

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



## ***Annual Report*** ***2003 – 2004***

## **Introduction :**

National *Institute* of Women, Child and Youth Development (NIWCYD) was established in 1982 and registered under the Society Registration Act 1860 in the year 1985. The organization is of an all India character. Presently it is working in three states viz. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh. The major programmes of the organization are going on in remote and tribal pockets of Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh.

The objectives of the Institute are :

- working for overall development of women, children and youth and empowering them for the purpose of obtaining their participation in the process of their own development,
- developing skills and leadership potential of rural and tribal youth,
- improving self sufficiency of people living in remote areas of the country by their social and political empowerment through Panchayat Raj Institutions and local CBOs without drastically altering their life styles and
- undertaking activities related to Natural Resource Management including soil and water development and conservation.

## **Vision :**

NIWCYD aims to be an instrument of tribal and rural development through the process of complete empowerment of the beneficiaries which will render them self sufficient, thereby reducing or eliminating their dependence on external support for any issue or difficulty they may face.

The guiding philosophy of NIWCYD's efforts has been to utilize natural resources - real and potential, those are available locally and enable sustainable development and empower the community based organizations to fight for the local issues to safeguard the rights of the poor and the tribal.

## **Core Issues being addressed by NIWCYD**

- Livelihood issue of the tribals through Natural Resource Management
- Strengthening of Community Based Organisations and Panchayati Raj Institutions
- Political and Economic empowerment of the women
- Reducing the Child Mortality
- Child rights campaign
- Campaign against girl child labor

## **Population Focus :**

- Work of NIWCYD revolves basically in the rural and remote tribal areas with the focus on:
- Ethnic groups viz., Baigas, Gonds, Korkus, Mowasi and Madias.
- Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children
- Delinquent, neglected and street children.
- Child labour working in the stone hazardous situation with the special focus on girl child labour.
- New born and
- Women

**Present Area of Operation :**

States	Districts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Madhya Pradesh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dindori, Mandla, Betul, Chhindwara, Jabalpur (5 Districts) and Bhopal city.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maharashtra</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nagpur, Bhandara and Yeotmal (3 Districts)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chhatisgarh</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kanker and Jagdalpur (2 Districts)</li> </ul>

**No. of Villages Covered :**

Madhya Pradesh - 500 Villages of Mahakoshal Region – Tribal Pocket

Maharashtra - 25 villages of Vidarbha Region – Rural Pocket

Chhatisgarh - 25 Villages of Bastar Region – Tribal Pocket

15 Slum areas of Nagpur and Bhopal city.

NIWCYD is reaching a population of about 4 lakhs through its different projects in three states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Vidarbha in Maharashtra. NIWCYDs projectwise interventions in different areas are briefly described below.

***Integrated Rural and Tribal Development Projects*****Tribal Peoples' Organisation with Agricultural Development in Madhya Pradesh / Chhattisgarh (India)**

This project is being implemented in the 30 villages of Jabalpur, Chhindwara and Kanker districts in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh respectively from September 2002 with the support of Terre des Hommes (TdH), Pune. The total population covered is 11,236 in 2,079 families.

The overall goal of this project is "To improve the status of life of the rural and tribal community through the twin interventions of Natural Resource Management (Soil Water Conservation) and Capacity Building"

and for doing so

- Improve quality of the natural livelihood resources available in order to improve the food security of the people
- Expose the community to technical and knowledge inputs to enhance agricultural yield
- Increase awareness of the community of their basic and inalienable rights
- Build community structures to take charge of all forms of development
- Foster economic activities for empowerment
- Empower women and increase their role in the village level decision making
- Improve the quality of life for the children especially those who are neglected and are working.

To achieve the above objectives following programmes were undertaken: Land and water development, strengthening of grain and seed banks, non formal education (NFE) centres for drop out children, campaign against girl child labour, women empowerment and capacity building of staff and village committees.

The results achieved can be listed as -

Land Economy : 267 acres of farm land in 30 villages developed. Due to land development activity the cultivable area of the farms have increased along with increase in water retention capacity. As a result 646 families have benefited by the first phase of the work.

