

**National Institute of Women, Child and Youth
Development (NIWCYD), Nagpur**

Annual Report

2011 – 12

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1. PREFACE

National Institute of Women Child and Youth Development has completed twenty six years from its registration in 1985. The organisation is strengthening their programme in areas of –

- (i) tribal empowerment for their rights
- (ii) agriculture promotion for food security
- (iii) child rights, specially platform children, child labour and girl child
- (iv) promotion of village volunteers (Gramdoots) for rural development
- (v) women empowerment through self help promotion and skill training
- (vi) networking with like minded organisations and their capacity building
- (vii) strengthening of self governance
- (viii) establish linkages with government agencies for convergence of different schemes on welfare and livelihood

Activities carried out on above areas during the year 2011–12 are presented in this report.

R.K. Malviya
Chief Functionary

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2. Programme Progress Card

A. LIVELIHOOD

In 2009 - 10, the programme was supported by eight resource partner's viz. AWO, OXFAM, TdH, SwissAid, AFPRO, MPRLP, UNICEF, ATMA – MP. Geographically the area under operation with the eight partners was distinct and no overlapping occurred. Below is the project wise progress report.

A1) Livelihood Promotion of Primitive Tribal Groups and Marginalized Communities in Central India

Location : 29 villages in the Samnapur block of Dindori district, Madhya Pradesh, and 5 villages in Kondhagaon block of North Bastar district of Chhattisgarh.

Project Objectives: Improving the living conditions of the primitive tribal groups

Coverage : 3050 families with the population of 16,155

Specific Objective

1. Promotion of self-sufficiency of the tribal through capacity building and self-help mechanisms.
2. Self-steering capacity of the target group built.

About Project Area

Fifty-two villages constitute the Baiga Chak area, spread across three blocks of Dindori District in M.P. These are the Karanjiya block which has 26 Baiga villages, Bajag block with 9 Baiga villages, and Samnapur block with 17 such villages. Five villages included from Chhattisgarh state are inhabited by Madia primitive tribal population.

All these villages are Forest Villages (not revenue villages) and their administration is in the hands of the forest department, which manages the reserved forests surrounding these villages. High illiteracy and food insecurity are major problems faced by the tribals in the area. Insurgency in the project area in Chhattisgarh poses challenge in implementation of project activities.

Major Achievements :

- During the year the focus has been more on developing linkages with the government schemes and programmes, especially with the Agriculture Department and the Agriculture Research Institute. In Dindori district, the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) has started a project on conservation of traditional seeds and improving their quality in collaboration with NIWCYD in three of the Project villages. This has helped the people in linking with the various schemes of KVK
- With the support of Agriculture Department, the seeds have been distributed in the project area. These seeds were provided by the agriculture department at the subsidised rates of 40% of the original costs to the beneficiary families.

- Agriculture Science Centre Dindori has taken up the project on the conservation and multiplication of the traditional varieties of the seed of hill millets (kodo and Kutki) and maize in three project villages in Dindori district. In these villages, the centre is providing technical support to the farmers for the conservation of the seeds. A poly house is also under preparation in village Gaura under the project. KVK has also provided 1580 saplings of different varieties of fruit plants in the villages viz. Gaura, Dhaba and Rajanisarai for the plantation to the individual families.
- The District Panchayat Dindori has initiate different activities such as water resources development, land development activities and social security programmes for the poor families in the project area.
- Forest department is the another agency which has done various developmental work such as road construction, construction of new school buildings and the repairing of the old school buildings etc in the project area. The total value of the work done by these departments in the project area is amounting to Rs. 4.15 crores.
- Soil testing of the 220 families from the project area was done from the cooperation of KVK.

Impact :

- 2357 families from the project area have been linked with the different government schemes.
- The Agriculture Science Centre in Dindori has stated the seed conservation programme in three project villages in collaboration with the Bio-diversity Board.
- Special programme under the Backward Region Grant Fund has been started in the project area.
- The health and education status in the project area has improved due to the demands raised by the people and the Gramdoot forums.
- People have got the land rights under the Forest Rights Act and this has given them new energy to fight for their rights. 11 villages from the project area have got the community ownership of the forest resources.
- Linkages have been developed within the Gramdoot and Gramdoot forums from village to district level. Due to the interventions on the issues related to health, the overall health situation in the project area has improved.
- The families doing maize cultivation by improved techniques has increased from 182 to 413 families. This has resulted in improvement in the food security of the people in the project area. The production of Maize has increased by 2 to 3 quintals per family.
- The production of the paddy in the project area has increased by 12 to 14 quintals per acre.
- The number of families using improved agriculture practices in paddy cultivation has increased from 140 to 578 families.
- Due to the increased participation of the people in the village level institutions, the functioning of these institutions has improved to a great extent the rate of recovery in the grain and seed banks, cash fund has been nearly 80%.

- The activation of the school management committees and the subsequent awareness among the people in general, about the education, the functioning of the schools has improved.
- The health system in the project area, especially in Madhya Pradesh has improved with greater awareness among the women about the immunization and other services provided by the government.

A2) Augmenting Income and Ensuring Participatory Development through MNREGA in the Poorest District of India (Mandla, MP)

Scope of the project : NIWCYD is implementing the project in Bijadandi, Mohgaon and Nainpur Development Blocks of Mandla district in Madhya Pradesh. In Mohagaon block the project is implemented in 23 villages of ten Gram Panchayat, while in Nainpur block the programme is implemented in 10 villages of five Gram Panchayats. In Bijadandi block the programme covers 29 villages of 10 Gram Panchayats.

Objectives :

1. To strengthen the local self governance for the effective implementation of the programme at the village level.
2. People oriented participatory planning process is developed and strengthened at the village and Panchayat level.
3. To develop a cadre of Gramdoots at the village, panchayat and block level for demonstration and to work as a Social Action Group/monitoring group.
4. Linkages are established between line departments and village level institutions for the proper benefits to the people in the area.

Output produced:

- i. In all the 62 villages of the project area Gramdoots have been selected and they have been trained on the project components.
- ii. In the first year of implementation, 2580 families made written demands for the work under MGNREGS. 1802 of these families have obtained the receipts of their demands from the Panchayats. 1363 families got the work under MGNREGS during the year 2011-12.
- iii. In the project area, 1778 families have been linked with the social security schemes of the government.
- iv. 122 mates from the 62 project villages have been trained on the various aspects of MGNREGS. The output of these trainings has been that in 8 of the 25 panchayats, the muster rolls have been made available at the workplace which was not the case earlier.
- v. In 60 project villages the job cards are being filled with the proper entries of the work.
- vi. Training on micro planning was organized for the project staff and the selected representatives of the project villages including the Gramdoots. After the training, micro-plans have been prepared in the 31 project villages. Four micro plans have been approved by the Gramsabhas and the work has been started according to the plans.

- vii. Training of vigilance/monitoring committees have been organized. The members of the committee in 43 villages have become active and they have started the monitoring of the work and the facilities being provided to the beneficiaries at the work place.
- viii. In 13 villages of Mohgaon and Nainpur blocks the wages of the work done by the people were pending since last 6 months to one year. People of these villages raised the issue at the various forums and were succeeded in getting the wages for 631 people who had worked.
- ix. People of the project area have succeeded in incorporating their issues on the agenda of the Gramsabha meeting.

Outcomes :

1. Of the targeted 5750 families, 2580 (45%) families have made written applications to demand work under NREGS in the first year of the implementation of the programme. Of these 1802 families have got the receipts from the Panchayat.
2. The average days of employment per card have increased from 21 days to 40 days at the end of the first year of implementation.
3. In 85% cases the job cards are in possession of the legal card holders.
4. The period of payment of wages in the project area has reduced from 6months-1year to 2-3 months. 661 families from 13 project villages of Nainpur and Mohgaon have succeeded in getting the pending wages of more than one year.
5. The Panchayat representatives have started raising the issues related to work under NREGS in the meetings of the panchayats.
6. 31 villages have developed their micro plans for the work to be undertaken under NREGS. In 4 villages, the Gramsabhas have approved the micro plans for the work to be done. The remaining villages, the process is underway.
7. In all the 64 project villages Gramdoots (village volunteers) have been trained to raise the issues of the people. Two block level forums of the Gramdoots have been formed in Mohagaon and Bijadandi blocks

A3) Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project (MPRLP) – Mandla, MP

Date of Starting: 2005

Supporting Agency: Panchyat and Rural Development Dep. M.P. Govt.

Location of Project : Block Mawai District Mandla, State Madhya Pradesh

Coverage: No. of Villages - 46

Population Coverage: No. of families - 2388

Objectives of the Programme :

1. To strengthen the local institutions, significantly Gramsabhas as the village level constitutional body which focus on decentralized process right from the planning, decision making, implementation and monitoring of each development activity in the village. In this perspective, MPRLP is utilizing all its strength, resources and expertise to strengthen Gramsabha and ensure the participation of community

members in the whole process so as to reach the benefits of all government schemes and programmes to the genuinely deserved target groups.

