50,000 households across Punjab and Tamil Nadu. The integration of information technology

in agriculture aims at assuring sustainability of agricultural interventions, by ensuring that farmers continue to receive the latest university-recommended technical advice and don't have to depend on local agri-input dealers for information. ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Mobile-based agri-advisory services (mKRISHI®) deployed across 1,408 villages in Punjab and Tamil Nadu. Approximately, **1,67,000 farmers** across the two states received crop-specific advice in both voice and SMS format throughout the kharif and rabi seasons. Market linkages undertaken for sweet corn, peas and tomato growers in Punjab.

PUNJAB

Dissemination of validated package of practices in integrated productivity management of cotton-wheat- and basmati-based cropping systems in Punjab across **1,300 villages**.

48 Kheti Doots in Punjab trained twice during the year (kharif and rabi seasons 2016-17).

Over **900 nutrition** gardens established in Punjab and **81 nutrition** gardens for year-round availability of vegetables for consumption, and improving nutritional security of farming families.

TAMIL NADU

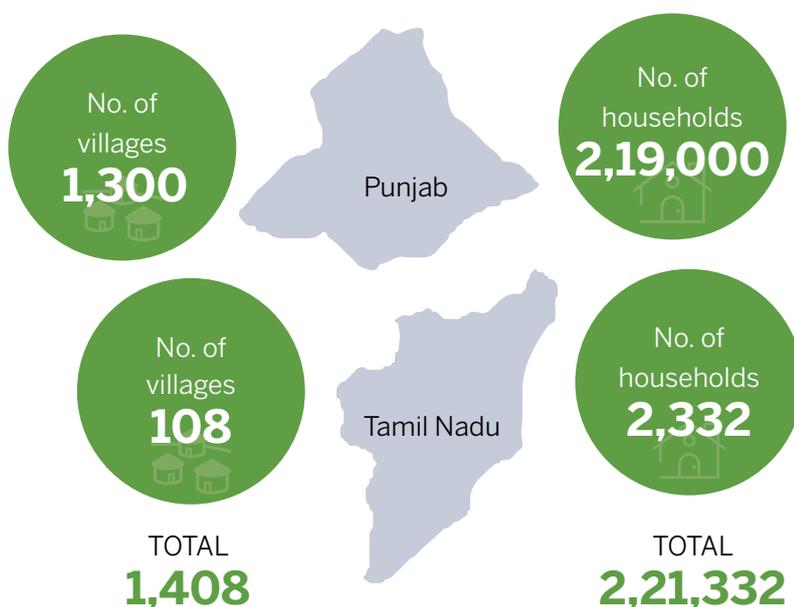
Successfully piloting azolla cultivation, for the very first time, as nutritious green fodder for animals in Tamil Nadu. **NABARD** supported the **RGR Cell** in conducting technical training for farmers in Perambalur and Ariyalur districts.

Efforts of the RGR Cell in redesigning the azolla tray used for cultivation led to a **50 percentage decrease** in cost of cultivation. In recognition of this achievement, the Department of Animal Husbandry provided support for 250 azolla trays with this new design.

Implementation of integrated pest management in cotton, maize and onion in Tamil Nadu resulted in an increase in income of **₹35,000/household** — a significant improvement for a district which has a per capita income of less than **₹20,000**.

Chinnaru Farmers Producer Company, a small farmers' producer company, formed in Tamil Nadu; **15 groups** comprising **15-20 members** each (including women) associated with CFPC.

OUTREACH DURING 2016-17





1,67,000
farmers received
crop-specific
agri-advisory

900
nutrition
gardens
established in
Punjab

FUTURE PLANS:

PUNJAB

Implementing the validated package of practices of integrated productivity management in cotton-wheat and basmati based cropping systems in Punjab across 1,500 villages.

Bringing more subscribers on the mKRISHI® platform, taking the overall count to 400,000 across Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

Fully operational milk producers' company covering around 3,000 households across select clusters in Mansa district of Punjab, resulting in additional household income through the sale of milk.

TAMIL NADU

Developing an agri-input and vegetable sales business for Chinnaru farmers producer group.

Implementing small-scale rainwater harvesting methods in Tamil Nadu for providing at least one or two rounds of critical irrigation during periods of drought / inadequate rainfall.

Scaling up operations to 4 districts and replicating the learning from Perambalur district.

Initiating dairy operations in northern districts of Tamil Nadu.

Scaling potential of azolla cultivation and experimenting with commercial production of azolla.

Piloting new varieties of red gram, black gram and green gram in Perambalur for increasing productivity and providing supplemental income to the family through an additional crop.

increase in income

₹35,000

/household through
implemation of IPM
in cotton, maize &
onion in Tamil Nadu

Sakh Se Vikas



The focus under Sakh Se Vikas initiative during the year was: (a) providing technical support to two flagship livelihood programmes of the Government of Rajasthan to strengthen 15 self-help group federations and enhance incomes of nearly 77,000 SHG women and their families through the promotion of agricultural and allied livelihoods; and (b) implementation of the multi-thematic Transformation Initiative in four tribal blocks of South Rajasthan aimed at ushering in prosperity in 300-350 backward villages, in partnership with the state government.

While livelihoods and education components were initiated in two blocks each last year, education was expanded to a third block and livelihoods in two remaining blocks. In addition, two new themes, namely, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

and maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN), were initiated in two blocks each during the year after the preparatory work and studies undertaken last year. (Achievements under education and WASH are reported in separate chapters). ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Over **1,49,000** women and their families accessing savings, credit and livelihood support services from **13,628 SHGs** across **14 districts** of Rajasthan.

Cumulative savings of SHGs stand at **₹864 million**; Credit worth **₹142 million** mobilised through linkages with banks and government funds.

Over **84,000 SHG families** benefitting through livelihood interventions — agriculture, dairy and goat-based livelihoods.

Seven farmers' producer companies helping **5,900 members** realise better prices for their produce.

FUTURE PLANS:

Providing technical support to the state government for livelihood-based interventions; focus would be on supporting SHG federations and producer companies in value addition and marketing.

Under the 'Transformation Initiative', focus would be on integrated implementation of all themes, especially education, health and nutrition, and WASH for maximum impact at the field level.

Fund-mobilisation from government schemes, especially in livelihoods, would be the key strategy, while high-quality human resources would be put in place by Tata Trusts and its associate organisation - the Centre for microFinance (CmF).



FINDINGS OF SHG CREDIT UTILISATION STUDY IN WEST RAJASTHAN (MPOWER):

Around 25 percent of SHG members reported incremental annual income of ₹10-20,000 from SHG loans, 20 percent reported an increase of ₹20,000-50,000 and 7 percent reported income increase of ₹50,000 and more by investing SHG loans for livelihood purposes. 67 percent households reported a far lower dependence on money-lenders as a result of credit needs being met from SHGs.

FINDINGS OF IMPACT EVALUATION OF DAIRY COMPONENT UNDER MKSP UNDERTAKEN BY NATIONAL DAIRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, KARNAL:

Large-scale adoption of improved animal rearing practices among beneficiaries has led to a high increase in milk production. Average marketable surplus was 5.57 litres for beneficiaries against 3.54 litres for non-beneficiaries. Average herd size (animals producing milk) was 1.95 among beneficiaries against 1.56 for non-beneficiaries.

Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana



Increasing salinity of land and water resources in coastal areas has been a serious environmental problem in Gujarat for over 30 years now. The prolonged use of saline water for irrigation has led to a decline in agricultural yields and reduced soil fertility, rendering the land unsuitable for cultivation. Salinity has also affected underground water aquifers, leaving over 1,500 villages with water unfit for human consumption. In 2002, in an effort to resolve this environmental problem, Tata Trusts, along with its partner-organisations, launched the Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana (KVY). Subsequently, the initiative also helped evolve an umbrella organisation, namely, Coastal Salinity Prevention Cell (CSPC), Ahmedabad.

The overarching focus of the Trusts within KVY is to develop sustainable models for salinisation prevention and mitigation

to enhance livelihood resilience of 75,000 households across 525 villages (about 30 percent of total potential villages) in coastal Gujarat. ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Over **57,000 farmers** covered through provision of technical and advisory services for improved farming practices on cotton, groundnut and other key crops.

Wide incidence of pink bollworm (a common pest) resulted in economic losses to cotton growers in Saurashtra. Mass awareness campaigns organised and covered

21,000 farmers across Bhavnagar, Amreli and Gir Somnath districts; farmers decided to uproot infected plants and sow alternate crops.

53 Agriculture Communication Centres-cum-Input Stores developed for facilitating easier access to information and inputs.

FUTURE PLANS:

Covering 2,000 hectares with micro irrigation systems, thereby enhancing water efficiency.

Covering and benefitting 60,000 farmers through improved package of practices and diversification in agriculture.

Extending mKRISHI® services to 2,50,000 farmers.

Developing and strengthening 10 producer companies comprising 6,500 farmers.

Enhancing capacity of 585 village-level institutions across identified villages.

Increasing the reach of water resource management interventions for soil and water conservation across 892 hectares.



OUTREACH DURING 2016-17

60,000 farmers

registered under mKRISHI® mobile agri-advisory services and received regular cotton and wheat crop protocol messages on their hand-held devices.

Over 350 training sessions conducted for **7,000 agricultural** labourers for enhancing their awareness on health issues and incorporating safety measures in agriculture-related tasks.

No. of farmers covered through improved package of practices
57,172

No. of farmers covered through improved micro irrigation systems and water use efficiency measures
2,024

Water resource management interventions (soil and water conservation)
2,024 hectares

No. of villages covered
561

Sukhi Baliraja Initiative



In 2008, the Trusts launched the Sukhi Baliraja Initiative (SBI) to alleviate farmers' distress in Vidarbha. Concurrent with this, the Government of Maharashtra initiated a bilateral programme, called Convergence of Agricultural Interventions in Maharashtra (CAIM), with the support of the International Fund for Agriculture Development. This programme aims at addressing farmers' issues in around 1,200 villages of six distressed districts of Vidarbha, with an outreach to 2,86,000 households.

Over the five-year period (2015-20), the Trusts would endeavour to raise the income levels of 15,000 households across 270 villages in Vidarbha up to ₹1,80,000 per annum.

From June 2015, the SBI-CAIM programme has been involved in direct implementation across nine clusters. ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

SOIL WATER CONSERVATION:

Addressing water scarcity issues by providing protective irrigation facilities.

604 acres covered under protective irrigation benefitting **284 households**.

Water storage capacity increased to **1.93 million** cubic feet, leading to incremental income of **₹ 10,000 per acre**.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT:

Milk market established at doorstep of small and marginal farmers.

23,600 litres of milk procured and marketed during 2016-17.

Linkages established with the Bank of Allahabad to provide

FUTURE PLANS:

Collaborating with the Government of Maharashtra under the Jalyukt Shivar scheme for watershed development across 60 villages. Around 8,400 acres to be covered under protective irrigation, benefitting 4,800 households.

Collaborating with national dairy services in Vidarbha towards a dairy development programme, which will cover 532 villages across 26 clusters in Akola, Amravati and Wardha districts.

Establishing four successful business models for producer companies; income increment of ₹35,000 per annum through diversifying livelihoods.

Piloting fisheries, especially benefitting farmers included under rain water harvesting programme.



loans of **₹3.9 million** to **39 beneficiaries** for purchase of milch animals.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Demonstration plots promoted for crops like gram and wheat in project villages for showcasing validated package of practices.

Registration of around **50,000 farmers** completed through mKRISHI® for providing mobile-based agri-services related to kharif and rabi crops.

MARKETING AND VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT:

Collective warehousing undertaken with commodity financing from banks, with the entry of the National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited as **online trading partner**.

Collectively stored **6,000 quintals** of red gram in warehouses of National Collateral Management Services Ltd.

Leveraged **₹8 million** from ICICI Bank as commodity finance.

OUTREACH DURING 2016-17

No. of blocks
10

No. of villages
262

No. of households
5,200

North East Initiative



The North East Initiative addresses development issues of communities in the mountainous states of Mizoram, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh. Over the next five years, the overarching goal is to reimagine the future of around 47,000 low-income households. The initiative is driven by the Trusts' associate organisation — the North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA).



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Covering **8,000 households** in Nagaland under various livelihood activities. Of these, **6,692 households** supported under agriculture activities across **1,757 hectares**. Covered **4,000 households** under household piggery enterprises. Conducted **55 pig** health camps.

Covering **884 households** in Arunachal Pradesh under various livelihood activities (**367 - agriculture and horticulture; 542 - piggery**). Constructing **37 water harvesting tanks** to provide support irrigation during the dry seasons.



FUTURE PLANS:

Covering 15,000 households through piggery promotion, agriculture and horticulture activities, formation of SHGs and aggregating them at the cluster and block levels.

Strengthening three farmer producer companies to sustain income generating activities.

Ensuring quality extension services in remote locations through livestock service providers, agriculture service providers and local resource persons.

Stabilising kharif agriculture, which will lead to at least 20 percent increase in production.

Strengthening forest-based livelihood activities through mithun-based forest conservation and community-led eco-tourism pilot projects.



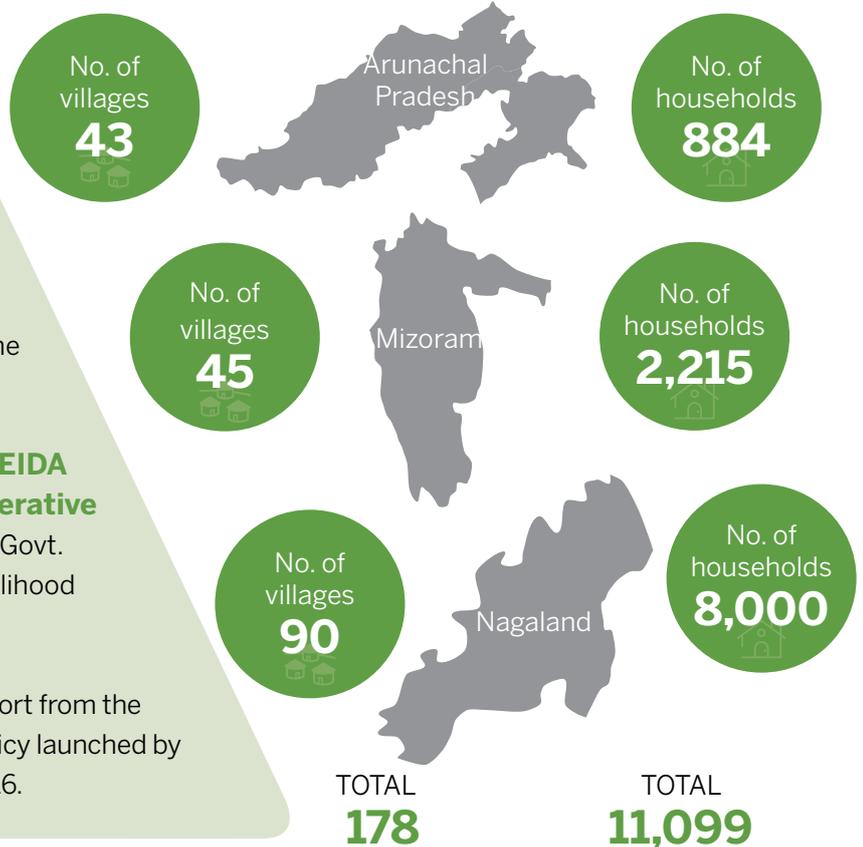
OUTREACH DURING 2016-17

Covering **2,215 households** in Mizoram (**636 - orchard development; 183 - agriculture; and 1,339 - piggery**). Conducting **883 field training sessions for farmers**; besides, selecting and training **557 livestock service providers**.

