

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

Annual Report

2013 – 14

34 Unnati Park, Besa, Nagpur - 440 037

(91-712) 6457735

niwcydnagpur@gmail.com

<http://niwcyd.org>

PREFACE

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

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

Activities carried out on above areas during the year 2013 – 14 are presented in this report.

R.K. Malviya
Chief Functionary

Table of Contents

A. LIVELIHOOD.....	5
A1) LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION OF PRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUPS AND MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES IN CENTRAL INDIA	5
A2) AUGMENTING INCOME AND ENSURING PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH MNREGA IN THE POOREST DISTRICT OF INDIA (MANDLA, MP)	8
A3) SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBAL COMMUNITIES IN MP & CG	8
A4) NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE CAMPAIGN WITH BAIGA AND GOND COMMUNITY IN DINDORI AND MANDLA DISTRICTS	11
A5) AGRICULTURE TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM – ATMA, MP	11
A6) BARGI DISPLACED PEOPLE’S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, MP, PHASE VI.....	14
A7) VESURE (GENERATION & USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY)	15
A8) FORMATION OF FARMERS CLUSTER AND FARMERS PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS FOR PROMOTION OF PULSES (UNDER SMALL FARMERS AGRI BUSINESS CONSORTIUM - SFAC)	16
KEY RIGHTS BASED THEME FOCUS OF THE PROJECT	17
A9) VEGETABLE INITIATIVE PROGRAMME IN VIDARBHA, MAHARASHTRA (SFAC).....	17
A10) FARMER PRODUCER ORGANISATION DEVELOPMENT SPECIAL PROJECT IN MP	17
A11) AGRICULTURE INCOME ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM FOR MAHAKUSAL REGION MADHYA PRADESH	18
B. CHILD RIGHTS AND EDUCATION.....	23
B1) GIRL CHILD PROTECTION PROJECT, MP.....	23
B2) CHILD RIGHTS FOR CHANGE PROJECT, MAHARASHTRA	24
B3) RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL CRECHE PROGRAMME – MP, CG AND MAHARASHTRA	24
B4) GIRLS EDUCATION PROGRAM, MP.....	25
B5) CHILDLINE, WARDHA, MAHARASHTRA	25
B6) CHILDLINE, MANDLA, MADHYA PRADESH	26
B7) CAMPAIGN ON ENSURING CHILD RIGHTS & EDUCATION	26
B8) SMILE –SOUL.....	27
B9) LADLI SHELTER HOME FOR PLATFORM CHILDREN	27
C. HEALTH	28
C1) AKSHYA INDIA GLOBAL ROUND - 9 T.B. PROJECT	28
C2) MOBILE MEDICAL UNIT, MADHYA PRADESH.....	29
C3) HOME BASED NEONATAL CARE (HBNC).....	29
C4) IMPLEMENT PLA APPROACH WITH SHGs FOR IMPROVED DEMAND FOR HNWASH IN SAGAR DISTRICT - CBA – PLA (SANJHI SEHAT).....	29
C5) PROMOTION OF ZINC & ORS FOR REDUCTION OF DIARRHEA AND AVERTING ITS OCCURRENCE IN FOUR DISTRICTS OF MADHYA PRADESH.....	30
C6) TOWARD HEALTH AND DIGNITY IMPROVING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH) IN MADHYA PRADESH.....	30

D) WOMEN	33
D1) TEJASWINI RURAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME, MP	33
D2) TEJASWINI RURAL WOMEN EMPOWERMENT PROGRAMME, MAHARASHTRA.....	35
D3) SILAI SCHOOL PROJECT, MP & CG.....	36
D4) KRISHISAMRUDHI PROGRAMME (CAIM), MAHARASHTRA CMRC	36
D5) CAMPAIGN AGAINST ADVERSE SEX RATIO IN MP	37
D6) AWARENESS AND SHG PROMOTION IN DINDORI, MP - NABARD	38
OTHER ACTIVITIES	38
DISTRICT PROSPECTIVE PLAN :	38
DISASTER RELIEF PROGRAM :	38
VOLUNTEER SERVICE PROGRAM :	39
E. INSTITUTIONAL PROCESS.....	40
F. PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS	40

Programme Progress Card

A. LIVELIHOOD

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

Date of Starting : Year 2001

Supporting Agency : AWO International

Location of Project (Block / District / State) : Samnapur, District Dindri Madhya Pradesh, Kondagaon block, Bastar district Madhya Pradesh

Coverage (No. of Villages / Slums) : 34 villages

Population Coverage (No. of families / beneficiaries) : 3050 families/16155 population

Situation Analysis :

National Institute of Women Child and Youth Development (NIWCYD), Nagpur is implementing the project in 34 villages of Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh states in Central India. Of these 34 villages, 29 are in Madhya Pradesh state. The other five villages are situated in Bastar region of Chhatisgarh State. The target group with whom NIWCYD is working is mainly Primitive Tribal Groups Baiga and Madia. Apart from these two, there are also other tribal groups with whom the organization is working. These 34 villages are the direct intervention villages of NIWCYD. 3050 families with the population of 16,155 are direct beneficiaries of the project. Apart from that NIWCYD is also working with the 15 NGOs for building their perspective for the village development through *Gramdoots* (village volunteers). The programme was supported by AWO International for 13 years. The Partnership with AWO International culminated in December 2013

Objectives :

- 1) Enhanced food and income security and entitlement over forest gets established.
- 2) Increased awareness and availing of basic health and education entitlements and rights
- 3) Synergy and partnerships established between village institutions, government systems and civil society for development decision-making and advocacy on the issue of tribals.