2. To create a community with the capacity to take steps to make their own decision and freedom to entitle to their livelihood through collective bargaining by using institutions like Panchayat Raj, community based organizations like self help group, youth group etc.
3. To reduce the level of poverty by enhancing the capacity of community members especially, vulnerable sections like women, destitute, tribal groups, and elderly, landless to ensure the access of their basic livelihood needs.
4. To Improve the capacity of various sections of the societies like traditional entrepreneurs, farmers, agricultural labors and resulted increase in the total production of food grains.
5. To reduce gender inequality and the poverty and discrimination as the direct consequence of such inequality.

The project was completed in Sept. 2011. The assets and infrastructure created during the project was formally handed over to village community institutions and Panchayat.

A4) Sustainable Development of Tribal Communities in MP& CG

Project duration: April 2011 – March 2014

Project Area – Dindori, Mandla, Satna and Jabalpur in MP & Kondhagaon in CG

No. of villages – 100

Project Goal

Building and strengthening people's institutions and access to education in 100 tribal villages in Mandla, Dindori, Satna and Jabalpur districts of Madhya Pradesh and Bastar district of Chhattisgarh; thereby enabling efficient convergence of government schemes for the livelihood of the tribal, proper functioning of school system.

Objectives

Objective 1: Child Right and Education - Children in the school going age in all the 100 villages have access to education ensured

Objective 2: Livelihood and strengthening of people's institutions - The people's institutions in 100 villages for accessing government schemes to strengthen the livelihood of the tribal and marginalized community strengthened.

Objective 3: Women Empowerment - Women become integral part of the decision making process in the village development process

Project Area : The project is being implemented in the Central India region in Mandla, Dindori, Jabalpur, Satna in Madhya Pradesh and Bastar district in Chhattisgarh State. Along with that one Advocacy Unit in Bhopal is also supported by the project for advocacy at the state level on the issues of the people.

District wise blocks and number of villages being covered are as follows:

S.N.	District	Blocks	No. of villages
A) Madhya Pradesh			
1	Dindori	Baiga Chak	20
2.	Mandla	Mawai	20
3.	Jabalpur	Bargi	20
4.	Satna	Majhagava	20
5.	Bhopal	State level advocacy	
B) Chhattisgarh			
6	Bastar	Kondhagaon	20

The selected pockets are tribal dominated and most of the villages except ones in Jabalpur come under Fifth Schedule area [a specially designated tribal dominated area]. Of the total coverage of the villages, 50% villages are forest villages.

Major Achievements :

- School retention status of 5485 children have increased during this reporting period, among them 2640 were girls those who have earlier found less interested to attend school or learn. In 4 clusters of MP (Satna, Mawai, Jabalpur & Karanjiya) area 55 - 65 % of children retains in school during the entire class session, in Chhattisgarh area the percentage of school retention is 40 - 45 %.
- In Satna project area alone nearly 400 villagers those who are the active members of various people's institutions (Forest Right Committee, School Management Committee, Members of SHGs) were mobilised to 10 different workshops organised at various areas. 6260 person days of work was carried out under MGNREGS.
- In Kanker district project area of Chattisgarh state, 224 family members had demanded for Job card out of which 124 were received, out of 159 written demand for various job (asset creation as per the community need) 9 proposal were sanctioned.
- 765 families had directly benefited through the collective action of the members of People's Institutions (Forest Right Committee, SHGs, Forest protection committee, Village fund management committee, Farmers field school) to establish their right on the MGNREGA related work. 27425 person days of work was done in Kanker.
- In Mawai area of Mandla district, 60 families of marginal farmers had the benefit of land reclamation activities undertaken through MGNREGS through organised action of village level committees during Gramsabha and PRI meetings. 2940 man days of work was done.
- In Dindori district project area, SMC were more active as the Committees of 7 project villages had their successful effort to put pressure on the village panchayat to renovate the school and community centre buildings of their villages.
- 36743 person days of work was carried out under NREGS in Jabalpur cluster.
- One of the milestone achievement of this activity period is the land tile given to women members in the project villages of Dindori district under Forest Right Act 2006. In 8 villages women members have got the land right document in their own name.

- Number of children start to attend the school in regular basis is 5681 and in Anganwadies 1635.
- A total 1750 job card holders in among the project villages had access to an average 55 - 60 job days under MNREGS through adopting proper process (raising demands, presenting at Village meetings/Gramsabha, pursuing the responsible authority to release the wages in appropriate time), and realised that MNREGS is a demand driven right based programme.
- New FRA claims filed under individual forest rights during this period is 2750 and the rejected and pending claims refiled after proper attachments to establish that they are genuine forest dwellers were 1501. The total realisation status under individual claim is 2507, and under community forest rights, out of submitted 100 claims 4 claims were honoured. Total 34 community forest right claims are pending. 10 such claims have been settled.
- Exposure visit of 20 persons was arranged to Lekha Mendha village in Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra.
- 176 women SHGs were formed and functioning properly. An approximate number of women mobilized towards SHG meetings in the villages is 1873 in 340 meetings. 78 SHGs are involved in various income generating activities like NTFP collection, fishery, broom making, preparation of MDM, grains trading, etc.
- In Kanker area 116 children were immunized. 100 families have health cards.
- 1118 children from 20 villages are enrolled in Aanganwadi in Kanker area
- Base line survey of children in the age group of 0 - 14 is been completed in all project villages.
- School Management Commitees (SMC) has formed in all project villages, the process of strengthening is in progress.
- The number of meeting conducted among the project villages is 450 for creating awareness on the relevance of SMC. And organised meetings conducted for giving information on various provisions under Right to Education Act were 100. The total participation strength of the meetings at village is approximatly 540 and in the village level meetings it was approximately 4000. In Satna, Karanjiya, Mawai and Jabalpur area SMC has put forward demands, requirment and memorandums indicating the provisions under RTE and resulted improvement in the school infrastructural development, tranfer of teachers after the intervention of PRIs
- All project team members had their participation in the training conduted at Nagpur by (Pradham) and at Bhopal by (Eklavya) with an objective to strengthen the functioning of Children's Clubs in the project villages.
- Throughout the project villages 40% job card holder families were well aware about the Right based and demand driven component involved in the MNREGA(S) and 25% jobcard holders forwarded their demand for jobs as per the provisions under the Act, number of jobcard holders entitled with 100 days jobs were 62 families (Satna), among 6 project villages. In 15 % of villages proposals were submitted through collective way by CBOs.
- In the project villages, total claim forms submitted under FRA -2006 were (under individual land right claim 2750 and community claim it was 100 sanctioned/ honored among individual claim submitted is 2229 numbers & under community claim the number is 4.

- Among the project villages (100) the total written intent (demand) is 15% and gained in between 55 - 60 days, 35% entitled for 40 days, the number of jobcard holders entitled for compensation for non availability of jobs under MNREGS were 5%, the Gramdoot and village level CBOs (women SHGs) start to facilitate the community members to claim for compensation as per the guidelines and provisions under MNREGS
- During this activity period total numbers of community claims filed throughout the project area is 100.
- In this reporting period the total forms rejected under individual forest right claim is 1501 throughout the project area and community forest right claim is 60. Out of this the total claim honoured under individual forest right is 460 and community forest right is 4.
- The media group at Bhopal based visited field villages (Dindori / Karanjiya, Mawai , Satna and Jabalpur) during the project activity period, and had field level meeting with community groups, Gramdoot social action group members, block/ district level forum members on on the issues that needs to be highlighted in media and demands sharing at larger platform
- The information book let brought out by the Bhopal based advocacy group "Haq ki bat" - in Hindi , is widely using by the project team throughout the project villages, this is mainly concerning to the NREGS, various process to have access to job under the scheme, various provisions for different sections (women, underprivileged groups, differently abled sections etc....)
- In Satna the advocacy group of Bhopal has paid more than two visit during the activity period, the issue taken up for discussion in these visits were malnutrition related death of children, public hearing organised connection with this deaths and seeking immediate actions from the side of responsible government authorities
- During the field visit of advocacy team (Bhopal) various levels of information were collected related to the PDS/ FPS, MNREGA(S), FRA 2006 and implementation of various government welfare schemes in the project villages, the team had meeting and discussion with government departments at block and district level also with Gramdoot groups

A5) National Rural Employment Guarantee Campaign with Baiga and Gond Community in Dindori and Mandla districts

Project duration: 1st March 2009 to 28th February 2011

No. of villages – 150

No. of Village Volunteers (Gramdoot) – 150

Population Covered – 22,000

Objectives:

To strengthen the livelihood resources of 120 tribal villages by linking with different government schemes for livelihood promotion through the development of 120 village level male and female leaders

