

**National Institute of Women, Child and Youth Development
Nagpur**

Annual Report



Gramdoots (Village volunteers) at State Convention, Bhopal, May 2007

2007 – 08

1. PREFACE

National Institute of Women Child and Youth Development has completed twenty four 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
- (vi) networking with like minded organisations and their capacity building
- (vii) strengthening of self governance

Activities carried out on above areas during the year 2007 – 08 are presented in this report.

R.K. Malviya
Chief Functionary

2. Programme Progress Card

A. LIVELIHOOD

In 2007 - 08, the programme was supported by six resource partner's viz. AWO, OXFAM, TdH, IGSSS, LWR, MPRLP, MoT and UNDP. Geographically the area under operation with the seven partners was distinct and no overlapping occurred. Below is the project wise progress report for the concluded year.

A1) Self Help Project for Baigas

Location: 12 villages in the Samnapur block of Dindori district, Madhya Pradesh, India.

Project Objectives: Improving the living conditions of the tribal in 12 villages in Samnapur block of Dindori district

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. 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.

Progress Card:

- Land development on 166 acres of land was done in the year 2007. 26,327 person days of employment was created in the villages benefiting 332 families from 12 project villages.
- One lake has been developed in the field area. 5,312 person days of employment was generated by this work. Nearly 32 acres of land has been brought under irrigation. This lake is also used by the cattle to quench their thirst.
- 124 families have been trained to prepare vermin compost. Thus total 220 families have been lined with this activity.
- 40 hand pumps were distributed to different groups in the project area. 625 families have started vegetable farming using the hand pump. Average income of Rs. 500/- is obtained from sale of vegetable in local market.
- In all the 12 project villages demonstrations on improved agricultural practices such as line sowing, use of compost, ginger cultivation, onion cultivation etc.
- In village Chhapara, where the hydraulic ram has been installed, 40 acres of land has been brought under irrigation. The water Users committee formed in the village is doing all the maintenance of the Hydraulic Ram.

- Five bio-diversity committees have been formed in the project area. The herbarium development process with 387 species identified by the forestry study groups.
- Nearly 1,50,000 bamboo saplings being planted in the forest
- With the help of the forestry study group people in two villages have opposed the wrong marking done by the forest department for the clear felling of the trees. People are protecting the forest from illegal cutting.
- For the work to be undertaken in the NREGS, the people in all the project villages have developed the plans and have submitted the same to the village Panchayat for the implementation. The water resource development work is undertaken in the villages by the Panchayats. On the basis of the plans submitted by the people, the forest department has given the work of land development to all the families having temporary land titles.
- 22 women self help groups have been promoted. The total savings of these groups are to the tune of Rs. 47,500/-. Women are also managing the grain and seed banks in the villages with the involvement of the men.
- Mobile Health service was started by way of ambulance. Health services were provided to villagers in remote locations and serious patients were shifted to district hospital in the ambulance for further treatment.

2. Food Security

- Food availability of families of 12 villages has increased from 4 to 5 months to 9 months.
- Increase in the food grain production by 40% due to promotion of second crop.
- Increase in nutrition security due to vegetable farming by 625 families.

3. Development

- Line sowing in the paddy cultivation has been taken up by the farmers
- The forest department and the Panchayat has undertaken the livelihood initiative work to the tune of Rs. 20 million as per the village plans developed by people with inputs from project team.
- People have started protecting the forest from illegal cutting of trees and grazing.
- Mobile Medical Unit is catering to people in far flung areas.

A2) Improved Livelihood through Agriculture Development of Tribal - Kanker

The programme is in its second phase of implementation. The livelihood programme is carried out in 10 villages of Antagad Block of Kanker district of Chhatisgarh state. The project has been completed in the month of June 2007.

Objectives : Improvement of livelihood options through appropriate agriculture inputs covering 150 families.

Impact :

- a) Land development work has helped in improving the fertility of the soil. The training programmes and the exposure visits have developed the insights among the people towards agriculture development. People have started adopting better agricultural practices such as wormi compost, use of improved varieties of traditional seeds, better management of the livestock.
- b) The target community was new when the organisation started the interventions. Through the project activities good rapport has been established in the project area. Community based organisations have been established in the project area. The Gramsabhas have become functional in the project area. Women are participating in the Gramsabha meetings and are putting their views in the meetings. People were not using the manure but now they have started using organic manure. People have started raising the issues related to the wages with the competent authorities. Selected families have started earning income from the sale of vegetables. Children are also going to the schools. People have become aware and are taking the benefits from the government schemes.
- c) Food security of the target population is expected through the integration of government programmes and capacity building of target community. Resources are expected to be generated through the capacity building measures undertaken in the project.

A3) Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project (MPRLP) – Mandla & Dindori

Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihood Project (MPRLP) is a state run programme and is in the first year of implementation. The programme is implemented by the govt. machinery. In two of the districts viz. Dindori and Mandla, the MPRLP collaborated with NIWCYD in two fields: technical know how and community mobilisation. This was so because of the nature of the MPRLP programme i.e. livelihood and the technical know-how the organisation had gained in working on enhancing the livelihood of tribal in Mandla and Dindori as well as the grass root level workers and coordinators who have gained immense expertise in community mobilisation.

MPRLP is being implemented in two clusters in Dindori and one cluster in Mandla district since Aug. 2005.

Achievements :

- Several land and non-land based income generating activities started by members of SHG groups.
- Farmers have used vermin-compost in their fields. This has resulted in increased yield.
- Linkage with various government schemes, specially for the development of livelihood related infrastructure with liaison from Panchayat.
- Women's participation increased from 10 % to 40 % in meetings.
- Selected beneficiaries have started vegetable farming as second crop.
- Sowing of Maize and Paddy is now done with appropriate technique resulting in increased yield. Other farmers in the area are adopting the new technique.

A4) Small and Marginal Farmers Promotion for Livelihood - Dindori

This project was initiated in December 2005 in 35 villages of Bajag, Karanjiya & Amarpur Block in Dindori district of MP. Processes are being initiated through exposures to the innovative methods of Agriculture development i.e. Wadi program, line sowing etc. During the current year, this project was in phase out mode. External consultant has evaluated the project during the period 2006 – 08.

The key achievements and findings are as follows :

- 1) Three main activities under **Soil water conservation** were -
 - land levelling,
 - soil erosion measures (land bunding and stone bunding) and
 - community water structures

Total 1684 familie were covered and 847.37 acres of land was treated.

