

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

**Annual Report**  
**2012 – 13**

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## **1. PREFACE**

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

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

Activities carried out on above areas during the year 2012 – 13 are presented in this report.

R.K. Malviya  
Chief Functionary

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### **A. LIVELIHOOD**

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

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

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

**Coverage :** 3050 families with the population of 16,155

#### **Specific Objective**

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

#### **About Project Area**

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

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

#### **Output :**

- Due to the regular liaison with the government departments, there has been improvement in the implementation of the various programmes of the agriculture department. 2857 families from the project area in Dindori and Bastar have been linked with the various government schemes. 2871 families from Dindori district have got the work for 75 days during the year 2012, under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme.
- The kharif production in the project area has increased by 7% over the previous year. The rabi production in the project area has also increased by around 11% in the project area. The overall food security in the project area has increased to 10 months in a year for 75% families in the project area. 269 families from the project area have got the individual land entitlements under the Forest Right Act. The government programmes for the land improvement and other schemes have been started on the fields of those 269 families.

- There has been regular interaction between the different village institutions in the project area. This has helped in building more confidence among the people in the project area. The functioning of the grain and seed banks has increased and the recovery rate has been nearly 85% in the grain and seed banks.
- The activation of the school management committees and the subsequent awareness among the people in general, about the education, the functioning of the schools has improved. In 23 villages of the project area, the school management committees are functioning properly.
- In Bastar area, the school management committees are monitoring the functioning of the schools regularly. The health system in the project area, especially in Madhya Pradesh has improved with greater awareness among the women about the immunization and other services provided by the government.
- In Dindori district nearly all the pregnant women and the children below two years were immunized through Integrated Child Development Schemes. The trained village health volunteers paid a very crucial role in the immunization process.

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

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

Objectives :

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

### **Output produced**

1. In all the 62 villages of the project area Gramdoots have been selected and they have been trained on the project components.
2. Baseline survey of all the 62 project villages completed.
3. In the first year of implementation, 3185 families made written demands for the work under MGNREGS. 2319 of these families have obtained the receipts of their demands from the Panchayats. 3185 families got the work under MGNREGS during the year from August 2011 to January 2013.

4. In the project area, 1778 families have been linked with micro insurance scheme of the govt. of Madhya Pradesh. 35 old persons have been linked with the old age pension scheme of the government.
5. 193 mates from the 62 project villages have been trained on the various aspects of MGNREGS. The output of these trainings has been that in all the 25 panchayats, the muster rolls have been made available at the workplace which was not the case earlier.
6. In 60 project villages the job cards are being filled with the proper entries of the work. In 45 villages, people are taking their job cards at the workplace for the entry after the completion of the work.
7. 105 families from two villages, who had not received the work within stipulated 15 days of demand for the work, filed the application for the compensation of wages. The result was that, those families also go the work.
8. Training on micro planning was organized for the project staff and the selectd representatives of the project villages including the Gramdoots. After the training, micro-plans have been prepared in the 43 project villages. 16 micro plans have been approved by the Gramsabhas and the work has been started according to the plans.
9. Training of vigilance/monitoring committees have been organized. The members of the committee in 47 villages have become active and they have started the monitoring of the work and the facilities being provided to the beneficiaries at the work place.
10. In 13 villages of Mohgaon and Nainpur blocks the wages of the work done by the people were pending since last 6 months to one year. People of these villages raised the issue at the various forums and were succeeded in getting the wages for 1334 people who had worked.
11. People of the project area have succeeded in incorporating their issues on the agenda of the Gramsabha meeting.
12. In all the 62 project villages, the residence of Gramdoots have been developed as the village information centres, where the information related to the government schemes and programmes is disseminated to the beneficiary families or individuals.
13. In 27 project villages, the attendance of the women members of the village level institutions has increased in the Gramsabhas.
14. In five forest villages of the project area, 219 families have got the individual entitlements under the Forest Rights Act. These families have demanded the work under the MGNREGS on the land.

### **Outcomes**

1. Of the targeted 5750 families, 3185 (55%) families have made written applications to demand work under NREGS in the one and half year of the implementation of the programme. Of these 2319 families have got the receipts from the Panchayat.
2. The average days of employment per card have increased from 21 days to 60 days during the reporting period.
3. In 85% cases the job cards are in possession of the legal card holders.

4. The period of payment of wages in the project area has reduced from 6months-1year to 2-3 months. 1324 families from 13 project villages of Nainpur and Mohgaon have succeeded in getting the pending wages of more than one year.
5. The Panchayat representatives have started raising the issues related to work under NREGS in the meetings of the panchayats.
6. 43 villages have developed their micro plans for the work to be undertaken under NREGS. In 7 villages, the Gramsabhas have approved the micro plans for the work to be done.
7. In all the 64 project villages Gramdoots (village volunteers) have been trained to raise the issues of the people. Two block level forums of the Gramdoots have been formed in Mohagaon and Bijadandi blocks

### **A3) Sustainable Development of Tribal Communities in MP & CG**

Project duration: April 2011 – March 2014

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

No. of villages – 100

Beneficiary families – 7200

Supporting Agency : TdH, India

#### **Project Goal**

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

#### **Objectives**

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

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

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

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

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

S.N.	District	Blocks	No. of villages
A) Madhya Pradesh			

1	Dindori	Baiga Chak	20
2.	Mandla	Mawai	20
3.	Jabalpur	Bargi	20
4.	Satna	Majhagava	20
5.	Bhopal	State level advocacy	
B) Chhattisgarh			
6	Bastar	Kondhagaon	20