Activities held during the year -

Planned Activities	Output (Accomplishment)	Outcome (results)
Orientation of Gramdoots on NREGS & new schemes and Acts	Gramdoot groups at village clusters, development block and district level were undergone training programmes on MNREGA (S) & FRA -2006. As the part of the routine monthly meeting programme inputs on various aspects and issues emerging out of the implementation of MNREGA (S) and FRA -2006 has discussed.	Average employment days per job card has increased from 30 – 35 to 40 – 50 days per year across the project area. A total 5538 individual and 78 community claims are put forwarded through collective action, against which 1549 individual and 21 community claims are honored during the project phase.
Exposure visit of Gramdoots	From all project villages; groups of 10 – 15 Gramdoots, have given exposure visits to nearby villages and areas where innovative activities under MNREGS and FRA -2006 are carried out.	Gramdoot got ideas about various activities carried out to promote agriculture production, convergence of government schemes and programmes for link more vulnerable sections and poor with food security.
Training for SHGs on linkages	Training for SHGs on book keeping, record maintenance and bank linkages has conducted at field level. Special focus has given to orient the women members of the SHG on the importance of savings and starting small income generation activities.	Among the SHG groups formed among 120 villages, 40% were involved in Income generation activities and Mid – day – Meal Scheme. SHG members were realized the importance of Gramsabha and PRI as the result of continuous field level awareness and training programme with an objective to elevate the position of women in institutions of decision making at village level.
Bimonthly/ Quarterly Gramdoot Meeting at Block level (4 blocks)	Orientation programmes organized at village, block district level on the formation of Gramdoot forums, the need of organized effort to improve the access of poor and tribal families to govt. schemes.	Gramdoot forums are formed in all development block levels, with the coverage of 90% of the project villages. Out of 120 villages 85 social action groups were formed. In villages more individuals are came forward to support Gramdoot activities and expressed to became Gramdoot.
District level Gramdoot Meeting half monthly	Gramdoots of all project villages attended the district level meetings.	State & National level Gramdoot meeting/ convention held at

Planned Activities	Output (Accomplishment)	Outcome (results)
	The meeting agenda include organizing State, National level convention of Gramdoots. Agenda discussed during these meetings were the relevance of a Stat & National level organization and banner for Gramdoots.	(Bhopal & New Delhi during the year), In both the events, various distinguished guests (Loksabha Speaker at National level & representative of various levels of civil society organizations and administrative heads at State level).
State level Gramdoot Workshop	State level Gramdoot Workshop held at Bhopal, the participation of Gramdoot in that workshop was approximately 25 Gramdoot.	Gramdoots got new insight on various aspects of implementation of MNREGS & FRA -2006, Gramdoots got opportunities for put in place their doubts, barriers came across during their effort to link the community members with various government schemes.
National Gramdoot Convention	National Gramdoot Convention held at New Delhi with the participation of nearly 300 participants from the project area	Gramdoot were able to share their experience with the rest of the participants who reached there from other part of the area like Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and various districts of Madhya Pradesh. Participants could attend the meeting addressed by Lok Sabha Speaker, who was the chief guest and other eminent personalities.
Training on gender and masculinity	45 Gramdoots from the project village had participated in the workshop on gender & masculinity organized during the month of May at Dindori	Participant Gramdoot had oriented towards basic factors of discrimination based on gender that lessen the opportunities for women to participate in the development process. Gramdoot had taken decision to apply the inputs from the training in their own family and social life.
Quarterly review meeting	Quarterly review meeting organized in all 4 blocks with the presence and inputs of NIWCYD central team members in which Gramdoots from the project villages attended and reviewed the activities and its results during that activity period.	Gramdoot could share their experiences with their counterparts, had insight and ideas on the future action plan like, selection and orientation of new Gramdoots, collective planning for sorting out hurdles solve those issues which usually emerging from the field concerning to the

Planned Activities	Output (Accomplishment)	Outcome (results)
		livelihood of poor and tribal family members.
Jansunwai (public hearing) programme	Public hearing held at Dindori during the month of October in which media activist, eminent social workers, elected representative of village communities, administrative heads with 120 Gramdoots also participated.	Pending payment of Job card holders under MNREGS has solved, as the removal of hurdles in front of wage payment, the administration has initiated Mobile banking system throughout the project villages.

A6) Addressing Tribal Rights and Self Governance through Gramdoot in Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh

Year of Starting : 1st April 2010

Districts covered: Dindori, Mandla, Betul, Chhindwara in MP

Number of blocks covered: 11 Blocks

Number of Villages: 500

Project Area & Local Partners :

#	District	Local Implementing Partner
1.	Dindori	NIWCYD
2.	Mandla	KYSS, NIWCYD
3.	Betul	Pradeepan, ISSRD, Adivasi Sanrachana Samiti
4.	Chhindwara	GKSS, AAVS, GASVS, JAMAS, Green Planet Society for Social Work

Objectives of the Programme:

- Strengthening the village volunteers to better liaise with community, negotiate with administrative structure and local political forces, through consolidated strength gained by collective process with volunteer groups of adjoining areas.
- Facilitating seamless integration of village volunteers with community life spurring different community based organisations on a cohesive, responsive social activism to ameliorate issues plaguing them.
- Expanding the initiative horizontally from village to village with a vision of reaching atleast 60% villages in the block having concentration of tribal population, create a social transformation force of village youths in predominantly tribal areas backed by their communities and gradually strengthening it into a force to reckon with.
- Vertical integration of the village volunteers structures to help village volunteers work collectively function as advocacy forum reaching out from the remotest village to the district level. Function as a community based advocacy forum on the issues of livelihood, human rights, ensuring reach and responsiveness of government programmes/services to the poor while preventing diversion/misutilization

- Involving like minded Civil Society Organisations (CSO) working in the tribal areas for expanding implementation of the above concept across a greater area and also mainstreaming the concept in development sector.

Major Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Period	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Community mobilization and awareness creation	2011 – 2012	25000	For registering their claim over forest right as traditional forest dwellers, the project activities were concentrated on house hold visit and discussion.
2	Convergence with various govt. departments	2011 - 2012	2000	Under MGNREGA the provision under the scheme were converged in the land development activities of the marginal farmers and for the landless poor sections jobs has been provided under the scheme.
3	Gramdoot village Action Group facilitation	2011 – 2012	327 villages (one gramdoot per village)	In order to take up the issues raised by poor and underprivileged groups to Gramsbha, Gramdoots were given inputs on various provisions and process under the MGNREGA and FRA 2006
4	Capacity building of Gramdoots	2011	500	500 village volunteers started action for rights of the people and working as a bridge in between the poor sections of the community and various government departments.

Key Achievements during the year:

1. 1229 individual land right claim and 49 community land right claims were honored.
2. 50 – 80 days average job entitlement for 18000 families.
3. 4 district level forum & 10 cluster level forums were formed at district and cluster level.

4. 56 women Gramdoot also joined with the Gramdoot forum to take separate interventions with village women groups.
5. Significant improvement in the level of access of poor and needy community members/ families to various government schemes.

A7) Agriculture Technology Management Program - ATMA

Date of Starting: July 2009

Supporting Agency : Dep. Of Agriculture, Govt of M.P.

Location of Project : 18 Blocks, 6 Districts, MP

Coverage: 360 Villages

Population Coverage: 18000 families

Objectives of the project :

- To identify specific needs of farming community for farming systems based agriculture development
- To setup priorities for sustainable agriculture development with farming systems approach
- To draw plans for production based systems activities to be undertaken by farmer / ultimate users
- To facilities the empowerment of framer /producers though assistance for mobilization, organization in to association, cooperatives etc. for their increased participation in planning, marketing, technology dissemination and agro processing etc.

Activities : To develop capacities of the community following activities were carried out during the year -

#	Activity	Coverage	Key achievement
1	Farm School	1600 famers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villagers are using this platform for learning and sharing. • These schools are supporting the villagers in availing government schemes.
2	> Demonstration Agriculture > Allied Demos	240 famers 96 families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helped the farmers in learning new crop management techniques. • Awareness on low cost techniques.
3	Farmer Group formation and Capacity Building	1920 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activity has helped farmers learn bank linkages. • Awareness received on new agriculture schemes of government. • The farmers have shared their knowhow with fellow farmers.
4	State Level Training	56 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed good rapport with the trainers which helped them to enquire about their problems in future.

#	Activity	Coverage	Key achievement
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learnt many new low cost and simple techniques. • Gathered new information by seeing it on field.
5	District Level Training	80 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helped them to develop an understanding of different projects running within the district.
6	State Level Exposure	45 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Received exposure on new and improved agriculture equipments. • Learnt new techniques on weed management.
7	District Level Exposure	160 farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathered knowledge on intercropping. • Introduced to Integrated Pest Management system.

Output :

- 64 Farm schools established benefitting 1750 farmers;
- 272 demonstration plots developed. Each demonstration plot providing inputs for practices to 20 to 30 farmers;
- 341 farmers trained in innovative cropping practices at JNKVV, Jabalpur. Exposures helped the farmers to initiate the practices in their farms;
- 112 Farmers' Interest Groups (FIG) formed at the block level (consisting of 5400 farmers).

Impact of interventions :

- Increase in agriculture productivity of various crops in the region;
- FFS has helped in filling the gaps and addressing the problems of farmers; advanced farming techniques imparted to farmers;
- Under SRI a net saving is between Rs. 1200-1600/- per acre for farmers;
- Yield increased from 10-12 quintals per acre to 24 quintals per acre-increase with net return of Rs. 10000-12000/- per acre;
- Majority of the farmers learnt the new techniques by “learning by doing and learning by seeing”;
- About 150 farmers shifted from mere farmers to enterprise farmers.
- Farmer started Vegetable Cultivation for Income Generation

A8) Agriculture Innovations in Mandla & Dindori Districts of Mahakaushal, MP

Date of Starting: 2010

Supporting Agency: SDTT Mumbai

Location of Project : Blocks - Amarpur, Bajag and Karanjiya, District – Dindori, Madhya Pradesh

Coverage: No. of Villages – 25

Population Coverage: No. of families – 4003

Objectives of the Programme:-

- The objective of the proposed program is to increase the agriculture productivity of the various crops in the region.
- The direct impact of improved agriculture productivity would be the increased food security for the households who currently report household food availability between 3-9 months in the year.