- 2) **Gramkosh (village funds)** has been formed in 24 of the 35 villages in which NIWCYD has worked in this project. The Gramkosh was formed primarily out of the land and water activities that were undertaken. In almost all the villages the funds in the Gramkosh have been used by the villagers in case of any emergency needs. The impact of this revolving of funds can be seen in the reduction of the grip of moneylenders.

The Gramkosh is managed by the village committees with facilitation inputs from NIWCYD field staff.

- 3) **Grain and seed bank** formation and strengthening - In order to address the issue of money-lending and food sufficiency, NIWCYD has promoted two village level institutions – the seed bank and grain bank. These are managed by the village committees with facilitation from the NIWCYD field workers. These banks have been formed in 29 of the 35 villages covered in the project. The grain and seeds are taken by the families and then repaid to the bank with an additional amount that works as interest. The terms of repayment are determined by the village committees.

Total grains collected in 29 villages in the project area was 411.9 quintals. About 279.5 quintals of grains was distributed amongst the villagers from the grain banks.

- 4) **Capacity building on agriculture** - The last phase of the project saw capacity building of the families in the project area on agriculture. This was a very focussed approach and only a few families, though to be change makers, were reached through the various interventions that included vermicompost promotion, use of new seeds, modern techniques (rice sowing instead of broadcast for instance) etc. The capacity building measures included training, exposure, demonstration plots.

In all the project worked with 251 of the 3181 families in the project area. These families have adopted some of the techniques that they were exposed to. Some of the families that were not covered in the direct capacity building have also adopted some of

the techniques, especially vermicompost. This number is not large – 10 families in 2 villages but NIWCYD hopes that this trend will catch up with more sustained promotion.

5) Promotion of women's Self Help Groups - This has also been a key activity for NIWCYD in the project period. Even accounting for the fact that promotion of 'savings habit' in a community that is not used to 'hoarding' NIWCYD has promoted 38 women SHGs. As on 31st December 2007, the total savings of all these groups together is at an impressive Rs. 488,554/- (an average of Rs. 13,000 per group). Around a third of these funds (Rs. 151,950/-) have been lent internally at interest rates varying from 1% to 3% depending on the cause for the loan, amount, payment period etc.

6) Convergences - Convergence have formed an important strategy for NIWCYD in this project period, especially in the last phase. The project was also assisted by the launch of the MP Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in this period. NIWCYD has managed to generate Rs. 1,273,000 worth of employment for 95 families under the MPREGS. Agriculture Scale Up programme / NIWCYD / OXFAM GB / Impact Assessment Report / March 2008 NIWCYD also actively promoted the Nandan Fruit Plantation scheme for individuals and groups.

It has managed to link (i) 450 individuals – total amount of Rs. 2,835,000/- (ii) 20 groups – total amount Rs. 3,000,000/- in course of the last phase of the project. This money (for groups) will be available over a period of 5 years and will be dependent on success rate of the plantations. Interestingly the work on the plantation started through a shramadaan (voluntary labour) process in the first phase. Saplings would be provided by NIWCYD and the community would dig pits, plant the saplings and care for them. This programme has also been adopted by the government of Madhya Pradesh in the whole of Dindori district.

A5) Education and Development Through Linkages to Govt. Schemes

Villages - 120, Families – 11,187, Children – 6,708,
Communities – Baiga, Madia, Korku & Gond

About the project : This project started in Sept. 2007 and is implementing the programme to empower the tribal communities for access to the government programmes in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh with the support of TdH, Pune. The programme is being implemented in six tribal pockets spread across six districts in Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh states. The programme is implemented by a network of five CSOs with NIWCYD as the lead NGO. Of these six areas, four areas are predominantly primitive tribal areas with the following primitive tribal groups: Baiga, Madia and Korku.

Information on project area and network partners is as follows:

S.N.	State	District	Blocks	No. of villages covered	Network Partner
A.	Madhya Pradesh				
1.		Dindori	Baiga Chak	20	NIWCYD
2.		Mandla	Mawai	20	NIWCYD
3.		Jabalpur	Bargi	20	Sewa Kunj Samiti
4.		Chhindwara	Bichhawa	20	GKSS
5.		Betul	Bhimpur	20	Pradeepan
B.	Chhatisgarh				
6.		Bastar	Kondhagaon	20	Adim Jati Sewak Sangh
			Total	120	

Project Objective : Building and strengthening people's institutions and access to education in 120 tribal villages.

Progress Card:

- Information dissemination on various govt. schemes and the rights of the people through village meetings.
- Meetings for the formation of forest rights committees.
- Meeting with the forest protection committees for awareness generation.
- Documentation of families left out of voters list
- Training of SHGs - 8 training conducted in the project and five trainings under MAPWA scheme. 410 SHG members trained
- One women convention organised on the occasion of International Women Day.
- 102 meetings organised with women SHG members.
- 6 trainings on government act and schemes organised. 319 beneficiaries and gramdoots participated.
- 303 Village mobilisation meetings conducted in 120 villages.
- 4 days training programme organised for the Panchayat members in Mawai, Baiga Chak, Jabalpur and Kanker areas. 64 members of panchayats were trained.
- 45 meetings with Key functionaries of Panchayats were organised.
- 3 awareness trainings on forest bill organised in jabalpur area. 200 beneficiaries participated.
- Liaison with block education officer in Baiga Chak area.
- Facilitated the health camp with the cooperation of health dept. in Baiga Chak area.
- Distributed seeds for horticulture to 10 families from agriculture department.
- Facilitated process for establishing new anganwadis in 2 villages
- Awareness programme on RTI.
- Review of the programme Dy. Regional Coordinator of TdH Pune visited in Dec. 2007.
- Monthly meetings and inputs conducted in all clusters.
- Project Planning and review meeting conducted by lead NGO on quarterly basis.

Overall Impact of the Programme

As per the planned outputs and achievement, the major impact is the participation of women in the development process has been initiated. Also there has been improvement in the functioning of the schools and mid day meals scheme in the area. Due to the facilitation and training inputs provided under the project, the various livelihood related activities started at the village level with linkage of government schemes.

A6) Endogenous Tourism Project (ETP) – Chougan, MP

Government of India, Ministry of Tourism (MoT) & United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has selected 31 locations of rural India as sites for sustainable rural tourism. The objective of this programme is rooted on the internationally discussed concept of tourism as one of the effective and sustainable catalyst to lead the country towards economic development.