Activities carried out during the year :

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Beneficiaries covered
1	Meetings with Line	8 meetings were conducted in which 248 people from project villages participated
2	Exposure of Farmers to Madhyam Foundation Odisha	The exposure was organised in which 27 farmers from the project area participated.
3	Department Training of farmers on different agriculture practices.	Two trainings were organised in which 154 farmers participated
4	Village level meetings on forest protection and conservation	132 meetings were organised in the project villages
5	Joint meeting of the people with Forest	2 meetings were organised at district level

	Department	in which 145 people from the project area participated.
6	Training of committee members and members of forestry study groups	One training was organised on Habitat Rights issue in which 10 women and 28 men participated.
7	Regular meeting of forestry study groups	5 meetings of the forestry study groups were organised in which 133 women and 213 men participated.
8	Facilitation of Forestry Process	Facilitation of the forestry process was done in the entire project area by 6 core members of the forestry study group.

Key Achievements :

1. 973 families from Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh have got land development work under NREGS
2. In 23 project villages in Madhya Pradesh, the work in the villages has been started on the basis of plans submitted in the Gramsabhas.
3. In 19 villages of Madhya Pradesh people are making the use of documents of the forestry study groups for the protection and conservation of their forests.
4. In 16 villages the rules for the forest protection and conservation are developed on the basis of Forestry Study Documents.
5. In 52 villages of Baiga Chak area in Madhya Pradesh the process has been started for the filing of claim for habitat Right
6. In 9 non-project villages the forestry study documents have been prepared by Forestry Study Groups
7. In 30 villages of the project area, monthly meetings of the school management committees are held regularly.
8. In all the 5 villages of Chhatisgarh area the SMCs are actively functioning and monitoring the performance of the children and teachers.
9. In 30 villages of the project area, there are 32 childrens groups and this year 607 children became the new members of these groups. Thus total 1411 children from the project area are the members of children's groups.
10. Bal Panchayat is formed at the project level and 50 children from the children's groups in project villages are in the working group of the Bal Panchayat
11. 369 women and 1006 children were immunized in the project area.
12. 235 Post Natal Care cases received the assistance of Rs. 1400 each from the health department
13. 1041 beneficiaries including the children in the age group of 0-3 years and lactating mothers got the benefits from ICDS
14. Village health volunteers helped 150 women for the family planning operation.
15. In 25 villages of Madhya Pradesh the village institutions have started inter institutions transactions. The village fund committees are helping the women groups for the economic activities.
16. People have taken the loan from the village fund for the agriculture related economic activities, such as purchase of equipments, bullocks and also to start

- income generation activities such as collectivization of oil seeds. The total loan amount in these activities is INR0.35 million
17. Of the 3100 families in the project area 2807 (92%) families are the members of village institutions. These families are the regular beneficiaries of the village institutions.
 18. In 23 villages there has been 100% recovery in the seed banks and cash funds where as in remaining 11 villages the recovery rate is up to 90% People have refunded the old debts taken from the cash funds.
 19. In all the project villages the hamlet wise Gramsabhas are held regularly. The resolutions of the hamlet Gramsabhas are adopted in main Gramsabhas.
 20. 23 issues were raised by the women in the Gramsabha meetings of those, 9 issues were addressed by the Gramsabhas

Impact of Interventions :

- 15% increase in the Kharif Production over the year 2012. Increased area under Kharif cultivation from 1025 acres to 1225 acres 12% Increase in the Rabi production during the year 2013. The total rabi production in the area was 3027 quintal on 1267 acres of land.
- People are getting the payments of the work done under NREGS within two months of the work. Out of 3050 families of Madhya Pradesh 2705 families worked in the NREGS programme. People have got 75 days of work and for that they have got the assured wages of Rs. 1500/- per family.
- 467 families from the project area have got the individual land entitlements during the reporting period making it the total of 1499 families from the project area. Also 247 families have refilled the claim as they have received less lands. The total eligible families in the project area are 1540 from 22 villages which are the forest villages out of 34 villages in the project area.
- Of the 30 villages in the project area of Madhya Pradesh, 21 villages have got the community ownership of the forest resources. Of these the 14 village communities have started the management of their forest resources, with their own rules and regulations framed by the communities.
- In 30 villages of the project area, the teachers are regular and the schools are also functioning regularly.
- In 30 villages of the project area the school management committees are functioning as per the norms. They hold regular meetings in the schools
- In all the five villages of Chhatisgarh area, the school management committees are meeting once in a month and discussing the issues of the children with the teachers. The teachers are regularly conducting the classes in all the five villages.
- 369 pregnant women and 465 children up to the age of 5 years have taken the services of Integrated Child Development Service centres in the project area. Integrated Child Development Service Centres is the scheme through which health and nutrition programme of the government is implemented.
- In 23 project villages in MP the development work in the villages have been initiated as per the plan passed by the Gramsabhas through resolutions.
- The village plans are also updated regularly.

- The issues raised by the Gramdoots in the meetings on education, forest management and functioning of PDS are addressed by the Gramsabhas in all the villages of the project area.
- In all the five villages of Chhatisgarh Gramdoots have raised issues such as non-functioning of hand pump, problem of electricity, linking of the people with the schemes of agriculture department, non-payment wages under NREGS, irregularity of teacher in the school etc. in the gramsabhas as well as at the block level.

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.

Outcomes

1. 60 – 70 % families are getting employment for 80 to 100 days.
2. Village volunteers of project area are trained in MGNEGA and they are conducting public hearing in Panchayats.
3. Major works are carried out under land and water conservation and farming.
4. Migration has reduced due to availability of work at local level.
5. Forum of volunteers is established in three blocks for regular liaisoning with local and district administration.

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 :

Regarding Education:

- 7977 children have admitted in the age group 6 to 14 in primary and Middle School .Out of this 3742 are girls.
- 176 children were out of school out of this 139 children are mainstreamed with the schools
- 4047 children enrolled in the 113 Anganwadis. Children benefit from play way methods for preparation of primary schooling.