- Farm productivity has increased by 30 % in 10 Villages.
- About 221.5 acres of agriculture land can now be used for second crop leading to increase in the farm produce.
- 769 families benefited from seed bank. Thus they could not only do their timely sowing but also got out of the exploitation by big farmers and traders
- Landless families not only got the job at SWC but also took advantage of the grain bank

Water Management :

- Potable water is now available for 135 families due to water wells and spring development. Four wells, three springs, one lake and 32 temporary water structures constructed
- 390 families have started cultivation of second crop due to irrigation facilities developed under this project. 12 villages used the diesel pump for irrigation
- There is sufficient availability of water for cattle in 5 villages due to installation of temporary canals

Women empowerment :

- 60 SHGs formed, Rs. 1,57,391/- collected.
- The Self Help Groups have not only empowered women economically but also provided them with a political and social space in the community. This has developed their self image and have given them confidence to raise their issue in the village council.
- Following the training, about 29 women have already initiated horticulture and goat rearing for income generation.

Rural Organizational Structure

- Rs. 2,93,656/- generated as village fund in 30 villages.
- 40 families benefited from village funds and got out of the clutches of money lenders.
- 278 families benefited from grain and seed banks. 325 quintals of seeds and grains collected.
- The village council has been revived and has started regular meetings to discuss issues concerning them
- Panchayat members have started raising about their felt need before the Local Government authorities.
- Women Village council leaders (Sarpanch) have started actively participating in the village meetings and they are no more a proxy.
- Learning and management committee has been actively taking part in identifying the issues concerning the village and planning the programme. They are also gradually getting involved in the management of the community assets and participatory monitoring of the project.

Educational programme for children :

- 696 children attending 30 NFE classes
- Due to NFE centre there is increased level of awareness and motivation among the parents to send their children for education
- About 297 children through educational campaigns have started attending regular school including 50 % girls
- The normal attendance in the NFE centre is about 75 - 80%
- Due to NFE centres, gradually slow learners are moving in the mainstream school. So far about 22 % children from NFE have already joined the normal school

Support programme for girls :

- There is a greater awareness among 250 families about the ill effect of child labour
- Critical awareness has been created among the girl child labourers about the adverse affect of child labour on their personality and development
- As a result about 92 girls have stopped going to stone crusher units and migration for agriculture labour
- As an alternative to child labour the girls have been involved in collective tailoring and horticulture with the moral support from their families

Staff Capacity building :

- Different trainings have led to a better planning and effective implementation of the programmes as well as proper documentation of the work.

Major achievements can be listed as -

- The availability of 51,653 person days of work generated in the area has reduced forced migration of people by 65%
- Due to the consientization process and counseling there is greater change in the thinking of the families of girl child labourers to release them form hazardous work of stone crushing units. As a result 75 girls have stopped working in the crushing unit and started group IGP activities.
- For the first time the women have started attending an participating the village council meetings.

Challenges Ahead :

It is a big challenge to release the girl children from the child labour, keeping in mind the geo-political context wherein the project area of Jabalpur is quite influenced by the nearby city life and people do long for more than just a basic needs. Moreover, there is a pressure from the crusher unit lobby to lure more girls into labour. Therefore, it is a big challenge to create a solid, economically attractive and viable self employment in the area.

### **Rural Development Programme in the tribal belt of Madhya Pradesh**

This project is being implemented with partnership of AWO, Germany. From Jan. 2003 six more villages were added to the previous five villages of Samnapur block of Dindori district in MP. Population of 2,831 covering 556 families (mostly Baiga) are benefited in 11 villages.

The activities carried out during the year are –

- Capacity building of village organisations
- Soil Water Conservation
- Sustainable agriculture
- Income generation programmes
- Farm and Forest produce collection
- NFE Centres
- Health programme

The results achieved are –

- 496 families developed 342 acres of land in five villages.
- Stream bunding done in three villages. 27 farmers cultivated second crop using diesel pumps.
- The stock in grain and seed banks has increased to 84 quintals
- 17.5 quintals of oil seeds collected and sold in local market. Profit of Rs. 2,925/- earned.
- People generated village fund of Rs. 5,08,794/- through voluntary labour.
- 57 quintals of vermi-compost produced and used for organic farming by 30 farmers
- 140 out of school children benefited through NFE classes
- 17 TBAs trained for conducting safe deliveries

- 316 patients treated through health camps. Most of the people were suffering from Malaria.

Through this programme exploitation from moneylenders and middle men has decrease. Crop productivity has increased by 30 – 40 % in treated land. Farmers are motivated to take second crop. Functioning of schools and Aanganwadi have improved due to intervention of village committees.