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

Major Achievements :

**Child Right and Education** - For Children between 0 to 6 years following interventions were carried out :

- Demand for proper implementation of different schemes of Dept. Women and Child Welfare were raised in 261 community meetings in which 732 men and women participated. Monitoring of regularity and quality of services for children available through ICDS centres, Health centres was emphasised in the meetings.
- Enrolment of 3982 children was done in 111 Aanganwadis in the project area. Village social action group with the help of Gramdoot established a monitoring system in villages to ensure smooth functioning of ICDS centres.
- The cooked nutrition food was ensured in every village under the 'Sanjha Chulha' programme. Advocacy action was taken at village, block, district and state levels to improvement the quality and quantity of the food provided.
- Special efforts were taken at community level in villages where malnourished children between 0 to 6 years were present. The community in coordination with ICDS and Health department treated 179 malnourished and 9 severe malnourished children in rehabilitation centres.
- State level lobbying and media advocacy has positively influenced the state policies on children and benefited the people.
- In MP the ICDS is rechristened as 'Integrated Child Development Mission' and increased the resources and services provided. The budget is also doubled.
- Corrective action was ensured in irregularities in mid-day meal and malnutrition schemes by filing complaints at state and central levels.
- On 26 Sept. 2012 Dr. Vandana Prasad, Member, The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) visited the project area in Majhagava block, Satna dist, MP. She visited the NRC, AWC and enquired about the outreach and quality of services offered to the children. She suggested improvements and directed the district authorities to ensure proper implementation.

For Children between 6 to 14 years following interventions mainly focusing on right to education were carried out during the reporting period :

- 'School Chale Hum' (Let's Go to School) campaign was launched in all the 100 project villages at the beginning of the academic session in June 2012. Bal Club members, Gramdoots, SMC members, Zilla Panchayat members, school staff



(teaching and non teaching) and villagers participated actively for success of the campaign.

- During the year 1093 meetings of 52 SMCs were held. These meetings helped in activating the SMC and ensuring that their members kept a close watch on the functioning of the school in their village. School timings, play ground and extracurricular activities, drinking water, MDM, uniform, punishment to students, students and teachers attendance, construction were some of the main activities monitored by the SMC members. Irregularities in school functioning were reported to higher authorities in writing and news published in local media.
- 8173 students with irregular attendance in school were identified. Meetings were held with their parents. With the help of members of Bal Club, Gramdoots, SMC members and teachers 42 children were regularized in school.
- Play way method of teaching Mathematics and Hindi was started in 237 schools. This resulted in upto 60 % increase in performance of children in these subjects.
- 120 Bal clubs are formed in 100 project villages. To achieve all round development of children different activities were carried out for the members of Bal Club – Prabhat Pheri, Library, Games, Competitions, Academic guidance to week students by Gramdoot and elder students, etc.
- With support from different quarters in the village mid day meal is provided to 8169 children in the 6 to 15 years age group while 4353 children are covered in 0 to 6 years age group under Supplementary nutrition. Due to close monitoring of the MDM activity children are regularly getting nutritious food in proper quantity.
- To develop overall personality of the children exposure visits were arranged to places of historical and cultural importance in the vicinity of the cluster. 750 children participated in 5 exposure visits during the year.
- Conducted village wise regular sports and recreation activities of 120 Bal clubs every months covering 2383 children.
- One workshop was organized for selected SMC members from each cluster. Issues discussed were – effort for increasing school attendance, infrastructure facilities, children participation, use of teaching learning materials, etc. 120 key members participated in the workshop.
- 600 key villagers activated and motivated on their role and responsibilities towards different aspects of children education.
- Teaching learning material of Eklavya Model Bhopal were provided to the Bal clubs for their knowledge development.
- 20 children of five clusters participated in different children camps held at Bhopal. Topics such as global warming, climate change, ecological rights and protection were covered. These children shared their learning in their respective Bal Clubs.
- During March 2013 gradation of 100 primary and 37 middle schools from 100 project villages was done by project staff with the help of Gramdoots and SMC members. 29 primary and 20 middle schools were in Grade A, 53 primary and 12 middle schools were in Grade B, 15 primary and 4 middle schools were in Grade C while 3 primary and 1 middle schools were in Grade D.

**Livelihood and strengthening of people's institutions** - Limited personal resources, lack of social security and depletion of natural resources take heavy toll on the livelihoods of people in the project area. These are the major challenges faced by people. Different measures undertaken during the year to address these issues are –

**Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGREGS) :**

- For effective implementation of MGREGS in the project villages training of staff and Gramdoots were held. Different provisions of the NREG Act and rules were explained to the participants.
- The trained staff and Gramdoots in turn held 637 meetings in their villages and educated the villagers on key provisions of NREGA – demand for work in writing, demand for unemployment allowance if work is not provided within stipulated period, demand for excess wages if regular wages are not paid in time, facilities at the work site, etc.
- Job cards were obtained by 7196 families and they have placed demand for work with local authorities. During the year 706 families obtained 100 days work, 1552 families obtained 80 days work and 1879 families obtained 60 days work.
- Total work carried out under MGREGS during the year is worth Rs. 6987781/-
- To address the problems faced by people in MGREGS two meetings were held with the Advocacy Group. It was decided to organize 'Public Hearing' in all the clusters.
- Public hearing on MGREGS was organized on 9 March 2013 in Mandla cluster. Different officials from national, state and district level participated and gave patient hearing to 25 cases submitted with documentary proof. The officials assured to clear all the pending wage payment within seven days. They also promised to look into other complaints and resolve them at the earliest.