- 7977 school going children below 15 years get MDM regularly. 4047 children in anganwadi get regular supplementary nutrition.
- 137 SMCs engaging in school management, their regular meetings and approaches to village level Panchayat with important issues like education, MID Day Meal.
- 963 trainings and orientations of SMC and key community members held at village level 1689 SMC members mobilised and aware for taking efforts for children education .
- 4543 children below 5 years are covered under immunization during the year and 2203 eligible children got Immunisation and all children got supplementary nutrition. Under the Supervision of SHG members and Gramdoots.
- 137 Bal Clubs formed with 2341 children.

Regarding Livelihood

- Migration of families reduced from 540 at beginning of year (baseline) to 421 families during the year
- During the year 3153 farmers started appropriated technologies for food grain production. 1861 farmers paddy yield increased by 30% by using SRI and line showing methods.
- During the year 6481 families were involved in NTFP activities. Total collection of NTFP by beneficiaries was Rs.13841726. Average income Rs. 2135/- per family.
- 47 women SHGs started IGA, 125 SHGs involved in MDM. Total 2580 women involved in these activities and average supplementary income around Rs.6000/- per annum per head.
- Total job card holders - 7891. No. of families receiving 108 days work are 108 while 633 families received 80 days work and 1837 families received 60 days work. And 4618 families getting work below 40 days. More than 90% families involved in MNREGA work due to training, mobilisation and advocacy.
- 108 families got 100 days work, 633 families got 80 days work and 1837 families got 60 days work.
- Total job card holders - 7891. 108 families got 100 days work, 633 families got 80 days work and 1837 families got 60 days work.

Regarding FRA Act

- 56 community rights obtained. The follow up action raising by CBOs and Gramdoot with authority.
- 5158 individual claims filed and regular follow up conducted. Due to closed advocacy and liasoning 4957 individual claims settled.

Regarding Women Empowerment

- Women members in 8 villages received land title in their name under FRA. 590 women participated in trainings on MNREGA and FRA related issues
- 125 SHGs managing MDM in schools and anganwadi. Training on NREGS and FRA organized for members of women SHGs - 590 women trained.

- Women SHGs formed to cover all women in villages. 2824 women members in 169 SHGs in 100 project villages.

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.
- Thirteen community forest right documents prepared by villagers and submitted to tribal department, specially for Baiga Chek.
- 60 – 80 days employment created for needy beneficiaries in all project villages under NERGA.
- Four block level Gramdoot Forums strengthened in Dindori and Mandla districts.
- Two district level Gramdoot Federation established.
- Convergence done with different government departments, specially Agriculture Research Institute and ATMA for marginal farmers.
- Land development activity started under MNERGA for entitlements received under FRA.

A5) Agriculture Technology Management Program – ATMA, MP

Date of Starting : July 2009

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

Location of Project : 15 Block /6 Districts / State Madhya Pradesh

Coverage : 360 Villages

Population Coverage : Under This Program 18000 Families benefitting

Objectives of the projects:-

- To Identify specified 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 the capacities of the farmers following are the activities conducted under the projects are the following:-

1. Farm School:-The concept of farm school was adopted to train the farmers on new methods and technologies of agriculture. Farm school is a group-based learning process that includes hands-on training methods in which farmers test management methods/production technologies for themselves and learn new concepts directly. Farmers learn all the methods by carrying out themselves the various activities related to the particular farming practice they want to learn and evaluate. The farm school offers farmers an opportunity to learn by doing, by being involved in experimentation, discussion and decision-making. This strengthens the role of farmers in the research-extension-farmer chain. It also improves the sense of ownership of technological packages and new knowledge and skills. The farm school provides training on all the six stages of farming. There are 75 farm schools established in 15 blocks. The farm school is divided amongst the panchyat .Onepanchyat has 2 in each panchyat farm school.

Following are the salient features of farm school observed in the project:-

- It is flexible, non-lecture based field study using a field that allows the field to be the teacher.
- It has strong emphasis on observation, analysis, discussion and debate, which allows new ecological concepts to be combined with local knowledge;
- Technically competent facilitator leads group activities, and a focus is on farmers becoming experts and farmer lead the role offacilitators in their own communities.

Demo Agriculture: - In order to create awareness about the improved technology about paddy cultivation. A session organized to be for 75 farmers area there will be one demonstration. These demonstrations are to be laid down in three categories i.e. on package of practices, on System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and promotion of hybrid and certified seeds. This is done on the basis of the proposed area for rice cultivation.

This means that for every ten demonstrations on rice will be conducted by one Farm school. It is also envisaged that these demonstrations will be used for the conduct of FFS. District wise number of demonstrations on Improved Package of Practices, SRI and Hybrid rice varies as per the proposed area for rice cultivation. A total of 75 demonstrations were conducted during the year 2015.

Allied Demonstration- Vegetable demonstration of Onion was done with the 75 farmers in the year 2015.

Formation of farmer groups:- The broad objective of setting up Farmers' group formation would be to achieve prosperity for the farmers with overall agricultural development in its area of operation by facilitating credit counseling, technology counseling and market counseling. Over the years, the vision of Farmers' group has undergone a change and the role expected to be played by Farmers group have been enlarged to enable them to facilitate transfer of technology, propagation of seed village concept, strengthen agricultural extension services, undertake collective purchase and distribution of inputs, production and marketing, capacity building of members, to act as Business Facilitators (BFs)/Business Correspondents (BCs) for banks.

Federations of Farmers group ' undertake community related works, and also plays the role of a leader. Farmers' group is an informal forum in the villages. The Farmers group is promoted in a village/ cluster of villages. The farmers group should have minimum of 20-25 members, no upper limit in the membership is envisaged.

During this year we have formed 75 farmers group in the respective districts. The farmers groups are consist of compost production group, seeds production group, paddy cultivation group and horticulture promotion group. Each block has five different farmers group. Each group helps the other farmers according the need and the groups 'specialty.