### **Drought Relief and Sustainable Adivasi Integrated Development (SAID) Programme**

**Drought Relief :** Due to scanty rainfall in 2002 drought situation was created in the project area in Dindori district. Oxfam supported NIWCYD for emergency drought relief programme in 25 villages of Amarpur and Baiga Chek area. During the summer of 2003 NIWCYD carried out a massive food for work programme.

Out of 1812 families 1375 poor families were covered under the programme and provided 16,374 person days of work. 57 hectares of land was treated by way of land levelling, Gutter bunds and pond. Migration was prevented due to this work in the project area. Also food security and seed availability was ensured during the monsoon of 2003.

Under the SAID Programme institutional building and capacity building of village institutions was done. Following training and exposure were organised in Dindori district –

- Orientation Training to Forest Management
- Indigenous seed collection
- Exposure visit on NRM and Gender Mainstreaming
- Capacity Building on management of grain and seed bank
- Demonstration on Vermi Compost and bio dung
- Dona Pattal Training
- Designing and strategizing SHG federation development for market access and trade of NTFP and agriculture produce
- Orientation training of Self-help groups
- Training on NTFP
- Joint meeting with Forest department
- Meetings - Interface between community leaders, PRI and government officials

### **Staff capacity building**

- Process Documentation
- Forest Policy and Law
- Community mobilization and village institution development
- Legal Training
- Watershed development
- Disaster Management
- Gender

In the 14 villages, where NIWCYD initiated the activities in 1998, the impact is as follows:

- Food grain security increased to 8 – 10 months from 4 - 5 months.
- Stony and unused land converted for agricultural activity.
- 25 % families started taking second crop.
- Timely availability of Seed, food grains and cash helped in timely sowing and harvesting the crops thereby increasing the crop productivity.
- Exploitation from money lenders reduced to the extent of 80 – 90 %
- Adjoining villages demanded for similar work from Panchayat and government
- Forest department and some active Panchayats initiated similar activities through Forest Committees (Van Samiti) and Panchayat funds.
- In some villages families adopted land development activity on their own
- SHG members initiated collection of agricultural cash crop and are involved in seed and grain bank management

- SHG members playing active role in Panchayat
- Participation of women in Gramsabha has increased from 5 % to 45 – 50 %

In the ten new villages where the interventions were initiated from 2002, the impact though very small, can be summarized as follows:

- The food availability has increased to 7-8 months in the year.
- Establishment of food grains and seeds banks ensured the availability during the rainy season and also in the emergency period.
- Established village fund for prevention of exploitation by outsiders.
- In some villages group income generating activities have been initiated.

In **Chhindwara** district the SAID Programme was continued in five villages covering 2337 people (mostly Mowasi tribals). Following results were achieved :

- As per plan 250 acres of land treated, and brought under cultivation
- Fallow land brought under cultivation.
- 2 diesel pumps and pipes provided from additional budget. Pumps have been used for small kitchen gardening purpose. Second crop was available to 18 families.
- Bio dung pits prepared by 11 families from 5 villages
- Vermi-compost pits prepared by 22 families from 5 villages
- 30 quintals collected in grain banks and 6.33 quintals in grain banks. 123 families benefited
- Five women SHGs formed. Rs. 7,835/- deposits collected. Internal lending of Rs. 2300/- done
- 1615 fruit plants planted done by 249 families
- The field training organised for workers and villagers
- Knowledge of workers and villagers upgraded on soil and water conservation.
- Participants learnt different watershed area treatment techniques like CC, FB, CB, RFB grass seeding and farm contour bunding.
- Knowledge of the members of the grain and seeds bank committees updated on the storage and management of grain and seeds bank.

### **Community Development Project - Kanker**

This is a ongoing project supported by IGSSS. The project is being implemented in 11 tribal villages in Kanker district of Chhattisgarh. The objectives of the project are to strengthen the peoples' organisation and SHG and facilitate to improve the economic conditions of the tribals.

- Land development carried out by 71 families in 5 villages covering 2,30,562 cubic ft. The community voluntarily contributed 50 % of the cost of the work by way of labour.
- 7 new women SHG groups formed in 10 villages. The total SHGs are now 23 and the deposits have increased to Rs. 1,10,300/- in their bank accounts.
- 10 SHGs strengthened the *Mahua* and Tamarind trade. They earned an income of Rs. 24,549/-.
- Two more fair price shop started by VDC members in another two villages taking the total shops to four.
- Stock in the seed and grain banks increased to 25 quintals of paddy seed. This activity is going on in 6 villages.
- Two SHGs initiated fisheries and one group started piggery unit with government's support.
- 10 TBAs trained for conducting safe delivery.