**Forest Right Act (FRA) :**

Tribal and forest dwellers are dependent on forest in many ways. Major part of their livelihood comes from the forest. Forest Rights Act of 2005 has enabled the such people to establish their rights over land in the forest for individual as well as community use. Different activities related to FRA carried out during the reporting period are –

- Four Trainings were organised for Project staff, Gramdoots, members of forest right committees on different provisions in the FRA. 155 key persons from five clusters participated in these trainings.
- Regular meetings of villagers were held and they were made aware of the benefits of FRA. Efforts were made to file maximum applications for individual claims with the help of Gramdoots and members of forest right committees.
- As a result of above efforts 3164 individual claims and 81 community claims were submitted during the year.
- After scrutiny and official formalities 2341 individual and 19 community claims were awarded.
- Incomplete and rejected claims were carefully studied. Appeal for reconsidering the rejected claims was made while incomplete claims were completed in all respects and submitted. Five workshops were organised to address the problems

faced by villagers in FRA claims procedure. 250 persons participated in the workshops.

- During village meetings people were encouraged to collect non timber forest produce (NTFP) from the forest area acquired under community FRA. Total NTFP worth Rs. 15147818/- was collected from the project area during the year.

#### Income Generation Activities (IGA) :

- During interaction and meeting with community and members of women self help groups (SHG) information on monthly saving, micro-credit and income generation activities was provided.
- Several records related to SHG – attendance and minutes register, pass book, etc were printed and provided to 210 SHGs.
- During the year the total 31 SHGs were engaged in income generation activities and at the end of the financial year their saving amount is Rs. 2200029/-.

#### Social Security :

- Information of various government schemes on social security of citizens was given to people in community meetings held in villages from time to time. Pension schemes, housing projects, special schemes for land holder and land less families was provided.
- Training on social security schemes offered by state and central government was held for Gramdoot and staff. Gramdoot Kit contains application forms of different schemes.

#### Improved Agriculture :

- 3772 families from project villages are covered under the improved agriculture intervention. Different crops in kharif and rabi season are covered - paddy, maize, wheat, gram, etc.
- Line sowing of crops has resulted in increased yield and food grain availability.
- These farmers are linked with the state agriculture department for provision of improved seed, fertilizer and pesticides.
- Farmers are also given training and support on preparation of vermicompost and ‘amrut pani’ (fertilizer) using locally available resources. Adoption of line sowing and use of vermicompost and amrut pani has increased the yield upto four fold.
- Farmers were also trained in SRI (System of Rice Intensification) method of rice cultivation. 780 farmers have adopted line sowing of rice plants at regular intervals resulting in tenfold increase in paddy yield.
- 780 families have adopted line sowing for maize cultivation. This has resulted in fivefold increase in maize production.

**Women Empowerment** - To achieve the important objective of women empowerment in the programme various activities were carried out during the reporting period – Women in the project villages were encouraged to participate in SHG, promotion of micro-credit, establishment of income generation activities, social issues, pressure group, SMC for effective implementation of schemes related to education, health, MGREGS, FRA, etc.

- Regular meetings of women were held in all project villages. After regular follow-up small groups of 10 – 12 women were formed in each village. Thus 210 women self help groups (SHGs) are formed during 2012-13 with total membership of 2343 women.
- The SHGs came together every month for saving and discussing issues of common interest. Progress of Education of children, functioning of school in their village, mid day meal in school and aanganwadi, vaccination of children and pregnant women, implementation of welfare schemes (pension, housing, etc.) and livelihood schemes (MGREGS, FRA, etc.) was shared and discussed in the meetings.
- Sessions were conducted for the members of SHG to build their confidence and leadership skills to enable them to address different issues and face problems in the village.
- The SHGs have several initiated activities for financial empowerment. 123 SHGs provide MDM while 31 SHGs are engaged in brick kilns, goatery, grocery store, tailoring, NTFP purchasing, etc. Through these activities the women are providing additional support to their family income.
- People have elected several women to different positions in Panchayat Raj Institutions. Women Sarpanch and Panch (village head and member) work alongside their male counterparts and participate in decision making process for development of their village. During the year 5813 women participated in panchayat, gramsabhha and other meetings and ensured women friendly decisions.
- All the SHGs are provided with records to maintain different activities – minutes of meetings, savings, internal lending, etc. The records were developed by the staff with experienced members from NIWCYD and partner organisations.
- The SHG members were informed about the importance of educating the girl children. The members were convinced and their sincere efforts resulted in enrolment of 90 % girls under 14 years in the schools and 60 % attendance of all the girls in the project villages.
- Some of the social evils discussed with the women SHG members are domestic violence, alcoholism and it's adverse effects on health, sanitation and cleanliness, etc. 826 meetings were organized and 1998 women were sensitized.
- Five days Training of Trainers (ToT) on Women's Health was organized at Jabalpur during 5 to 9 March, 2013. 45 women from five clusters of the project participated in the training. After returning to their villages, the women have decided to pass on the information they obtained to all women in their village and ensure healthy families. The ToT was conducted by Tathapi, Pune.