Farmers interest group training

District level Training and Exposure: - The district level training is organized for the groups of a particular district. These trainings were organized in the KrishiVigan Kendra of the District. The experts of krishiviganKendras have provided these trainings to the farmers and farmers group. The frequency of the training was based on the crop seasons for each selected village of a particular district. District level training has been done with the 365 farmers. The exposure visits were organized inside the district in different blocks. The visits were made to villages where farmers groups have adopted new technologies and a significant noticeable change has achieved. Exposure visit was done with the 300 farmers.

To develop capacities of the community Activities carried out during the year

Activity	Achievements 2015	Keys achievements
Farm School	370 famers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 370 farmers have benefited • Villagers are using this platform for learning and sharing. • These schools are supporting the villagers in availing the government schemes.
Demonstration Agriculture	75 famers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helping the farmers in learning new crop management techniques. • Awareness on low cost techniques.
Farmer Group formation and Capacity Building	1537 Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activity has helped farmers learn bank linkages. • Awareness received on new agriculture schemes of government. • The farmers have shared their knowhow with other fellow farmers.



Key Achievements :

- 1) 15 Farm schools established benefitting 370 farmers;
- 2) 75 demonstration plots developed. Each demonstration plot providing inputs for practices to 20 to 30 farmers;
- 3) 75 Farmers' Interest Groups formed at the block level (1537 farmers).

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 :

- 24 community groups have applied for their community rights. Out of these 9 communities have got the community rights.
- 125 claims have been approved by sub-divisional committee and have been forwarded to district level committee for approval.
- 248 claims have been submitted to sub-divisional committee for the clearance.
- 39 women from the project area have got the individual land rights.
- 156 families develop their land resources through the government schemes
- 201 farmers including 45 women farmers are practicing improved agriculture practices viz. SRI and vegetable cultivation as well as maize and soyabean.
- 35 gamdoots and 25 elected members of Panchayat including the 7 women have been trained on the provisions of PESA MNREGA and Biodiversity acts
- Nearly 15.70 lakhs have been leveraged for the land and water development activities under NREGA
- 175 families are getting access to subsidized food provided by the government.
- 437 families have accessed the different agricultural schemes of the state government. Of these 45 were the women farmers.
- 35% of the women in the project villages have started participating in the agricultural meetings and the trainings
- Women from the project are have started participating in the meeting of the gramsabhas. There has been 10% increase in the participation of the women in Gramsabha meetings.
- 20 women leaders have been identified and are being given inputs to raise their issues.
- 45 women farmers are applying the improved agriculture practices.

A7) 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

Three bio – mass plants installed in 3 villages and handed over to the community with technical training and arrangement of their maintenance at local level.

A8) 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

Key Achievements during the year:

- 225 FIGs strengthened in 5 talukas for pulses yield enhancement.
- Five Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) established and BoD members trained for management at local level.
- 30 % increase in yield of pulses production.
- Marketing of pluses started by farmers at APMC with fair rates.

A9) 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 :

- 225 farmers interest groups formed in five districts - Nagpur, Bhandara, Gondia, Chandrapur and Gadchiroli.
- Group members trained for enhancement of yield of vegetables with cooperation of agriculture department.
- Four farmer producer organizations established and registered under company act for collective business.

A10) Farmer Producer Organisation Development Special Project in MP

Date of Starting : Sept. 2013

Supporting Agency : SFAC, New Delhi

Location of Project : Five FPO in Dindori, Mandla & Balaghat of Madhya Pradesh

Coverage : No. of Villages – 102 villages

Population Coverage : No. of families – 1000

Goal :

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.

Activities :

- Formation of farmer interest groups (FIG)
- Mobilization of farmers for practice of new techniques in agriculture
- Convergence of agriculture schemes for demonstration
- Training of selected members of farmer groups for enhancement of productivity of cash crops
- Collective Marketing

Achievements :

- DPR prepared & submitted in Month of Nov. 2013
- Baseline Analysis completed.
- 102 villages selected for the program.
- Selection of crop for each district completed.
- 63 FIG trained
- 1950 farmers received advanced techniques for Gram and 1200 received help on Wheat.

A11) Agriculture income enhancement program for Mahakusal region Madhya Pradesh

Date of Starting : May 2013

Supporting Agency : SDTT Mumbai

Location of Project : District Dindori - Block Amarpur, Bajag, Karanjiya, Medhwnai & District Mandla - Niwas Block, State Madhya Pradesh

Coverage : No. of Villages - 89

Population Coverage : No. of families / 10000

Situation Analysis :

Agriculture in the programme area is largely rainfed. Paddy, maize, kodo, kutki and ramtil are the major kharif crops, while wheat, gram, batla and rapeseed are taken up during rabi on residual moisture where available. Irrigation facilities are negligible, thus restricting area under rabi in the area. Farming systems are oriented towards meeting food security while minimizing risk at the same time. Thus, paddy is transplanted if conditions are right, otherwise, broadcasting of seeds or broadcasting of germinated seeds (lei) is adopted if sowing is delayed. Ramtil, rapeseed and til are grown as cash crops and are often used to meet the cash expenses of the family. Paddy and maize are the main food grains in the region, with paddy being grown in low lands and maize being grown in homestead land.

The homestead land where maize is grown is usually sloping land, which would ordinarily not have supported much crop production. However, due to the huge quantities of cow dung being applied repeatedly and due to the wide variety of crops¹ being grown as mixed crop with maize, the soil quality has been well maintained.

Kodo, kutki, ramtil and arhar are grown on sloping lands, since they do not need much water. Gram is grown in medium lands where some moisture is available even during rabi.

Thus, it can be seen that agriculture in the programme area is well adapted to the topography, soils and climatic conditions of the area. However, productivity is low and mainly due to poor quality of seeds, poor seed replacement rates, high plant population density, lack of intercultural operations and poor nutrient and pest management. Given this situation, National Institute of Women Child And Youth Development to make an intervention in the area of agriculture technology and package of practices to improve the livelihoods of the people of the area. Accordingly, a pilot programme of “Income enhancement in agriculture in mahakusal regions” was launched in May, 2013.