Mobilising **300 self-help groups** across the three states.

Memorandum of Understanding signed by **NEIDA with the Mizoram Pig Producers Cooperative Federation Ltd.**, Horticulture Department, Govt. of Mizoram and the Mizoram State Rural Livelihood Mission.

Drafting the **Pig Breeding Policy** with support from the International Livestock Research Institute. Policy launched by the Government of Nagaland on August 6, 2016.





CENTRE FOR MICROFINANCE & LIVELIHOOD

The Centre for Microfinance & Livelihood (CML) operates in the states of Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya, while also overseeing grant-giving operations of the Trusts in Tripura. Almost 70 percent of its ongoing projects are directly implemented in collaboration with the state and central governments and other resource organisations. Interventions are spread across the domains of agriculture and allied activities, animal husbandry, skills, micro-enterprises, and sports.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

AGRICULTURE, ALLIED AND VALUE CHAIN

14,000 households covered across seven districts in Assam under the Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) — a collaborative central government programme under the National Rural Livelihood Mission.

421 self-help groups formed under the project and consolidated under **142 village-level organisations and 14 block-level federations**.

Over **16,400 households** supported under activity-based livelihoods, including systems for rice intensification, boro paddy nursery, horticulture, vermi-composting, fisheries, piggeries, goat farms and poultry.

Developed capacity of over **300 community resource persons and 140 para professionals** across nine districts for sustainably supporting agriculture and livestock initiatives.

Six producer groups comprising over **800 members** promoted for undertaking handloom and fishery-based activities.

Conducted a comprehensive weavers' skill development training for **300 weavers**.

490 households belonging to Rabha, Bodo and Sonowal tribes brought under a comprehensive poultry project managed through two producer companies.

1,200 households covered under the Tripura Dairy Development Initiative through village-level awareness camps, door-to-door cattle health check-ups, vaccination camps and on-field training for dairy farmers.

Capacities of **2,000 fishers** built vis-à-vis better pond management, timely feeding and quality inputs under the Tripura Fishery Development Initiative. Consequently, nursery farmers are being able to undertake 2-3 cycles of fingerling production as compared to a single cycle earlier. Further, breeding techniques of high value fish such as Magur, Pabda, etc., successfully demonstrated in the state.

SKILL AND MICRO-ENTERPRISES

Training for operating light motor vehicles provided to **1,000 candidates** from Assam and Tripura. Under the Tata Affirmative Action Programme (TAAP), in partnership with Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), Kolkata, 149 youth were trained, 90 percent of whom were successfully placed with industry.

25 villages covered under various skill improvement programmes focusing on handloom and handicraft sectors.

SPORTS

35 boys provided with international scholarships and sent to Bitburg in Germany for training in professional football for a period of six years.



FUTURE PLANS:

Leveraging contributions from other stakeholders for establishing forward and backward linkages in ongoing projects.

Strengthening community institutions and resource mobilisation.

Consolidating ongoing initiatives into a comprehensive project covering 8,750 households directly and another 10,000 households indirectly through an enterprise mode of engagement.

Focusing on placements and individual enterprises under skills and linking the skills component with livelihood requirements.

Establishing the Centre of Excellence in Football in Mizoram and 30 grassroots centres (AIFF approved) in Manipur.

Under the Dairy Development Initiative of Tripura, a cattle farm-cum-training centre and a milk processing plant will be operationalised by January 2018.

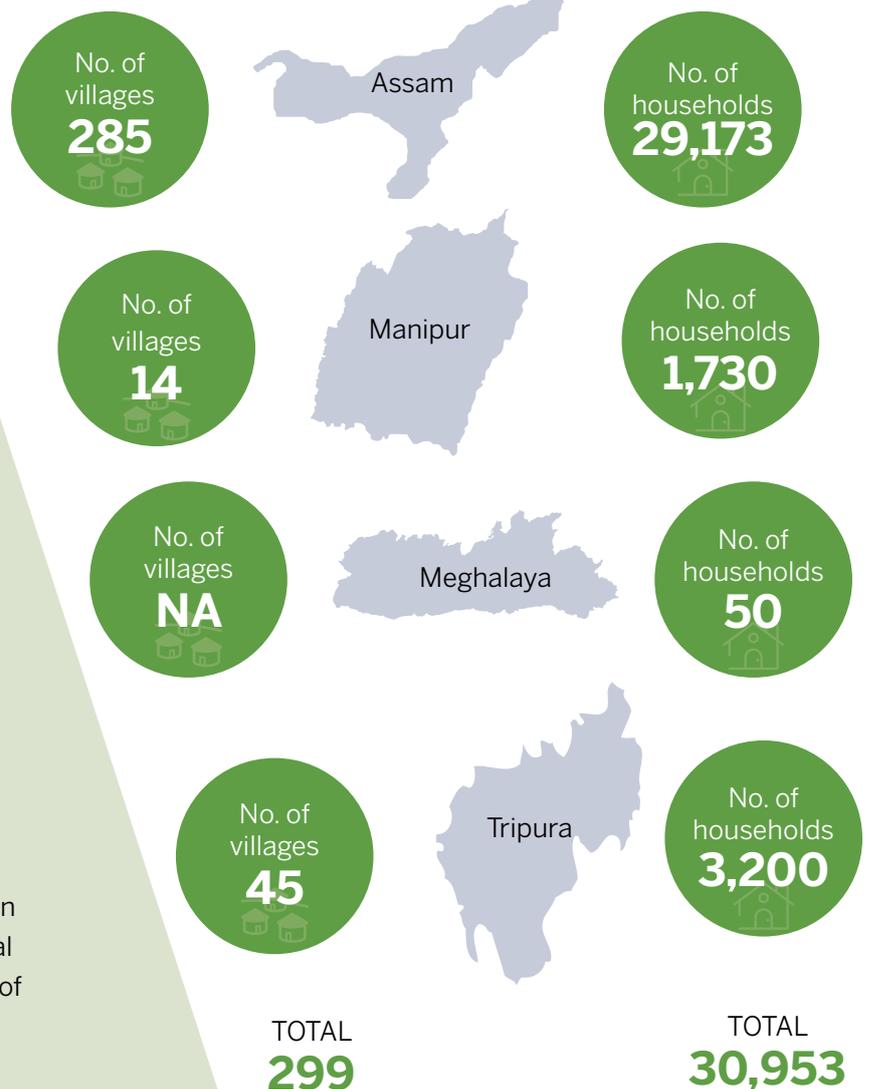
In the inaugural season of the **Indian Women's League football**, held in New Delhi in February 2017, Eastern Sporting Union — sponsored by the Trusts — were crowned champions.

An MoU was signed with Borussia Dortmund, which would be a technical partner with Tata Trusts — UDream for an international programme for football in Germany.

An MoU signed with All Manipur Football Association to start a grassroots programme approved by the All India Football Federation (AIFF).

An MoU signed by Government of Mizoram, Mizoram Football Association and the Trusts to establish a residential football programme in Aizawl (Centre of Excellence).

OUTREACH DURING 2016-17



Kalike



Through its associate organisation, Kalike, Tata Trusts is directly implementing livelihood-based interventions in Yadgir district of Karnataka with the aim of motivating small and marginal farmers to enhance their agricultural productivity. The interventions focus on: (a) dissemination and adoption of crop-specific validated package of practices (PoP) for enhancing farm yields and farmer incomes; (b) building a robust community-based extension system and increasing the risk-taking ability of farmers (resulting in increased yields and reduced cost of cultivation); and (c) bringing in a market perspective and strengthening the value chain by adopting an end-to-end approach.



Seven farmers' groups comprising **140** members formed

10% increase — yield of red gram

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Six training programmes conducted for farmers and inputs on green gram, red gram and groundnut shared vis-à-vis validated packages of practices, demonstration on seed treatment, precautionary methods in sowing, etc.

Farmers introduced to the use of nipping

FUTURE PLANS:

Expanding interventions to 30 villages.

Increasing the number of farmers' groups to cover around 500 farmers.

Adopting the seedling technique for red gram cultivation in 2-3 pilot villages (instead of using seeds).



OUTREACH DURING 2016-17

instruments to replace hitherto followed pinching technology, facilitating the removal of tips of branches smoothly and easily, leading to **10 percent increase** in yield of red gram.

Eighty wall paintings done in **20 villages** to share information and best practices related to agriculture.

Seven farmers' groups comprising **140 members** formed, which will focus on improvising existing techniques and practices in cultivating their crops.

No. of villages

20



No. of districts

1



No. of households / families

452



No. of farmers

317



Eastern Uttar Pradesh Initiative

The Eastern Uttar Pradesh (UP) initiative is a multi-thematic programme that covers nine districts in the state through focussed interventions in the fields of livelihood, health, and education. Key strategies for enhancing livelihoods include:

- Developing end-to-end value chains of cash crops, specifically suitable for individual small farmers
- Introducing technology-based interventions for the community. The goal of the initiative over the next three years is to increase annual incomes of 50,000 households by ₹50,000 each.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Cultivation of onion crop during the rabi season across **2,500** acres by **13,000** farmers, with a projected yield of **26,250** tons

Increasing the area under intensive cultivation of pulse crops (pigeon pea, chick pea and lentils) across about **6,305** acres, directly benefitting **17,500** families

Initiating demonstrations for intensive farming of tissue culture banana plantation across **90** acres (standing crops)



FUTURE PLANS:

Creating a dependable cluster for onion production in North India through intensive cropping across 10,000 acres over three years.

Increasing the area under intensive cultivation of pulse crops like pigeon pea, lentils and chick pea to over 7,800 acres.

Promoting technologies like drip irrigation, zero tillage, systems for rice intensification, sugarcane inter cropping, etc., across 4,400 acres, thereby providing a fillip to productivity.

Exploring the possibility of developing institutions such as Producer Groups and Producer Companies for adopting marketing-based approaches in select commodities.

Promoting solar pumps by dovetailing support to existing government schemes.

Promoting and developing common facility centres which can be used by small farmers for farm mechanisation requirements.



Marketing pilot undertaken for maize and lentils through community institutions, prior to undertaking a focussed initiative through farmer producer organisations

Undertaking demonstrations of solar-based irrigation technology on a pilot basis across **22** sites.

Applications received from **170** farmers interested in purchasing solar pumps at **90 percent** subsidy. **20** units sanctioned, of which **5** units were installed up to March 2017

OUTREACH DURING 2016-17

582



No. of villages

38,465



No. of households

Fisheries



Marine fisheries have traditionally been at the centre stage. Supply chains and advancements in technology have ensured that even the most inland areas have access to fish, leading to a drop in focus on aquaculture and inland culture fisheries. However, a rapidly growing population, and over-exploitation of marine resources, has brought back the focus on aquaculture.

Public inland fishing resources (reservoir, riverine, wetland, and other public water bodies) account for a large portion of the total water spread area in the country. However, they are extremely underutilised due to a combination of various factors — inadequate management practices, multiple claimants, and multiple use nature of water bodies, small or big. Beyond merely catching fish, systematic fishery has seemed like rocket science for these communities. The Trusts' experiments across the value chain suggested that these production gaps

can be plugged with fairly simple techniques that can be owned and operated in partnership with the community.

Under the banner of Open Source Fisheries, Tata Trusts aims to play the role of the convener in the area of inland fisheries, and help realise a sustainable blue revolution. The Fisheries Initiative, being directly implemented by the Trusts, will focus on reaching 2,00,000 families by 2020 and, through a variety of means, achieve a tripling of incomes from fisheries.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Six Fisheries Cooperative Societies (FCS) in project areas in Andhra Pradesh trained to produce and rear spawn. Results exceed expectations; consequently, **39 out of 69 FCSs** in Vizianagram district trained in local seed production.

Success of seed production undertaken by FCSs resulted in the Department of Fisheries altering its policy of stocking reservoirs directly with fingerlings to supplying spawn to the local communities and FCSs. The seeds would be used to produce fingerlings which would then be released in reservoirs, thus empowering the local communities, bringing

FUTURE PLANS:

Reaching out to over 10,000 households across Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Jharkhand.

Producing 50 million fingerlings in Andhra Pradesh and 1 million fingerlings in Maharashtra and Jharkhand each.

The initiative has three focus areas:

- Knowledge creation and dissemination: Converting knowledge into easy-to-digest communication modules and getting them across to communities using a variety of channels. This is done directly via media-based content through governments/partners, etc.
- Ecosystem development: The focus is on creation of the ecosystem to take advantage of the knowledge created and disseminated.
- Market linkages: Establishing linkages to enable the ecosystem to flourish. ●

down seed costs and helping **increase fingerlings' stocking rates.**

FCSs in Vizianagram and Visakhapatnam trained in building low-cost cages, which can be manufactured and managed by the community themselves (cage culture is a technology that helps in practicing culture-based fisheries in large water bodies, such as reservoirs). These cages bring down the construction cost from **₹1,000/m³ to ₹200-300/m³**, resulting in the Department of Fisheries committing funds hitherto budgeted for modular cages to building these low-cost cages.

Construction cost reduced to **₹200-300/m³**

39 out of 69 FCSs trained in local seed production

System of Rice Intensification



The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) programme aims to enable small and marginal farmers to adopt and practise SRI principles as a sustainable yield enhancing and input saving technology. Since 2008, the SRI programme of the Trusts has covered over 1,70,000 farmers in 3,500 villages, spread across 104 districts in Odisha, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Manipur, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Currently, in its third phase, the programme focusses on enhancing the nutritional security and income of 2,80,000 households across Odisha, Assam, Manipur, Chhattisgarh and Bihar through promotion of millets and, pulses and centres on value chain intervention in high value paddy and millets.

Enhancing
the nutritional
security and
income

2,80,000
households



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Promoting farm mechanisation by setting up **six agri-business centres** in **Odisha** and **Assam**.

Developing a single-row power weeder in collaboration with the **Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya (IGKV), Raipur**, as part of a **farm mechanisation research project**.

Initiating a seed village programme for finger millets and pulses.

Over **70 quintals** of bhairavi and R-900 varieties of finger millets produced for seed purposes.

More than **1.7 quintals** of pigeon pea seeds preserved for replication during kharif 2017.

FUTURE PLANS:

Expansion of farm mechanisation through establishment of five new agri-business centres in Odisha, Assam and Manipur.

Promotion of micro-irrigation (covering 50 acres under sugarcane, pulses and vegetables) and value chain systems in aromatic paddy and pulses (marketing of at least 10 tonnes of millets and aromatic paddy).

