



Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi

AMHI AMCHYA AROGYASATHI



Annual Report – 2016-2017

From the Convener's Desk

Dear Friends

From this year onwards we call our annual report as community social responsibility accountability report. This emphasis our strong belief that we are accountable to our community of stakeholders that include the community and various groups within the larger community we work with: the tribal and rural communities, urban poor neighborhoods, women and children-and within these two groups, the most vulnerable of them all, and people with disabilities. This is our primary stakeholder and we intend to share this annual report with the community, first and foremost.



We are what we are today because of the innumerable volunteers who provided valuable inputs, leads, contacts, and with whom we shared the ideas before seeding them. We intent to collect a feedback from all these in a scientific manner where in volunteers' identity not be revealed to anybody including us. This is to ensure that we get objective and unbiased feedback.

The workers are the founding blocks of the organization and the process of report preparation has been a participatory. Nevertheless, the management intends to take this report to all the workers for a brainstorming for future road map. This should happen by the end of the second quarter.

We have been supported by donors-individual, Indian Institutional, Indian Government, Foreign Institutional etc. for more than two decades, and without this help it would not have been possible for us to be where we are today.

This is honor to AAA staff that Tribal Development of Maharashtra Government awarded Adiwasia Sewa Sanstha Purskar for year 2016-2017 at Nasik on 27th March 2017.

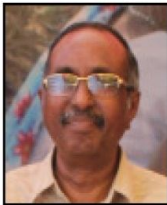
I take this opportunity to thank all my colleagues-village level workers, field supervisors, thematic coordinators, admin and account people, project coordinators, and project directors for adhering to the strict efficiency and effectiveness guidelines set at the outset. I thank with

★ Working Area of Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi in Maharashtra and Shion District of Madhya Pradesh of India

gratitude all the donors who supported us, guided us and partnered for a better future for the downtrodden communities.

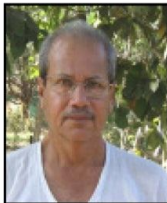
Dr Satish Gogulwar
Convener
Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi

BOARD MEMBERS AND GENERAL BODY MEMBERS OF AAA



DR. SATISH GOGULWAR

At the very young age he was an active member in Chhatra Yuva Sangharsha Vahini. An allopathic medical graduate from Nagpur University, he is equally interested in homeopathy and indigenous system of medicine. A perfect administrator, manager and network promoter, he hoisted the organization to current position by leading the organization for many years. In capacity of project director in ongoing projects, he is directing the organization to its noble path



MOHAN HIRABAI HIRALAL

He was also an active member in Chhatra Yuva Sangharsha Vahini. He is greatly influenced by Gandhian philosophy, and experimenting its practical application in Human-Forest relationship. His initiatives and inputs in empowering Mendha (Lekha) village are famous for proving 'common consensus in village council' as a practical reality and not the utopia. He is the ultimate guide and advisor in organizational matters of all kind. He is the leader of policy making team of the organization.



SHUBHADA DESHMUKH

She was an active member in Chhatra Yuva Sangharsha Vahini (Student's movement promoted by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan for 'Sampurna Kranti' Total Revolution) during her college years and later. She is a post-graduate in Social Work from Nagpur University. She is a Strong believer in people's initiatives and empowerment. She is leading the organization with her great strategist skill for building capacities and organizations of marginalized groups, especially women. She was awarded by Maharashtra Foundation Award and many more for her excellent services in empowering women in tribal area.



SANDHYA EDLABADKAR

She is a chemical engineer by education and then working with women and farmers for promotion of appropriate technology and science. Bio-diversity documentation and conservation is also her area of interest and expertise.



DEVAJI TOFA

Live institute of its kind, he is the affirmative-picker of tribal culture. Well-known for his Mendha (Lekha) initiatives of 'Swarajya', Devaji and his village are immense resource for the organization. He is the initiator to promote the movement and implement the ownership over natural resources in forest in Mendha Gramsabha. The process of local self-governance is well implemented in Mendha is it came to the success.

REMEMBERING



LATE SUKHDEVBABU UIKEY (*Founder Trustee of the AAA*)

He was a teacher by profession and was a member of legislative assembly from Armori constituency. He was the successor and follower of socialist movement initiated by great tribal leader Krantiveer Narayansingh Uikey. Having command on legal and state policy matters, he was advisor, guide and trainer for the staff. In his presence various meetings and programs were organized with the communities to bring awareness among the tribal communities.



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HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Urban Nutrition Initiative (UNI Project), Nagpur

Duration –	April 2015 to March 2018
Sanctioned Budget (Rs) –	4,008,879
Donor Agency –	Tata Trusts through Committed Communities Development Trust, 42 Chapel Road, Bandra (W), Mumbai – 400050, M. S.
Address of the person from donor agency-	Dr. Malthi Pillai, Special Advisor and Trustee Committed Communities Development Trust, 42 Chapel Road, Bandra (W), Mumbai – 400050 (MS) Phone Number: 02266881913

Brief Information about project

AAAs as an NGO partner implements the UNI project in 213 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in Nagpur City 1 in two phases of 18 months (i.e. 106 AWCs in the 1st phase and 107 AWCs in the 2nd phase). In implementing the UNI project, AAAs works closely with ICDS system, with the 1000 day approach/concept using and follow the 10 core essential nutrition intervention to mitigate malnutrition and in Growth Promotion and Monitoring.

Target groups: Pregnant Women (PW), Lactating Mothers (LM) and children between 0 to 24 months of age.

Project Objectives–

- To reduce malnutrition amongst children between 0 to 2 years as follows :
- 2 % Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)
- 4% Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) each year

Towards reaching the objectives following activities are planned for the implementation in the UNI project:

- Home visits for counseling of PW, LM and Mothers of 7 to 24 months of age children and monthly follow ups
- Identification of SAM and high risk children and referral to health facilities
- Identification of high risk PW and LM and referral to health facilities
- Formation and strengthening of mothers groups and awareness building on health and nutrition
- ANC and PNC Meetings and their counseling on nutrition and health as well as demonstration on low cost and nutritious recipes.
- Mata melava, community events and awareness programmes on breast feeding and nutrition and health

Geographical area of the project–

North Of Nagpur: 213 Anganwadi Centres coming under Women and Child Development Project, Manav Nagar, Nagpur.