#### State / District level advocacy :

- Interactions held with key members of Gramdoot Forum on different government related schemes – FRA, Agricultural dept. and NREGA issues.
- Right to Food Campaign workshop was organized in Bhopal. Information gathered from field by the experts was presented.
- District level public hearing was conducted at Mandla on the issues of tribal livelihood and implementation of NREGA in Mahakoushal region.

Capacity Building of Gramdoots : Cluster wise four trainings and seven orientation programmes were organised for Gramdoots. Following topics were covered - dissemination of different govt. schemes, strengthening the block level Gramdoot Forums, cooperation with local self governance bodies, etc.

Publication of Gramdoot Newsletter : Collection the successes stories of Gramdoots, new policies and schemes are published on quarterly basis in the Gramdoot Newsletter. The newsletter is distributing to the Gramdoots, local self governance bodies for motivation, knowledge up gradation and linkage with the government.

#### **A4) National Rural Employment Guarantee Campaign with Baiga and Gond Community in Dindori and Mandla districts**

Project duration: April 2012

No. of villages – 150

No. of Village Volunteers (Gramdoot) – 150

Population Covered – 22,000

Supporting Agency : SwissAid India

##### **Objectives:**

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

Activities held during the year -

- Addressed land rights for tribal for entitlement of individual beneficiaries and community forest rights.
- Documentation completed for eligible beneficiaries and submitted to concerned department.
- Five community forest right documents prepared by villagers and submitted to tribal department.
- 50 – 60 days employment created for needy beneficiaries in all project villages under NERGA.
- Four block level Gramdoot forums strengthened in Dindori and Mandla districts.
- Convergence done with different government departments, specially Agriculture Research Institute and ATMA for marginal farmers.

#### **A5) Agriculture Technology Management Program - ATMA**

Date of Starting: July 2009

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

Location of Project : 18 Blocks, 6 Districts, MP

Coverage: 360 Villages

Population Coverage: 18000 families

Objectives of the project :

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

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

Activity	Achievements	Keys achievements
Farm School	900 famers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 900 farmers have benefited</li> <li>• Villagers are using this platform for learning and sharing.</li> <li>• These schools are supporting the villagers in availing the government schemes.</li> </ul>
Demonstration Agriculture	144 famers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Helping the farmers in learning new crop management techniques.</li> <li>• Awareness on low cost techniques.</li> </ul>
Demonstrations	54 Families	
Farmer Group formation and Capacity Building	1800 Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The activity has helped farmers learn bank linkages.</li> <li>• Awareness received on new agriculture schems of government.</li> <li>• The farmers have shared their knowhow with other fellow farmers.</li> </ul>

**Key Achievements:**

- 36 Farm schools established benefitting 1750 farmers;
- 144 demonstration plots developed. Each demonstration plot providing inputs for practices to 20 to 30 farmers;
- 112 Farmers’ Interest Groups formed at the block level (2440 farmers).

**Impact of interventions:**

- To increase the agriculture productivity of various crops in the region;
- FFS has helped in filling the gaps and addressing the problems; advanced techniques imparted
- Under SRI a net saving of Rs. 1200-1600 per acre for farmers;

- Yield increased from 10-12 quintals per acre to 24 quintals per acre-increase in net return of Rs. 10000-12000 per acre;
- majority of the farmers learnt the new techniques by “learning by doing and learning by seeing”;
- About 46 farmers shifted from mere farmers to enterprise farmers.
- Farmer started Vegetable Cultivation Or Income Generation

#### **A6) Bargi Displaced People’s Development Program, MP, Phase VI**

Location of Project: Bargi, Jabalpur district, MP

Population Coverage: 15 villages

Supporting Agency: Swissaid India

Objectives:

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

Achievements :

- 45 farmers practicing organic farming.
- 1926 Families have got the individual land rights under Forest Rights Act and 41 communities have applied for community ownership of the forests.
- Process has been initiated for the re-possession of land freed from submergence of Bargi Dam.

#### **A7) Satlapur Community Development Project, MP**

Date of Starting: January 2010

Supporting Agency: Procter & Gamble, Mandideep

Location of Project: Satlapur , Distt Raisen

Population Coverage: 1000 School Children

Objectives:

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

- ❖ To ensure 100% enrolment of children in mainstream education.
- ❖ To create learning environment in school and mobilizing teachers participation in the processes.
- ❖ To develop capacities of village institutions / CBOs / PTAs for monitoring of education programs in the community and educational institutions.
- ❖ To develop training center in the village for quality improvement in health & education among the villagers.
- ❖ To develop self sustainable system of monitoring in project area for reducing drop out rates.

- ❖ To draw special attention on girl child and improvement in their education standard.
- ❖ To support the slow learners, dropout children & girl child through bridge classes.
- ❖ To cater to basic health services of children, adolescent girls & women in the village.
- ❖ To develop the CBO / village institutions towards a model village through peoples' participation.

Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Creation of toilets in schools	October / March	200	
2.	Children Library Support	Monthly	150	
3.	Supportive Mid day Meal program	Monthly	800	Supportive MDM is given through the project support
4.	Bal mela	July	300	

#### Major Outcomes:

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

#### A8) VESURE (GENERATION & USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY)

Year of Starting: 2010 - 11

Supporting Agency: Development Alternative & TARA

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

Project Locations	3 villages (Pidariya, Backriwa & Guleriya)
Number of villages covered directly under the project	3
Number of families under direct coverage	210
Total population under direct project coverage	1050
Women	500
Men	550
Children (0-14 years)	No direct involvement
Persons with Disability (Male and Female)	No direct involvement
Social Group, the project works with (Dalits/Tribals/Muslims/Women/ Urban Poor/ Informal Sector Labour/ MBCs)	The programme addresses all community sections those who intent to start entrepreneurship, use electricity from bio –



(fisherfolk) etc.	mass plant (installed at village). The programme has an objective of transforming it into a revenue model
Specific Partner communities within the Social Group	Women, farmers, individual entrepreneurs at village level.
Key Rights based theme focus of the project	The programme is basically focused on the conservation aspects of bio – diversity, bio – mass generation, effective utility of bio – mass for electricity generation. Peoples collective initiatives for attaining energy self sufficiency is the specific theme of the programme.
Year of start of project	2010

Key Achievements during the year:

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

#### **A9) Formation of Farmers cluster and Farmers Producer Organizations for promotion of pulses (under Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium - SFAC)**

Year of Starting: Oct. 2011

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

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

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

Objectives:

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

Project Locations	106 villages spread over 5 Talukas (Wani, Digrass, Babulgaon, Selu & Ural) within 3 districts (Yeotmal, Wardha & Akola)
Number of villages covered directly under the project	106
Number of families under direct coverage	4500 marginal farmers
Total population under direct project coverage	22500
Women	2000
Men	2500
Social Group, the project works with (Dalits/Tribals/Muslims/Women/ Urban Poor/ Informal Sector Labour/ MBCs (fisherfolk) etc.	SFAC addresses the problems faced by marginal farmers in agriculture (significantly pulses) production and assured, remunerative market linkage.
Specific Partner communities within the Social Group	Marginal farmers those who falls victims to various kind of climatic contingencies and resulted crop distress. Poor and small farmers are the focus group.
Key Rights based theme focus of the project	Availing the benefits of government schemes related to agriculture through organized actions of Farmers Interest Group and their apex body Farmers Producers Organization (FPO)
Year of start of project	Oct. 2011

Major Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Period	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Strengthening of marginal farmers activities	2012 - 2013	4500	Project team comprises agriculture technical persons and village women animators jointly carried out village level awareness programme.
2	Convergence with various govt. departments	2012 - 2013	4500	Information on various government schemes related to agriculture has been incorporated as one of the important agenda of the awareness creation programme and demonstration activity conducted for pulses.
3	Strengthening of Farmers Interest Groups	2012 - 2013	225	Organized various trainings on pulses cultivation and

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Period	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
				collective marketing.
4	Field level training and sharing on various agri crop yield enhancement	2012 – 13	6500 farmers including farm labours	

Key Achievements during the year:

- 4500 marginal farmers mobilized to form farmer's interest groups (FIGs) with an objective of pulses production.
- 225 FIGs formed in 5 Talukas for pulses production.
- Five Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) established.
- 20 % increase in yield of pulses production.

### **A10) Vegetable Initiative Programme in Vidarbha, Maharashtra (SFAC)**

Year of Starting : Jan. 2013

Supporting Agency : SFAC, New Delhi

Location of Project: Clusters in Nagpur, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Gondia and Gadchiroli districts, Maharashtra.

Objectives :

- Strengthening of farmers interest groups for vegetable production
- Promotion of Farmer Producer Organization (FPO) and Collective Marketing

Achievements :

- Villages identified in each cluster.
- DPR prepared and submitted to SFAC.
- Marginal farmers identified in villages and mobilized for formation of interest groups.
- Coordination established with Agriculture Dept. for convergence of schemes for vegetable production and training of farmers.

## **B. CHILD RIGHTS AND EDUCATION**

### **B1) UDAAN (Uplifting Deprived through Action & service Access at Neighborhood)**

Date of Starting: January 2010

Supporting Agency: UNICEF

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

Coverage: No. of Villages - 145 Villages

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

Objectives:

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

#### Key Learning :

- Income is central to the livelihood security of the poor. However, a considerable share of households do not have access to an adequate secure income, while a substantial share also face the multiple challenge of moving in and out of poverty. Marginalization in villages reduces possibilities in accessing the credit from formal institutions and most of the loans come from friends, neighbours and relatives. Having worked with the communities for more than two decade on the issue of women children & poverty we came to a strong understanding that without directly addressing the issue of income and livelihoods of groups, no specific positive impacts can be visualized.
- Housing and basic services facilities are poor and a large number of poor households do not have access to basic services. This is quite apparent in the marginalised families of villages. Most households though having their various cards do not have access to their basic needs.
- Making people aware of their basic rights through continuous capacity building training is very vital for the ownership of processes and its sustainability.
- Knowledge on specific issues about the Government system is really very crucial to know the scope of accessing them. Wherever community has come together on specific demands, there has been success. Some of the examples are fighting for work under MNREGA, accessing ICDS facilities, getting housing under Indira Awas Yojna, getting ration cards and BPL (Below Poverty Line). Small efforts to demand smaller requirements have given more confidence to the community led processes.
- Having documented / verifiable information on poor people and status of basic services give an upper edge for advocating the rights of poor people.

Poverty is a complex issue and needs to be addressed in an integrated way through using government instruments, such as district plans. This will surely enable poor people to demand adequate space for themselves.