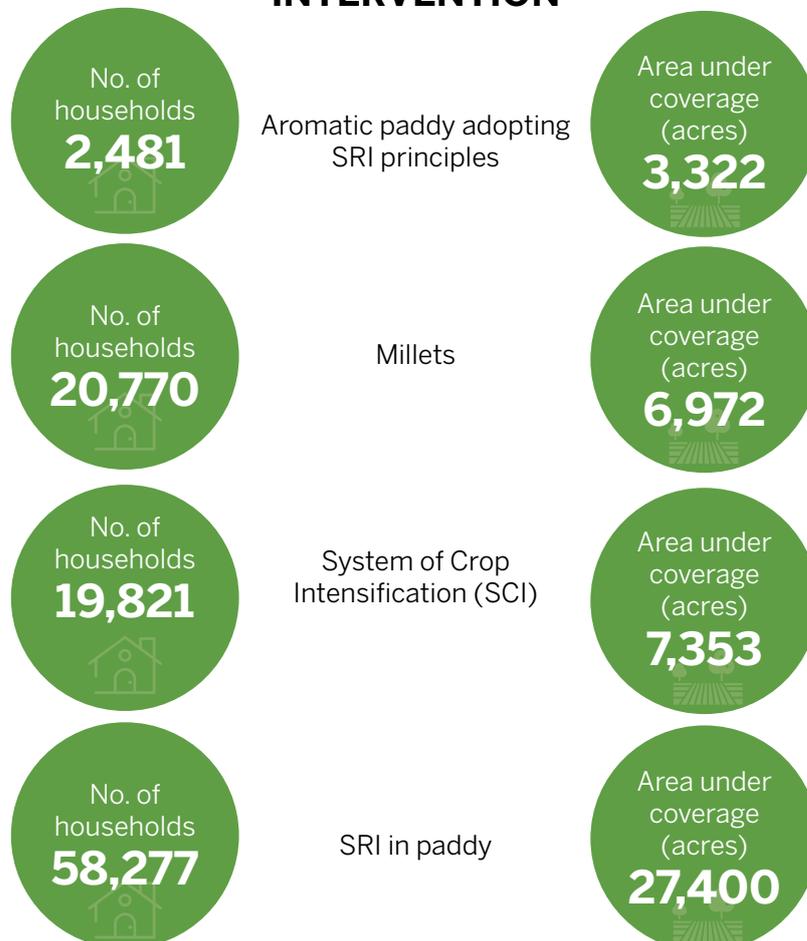
Promotion of a seed village programme for ensuring availability of good quality seeds and timely supply of pulses (pigeon pea) and millets.

Covering 39,050 households and 18,300 acres under SRI millets, pulses, paddy and system of crop intensification.



OUTREACH DURING 2016-17

INTERVENTION



Bamboo



From having edible shoots to being used in construction, medicine, textiles, and biofuel, bamboo is highly valuable, with several applications across sectors. Maharashtra's Chandrapur district is rich in bamboo and is inhabited by thousands of tribals and the Burad community who have been traditionally making bamboo products like baskets, mats, etc. Bamboo covers over 13 percent of the total forest area in the state. Notably, of the 230 billion tonnes of bamboo produced in Maharashtra, 90 percent is produced in Gadchiroli and Chandrapur districts. As a step towards leveraging the potential of the plant and with a focus on research and skill development, the Trusts, in partnership with the Government of Maharashtra, is setting up the Bamboo Research & Training Centre (BRTC) in Chichpalli, a village in Chandrapur district.

The centre is envisaged to be an institute for vocational skill development around Chichpalli and will lead to the development of micro and small-scale industries focused on bamboo in and around the district. BRTC will be a springboard for similar development in the state of Maharashtra.

Through backward integration with other bamboo-based initiatives in the area, this centre can extend support to skilled workmen by providing vocations in local areas. It may be recalled that a couple of years ago, the Trusts had supported the district collectorate of Gadchiroli in setting up infrastructure for agarbatti manufacturing in the region.

This project is ongoing and has gathered momentum; once impact is showcased, the model may be taken up for implementation by other state governments too. The BRTC, once operationalised, will lead to the creation of infrastructure to train 500 students annually. Students will learn skills to make various products using bamboo as the primary material. ●

Bamboo produced in Maharashtra
230 billion tonnes

Bamboo covers **13** percent of the total forest area in Maharashtra

Gadchiroli and Chandrapur districts contribute **90** percent





Triggering transformation

In Khunti district of Jharkhand, Janumpiri — home to the Munda tribe — lies a few kilometres away from the site of the tribal icon Birsa Munda’s final resistance against the British. Retaining this streak of resistance, the farmers of Janumpiri have toiled hard change their livelihoods and, as a result, now take great pride in being identified as part of the ‘Lakhpati Village’ programme in the region. Traditionally, Mundas have been farmers who grow paddy as their main crop along with tapping a forest-based product called lac. However, in face of ever expanding life choices, it became difficult for them to maintain their livelihoods.

In 2014, Collectives for Integrated Livelihood Initiatives (CINI), a nodal agency of the Trusts, initiated work in Janumpiri with 15 households through the introduction of improved cultivation of paddy for food security, black gram for nutrition development and tomato as a commercial crop. Initially, around 19 percent of the total households earned an average of ₹15,000 from tomato cultivation. As the success story of the increased income spread, around 45 households joined the Mission 2020 programme in 2015.

The farmers undertook cultivation of tomato, paddy and pulses during the kharif, and cabbage and garden pea in the rabi season. They also experimented by cultivating watermelon in summer. Due to bulk production of these commercial crops in the village, traders were attracted to Janumpiri and began pick-ups right at the farmgate. CINI also introduced scientific practices for cultivating lac to enhance income through increases in yields. The successes created a ripple effect, making 55 households in the village a part of the three vibrant community institutions (SHGs) through which the programme

is being rolled out. The villagers are now annually earning an average of ₹65,000 from agriculture and ₹40,000 from lac. A lowland seepage well has also been constructed in the village to support irrigation.

In the many stories of Janumpiri, that of Kuwanri Hassa and her husband Dola Hassa stands out. They have earned ₹94,000 from agricultural activities and ₹35,000 from lac cultivation in a year and are now listed as ‘Lakhpati Kisans’. Expressing her joy, Kuwanri says, “With the increased income, we have managed to purchase a two-wheeler and a portable pumpset for irrigation”. Kuwanri and Dola are two of the change catalysts who have inspired others in their village.

Today, Janumpiri village is driving many of its neighbouring villages to adopt similar dedicated practices ensuring growth. With an uptick in successes, the entire region is being transformed to be in a commanding market position, thereby benefitting the farmers with fair prices for their produce as well as moving towards an irreversible and sustainable change. ●



Bettering lives from livestock

A mountain agriculture system is a judicious mix of agriculture, horticulture, livestock and non-timber forest products. These factors have shown a gradual decline over the years — making mountain based agrarian families more vulnerable to the vagaries of nature and of the markets.

Himmothan Society, an associate organisation of the Trusts, has been working with the hill communities for over a decade now and making efforts to make livestock more remunerative for the families. The solutions that have been put in place are multi-pronged, covering needs such as availability of quality fodder, adequate healthcare of animals, and linking up the livestock farmers with milk-based market systems. To cater to a large section of the highly dispersed community, it became necessary to train community members in basic and advanced veterinary services.

Kamlesh Kumar from Seem village in Nainital district. After completing his graduation, moved to the nearby city of Rudrapur, where he started working as a salesman in a mall. The job assured him a monthly income of ₹3,000. Having worked there for three years, Kamlesh realised that despite giving his best, he could barely makes two ends meet due to the high rent he had to pay, and a high cost of living.

While he was contemplating moving back to his village to earn a decent living, Kamlesh's mother informed him about the Himmothan Pariyojana

programmes in which she was part of a self-help group. The society was looking for youths interested in taking up a professional course with the animal husbandry department. Kamlesh grabbed the opportunity and undertook a three-month training programme under the Uttarakhand Livestock Development Board, followed by two months of field training. After completing his training, Kamlesh started working as a paravet with Himmothan's project partner, Chirag. Even though he treated illnesses ranging from bloating and blocked udders to diarrhoea and birthing complications, the community took time to appreciate his skills.

Today Kamlesh caters to more than 30 villages. "I used to earn ₹2,500 every month when I started working; now my monthly income ranges from ₹15,000 to ₹18,000," he says happily. So far, from 2014 to 2017, Kamlesh has carried out 775 artificial inseminations, of which 430 were on cows; 330 have since calved. Similarly, of the 345 artificial inseminations on buffaloes, 180 have conceived. He has established himself as a paravet, and is happy serving the community in and around his village. ●



Sowing seeds of prosperity

Berseem or Egyptian clover (*trifolium alexandrinum*) is a nutritive, succulent, palatable and digestive winter fodder, also known as the 'king of fodders', especially in areas where irrigation water is available in plenty. The roots of this plant consist of nodules which increase aeration in the soil. Thus cultivating berseem not only gives a preferable fodder, but also improves the physical properties of the soil, which results in higher yields from the next crop grown on the same piece of land.

Gurdaspur district of Punjab has a total area of 13,215 hectares under berseem. In the Basmati-Based Cropping System project under the Reviving the Green Revolution (RGR) initiative of the Trusts, the farmers requested guidance on growing berseem seeds of improved varieties with higher yields. One cluster was selected for testing purposes where seeds of two improved varieties — BL-1 and BL-10 — were given to farmers in five villages. A comparative check was kept against the local variety and the farmers were given necessary advisory on best practices to raise the crop. The improved variety gave five cuttings and produced 80-100 quintals per cutting. Now fodder yields have reached 400-500 quintals per acre.

Looking at the benefits of the varietal trials under the guidance of the RGR Cell, Palwinder Singh of Khokhar Rajputana village explored the potential of increasing seed production of berseem as the availability of the improved varieties was limited in

his area. The team from the RGR Cell advised him to bring in experts from the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Punjab Agricultural University and Department of Agriculture. The team also encouraged other farmers, along with Palwinder, to consider seed production.

To provide market linkage and long term sustainability to berseem growers, the RGR Cell has linked more than 50 farmers with the Maharaj Ranjit Singh Agriculture Producer Company in Hoshiarpur. The company's members are now producing seeds for MilkFed, Verka and India Seed Company under a buyback arrangement. Says an earnest member, "The scope of seed production can be seen from the fact that our group produced nearly 90 tonnes of seeds of both varieties on around 300 acres of land during 2016-17. We had never imagined that we would be able to make a net profit of ₹1.5 crore". Owing to these notable results, Khokhar Rajputana is now emerging as a potential 'seed cluster' for berseem. ●



Cleaning water to make life better

Samrasar village is located in Okhamandal taluka of Jamnagar district in Gujarat. Large tracts of land here are affected by salinity due to their geographical position — surrounded by sea from three sides. People depend mainly on rain water for irrigation as other sources of water are limited. The village has a pond called Ratibut; and its water storing capacity had reduced because of silt accumulation, due to which there were difficulties in carrying out household chores and irrigation. This also began affecting marine life as well as life on land. Therefore, it became necessary to desilt the pond.

Due to limited availability of water, Virabha Hamirbha Manek, a farmer in Samrasar, was forced to cultivate only kharif crop. Despite strenuous work to ensure quality and quantity of production, his efforts did not bear the desired results. It was during one of the cluster meetings that the villagers put forth the demand to desilt the pond. The Okhamandal Samruddhi Gram Pariyogana team took the consent of people around the proposed pond and the work of desilting the structure was initiated with the support of the Trusts and the community. After desilting, the storage capacity of the pond increased. As a result, rain water stored during the monsoon now lasts for about 15 months. The additional water is utilised for irrigation as well as for domestic purposes. The joy that Virabha

and other farmers feel has no bounds seeing the results they have achieved with this activity. According to Virabha, “Our socio-economic status has improved a lot.”

Production of crops has increased after desilting and the water level in wells has also risen. Earlier, 0.15 to 0.20 quintals of groundnut were produced. More water available for irrigation has resulted in increased groundnut production — around 0.25 to 0.30 quintals.

Their improved financial condition has enabled farmers to provide better education to their children. While shouldering the responsibility of their families, the farmers are promising better education as well as a bright future to their children. ●



Adopting profitable avenues

The illustrious story of Marotrao Thak has inspired many villagers to be a part of the dairy programme initiated by the Trusts' Sukhi Baliraja Initiative in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra. Marotrao, a 56-year-old farmer from Wadgaon village, has three acres of land where he produces cotton and pigeon pea. Uncertainty in rainfall in the last few years has been hampering his agricultural produce. Higher input costs in agriculture, low yields and a distressed market provoked him to turn towards an alternative income source. He purchased one local cattle breed producing three litres of milk per day and sold the milk at the rate of ₹20 per litre. As the dairy business works on fat percentages, cow milk was not procured on a regular basis because of its fat content and, therefore, most of the times the milk remained unsold.

As Marotrao struggled to make his new venture profitable, he learned about the dairy plant established by Tata Trusts in Wadgaon which had its milk procurement centres in the nearby villages. The Trusts was procuring cow milk at the rate of ₹24 per litre. Relieved by this, Marotrao began pouring three litres of milk every day at the centre and earned over ₹2,000 per month. He is satisfied with the way he has been managing his work, and says, "Due to availability of a milk market at the local level, I am able to manage the dairy

business without affecting my day-to-day agricultural activities". This kindled a ray of hope among other villagers and encouraged them to consider buying milch animals to actively participate in the dairy programme. Today, Marotrao has three milch animals with a daily milk output of 8 litres, fetching him over ₹6,000 per month. He was the first milk pourer at the milk collection centre in Wadgaon, and has not only motivated other farmers, but also encouraged the plant to scale-up the programme in the coming years. ●



Moving from subsistence to surplus

In the state of Mizoram, agricultural production has remained predominantly rainfed at subsistence level. To promote sustainable land management and to improve agricultural practices, the North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA), the nodal agency of the Trusts, introduced a simple technology — a new planting system of orange and banana suckers — in 21 villages across three districts in Mizoram. One such village is Mualthuam in Lunglei district. Agriculture is the main livelihood activity for every household of this farming village.

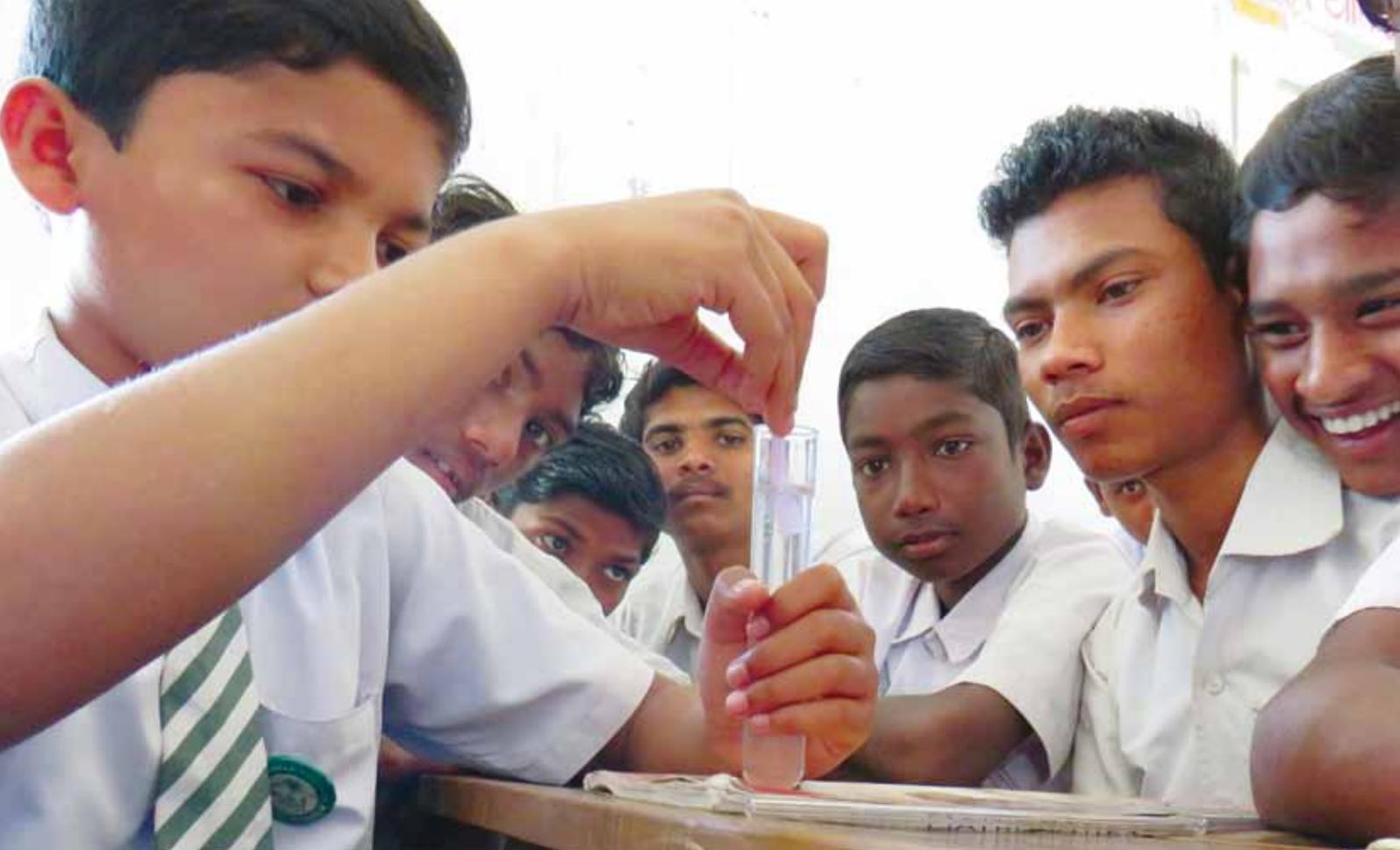
The farmers in Mualthuam faced numerous challenges; their major constraint was the unavailability of quality planting materials and their lack of technical knowledge for crop management. Due to this, they experienced decline in citrus output for decades, and, as a result, many of them abandoned their orchards. Moreover, scarcity of water during the dry season and high transportation cost in hilly areas greatly affected their financial condition. Therefore, they approached NEIDA for technical support and sought help in acquiring market linkages.