In Madhya Pradesh village 'CHOUGAN' is selected for its unique features as the location of one of the popular tribal sacred seat called Madhiyaji, which attracts thousands of tribal and other devotees not only from Madhya Pradesh but also the neighboring states Chhatisgarh, Maharashtra and Orissa during the Chaitra Navaratri festival which falls in the month of April – May.

This year was important for Endogenous Tourism Project. After the elevation of Chougan as one of the endogenous tourism site, jointly by Government Of India, ministry of tourism and United Nation Development Programme (UNDP), NIWCYD project team had started their efforts improve the capacity of village level tourism development and management committee earlier known as VTDC and registered in the name of Tourism management and Integrated village Development Committee under Madhya Pradesh Societies Act.

Another improvement in the project level activities are exposure and training programmes conducted at various locations for the committee (VTDC) and follow up activities in the site village, tourist management and hospitality aspects through improving the quality of services like guides, interpreters, home stay facility providers, cultural performers group.

Village level events were organized for showcasing indigenous food, traditional instruments used by tribal community members in the villages. For this purpose, a collection of various kinds of devices like agriculture implements, fishing devices, dry herbs etc...have also conducted. During this activity period both domestic and international tourists visited the village and stayed with family members who provided them home stay facilities. Tourist had experience with enjoying cultural programme, indigenous food, sight watching, River Narmada watch and night stay. The experiences and suggestions in the form of sharing is important in the rural/ endogenous tourism point of view.

The total number of international tourist visited in Chougan is five. Domestic tourist numbers two hundred approximately. Tourism based entrepreneurship development programme got new turn when Lantana, wood craft and cultural performers group had given exposure to domestic and international tourism related fares and trade events organized at Delhi, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Kahna National Park. As a result of these activities, community could generate an approximate income of rupees fifty thousand.

Cultural event has organized in the village under the banner of Chougan Utsav during the month of April hosting visitors including photo and video documentation team from New Delhi and project officer of UNDP. During this year different tourism based entrepreneurship groups have got external experience with trade and fare in Delhi, Orissa, Bhopal, Jabalpur etc...

Foreign tourists have given important suggestions for the improvement of the qualities of various services like home stay, indigenous food, supports of guide, cultural group.

Progress in hardware side of the project - improvement in the tourist rest house construction activities, opening of field office at the village, installing direction boards at various locations of the village, nearest township, national and state highway.

A7) NREGS Campaign in Dindori & Mandla District

No. of villages – 150 No. of Village Volunteers (Gramdoot) – 150
Population Covered – 22,000

The project started in Jan. 2008 to create awareness about NREGS to tribal families for getting 100 days employment. Following activities carried out in the first three months –

- Mass awareness campaign in all 150 villages through Gramdoots
- 150 Gramdoots trained in NREGS
- Cluster level training conducted for panchayat members on planning of infrastructure

Gram panchayat started planning of work with involvement of villagers and preparation of job cards for the families.

B. CHILD RIGHTS AND EDUCATION

B1) Bachpan – Bringing back childhood

Overview of Plan

- The initiative has completed six years. The focus in 2007 was on working children and asserting their rights for development. In platform initiative, the focus was to advocate the issues of platform children and their rights.

Child Labor Initiative : A working child, for our programme, is defined as a child labor, either paid or unpaid, and is working within or outside the family: basically, a child who

is deprived of the right to education and childhood. It unambiguously clears that all out-of-school children are child laborers in one form or another. It does not make a distinction between children working in the so-called hazardous industries and children working as part of family labor.

We believe that the issue of community needs to be addressed through community itself hence the major emphasis was given on strengthening of groups. Presently the status of groups in our project area is as follows - Women Group, Adolescent Group, Child Development Group. Total 52 groups were formed.

(A) Right To Education

School Enrolment : To ensure right to education major focus is given on school enrolment and retention of children in school. According to the survey of 20 slums in the year 2006 of our working area the total population of children is 5021(M: 2634; F: 2387), where children out of school in April 2006 were 1529 (M: 794; F: 735). After admissions in last year this year children out of school were 884 (M: 462; F: 422) out of which children enrolled in school are 554 (M: 283; F: 271) and 91 new children (M: 49; F: 42) were identified and enrolled and admitted to school including 66 children (Male-30, Female-36) enrolled in Residential Bridge Courses.

The major achievement of enrollment was that this year community participation was high which ensures sustainable retention of children in school. Presently around 15% of children of the age of 6 to 14 years are still out of school.

S.No.	Slums	Out of school children of the age group of 6-14 years 2006			Children enrolled in school of the age group of 6-14, till December'07			Total children still out of school of the age group of 6-14 till December'07		
		M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1.	20 slums	462	422	884	283	271	554	179	153	332

Linkage / Advocacy with government : The efforts of Bachpan paid off when a primary school was initiated by Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan in the displaced slum of Sukhi sevaniya on July 2007 and in the slum of P.C. Nagar on 2nd October 2007. This became possible by applying pressure through community and liaising with the education department. Right to information played an important role in opening of school in P.C. Nagar slum whereas pressure by youth and women group of Sukhi sevaniya brought in success in opening of school for displaced community children.

B) Right to Participation

Child Development Groups : To ensure right to participation of children Child development Groups (CDG) are formed in around each slum. The CDGs are an exemplary part of the Bachpan programme. There are 21 CDGs with the strength of 344 (186 females and 158 males) in 20 slums of working area.

Creating a children forum - BAL Panchayat : To ensure the right to participation and to provide platform to raise the issues concerning to the children living in slums, a forum of

representatives of Child Development Group (CDG) is formed. This forum is known as "Bal Panchayat".

As a result of these meetings Bal Panchayat is formed in two clusters. Bal Panchayat of Cluster I is at the level of functional and that of cluster II is at formation level, whereas in cluster III efforts are going on to strengthen CDG. Children of Bal Panchayat has represented their issues of child labor at various forums like Campaign against child labor and State level child rights observatory.

Campaign against child marriage : To make the community aware about the effects of child marriage the 11 adolescent girls of our adolescent group prepared a street play which was focused on the effects of child marriage and importance of girl's education. As a result of the street play, viewed by 238 people (124 female and 114 males) in 6 slums of our working area, awareness was seen in the community as four child marriages were immediately canceled.

Participation in Conventions at State/National level :

Hyderabad convention : An exposure of Hyderabad for "National conclave towards a People's Alliance" was conducted from 11th to 14th June'07. The conclave was participated by two adolescent girls and three boys (two boys representing issues of platform and one from slums).