Objectives of the Programme:

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

Thus, although the objective states food security as the focus, the expected outcomes cover other dimensions such as cash security and income enhancement as outcomes of the intervention.

Activities carried out during the year :

#	Activity	No. of members involved.	Output
1	Need Assessment	3000	The first critical step in Productivity enhancement program is farmers need assessment, this could be done using participatory tools like RRA, PRA, Farm walk to better understand the cropping system and pattern, diagnosis the reasons for low yield and analyzing them with farmers. The analyses were initiated in these 25 villages which were selected before initiation of farm schools and demonstration plots. During the process of PRA the crop rotation and the crop selection for the fields were analyzed such as Paddy, Pulses, Maize in the Khariff season and Wheat, Gram, Peas for the Rabi season. The following are the gaps which were identified during crop PRA

2	Selection of Master Farmer	89	The Gram Sabha was initiated in all the 89 villages selected villages for the selection of the farmers for Farm Schools and demonstration. Through the Gram Sabha those farmers were selected who keenly interested to adopt the advance and new techniques of agriculture. The following was the criteria for selection of farmers for Farm Schools
3	Farm School	75	Learning by doing & observing, is typically a group of farmers 25-30 who meet fortnightly in a designated field throughout the all critical stages of the crop cycle. farmers devote considerable time to agro ecosystem analysis and they are encouraged to make observations of important processes and relationships ,such as the habits of harmful insects & actions of natural enemies .In regular sessions from planting till harvest ,group of neighboring farmers observe & discuss dynamics of the crops ecosystem. The organization has initiated 30Farm schools during the kharif 2014 75 season and 30 Farm Schools in the Rabi and next Khrief 2014 . The technical knowledge and guidance was given by the Agriculture scientists. The Agriculture experts and Scientists of Krishi Vigyan Kendara Dindori and JNKVV Jabalpur provided technical knowledge and support to the farmers of Farm School as per the requirement. The Farm Schools were organized at the following different stages: under farm school 2500 farmer benefitted in different stages of crop .
4	Demonstration Agriculture	2280	In the selected 89 villages of Agriculture Innovation Program being implemented at Dindori the farmers of the Farm school is linked with the Demonstration plots. The Farmers are trained in the Farm Schools and the Demonstration plots are prepared by them using the methods learned in during the trainings. The training is provided in the initial stages of the crop cultivation.

			<p>The objective of the Demonstration Plot is to observe the process and treatment which is being adopted for the cultivation of that crop and the neighboring farmer can also adopt the similar process in his field. These demonstration plots are set as examples as for the other farmers of the village.</p> <p>This will facilitate for increased production and secure livelihood. In all the villages the Farmer Farm Schools and the Demonstration plots have been developed in association with NIWCYD and Agriculture Research Centre at Dindori. The trainings have been imparted with joint efforts which is being adopted by the farmers for sowing and cultivation of crops. 2280 Farmer Directly Benefited in 4 Season of Crop.</p>
5	Demonstration Allied	125	<p>NIWCYD initiated for the farmers in coordination with Horticulture department and provided support for vegetable seeds, seed treatment, manure, fertilizers, pesticides, and by providing other material. In all the villages of the program area Vegetables Demonstration Plots were prepared by the farmers in guidance and training by the organization with support from Horticulture department. 125 Farmers were benefited from this.</p>
6	Farmer Training	33 Training at Village Level	<p>A training program was conducted for trainers for Farmer Farm schools and Field Extension workers. This was conducted at Agriculture Research Centre Dindori and JNKV Jabalpur. These trainers were responsible for conducting further trainings at the village level for Farm schools. The trainings were mainly conducted on the issues and gaps which were identified during the analyses of Crop PRA. The mainly the objective of the training was INM & IPM. These Master trainers were responsible for the trainings for farmers of farm schools at village level.</p>
7	Farmer Exposure	4 Exposure in	<p>The exposure visits were conducted at</p>

		Inter District and Inter Cluster	KVK Dindori, JNKVV Jabalpur and Technology Fair Bhopal to understand SRI technique in paddy cultivation , Intercropping ,and new implement of agriculture & inter village exposure were organized to show the impact of SRI and Vegetable cultivation field day for sharing of experience
8	Convergence	1500	The Horticulture department and Agriculture at Dindori & mandla provided Seeds, chemicals for seed treatment, medicines, and fertilizers to support the program. The field staff of the organization selected the farmers in the selected 89 villages of the program implemented area. Through this process the demonstration plots were initiated and organized for vegetables cultivation.

Impact of Interventions :

- Further, in order to teach others and conduct FFSs, their capacity on conducting meetings, ability to communicate, and understanding of the technical issues were built up by conducting training programmes. However, in many cases, 2 year has not been sufficient for them to acquire enough capacity to be able to deliver effectively and independently with respect to these tasks.
- Most of the Lead farmers could satisfactorily explain the various steps in SRI, but many could not explain clearly the rationale behind the specific steps.
- Similarly, most of the farmers that had adopted SRI, said that they had learnt the techniques by attending FFS and observing demonstration plots of lead farmers. However, not all techniques had been implemented properly in their fields.
- For example, all farmers mentioned that proper spacing of paddy during transplanting is essential to enable weeding by use of Weeders later on.
- This indicates that while the FFS have been good in terms of delivering the knowledge of the techniques.
- FFS has been effective as a learning forum for farmers to learn new techniques through a process of “Learning by doing & learning by seeing”. It has also been an effective forum for learning by sharing experiences.
- The Lead Farmer as a teacher at the FFS and as the extension agent to monitor the degree and quality of adoption of the techniques in other farmer fields has not been very effective.