#### Key Achievements

1. Situation of most Vulnerable tribal & SC families from 135 villages documented, shared with concerned government authorities.
2. During last two years, 45% of the families directly benefited under different Government schemes and rest of the families are linked with Government plans.

3. Accessibility of entitlements / benefits of these vulnerable families increased from 0 to 80 % during the interventions period.
4. A village level monitoring system is initiated in 135 villages for tracking accessibility of services for most deprived families.
5. Network of 135 village volunteers with their engagements with village development forums is established via involvement of community groups. Their block level coordination committees are established in 3 project blocks.
6. Series of interactive sessions / orientation with PRIs especially women members led their increased participation in village level meetings.
7. Service providers as well as administrative officers engaged with village level community groups.

## **B2) Girls Education and Community Health Project - Hoshangabad**

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

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

## **B3) Girl Child Protection Project, MP**

Date of Starting: Oct. 2009

Supporting Agency: Paul Hamlyn Foundation

Location of Project: Bhopal, Itarsi & Katni railway platforms

Population Coverage: 150 Girls living on railway platforms

Objectives:

1. To ensure rehabilitation of girls in need of care and protection and their linkages with education.
2. To prepare the children to return back home from railway platforms and JJ institutions.
3. To provide a safe and caring environment in JJ girl's institutions and mobilizing staff participation in processes.
4. To sensitize and develop the capacities of JJ institutions/CWC/Juvenile Justice Boards and railway authorities for proper rehabilitation of the children.
5. To build alliance with organizations to advocate the issues in child protection.
6. To bridge resource pool for development of infrastructure in institutions from government and civil society organizations.
7. To organize de-addiction processes with the girls on platforms.

8. To draw special attention on girl child and child labor for linking them with education on railway platform.
9. To develop a model of rehabilitation of the platform children in the State of Madhya Pradesh.
10. To build the capacities of girls in need of care and protection through their skill development and vocational trainings.

Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Family tracing & Home placements	Year	257 Girls	
2	Theatre Workshop with children	April	12	Educational activities
3	Linkages with education	July	26	
4.	Recreational Activities with children - Apna Angan	Monthly	30	Initiated at Itarsi
5.	Stakeholder meetings	Monthly	100	
6.	Listen to children campaign	20 November – 12 December 2012	300	State campaign

Major Achievements:

- 216 girls are rehabilitated back to the society.
- Shelter home for girls initiated with the support of district administration in Bhopal. Department of women and child development supported the shelter infrastructure.
- 40 first generation learners admitted in school from Ojha basti, near Special Juvenile police Unit of Itarsi.

#### **B4) CHILD RIGHTS FOR CHANGE PROJECT, Maharashtra**

Date of Starting : May 2009

Supporting Agency : Save the Children International

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

Coverage : No. of Villages – 41

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

Coverage : No. of Villages – 59

Objectives :

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

A) Child Protection

- 1) At least 90% of target communities are able to significantly reduce child labour effect child protection interventions
  - 2) strengthened state law leads to significant reduction of exploitative child labour in agriculture
- B) Inclusive Education
1. ( 90% of 3-6 years olds total) from 100 project villages acquire quality pre school readiness skills
  2. Ensure a quality learning environment for all primary school children in 156 villages .
- C) Women Empowerment
1. Ensure that at least targeted households access adequate and appropriate sources of income.
- D) Preventive Health : Ensure at least 50% in child laborers reporting cotton field related illness.

The project ended in 2013. Consolidation of different activities carried out during the past years was carried out.

### **B5) Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Programme – MP, CG and Maharashtra**

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

### **B6) Girls Education Program, MP**

Date of Starting: July 2011

Supporting Agency: Room to Read India Trust, Delhi

Location of Project: Ghoradongri, District Betul (MP)

Population Coverage: 70 Girls of 6<sup>th</sup> Standard

Objectives:

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

Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
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1	Life Skill Trainings	24 -28 September	66	
2.	Health Check up camp	08 March 2013	76	Collaboration with Health Department
3.	Bal Mela	19 march 2013	182	Including staff
4.	Girls group activities	15 December 2012	178	
5.	National Girl Child Day	January	80	
6.	Support to education through stationary & other material	September	206	159 Girls & 37 parents

### **B7) CHILDLINE, Wardha, Maharashtra**

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

No. of open house programmes held : 6

Weekly meetings for strengthening of outreach programme : 22

Children supported through Childline Center for shelter & rehabilitation : 332

### **B8) Childline, Mandla, Madhya Pradesh**

The project started with support from Childline India Foundation, Mumbai from Jan 2013 at Mandla, MP. During the first three months of the project office was established, staff was appointed and outreach meetings were conducted in the city for awareness of the scheme.

Outreach programmes held with stakeholders : 130

Weekly meetings for strengthening of outreach programme : 6

Children supported through Childline Center for shelter & rehabilitation : 11

### **B9) Ashraya Graha, Bhopal**

Children Home for Girls initiated: October 2012

Regular interactions with the Government functionaries & district administration led to organize an assessment of the children living on the railway platform of Bhopal. The outreach staff conducted a survey of the girls with the help and support of Women and child development department. A list of such 66 children is submitted to the department and after that functionaries from government department are mobilized to make efforts for such children.



The issues of these children are regularly being taken up to the District Child Protection Society Bhopal established under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme. The than collector of Bhopal Mr. Nikunj Shrivastava helped to provide support of these children through giving space near the railway platform and with the support of department of Women & Child development, children home for girls initiated for catering 30 girls in need of care & protection. 22 girls stayed in the shelter during the period. Other civil society organizations are also extended their support for the home.