NEIDA began supplying quality planting materials — 100 budded oranges and 60 banana suckers to each farmer in Mualthuam. A total of 13,710 buddings and 9,800 banana suckers were supplied to 163 beneficiaries across 163 acres. Two water harvesting units (10,000 litres each) were also installed for production of orchards. The farmers were exposed to adoption of improved practices for orange and banana cultivation, innovations (including technological interventions in the form of good quality planting materials), training, rejuvenation of old planting and choice of crops according to their needs. Chhawnkima, a farmer

benefitting from the intervention, says, “We are already seeing great improvement in the health of our plants and are hoping for a better produce in the years to come”. Another farmer, Hmangaihzualla says, “Apart from producing orange and banana, we are also growing vegetables like cabbage, green chilli, brinjal, etc. With the help of the Mizoram Horticulture Department and Horticulture Mission, we have set up poly houses for vegetables at a subsidised rate and this has really helped us produce more in a scientific manner. We are expecting a boost in production with NEIDA’s intervention”.

To address the farmers’ marketing woes, NEIDA, in collaboration with NABARD, funded a market shed on the outskirts of the village where farmers can sell their produce through this haat. It has improved their livelihood, and a preliminary survey showed that a farmer can earn up to ₹20,000-30,000 per month, depending upon the crops available in the season. Farmers in the surrounding areas are also planting multiple crops and vegetables to deal with market volatility and by doing this, they have turned farming into a lucrative enterprise. ●





EDUCATION



The network of schools in India is one of the largest in the world, with around 261 million students enrolled in 1.52 million schools (primary to higher secondary) having 8.69 million teachers, spanning 683 districts, 29 states and 7 union territories.¹ During the last two decades, India has witnessed a steady increase in enrolment at the elementary level, especially since the enactment of the Right to Education Act 2009. However, achieving quality in education and age-appropriate learning levels still remains an elusive goal.

Ensuring quality education for children, especially those from marginalised backgrounds, is the primary goal of the education portfolio of Tata Trusts. Quality education requires a safe and nurturing school environment, competent teachers using appropriate teaching methods, and learning processes aligned with the National Curriculum Framework (2005), resulting in age and grade-appropriate learning outcomes. It fosters the overall development of children, building on their innate abilities to make sense of

the world around them, provides a range of learning opportunities, and equips them with academic and life skills to ensure effective participation in a democratic society.

Such a goal can only be achieved by strengthening the process of providing education at multiple levels by: (i) improving teaching and learning through teachers' capacity building and curriculum development; (ii) promoting community participation in education;

¹ School Education in India, U-DISE 2015-16, Flash Statistics, National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi.



(iii) providing academic support to children; and
(iv) enhancing the education system as a whole.

Age- and grade-appropriate learning in areas such as languages, mathematics, and development of skills such as problem solving, critical thinking, use of technology and collaborative learning are central to the portfolio's vision. To achieve this vision, the portfolio works on thematic initiatives and regional initiatives.²

Thematic initiatives: They seek to address some of the gaps in the education sector in a comprehensive manner. Here are some thematic initiatives undertaken:

- Technology in Education
 - Connected Learning Initiative (CLIX)
 - Integrated approach to technical education (ITE)
 - Khan Academy
- Parag
- Teacher Education
- Women's Literacy

Regional initiatives: They focus on improving access to quality education in specific blocks / clusters where education-related initiatives are designed alongside community-based interventions related to livelihoods, nutrition, water and sanitation for significant enhancement in the quality of life. The regions covered under these initiatives are listed below:

- Arunachal Pradesh
- Eastern Uttar Pradesh
- Gujarat
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Mizoram
- Rajasthan
- South Odisha
- Tripura
- Uttarakhand

²While these thematic and regional initiatives constitute the work undertaken by Tata Trusts under Education, only these initiatives supported/financed through Sir Ratan Tata Trust and Allied Trusts are described in this report.

Integrated Approach to Technology in Education

Integrated Approach to Technology in Education (ITE) is a pedagogical framework to improve teaching and learning processes. It fosters 21st century skills and authentic learning through project-based learning for middle school students and adolescents in some of the most underprivileged geographies (91 percent rural). Students, mostly first-time computer users, create learning artifacts such as weather charts, comparative charts on jute production in India or population density in different cities, etc., to deepen their learning of the subject matter. All the projects assigned are carefully selected and designed by the teachers and matched with the curriculum and lessons taught in school. Resource (training and research) support to the partners is provided centrally by the Centre for Education Innovation and Action Research (CEIAR) at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) as part of the resource grant. The proposed outreach of the programme is about 40,000 students in government schools in rural areas and urban ghettos.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

A course on 'ICT in education for school teachers' designed and approved by TISS Academic Council. A face-to-face session was organised for government teachers in Assam. A total of **36 teachers** and **six District Institute of Educational and Training (DIET) teachers** attended these sessions.

ITE training offered to more than **200 government** teachers, headmasters and DIET faculty in **Assam, West Bengal, Odisha, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh**. Satellite-based refresher sessions organised for ITE-trained government teachers in Assam for **seven sites**.

ITE implementation taken up in **14 schools** of Maharashtra and **17 schools of Uttar Pradesh**.

FUTURE PLANS:

Taking up ITE implementation in Uttarakhand and Gujarat and layering it on the programmes of the Trusts.

Raising the level of difficulty of students' projects to enhance higher order thinking and 4Cs (communication, collaboration, creativity and critical thinking).

International collaboration (training and symposium) for ITE and allied partners.



OUTREACH DURING 2016-17 (INDICATORS)

Four 3-day summer camps and two **5-day winter camps** held in **Assam and West Bengal respectively.**

An ITE exhibition organised in Kolkata in collaboration with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, West Bengal.

Partnering with private companies and government agencies to provide **hardware and connectivity in schools.**



No. of ITE-implemented platforms



No. of children covered



No. of teachers



ITE platforms connected with alternative internet solutions

Khan Academy India

India has come a long way in providing access to elementary education; yet there are many gaps in the education sector, which result in sub-optimal outcomes on many fronts. Ensuring access to quality education, while addressing concerns of equity for a million children and adolescents through enhanced learning levels and opportunities, is the need of the hour. The Khan Academy, a platform with rich content, addresses this very need.

Tata Trusts has a five-year collaboration arrangement with Khan Academy, aimed at building a sustainable platform that provides free world-class education in India in Indian languages and is aligned to Indian curricula. Personalised mastery-based learning modules will ensure strengthening of academic fundamentals. The aim is to reach 40 million students by 2020, not only through the web-based platform, but also

offline and through mobile applications. In the first stage of the programme (2016-18), mathematics and science content aligned to the NCERT curriculum will be developed in Hindi and English for grades 3-12. The outreach in the first stage will be limited to a few Hindi-speaking states. The programme envisions usage inside and outside schools, in government and private schools, and at homes and centres of learning. ●



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Redesigning Khan Academy's exercises and making them available as apps on **Android and iOS platforms**.

Signing an MoU with the Government of Rajasthan to bring personalised learning in **12 schools** impacting around **2,500 students**.

Number of monthly active users on Khan Academy online in India crossed **1 million** (of which about **4,000** are registered as teachers) in February 2017, from about **4,50,000** in February 2016. Khan Academy's Android downloads in India increased **10 times** in the last one year and are at about **6,00,000** now.



KHAN ACADEMY INDIA SCALE-UP

Setting up Khan Academy India as a Section 8 company and operationalising it.

Mapping of math content undertaken for **CBSE curriculum for grades 6-12**. Revised mapping makes Khan Academy's math product one of the best in India, figuring prominently at the top spot in Google searches.

Jan-Mar 2017
10,08,000
Average monthly unique visitors

Jan-Mar 2016
5,32,000
Average monthly unique visitors


Growth
90%

Jan-Mar 2017
4,27,000
Average monthly active learners*

Jan-Mar 2016
1,88,000
Average monthly unique visitors


Growth
127%

Jan-Mar 2017
19,00,000
YouTube views

Jan-Mar 2016
10,00,000
YouTube views


Growth
90%

Jan-Mar 2017
5,75,000
Android app downloads

Jan-Mar 2016
1,21,000
Android app downloads


Growth
375%

**Average monthly active learners do not include learners on YouTube*

PARAG — Publication Initiative

Parag — Publication Initiative endeavours to promote children's literature in Indian languages, recognising the importance of quality literature for children during their elementary education and considering it is a gap area. The scope of Parag includes: (i) development of quality literature for children and educational publishing; (ii) dissemination channels for ensuring access to books, including focussed efforts to promote libraries; (iii) capacity building of key stakeholders pertaining to children's literature and libraries; and (iv) networking as well as creating avenues to bring prominence to children's literature as a sector.

During 2015-18, Parag aims to set up 200 libraries and enable 45,000 rural and urban poor children to access quality literature, resulting in increased motivation and competence in reading. It will also strengthen children's literature by supporting 280 new titles in Indian languages and offering professional courses

such as the Library Educator's Course (LEC) and Riyaaz Academy of Illustrators to build capacity of 126 librarians, teachers and illustrators. Apart from that, Parag will pilot the use of technology for reading promotion by developing e-books and incubating a social enterprise for delivering children's literature. ●

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Setting up **175 school libraries** under direct implementation, reaching around **20,000 children** in Rajasthan, Karnataka and South Odisha.

Successfully completed the **Library Educator's Course (Hindi)**, enabling **29 participants** to gain skills in creating and managing children's libraries. Also launched the English course with **35 participants**.

Successfully completed the first batch of the **Riyaaz Academy for Illustrators**, which trains young illustrators to create children's books and magazines.



FUTURE PLANS:

Taking 'Kitablet' to schools, piloting it with children and, based on the feedback, building a strong e-library with reader-friendly features and the best of children's literature.

Bringing out at least 100 new original titles in children's literature in multiple Indian languages, with special focus on the environment, natural heritage, and traditional arts and crafts.

Piloting a shorter module of LEC, in response to the demands from government school teachers, and scaling it.



OUTREACH DURING 2016-17 (PAN INDIA)

Launched the **Big Little Book Award**, a first-of-its-kind award, which recognises significant contributions by authors and illustrators to Indian children's literature. The inaugural awards were given out at **Tata Lite Live!** at the Mumbai Litfest held in November 2016.

Developed '**Kitablet**', an e-library app that hosts children's books from some of **India's best publishers**.

155

No. of libraries set up

239

No. of books published

29

No. of librarians/facilitators trained

19

No. of illustrators trained

40,000

No. of children reached through libraries and capacity building



Teacher Education

The significance of teacher capacity in ensuring quality education cannot be overlooked. Teacher capacity building presupposes efforts at enhancing capacity on the pre-service, as well as on in-service fronts. The Trusts has been aiming to enhance capacity on the pre-service front by enabling courses being offered by institutes of repute. Along with that, efforts have been made to strengthen teacher capacity in government schools by partnering with resource organisations across various states.

Starting 2017-18, the Trusts is embarking on a large mission for contributing to the overall space of teacher education through a hub-and-spoke model, whereby there will be an institute that would anchor the teacher education programmes and enable quality interventions in four to five other regional

centres. The mission is to reach out to 1,00,000 teachers, 500 teacher educators and 1,600 student teachers through this attempt by 2022. Efforts in this area are being made jointly with the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Language Learning Foundation and Ambedkar University, Delhi. ●

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Enabling MA in Education programme at **TISS**, which has contributed towards filling the huge gap that exists in preparing **professionals as teacher** educators and working with policy making organisations.

Supporting **Ambedkar University**, Delhi, in launching the MA programme in early childhood education and care.

Launching short-term courses on **early literacy through the Language** Learning Foundation.

OUTREACH DURING 2016-17



Student teachers



Teacher educators



FUTURE PLANS:

Launching the teacher education programme by identifying a central institute that would anchor the programmes.

Setting up four regional centres.



Women's Literacy



The women's literacy work of the Trusts has been conceptualised within the larger framework of a life cycle approach. Given the poor literacy rate of women and the neglect of adult literacy by the state, the objective of women's literacy work is to ensure that women are able to develop reading skills, so that they may be able to engage with matters that impact their immediate lives and the world around them in meaningful ways. Women are also provided with functional literacy, by which they can make the best use of opportunities to improve their lives. Tata Trusts has been supporting women literacy programmes for several years now. The interventions have been happening in high-need regions of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Successfully enabled **women's literacy programme** through partner organisations in regions where there was a high need and absence of work of this nature earlier.

Demonstrating the linkages of women's literacy work with other work pertaining to **health and livelihood** enhancement and its impact on overall indicators.

Impacting lives of over **30,000 women** from marginalised communities comprising dalits, Muslims and tribals.

OUTREACH DURING 2016-17

13,324



No. of women beneficiaries



FUTURE PLANS:

Scaling up the outreach to 20,000 women.

Providing resource support to partner organisations.

Leveraging technology to enhance the scale of the work in a shorter time duration.



Regional Education



State	No. of children covered	No. of teachers trained	No. of schools	No. of Anganwadis	No. of villages covered	No. of districts covered
Arunachal Pradesh	1,315	45	16	26	26	1
Eastern Uttar Pradesh	40,500		224	60	260	4
Gujarat	1,900		20	35	35	1
Jharkhand	18,000	314	157			1
Karnataka	31,124	314	117		117	1
Madhya Pradesh	12,848		77	133	76	3
Maharashtra	4,981	236*		130		9
Mizoram	2,602	214	34		16	1
South Odisha	25,050**	346	196	134	286	3
Uttarakhand	3,087	92	70	20	87	4

*206 TAG coordinators and 30 SARPs

**Includes 8,450 children covered under the School and Community Science Programme





Arunachal Pradesh

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Holding residential camps for **Anganwadi workers** and helpers.

Conducting training and workshops for **teaching science and English**.

Distribution of **teaching-learning material**.

Facilitating health checkups for anganwadi children.

Conducting life **skills education** and **motivational camps** for students.

FUTURE PLANS:

Planning residential camps for anganwadi workers and helpers.