People's participation in village meeting has increased by 50 to 60 %. Women's participation has increased to 40 – 60 %. Dependency on outside market and money lenders reduced by 60 – 70 % due to internal lending of SHGs. NIWCYD has started withdrawing from the project villages.

## **Food security and irrigation for tribal farmers**

This project was started in 2 villages in Kanker district, CG from July 2003 with support from AFPRO, Raipur. The project targets the poorest men of the villages and strives to sensitize the people on gender issues with community participation at all levels.

To begin with the community was made aware of the programme, VDC and women SHGs formed, construction of community centre started, construction of pond and approach roads initiated, Balwadi started for 30 poor tribal children, trainings and exposures organised for land development, organic farming, capacity building of VDC members and women SHGs.

## **Human rights project for livelihood**

This project was to support the people rehabilitated from the Totladoah dam colony in Ramtek block of Nagpur district. The project started in March 2003 with support from SwissAid, Mumbai.

The aim of this project was to generate sustainable income, restoration options for the eligible displaced persons so that the people start earning to an extent that they are above poverty line and the affected families regenerate the destroyed resources and manage them for meeting their livelihood needs

Different activities carried out were -

- Completion of land development work for kitchen gardening
- Support for agriculture through seeds
- Strengthening of established SHGs and fisheries
- Promotion and linkages with government welfare schemes

Output of the project was -

- Seven quintals of seeds of soya been, pulses, etc. was provided to 35 families
- 325 families have been provided shelters at the rehabilitation site at Rayatwadi (Wadambha) Deolapar, dist. Nagpur
- Drinking water and nistar problem solved for all the families through project and government efforts.
- During the lean period provided employment for livelihood thereby stopped working migration of 225 families.
- 45 acres of land provided by the government to 325 displaced families. The procedure of land titles is initiated by the local group

The people in the new settlement with support from local group are now liaising with the government for their employment and livelihood issue.

## **Human rights project for livelihood**

This project was to support the people from one village in Kondhagaon block of Bastar district. The project started in March 2003 with support from SwissAid, Mumbai.

The aim of this programme was to generate sustainable income, restoration options for the eligible poor tribal persons so that the people start earning to an extent that they are above poverty line and the affected families regenerate the destroyed resources and manage them for meeting their livelihood needs. In this programmes the specific focus was given on the involvement of women.

To achieve the objective, following activities have been carried out:

- Mass Mobilisation and social action
- Implementation of soil and water conservation activities.
- Women awareness.



The outcomes of the project can be listed as -

- Due to resource regeneration community ownership feeling of 70 families on land and water resources has become strong.
- 45 acres of land belonging to 45 families is regenerated.
- Due to canal repairing 20 acres of land has been brought under irrigation thereby increasing the yield by 30%
- Tribal women organized through self-help groups and are participating in village meetings.
- 5272 man days of work provided to 70 families. This resulted in to these families not migrating in the season.

## ***Child Development Projects***

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### **Bachpan project**

The programs were planned this year to address the issue of child rights. The programs organized were taking in consideration the rights of children that are violated. The issues highlighted this year include :

- Education,
- Child labor and
- Child development.
- Health

Steps Ahead: This year programs initiated with expansion of project area to two more slums of Bhopal city i.e. Shankracharya Nagar & Bajariya Thana area. About 100 children are covered under sponsorship program with 82 successful linkages. Education initiatives were expanded during this period of time in collaboration with Pratham Mumbai.

### **Interventions & major achievements**

Joining hands with literacy - - - Educational initiatives.