Activities initiated in the 25 villages of district Dindori for implementation of Kharif 2011 are as follows:

Farm Schools : The initiation of Farm Schools in the program area is an important component of the ongoing program .Objective of the Farm Schools is to provide technical knowledge and support to the farmers. Farmers are given technical guidance from the very initial stage of crop cultivation till the culmination stage. Objective is to sublimation advanced agriculture technology into the lives of the farmers so as to increase productivity of crop.

There are at present 30 farm schools in the Kharif season which have been initiated in the program area. In these farm schools the farmers are given timely technical inputs and frequently trainings also conducted for these farmers. The discussions are held on methods of farming which are presently being used by them and how much is the production of crop. These farmers are trained for advanced agriculture technologies according to the crops. The farmers from these farm schools are identified those who have adopted advanced technologies and have been benefited by it. They are trained for SRI, line sowing and inter cropping. The discussion is held on the difference between the primitive methods and improved methods of agriculture. Inputs are provided on planning the crop cultivation. Farmers are provided information and knowledge of the govt schemes for benefitted of farmers and to support agriculture.

Farmers of farm school are also given visual trainings and related material and pamphlets on crop cultivation and agriculture related issues. As a result the 30 farmers from school have been also developed to further support and motivate the other farmers in the related context. These farmers have further been identified for demonstration plots and control plots in the program area. The farmers have started adopting methods of seed treatment and cultivation by SRI method and advanced. Farmers of farm schools were a great support for initiating SRI method in the program area.

Demonstration Plots : The main objective of these demonstration plots is to train the farmers so that they are able show the difference by adopting both the old and the new methods of crop cultivation. Farmers are motivated to adopt new technologies and innovation in crop production. These demonstration plots are medium of dissemination of advanced technologies in agriculture, technical knowledge for increasing crop production and to means to minimize the loss.

The farmers for the demonstration plots were selected through the Gram Sabha of the villages. Selected Farmers were given training at KVK Dindori. Farmers were given trainings on Seed treatment, SRI, Line Sowing and intercropping. Farmers of demonstration plots were taken on an exposure visit to Bhopal and received training on the use of advance technical agriculture equipments. Technical experts visited the villages to enhance the skills and knowledge of the farmers for utility and maintenance in of advanced agricultural equipments. The farmers from these demonstration plots are also acting as motivators for the other farmers of the village.

The result achieved in the Kharif season is that at present there are 1686 demonstration plots. Information and benefits of agricultural schemes from KVK – Dindori and Agriculture dept for the farmers has immensely increased. Benefits of seed treatment scheme reached almost too all the farmers. Improved variety of seeds was selected for cultivation. Increase in the knowledge of farmers of use of advanced technical agricultural appliances s through trainings. The demonstration plots for Kodo Kutki have been initiated. 600 families are linked through the demonstration of kodo kutki. In the Kharif season demonstration plots are of Paddy, Maize, Tuwar, & Soyabeen. This is first time that plots for Soybean is initiated in the program area.

Trainings and Exposure visit : The objective of the trainings and exposure visits for the farmers of farm schools and demonstration plots is to enhance their skills and knowledge and prepare them as so they can support other farmers and act as catalyst for the program activities.

The farmers were taken for training and exposure visit to JNKVV Jabalpur. For sublimation of advance technology in agriculture training was imparted on seed culture and micronutrient for crops. Exposure was undertaken for farmers of demonstration plots they were taken to Bhopal where they received trainings on use of agriculture equipments.

Experts of KVK Dindori provided trainings to the farmers for maintenance and use of advance agriculture equipments. The achievement of these was that for the first time demonstration for Soybean in the program area. 735 farmers were linked through mobile messages. Cooperation was received from Horticulture dept at Dindor for 80 potato demonstration. Baiga Vikas Pradhikaran has supported 48 families by providing vegetable production kit. Horticulture department has also supported 40 families for growing Anwala and lemon in their fields.

Mobilization : Motivating the farmers and organizing them is an important part which needed to be addressed. In this context a ‘Kisan Sammelan’ was organized at Dindori. Main objective of it was to provide the farmers a platform where they were able to share their experiences and learning’s. Around 500 farmers of Dindori attended the program. Here the farmers shared the learning of Kharif and Rabi season. Farmers were given opportunity to narrate their experiences and share their achievements in the field of agriculture. It was motivation for other farmers. The achievement of the program was the joint planning with these farmers for Kharif season. Distinguished guest of the program

were Hon. Collector Dindori, Joint Director, Deputy Director and Agriculture experts from KVK Dindori.

A9) Bargi Displaced People’s Development Program, MP, Phase VI

Supporting Agency: Swissaid India

Location of Project: Bargi, Jabalpur district, MP

Population Coverage: 15 villages

Objectives:

- Tribal communities gain individual land and community forest entitlements
- Tribal families increase their agricultural productivity
- Gram sabhas are regularly convened and begin to take actions for effective implementation of government laws and schemes.

Activities, Outputs and Outcomes :

Planned Activities	Output	Outcome (results)
1) Seminar and networking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180 men and 7 women from the project area participated in the Annual General meeting of Madhya Pradesh Fisheries Cooperative held at Bhopal. • 61 men and 5 women participated in the meeting of the Omkareshwar Fishery Cooperative. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The welfare schemes for the fishermen were disclosed by the concerned minister of the state government in the meeting. • It was decided to link the students of the fishermen community with Janashree Insurance Scheme. • Decision has been taken to do the fish breeding in the small ponds near the dams to increase the production and sell the fishes to Fishery Cooperative. • Collective strength of the fishermen community and the different cooperatives in Madhya Pradesh was demonstrated. The contractor who does the breeding has been informed that he should inform the members of cooperative before breeding.
2) Fisher folk Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 women and 140 men from 28 cooperatives participated in the convention. • Divisional Commissioner, Jabalpur and General Manager, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The demands for the equipments for fishing were raised by the participants • Under the housing scheme of the government, the

Planned Activities	Output	Outcome (results)
	State Fisheries Federation were the chief guests for the convention	<p>commissioner agreed to the demands of the people to allow them to build their houses not far from reservoir near to the catchment area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The committees put up the proposal of raising the wages for fishing to Rs. 30/- from Rs. 19/- for all types of fish, to which the Commissioner agreed to forward the proposal to government for the approval.
3) Contribution to cluster meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten cluster level meetings were conducted during the reporting period in the project area. 528 members participated in these meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was decided to demand the grant from the state government for the purchase of the boat and the nets for fishing. • Contribution of Rs 50/- for the insurance was collected from the members. • The members agreed to take advantage from the group insurance scheme. • Members decided to organize community level weddings of their children to minimize the cost of weddings. • Seven committees got the 50% share from the government for the purchase of the nets and boats. Total amount of Rs. 3.98 lacs was deposited in the accounts of the cooperatives till the end of June 2011 • From August 2011 80% grants were given by the government for the purchase of boats and nets. 20% contribution has been deposited by beneficiaries. • Due to the pressure from the committees and collective

Planned Activities	Output	Outcome (results)
		action, the rate of the fish has been increased from Rs. 19/- above one kilogram to Rs. 32/- by the contractor. Thus the people are getting additional benefit of Rs. 13/- on one big fish
4) Training and follow up of 3 small ponds for development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 women and 17 men trained on conservation of ponds and their proper use. • Inputs were given on the government schemes for the small ponds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are monitoring the ponds properly which has resulted in better produce resulting in to higher marketing avenues.
5) Capacity building of 25 fishery cooperatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 members from 17 fishery cooperatives participated in the training. • Joint director, fishery cooperatives was the trainer for the programme, Block Development Officer also gave inputs on grading of cooperatives, formation of SHG groups. Information was given on the different schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process has been initiated to strengthen the SHGs and their records. • Members of 8 cooperatives have been linked with the Janshree scheme
6) Mass awareness campaign in 29 villages on organic farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Campaigns were taken in the project area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers from the project area decided to initiate the organic farming practices in half to one acre of land. • The farmers group has been formed for the exposure to such areas where the organic farming is practiced. • The documentation of the cases applied for the rights under the forest rights act has been initiated. • Organic pesticides and nadep manure has been developed by the farmers
7) Campaign for renewal of draw down land 8) Campaign for repossession of land free from	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 76 men and 10 women participated in the meetings held in twenty project villages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Committee of the six farmers from four villages formed for taking the process of renewal with the state department. • Memorandum was prepared by all the farmers for