SN	State	District	Gram Panchayat	Village/Wards/Areas
1	Maharashtra	Nagpur	North of Nagpur (Urban poor area)	Yashodhara nagar, Binaki mangalwari, Kundanlal gupta nagar, Lashkaribag, Kalamana, Tekanaka, Indora, Nara, Nari, Balabhaupeth , Jaripataka, Piwalinadi, Vinoba bhav nagar, Garib nawaj nagar, Kasturba nagar, and



				Yadavnagar.
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Population–

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Total Anganwadi Centres</i>	<i>Total Households</i>	<i>Total population</i>
1	213	51,289	2,27, 626

Target Population (Direct Beneficiaries)

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Out reach</i>
1	Total Pregnant women	1384
2	Total Lactating mothers	1773
3	Total children 0 to 24 months	6615

Project Stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities in the project

- **Child Development Officer, CDPO, Supervisors, Anganwadi workers:** Help and support to identify areas, formation of Mata committee and their meetings, ANC and PNC meetings, identification of malnourished children and counselling of mothers.
- **Nutrition Rehabilitation center:** Treatment of the SAM children and counseling of their parents
- **Nagar Sewak:** Participate as a guest in the awareness programme and assist to find out venue for the programme
- **Doctors:** Assist in counselling of mothers, encourage mothers to participate in the Mata melavas and community events
- **Budhavihar and Mandir Mangers:** Provide Budhavihar to conduct meet and programme and participate in the programme
- **Nutrition Board:** Resource Person during Nutrition week Programme
- **Astitva Foundation:** Participate as a guest in the awareness programme and Mahila Melava, addresses for participation during Mata melavas and community events as well as in breast feeding week programme.

Project planned activities, implementation and outcomes

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Total programme</i>	<i>Total Participants</i>
1	Training for Anganwadi workers	7	266
2	ANC and PNC meetings	167	2074
3	Formation of mothers groups	107	1302
4	Mothers groups meetings	457	4681
5	Advocacy	90	354
6	Nutrition Awareness Programme (During nutrition Week)	2	165
7	Breast feeding week Programme	1	72
8	Community event	2	191
9	Mata Melava	9	1157



10	Cos (Community Organizer) quarterly training	4	25 COs plus 4 POs in each training Programme
11	COs monthly meeting	12	25 COs plus 4 POs in each training Programme
12	COs exposure visit	1	25 COs plus 4 Pos
13	UNI team exposure visit	1	8 participants

Key Achievements of the Project

In the phase I, till September, 2016, total 4144 number of children were identified under malnutrition in different stages and those were treated through intervention by the project team and were referred to hospital about which the details are given in the below table:

SN	Types of Malnutrition	Baseline	Achievements (Malnutrition reduced by)
1	Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	297 (7%)	85 (2%)
2	Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	534 (12.8%)	270 (4%)
3	Severe underweight Malnutrition (SUW)	289 (6.9%)	86 (2.07%)
4	Moderate underweight Malnutrition (MUW)	530 (12.7%)	254 (6.12%)

As given in the above table 297 (7%) of the total number of the children were found Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) as per wasting and MUAC, 534 (12.8%) Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) as per only wasting and MUAC, 289 (6.9%) Severe Underweight Malnutrition (SUW) and 530 (12.7%) were Moderate Underweight Malnutrition (MUW) in which after the intervention by AAA 85 (2 %) Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) were reduced in the given project areas amongst children between 0 to 2 years and 42 (1%) entered in moderate, 270 (4%) Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) were reduced, 86 (2.07 %) Severe underweight Malnutrition (SUW) were reduced and 119 (2.8%) were entered in moderate and 254 (6.12%) Moderate underweight Malnutrition (MUW) were reduced in the given project areas amongst children between 0 to 2 years.

Other Achievements

Sr. No.	Indicators	Baseline	After intervention	Increased %
1.1	% of PW received at least one check up in the first trimester at any health care facility	228/369 (61.78%)	73/115 (63.47%)	1.69 %
1.2	% of PW with minimum of 4 ANC checkups during the 3 trimesters	370/499 (74.00 %)	479/619 (77.38%)	3.38 %
1.3	% of PW consumed 100 tablets of IFA (200 tablets for severe anaemia)	17/499 (03.40%)	196/619 (31.66%)	28.26 %



1.4	% of PW received two TT injections (booster dose if 2nd pregnancy within 2 years)	183/499 (36.67%)	456/619 (73.66%)	36.99 %
1.5	% of PW delivered in Institution	916/984 (93.00 %)	592/619 (95.60 %)	2.6 %

Sr. No.	Indicators	Baseline	After intervention	Increase %
2.1	% of LM undertaken at least one PNC check up after discharge within 42 days of delivery	160/322 (49.68%)	221/416 (53.12%)	3.44 %
2.2	% of LM consumed 90 tablets of IFA (After third month of LM)	56/416 (13.46%)	93/536 (17.35%)	3.89 %
3.1	% of children with normal birth weight (2.5kg and above) (0 to 6 months)	1290/1708 (75.52%)	405/531 (76.27%)	.75 %
3.2	% of children with early initiation of Breast feeding (within 1 hour of birth)	844/1177 (71.70%)	416/531 (78.34%)	6.64 %
3.3	% of children exclusively breast fed for six months	1483/2354 (63.00 %)	72/103 (69.5%)	6.5 %
3.4	% of children immunized till DPT III	1671/2354 (71.06%)	384/515 (74.5%)	3.44 %
3.5	% of children given appropriate feeds during illnesses (0-6 months)	21/51 (41.17%)	30/39 (76.92%)	35.75 %
3.6	% of children given ORS/Zn during an episode of diarrhea (0-6 months)	ORS :28/56 (50.00%) Zn : 24/56 (42.85%)	ORS:28/39 (71.79%) ZN: 26/39 (66.66%)	ORS : 21.79 % ZN : 23.81 %
3.7	% of children with normal growth (0-6 months)	796/1176 (67.68 %)	249/341 (73.02%)	5.34 %



Phase II: October, 2016 – March, 2017:

In the phase II from **October, 2016 – March, 2017** total 3280 were identified under malnutrition in different status and those were received intervention and referred to the hospital by the project team about which the details are given in the below table:

SN	Types of Malnutrition	Baseline	Achievements (Malnutrition reduced by)
1	Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM)	122 (3.72 %)	24 (0.73%)
2	Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	226 (6.89 %)	36 (1.09%)
3	Severe underweight Malnutrition (SUW)	244 (7.43 %)	38 (1.15%)
4	Moderate underweight Malnutrition (MUW)	457 (13.9 %)	72 (2.19%)

As per the above table out of total number of children 122 (3.72 %) were found as Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) as per only wasting, 226 (6.89 %) were Moderate Acute Malnutrition as per only wasting (MAM), 244 (7.43 %) were Severe Underweight Malnutrition (SUW) and 457 (13.9 %) were Moderate Underweight Malnutrition (MUW). The numbers were changes after the intervention by our organization and brought some positive impacts as 24 (0.73%) Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), 36 (1.09%) Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), 38 (1.15%) Severe underweight Malnutrition (SUW) and 72 (2.19%) Moderate underweight Malnutrition (MUW) were reduced in the given project areas amongst children between 0 to 2 years.

Major Challenges occurred during implementation of the project and learning

- About 103 Anganwadi workers out of 213 are not willing to provide support and help to implement the UNI project
- Vast and scatter area of the project as well as left out population from Anganwadi centers

Failures of the project and Strategies planned to overcome these failures in next year

- To overcome above Challenges, Meetings with Supervisors, Anganwadi Sevika, CDPO and Dr. Gogulwar, Director of the UNI project, Dr. Shubalakshmi from CCDT were organized as well as advocacy with AWs, Owner of ACs' room, and members of Budhha Vihar had been done.
- 13 Anganwadi workers were given Adult Weighing Scale through People participation.
- Same strategies to be planned in the next year.

Project Networks

- **Committed Communities Development Trust, Mumbai:** Since 1990, CCDT has been actively associated with the marginalised communities in the slum of Mumbai and its suburbs. It had started its work with the engagement with a self-settled colony of leprosy patients in Borivali. Its effort has always been to address deprivation and marginalization of communities and children. Over the years, health and education emerged as the two domains of their intervention. CCDT is one of the partner organizations which has been implementing UNI project in Mumbai and AAAS UNI project gets technical guidance from CCDT Mumbai since April 2015
- **Voluntary Association for Community Health and nurture:** VACHAN Nasik based NGO started working almost two decades ago in the field of health and



Nutrition. VACHAN is one of the partner organizations which has been implementing UNI project in Nasik from April 2015.

- **Foundation for Mother and Child Health:** FMCH Thane based NGO began in 2006 as a grassroots organization focused on mother and children in a slum redevelopment in Thane. FMCH aims at empowering every mother and her family belonging to a vulnerable community to make the right food choice by providing accurate actionable knowledge and other associated intensive services. FMCH is one of the partner organizations which has been implementing UNI project in Thane from April 2015.
- **Indian Social Service Unit of Education:** ISSUE Lonara, Nagpur based NGO began in 1993, work in the field of Community health, Nutrition Education, Livelihood and water management. ISSUSE is one of the partner organizations which has been implementing UNI project in Nagpur from April 2015.
- AAA, CCDT, VACHAN, FMCH and ISSUSE come together thrice in a year to discuss Project activities, outcome and result of the project and to address malnutrition issues and strategies to reduce malnutrition.

Case Study

Case Study: Poonam

Seven years before, Alaye family was migrated from Chhidawada (MP) to Nagpur in search of livelihood to satisfy their hunger. Coming to Nagpur was easy but finding a place for living was tough therefore they rented hut in urban poor area of the North of Nagpur city. In this area income source for the families comes from the small businesses, vendors, daily wage work. Poonam's father used to sell vegetable in the market and her mother was working as a maid from which she was getting monthly income Rs 6000 to 7000. Because of this critical situation even when her was pregnant she has no option rather than going for work.

Poonam is a third child of her parents. She has two elder sisters. Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi's Community Organizer (hereafter CO) found Meena Pregnant (Meena is a Poonam's mother) when she was in third trimester and having already two daughters. The couple had planned for the third child with an expectation to get them a boy child.

Mother (Meena) was with low HB i.e. 8 and was in a Low weight i.e. 43.00 KG. She has gone through only two ANC check-ups and also not consumed 90 IFA tablets. CO started two visits in a month to mother for counseling. CO gave information to mother on diet, consumption of IFA tablets, hygiene and to avail the complementary food and other services of the Anganwadi center. Initially Mother was unwilling to listen to CO but after two visits of the CO, Mother started listening to CO and gradually there was a change in the behavior of mother and father also. Its Impact is that mother's HB increased from 8 to 9 and weight from 43 to 46. Mother gave birth to Poonam on 11th Sept. 2015. Parents were not happy as they were hoping for male baby. Poonam was born with low weight that was 1900 grams because mother herself was anemic. Poonam was Sever Underweight and Moderate Acute Malnourished child.

During home visits, CO gave information to mother and father on exclusively breast feeding for six months to child, Kangaroo method, diet for mother, PNC checkup, hygiene, clean hands, immunization and also help of father in domestic work. CO referred child to Government hospital. When child was about to complete six months of age, CO gave information on introduce complementary food (solid and semi solid food) and continue breast feeding to Poonam till 24 months of age.



During her visit to this family, CO was taking records of the weight, height and MUAC of the child once in a month to observe growth status of child. As well as CO was checking the type of food is given and how it has been given to the child and precautions taken for the hygiene by parents. CO had kept informing mother and father of the child regarding anthropometric measurement. Now Parents are taking care of the child as per the instructions given by the CO. Poonam's mother stopped continuous going out for work but earns for some days. The couple followed the advice of the Doctors as well as counseling/ information by the CO and the result of it seems as the 17 months old (on March 2017) Poonam Who was Sever Underweight and Moderate Acute Malnourished child moved to a Normal. Visits of the CO are still continued to the family for the intervention and to check the growth of child.