Activities carried out in the children home are;

- Children conduct their regular activities.
- Through recreational activity like story writing, arts, crafts and songs girls express their emotions and distress which helps them to channelize their energy positivity.
- Educational activities and primary literacy.
- Regular counselling support.
- Regular health checkups and referrals.
- Life Skills Sessions.

#### **B 10) Campaign on Ensuring Child Rights & Education**

- Year of Starting: 2012
- Supporting Agency: ACTIONAID
- Location of Project: BHOPAL, (M.P.)
- Project Location : Bhopal
- Number of villages covered directly under the project : 20 slums of city and 1 displaced slum
- Total population under direct project coverage : 22748
- Women : 10747
- Men : 12001
- Children groups : 17

Objective:

- To promote child participation and their rights in slum communities
- To promote the children right to education in the communities
- Build capacities of children regarding their rights

Major Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	“Bachhon Ki Sune Abhiyan”	December 2012	More than 2000	11 Districts & 30 NGOs participated
2	Children Enrollment in schools	Till December	240 (141M:99F)	
3	Training of school management committee	22 March 2012	18 schools	

4.	Siksha Samvad Program	29 August 2012	40	
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Key Achievements during the year:

- Children organizations from communities helped to enroll 135 children through their efforts. 11 girl child labor linked with education
- School monitoring committees activated and trained according to the act.
- Women committees start monitoring the cases of abuses.

## C. HEALTH

### C1) Akshya India Global Round - 9 T.B. Project

Date of Starting: October 2010

Supporting Agency: Lepra Society

Location of Project: Vidisha, Harda, Umariya & Shahdol

Coverage: 12000 people

Objectives:

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

Activities carried out during the period :

Activities at Vidisha –

S.No	Name of Activity	Total Meeting & Training	Total Participants
1	Community & School Sensitization Meeting	110	2465
2	Soft Skill Training in Health Staff	1	23
3	Half Yearly Follow-up Meeting with Health Staff	1	47
4	Quarterly Review Meeting of Rural Health Care Provider with D.T.O	2	54
5	Quarterly Meeting of CBOs & NGOs with D.T.O	2	24
6	ICTC & DMC Meeting	2	48
7	T B forum meeting	2	24
8	International Women Day	1	126
9	World T.B Day	1	124
10	Sputum Collection Camp by involving ASHA	22	271

Activities at Raisen -

S.No	Name of Activity	Total Meeting & Training	Total Participants
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1	Community & School Sensitization Meeting	110	2997
2	Soft Skill Training in Health Staff	1	25
3	Quarterly Review Meeting of Rural Health Care Provider with D.T.O	2	57
4	Capacity Building for 10 NGO/CBOs Training	1	10
5	Quarterly Meeting of CBOs & NGOs with D.T.O	2	21
6	ICTC & DMC meeting	2	47
7	TB Forum meeting	2	29
8	International Women day	1	97
9	Sputum Collection Camp by involving ASHA	16	452
10	World TB day	1	72

## **C2) Front Line Workers Training Program, MP**

Date of Starting: July – November 2010

Supporting Agency: Micro–nutrient India Initiative

Location of Project: Jabalpur, Balaghat, Chhindwara

Coverage: 8610 Frontline workers of ICDS & Health department

Objectives:

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

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

## **C3) Mobile Medical Unit, Madhya Pradesh**

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

## **C4) Home Based Neonatal Care (HBNC)**

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

## **D) WOMEN**

## D1) Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme, MP

Date of Starting: 2008

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

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

Coverage: No. of Villages - 131

Population Coverage: No. of families - 7860

Objectives:

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

#	Activity	Number of members involved	Output
1	Group formation	614 Groups have formed.	The Organization has involved 614 members in the groups.
02	Bank Account	600 Groups	60 groups have linked with Bank and opened their account. These group members have learned to handle their bank account and manage their savings.
03	Bank Linkage and groups grading.	385 groups have received Rs. 3850000	
04	Livelihood development through advance farm techniques and vegetable cultivation.	200 farmers participated in different trainings. 1000 farmers received training on advanced Agriculture technique and SRI.	200 farmers have received trainings on advance farm techniques. 1000 farmers have received training on advance agriculture for Rabi crops. 600 farmers received training on Systematic of wheat intensification.
05	Small scale entrepreneurship development	264 Women members	Most of the women s are earning Rs. 1500 to 3000 every month

Impact of Interventions :

The Tejaswini program is being implemented with the object of women empowerment. It aims to develop a positive environment by creating awareness amongst the SHGs. The information is disseminated about schemes for the SHG and strengthening of these groups.

These groups are will empowered to address the social aspect of society within their living sphere and to take advantage of the various government scheme and program of development.

- 600 groups formed as per the plan.
- 50 percent groups were linked with banks and operating successfully.
- 35 percent families accessed and availed government schemes.

## **D2) Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme, Maharashtra**

Year of Starting: 2010 – 2011

Supporting Agency: MAVIM & IFAD supported programme

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

Project Locations	2 districts of Vidharbha Region, 2 Tehsils (from 2010 June to 2011 January and continued with the extended 25 CMRCs by January 2011 onwards. Total 27 Tehsils
Number of villages covered directly under the project	840
Number of families under direct coverage	51,504 families
Year of start of project	2010 June - Launched with 2 CMRCs 2012-13 onwards extended the interventions in 27 CMRCs.