Planned Activities	Output	Outcome (results)
submergence.		<p>submission to the department.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The letters from the farmers which has been acquired but do not come under submergence have been given to dam authority. • Based on the above process of on the spot survey of the land which do not come under submergence has been started
9) On the farm training of farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 farmers including 6 women farmers were given training on organic farming to village Saliwada in Jabalpur district. • 9 women and 28 men participated in the training at Bijegaon Mandla • Nadep method of composting was shown to them. • Various methods of preparing organic manure were discussed with the farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 farmers have started organic farming practices on half an acre of land each. • They also started wormi compost and nadep pits for composting. • Four farmers have started line sowing in maize and paddy
10) Exposure of farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 women and 16 men were taken to Dindori district on exposure. • Discussion with farmers of village Gaura in Baiga Chak area about line sowing, sustainable agriculture practices, use of organic manure and pesticides. • Demonstration plots of the farmers of village Gaura were also seen by the farmers. • Focus was given on maintenance of proper distance in the crops. • Group discussions were also held with the farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farmers have decided to develop their own demonstration plots. • The farmers who were gone on exposure also discussed and shared their experiences with the other farmers in their respective villages.
11) Farmers Convention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 500 farmers from Mahakoshal region participated in the convention jointly organized by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers from the project area shared their experiences of farming and also got to

Planned Activities	Output	Outcome (results)
	<p>7 civil society organisations. 78 farmers including 11 women from the project area participated in the convention. Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh State Assembly, Agriculture Minister, Govt of Madhya Pradesh and renowned agricultutre scientist Dr. G.V. Ramanjanelu from Andhra Pradesh were the guests for the convention</p>	<p>know about the various initiatives on sustainable agriculture being taken by different groups and farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 farmers including 15 from the project area including two women were felicitated by Agriculture Minister for practicing sustainable agriculture. • Agriculture Minister asked Dr. Ramanjenelu to prepare a road map for the chemical free farming in Madhya Pradesh.
12) Awareness creation on GMO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two days programme organized jointly by Samvad and Bargi Bandh Visthapit Evam Prabhavit Sangh • 5 women and 27 men from 15 villages participated in the programme. • Material on GMO was distributed and video was also displayed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People from the project area have decided to conserve the local varieties of the seeds. • Famers from 30 villages have sent an appeal to the Prime Minister for non-promotion of GM seeds.
13) Meeting at the local level on Forest Rights Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four meetings were conducted on the issue in the project area in which 314 persons including 60 women participated in the meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The documentation of the forest rights started in the project area.. • The process of refilling of the claims for the community rights and individual rights which have been rejected has been started. • People have sent the resolutions for work on the land which has been allotted under the forest rights act. • Land development work under NREGS has been started on the land of 164 farmers who have got entitlements under FRA. • Applications have been filed for re-measurement of land by those families who have

Planned Activities	Output	Outcome (results)
		been allotted less land
14) Literacy training of 20 tribal leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 women and 24 men participated in the training. Inputs on PESA and FRA were given to the participants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tribal leaders have initiated discussion on PESA in the Gramsabhas.
15) Network meeting at Mahakaushal level for the follow up of land rights claims.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eight groups working on the issue of forest rights participated in the meeting at Bhopal. Second meeting was held in Jabalpur in which people from 11 groups of Mahakoshal region participated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The strategy for the refilling of claims in all the places was designed. The demonstrations were organized at the district level for the proper implementation of the Forest Rights Act in 5 districts of Mahakaushal region It has been decided to prepare a statu report on the land rights and organize a public hearing on land rights in the month of December 2011.
16) Training and Capacity building of local leaders at Mahakaushal level on environmental laws and impact of thermal and nuclear plants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project coordinator participated in the meeting of All India Coordination Committee of anti-nuclear movement at New Delhi in which representatives from the 10 proposed areas in country participated. 5 representatives including project coordinator participated in the public hearing organized on the occasion of Hiroshima day at Nagpur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The yatra from Tarapur to Jaitapur held in April 2011 in which three representatives from the project area participated. In May 2011 consultation on nuclear power was held in Jabalpur in which 10 local organizations participated. Awareness created in Jabalpur city about nuclear power plant and its effects through media. Two representatives from the project area participated in the public hearing on the issue of nuclear power organized by Human Rights Law Network at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra Mr. V.T. Padmanabhan, researcher on health effects of radiation from Kerala visited Chutka Nuclear Power Plant in Mandla and

Planned Activities	Output	Outcome (results)
		Jhansighat thermal power plant in Narsinghpur and disccued on the issues with media.
19) Formation of one SHG Federation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven meetings were conducted with the members of self help groups for the formation of federation. • Inputs on record keeping, accounting and developing linkages with the different government schemes were given to the members of self help groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The process of federation formation has been started. • 20 women members from 2 groups have been trained on sustainable agriculture practices. • 2 self help groups have been lined with the banks. • The group which is linked with Mid day meals scheme has decided to meet the concerned authorities
20) Organization of Women's Day	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women's day was organized in the project area in which 325 people including 150 women participated. The officials from the various government departments also participated in the celebrations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women got organized and also the men from the project area expressed their views on the issues of women in the convention.
21) Gender training of members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32 men and 33 women participated in the trainings organized separately for men and women. Resource persons were from Hamsafar, Lucknow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men have started some household work at their homes. • Men have started taking care about the health of women and have started taking them to doctors. • Men and women have started sitting together in the Gramsabha meetings • Discussions have been initiated among women on the issue of domestic voilance.
21) Capacity building of gender trainers and local leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inputs on difference between gender and sex were given to the participants. • Follow up of the last training was also done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For analyzing the gender related issues, the group of five persons each has been formed. • The action plan for bringing changes on the gender sensitivity issue has been developed.

Planned Activities	Output	Outcome (results)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To regulate the habit of alcoholism, it has been decided to pass resolution in the Gramsabhas,

Achievements :

- 45 farmers have started organic farming in the project area.
- 1926 Families have got the individual land rights under Forest Rights Act and 41 communities have applied for community ownership of the forests.
- Process has been initiated for the repossession of land free from submergence.

A10) Satlapur Community Development Project, MP

Date of Starting: January 2010

Supporting Agency: Procter & Gamble, Mandideep

Location of Project: Satlapur , Distt Raisen

Population Coverage: 1000 School Children

Objectives:

The short term as well as long term objectives of the project is as under;

- ❖ To ensure 100% enrolment of children in mainstream education.
- ❖ To create learning environment in school and mobilizing teachers participation in the processes.
- ❖ To develop capacities of village institutions / CBOs / PTAs for monitoring of education programs in the community and educational institutions.
- ❖ To develop training center in the village for quality improvement in health & education among the villagers.
- ❖ To develop self sustainable system of monitoring in project area for reducing drop out rates.
- ❖ To draw special attention on girl child and improvement in their education standard.
- ❖ To support the slow learners, dropout children & girl child through bridge classes.
- ❖ To cater to basic health services of children, adolescent girls & women in the village.
- ❖ To develop the CBO / village institutions towards a model village through peoples' participation.

Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Enrollment Drives	July	200	
2.	Community Library Support	August	150	
3.	Supportive Mid day Meal program	January	800	Supportive MDM is given

				through the project support
4.	Bal mela	September	300	

Major Outcomes:

1. Children motivated to attend the school regularly
2. School Dropout rates decreased due to supportive MDM program.
3. Community children also mobilized to participate in the management of library.
4. Teacher's participation in children activities enhanced.

A11) VESURE (GENERATION & USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY)

Year of Starting: 2010 - 11

Supporting Agency: Development Alternative & TARA

Location of Project: 3 Villages of District Singroli (Madhya Pradesh)

Project Locations	3 villages (Pidariya, Backriwa & Guleriya)
Number of villages covered directly under the project	3
Number of families under direct coverage	210
Total population under direct project coverage	1050
Women	500
Men	550
Children (0-14 years)	No direct involvement
Persons with Disability (Male and Female)	No direct involvement
Social Group, the project works with (Dalits/Tribals/Muslims/Women/ Urban Poor/ Informal Sector Labour/ MBCs (fisherfolk) etc.	The programme addresses all community sections those who intent to start entrepreneurship, use electricity from bio – mass plant (installed at village). The programme has an objective of transforming it into a revenue model
Specific Partner communities within the Social Group	Women, farmers, individual entrepreneurs at village level.
Key Rights based theme focus of the project	The programme is basically focused on the conservation aspects of bio – diversity, bio – mass generation, effective utility of bio – mass for electricity generation. Peoples collective initiatives for attaining energy self sufficiency is the specific theme of the programme.
Year of start of project	2010

Key Achievements during the year:

1. The process of strengthening of village committees continued.
2. One plant commissioned in Pidariya village and energy generation started.

A12) Formation of Farmers cluster and Farmers Producer Organizations for promotion of pulses (under Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium - SFAC)

Year of Starting: 2011 - 2012

Supporting Agency : Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi in collaboration with Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Maharashtra.

Location of Project: 3 Districts of Vidharbha Region of Maharashtra spread over 5 Tehsils and 106 villages.

Goal: To provide assured and remunerative market access to pulses producing marginal farmers through enhanced farm yield and better marketing option through undertaking collective steps in which the producer farmers will be primary stakeholders.