B. CHILD RIGHTS AND EDUCATION

B1) 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 the rehabilitation of girls in need and care protection and their linkages with education.
2. To prepare the children to return back to 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 the alliance with organizations to advocate the issues in child protection.
6. To bridge the 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	April –Sept 2013	268	103 Girl children
2	Skill Development camp	26 Aug - 05 Sept 2013	25	
3	Adolescent Conclave	26 September	182	40 ICDS centers are covered under the program.
4.	Meeting with Youth / younger children		15	24 sessions organized

Major Achievements:

- 83 children from railway platform sent back to their homes.
- 25 girls are motivated to attend the educational activities during the skill development camp.

- Child welfare committees are mobilized to support the children from railway platforms.

B2) 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 child are working in any area as paid labour. Sustainability of family member through SHG concept. Four major components are as below -

A) Child Protection

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

B) Inclusive Education

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

C) Women Empowerment

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

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

During the year under consolidation phase inputs were provided to different stakeholders and community including village volunteers for continuation of campaign of elimination of child labour. The programme was handed over to concern gram panchayat and block forums.

B3) 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.

B4) 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: 125 Girls of 6th and 7th Standard

Objectives:

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

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

Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered
1	Balika Siksha Sankalp Saptah	14November -20 November	154
2.	School Management Committee training	30 November	20
3.	Saheli Ki Maa – International Women Day celebration	8 March	400
4.	School Based Activities	-	125
5.	Support to education through stationary & other material	August	125
6.	Tutoring Support	Sep – Dec	116

Major Outcomes:

- 125 Girls supported through the program.
- 400 people from community mobilized on education.

B5) 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.

Total Calls made for outreach : 3,072

Children given Institutional Support : 174

Children supported through Childline Center for shelter & rehabilitation : 1,615

B6) 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.

Total Calls made for outreach : 206

Children given Institutional Support : 75

Children supported through Childline Center for shelter & rehabilitation : 106

B7) 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	

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.

B8) Smile –Soul

Date of Starting : August 2013
 Supporting Agency : IGSSS, Delhi
 Location of Project : Bhopal
 Population Coverage : 14233

Objectives:

- The short term as well as long term objectives of the project is as under;
- To create spaces for self discovery and exploration through exposure and experiential learning. (Counseling, mentoring, youth collectives, youth camps, etc.)
- To develop capacity building mechanism for self-development through Life skill and leadership trainings.
- To lead the change in society through self- designed and self-driven campaigns, advocacy on Youth issues

Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered
1	Self awareness Training	24-25 Sep 2013	21 Youths
2.	Participation in adolescent forum & conclave	26 September	54 girls
3.	Life Skill Training	22-23 Nov 2013	24 Youths
4.	Capacity building training	- 1 st December 2013	21 youths
5.	Youth Camp	19-25 January	30 Youths
6.	Regional Youth Network meeting MP	7 th March 2014	250 Youths

Major Outcomes:

- 03 Active youth groups are formed and 02 more groups initiated with 389 youths are convinced and mobilized to join the program through membership of 112 youth representatives from slums.
- The youth initiated a survey of 0-5 year's children in the community by sharing their personal details and helped to complete their profiles.
- The youth group planned their action priorities of next 06 months for demanding the ICDS centre, even after completion of the project activities.

B9) Ladli Shelter Home for Platform Children

The Ladli Shelter home was started in the year 2012 to help the girls surviving on and around the railway platform of Bhopal. This Center was approved by MP Govt. Dept. of Women and Child Development, Bhopal.

Details of the girls supported during the year 2013 are as under;

- Contacted Children -106
- Family Tracing & Home placements of children-79
- Total Girls in Ashray Grah – 27
- School Going Girls from shelter - 21
- Aadhar Card made -25 Girls (Old-23 & New-2)
- Maximum No of Girls gained 2 to 3kg of weight
- Two Children participated in skill Development camp & conclave.
- 7 Girls Were linked to neighbouring ICDS centre

C. HEALTH

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

Date of Starting: October 2010

Supporting Agency: Lepra Society

Location of Project: Vidisha & Raisen

Coverage: 12000 people

Objectives:

- To aware the community people 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 their engagements in the project activities.

Activities carried out during the period

S.No	Name of Activity	Total Meeting & Training	Total Participate
1	Community & School Sensitization Meeting	180	3600
2	Soft Skill Training in Health Staff	2	70
3	Half Yearly Follow-up Meeting with Health Staff	21	357
4	Rural Health Care Provider Training	2	62
5	International Women Day	2	153
6	World T.B Day	2	148
7	Sputum Collection Centers	3	195

Major Achievements:

- A trained team on Tuberculosis.
- More than 5000 people mobilized on issue of TB.
- Around 200 cases refereed to health department from field area.

C2) 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.

C3) 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.

C4) Implement PLA approach with SHGs for improved demand for HNWASH in Sagar district - CBA – PLA (Sanjhi Sehat)

Date of Starting : December 2013

Supporting Agency : Family Health International

Location of Project : 03 blocks of Sagar District (Rehli, Kesli & Devri)

Population Coverage : 1833 Self Help Groups

Objectives:

- Build systems & capacities to support implementation, integration and sustaining of PLA process.
- Improve awareness & demand for HNWASH services among women SHG members & the larger community through PLA processes.
- Strengthen linkages with government service providers to ensure access to quality HNWASH services
- Document & report performance, disseminate learnings and support evidence generation for scale up.

Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered
1	SHG & Village mapping	January – February	1833
2.	Training of Trainers	24-26 Feb	30
3.	District Level Launch of Sanjhi Sehat Project	13 March 2014	200

Major Outcomes:

- Team recruited and field processes initiated.
- Mapping of 1833 SHGs completed in the field area of 03 blocks.
- A team of PLA facilitators is in place.