Conducting a three-day residential training session for teachers on teaching English and science.

Providing onsite support to teachers.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

48 early childhood development centres commissioned in two blocks, with an outreach of around **1,000 children** in the age group of **3-6 years**, mostly from minority and socially marginalised communities.

School improvement programmes covering **214 government schools** and **64 madrasas**.

Adolescent education programmes under implementation in **28 villages**, catering to around **1,750 adolescents** and more than **2,000 women**.

Set up **20 centres** in **17 locations** as part of the ITE programme, reaching out to around **2,200 students**.

Operationalised **75 women literacy centres** in remote villages of three blocks, with an enrolment of **2,250 illiterate** women who had never been to schools.

FUTURE PLANS:

Rolling out the second phase of activities, with an expected outreach of 50,000 individuals from five districts.

30 selected *nyay* panchayats (each having 3-5 villages) will be saturated through a life cycle approach for educational aspects, reaching out to about 10,000 individuals.

Scaling up the ITE programmes to cover 50 government schools and 1,000 teachers.

Gujarat

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

A **learning assessment** indicated an increase in learning levels of students who were part of the programme.

Workers commenced **early childhood education** activities across **25 anganwadi centres** (against its complete absence earlier).

Constant engagement of learning assistants with the community, which has enhanced their **self-confidence to build fruitful partnerships** with teachers from government schools.

A **community comprising individuals** who have never been to **school is gradually starting to understand** what schooling actually entails and how children can progress with **sustained inputs**.

FUTURE PLANS:

Setting up a resource centre at DIET, Jamnagar.

Rolling out science, math and ITE components in upper primary grades.

Getting government teachers to set up libraries in schools and run them effectively.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Outreach covering over **31,000 children** in **157 schools** in Khunti, Murhu and Torpa blocks of Khunti district.

81 percent of the students passed the matriculation exam in 2017, of which **38 percent secured first division**.

Development of **50 functional** libraries in schools and one each in **Block Resource Centres (BRC)** and at the district levels.

Development and **demonstration of learning materials** such as bridge courses in English; lesson plans in English for grades VIII, IX and X; language learning material for transitioning from Mundari or Sadri to Hindi; etc.

Introducing hockey as a co-curricular activity in **63 schools** in Khunti, reaching out to **3,600 students**. Of these, **19** have been selected by the elite Tata Hockey Academy.

Jharkhand

FUTURE PLANS:

Developing a model BRC.

Evolving a model for strengthening School Monitoring Committees (SMC).

Refining and mainstreaming of materials such as SMC app, teacher learning materials on bridge

Karnataka

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Outreach of **18,000 kids** in **117 schools** in Yadgir block of **Yadgir district**.

Successfully implementing the **Learning Improvement Programme**, a remedial programme in Kannada for children with learning difficulties, covering more than **10,000 children** till 2017.

Trained **155 English teachers** and **27,000 students** to build proficiency in English.

Built capacities of more than **1,300 School Development Monitoring Committee (SDMC)** members by sensitising them about their roles and responsibilities and active participation in school functioning, resulting in the preparation of **75 school development plans**.

Establishing ICT labs in **20 high schools** and building the capabilities of nearly **100 high schools'** core subject teachers.

Improved learning levels among more than **16,000 high school students** through technology-enabled learning interventions.

FUTURE PLANS:

Strengthening the Nalikali programmes in all government primary schools in the block.

Capability-building of 750 government school teachers and providing them with hand holding support.

To create forums to strengthen the SDMCs in more than 150 government primary schools.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Reaching out to **6,826 students** across **71 villages** in **Chhindwara** and **Betul districts**.

Improvement of **30 percent in learning levels** of all primary school students in **Chhindwara district**.

Achieving universal enrolment in the project areas of Chhindwara district.

Constituting **12 parent committees** in middle schools in **Betul district**.

Providing improved pre-school education in **113 anganwadis** in **Balaghat**.

Madhya Pradesh

FUTURE PLANS:

Rolling out community engagement programmes in Balaghat.

Shifting the focus of the learning centres to main-streaming of dropout children.

Showcasing the impact of the on-going programmes and taking up advocacy work.

Maharashtra

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

As part of state associated resource persons (SARP) development, **20 SARPs** shadowed British Council training consultants to understand how monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out.

The SARPs developed a **teacher activity group (TAG)** resource book, which will supplement British Council language practice worksheets.

With the help of video conferencing techniques, SARPs keep in touch with one another and also with their TAG coordinators.

ECE programmes reaching out to **2,792 children** enrolled in **113 anganwadi programmes**.

Library programmes benefitting **1,322 students**.

FUTURE PLANS:

Supporting SARPs to develop skills in planning and delivering continuing professional development opportunities for teachers, supporting and mentoring teachers and TAG coordinators, social media management, etc.

Leveraging digital technology and platforms for the professional development of SARPs and TAG coordinators.

Scaling up the anganwadi interventions in Thane district.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Centre-based training for teachers undertaken **four times during the reporting year**.

Distribution of math and science kits and library books in all **intervention schools**.

Strengthening and functionalising school monitoring committees in **21 schools**.

Organising cluster level competitions and **extra-curricular activities** in all intervention schools.

Conducting **half-yearly health camps** for students.

Mizoram

FUTURE PLANS:

Conducting centre-based training for teachers in English, math and environmental studies.

Organising cluster level competitions.

Strengthening school monitoring committees.

South Odisha

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Attendance of children in primary schools and anganwadis increased to **65 percent** and **62 percent** respectively; the dropout rate has declined to less than **2 percent from 12 percent**.

45 percent of the students capable of carrying out basic operations in math; **52 percent students** can read with comprehension, against the baseline figures of **4 percent** and **8 percent** respectively.

Sustained community action, advocacy and interface strategy resulted in the construction of **62 new anganwadis** and **8 new schools** since 2015-16. Almost all intervention schools and anganwadis have become functional, and the mid-day meal is supplied regularly.

ICT infrastructure in **20 schools** leveraged and **12 additional computer labs** developed to strengthen the Integrated approach to Technology in Education (ITE) programmes.

Five multi-purpose mobile science labs launched as part of the School and Community Science Programme.

FUTURE PLANS:

Training teachers from 250 elementary and secondary schools on teaching math and science.

Scaling up the School and Community Science Programme to cover 250 schools for hands-on science learning and social behavior change communication in nearby villages.

Further strengthening of SMCs and mothers' committees for greater ownership of schools and anganwadis.



Uttarakhand

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

A remarkable improvement of **70 percent** (over the baseline) in the average attendance of students in the intervention schools.

Offering a basic literacy programme to students, which has immensely helped them strengthen their knowledge of language and math.

Setting up libraries in **65 schools** and stocking them with around **29,000 books**.

Ensuring community participation in all **intervention schools** and **pre-school centres**.

Ensuring adequate water supply and sanitation facilities in **65 schools** and **20 anganwadis**.

FUTURE PLANS:

Strengthening grade-appropriate learning programmes in language, math and social sciences.

Scaling up the ITE and library programmes.

Developing modules for training teachers on teaching language and math.





In several geographies of the Trusts' operations, it has been observed that children feel disengaged from their academic environments due to an inconsistent experience stemming from poor quality of infrastructure and lack of adequate teaching resources. Further, their state of near poverty sucks them out of the academic trail at a young age, creating a vicious cycle of stunted progress for hundreds of thousands of children from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Sports can play a vital role in re-engaging children with their academic environments. A natural affinity for sport will also harness children's energies to make a positive impact on their health and development. Sports activities have the power to raise aspirations, helping children pursue a path that leads directly towards realising their true potential. The Trusts' focus under this theme is threefold:

- Promoting a culture of sports as a means to develop good health and attitudes.
- Engaging with disadvantaged children through early-stage interventions covering sports, life skills and academics.

- Nurturing excellence to aspire for national honours.

Tata Trusts is currently reaching out to nearly 10,000 children in backward areas of the North East and Jharkhand through interventions that promote development of football and hockey, respectively. Over the next three years, Tata Trusts plans to cover about 25,000 children through sports-led initiatives, covering archery, athletics, badminton, football, hockey and kabaddi across various regions of India, including Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand and Sikkim. ●

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Over **3,000 students** across **60 schools** in **6 districts** of Mizoram received grassroots training in football through a collaborative effort with Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mizoram Football Association and Aizawl Football Club.

Over **5,000 children** in Khunti district of Jharkhand received grassroots training in hockey through collaborative efforts with Tata Steel and **One Million Hockey Legs**.

The first batch of **35 students** sent to Germany for training as professional football players.



FUTURE PLANS:

Covering another 60 schools in Mizoram for football training.

Extending grassroots training in football in Odisha and in Gumla district of Jharkhand, reaching out to an additional 2,000 children.

Establishing centres of excellence in Raipur (Jharkhand) and Mizoram in partnership with badminton ace Pullela Gopichand and conducting grassroots programmes.

Implementing a kabaddi grassroots initiative in Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), aimed at covering 10,000 children over three years.



Empowering children's imaginations

The key feature characterising student-animator interaction in the Parag libraries in Yadgir district of Karnataka is the use of interesting activities. These activities are aimed at ensuring that the library, as a space, is attractive to children. Secondly, the methods the librarians use to engage children are valuable for the way in which they attempt to connect the narrative of a book to the world around.

The activities are carefully developed for the session and its participants. Each serves a specific purpose. In the Minaspur, Nazarpur and Chaptela school libraries, sessions begin with singing and dancing. The lack of inhibition is palpable — the library space is one in which no child is too goofy, no thought too ridiculous; in the Putpak school, a game of Idli-Vada-Dosa serves the same purpose; in the Chapetla school, in a play, a child pretends to be a dog. He crawls around on all fours and emits a series of very convincing yipping noises. Everyone is entertained. The librarians like to reiterate that the library allows the children to think 'how it might be' if they were a dog or a rooster or a teacher, and that essentially, library activities are stimulating the children's imaginations.

A reading of Mele Kelage (Up and Down) by Chowdamma of the Minaspur school begins with: "Are you all here? Or outside?" The librarians' words and tone are honed in training,

brought to a point where their calls for attention are flawless, deeply effective, met with a roomful of ringing responses: "We're here only, teacher!"

Read-aloud and storytelling sessions are well planned. Children are prepared, brought into a state from which they can engage with the content of the story. Chowdamma walks over to one end of the room and brings a chalk piece back with her to the front. Tossing it up deftly, she says: "What is this? It's a chalk piece. What happened when I threw it upwards?" And the children, gearing up for the story they know is coming their way, answer, "It fell down!" "Now, the story we're going to read today is called Mele Kelage. It has been written by Vinayak Verma..."

The read-aloud places emphasis on how to learn by locating oneself with respect to the narrative of the book. It draws on the ability of the children to relate their world to the world of the text. So an 'Up and Down' reference can be made by asking whether the togri bele (tur dal) plant grows upwards or downwards, and the experience of sorrow can be invoked by asking the children what makes them sad. The progression of the activity is such that it brings out the nature of the relationships between the content encountered in the library and the real world.

This mode of engagement with the story can aid the development of higher order thinking skills by facilitating the growth of children's imaginative and cognitive capacities — where the story works as a springboard that launches thoughts and ideas. The activities are based on the mode of processing most inherently present in (and most crucial to) the act of reading — in order to read actively, the children must build links between the planes on which life and the story respectively exist. ●



Learning science with curiosity

During an evening video show on malaria, Sagarika Majhi, a tribal girl in Kenduguda village, asks what the difference is between a malaria-causing mosquito and an Aedes mosquito, and the reason why malaria is more prevalent in her area.

This query acts as an ice-breaker and then questions start pouring in from the villagers on many other issues affecting their health and wellbeing. A planned one-hour programme turns into an engaging, three-hour-long discussion as a gathering of 250 community members patiently watch the video played on a big screen in Kenduguda village of Lanjigarh block in Kalahandi district (Odisha).

The story of Kenduguda is just a case in point for all those villages the mobile science lab has visited to bring about a change in social behaviour, and to promote the scientific temper in the villagers and children on a variety of topics in education and health, including malaria, diarrhoea, sanitation, nutrition, and superstition. These visits are not only a source of great infotainment for the villagers, but also an opportunity to critically engage with some of the major issues affecting their daily lives and finding answers to many perplexing questions. This, in a way, helps create the much needed groundswell for building the scientific temper and establishing an essential connect with the schools.

The mobile science labs are an integral component of the School and Community Science Programme — a co-funded endeavour of Tata Trusts and TCS Foundation. This is managed under the flagship programme of the South Odisha Initiative, with the objective of

strengthening the ongoing elementary education intervention through a focused approach to facilitate hands-on learning in science amongst children in schools and to popularise science in the community.

As a matter of strategy, five multi-purpose mobile labs have been designed to cover all the secondary schools of the targeted blocks of Muniguda, Bissamcuttack, Th Rampur, Lanjigarh and Kotagarh in Rayagada, Kalahandi and Kandhamal districts. The labs are managed by a trained van manager and a driver-cum-support staff to organise and transact the planned sessions in schools in collaboration with the teachers of the school visited. Equipped with applications, models, equipment, books, charts, etc., the van addresses the curricular needs of upper primary and secondary school science curricula. Also, audio-visual apparatus, e.g. TVs, projectors, audio amplifiers, etc., has been provided to each lab to make the interactions with students more stimulating.

So far the mobile science labs have visited 110 schools in 60 villages. The programme will reach out to 25,000 students in 250 elementary and secondary schools almost every year, and converge with science materials supplied to schools and provide intensive training on science and mathematics with government school teachers. ●





URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION



India is at the threshold of a major urban transition. In less than 20 years, the urban population is expected to increase from the present 380 million to 600 million. The speed and scale of urban growth is significant, and this implies that around 40 percent of the country's population will be urban by 2030.

The Trusts' engagement in the urban space and its poorest stakeholders is fairly recent in comparison with the work done in rural development. The country's growing urbanisation has put the focus on urban issues and the need to work with the urban poor. This does not necessarily mean a shift from engagement with rural issues or an undermining of it. It is based on a recognition that

urbanisation is irreversible and interventions in the rural and urban spheres have to complement and strengthen each other.

The Urban Poverty Alleviation Portfolio of The Trusts comprises five sub-themes: migration, skills initiative for informal sector workers, safe habitat, civil society strengthening, and fellowships.* ●

*While these sub-themes constitute the work undertaken by Tata Trusts, only those supported/financed by Sir Ratan Tata Trust & Allied Trusts are described in this report.



Habitat



Urban spaces all over the world are facing unprecedented demographic, environmental, economic, social and spatial challenges. There has been a phenomenal shift towards urbanisation, with 6 out of every 10 people in the world expected to reside in urban areas by 2030. In India, the effects are already being felt in the areas of basic needs like proper housing, water, sanitation and energy facilities, and in the unplanned growth of slums, and increasing disasters. Given the background of this change, Tata Trusts is playing a catalytic role in promoting socially and environmentally sustainable habitats for the urban poor.

The Urban Habitat Initiative of the Trusts, in collaboration with government resource organisations and civil society bodies, is focusing on addressing challenges faced by urban poor related to housing, basic service needs and livelihoods, which impact their overall quality of

life. The programme is operational in the states of Odisha, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Delhi, covering over 50,000 individuals.

By the end of three years, the project will cover over 2,00,000 individuals in 10 states. ●

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Strong collaboration with the Government of Odisha by setting up a **Technical Cell within the Department of Housing and Urban Development** to support inclusive slum development and partnership. The partnership covers inclusive slum development programmes in two smart cities — Bhubaneswar and Rourkela. Support also provided to the state government for capacity building of the newly created municipal cadre.