Objectives:

- To enhance the production of pulses (significantly Tur) for poor and marginal farmers.
- Explore and provide improved market access for village farmers through Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) and institutionalize collective marketing process in future.
- Formation & strengthening of farmers Interest Groups (FIG) & Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) as informal village level institution (FIG) & a registered body (under companies Act.).
- Empower and enable people's institutions (formal & Informal) to undertake management activities of procurement and marketing of agriculture produces.

Project Locations	106 villages spread over 5 Talukas (Wani, Digrass, Babulgaon, Selu & Ural) within 3 districts (Yeotmal, Wardha & Akola)
Number of villages covered directly under the project	106
Number of families under direct coverage	4500 marginal farmers
Total population under direct project coverage	22500
Women	2000
Men	2500
Social Group, the project works with (Dalits/Tribals/Muslims/Women/ Urban Poor/ Informal Sector Labour/ MBCs (fisherfolk) etc.	SFAC addresses the problems faced by marginal farmers in agriculture (significantly pulses) production and assured, remunerative market linkage.
Specific Partner communities within the Social Group	Marginal farmers those who falls victims to various kind of climatic contingencies and resulted crop distress. Poor and small

	farmers are the focus group.
Key Rights based theme focus of the project	Availing the benefits of government schemes related to agriculture through organized actions of Farmers Interest Group and their apex body Farmers Producers Organization (FPO)
Year of start of project	2011

Major Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Period	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Community mobilization and awareness creation	2011 - 2012	4500	Project team comprises agriculture technical persons and village women animators jointly carried out village level awareness programme.
2	Convergence with various govt. departments	2011 - 2012	4500	Information on various government schemes related to agriculture has been incorporated as one of the important agenda of the awareness creation programme.
3	Formation of Farmers Interest Groups	2011 - 2012	225	House hold level contact and village level meetings of marginal farmers were conducted to motivate the farmers to join in FIGs.
4	Field level training and sharing on various agri crop yield enhancement	2011 - 12	Approximate 6000 farmers including farm labours	Sharing on traditional practices in pest control, plant and soil health management & Low input sustainable agriculture techniques.

Key Achievements during the year:

3. 4500 marginal farmers mobilized to form farmer's interest groups (FIGs) with an objective of pulses production.
4. 225 FIGs formed in 5 Talukas for pulses production
5. Farmers motivated for collective action

A13) District Prospective Planning (BRGF), Bhandara, Gondia & Gadchiroli, Maharashtra

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Govt. of India has selected the organization for preparation of five year perspective plan of three districts in Maharashtra – Bhandara, Gondia and Gadchiroli.

The Panchayat, Block and District level workshops were conducted and data generation is in progress.

B. CHILD RIGHTS AND EDUCATION

B1) Bachpan – Bringing back childhood

Year of Starting: 2001

Supporting Agency: ActionAid, India

Location of Project: Bhopal, Itarsi & Katni (M.P.)

Coverage:

	Child Labor	Platform children
Project Locations	Bhopal	Bhopal, Itarsi and Katni
Number of villages covered directly under the project	20 slums of city: 1- gas affected colony, 1 displaced slum	3 major railway platforms of M.P. (Bhopal, Itarsi, Katni)
Number of families under direct coverage	6730	-
Total population under direct project coverage	5021	500
Women	2387	
Men	2634	
Children (0-14 years)	8447(0-5age- 3428, 6-14age group-5012)	Girls 50
Persons with Disability (Male and Female)	102 (60:Men, 42:women)	
Social Group, the project works with (Dalits/Tribals/Muslims/Women/ Urban Poor/ Informal Sector Labour/ MBCs (fisherfolk) etc.	Urban Poor	Children
Specific Partner communities within the Social Group	Tribal (Gonds), SCs, Rag pickers, migrant labors, Household workers	Children on platform and under institution
Key Rights based theme focus of the project	Child rights- Right to Participate, Develop, Protect and Survive	Child rights- Right to Participate, Develop, Protect and Survive
Year of start of project	2001	2004

Major Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Women Conclave	24 Sept 2011	150	
2	Women Trainings on health, right to education, ICDS and legal literacy	July, Sept. & December	120	
3	Bal Utsav Mela	June	40	
4	Dharti Ham Bachhon Ki - Weekly Campaign	November	800 children	
5	Siksha Samvad	April	150	Representatives from 07 districts participated in the program
6	Home Placement	-	227	
7	Home placement camp	December	16	

Key Achievements during the year :

- One new Government school initiated in Ehsan Nagar slum (Karond).
- Monitoring committee of the ICDS centre activated.
- 57 children admitted to NRC (Nutrition rehabilitation centre) by Mahila Manch members.
- 125 children enrolled under the 25 % provision into the private institutions.
- 670 children are linked with Jan Shree Beema Yojna.
- GRP activated to help 34 children to identify their families.

B2) UDAAN (Uplifting Deprived through Action & service Access at Neighborhood)

Date of Starting: January 2010

Supporting Agency: UNICEF

Location of Project: Chachauda, Bamori and Guna Blocks of Guna District.

Coverage: No. of Villages - 145 Villages

Population Coverage: No. of families – 1500 most vulnerable households

Objectives:

1. To improve access and utilization of services towards women and children.
2. Building community Ownership of services by demanding entitlements
3. Creating forums for interface between service providers and community institutions.
4. To activate all existing committees for supportive monitoring and communication.
5. To promote participatory processes and strengthen their active participation in gram sabha.
6. To facilitate access of services to geographically & socially deprived pockets/habitation.
7. To empower grass-root level services providers and enabling them to function efficiently.

Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Vulnerability mapping	April	1200 families	Guna, Bamori, Chachoda blocks
2	Scheme based campaigns	April May	44 Panchayat	
3	Capacity building of Village Development Forums	April - May	482	
4.	Service Provider Meetings	Aug	54	ASHA & ICDS Workers
5.	Consultation with PRI	August	80	

Key Achievements :

- 100 families benefitted from MNREGS .
- 03 Gram doot selected as SMC members after training on RTE 2009.
- People mobilized to place their application in Gram Sabha.
- Block level Gram-doot forum initiated.

B3) Girls Education and Community Health Project - Hoshangabad

NIWCYD has supported this project for poor and tribal children for their education and health. Girls of std 7 to 12 were enrolled in the Hostel. All the girls have been attending the Govt. Middle and High School regularly. Medical facilities are provided to the girls by the organization.

The project completed in Sept. 2011. The students who completed education during the 2010-11 session were linked-up with institutions for further education. Community health workers were linked with local organizations for follow-up of health activity in the project area.

B4) Girl Child Protection Project, MP

Date of Starting: Oct. 2009

Supporting Agency: Paul Hamlyn Foundation

Location of Project: Bhopal, Itarsi & Katni railway platforms

Population Coverage: 150 Girls living on railway platforms

Objectives:

1. To ensure rehabilitation of girls in need of care and protection and their linkages with education.
2. To prepare the children to return back home from railway platforms and JJ institutions.
3. To provide a safe and caring environment in JJ girl's institutions and mobilizing staff participation in processes.

4. To sensitize and develop the capacities of JJ institutions/CWC/Juvenile Justice Boards and railway authorities for proper rehabilitation of the children.
5. To build alliance with organizations to advocate the issues in child protection.
6. To bridge resource pool for development of infrastructure in institutions from government and civil society organizations.
7. To organize de-addiction processes with the girls on platforms.
8. To draw special attention on girl child and child labor for linking them with education on railway platform.
9. To develop a model of rehabilitation of the platform children in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
10. To build the capacities of girls in need of care and protection through their skill development and vocational trainings.

Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Family tracing & Home placements	Year	94 Girls	
2	Linkages with girl children Home Bhopal	May	21	Educational activities
3	Orientation of Bal Adhikar Mitra	September	20	
4.	Consultation with CWC members	September	60	11 district representatives covered under the program.
5.	State Consultation on Girl child protection	Bhopal, July	70	NGO / children and Government functionaries
6.	Theatre Workshop	April	12 children	

Major Achievements:

- 94 girl children from railway platform sent back to their homes.
- 35 girls linked with the education program through SJPU Itarsi and 23 first generation learners linked with education.
- District advisory board activated in Hoshangabad district under ICPS (Integrated Child Protection Scheme)
- 200 people mobilized on issue of child labor.

B5) CHILD RIGHTS FOR CHANGE PROJECT, Maharashtra

Date of Starting : May 2009

Supporting Agency : Save the Children International

Location of Project : Block - Karanja / District- Washim / State- Maharashtra

Coverage : No. of Villages – 41

Location of Project : Block - Manora / District- Washim / State- Maharashtra

Coverage : No. of Villages – 59

Objectives :

All childrens are age group between 6 to 14 yrs are in school, No any childs are working in any area as paid labour. Sustainability of family member through SHG concept. Four major components are as below -

A) Child Protection

- 1) At least 90% of target communities are able to significantly reduce child labour effect child protection interventions
- 2) strengthened state law leads to significant reduction of exploitative child labour in agriculture

B) Inclusive Education

1. (90% of 3-6 years olds total) from 100 project villages acquire quality pre school readiness skills
2. Ensure a quality learning environment for all primary school children in 156 villages .