Campaign against Child Labor : The strengthened group of Bal Panchayat has represented their issues on State and National Level. Bachpan actively participated from Madhya Pradesh in representing issues in National campaign against child labor (CACL). 7 children (2girls and 5 boys) of Bachpan were selected in two days selection process. The campaign was organized on 20/11/07 to 23/11/07 in Bhuvneshwar, Orissa.

State Level Child Rights Observatory : Four children (2 girls and 2 boys) of Bal Panchayat represented in the problems of children living on slums and platform in front of Honorable Governor Shri Balram Jhakad in the inauguration ceremony of State level Child Rights Observatory.

Organizing women for their rights – Mahila Manch : The Mahila Manch is formed with the objective that they will raise the issues of community and would be able to mass advocate on the issues concerned. Mahila Manch is formed at cluster level as the issues of the cluster are similar in the cluster area.

Mahila Manch were formed in Cluster I was formally in April 2007, in Cluster III it was formed in August 2007 and in Cluster II major focus was given on formation and strengthening of groups.

Platform Children Initiative : Platform children belong to the most vulnerable category and are among the marginalized children in India. Children living on platforms are stigmatized and labeled as delinquents and criminals in the society. The situation of children on 3 platform junctions of Madhya Pradesh, i.e. Katni, Itarsi and Bhopal is as

follows – Major reasons of children running from home are due to poverty and violence at home. Around 51% of children have run away from home because they have faced violence at their home, where around 24% of children have left home due to heavy work load at home.

Activity Center (Recreational & Educational Support) : The shelters were converted into Activity center. For the purpose children along with workers decorated the shelters with their drawings around 125 children participated in the process. 12 Picnics were organized with platform children at various places.

Home placement & De-addiction Camp: On 08/06/2007 a camp was organized in Amarapur Block of Dindori District. The 36 children participated in camp were from children staying at Bhopal, Itarsi, Katni railway station. The main aim of the camp was de-addiction and home placement of these children.

The camp is organized for the duration of one month. In the camp children are motivated for de-addiction of gutka, whitener or alcohol by showing them harmful effects of addiction and giving them examples of affected children.

Parents are made aware about the situation of their child on platform. In closing ceremony parents vow to take proper care of their children. The camp helped in increasing the awareness about children & their rights.



DRM, Mr. A.shlok Agarwal giving bouquet to Sonu with his mother Jyoti Devi and father Nandlal Rai

I was beaten by policeman...

I am 13 years old Sonu, the eldest among the five brothers and sisters in my family. I have two younger sisters and brothers. My father's name is Nandlal Rai and mother's name is Jyoti Devi. I belong to Dumra village of Dudhi Tehsil, in District Sonbhadra of Uttar Pradesh. I was regular student of class 4 in my school. I was very bright and talented child in my class. My

father used to get annoyed of me and used to hit me for silly reasons. Many times he had beaten me while he was drunk. He was addicted to alcohol and after getting drunk he used to quarrel at home. For this reason I ran away from home. I took a warm shawl and Rs.200/- from my grandmother and eloped at night to platform of Renukut, Uttar Pradesh, from where he caught the train to Jamnagar, Gujarat, where my uncle resides. But in morning I realized that I was traveling in wrong train and I dropped at Katni platform.

Till then my money finished and I started to sweep in trains and beg for my living. I did not like the company of other children. I used to sleep on platform and eat snacks in morning and evening. I didn't like other children as they used to stink of whitener and alcohol and fight with each other. I lived on platform for ten days when staff member of Bachpan asked me to come along and live in shelter, where I met other children of platform. I was not agreeing on going back to home. I was afraid that my father will beat me. In de addiction and home placement camp I enjoyed a lot. I was told about the ill effects of addiction and various stories on parents and teacher. I thought that I was beaten by policeman, passengers and local vendors on platform whereas at home my father used to beat me only when I made mistakes. Then in closing ceremony of the camp I suddenly saw my father approaching me. I was surprised and thrilled to see him. He promised me that he will not beat me again and hugged me. I believed him and agreed on going back to home.

Presently I am living at my home with my siblings. I am studying in seventh standard and want to become Doctor. My favorite subject is Science. I am thankful to Bachpan for sending me back to my parents.

Family tracing & Home placements : This is the basis of de-institutionalization. The children migrate from different places and the families are unaware of their whereabouts. The children repatriated by their family tracing. This year the GRP & other railway authorities had actively supported in family tracing & home placements. Shelter play important role in family tracing processes. Shelter home facility was initiated to provide security to the platform children from physical exploitation especially in night, to provide them with basic amenities like one time meal, water, clothing, toilet facility.

We have analyzed that children living on platform for more than a week are difficult to counsel back to home. Hence our effort is to trace and outreach the child within 2 to 3 days of his/her arrival on platform. For girl child on platform we immediately link them to their homes or send them to institutions that could provide shelter to them. This year 774 children were outreached out of which 98 are old children on three platforms, i.e. Bhopal, Katni and Itarsi, out of which 178 ran from the shelter. Out of which 299 boys and 28 girls were home placed this year.

The details of the children supported from the shelters are as follows:

Details	Bhopal	Itarsi	Katni	Total
<i>Contacted children</i>	291	260	223	774
<i>Children reached to shelter</i>	304	239	139	682
<i>Children repatriated</i>	114	108	77	299
<i>Picnic (Times)</i>	4	3	5	12
<i>Children included in Jatha</i>	8	8	0	16

A step Ahead – DISHA – A bridge Course for platform children : In the process of advocacy and liaising, Education Department extended its hand by launching of Residential Bridge Course (RBC) for platform children named as 'DISHA' (Direction). As a result, the shelter run by Bachpan is taken up by Education Department.

Honorable Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh Mr. Shivraj Singh Chauhan inaugurated the program DISHA and appreciated the efforts of Bachpan NIWCYD. Presently RBC 'a bridge course', which helps children of older age complete their curriculum in lesser time, as well as ensures accommodation, food and formal education is supporting 30 children living on platform.

MAJOR OUTCOMES & ACHIEVEMENTS :

- 2 new schools initiated with the efforts of community.
- Formation of Mahila Manch in two clusters.
- Formation of Bal Panchayat in two clusters.
- 17 child laborers linked to school through Jatha presentation.
- 8 new aganwadis initiated in 20 slums with the efforts of Mahila Manch.
- Monitoring of Aganwadis by Women groups.
- Addressing the issues with the help of Right to Information by women groups/ Mahila Manch.
- 33 children received disability certificate with the efforts made by women groups.
- Addressing the issue of water facility in community by Mahila Manch.
- Received order letter from Collector regarding free admission and enrollment of child in school at any time of session.
- Liaising with Education, Labor, Railway and Police Department.
- Initiation of special Residential Bridge Course as "DISHA" program to ensure education and shelter for the children living on platform.
- Advocating the issues of child rights for the children living in slums and platforms by children in Child Rights Observatory and Hyderabad Conclave.
- Network of NGOs formed and recommendation send to United Nations regarding execution of Child Rights in Madhya Pradesh.
- Repatriation of 326 children to their home.
- 30 children living on platform receiving education in the program of 'DISHA'.