Over **5,000 slum-dwellers in Delhi and Odisha** provided with access to sanitation and water supply.

A GIS portal launched in Mumbai, with over **130 maps across 10 thematic sectors**, including health, water and sanitation, education, digital inclusion, etc.

Extensive research undertaken and documented for developing innovative design of low-cost housing and different financial models for the economically weaker sections (EWS)/lower income groups (LIG).

FUTURE PLANS:

Developing housing prototypes for EWS and LIG communities under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and other government housing programmes.

Developing and demonstrating financial, technical and rental housing models in informal settlements, which can be increased in scale under the Swacch Bharat Abhiyan.

Inclusive slum development, including water & sanitation, demonstration of basic facilities and effective waste disposal.



6 OUT OF EVERY 10 PEOPLE

in the world expected to reside in urban areas by 2030



Skills and Entrepreneurship Development

As of 2015, 65 percent of the population of India was in the working age category (15 to 64 years). However, less than 5 percent of the potential workforce has access to requisite formal skill training opportunities. An estimated 104 million will enter the labour market and require skills training by 2022, while 298 million existing workforce will require upskilling or reskilling.

To achieve this ambitious goal, around 17 ministries, 2 national-level agencies, 37 skill sector councils, and 35 state development missions are working for the Government of India's national skill development agenda. Private sector entities, NGOs and other philanthropic organisations are also contributing effectively to achieve this goal.

Tata Trusts has been working on projects related to the urban poverty and livelihoods portfolio and has enabled sustainable livelihoods to empower urban poor through various interventions.

Within this portfolio, Skills and Entrepreneurship Development (SED) is an independent theme under which projects related to skilling¹, upskilling² and reskilling³ are implemented. SED caters to unemployed youth in the age band of 18 to 35 years. The focus is mainly on youth who have been deprived of access to education and any other training opportunities. Beneficiaries are trained in various sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, construction, weaving, painting, hospitality, information technology, and driving, among others. During the year, training was provided to

around 50,000 candidates through projects that were spread across India, covering 19 states with a focus on Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Odisha and the North Eastern regions.

Tata Trusts endeavours to incorporate the appropriate use of technology to ensure that candidates in remote locations can benefit from skill programmes. As part of the newer initiatives of the Trusts, technology is being used at the mobilisation stage, wherein candidates will be shown the available skilling options on a smartphone. This will enable them to make informed choices about the courses they enrol for. Transparent communication and visual aids will ensure lower dropout rates during the training and placement stages.

Projects under the SED theme are operationalised in collaboration with state governments, Tata group companies, large corporates and training partners to ensure greater impact and optimum utilisation of resources. Along with skilling, Tata Trusts focuses on strengthening the skills ecosystem to ensure long-term impact for a larger number of candidates. ●



¹Skilling is to create a workforce empowered with necessary and continuously upgraded skills, knowledge and internationally recognised qualifications to gain access to decent employment and ensure India's competitiveness in the dynamic global market.

²Upskilling is teaching someone additional skills to move up the ladder (e.g., a labourer can be given training in painting or tile work), especially as an alternative to redundancy.

³Reskilling is retraining workers in the skills needed by modern businesses (i.e., providing training to workers to meet changing industry standards/needs), especially after redundancy.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Around **5,000 beneficiaries** availed of various programmes, such as agriculture skilling with Tata Rallis, healthcare skilling with GE Healthcare, construction training with Tata Housing and Tata Projects, and power sector training with Tata Power.

Collaboration with governments:

- Signed an **MoU with the Government of Maharashtra** in January 2016 for skilling in Maharashtra, under which efforts have been made to create impact at scale.
- Virtual classrooms set up in **34 Industrial Training Institutes (ITI)** across **10 districts** in rural parts of Maharashtra. This will enable students of the institutes to have access to subject matter experts; the lectures will be broadcast from a central studio and the sessions conducted will be live and interactive.
- Facilitating career counselling of more than **10,000 students** through the Career Counselling and Guidance Centre set up in Amravati.
- Working with the **Government of Tripura** to implement skill development projects such as upgrading industrial training institutes, and hospitality skilling, among others.

Working with various partners and associate organisations across several regions to develop skills and promote microenterprise development among informal sector workers, especially those with low literacy. Around **10,000 youth** in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Odisha were registered with the Trusts for enrolling into various skill development opportunities.

Collaborating with TCS Ignite for **training 30 weavers, 10 entrepreneurs** and **16 weaving instructors**.

Microenterprise development and promotion in Meghalaya to provide financial support to **50 entrepreneurs** through seed funding to promote enterprise development in trades like fashion designing and tailoring, beauty services, electrical and household wiring, and hospitality.

FUTURE PLANS:

Expansion of ongoing agri-skilling programmes to different cities of Maharashtra and the North East to help farmers improve yields and increase their earning capabilities.

Expansion of ongoing healthcare skilling programmes to improve access to healthcare, and seek to bridge the skill gap in the healthcare sector.

Exploring partnerships with state governments, Tata Group companies and other large corporates to leverage resources and work synergistically towards creating sustainable improvement.

Exploring new sectors and working with different kinds of beneficiaries (such as youth with special needs) will be another key area of operation at the Trusts.



Fellowships



Rural India has consistently remained under-invested in terms of human capital, which is the key driver of socio-economic change. With 68 percent of India's population being rural, the need of the hour is to invest adequate human capital to transform villages as engines of national development. Even today, 70 years after independence, it is in the cities where all the investment of human capital is focused. With growing urbanisation, the growth of a top-heavy system of governance and the precipitous decline in the quality of public services, rural India has been further stripped off its endowment of human capital. It is this critical gap that Tata Trusts has identified and seeks to address through its fellowship grants.

The fellowship grants of the Trusts have been a medium to strengthen civil society with the overall objective of creating a pool of socially conscious leaders, change makers and development practitioners who would actively contribute to the development of the country. The fellowships have a pan-India coverage and the Trusts, through all the various fellowship grants, would have developed at least 180 well-trained, socially-conscious fellows / leaders / change agents by 2020.

Two simultaneous and mutually reinforcing initiatives are needed to expand the engagement of quality professionals for rural development: (a) expanding the supply of quality professionals through new initiatives in higher education (by way of introducing new academic programmes and specialised courses); and (b) incentivising youth to join such a profession (by way of partnerships with grassroots organisations, and development agencies). ●

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Supporting **Dr. Akkai Padmashali** (a male to female transgender working towards empowerment of leaders from sexual minority communities across India) under the Ashoka Fellowships programme. She is Ashoka's first transgender fellow and Ashoka is the first to recognise her work — a historic moment for the LGBTQ community.

Supporting a webinar on '**how to work with the government**' organised in March 2017, which involved Ashoka alumni who effectively worked with the government. The alumni spoke about the need to engage with the government systematically. Fellowships promote rural transformation and strengthen voices from the communities, while linking the local and national realms.

Supporting the **Ambedkar University (AUD)** to successfully professionalise rural development practices through the M.Phil. Development Practice programme, in collaboration with development sector agent — PRADAN.



FUTURE PLANS:

Placing 20 fellows from the Institute of Rural Management Anand (IRMA) in relevant development organisations to deepen work on sustaining rural transformation.

50 India Fellows to work across 25-30 host organisations in 7-8 states through iVolunteer fellowship programme.

Developing a fresh pool of well-trained field faculty for the development sector through the Centre for Development Practice M.Phil. programme, in collaboration with PRADAN.

Setting up online platforms (webinars, virtual hubs, etc.) for engagement between AUD, the developmental sector and excluded rural communities.



More than a business

Microenterprise Development and Promotion in Meghalaya — An initiative to provide financial support to entrepreneurs and promote enterprise development

Shirleen had to discontinue her studies when her father, the sole earning member in the family, passed away. The family was entirely dependent upon her late father's pension to meet its demands. After dropping out of school, Shirleen stayed at home helping her mother with the domestic chores, and it was then that she came to know about iLEAD through her friends who were alumni of the programme. Learning about the freenature of training provided, she visited the centre to inquire about the courses offered.

After counseling with the faculty, Shirleen enrolled herself in the Fashion Designing and Tailoring (FD&T) trade. "She was a very regular and interactive student who was always ready to participate in any and all of our activities," recalls her FD&T trainer. After completing her training, Shirleen was placed with a boutique where she worked for two years honing her skills as a tailor. Shirleen is among the 50 entrepreneurs who are

currently being supported under the Trusts' project on Micro Enterprise Development and Promotion in Meghalaya through interest-free loans. When she got to know about the nature of the loan, she submitted her business plan and applied for a loan of ₹50,000 to help her realise dream of setting up her own tailoring shop. Upon receiving her loan, Shirleen immediately set up her unit and started earning through her sales.

She is currently running her shop and, through her earnings, she is repaying her loan and also contributing to her family. An ambitious Shirleen says, "I am thankful to iLEAD for giving me a chance to be able to not only acquire skills in fashion designing and tailoring, but also to be a successful entrepreneur." She dreams of expanding her business in the coming years. According to her, "iLEAD is a very supportive institute; it has helped me and many others like me to dream big." ●



Nurturing leaders of tomorrow

The fellowship grants of Tata Trusts have been a medium to strengthen civil society with the overall objective of creating a pool of socially conscious leaders, change makers and development practitioners.

The programme broadly covers two kinds of initiatives — expanding the supply of quality professionals through new endeavours in higher education, and incentivising youth to join such a profession (by way of partnerships with grassroots organisations, development agencies, etc.). Having a pan-India coverage, the programme aims to develop at least 180 well-trained change agents by 2020.

One such change agent is Nitin Kale — a resident of Ghargaon village in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra, hailing from the Paradhi community. He completed his high school despite facing financial challenges and enrolled for further studies. But, unfortunately, he was arrested in a robbery case as the police suspected people of the Paradhi community as culprits. Though Nitin was released soon, the police continued to interrogate him, which stressed him out to the point that he began contemplating suicide.

At this juncture, Adv. Arun Jadhav from Gramin Vikas Kendra and Lokadhikar Andolan came forward to help him and convinced the authorities

of his innocence. Feeling relieved, Nitin immediately joined Lokadhikar Andolan to help people from his community who have been victims of various adversities.

Soon Nitin got to know about CORO, a partner of the Trusts, and this proved to be a gateway for him to CORO's fellowship programme. He began working towards the development of the Paradhi community, especially for the education of children. He started conversation with children, parents and teachers to bring children into mainstream education. Owing to his efforts, 46 children got admitted to schools.

Apart from this, Nitin worked towards getting the benefit of the Shabari Housing Scheme for the Paradhi community. He shared the importance of education with his community members and explained how education can eradicate the age-old label of 'thieves' attached to the community. Dedicated to the cause, Nitin says, "Even after the fellowship is over, I will continue to work for the socio-economic development of my community and I foresee a complete transformation of my people." ●





INNOVATION



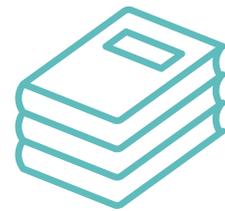
Innovation is a catalyst for social transformation. Social innovation can create novel solutions to societal problems that can uplift and enhance people's lives

Tata Trusts has focused on improving the quality of life of communities through innovative technologies and approaches that speed and scale up its interventions across different sectors. Collaborations with premier educational and technical institutions and government and non-government organisations have helped Tata Trusts design and develop innovative programmes that have transformed the lives of millions of underserved and underprivileged communities across India, especially those residing in tribal and rural areas.

Tata Trusts has used virtual technology to power the Government of India's Swachh Bharat Mission by connecting people in remote areas through multiple classrooms to disseminate information

on the importance of toilets and sanitation. The Internet Sathi initiative has gained momentum to bring digital connectivity to rural areas by creating awareness of the internet and promoting its use among rural women. Project Druv has taken the Government of India's 'Digital India' initiative a step further to bring digital connectivity to television screens and provide easy access to information and benefits that communities are entitled to.

Micro-planning specific to community needs has been made possible through data-driven support to government and non-government organisations. Tata Trusts' support to the Foundation for Innovation and Social Entrepreneurship has played a critical role in



enabling social entrepreneurship and leveraging available funding to achieve higher social return.

From spreading digital literacy to facilitating

data-driven governance, Tata Trusts has achieved scale in a short time through setting up a social innovation ecosystem that enhances and supports its various projects. ●



INTERNET SAATHI — Digital Interventions



With a large majority of the rural population still offline in India, bridging the digital divide has become crucial for ensuring inclusive growth. Access to hand-held devices and the ability to use them would be the key enablers for access to digital information. Communities do not have access to the internet and devices, and even if they do, most women do not know how to operate them and use them for sourcing information. Moreover, given that only 12 percent of internet users in rural India are women, there needs to be a thrust on empowering women, through internet literacy training and programmes that can transform their lives.

Launched in July 2015, the Internet Saathi programme, implemented directly by the Trusts in partnership with Google India, aims at spreading digital awareness through 'train the trainer' approach. Qualified women are identified and trained as internet saathis. Each

saathi is provided with two internet-enabled smart devices and given the responsibility to train 600 community women, amongst others, in a cluster of 3 to 4 villages over a period of six months. The target is to cover 3,00,000 villages in India by March 31, 2019. ●

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

By March 2017, the programme covered **nearly 74,000 villages** across Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, Maharashtra, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana.

About 23,000 saathis were trained and nearly **13 million women** have benefitted.

FUTURE PLANS:

Expansion of digital literacy initiatives to wider geographies, covering a total of 1,20,000 villages.

Rollout of digital livelihood initiatives with existing and new internet saathis.

Operationalising the Foundation for Rural Entrepreneurship Development, which will implement the programme in a financially sustainable manner, in partnership with Google.



Gaining by training

Spreading internet literacy

Mridula from Andhra Pradesh, fondly referred to as Saathi Akka (Saathi sister) by women and children in her village, has helped many children look for coaching classes and exam results on the internet. Many women in her village have visited online sites and learned to make chicken pickle and mysorepaak (a sweet) — thanks to Mridula, who got acquainted with the internet through the Internet Saathi programme and has

been assisting people in her village since then. Intrigued by technology, a school headmistress, who is also Mridula's student, says, "I have started using the internet to keep my students interested in their lessons because the material available on the internet makes their learning more fun." As a Saathi, Mridula has been spreading internet literacy in her village and making a significant difference by helping people access online information. ●

Generating business by accessing information



Asiya Gawandi from Maharashtra has trained a number of women to use the internet, and they are now able to access it deftly. With the help of recipes available online, Shabana Mulla learnt how to make popcorn using only oil and maize seeds which they have in abundance. Talking about her entrepreneurial journey, Shabana says, "My learning led me to start a venture along with my daughter, and our business is now beginning to yield profits." Another enterprising woman, Rajeshwari Gaikwad, has mastered the art of making amla supari, a popular kitchen item in Maharashtrian households. She endeavours to grow and nurture her business as much as possible.

Women have gained the confidence to step out of their homes and embark on new journeys. This has led to a unique local market concept called Apna Bazaar, where all women come forward with their best offerings — be it food items, mehendi art, sugandhi uttan, jhoolas, etc. Apart from the platform to showcase their talent, they also get guidance on making better products by getting tips from the internet. The women then identify the best products from the lot and take bulk orders for them. This has set a great example for all womenfolk on how information and mutual support can make them self-sufficient and help overcome all odds in life. ●

ARTS, CRAFTS & CULTURE



The arts, crafts and culture portfolio at The Trusts aims to address gaps in the arts ecosystem in the country. The arts are intrinsically bound to the many identities and regions (at community and individual levels) across the country. The Trusts feels that without supporting the arts, a community's holistic development cannot be fully addressed.