With the emphasis on flexible schedules, high student participation and a friendly relaxed way of teaching in informal settings with simple and effective teaching aids, 9 non-formal educational centers are running in 7 slums & 1 colony of gas victims involving 284 children, out of which 161 are girls. 9 Balsakhis are regularly educating the children & slowly moving from the educational initiator to the community mobilizer regards to the issue of education. The average strength of these centres in each quarter is summarised as –

#	Community Name	Jan.-March		Apr.-June		July-Sept.		Oct.- Dec.		Avg. in 2003	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1.	Indira Nagar	72	82	26	32	18	24	20	18	34	39
2.	PC Nagar	17	38	13	21	14	25	11	17	13	25
3.	Mira Nagar	18	33	22	34	22	32	12	07	18	26
4.	Laxman Nagar	13	14	08	20	06	16	08	16	08	16
5.	Krishna Nagar	00	00	14	26	26	13	10	05	16	14
6.	Gulab Nagar	12	30	12	31	07	17	13	25	11	25

#	Community Name	Jan.-March		Apr.-June		July-Sept.		Oct.- Dec.		Avg. in 2003	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
7.	Saraswati Nagar	00	00	00	00	00	00	20	09	20	09
8.	Karond H block	13	25	18	21	10	30	10	30	12	26
9.	Karod L block	09	23	11	27	13	26	12	20	11	24
	Average Strength	22	35	15	26	14	22	13	14	16	24

**Sensitization programs & Linking of children from non-formal educational centers to formal education through enrollment drive**

Through Education enrolment campaign including 175 parents of children we have enrolled 166 children to the formal education including 65 girls of community who are never been to school. 120 children enrolled through our community centers. Simultaneously sensitization programs for teachers of government schools were also organized to make child friendly atmosphere at school level. Through the involvement of community people we have also initiated a government school near the community to cater the educational need of children.

**Case Study**

And I joined the school - - -

My Name is Abhay Akkle. I am 12 years old. I live in the slums of Indira Nagar. I am the third son of my parents Bhaiyalal and Anita Bai Akkle. We had migrated to Bhopal 25years ago, as he got employed here as electrician. My family is residing in the slums of Indira Nagar since last 15 years. I was born and brought up in this slum. I have two elder brothers, Ashish and Akash Akkle. Both of my parents are working on daily wages.

Since last two years my studies were discontinued, due to financial crisis in my family. I had to dropout from the school. With the efforts of Bachpan project, a government school is opened near my slum. The fee of this school was also reduced by the project. Due to reduction of fee my mother was convinced to send me to school. So at present I am studying in the second standard of Sabji farm Primary school, Bhopal. My timings of school are from morning 8 to 12 in afternoon. I am also a member of Indira Nagar Child development group.

**Health Programs :**

Groups of children and adolescent groups were formed to run the health and sanitation activities with in the community. Child development groups & adolescent girls groups were facilitated in the respective communities. Through meetings and trainings their capacities are enhanced to increase their participation in the programs. They have undertaken drama workshop and celebrated various important days like child rights day, environment day, republic day etc. with full involvement. Their increase participation in programs also helped to involve their parents in different programs. 10 health checkup camps were organized in the area covering 394 children. 238 girl children were also benefited through these camps.

**Major Achievements :**

- One government school is initiated near community.
- 1100 children covered through Pratham Program in educational centers with in the area.
- 2 children of the project have participated in the National convention on children's rights organized by CASP-plan Delhi.

**Major Challenges :**

In these successive years the project organized various initiatives. Still there are few issues that need to be addressed in the coming years. The major challenges are -

- The Younger Siblings Of The Children Accompany The Children Coming To Our Non-Formal Educational Centers. The siblings of these children either need to be linked with the ICDS program or given the assistance of the crèches.
- Access to education for Children involved in work is still difficult. So these children are to be linked with the educational facilities.
- Mobilizing the government machinery.

State level forum on child rights is yet to be initiated so that the issues regarding child rights can be raised on state level platform.

**Creche cum Balwadi Programme**

The organisation is running 15 Creche cum Balwadi centres. Of these 10 centres are in Vidarbha, 3 in Madhya Pradesh and 2 in Chhattisgarh. 375 SC and ST children are benefited under this programme.

***Health & Advocacy Projects***

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**Ankur Project - Home Based Neonatal Care (HBNC)**

Ankur project continued in 16 villages of Ramtek block of Nagpur district covering a population of 14,000. The project was supported by SEARCH, Gadchiroli. The Arogyadoots (VHW) started providing services to neonates and children.

During this year following activities were carried out :

- NCS and VSS orientation trainings
- VHW orientation trainings
- TBA training
- Service delivery
- Biannual Survey

The village health worker (Arogyadoots) started services to the neonates as per the training provided to them. 19 Arogyadoots gained confidence and skills in handling the new born children after home deliveries. The VHW handled cases of low birth weight, hypothermia, birth asphyxia, sepsis, pneumonia and vit. K injection.