B2) Girls Education and Community Health Project - Hoshangabad

NIWCYD has supported this project for poor and tribal children for their education and health. 56 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.

Girls Hostel: 50 girls were enrolled during this year, most of them having moved up into higher classes. The results of the previous year were not too encouraging and many girls had to repeat std.10.

From July 2007 Sunil Verma and Smita Dutta took classes in math, science and English for all the girls in the evenings and on holidays. All the students put in a lot of effort.

Santaria Chauhan, the hostel cook, had been ill off and on for a long time suffering swelling in her legs and face etc. She took treatment from local doctors for some time,

eventually we sent her to Padhar hospital in Betul district and she was diagnosed with some heart ailment. Now she is on a long-term treatment and much better.

In January 2008 PSF members Christiaan, Fernand and Chetna visited Kesla and interacted with the hostel girls. The girls put up a role-play and sang some songs and also had a lively discussion on communalism. They also made visits to the villages in the project area.

In April 2008 all the students appeared for the final examinations and went home for a two-month Summer holiday. During this time the Coordinator and Warden visited their villages and met the parents. It was necessary to meet the parents, especially to inform them about the limited number of seats available for the next academic year. Very often girls or their parents plan to enroll relatives from other villages without consulting the organization. Since we cannot accommodate more than 50 students, we have to send the others on to the government-run hostels in Kesla or Hoshangabad.

This year the results for all the classes i.e. 8,9,10,11, and 12 were very good and all the girls have passed on to higher classes. 11 girls have finished std. 12. Of these three have got married, two have joined the health program and health workers. However, the positive thing is that all are going to do higher studies including those who got married.

The Health Program in 30 villages : In April 2008 the group consisting of 30 health workers and a Supervisor did a survey of all the villages, met people and discussed the objectives of the program. All the health workers visited the villages and got familiar with the anganwadi worker and the community. They made it clear to the anganwadi worker that they were there to help her not to spy on her or complain to the authorities. Otherwise there is a possibility that she will be hostile right from the start.

May and June were spent in the office or in the hostel daily from 10 a.m, to 4 p.m. reading books and discussing various health issues. In-house orientation and training was also done. Health workers also prepared sets of Teaching-Learning Materials (TLMs) to be used in the Anganwadis for pre-school children and mothers.

B3) EMPOWERING URBAN POOR FOR BASIC RIGHTS – Bhopal & Jabalpur Slums

Introduction : The urban-centric growth of cities led the urban poor to live in difficult circumstances. The victims of poverty from rural areas, who came in search of their livelihood for a better opportunity further victimised by the poor response of the system of urban development. They are struggling for their survival either in authorised urban areas with poor basic services or neglected through their displacements in the outskirts of the city.

In 20 slums of Bhopal the processes envisaged to organise the voices of the people on the issues of urban poor. NIWCYD has decided to organise the people on two fronts: One with the community in mobilising them around the issues of basic amenities for urban poor, right to livelihood, access to drinking water, health and education. The other area is to build a consensus on the issues by organizing civil society groups, academic institutions, NGOs, activist's etc. community mobilisation processes undertaken with women groups, youths & potential leaders, to organize themselves around the issues. These community groups would be facilitated to understand the issues of

privatisation of public services. Thus the processes undertaken during the period of time is as follows;

Learning sharing Exercise: A learning sharing exercise was organised during 14 -16 May 2007 at Jahangirabad Institute of Technology, Lucknow. Urban program team of Bhopal participated in the exercise. The urban program partners & fellows from UP & MP participated in the program. The period of 3 days invested in understanding the dynamics of JNNUM & city wise sharing of the program. Mr. Ranjeet from Oxfam, Sanjay Vijayavargiya from CPA & Anshu Malviya from Allahabad facilitated the sessions on different urban issues. A city wise annual planning was also chalked out during the period of time. Accordingly Plan of Urban program for Bhopal had finalised.

The major objectives decided for the year are as;

1. Establishing community institutions in 20 slums & their Strengthening.
2. Linkages of 5 slums project area with Government schemes.
3. Environment building & advocacy against the issue of privatization in Bhopal city.

According to the action plan, month wise plans were chalked out. The activities organised as per the plan are as under;

A. Capacity Building of CBO & Team: The team members of Urban program are newly joined the initiative hence their orientation program on the issue was planned. Representatives of CBO from project areas also linked with these trainings. Two training programs were organised during this period of time. One is regarding 74th amendment & second one is regarding Right to information act.

A1. Training Program on 74th amendment: A training program on 74th amendment was organised for the team members as well as CBO representatives was organised on 30 - 31 May 07 to understand the administrative set up of urban governance. Resource person was involved from Samarthan – Centre for developmental Support. 30 persons participated in the training program. A role play was also done to understand the system of administration which helped the Mahila- Manch representatives to take the stand while dealing with the officials of Nagar Nigam. The roles of Member in council, ward representatives were discussed. The use of RTI under JNNURM and other related schemes were discussed through group exercises.

A2. Training on RTI act 05: A training program on Right to Information Act 2005 was done during 15-16 July 2007 for CBO members & team members. Other organisation working in Bhopal was also involved in the training. 35 participants attended the training program. A group exercise was also organised with the CBO members that how they will use RTI on different issues regarding - Anganwadi, PDS, Displacement & School. The people from community initiated to use RTI for taking information from concerned departments.

B. Campaign for Drinking water: The people of slums near 12 number bus stop of Bhopal, especially women, were suffering from the drinking water crisis. The process was initiated from April 2007 to organise the women groups on the issue. The Mahila Manch members from slums of Gulab Nagar, Sabji Farm, Laxman Nagar, Aam Nagar & Saraswati Nagar have organised themselves & went to Zonal Office of Nagar Nigam for application regarding problem of drinking water. When the zonal officers did not respond within the given time, women have gone to Municipal office to meet the assistant

commissioner on the issue & given ultimatum of organising moment on the issue if the matter remains unresolved. Assistant Commissioner immediately issued orders & finally 4 water tanks were installed in the pockets for drinking water. Tankers are regularly coming to the area without any fail.