Currently, the portfolio comprises four sub-themes: Conservation, Performing Arts, Art Education and Crafts.* The vision is to work with excellence, multiplicity and the marginalised, engaging with India's deep traditions as well as emerging contemporary forms. One of the long-term goals of the portfolio

is to create practitioners in the field of the arts. The arts need to be viewed as a viable profession. Besides, crafts-based livelihood projects aim to enhance livelihoods of artisans by building their business skills. Tata Trusts' aim is to support projects that encourage training and / or involve practice. ●



*While these sub-themes constitute the work undertaken by Tata Trusts, only those supported/financed by Sir Ratan Tata Trust & Allied Trusts are described in this report.

Conservation

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Conservation work of the Qutb Quli Shah tombs (Hyderabad, Telangana) resulted in the successful restoration of the Badi Baoli located within the complex. The restored monument was inaugurated on **January 3, 2017** by the Minister for Municipal Administration - Govt. of Telangana, Mr. K.T. Rama Rao.

Conservation of Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah's tomb and of the Hamam is underway.

The successfully established paper conservation laboratory at **Roja Muthiah Research Library Chennai** organised a workshop in February 2017, where participants were given hands-on training in conserving old books and papers. Methods like digitisation, de-acidification, cutting, book-binding, fumigation, encapsulation, and finally creating enclosures for books, were explained and carried out by all participants.

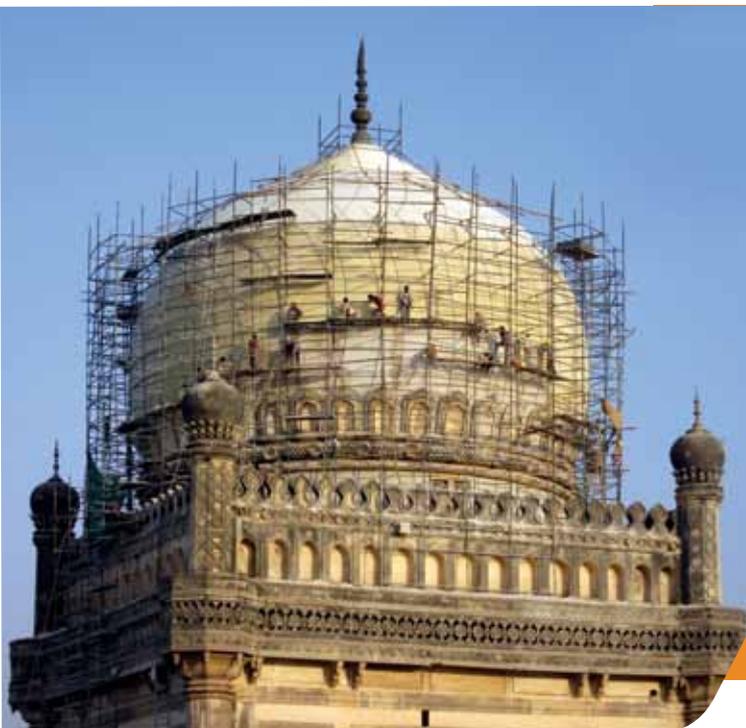


FUTURE PLANS:

Extending support in the fields of film restoration and art conservation.

Support is also proposed for film preservation and restoration workshops, in an attempt to boost the nascent (but vital) film preservation practices in India. Support to the Film Heritage Foundation is on the anvil for conducting an annual week-long workshop to give hands-on training in film preservation and digital scanning.

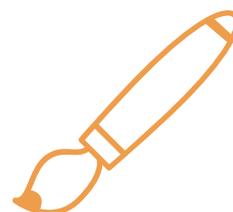
Talks are underway to develop a master's course in art conservation.



Crafts



Tata Trusts has initiated craft-based livelihood projects in various craft-rich regions in India. In the first phase, the Trusts developed eight pilot models covering 5,000 artisan families in the poorest pockets of South Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and the North East regions. The main objectives of these pilot initiatives is to introduce innovative marketable designs, introduce improved technology and invest in young artisans by building their business skills to face changing market needs.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Upgrading the skills of **1,600 semi-skilled artisans** through training and design development workshops under the supervision of master craftspersons, designers and local entrepreneurs. Master craftspersons and designers guide artisans on designs, optimum use of raw materials and ensuring quality of products; similarly, entrepreneurs provide guidance on marketing the products.

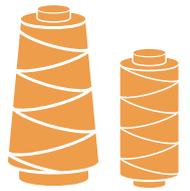
Collaborating with the Harvard University South Asia Institute (SAI) for knowledge creation and capacity building of organisations working in the field of handicrafts and handlooms. Workshops organised by SAI saw participation of over **100 NGOs**, along with six webinars involving Harvard faculty and subject experts.

Innovation grants were awarded by **SAI to six craft-based organisations** and a book summarising innovations was published.

A curated event called **Kalapana** was organised at Mumbai in January 2017 for establishing marketing linkages, which was attended by **Dhokra craft artisans** from **South Odisha**.

FUTURE PLANS:

Scaling up of the artisan entrepreneur initiatives in Andhra Pradesh. The focus of the programme will be on young female entrepreneurs and the aim is to help them become weaver-entrepreneurs.



Weaving big dreams

Twenty-one-year old Harun Ansari from Maheshwar in Madhya Pradesh started weaving at the age of 14. His father being a traditional Maheshwari weaver, Harun realised that handloom weaving came to him fairly easily. When Harun was 15, his otherwise well-to-do family entered a rough phase.

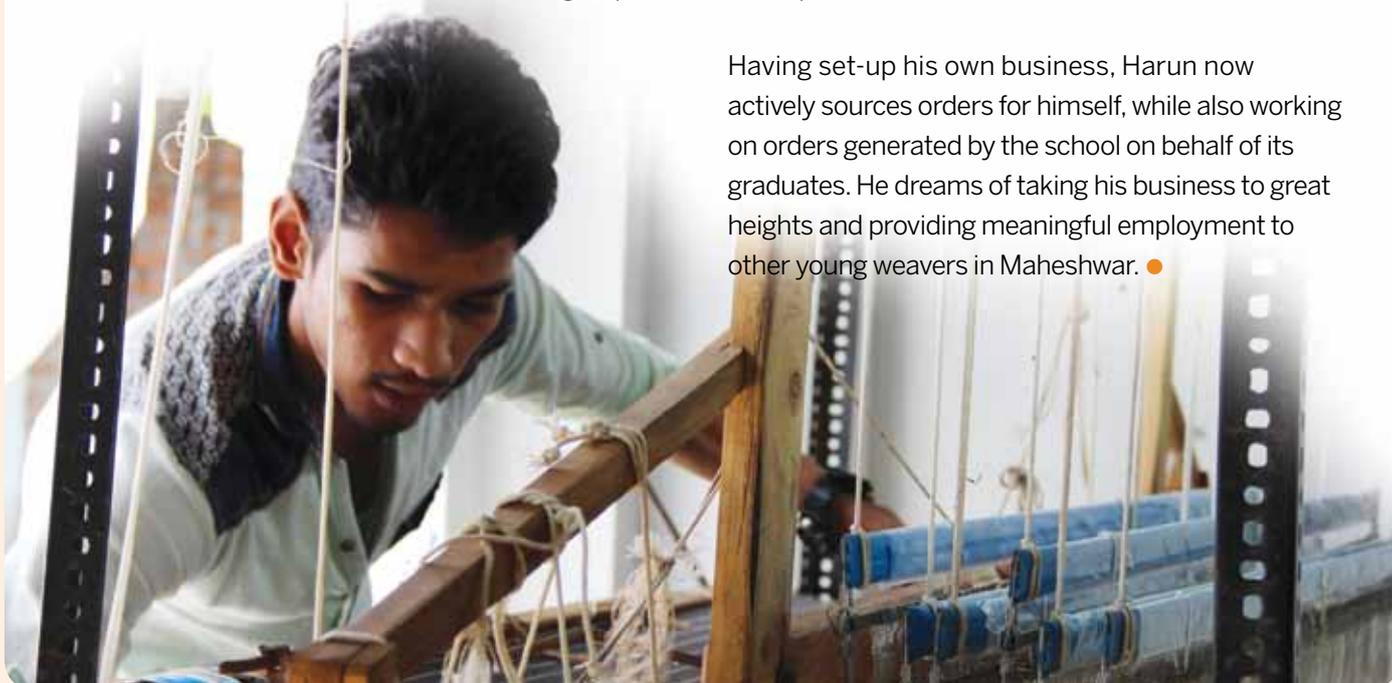
His father had contracted a yet undiagnosed recurring health issue, which was taking a major toll on the family's financial position. Harun decided to drop out of school and take command of the situation. He and his brother took over their father's business and began weaving for master weavers. "The work was not very remunerative, and the fact that both of us were still inexperienced at the handlooms (despite having an obvious talent for the vocation) made matters worse," recalls Harun. The result was a low household income, which was barely able to cover their father's treatment expenses.

In 2015, Harun joined The Handloom School. At the school, everyone found him to be a quiet but attentive student; someone who was eager to soak in every ounce of information that he could glean from his classes, weaving sessions, and the surroundings. Soon after completing his training, tragedy struck; his father was diagnosed with cancer. He took the onus of taking care of his father. The knowledge he had gained at The Handloom School had served to increase his competence manifold. Harun could now weave on multi-treadle looms with ease, his grasp of

the English language had improved dramatically, he was technology-savvy, and had familiarity with modern design and fashion trends to go with his knowledge of the aesthetics of traditional weaving techniques. Most importantly, he had developed a newfound respect for his vocation and had a more optimistic assessment of his future.

Gradually, moving away from weaving for master weavers, Harun started leveraging his skills to compete in more rewarding high-end markets. Starting with weaving orders generated by The Handloom School from up-market clients, he now has the confidence to interface with international clients and handles much of his client communication and his business independently. Talking about his training, an ambitious Harun says, "The course has not only expanded my outlook towards handloom weaving, but has also made me a more complete weaver, since I can now absorb certain aspects of weaving, like reed-filling, which is typically outsourced to 'experts' in Maheshwar." Harun's annual income in 2016 was above ₹2,00,000, and he is proud of the fact that he and his brother are capable of bearing all the expenses of their father's treatment.

Having set-up his own business, Harun now actively sources orders for himself, while also working on orders generated by the school on behalf of its graduates. He dreams of taking his business to great heights and providing meaningful employment to other young weavers in Maheshwar. ●



Crafting success

Natha Pidikaka is a Dhokra artisan belonging to Gatiguda village in Muniguda block of Odisha's Rayagada district. At the age of 59, he is the oldest person in his village. Along with his wife, Natha has been involved in Dhokra craft for many decades now. They have a son and two daughters who are both married.

As a master trainer, he has vast knowledge of the craft. However, owing to limited resources in the village, his business began getting affected. Troubles began when his two sons-in-law went to Kerala in search of work. He wanted them to return to the village, but due to lack of marketing facilities and raw materials they decided to explore opportunities elsewhere. Once again, Natha and his wife had the responsibility of managing a family of five. The situation in Gatiguda began improving after Mahashakti Foundation, a partner of the Trusts, intervened and extended support to the villagers. Among the many issues faced by the villagers, the biggest, that of electricity, was resolved. "I am glad my son

and grandsons can read using the solar light and all our artisans are now working day and night for their orders," shares Natha. They can now work on large orders, hence significantly increase their incomes.

The regular orders aroused people's interest in Dhokra craft. Natha began Dhokra training for youth in his village, including his daughters. The situation has improved, and both his sons-in-law have returned and are happily working in the villages. An elated Natha says, "Our livelihoods have been revived; and there's nothing better than having the whole family together. My dreams have come true." ●





INSTITUTIONS



Tata Trusts has pioneered and has been supporting several leading institutions for more than a century. The centres of excellence have made significant contributions to several fields, from social sciences to medicine, and education to fundamental sciences.





Harvard University South Asia Institute (SAI)

The 18-month research project titled 'Livelihood Creation in India through Social Entrepreneurship and Skill Development' was the first step in this direction. The project focused on three key areas, including rural livelihood creation (emphasis on the handicrafts and handloom sectors); educational, social and economic empowerment of women; and science and technology-based interventions for poverty alleviation. The team from Harvard SAI visited 50 organisations across 10 states working on social enterprise in the three focus areas to understand implementation models, challenges and capacity gaps.



KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Capacity Building Workshops (through peer to peer learning)

- Participation from **52 social** enterprises across 15 states at a workshop held at EDI, Gandhinagar.
- Participation from **26 social** enterprises across **14 states** at IIT-Delhi.
- Three workshops held in Mumbai and Delhi with participation from **45 NGOs across 10 states**.



Innovation grants (to catalyse social innovation amongst entrepreneurs through seed funding and faculty and expert mentorship)

- **16 grantees** awarded a total sum of **₹4.5 million**.



Webinars facilitated by Harvard faculty

- **10 webinars** conducted over the course of **18 months** to ensure continuity of engagement with social entrepreneurs across India. Topics included use of social media for income generation, intellectual property in creative industries, enabling deprived girls, and enabling home-based workers in urban and peri-urban areas, facilitated by Harvard faculty.

UChicago

The Tata Centre for Development at UChicago (TCD) is a development accelerator that combines implementation, research and training to support ambitious interventions, evaluate new solutions, and transmit insights to key decision makers who can translate research findings and lessons from pilots into action for wider impact. This unique, integrated approach builds on the University of Chicago's rich legacy of bringing multi-disciplinary expertise to bear on global issues. Work is concentrated in three key policy verticals:

- (1) health,
- (2) water & sanitation, and
- (3) energy & the environment

In its first year of a three-year grant, the TCD accomplished a significant amount of progress across verticals while simultaneously setting up the operational infrastructure and hiring the

staff needed to support programme activities. The TCD team launched one health project, three water projects and five energy and environment projects. ●

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Suvarna Arogya Suraksha Trust (SAST) Health Insurance Project:

TCD helped SAST — Karnataka's public health trust — improve its portfolio of health insurance programmes. The implementation team from the University of Chicago's International Innovation Corps optimised health insurance schemes such as the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana — a health insurance scheme for families with income levels just above the poverty line and the Chief Minister Accidental Health Assurance Scheme — the first scheme to provide health financial protection to accident victims regardless of class. Work included improving uptake of insurance, empanelling more hospitals into the scheme, reducing fraud, and improving payments within the scheme.





Mission Kakatiya Water Project:

TCD partnered with the state of Telangana to support Mission Kakatiya, a scheme to rehabilitate roughly **46,000 irrigation water tanks** to facilitate a shift from well irrigation to gravity-based, sustainable irrigation of farmlands. The implementation team worked with the Irrigation and CAD Department to help increase the long-term sustainability of restored tanks by identifying a management process for rehabilitation efforts within the government and for smoothly carrying out the functions of tank management and maintenance within village communities. The research team will assess the impact of Mission Kakatiya on agricultural, environmental, and economic outcomes.

Decentralised Solar Solutions in Bihar:

TCD conducted a study of the demand for, and welfare impacts of, **innovative decentralised solar solutions in Bihar**. This project will measure the value of increasing access to electricity for rural households and micro-enterprises. The study's design offers off-grid, solar connections and measures both the willingness to pay for connections and the social benefits of a connection once adopted, with special focus on the productivity and education effects that bear on economic growth. Over the course of implementation, households in **67 villages** have obtained a **microgrid connection**.