Community Health Programme Woman and Child Health Programme (WACH)

Name of the Projects – Woman and Child Health Programme (WACH)

Duration– 22 May 2015

Sanctioned Budget (Rs) – 1258980

Donor Agency – Avantha Foundation

Address of the person from donor agency-

Ms.Lalita Mahajan –
Avantha Foundation
B- 14, Shangrila Garden, Bund Garden Road,
Pune 411001(Maharashtra)

Brief Information about project –

Women and Child Health OurTraget groups are ANC, PNC, Adolesent, Highrisk Mothers & Low Weight babies.We are working in 12204 populations in nine Villages of Ahamdnagar Taluka and Ahmednagar Dist.

Project Objectives–

- Develop knowledge based team of ASHAs and Arogyasakhis
- Increase the number of institutional deliveries
- Reduce the number of low weight children

Geographical area of the project–

The project is being implemented in the 3 district (Ahamdnagar, Nasik and Aurangabad) of Maharashtra. Each district consist 9 villages.

Population –

27 villages from 3 districts are covered in this project which includes 6551 families and 33340 people.

Project Stakeholders

- Aanganwadi Sevika & Assistants – Resource Person, Mobilization
- Booth Hospital (Trust Hosp.)– Health Camps ,Resource Person, HB Camp
- Civil Hospital – Group Health Education for ANC & Adolescence and Dental Camp for Children
- Sarpanch – Rapport Building with Local Administration
- Z.P. School – Participation in the Program
- PHC & Sub Centre – ANC Clinic, Resource Persons

Project planned activities, implementation and outcomes

Capacity Building of ASHAs – ASHA workers are trained by the organization for skilling them to deal with the tasks of deducing and preventing neonatal mortality,



infant mortality, child mortality and maternal mortality. 3 consecutive trainings were taken to enhance the knowledge and skills of the ASHA workers which led into the better implementation Ante-natal care (ANC) and Postnatal care (PNC).

Awareness Programmes on Health Care

- Health Education Sessions for Pregnant Mothers – nearly 80 above health education sessions were organised in this financial year with purpose to aware pregnant women to take care during their pre and post delivery. This meetings focused was on awareness building for early registration and the process and techniques for taking care in ANC and PNC.
- Health Education Sessions for Adolescent – 15 sessions were organised in which 1102 adolescent girls and boys both were participated. It was aimed to provide information on the teenage changes and the cares needs to be taken during this time. Girls personal cleanliness, hygiene, use of sanitary pads and clothes during their menstruation cycle and the misconception about it. Proper diet and communication between parents and children was discussed in the meetings.
- Day Celebrations for awareness building – World Breast Feeding Week, World AIDS Day, International Women's Day were celebrated in the project villages to spread a message for awareness about health. It has helped to break the misconceptions and prejudices among the participants during programmes.
- Health Check up Camps – 4 general health check up camps in the 6 villages of Ahamdnagar district were organised in which 261 beneficiaries undergone the check up. During this check up 2 special cases were found and were recommended for the treatment. Another specific HB and Blood group check up camps 7 in Nasik and 12 in Aurangabad were organised in which respectively 334 and 290 beneficiaries were undergone the check up.
- Micro Planning of the villages – micro planning of the 27 project villages was done to monitor and follow up the ANC and PNC cases. The map of village households was prepared and those houses having ANC and PNC mothers were marked to facilitate the discussions with the ASHAs which has made them easier to deal with it.

Key Achievements of the Project

It was observed during meetings and field visits that the knowledge among ASHAs about health care of child and mother was increased as compared to the earlier. This has brought increasing numbers in the early registration of new mothers, proper ante-natal care and postnatal care.

Major Challenges and learning

- It was overall good experience of implementation of the project but lack of care from the families had interrupted in the project implementation.
- Secondly lack of participation from Primary Health Centres was hardening the smooth cares of the ANC and PNC.



Community Health Programme Mother and Child Health Project

Name of project – Mother and child health project

Duration – 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017

Sanctioned Budget (Rs) - 4014900

Donor Agency – Jhabua Power Plant, Barela (CSR)

Address of person from donor agency – Mr. Deepak Ekonker

Brief Information about project-

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi (AAA) works with Jhabua Power Limited in Ghansore tehsils of Seoni district of Madhya Pradesh from 2010-11 onwards. AAA works on a focussed goal of **reducing neonatal mortality and maternal mortality** in the operational area. The strategies are derived from more than a decade of working on home based neonatal care in tribal and rural areas of Maharashtra, viz. Gadchiroli and Chandrapur, and urban poor of Nagpur city. This experiential knowledge was given in developing and monitoring the programme in JPL CSR operational area. AAA works in 28 villages, with predominantly tribal and rural population of about 17320.

Project objectives-

- To reduce the NMR and MMR in the operational area.
- To reduce infant and child mortality rate in the operational area.
- To change social attitudes, behaviours, perceptions and practices of the communities towards maternal and neonatal health care
- To institutionalise community health care system at village level
- To develop capacities of adolescent girls towards health care systems.
- To low **Malnutrition** problem in project area with capacity building and other Schemes.

Geographical area and Population –

28 villages and 17148 total population (Male- 8931 and Female – 8215)

Brief information on the stakeholders-

AS per program of JPL CSR Behalf on Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi of good connection in community and Government officers by stakeholders.

Project planned activities, implementation and outcomes –

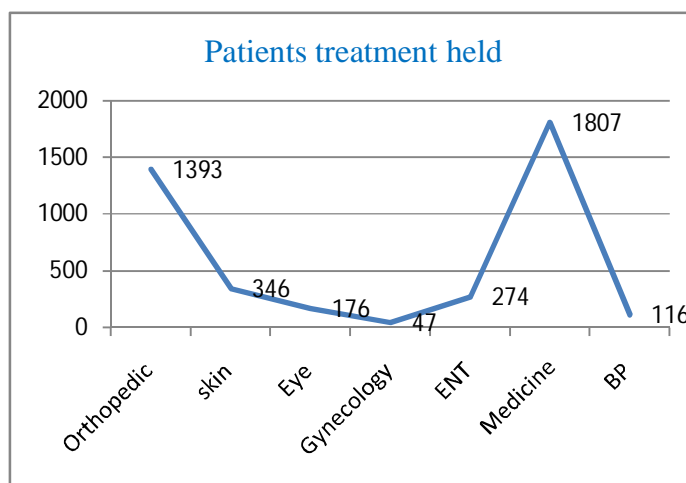
- Weekly dispensary in project villages – 3
- ANC/PNC Gr. Health education Meeting – 1553 Participants
- Surveillance visit to expected mother – 1332
- ANC mother identified and registered – 298
- Health education - 1025 participants
- Deliveries – 298
- Deliveries at Institution - 293
- Total Number of Live Birth – 296
- Still Births - 2