C. Campaign for Ration Card & BPL issue:

C1. Ration card: During the interactive meetings with the groups in the communities, issue of Ration card is came out as a need. So an assessment of the people not issued with the ration cards has done & lists of such community people were made. Applications were submitted to the collector office for providing ration cards to the people who left out from the communities. 40 women from Karond housing board area, Ekta nagar went to collector office with their survey. This helped to initiate the re survey of the people without ration card. 125 people from Sookhi Sewania received the ration card till July and the process is still continuing.

C2. Support for PIL: A PIL is filed by the Right to food Campaign Madhya Pradesh on the issue of BPL, PDS & ration card (Quality & Quantity of ration) and anganwadi. As a part of the campaign the affidavits from the 7 slums (Krishna Nagar, PC Nagar, Mira Nagar, Gulab Nagar, Sabji Farm , Sookhi Sewania & Ekta Nagar) is prepared to give a picture from the slums of Bhopal. 313 people made signatures for affidavits and these were submitted for supporting the PIL on mentioned issues.

E. Analysis & Sharing of BMS: Bench Mark survey of 20 slums was completed. The data collected was compiled and analysis was done. This analysis was also shared in community meetings during the month of June. The issues of toilets, drinking water, patta children immunization & birth registration, PDS & ration card, problems of health & education, alcohol shops etc. is main concerns came out through the analysis. The plans were also made accordingly to take up the issues with the participation of the CBO members.

OTHER INITIATIVES:

1. Workshop on Globalization & urban poor "Hamara Samay – Hamare Sarokar"- A National level consultation was organised on the issues & concerns of present changing scenario. Various social activists & thinkers like Lala Bahadur Ji Verma of Allahabad, Shivram Ji of Rajasthan, & various others came together to discuss the changing scenario and its various dimensions.
2. Jano Re Abhiyan – A one month campaign on Right to information was organised in collaboration with various organization & individuals of the state.
3. Consultation on Housing Policy 2007 – Housing policies set the guidelines for the policy makers and affects the life of poor. The year 2007 witnessed two policies on housing; first one released by state government of Madhya Pradesh & another one by Government of India. A process of consultation was observed in the state to analyse these policies with reference to urban poor. One state consultation on Housing & environment policy of MP was organised in November 2007 and 2 regional consultations and a state consultation on Housing and habitat policy of government of India was also observed in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

4. Publications: A quarterly bulletin of Urban poor "Shahar Ki Baat" is initiated to organise the thoughts for urban poor through the bulletin. A hand book on RTI and analysis of housing policies in context of urban poor was also published during the year.

Jabalpur Initiative : The program was initiated in city with direct involvement of organization from August 2007. A detailed plan was chalked out for interventions in 3 slums – Lalkuan (Bagda dafai), Kabristan Basti & Cherital. The plans were also made to organize the people from the slums on their issues.

The various program organised during the year are;

- Campaign for Ration Cards: A campaign was organised for ration cards and amendments of BPL list for the people in the slums.
- Dharna at Nagar Nigam; A dharna was organised on Human Rights Day to voice out the issues of slum dwellers in Jabalpur City.
- Slum Mapping: A process of slum mapping was completed in Jabalpur.
- Nagrik Adhikar Manch: A forum of voicing the issues of slum dwellers was also initiated in the city during the year.

B4) EDUCATION CAMPAIGN – Madhya Pradesh

The education campaign is continued with the objective of education for all and access towards right to education for the most under privileged children of 20 slums of Bhopal city. The major thrust remain through out the year is as under;

- Strengthening of the community based institutions
- Advocacy & coordination with Government Departments.
- Data analysis & dissemination
- Usage of RTI
- Advocacy for child laborers
- Facilitation for Model Schools.

With in this frame work, the major activities conducted in the year are;

A. Community Mobilization:

Developing Pressure Group : To create a political movement towards the issue of education, it is necessary that community play a vital role in its momentum. Cluster approach is opted to develop the community pressure groups. The active members from different CBOs is involved in the groups and oriented on the issues of education and basic services in the communities. In 20 slums of the project area, 97 such members identified, who would be take up the issues of the communities. Regular meetings organized with them and issues of education, basic services, Anganwadi, displacement was discussed with them.

Women Groups : Women groups are developed and linked with the education campaign. The issues of ration card, girl child education, child labor, women violence, drinking water discussed in 220 meetings organized with these groups. 284 women members from 20 slums of the project area linked with the program.

Global Action Week: Global Action Week is observed during 23 April 2007 to 29 April 2007, for raising the issues of education. During the week various activities organized with the CBOs & campaign partners are as under;

- Signature Campaign: With the focus 2 point agenda i.e. Teachers & class rooms should be equal in a school & no involvement of teachers in other than teaching work, a signature campaign was organized. Around 700 people from the project area supported the signature campaign.
- Post card campaign: 500 people & PTA members from community wrote postcards for The Honorable Governor of Madhya Pradesh to give attention on the issues related to education among their slums.
- Street Plays: Street plays also organized to create the awareness among the community people.
- Press Conference: A press conference was organized by the partners of education campaign to disseminate the issues of education in their respective areas.
- Public Hearing & Human Chain: A human chain was also made at the center of the state capital followed by a public hearing at Gandhi Bhavan Bhopal.
- Seminar on Education: A seminar was organized on education in which the campaign partners shared their field experiences while accessing the Right to Education. Bachpan also shared their study on NRBC (Non Residential Bridge Course) of Bhopal.

Audio Cassette – “Bachpan Ki Awaj” – An audio CD on the songs related to education and child rights was developed by the children & youth of the community. The children from the communities given their voices to the songs and it helped their families in motivating them towards the education and the whole process of community mobilization.

Capacity Building programs: 9 trainings were organized during the year on the role of community in education, quality education, child rights, 74th constitutional amendment, Right to information, Role of community in Advocacy etc. 226 CBO members & staff oriented on the above issues.

B. Working towards Model School: Sarva Siksha Abhiyan set out certain parameters of a functional school. To bring these parameters out of paper to the reality, a process was initiated with the department of education. The parameters were set after the discussion with the team members & partners of the campaign. The parameters decided were;

- Class room attendance of children 85 – 90%.
- Each class has a room.
- Pupil teachers ration should be 1:40
- Use of TLM (Teaching Learning Material)
- Sanitation facilities – separate toilet facilities for boys & girls.
- Participation of Parent Teachers Association.
- Teachers’ behavior towards students.