C5) Promotion of Zinc & ORS for reduction of diarrhea and averting its occurrence in Four districts of Madhya Pradesh

Date of Starting: August 2013

Supporting Agency: Family Health International

Location of Project: 04 Districts (Katni, Damoh, Umariya & Shahdol)

Population Coverage: 3000 Rural Health Care Provider

Objectives:

- Enumerate all the villages and create a data base of all RHCPs in four districts classified into A, B, and C categories as per the patient load in the 04 districts.
- Build the disease & product knowledge of the identified RHCPs and drug stores to increase the prescription and usage of Zn & ORS for treatment of childhood diarrhea in the 04 district.
- Ensure regular usage and off take of Zn & ORS by the identified RHCP & drug stores through continuous follow up & detailing.
- Work in close coordination with identified pharmaceutical companies to ensure supplies of Zn & ORS reach the RHCP & drug stores

Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered
1	RHCP & Village mapping	Sep – Nov 2013	3240
2.	RHCP Meetings on Zn & ORS	Dec – Mar	2700

Major Outcomes:

- Mapping of 3240 rural health care providers completed in 04 districts.

C6) Toward Health and Dignity Improving Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Madhya Pradesh

Date of Starting : Dec. 2013

Supporting Agency : Water Aid, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh

Location of Project : All Seven Block of Dindori District & Rahali Block of Sagar District

Coverage : No. of Villages - 784

Population Coverage : No. of families - 700000

Situation Analysis :

Dindori is a tribal dominated district with all 7 blocks being notified under Tribal Sub Plan by Planning Commission of India. Reserved categories constitute 70.31% of total district population with Baiga, Koal, Pardhan, Dhula, Bhoomia and Agaria as key tribal

groups. District has significantly lower literacy rate of 65.47% in comparison to state average of 75.15%.

Number of Panchayats in 7 blocks are 363 with 899 villages. There are 4059 habitations with 3303 dominated by tribals.

TSC/NBA in Dindori is operational in 363 GPs of the 7 Blocks. So far 22 GPs are awarded with Nirmal Gram Puruskar (NGP) and 28 are proposed in current year. Maryada Programm is targeted in 49 GPs in first phase that is during 2013-14, meaning to make them ODF.

As of now, the district has achieved IHHL construction targets 2.28% (BPL & APL) against the total target of 126787. The School toilets construction achievement is reported complete. Anganwadi toilets is also reported 100%.

Reportedly all habitations are covered with approx. 11364 water sources, mainly handpumps. 96 % habitations are fully covered and rest are partially covered. There are 11 pipe water supply schemes and 33 are targeted to be completed as per PHED report. Dindori also has water quality problem with contamination of Fluoride in 44 habitations.

As per baseline report of 2012 81.2% households do not have toilet in Dindori. Functional toilets with remaining households also are only 48.4%. Status of VWSCs is also very poor, showing only 27% GPs having this committee and functional VWSCs only 22.3%. Swachhtadoots have largely not been posted with any GP and only 2.4% GPs have them in place. Anganwadi WASH facilities are also not fully covered and need attention to restore them.

Objectives :

Building cadre of frontline workers team for triggering and demand generation for toilet construction and improve usage and also promote concept of WASH & bring in behavioural change amongst community in 222 GPs of Dindori and 98 block of sagar district.

Activities carried out during the year :

#	Activity	No of members	Output
	To promote and to sensitize different stack holders in community through the training	3740	374 SHG groups were trained
2	To sensitize different stack holders, who are closely working with government through the training	236	236 selected swachhatadoot received training.
3	To sensitize different stack	737	737 front line workers get training

	holders, who are closely working to achieve health for all through the training		and they are ready to spread awareness about WASH issue among the community.
6	To sensitize different stack holders, who are closely working with government through the training	127	127 PRI and VWHSC groups were sensitized through the training
7	Training mason training To ensure proper construction or quality construction mason should know about the proper method of construction. As well as to increase demand generation there should be availability of sufficient no of mason is required.	411	Total 411 masons were trained in this quarter

Impact of Interventions : Case Study of Medwani Block, Dindori

Under this MPWASH program, our NIWCYD team has found an impressive case study. A SHG group named *Tejaswani Naari Chetna Mahila Sangh*, was given training about Water Sanitation & Hygiene. Meanwhile, one of the main problems of water paucity came in discussion of this SHG group. Immediately, the ladies of this SHG group decided to construct a stop Dam on this Chatta Naala (a water Stream) of village Kharagwara, so that needy people can utilize this water to fulfill their daily needs. This decision was taken on 22nd March on the occasion of *World Water Day* and implemented 2nd week of April, 2014.



SHG Meeting on World Water Day

A RCC dam has been constructed here by irrigation department but doors of iron plate were still opened because of that lot of water was being wasted here without any reason. SHG ladies with the help of other people kept that iron plate doors at the right place so that water can be avoided from being wasted. Today water level of Chatta Naala has

become 7 to 8 feet & people are continuously utilizing that water in different anthropogenic activities. This is really appraisable case study of Medwani Block, as people are very happy after this activity.



Showing people are utilizing the water after closing the doors of dam

D) WOMEN

D1) Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme, MP

Date of Starting: 2008

Supporting Agency : Mahila Vitt Viksh Nigam Bhopal Madhya Pradesh

Location of Project : Block / Mehadwani, Niwas and Bejadandi District Dindori and Mandla / State Madhya Pradesh

Coverage : No. of Villages - 131

Population Coverage : No. of families - 7860

Situation Analysis :

The geographical characteristic of the state is one of the major factor by which some of the districts remains far behind in the broader discourses of development. Areas like Mandla & Dindori have the feature of Tribal dominance in its entire population. The traditional community largely depends upon forest and forest related ecosystem for their livelihood.

In the changing circumstances where urbanization as the part of market liberation and globalization has its impact on the living condition of rural and tribal villagers especially women those who contributes the share of their labour for the agriculture production and post-harvesting activities. In this situation, an integrated lookout on the income generation aspects of the rural women has to be considered as an important step towards enhancement of income for the village women.