Key achievements of the project -

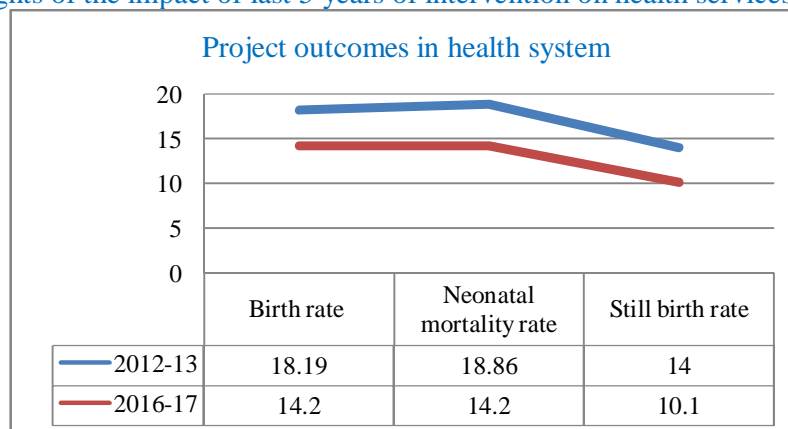
Total 111 dispensaries were took place in which 4159 patients (including 1197 Men, 2331 Women and 1366 Children) went through the treatment.

New initiatives of this activity weekly dispensary –

- Over all 4159 patients provided medicine
- Saved Rs 4,72,400 of the marginalized people
- 85 patients referred to special doctors
- Orthopedic, skin, eye, Gynecologist, ant, MD medicine and BP Patients completed the list and organized mage camp of project area in future.



Highlights of the impact of last 5 years of intervention on health services



The above table speaks to the interventions done by Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi in the field towards improving the health status. In the year 2012-13 birth rate of this areas was about 18019 (Birth in 1000 population in a calendar year) which got reduced up to the 14.2. Secondly the neonatal mortality rate which was 18.86 (Death of 0 to 29 days newborn in 1000 live birth) which declined up to 14.2. The overall neonatal mortality rate of the Madhya Pradesh as per the National Family Health Survey is 32.4 more than double of this area. This has happened only due to the interventions made by the AAA. Another objective was to reduce the Still birth rate which was 14 (Dead child delivered in 1000 live birth) in 2012-13 and declined up to 10.1 in 2016-17.



Community Based Monitoring and Planning of Health Services

Name of the Project – Community Based Monitoring and Planning of Health Services

Duration – 1st April, 2016 to 31st March, 2017

Sanctioned Budget (Rs) - 675059

Donor Agency – National Rural Health Mission, Mumbai

Co-Implementing Agency – SATHI, Pune

Address of the person from donor agency-

Dr Arun Gadrare
Project Coordinator, SATHI, Pune
Mob – 9822246327
Email – arun@sathicehat.org

Brief Information about project –

The programme community based monitoring and planning of health services was initiated with purpose to create an accountable and transparent health system at village level to get its benefits to the end beneficiaries of the society. The programme aims to improve the government health services for reducing infant mortality and maternal mortality, develop an interaction and communication between doctors and villagers. This programmes offers power in the hands of communities in terms of monitoring of the health services and planning. It has created an down to top level structure for monitoring.

Project Objectives –

- Capacity building and handholding of various committees responsible for monitoring and planning
- Accountability of health care services to community
- Use of research, studies, innovative programmes to document and bring awareness for right to health

Geographical area of the project –

SN	State	District	Tahsil	Gram Panchayat	Village
1	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Kurkheda	20	50
2	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Armori	11	15

Population – 36346

Project Stakeholders

- Village Health Water and Sanitation Committees
- Mothers' Groups
- PHC Monitoring and Planning Committees
- Taluka (Block) Health Monitoring and Planning Committees
- District Health Monitoring and Planning Committee
- Adolescent Girls
- Village Community
- Representatives of Village Panchayats, Panchayat samitis and Zilha Parishad
- Zilha Parishad Government officials

Project planned activities, implementation and outcomes

Capacity Building of the village level committees

- New VHNSCs formed in 25 villages in Kurkheda block.
- 4 cluster level preparatory meetings were organised for building federation of VHNSCs in the Kurkheda block and federation was



- Training for the block level federation was organised in which 60 members had participated
- 5 new volunteers were appointed for 25 villages and they were trained twice about the processes of community based monitoring programme.
- Training of monitoring health services was imparted to VHNSC members of new 25 villages.
- Awareness programmes were organised in 10 selected villages of Kurkheda block and 15 villages of Armori block.
- A Primary Health Centre monitoring and planning meetings were organised at all 6 PHCs of Kurkheda and Armori block
- Village, Sub centre and Primary health centre level information was collected in the 35 villages of Kurkheda Block and in 15 villages of Armori block.
- Block level public hearings were organized at both Kurkheda and Armori block. Findings were handed over to District Health Officer and CEO of Zillaha Prishad and MLA Mr.Krishna Gajbe.
- Representatives of VHNSC federation has given letter to deputy CEO (WCD) ZP Gadchiroli for delay in payment to Anganwadi Worker in November 2016
- Block and district coordinators have dialogues with Panchayat Samiti members and ZP members to inform them about CBMP
- Arogya Yojana Mahiti Patrak was published in this financial year
- APJ Abdul Kalam Amrut Ahar Yojana Mahiti Patrak

Key Achievements of the Project

- Community based monitoring and planning concept could reach to additional 25 villages in this year. Some representatives from new villages also became part of the VHNSC federation.
- At the end of the year federation of VHNSCs was build up. So the process of handing it over to people has been started.
- New elected representatives were participated at the end of the year but most of them were aware about CBMP.
- ANM from Dawandi sub-centre in Armori block agreed to stay and avail her services in sub-centre. Field facilitators block coordinator and district coordinator has tried in various ways for this issue.
- AAA has initiated process of Decentralized health process in last year, so district coordinator and one of the block medical officers were specially invited and felicitated in National level Decentralised Health Planning workshop.
- As above, ZP member Ms. Lxamitai Mane and Ms Shubhada Deshmukh and Assistant DHO were invited in State level Workshop for sharing experiences.