- Basic infra structure facilities.

C. Enrollment of children: Out of the surveyed out of school children in June 2007, i.e. 884, 554 were got enrolled in schools. Out of these 554, 271 were girls & 283 were boys.

D. Capacity Building of PTA: Parent Teachers Association is a statutory Body for smooth functioning of the school education system through community participation. It was observed that either this institution influenced by politics, money matters or not involved by the bureaucratic structures of the school system. Meetings were organized with the PTA members of schools. In the 46 meetings with the PTA members of the community they were motivated to join the schools for asserting their rights as members. 33 of the PTA members also trained on the issues related to education.

E. Governance: The programs like- Shikshak Samman evam Samvad Samaroh was organized to mobilize the support form the concerned departments. The department of women & child development, Nagar Nigam and education department linked to various programs organized during the year.

Major Achievements :

- Two new government schools opened in the project area.
- 33 disabled children got certificate from the government.
- 8 new anganwadi centers opened by department of WCD in the project area.
- The 711 children enrolled during the year through enrollment drives.
- People started usage of RTI.

B5) CRÈCHE CUM BALWADI PROGRAMME

There are 5 creches in slum areas of Nagpur benefiting 150 poor SC / ST children through nutrition and health support.

C. Self Governance & Institution Building

C1) Swayam Samarthan Project

The Poorest Area Civil Society (PACS) Program is a DFID supported project launched in July 2003 with the coverage in most cornered areas of four districts in Madhya Pradesh i.e. Dindori, Mandala, Betul & Chhindwara. The villages in the project area share common characteristics like forested areas with 73 % tribal populations. For addressing the vulnerable situations in the area strategies are designed in such a manner that the effected people will become self reliant and their voice will just their concerns in respective of their issues i.e. SWAYAM – SAMARTHAN. The project is being implemented with the network of 9 NGOs of 4 tribal populated districts lead by NIWCYD.

Major Concerns:

- Improved Local Self Governance in rural and urban areas
- Women's empowerment
- Self Help to meet basic needs

- Poverty alleviation

Project objectives

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".

Activities during the year –

- 3 EDP trainings organised benefiting 146 persons
- Exposure visits on agriculture and institution building organized for 8 key members of the villages.
- 3 women SHG trainings organised covering 121 women
- 10 trainings on PRI were held benefiting 299 persons
- Horticulture and vegetable farming campaign conducted in 39 villages
- Indigenous seed promotion campaign held in 27 villages
- One capacity building and orientation training of gramdoots held covering 450 persons.

Handing over of PACS programme

Over 800 villagers - Gramdoots from fifteen clusters, office bearers of women's Self-Help Groups and Panchayat of work area, Non-Govt Organisations, support agencies representatives and invited guests - attended state Convention of Gramdoots on 8-9, May 2007 at Bhopal in which NIWCYD formally handed over the development process to the people.

Swayam Samarthan Gramdoots were the centre of attraction during the convention. They shared the platform with dignitaries and eminent social workers, articulated their ideas and experiences. The Sarpanchs and officer bearers of women's self-help groups for few villages of each of the fifteen clusters were invited as representatives of their villages and take back the word about appreciation accorded to Gramdoot.

His Excellency the President of India Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam sent his best wishes for the state convention of Gramdoot (8-9 May 07) at Bhopal and has lauded the work of Gramdoots. His Excellency the Governor of Madhya Pradesh Dr Balram Jakhad released exhaustive process documentation 'Gramdoot: Ek Nayee Subaha' and a brief brochure on May 6, 2007 at Raj Bhavan in Bhopal. Dr. Balram Jakhad blessed Gramdoots on this occasion of state level convention. He stressed need to promote voluntarism in rural areas for healthy social change.

Madhya Pradesh State Assembly Speaker Shri Ishwardas Rohani formally inaugurated Swayam Samarthan Gramdoot Convention on 8 May 07 at Gyan-Vigyan Bhavan located in the Baraktullah University campus on Hoshangabad road in Bhopal. Eminent Gandhian working with youth Dr. S. N. Subba Rao, Madhya Pradesh Human Right Commission Chairman Justice D. M. Dharmadhikari and other dignitaries graced the occasion.

Retd. Chief Justice D. P. S. Chauhan, administered oath on 9 May 07 to Gramdoots to dedicate themselves for the development of their village communities. Shri A.M. Trivedi, Chairman, Bar Council, Jabalpur, Retd. DIG Shri S.C. Tripathi and veteran freedom fighter, Shri Bharadwaj were present on the occasion.

Salient Achievements of the Project:

National Institute of women child & Youth Development is implemented PACS program in 4 districts i.e. Mandla Dindori Betul & Chhindwara of MP with the coverage of 450 villages with network of 9 CSO partners and completed the project on 30th June, 2007 successfully. In brief, the concrete achievement of this project is given below

- Strong mobilization of the community.
- 65 Social issues raised by women in Gramsabha and numbers of issues raised in Panchayat meetings in favour of women.
- 46 Women Sarpanch elected in Panchayat Election. 34 Women Sarpanch taking decisions independently in Panchayat. One SHG federation has been formed in Betul District.
- More than 576 Gramdoot (Village volunteers) are activated in the villages for advocating the issues. They are raising voices for the proper implementation of the government schemes. 61 Gramdoot raised the issues on forest protection, 50 Gramdoot raised the issue for pending wages under NREGS. 162 Gramdoot activated Panchayat Committees, 97 Gramdoot raised the issues for proper implementation of Govt. schemes at Panchayat level. 390 Gramdoots taken role in the facilitation of Gramsabha for people voice. 16 Gramdoots raised the people's issues at Panchayat, Block & District level and most of the Gramdoots got the success for poor issues.
- Under RTI, 267 application submitted by Gramdoot and Village CBOs on PDS, Mid day Meal, pending wages under NREGS and Forestry issues etc. The two block level 'Jansunwai' (Public Hearing) is also organized on various issues of the PACS area.
- Block level forums & district level forums of Gramdoot has been established for raising the issues at block & district level.
- The government funds pooled for the benefit of the poor & local employment of villagers. Through NREGA fund around Rs. 33.57 Crores reached at community level and more than 30000 families linked to partial employment due to facilitation of PACS programme. Through the other schemes and programmes of the government, developmental work worth 6.73 crores rupees has been done in the PACS area due to which 3948 families and the community in general has benefited.
- Migration reduced by 42% in the area. The forest department & district administration focused on utilization of their funds on the livelihood programs.
- Due to PACS program the organization has established coordination with government departments & created the pressure for the implementation of govt. schemes & programs.