C) Women Empowerment

1. Ensure that at least targeted households access adequate and appropriate sources of income.

D) Preventive Health : Ensure at least 50% in child laborers reporting cotton field related illness.

Outputs :

Child Protection

- CG effectively identified the problems of child labour and child rights and present in front of CPC.
- CPC listened problems of CG about the exploitation and child labour and provide the moral support and resolve the problems through community.
- Some problems on child rights issue's could not resolve on village level the CPC referred these problems to CWC and JJB and follow up with them.
- CG members aware very well about their rights and they promptly response when their rights pressurized.
- Organized monitoring, prevention and response trainings for all 100 villages for CG and CPC.
- The total CG members of 100 villages were trained on child rights and protection issues.
- Increase in number of cases in abuse and exploitation registered with CG and CPC .
- CPC and CG were facilitated on the issues of child protection / child rights.
- Awareness through Child Right week, Child rights situation analysis process and Campaign.
- The key govt. officials received training and capacity building support on child protection as follows- SJPU (Special Juvenile Police Unit), Lawyer, Police Patil, Sarpanch, ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist)
- Organized the life skill training at circle (Covered 4 to 5 villages at one time), cluster and block level.

- Organized the residential training for peer educators of life skill.
- Every children has a birth certificate, for that we registered most of new born child.

Inclusive Education

- The most of childrens enrolled in pri- school after the completion of ECE.
- Training to AWW of 100 villages.
- Repair, paint in anaganwadi centers in Karanja and Manora block.
- Distributed the commuication and education learning material to 100 anaganwadi centers from all intervened villages.
- In 80 anaganwadi centers out of 100 , 15 to 20 children from each centers are demonstrate age appropriate reading & writing readiness skills.
- We distributed the 86 books per school (story, GK, Poems, songs, drawing books, National heroes books, Science books) to 50 Schools from both block to established the library.
- In last three year We organised the two training for 100 villages on dist. level and to invite 2 Z.P. school teachers from each school from both block .
- 200 teachers aquire the training on inclusive teaching-learning skills and leadership and motivation.
- In 100 villages 100 SMC's are established and effect from 30th Sept.2010.
- Conducted the four trainings for SMC's the subject as below – Right to education, Role and responsibilities of SMC's, School Development plan, Quarterly review of children.
- CG of 100 villages give the feedback on teaching and learning process.
- In last three year we had facilitating to parents of Out of school / irregular children to complete the primary education of their child's .
- We arranged Stay school Campaign in both block in the month of June and July. It is the peak period to enrolled the various child's in schools.
- We display the films shows on education in all villages during Ganpati and Navratra Uttsav.

Women's Empowerment

- We provide the training to SHG members of all 100 villages on Record keeping, loan process, choosing of business and benifit of loan refund to bank
- Problems encountered :
- The SHG members of 100 villages got the loan through bank but they had not clear the bank loans , hence bank is not support to SHG's of same village.
- Peoples of intervened villages is get benefited through social security scheme like MG-NREGA, Scholarship for education, Gharkul Yojna, old age pension, Sanjay Gandhi niradhar Yojna, widow scheme, Handicapped
- All BPL and deprived families of project area are registered for social security scheme, but few are acces with social security schemes.

Preventive Health

- In last three years we organized the health campaign for adolescent in all 100 villages.
- In this campaign we made a audio casttes on "Cotton Field Hazardous Effects on Health"
- Also we make a documentary on Health Risk and show it in to 45 villages, for the children, adolescent girls, women who working in cotton agriculture field.

B6) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Programme – MP, CG and Maharashtra

Total 271 Creches are being run by the organization in three states – 90 in Chhattisgarh, 60 in Madhya Pradesh and 121 in Maharashtra. 6775 children from tribal, dalit and BPL families are benefited from this scheme. The programme is supported by Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi.

B7) Girls Education Program, MP

Date of Starting: July 2011

Supporting Agency: Room to Read India Trust, Delhi

Location of Project: Ghoradongri, District Betul (MP)

Population Coverage: 70 Girls of 6th Standard

Objectives:

- To strengthen the capacities of girl children enrolled in 6th - 8th standard of the school under the project.
- To train the girl children on life skills.
- To help the children through supportive tutoring and mentoring for quality education.
- To motivate and mobilize parents / community participation in completing girl children education from the project area.

Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Life Skill Trainings	November	66	
2.	Health Check up camp	October	51	Organized in collaboration with Health Department
3.	Children Activity Centre	November	60 Parents	
4.	School Based Activities	-	66	
5.	Exposure Visit	January	72	
6.	Support to education through stationary & other material	August	66	

Major Outcomes:

- 1) 66 Girls supported through the program.

2) 200 people from community mobilized on education.

B8) CHILDLINE, Wardha, Maharashtra

The project started with support from Childline India Foundation, Mumbai from Jan 2012 at Wardha. During the first three months of the project office was established, staff was appointed and outreach meetings were conducted in the city for awareness of the scheme.

C. HEALTH

C1) Axshya India Global Round - 9 T.B. Project

Date of Starting: October 2010

Supporting Agency: Lepra Society

Location of Project: Vidisha, Harda, Umariya & Shahdol

Coverage: 12000 people

Objectives:

- ❖ To aware the community on the issue of tuberculosis and its symptoms as well as cure.
- ❖ To train the health staff on soft skills regarding tuberculosis.
- ❖ To facilitate the rural health care providers and increase their engagement in the project activities.

Activities carried out during the period :

Activities at Vidisha –

S.No	Name of Activity	Meeting & Training	Participants
1	Community & School Sensitization Meeting	166	4420
2	Soft Skill Training in Health Staff	3	155
3	Half Yearly Follow-up Meeting with Health Staff	3	177
4	Rural Health Care Provider Training	1	31
5	Quarterly Review Meeting of Rural Health Care Provider with D.T.O	4	134
6	Capacity Building for 10 NGO/CBOs Training	1	22
7	Quarterly Meeting of CBOs & NGOs with D.T.O	4	83
8	B.C.C Tool Kit Training of ASHA	1	65
9	International Women Day	1	165
10	World T.B Day	1	131
11	Sputum Collection Camp by involving ASHA	15	214

Activities at Harda -

S.No	Name of Activity	Meeting & Training	Participants
1	Community & School Sensitization Meeting	153	5105
2	Soft Skill Training in Health Staff	4	262
3	Half Yearly Follow-up Meeting with Health Staff	3	115
4	Rural Health Care Provider Training	1	31
5	Quarterly Review Meeting of Rural Health Care Provider with D.T.O	4	86
6	Capacity Building for 10 NGO/CBOs Training	3	84
7	Quarterly Meeting of CBOs & NGOs with D.T.O	3	53
8	B.C.C Tool Kit Training of ASHA	1	70
9	Sputum Collection & Transport Center Opening June 2011 Vilege Ranhai C.H.C		
10	Sputum Collection Camp by involving ASHA	13	120

C2) Front Line Workers Training Program, MP

Date of Starting: July – November 2010

Supporting Agency: Micro–nutrient India Initiative

Location of Project: Jabalpur, Balaghat, Chhindwara

Coverage: 8610 Frontline workers of ICDS & Health department

Objectives:

- ❖ To train the ICDS and ASHA workers on the issues related to Vitamin A.
- ❖ To empower the ICDS workers and build their skills in community mobilization.
- ❖ To establish a linkage between service providers and local CBOs/ NGOs.

As the project ended, follow-up activities were planned with the community.

C3) Mobile Medical Unit, Madhya Pradesh

Ambulance was made available to the project area in Baiga Chak, Dindori district, Madhya Pradesh. This mobile medical unit covers 52 villages in the region and is equipped with medical facilities and medicines. One doctor and nurse accompanies the unit on weekly camps being conducted in different clusters. District Health Officers are actively cooperating in this effort. 6,200 Primitive tribes were covered by the unit. Serious patients and pregnant women are taken to the nearest hospital for further treatment.

C4) Home Based Neonatal Care (HBNC)

This project is continued in 16 villages of Mansar area of Nagpur district. Regular health services are being made available to new born by women health workers. Child Mortality Rate in the project reduced by more than 40 % due to handling of pneumonia and sepsis cases.

D) WOMEN

D1) Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme, MP

Date of Starting: 2008

Supporting Agency : Mahila Vitt Vikas Nigam, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Location of Project : Blocks - Mehadwani, Niwas and Bejadandi in Dindori and Mandla Districts, Madhya Pradesh

Coverage: No. of Villages - 131

Population Coverage: No. of families - 7860

Objectives:

- 1) Social and Political Empowerment of Rural Poor women
- 2) Access of government services
- 3) Enhancement of Income in Targeted House Hold

Activities carried out during the year :

No.	Activity	No. of members involved	Output
1	Group formation	65 Groups have formed.	The Organization has involved 474 members in the groups. The members have started discussions on social issues related to their village and express them in the gram panchayat during gram shabha.
02	Bank Account	115 Groups	115 groups have linked with Bank and opened their account. These group members have learned to handle their bank account and manage their savings.
03	Bank Linkage and groups grading.	140 groups have received 42.5 Lakh	The organization has facilitated the process of groups grading through NRLM for the BPL groups. The groups have received revolving fund from the bank.