Major Challenges and learning

- One of the major Challenges is delay by government in sanctioning PIP. At mid of the November it had been conveyed that project would be considered from November. Upto that time personals were sustained by AAA but in inadequate number due to financial Challenges
- Hence State government did not issue letter regarding formation of Grievance Redressal Cell on block level regarding health services we could not implement this.
- Delayed and inadequate fund is major constraint of the project. It affects financial increments of project staff and their interest in implementation of project activity.
- VHNSCs federation office-bearers were made clear about self-sufficiency and hence travel allowance was not paid to members and started discussion about contribution. It



is our learning in this process that people could hold ownership of the process if they are made to think by their own.

- Due to inadequate-availability of funds in the beginning we cannot think of publication of IEC material required for awareness program.
- For additional 25 villages, we got only two and half months period. Five volunteers were selected for working in these villages. They were completely raw and needed to train them basics of community based monitoring in health. Block coordinator used to visit them frequently in field and demonstrate for village meetings. This strategy proves useful to overcome constraint of training.
- Due to ZP and Panchyat samiti elections there were restrictions on arranging meetings in PHCs and in villages.

Community Based Monitoring of Nutrition Services

Name of the Project – Community Based Monitoring of Nutrition Services

Donor Agency – Narottam Sekhsariya Foundation

Brief Information about project –

Community based monitoring of nutrition services programme is being implemented under the Integrates Child Development Services in the marginalized areas of Nagpur city. The project aims for providing services to pre-school children in an integrated manner so as to ensure proper growth and development of children in rural, tribal and slum areas. Health centres and Anganwadi are the key mechanism to improve the health status.

Project Objectives –

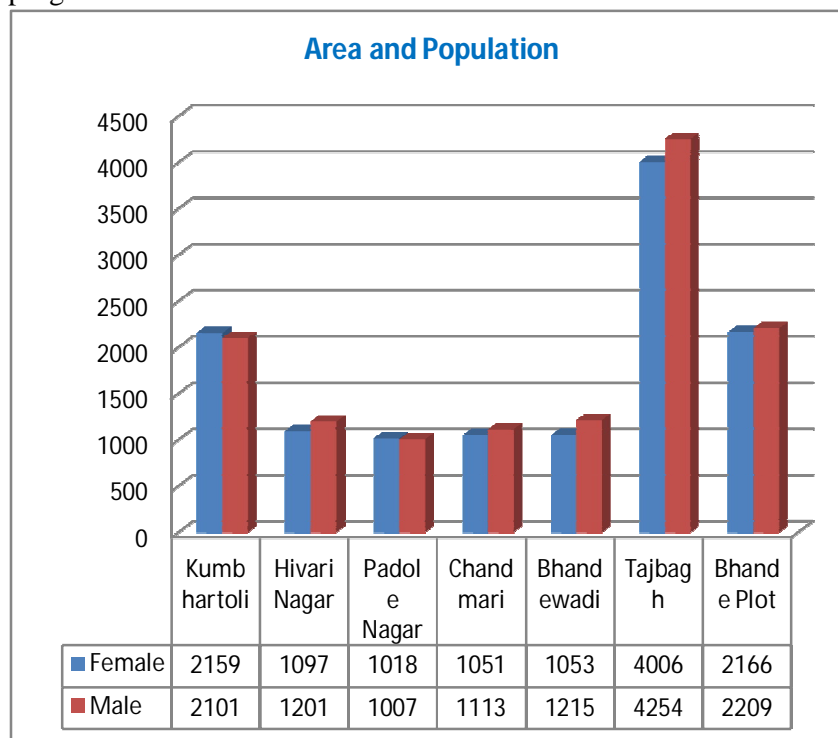
- Activating and strengthening community institutions that have specific responsibility of monitoring ICDS programme in the ward
- Develop capacities of the service providers for quality in delivery of services
- Networking and social auditing of the issues and processes of the ICDS programme

Geographical area and Population of the project –

Community based monitoring of nutrition services programme is being implemented in the 7 wards of the Nagpur city. It has 25650 population including 12550 Female and 13100

Male. It has seen higher female population in the Kumbhartoli against male population.