- Horticulture plantation done in 15 clusters. 74338 Mango grafted plants planted by the 7194 farmers

C2) Community Mobilization for Elderly, Mandla

From April to December 2007, the major tasks to complete under the programme "community mobilization for the rights and entitlements of elderly persons" are formation of resource centers for elderly community members in four development blocks (Nainpur, Mohgaon, Bichchiya and Mandla), linkages with various government social security schemes addressing food, shelter and other social securities of elderly and submitting charter of demand to Chief minister of Madhya Pradesh that carries the concern related to the issues addressed above through converging Vridha Sangh (Organization of elderly) into a rally at Bhopal during the end of December 2007, improving access of schemes under Panchayat Raj Institutions and ensuring participation of elderly members in gramsabhas also comes in the priority areas. One of the important issues discussed during state and national workshops of HelpAge India was the demand raised by the elderly to ensure their participation in all development activities in each village that concern their social security and peaceful life with love and care from family and society. Considering this concern, sensitization programmes were organized throughout 100 villages spread among 4 development blocks of the district. The sensitization effort had its target as family members of elderly, women, school children and elected representatives of Panchayat Raj Institutions.

The major achievements of the project are increased participation of elderly members in gramsabhas and other meetings under village Panchayat Raj Institutions, successful efforts in the process of linking up approximately 2500 elderly community members with various government social security schemes, improving the access of elderly members to job card under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS), formation of information centers for elderly persons in all 4 development blocks, development of village cadre in the name of friends of elderly (Vridh Mitras) and finally organizing a rally of nearly five thousand elderly community members from various parts of the district at Bhopal during the end of December 2007.

Important learning from the projects can be described as elderly persons are independently able to put forward their demands in front of various government authorities and PRIs at village, development, block and district levels. Other sections of the community significantly, young old and school going youths start to show interest and sensitivity on the issues of elderly. Senior level PRI functionaries took interest to participate in meetings of elderly and promised their help to solve the issues of elderly related to the access of various schemes. Village PRIs had nominated the names of elderly groups into the village level monitoring body of NREGS. The trainings and exposure given to elderly persons groups has resulted as their interest to expose issues concerning to their social security through local print media.

C3) Human Rights for the Elderly – Seminar

The Seminar was organised at Mandla for the rights of elderly people. Key members of Vridha Sangh's, media representatives, members of local self governance bodies participated.

D. Women and Health

D1) 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. 6,000 Primitive tribes were covered by the unit. Serious patients and pregnant women are taken to the nearest hospital for further treatment.

D2) 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 40 % due to handling of pneumonia and sepsis cases.

D3) STI / HIV / AIDS Intervention for Migrant Population - Nagpur Slums

Under the national effort to curb spread of HIV/AIDS, NIWCYD initiated efforts to create awareness amongst migrant population in 11 slums in East Nagpur. Project titled 'HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control in Migrants of 11 Slums in Nagpur city' was started in July 2006 in association with Avert Society, Mumbai.

Following activities were carried out during the year –

- Community Monthly Events - Video Show
- Sensitization Workshop for Secondary Stakeholders
- World Aids Week Functions

This project was completed in Dec. 2007.

D4) RCH Programme, Samnapur, MP

This programme was conducted in 15 villages of Dindori district in Baiga Chak area. Women's maternal and child health issues were promoted amongst the Baiga tribal population.

D5) TEJASWINI RURAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME

Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme is supported by Madhya Pradesh Mahila Vith evem Vikas Nigam, Bhopal. The principle objective of the programme is social and economic uplift of rural women family members through the formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and strengthening them as responsible community based organizations to fight all kinds of social evils inequalities, gender and patriarchic social system which are considered to have direct or indirect adverse impact on the participatory development process enshrined in the constitution especially decentralized governing system.

The programme was started in Niwas block of Mandla district and Mehandwani block of Dindori district.

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

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

- AWO, Germany
- Oxfam (India) Trust, Lucknow
- Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS), Bhubaneshwar
- Terre des Hommes (TdH), Pune
- ActionAid India, Bhopal
- DFID through Development Alternatives, New Delhi
- HelpAge India, New Delhi
- SEARCH, Gadchiroli
- Ministry of Tourism through DM, Mandla
- UNDP, New Delhi
- MPRLP, Bhopal

- Avert Society, Mumbai
- Madhya Pradesh Mahila Vith evem Vikas Nigam, Bhopal
- Tarun Sanskar, Jabalpur
- Swissaid, Pune

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

PHOTO GALLERY



Stall set up by landless beneficiary



Elderly community members getting the benefits of NREGS like scheme in Mandla district, MP



Women members of the ESHG at the NREGS works site in the project villages



Residential training session of Community Mobilizers at Niwas, MP



Training on Hydraulic Ram with District Administration, Dindori, MP



Wheat and Tur crop irrigated by Hydram



Gramdoot Training on NREGA, Dindori, MP



Shankar Singh with Vermicompost pit in village Dabha, Baiga Chak, Dindori, MP



Justice D P S Chauhan presenting memento to Gramdoot at Gramdoot Convention in Bhopal, MP



Dr Balaram Jakhad His Excellency the Governor of MP releasing the Souvenir on occasion of Gramdoot Convention in Bhopal, MP



Dr S N Subba Rao inspiring the Gramdoots



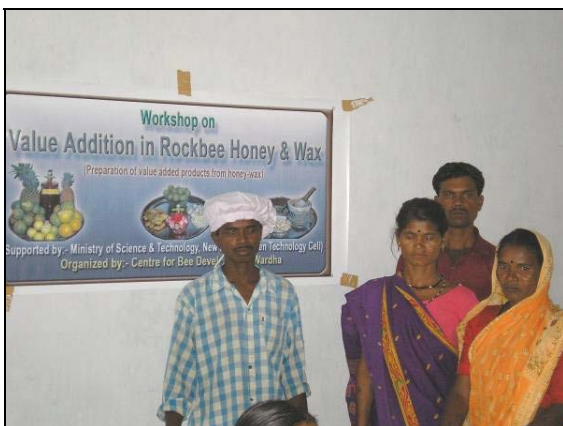
Gramdoots taking oath at the Convention for village upliftment



Working with platform children for their reunion with their families at Bhopal & Itarsi



Meeting of Bal Club (Children Club) at Rural Tourism site Chougan, MP



Training of villagers in Value addition of Honey at Wardha



Lantana craft prepared by Chougan craftsmen display at Van Mela

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