Key Achievements during the year:

1. 4,292 SHGs were formed among 27 CMRCs.
2. 230 VLCs were formed. The strengthening process of VLCs undertaken.
3. Cumulative monthly savings amount of the SHGs by the end of the 2013 March was Rs 18,027,664/-
4. Internal lending was done in 1343 SHGs.
5. Bank linkages were done with 844 SHGs amounting to Rs. 146,317,421/-.

## **D3) Urban Community Development Project, Kasturba Nagar, Nagpur**

Year of Starting: April 2012

Supporting Agency: Sringeri Vidya Bharti Foundation, Canada

Location of Project: Kasturba Nagar, Nagpur

Objectives :

- To strengthen the education programme for children
- To provide training for women for skill promotion

- Awareness of community on health, education and sanitation

Activities carried out during the year

- Educational activities conducted for orphan and poor children.
- Bridge education support provided for slow learners.
- Tailoring and embroidery training completed for 50 women.
- 12 awareness and health education programmes conducted with established women SHGs

#### **D4) Silai School Project, MP & CG**

Date of Starting: January 2012

Supporting Agency: USHA international Ltd (Shriram Memorial Foundation)

Location of Project: Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh

Population Coverage: 150 women

Objectives:

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

**Coverage :** In 2013 the program was expanded in another 7 districts.

Selection of districts, blocks and villages- Districts selected by UIL and blocks and villages had been selected by NIWCYD. Villages selected on the basis of selection criteria.

- Most of the village's transportation facilities are very poor.
- People are depending on agriculture, daily wages labour work and forest produce.
- Educational status is very low; especially female literacy rate is very low
- Health status is also very poor.
- Livelihood options are less
- Selected WE's are from deprived class, widows , belongs to land less family or marginalised family, most of the WE's were selected from ST, SCs community.

**Activities carried out during the year:**

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Silai School Trainings	Apr – Dec 2012	220	160 schools in MP & 60 schools in Chhattisgarh

**Major Outcomes:**

1. 220 Women entrepreneurs from rural & tribal pockets are linked with the Silai school program.
2. 220 women completed the technical trainings course of one week through the program support.

#### **D5) KRISHISAMRUDHI PROGRAMME (CAIM), Maharashtra CMRC**

Date of Starting: January 2012

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

Location of Project: Buldhana and Akola districts, Maharashtra

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

The key programme purposes and objectives are ;

1. To improve household income from diversified farming and off farm activities
2. To render farming system resilient with the introduction of organic and low-input contract farming.
3. To facilitate the involvement of farmers groups in primary processing, quality enhancement and marketing.
4. To empower women through micro-finance and micro-enterprises.
5. To achieve convergence of government programmes and resources through ATMA.

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

- Eight cluster offices of CMRC established.
- 550 women SHGs were promoted in 8 CMRC
- Mobilization of village community completed for establishment of Village Level Committee
- Meetings conducted with lead banks and process initiated for bank linkages for eligible women SHGs.

## D6) Campaign against Adverse Sex Ratio in MP

Year of Starting: 2012

Supporting Agency: ACTIONAID

Location of Project: BHOPAL, (M.P.)

Coverage:

Geographical Location	Bhopal
Number of localities	20 slums of city: 1 displaced slum
Population covered	22748
Women	10747
Men	12001
ICDS Centers	26

Objective:

- To protect the children due to gender discrimination.
- To aware the communities regarding

Strategies:

- Building capacities of women from urban & rural communities.
- Strengthening mechanism to implement PCPNDT Act.
- Building networks of media and advocates

Major Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Meetings with Pregnant, Lactating Women and adolescent	Monthly	340	
2	International Women Day	8th March Bhopal	500	
3	Mahila Hinsa Virodhi Pakhwada	25 November - 16 December	1500	

Key Achievements during the year

- 25 Severely malnourished children admitted to NRC in Bhopal.
- Women Committees monitored 8 clinics & hospitals.
- Women Committees also tracked the pregnant women and registered them at ICDS centers.

## D7) Awareness and SHG Promotion in Dindori, MP - NABARD

The financial literacy training programme completed as per planned activities in Dindori district of MP.



Apart from above projects NIWCYD has prepared district prospective plan under BRGF for Nanded district in Maharashtra and Umaria and Balaghat districts in Madhya Pradesh with coordination of District Development Agency.

#### **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

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- Terre des Hommes (TdH), Pune
- Room to Read India Trust, New Delhi
- ActionAid India, New Delhi
- Swissaid India, Pune
- Paul Hamlyn Foundation, UK
- Save the Children, New Delhi
- Sringeri Vidya Bharti Foundation, Canada
- Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT), Mumbai
- UNICEF, Bhopal
- NABARD, Madhya Pradesh
- Agriculture Department, Govt. of MP, Bhopal
- Lepra India, MP
- Madhya Pradesh Mahila Vitta evem Vikas Nigam, Bhopal
- Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi
- Childline India Foundation, Mumbai
- Small Farmers Arji-Business Consortium (SFAC), New Delhi
- DRDA, Nanded, Maharashtra

- DRDA, Umaria & Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh
- Convergence of Agriculture in Maharashtra (CAIM), Amravati
- Development Alternatives, New Delhi
- Shriram Memorial Foundation
- Usha International, New Delhi
- MAVIM, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mumbai

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