Project Stakeholders



AWC going children, Pregnant and lactating women

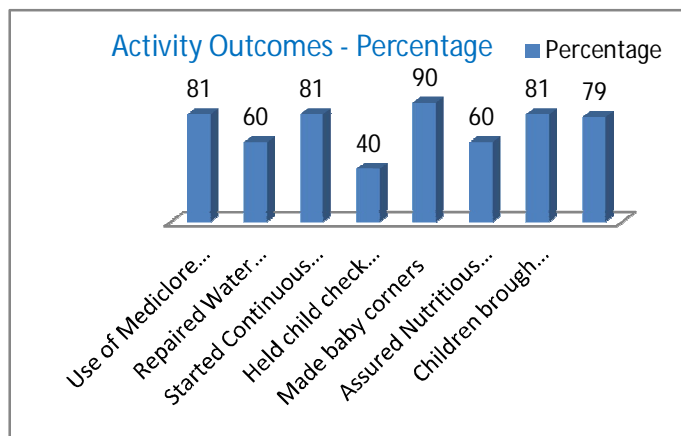
Mother committees

Village/Ward level monitoring committees

- Project level monitoring committees
- City steering committee

Project activities

- **Integrated Child Development Services Scheme strengthening and Health Improvement** – 6 meetings in the year 2016-2017 were organised in which issues such as status of Malnutrition, techniques for taking care of SAM and MAM children and the proper food needs to be given to the child. Also the main intend was to bring coordination between Health Department and Anganwadi. To achieve the objectives of this programme it is necessity for all adjoining departments to come together to gain the better results.
- **Strengthening capacities of Anganwadi Workers and Health Improvement** - 2 days training programme was organised for the Anganwadi workers to improve the health services.
- **Awareness Building among Pregnant and Lactating Women** – Continuous meetings are organised to make pregnant and lactating women aware about the care needs to be taken during this period. Also sometimes as part of awareness meetings are held with the Adolescent girls to provide them health education.
- **Project level monitoring, planning and meetings** – finding new and independent place for the new Anganwadi, searching sponsors to donate weighing machine, home visits and planning for the improvement in the SAM and MAM children, assuring Immunisation services are done on time.
- **Donation of weighing machines in the Anganwadi** - Anganwadi workers don't measure proper weight of the children in absence of inefficient weighing machine. Therefore there is a continuous search for the sponsors. This year 13 weighing machines are distributed in the Anganwadis and 15 other weighing machines were distributed.
- **Food Testing** – Food testing is one important component of the project to check nutritional status of the food given in the Anganwadis. It was found in the 10 Anganwadis that the food served to the children is not nutritious enough thus the case was raised in front of the district and state level officers to improve its status.



Key Achievements of the Project

After continuous efforts taken and activity implementation resulted outcomes are shown in the following chart. The chart shows that the 81 percent of the Anganwadi have started using Mediklor in the water. Earlier Anganwadis has water filters but were not in the use after intervention 60 percent of the water filters are repaired and are used daily. Anganwadis were not conducting immunization properly now 81 percent of the



Anganwadis have continuous immunization practiced. Health check-up camps were held in the 40 percent Anganwadis and 90 percent have baby corners. 81 percent children from to stage of MAM are improved and become normal and 79 percent are brought from the SAM to MAM. Also one new Anganwadi was constructed in this financial year.

Major Challenges and learning

After continuous efforts also it was not getting positive response from some of the Anganwadis. Also there is a need of the better coordination in the health departments and Anganwadi workers to strengthen the health system in future. Negative attitude is a hurdle in path of strengthening mechanism. Most importantly facilities promised from the state level bodies needs to adhere to their timelines and quality services.

LIVELIHOOD

Improving Capacities of Tribal Communities and Community based Monitoring for Participatory Management of Forest

Name of the Project – Improving Capacities of Tribal Communities and Community Based Monitoring for Participatory Management of Forest

Duration – 3 years (01/12/2013 to 30/11/2016)

Sanctioned Budget (Rs) – 1,11,63,524 (Total Budget for 3 years)

Donor Agency – Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, New Delhi.

Address of the person from donor agency-

Mr Abhay Gandhe
Senior Programme Officer- NRM & Livelihoods,
New Delhi- 110 002

Brief Information about project –

The main objective of project was to improve capacities of tribal communities in participatory and management of forests to improve their livelihoods in two cluster namely in Korchi and Kurkheda blocks of Gadchiroli Districts. Most of the tribal belong to Gond Communities, kawar tribals and other forest dwellers communities. Majority of the area is in remote areas. Local communities are mostly dependent on forest and Agriculture. Project area lies in the Schedule 5 as per the constitution of India, which provides provisions for the safeguard of tribals. The enactment of “Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) assures the rights of the Adivasis on culture and resources are protected. As majority of tribals area has their habitations in forest. Ownership and rights to access forest resources was given minimum. In 2006 “The Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act” (FRA) was enacted. The act has a provision of the rights of the Gramsabha on Individual and Community forest rights for the scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers.

Project Objectives -

- Capacity building of CFR Management Committees
- Develop a Management Plan for CFR Area
- Convergence of Government Programmes and Schemes
- Food and Nutrition Security
- Capacity building and monitoring of Gram Aarogya Cluster (Kurkheda Cluster)

Geographical area of the project –

SN	State	District	Tahsil	Gram Panchayat	Village
1	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Korchi	Nandali	Nandali
					Zendepar
				Navargaon	Salhe
					Bharritola
				Satputi	Kale
				Temli	Temli

Population -

S N	Village	Total	Female	Male	Scheduled Tribe		Scheduled Caste	
					Female	Male	Female	Male
1	Nandali	553	276	277	239	250	23	17
2	Zendepar	227	106	121	103	119	00	00
3	Bharritola	236	128	108	115	93	00	00
4	Salhe	210					00	00
5	Kale	204	112	92	103	85	00	00
6	Temli	775	338	313	318	293	3	3

Project Stakeholders

The main key stakeholder for the implementation of the project is Gramsabha and the committees formed under PESA and FRA. Gramsabha is the body for decision making and the Forest rights conservation and management committee is the implementation agency. Then there is a Gram Panchayat, Panchayt Samiti, Tahsil, SDO and the District level committee. For the advocacy related to FRA gramsabhas are connected with the District, State and National level- Community Forest Rights- Learning and Advocacy groups.

Project planned activities, implementation and outcomes

1) **Capacity Building of Community based organization/Gramsabha:**

- Village level meetings, Trainings on PESA, FRA, MGNREGS and RTI were organized. Provisions under the acts, its implementation such as tendu and bamboo collection and auctioning processes were discussed with the communities' at large scale. Meetings of the 10 to 15 villages were organised cordially with the help of cluster and Taluka level gramsabha federations. This has helped to attract people to participate in the programmes. It has reflected as people got aware about Forest Rights Act, 2006 and PESA, 1996 to claim their traditional rights over forest. This year 90 Gramsabha in Korchi block has decided to collect and auction tendu by their own.
- Gram sabhas of the project area are protecting their Community Forest Rights Area (by donating work)
- Gramsabha members got sense of ownership rights over forest

2) **NTFP Plantation:** Plantation is done on 50 hectares in Korchi where 25000 plants of Bamboo and other NTFP planted