Programme in brief: Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment Programme has its broad vision to bring rural women members of the society those who contribute the major share of the population of the entire state at the same time living under persistent poverty and deprivation due various social, political and environmental reasons.

Objectives:

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

Activities carried out during the year (Apr 2012 to Mar 2013) :

#	Activity	Members involved	Output
1	Group formation	614 Groups	Groups are successfully conducting their monthly meetings regularly and saving there resolute money on time. These members have started their discussion on the social issues related to their village and express it in front the gram panchayat during gram shabha.
02	Bank Account	602 Groups	138 groups have linked with Bank and opened their account. Members have learned to handle their bank account and manage their savings. They are regularly visiting the bank and depositing their groups saving monthly in their respective accounts. The groups have learned the technique of safe keeping for money and on individual level the members have learned communication with bank and also enhanced their leadership skills.
03	Bank Linkage and groups grading.	483 groups have received 69 Lakh	The organization has facilitated the process of groups grading through SGSY and NRLM for the BPL groups. And the groups have received revolving fund from the bank. They have used it for internal credit disbursement at the time of need. This in turn developed the habit of repayment amongst the group members. The money received has been used for the group livelihood activities.
05	Small scale entrepreneurs hip development	129 Women members	During the entrepreneurship development training the women groups have learned many different traits of entrepreneurship. They also received training on trades related to animal husbandry such as goat raring and poultry farming. The training also provided them information on small businesses such as grocery shops. The

			<p>groups have also received training and non timber forest produce and its uses.</p> <p>All these trainings have developed an understanding of entrepreneurship amongst the community women.</p> <p>Due which many women have started their own livelihood activity and run their family expenses.</p> <p>Most of the women are earning Rs. 1500 to 3000 every month. They are repaying loan they took from the group.</p>
--	--	--	---

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 Talukas. The programme is running through 27 community managed resource centers (CMRCs) in the region which is the federation of rural women’s grass root level institutions (SHGs).

Project Locations	2 districts of Vidharbha Region, 2 Tehsils (from 2010 June to 2011 January and continued with the extended 25 CMRCs by January 2011 onwards. Total 27 Tehsils
Number of villages covered directly under the project	840
Number of families under direct coverage	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) Silai School Project, MP & CG

Date of Starting : January 2012

Supporting Agency : USHA international Ltd

Location of Project : Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh

Population Coverage : 220 women

Objectives:

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

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

Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered
1	Silai School Trainings		70
2.	Silai School Training follow up	Regular	220

Major Outcomes:

- 220 Women entrepreneurs from rural & tribal pockets are linked with the Silai school program.
- 3259 women & girls linked with the silai school program.
- 12 women are trained and become as master trainers.

D4) 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.

Activities :

- Three staff level trainings held on bank linkages, financial literacy and formulation of federation
- Street play conducted in all villages of project area on gender sensitization and girl child education
- Book keeping training held for SHG members at village level. 200 members trained.
- Five trainings for SHG members for bank linkages. 250 members trained.

Achievements :

- 1040 women SHGs were strengthened in 8 CMRC
- Village Level Committee formed in 50 % villages of 8 CMRCs
- 30 % women SHG linked with bank
- 200 women members of SHG started different income generation activities viz. poultry, goatery, grocery shop, vegetable marketing, etc.
- 10,400 women mobilized through meetings for importance of SHG

D5) Campaign against Adverse Sex Ratio in MP

Year of Starting: 2012

Supporting Agency: ACTIONAID

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

Coverage:

Location		Total Slums	Total Population			Total ICDS centre
Ward	Panchayat		F	M	Total	
8	1	20	10747	12001	22748	26

Objectives & Strategies:

- To protect the girl children from gender based discrimination
- To empower society for addressing the issues of gender based selections.
- Empower the community based institution on women issues
- To aware the communities and facilitate implementation of PCPNDT act

- Establishing network of CBOs/Media/advocates

Major Activities carried out during the year:

#	Name & brief description of the activity	Date & Location	Beneficiaries covered	Remarks
1	Community meetings		340	Total 275 meetings
2	Orientation program on women violence	23 September 2013	36 Women	
3	Fortnight campaign on women violence	25 Nov – 16 December	1500	
4	Sensitization meetings with college youth	17 and 20 July 08 September	340	
5	Participation in carnival for women violence	21 to 30 October	1281	

Key Achievements during the year;

- Use of toll free number to register the complaints regarding women violence is used by the women and community members.
- 25 malnourished children are referred to NRC after the orientation of women in communities.
- Women have submitted the demands during the election campaign
- 65 critical cases are registered in ICDS centres with the help of field staff.

D6) Awareness and SHG Promotion in Dindori, MP - NABARD

The financial literacy training programme completed as per planned activities in Sahadol district of MP. 30 women SHGs trained. 900 women covered. Bank accounts of all members opened.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

District Prospective Plan :

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.

Disaster Relief Program :

Rehabilitation of flood affected families in Gattabagad village, Dharchula block, Pithoragadh district, Uttrakhand was carried out. Transit shelter was provided to 70 families. Health camps were held in five villages. 100 families were provided woolen blankets and kitchen utensils.

Photographic documentation of old and new house

Name of the home owner and beneficiary : Kamla Devi W/o Gopal Ram
Village : Ghattabagar



Before receiving assistance from Habitat and National Institute of Women, Child & Youth Development, Nagpur



After receiving assistance from Habitat and National Institute of Women, Child & Youth Development, Nagpur

Volunteer Service Program :

The organization received volunteers with the support of Indo-German Cooperation (DIZ) from Germany. 04 volunteers arrived in the reporting period for the period of 09 months. The details of the volunteers are as under;

- Tim Noah Schmidt
- Paul Leyer Pritzkow
- Jonas Oppenheimer – (Left volunteer program in February 2013)
- Jacob Zimmermann

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

F. 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 International, Germany
- 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 Argi-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

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