No.	Activity	No. of members involved	Output
04	Livelihood development through advance farm techniques and vegetable cultivation.	1900 farmers participated in different trainings. 1240 farmers received training on advanced Agriculture technique and SRI. 850 farmers received training on Systematic of wheat intensification.	1900 farmers have received trainings on advance farm techniques. During these training the farms have training on advance cropping techniques for kharif and SRI - system of rice intensification. 800 farmers have received training on advance agriculture for Rabi crops. The farmers also learned to do seed treatment.
05	Small scale entrepreneurship development	846 Women members	Training on trades related to animal husbandry such as goat rearing and poultry farming were given. Training on small businesses such as grocery shops, non timber forest produce and its uses. Most of the women s are earning Rs. 1500 to 3000/- every month. They are repaying their loan which they took from the group.
06	Convergence with different social security schemes.	Widow pension schemes for 46 women 102 elderly women received pension under senior citizen schemes. Indira Awas to 34 BPL family. 9 families received help from chief minister housing fund. 110 women received help from Janani Surakhsha.	The organization have enrolled the self help group members in different social security schemes. The decision making power of the group member has increased. With help of the health department the women were enrolled in different government schemes and benefitted by JANANI SURAKSHA YOJNA & Ladli Lakshmi Yojna.

Impact of Interventions :

- 2 Block Level Federations formed

- 620 groups formed as per the plan.
- 45 percent groups were linked with banks and operating successfully.
- 35 percent families accessed and availed government schemes.
- 28 percent women members are addressing social issues in the Gram Sabha.
- 1406 group members have started and running income generation activities successfully.
- 48 women were selected as master trainer to impart training to SHGs on gender issues.

D2) Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme, Maharashtra

Year of Starting: 2010 – 2011

Supporting Agency: MAVIM & IFAD supported programme

Location of Project: 11 districts of Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra spread out 26 Talukas. The programme is running through 27 community managed resource centers (CMRCs) in the region which is the federation of rural women's grass root level institutions (SHGs).

Project Locations	2 districts of Vidharbha Region, 2 Tehsils (from 2010 June to 2011 January and continued with the extended 25 CMRCs by January 2011 onwards. Total 27 Tehsils
Number of villages covered directly under the project	840
Number of families under direct coverage	Approximately 300 families from June 2010 to January 2011 & 49700 families from January 2011 onwards.
Total population under direct project coverage	
Women	Entirely women beneficiary
Men	Not directly
Children (0-14 years)	Not directly
Persons with Disability (Male and Female)	
Social Group, the project works with (Dalits/Tribals/Muslims/Women/ Urban Poor/ Informal Sector Labour/ MBCs (fisherfolk) etc.	Tejaswini is exclusively for women empowerment which is addressing the social, economical & political issues that hampering their development.
Specific Partner communities within the Social Group	SC, ST, OBC, NT, Minority & other community which is vulnerable to all kinds of deprivation and marginalization. Ultra poor women are given special preference in benefit sharing.

Key Rights based theme focus of the project	Women Empowerment & Social Equity has given equal importance as a component in the entire project action plan. Special training and capacity development programme are routinely organized to provide information on various legal provisions in line with Vishakha Committee report & other constitutional measures.
Year of start of project	2010 June (Launched with 2 CMRCs & from January 2011 onwards extended the interventions in 25 CMRCs.

Major Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Period	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Registration process of 24 CMRCs	2011 – 2012	27 CMRCs	Completed
2	Convergence with various govt. department		27 CMRCs	Approximately 15000 women members of CMRCs were linked various schemes and programmes of government departments.
3	Providing trainings & capacity building inputs women members of SHGs, VLCs and representatives of governing body of SHGs	2011 - 2012	20705	83.32 % against the plan was achieved during the year
4	Training for Managers, Accountants and Sahyoginies (village level animators)	27 CMRCs	27 Managers, 27 Accountants & 108 Sahyoginies,	Convergence, sustainability of CMRC and SHE software introduction and data entry process were main coverage of training programme.
5	Review of the CMRC team		27 CMRCs	In every quarter of this activity period review of CMRC team was also organized.
6	Visit of Joint Review mission (IFAD, MAVIM) at CMRC Ural & Gatanji			Joint review mission was visited two CMRCs (Ural & Gatanji during this period.

Key Achievements during the year:

1. 700 New SHGs were formed among 27 CMRCs in addition to the existing 4292.
2. 125 VLCs were formed in addition to the existing 400. The strengthening process of 525 VLCs also started.
3. Cumulative monthly savings amount of the SHGs by the end of the 2011 March was Rs 6278961/-
4. Numbers of SHGs started (first time) internal system were 607 with 3035 women as its beneficiaries and the amount was Rs 4552500/-
5. The cumulative repayment of Internal lending by SHGs were Rs 4207954/- repayment status of 420 was 100%.
6. Bank linkage amount of SHGs 918 with the involvement of 8000 women was Rs 21,345,020/-
7. Identification of village level representatives of SHG federation (CMRC) has completed and the process of election of governing body has initiated.
8. In 5 CMRC of 3 districts (Wardha, Yeotmal & Akola) a programme for the promotion and marketing of pulses has been started with the support of Small Farmers Agri business consortium through which 250 SHGs and nearly 4000 families of women SHG members are getting benefit of free technical guidance and better market price for their produces.

D3) Economical Empowerment of Women in Kasturba Nagar, Nagpur

Year of Starting: August 2008

Supporting Agency: M Night Shyamlan Foundation, USA

Location of Project: Kasturba Nagar, Nagpur

Objectives :

- To strengthen the economic status of 100 women through skill training and self employment.
- To provide employment opportunities to 200 women and unemployed youths (girls and boys) through training in MS-CIT computer course.
- Organize the women by forming their self help business groups and Federation for strengthening their business units and social awakening.

Activities carried out during the year

- Computer Training – MS-CIT course
- Follow-up of Women trained in Dress Designing business
- Follow-up of Women trained in Garment manufacturing business
- Follow-up of Women trained in Catering Business
- Follow-up of Assorted Business Trainings - Dental Mechanist Training, Card board boxes, Hot Bag / Heating Pad Skill Training
- Follow-up of Women trained in Milk Processing business

The project ended in July 2011. Follow-up of all the women trained in different skills was done. Planning for next phase of work was planned to be carried out in consultation with all stakeholders.

D4) SILAI SCHOOL PROJECT

Date of Starting: January 2012

Supporting Agency: USHA international Ltd (Shriram Memorial Foundation)

Location of Project: Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh

Population Coverage: 150 women

Objectives:

- To identify and train the rural women for building their capacities around stitching & machine repairing.
- To support and facilitate the Silai school for extension of its activities at village level.
- To discuss and orient the Silai school facilitator on women empowerment issues.

Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Silai School Trainings	February – March	150	100 beneficiary women in MP & 50 in CG

Major Outcomes:

1. 150 Women entrepreneurs from rural & tribal pockets are linked with the Silai school program.
2. 150 women completed the technical trainings course of one week through the program support.

D5) KRISHISAMRUDHI PROGRAMME (CAIM), Maharashtra

Date of Starting: January 2012

Supporting Agency: Convergence of Agriculture in Maharashtra (CAIM), Amravati

Location of Project: Buldhana and Akola districts, Maharashtra

The overall goal of the Krishisamrudhi programme is to contribute to the development of resilient production, sustainable and diversified households, on-farm and off-farm livelihoods, allowing households to face production and market risks without falling back into poverty and distress.

The key programme purposes and objectives are ;

1. To improve household income from diversified farming and off farm activities
2. To render farming system resilient with the introduction of organic and low-input contract farming.

3. To facilitate the involvement of farmers groups in primary processing, quality enhancement and marketing.
4. To empower women through micro-finance and micro-enterprises.
5. To achieve convergence of government programmes and resources through ATMA.

To achieve the above stated goal and objectives, NIWCYD has established eight Community Managed Resource Centres (CMRCs) among eight different clusters which falls within the geographical spread of eight (8) talukas within two districts, Akola, Buldhana. Community Managed Resource Centre is the apex level community organisation (Grassroot Level Institution) with Self Help Groups as the primary level institution and Village Level Committee as the secondary level institutions. In the long run Community Managed Resource Centre will exist as the body of village level institutions (SHG and VLC) to which various powers as if decision making on important matters, development of different plans and strategies that determine the sustainability of CMRC. Existence of Community Managed Resource Centres (CMRCs) has myriad levels of roles and responsibilities so as to reach out its goals and objectives. To achieve these goals and objectives, each CMRC should be attained certain levels of capacities.

During the first three months office were established in all the clusters, staff appointed and training of staff was conducted.

E. INSTITUTIONAL PROCESS

- Cluster level monthly meetings
- Quarterly & six monthly meetings
- Team building
- Bridging with Government agencies like NABARD, Panchayat & Rural Deptt. Etc.
- Capacity building trainings through a team of resource persons at regular intervals
- District level trainings of staff
- Project evaluation
- Induction Workshops
- State level advocacy processes
- Media advocacy
- Capacity building of network partners
- Coordination with other networks like Right to food campaign for Issues of BPL, PDS system & ICDS
- Process documentation

Partner Organizations

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- Save the Children, New Delhi
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