**Reproductive Child Health (RCH) Project**

This project continued this year in 40 villages of Amarpur block of DIndori district of Madhya Pradesh. Through this project skills of 35 TBAs were upgraded. Health education was provided to pregnant women. Proper supply of supplementary nutrition was ensured to villages through Aanganwadi. Awareness was created amongst youths and eligible couples on small family norm, health and sanitation.

## **Resource Centre**

NIWCYD has established a resource centre for NGOs and other peoples' organisations in Nainpur, district Mandla, MP. This centre is supported by own resources of the organisation.

The main activities include :

- Collection, analysis and dissemination of information on Government Resolutions, law and bills tabled in parliament and state assemblies
- Strengthening people based campaigns
- Networking amongst NGOs, academia and government officials

A number of NGOs have been taking advantage of the service provided by this centre.

## **Swayam Samarthan Project**

This project was launched in July 2003 in 450 villages of four districts of Madhya Pradesh. This is a network project lead by NIWCYD and partnered by five NGOs in Betul, Chhindwara and Betul districts. The project is supported by DFID under the Poorest Area Civil Society (PACS) Programme through Development Alternatives, New Delhi.

The overall project goal is "Building and strengthening people's institutions in 450 villages in Mandla, Dindori, Chhindwara and Betul districts of Madhya Pradesh; thereby enabling conservation and efficient use of their natural resources and benefits under government schemes".

Specifically the project objectives are

- To facilitate creation of peoples institutions at the village / panchayat / district level and their strengthening
- To promote local leadership (especially women) for enabling functional decision making in all spheres of development.
- To enhance per capita income of the poor
- Influence present state policies and programmes on issues of livelihood, land rights of forest dwellers, NTFP rights and forest usership (nistar) rights, government programmes for people and advocate for changes policies / programmes in favour of the poor and the marginalised.

Following activities were carried out in the first three quarters –

- NGO Chief Functionaries meeting
- Building the Project team – Recruitments
- Establishing management and financial systems and designing the MIS
- Induction Workshop and ToT of Central Team and Cluster Coordinators
- Training of accounts writers
- Induction Workshop and Training of Field Workers
- Workshop to Finalise Plan of Action
- Village level meetings with PRI Members, villagers
- Activation / Formation of Gram Sabha
- Entrepreneurship Motivational Campaigns
- NGO Chief Functionaries review meeting
- Establishment of Cluster Information Centre
- Obtaining and disseminating information on government schemes
- Identification / Selection of Gramdoot
- Capacity Building of Gramdoots
- Baseline Survey
- PRA for felt needs of villagers
- Training of Field Workers
- Cluster & Block Level Coordination with Govt. Agencies / Advocacy

- Media / state / central level advocacy meetings
- Cluster Level Monthly Review Meeting
- Process / Photo Documentation
- Reporting to PACS

This project is first large project of NIWCYD involving capacity building of people and liaising with government in networking mode with NGOs in Madhya Pradesh. 450 village volunteers (Gramdoots) and team of 90 staff members trained to implement the project at grass root level.

### ***Supporting Agencies***

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The NIWCYD Governing Council wishes to acknowledge the support it has received from a variety of individuals and institutions in the year under report. This includes financial support from

- OXFAM (India) Trust, Lucknow
- Indo German Social Service Society (IGSSS), Bhubaneshwar
- Swiss Aid, Mumbai
- AWO, Germany
- Terre des Hommes (TdH), Pune
- ActionAid India, Bhopal
- DFID through Development Alternatives, New Delhi
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare through Tarun Sanskar, Jabalpur
- SEARCH, Gadchiroli
- AFPRO, Raipur

and Technical support from

- GreenEarth Social Development Consulting Pvt. Ltd.
- National Environment Engineering and Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur
- SEARCH, Gadchiroli
- Pratham, Mumbai

The governing council also wishes to thank the staff, volunteers and various technical associates who have contributed greatly to its programmes and mission.

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### **Field Offices**

Amarpur, Chada (Baiga Chek), Sakka - Dist. Dindori, MP  
Bargi - Dist. Jabalpur, MP  
Mawai, Nainpur - Dist. Mandla, MP  
Shahpur – Dist. Betul, MP  
Sonpur – Dist. Chhindwara, MP  
Sarona, Dist. Kanker, CG  
Mansar - Dist. Nagpur, Maharashtra