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 the Individual Grants Programme. What characterises 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 hospitalisation bills and medicine costs have rendered decent medical attention beyond the realm of even the middle class population of the country. Though medical insurance is becoming increasingly popular in India, it does not cover the entire cost of

treatment, especially for cases such as cancer, heart ailments, cochlear implants and kidney diseases. Charitable trusts and benevolent individuals have been the only recourse for these families to help them overcome their financial burden. During 2016-17, the Trusts sanctioned ₹596.38 million (US \$ 9.18 million) towards medical grants.

DETAILS OF MEDICAL GRANTS SANCTIONED / DISBURSED FROM APRIL 2016 TO MARCH 2017

AILMENTS	Number of Applications Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (₹ Million)*	Number of Disbursals Made	Amount Disbursed (₹ Million)#
Aid to differently abled individuals	15	1.53	17	1.82
Burns	21	4.19	22	2.95
Cancer	1,017	236.64	842	148.72
Chronic Illness	200	36.81	184	26.30
Cochlear Implant	254	114.64	224	100.00
Ophthalmic	4	0.13	5	0.11
General surgery	31	3.25	40	3.63
Gynecological	8	0.84	9	0.85
Heart	685	98.01	607	74.56
ICU treatment	49	13.48	49	10.24
Kidney	139	18.58	299	24.19
Liver disease	36	19.99	41	18.73
Neurology	56	11.50	65	11.41
Neurosurgery	59	12.28	43	8.58
Neo natal intensive care unit (NICU) treatment	40	8.40	38	6.32
Orthopedic	116	10.85	96	8.20
Psychiatric	-	-	2	0.22
Respiratory	21	4.36	23	4.17
Tuberculosis	9	0.40	12	0.50
Others	1	0.50	6	0.86
TOTAL	2,761	596.38	2,624	452.34

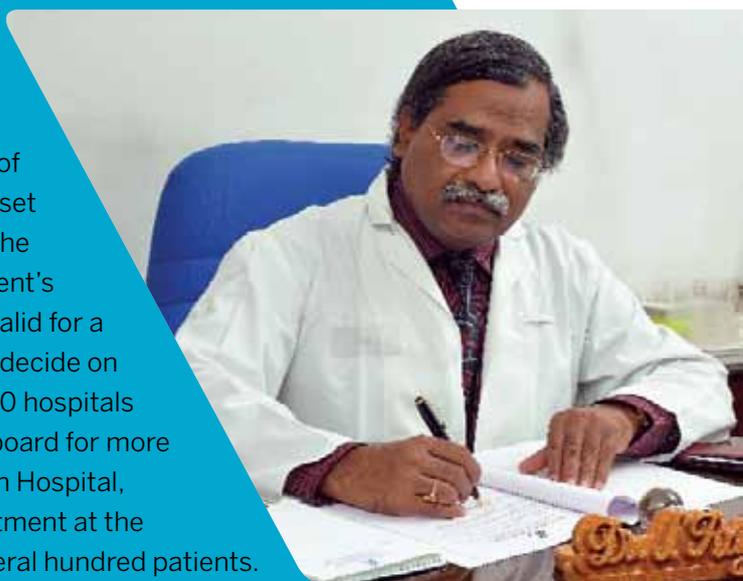
(*) Sanctions may also relate to applications received during the previous year, in addition to those received during the year in review.

(#) Disbursals include grants sanctioned during the previous year, as well as the year in review.

A total of 5,463 applications were received for medical grants during 2016-17.

MADRAS MEDICAL MISSION

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 linkages with the hospitals help in assessing the socio-economic condition of the applicant's family, forwarding the form with the entire set of documents to the Trusts and providing information on the utilisation of the grant disbursed by the Trusts for the patient's treatment. 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. The Trusts have forged linkages with over 40 hospitals as on March 2017. Some of these hospitals have been on board for more than a decade; one of which is the Madras Medical Mission Hospital, Chennai. The Trusts have a linkage with the cardiac department at the hospital and to date have supported the treatment of several hundred patients.



“It has been an enriching partnership in the journey of healing, which has helped the Madras Medical Mission to reach the unreached. The Trusts have always been the ray of hope for the needy patients who have knocked on our doors. The number of lives and families saved through the Trusts' benevolence is large”, states Dr. Ranjan S, Director - Cardiac Surgery at the hospital.

EDUCATION

Tata Trusts supports students through:

- Scholarships to meritorious students to pursue higher and professional studies in India, including undertaking research.
- Loan scholarships and research scholarships for studies abroad.

During 2016-17, the Trusts enabled 293 individuals to pursue their dreams of higher education through a grant outlay of ₹33.32 million (US \$ 0.51 million).

DETAILS OF EDUCATION GRANTS SANCTIONED / DISBURSED FROM APRIL 2016 TO MARCH 2017

PARTICULARS	Number of Applications Sanctioned *	Amount Sanctioned (₹ Million)	Number of Disbursements Made #	Amount Disbursed (₹ Million)
Studies in India	285	26.30	285	26.30
Studies abroad	8	7.02	1	1.00
TOTAL	293	33.32	286	27.30

Scholarships for Higher Education comprised the following:

Annual Merit Scholarships: These are awarded to students pursuing undergraduate

and postgraduate programs in India, based on eligibility criteria that include merit.

Means-based grants: Meant for both school and college students, these grants are awarded based

on economic criteria (the financial condition of the applicant); however, a minimum percentage of marks is required for the grant to be processed.

Tata Institute of Social Sciences Scholarships:

The Trusts award scholarships to students pursuing their studies at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, based on the recommendation of the institute.

Travel grants: Travel grants are awarded to working professionals and students going for studies abroad, as well as for participation in conferences, workshops, mid-career courses and advanced training programs.

Partnerships with Universities for awarding scholarships:

In the recent past, the Trusts

have started building relationships with some prestigious universities such as Tel Aviv University (Israel), Clemson University (South Carolina, USA) and Trans Disciplinary University (Bengaluru) to offer scholarships in selected areas that are of importance to India.

Over the coming year, the Trusts would aim to offer support in areas where other sources of funding are either not available or are beyond the reach of most individuals. The Individual Grants Programme will also focus on supporting education of specially-abled individuals, vocational courses (including diploma and degree courses), an academic scholarship programme, aviation scholarships, research fellowships in pancreatic cancer, autism, dyslexia and public health, etc. ●



Financial Highlights

SIR RATAN TATA TRUST

Income — April 2016 - March 2017

2015-2016			Particulars	2016-2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
2,288.23	34.67	87.57	Dividend***	5.76	0.09	0.40
319.02	4.83	12.21	Interest	280.02	4.31	19.61
1.40	0.02	0.05	Donations / Grants	0.25	0.01	0.02
0.12	-	0.01	Property Income	0.12	-	0.01
4.24	0.07	0.16	Sundries	5.94	0.09	0.42
-	-	-	Excess of Expenditure over Income	1,135.77	17.47	79.54
2,613.01	39.59	100.00		1,427.86	21.97	100.00

***Includes interim dividend received in the last week of March 2016

Expenditure — April 2016 - March 2017

2015-2016			Particulars	2016-2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
1,362.42	20.64	52.14	Expenditure on Objects of the Trust (including grant related expenses)	1,238.05	19.05	86.71
52.37	0.79	2.00	Administration Expenses	186.73	2.87	13.08
3.34	0.05	0.13	Property Expenses	3.08	0.05	0.21
1,194.88	18.11	45.73	Excess of Income over Expenditure	-	-	-
2,613.01	39.59	100.00		1,427.86	21.97	100.00

*1 US \$ is approximately equal to ₹66

**1 US \$ is approximately equal to ₹65

Liabilities — As on March 31, 2017

March 31, 2016			Particulars	March 31, 2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
782.74	11.86	18.79	Trust Fund	782.74	12.04	25.79
3,373.61	51.11	80.99	Reserves and other Funds	2,237.85	34.43	73.73
9.09	0.14	0.22	Current Liabilities & Provisions	14.66	0.23	0.48
4,165.44	63.11	100.00		3,035.25	46.70	100.00

Assets — As on March 31, 2017

March 31, 2016			Particulars	March 31, 2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
5.21	0.08	0.13	Immovable Properties	4.83	0.07	0.16
2.59	0.04	0.06	Movable Assets	2.49	0.04	0.08
2,636.14	39.94	63.28	Investments	2,636.22	40.56	86.85
1,521.50	23.05	36.53	Current Assets	391.71	6.03	12.91
4,165.44	63.11	100.00		3,035.25	46.70	100.00

*1 US \$ is approximately equal to ₹66

**1 US \$ is approximately equal to ₹65

Financial Highlights

NAVAJBAI RATAN TATA TRUST

Income — April 2016 - March 2017

2015-2016			Particulars	2016-2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
2,495.59	37.81	89.58	Dividend***	183.26	2.82	0.90
288.57	4.37	10.36	Interest	51.68	0.79	0.25
-	-	-	Donations / Grants	0.10	-	-
1.71	0.03	0.06	Sundries	9.10	0.14	0.05
-	-	-	Excess of Expenditure over Income	20,138.07	309.82	98.80
2,785.87	42.21	100.00		20,382.21	313.57	100.00

***Includes interim dividend received from Tata Sons Ltd. in the last week of March 2016

Expenditure — April 2016 - March 2017

2015-2016			Particulars	2016-2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
1,435.80	21.76	51.54	Expenditure on Objects of the Trust (including grant related expenses)	20,147.17	309.96	98.85
34.53	0.52	1.24	Administration Expenses	11.13	0.17	0.05
375.07	5.68	13.46	Taxes Paid	223.91	3.44	1.10
940.47	14.25	33.76	Excess of Expenditure over Income	-	-	-
2,785.87	42.21	100.00		20,382.21	313.57	100.00

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**1 US \$ is approximately equal to ₹ 65

Liabilities — As on March 31, 2017

March 31, 2016			Particulars	March 31, 2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
10,376.06	157.21	55.56	Trust Fund	278.15	4.28	100.00
8,292.60	125.65	44.41	Reserves and other Funds	-	-	-
5.35	0.08	0.03	Current Liabilities & Provisions	-	-	-
18,674.01	282.94	100.00		278.15	4.28	100.00

Assets — As on March 31, 2017

March 31, 2016			Particulars	March 31, 2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
2.10	0.03	0.01	Movable Assets	1.59	0.02	0.57
17,040.74	258.19	91.25	Investments	119.60	1.84	43.00
1,631.17	24.72	8.74	Current Assets	156.96	2.42	56.43
18,674.01	282.94	100.00		278.15	4.28	100.00

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Financial Highlights

TATA EDUCATION & DEVELOPMENT TRUST

Income — April 2016 - March 2017

2015-2016			Particulars	2016-2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
44.57	0.67	4.07	Interest	1,650.13	25.39	19.97
182.04	2.76	16.61	Donations / Grants	6,534.79	100.53	79.08
0.49	0.01	0.04	Sundries	65.23	1.00	0.79
868.93	13.17	79.28	Refund of Income Tax	-	-	-
-	-	-	Amount transferred from Earmarked Funds	13.60	0.21	0.16
1,096.03	16.61	100.00		8,263.75	127.13	100.00

Expenditure — April 2016 - March 2017

2015-2016			Particulars	2016-2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
335.07	5.08	30.57	Expenditure on Objects of the Trust (including grant related expenses)	4,859.61	74.76	58.81
1.14	0.02	0.10	Administration Expenses	104.11	1.60	1.26
-	-	-	Amount Transferred to Earmarked Funds	24.79	0.38	0.30
759.82	11.51	69.33	Excess of Income over Expenditure	3,275.24	50.39	39.63
1,096.03	16.61	100.00		8,263.75	127.13	100.00

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Liabilities — As on March 31, 2017

March 31, 2016			Particulars	March 31, 2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
969.64	14.69	79.93	Trust Fund	48,469.64	745.69	93.19
-	-	-	Earmarked Funds	11.19	0.17	0.02
243.53	3.69	20.07	Reserves & other Funds	3,518.77	54.13	6.77
-	-	-	Current Liabilities & Provisions	12.24	0.19	0.02
1,213.17	18.38	100.00		52,011.84	800.18	100.00

Assets — As on March 31, 2017

March 31, 2016			Particulars	March 31, 2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
0.01	-	-	Movable Assets	6.34	0.10	0.01
570.00	8.64	46.98	Investments	48,131.14	740.48	92.54
643.16	9.74	53.02	Current Assets	3,874.36	59.60	7.45
1,213.17	18.38	100.00		52,011.84	800.18	100.00

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Financial Highlights

BAI HIRABAI J. N. TATA NAVSARI CHARITABLE INSTITUTION

Income — April 2016 - March 2017

2015-2016			Particulars	2016-2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
5.37	0.08	93.55	Interest	5.35	0.08	91.45
0.28	0.01	4.88	Sundries	0.32	0.01	5.47
0.09	-	1.57	Excess of Expenditure over Income	0.18	-	3.08
5.74	0.09	100.00		5.85	0.09	100.00

Expenditure — April 2016 - March 2017

2015-2016			Particulars	2016-2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
5.60	0.09	97.56	Expenditure on Objects of the Trust	5.67	0.09	96.92
0.14	-	2.44	Administration Expenses	0.18	-	3.08
5.74	0.09	100.00		5.85	0.09	100.00

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Liabilities — As on March 31, 2017

March 31, 2016			Particulars	March 31, 2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
62.87	0.95	78.99	Trust Fund	62.87	0.97	79.10
16.72	0.26	21.01	Reserves & other Funds	16.61	0.25	20.90
79.59	1.21	100.00		79.48	1.22	100.00

Assets — As on March 31, 2017

March 31, 2016			Particulars	March 31, 2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
11.90	0.18	14.95	Immovable Properties	11.90	0.18	14.97
0.21	-	0.26	Movable Assets	0.21	-	0.26
61.10	0.93	76.77	Investments	61.95	0.95	77.95
6.38	0.10	8.02	Current Assets	5.42	0.09	6.82
79.59	1.21	100.00		79.48	1.22	100.00

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Financial Highlights

SARVAJANIK SEVA TRUST

Income — April 2016 - March 2017

2015-2016			Particulars	2016-2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
9.51	0.15	91.27	Dividend ***	-	-	-
0.91	0.01	8.73	Interest	0.99	0.02	21.43
-	-	-	Sundries	0.03	-	0.65
-	-	-	Excess of Expenditure over Income	3.60	0.05	77.92
10.42	0.17	100.00		4.62	0.07	100.00

***Includes interim dividend received from Tata Sons Ltd. in the last week of March 2016

Expenditure — April 2016 - March 2017

2015-2016			Particulars	2016-2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
6.83	0.11	65.55	Expenditure on Objects of the Trust	4.49	0.07	97.19
0.07	-	0.67	Administration Expenses	0.03	-	0.65
0.01	-	0.09	Taxes Paid	0.10	-	2.16
3.51	0.05	33.69	Excess of Income over Expenditure	-	-	-
10.42	0.16	100.00		4.62	0.07	100.00

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**1 US \$ is approximately equal to ₹65

Liabilities — As on March 31, 2017

March 31, 2016			Particulars	March 31, 2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
3.15	0.05	24.32	Trust Fund	3.15	0.05	33.73
9.80	0.15	75.68	Reserves & other Funds	6.19	0.09	66.27
12.95	0.20	100.00		9.34	0.14	100.00

Assets — As on March 31, 2017

March 31, 2016			Particulars	March 31, 2017		
₹ in million	US \$ in million *	%		₹ in million	US \$ in million **	%
8.67	0.13	66.95	Investments	8.67	0.13	92.83
4.28	0.07	33.05	Current Assets	0.67	0.01	7.17
12.95	0.20	100.00		9.34	0.14	100.00

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

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