- 3) **Crop Improvement:** 65 farmers were trained on “Sustainable Agriculture” and incentives like seeds, vermicompost were given to the farmers. 12 vermi compost pits are constructed by the 12 farmers aiming production of vermi compost for agriculture. Plastic drums were given to prepare bio-pesticides.
- 4) **Enrichment of Backyard Kitchen Garden:** 65 families from 6 villages of Korchi block were trained on development of nutritional backyard kitchen garden using different tools to increase in the duration, diversity in crops and production. Low cost drip irrigation system was used to develop nutritional gardens during summer. It has made availability of the vegetables in summer also. Haemoglobin samples of the were collected to check use of nutritional impacts of the vegetables in families.
- 5) **Resource Mapping in CFR Areas:** Gramsabha members actively participated in preparing Management plan of the CFR areas (Physical Marking, GPS Marking, Tapu Marking, maintained Public Biodiversity Register, Primary and Final survey of Biodiversities in tapus of CFR area, Maps preparation)
- 6) **Community Resource Persons to ensure convergence of government schemes and for documentation of PBR:**
 - Generated employment through Convergence with MGNREGS in CFR areas for its management (Forest Pond, Roads, Bandhara etc.)
 - Gramsabhas are maintaining all official records within the village
- 7) Developed one of the largest bamboo nursery in Gadchiroli district with 22 varieties at Yerandi, Kurkheda
- 8) This year Temli gramsabha has harvested bamboo from which they have earned approx. 20 lakh rupees.

Key Achievements of the Project

- 1) After Temli another 2 villages Zankargondi and Lakshmipur from Korchi block first time started bamboo harvesting by claiming their rights over forest. Temli villagers guided/facilitated Zankargondi villagers about process.
- 2) Above 3000 people participated in the World Indigenous Day programme on which information was given on PESA and FRA
- 3) Above 300 women from 25 gramsabhas had long peaceful march to ban liquor consumption in area
- 4) In Korchi block a Women conference was organised by the 25 Gramsabha where more than 1500 women participated to discuss “Women Rights: Adivasi Self-rule and Implementation of Provisions in Forest Rights Act and Provisions of Pachayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996”.
- 5) People from Maseli asked government departments to start sanctioned MGNREGS work in their village
- 6) Gramsabha have actively participated in the planning and implementation of MGNREGS which reflected in the increase of man days work
- 7) Bamboo extraction activity in the Temli village has increase household income by 20-30 percent annually

Major Challenges occurred during implementation of the project and learning

Challenges:

- Internal social and political conflicts among the villagers were impacting the process of activity planning and governance in the sense of rights.
- Limitations of the staff to understand the dynamics within the villages which were reflecting into the conflicts
- Absence of the willingness and absence of the sense of “We” among villagers made processes tough for the effective governance of Gramsabha.

Learning:

A field facilitator shall understand the dynamics of the village, social and cultural structure, political and economic interest of the people prior planning strategies for the intervention. The focus must be on the needs of the people. The agenda must be brought from the people's organizations rather than imposing our ideas on them.

Trainings conducted under project for the beneficiaries

SN	Subject of the Training	Duration (Dates)	Total days	Participants	
				Female	Male
1	Provisions and implementation of CFR and PESA	4 phase	8	60	120
2	Preparation of management plans for CFR areas	2 times	4	20	80
3	Training on RTI and MGNREGS		2	10	30
4	Documentation and Financial Records Maintenance		2	08	27
5	Bamboo clump management		2	30	40

Trainings conducted under project for Staff

SN	Training subject	Total Days	Participants	
			Female	Male
1	Provisions of FRA and PESA	2	00	06
2	Documentation and Financial Records Maintenance	2	00	06
3	Bamboo Clump Management	2	00	06
4	Report and Case study writing	2	00	06
5	Training on Preparation of Management Plan	2	00	06
6	Training on RTI and MGNREGS	2	00	06



Success story

Temli Gramsabha

Temli village is 8 km away from the Korchi tehsil in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra, India. There are 133 families in Temli Gramsabha. Population of the Temli village is 630 including 293 male and 337 female. Most of the families in the village are Scheduled Tribes (Gond, Kanvar) and some from Schedule Caste. Temli is surrounded with the dense forest. Villagers are traditionally forest dwelling and till today their livelihood depends on the forest produces.

Historically forest dwelling communities after enactment of Forest Act, 1927 were denied for free use of forest produces by local government officials of forest department. It was a struggle of Adivasis for rights over natural resources existing in surrounding area. Therefore resistance in Gadchiroli district for rights over water, forest and land was raised by the people with the support from sanghtans, sansthas and intellectuals. Result of Adivasis struggle came into the form of enactment of "The Scheduled Tribe and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006" (FRA) in which Adivasis rights over water, forest and land got recognized. Gramsabha's claimed over Community Forest Rights (CFR) and Individual claimed for the Individual Forest Rights (IFR).

Temli is one of the Gramsabha whose claim over 854.71 hectares got recognized. Under the FRA there are provisions which give rights to NISTAR, collection and use of forest produce, protection, conservation, regeneration and management of forest etc. Temli gramsabha is practicing and using their rights over forest.

In 2013 after recognition of CFR in 2011 gramsabha members had not started any work in the forest. But forest department illegally extracted bamboo from CFR area of Temli Gramsabha. Later this act of forest department was opposed by the gramsabha members with the guidance and support of Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi (CSO) based in Kurkheda, Gadchiroli district. People called meeting with officials from forest department over illegal bamboo extraction where forest department apologized to gramsabha and agreed to return 20000 bamboos to the villagers. Also forest department got ready to help people to extract and sell of bamboo for gramsabha. So people formed the "*vanhakk saniyantran samiti*" And the work of gramsabha got started here. But the experience with forest department was not good. So in 2015 gramsabha decided to work independently for the clump management of bamboo.

Therefore people called the gramsabha in the month of January and decided nature of the work would be done. Men and women equally participated in the gramsabha and decided that one person from each family will join the work. Wages will be the same as Rs. 200 per day for men and women equally. Every decision regarding forest and other work in village cannot be taken without gramsabha. When gramsabha discusses the issue and takes the decision, it will proceed after came on the proceeding register of the gramsabha. So in 2015 Temli gramsabha independently worked on the bamboo clump management in one of the compartment of their CFR area. In which they have extracted 9278 bamboo bundles and 2400 long bamboo from which they earned approximate 9 lakh rupees. Bamboo was sold by auctioning. Temli is only the gramsabha who independently auctioned and successfully completed the process. It was the bamboo clump management work so villagers cleaned 6211 bamboo clumps and filled soil to it.

In 2013 gramsabha (by Vanhakka Saniyantran Samiti) worked with the forest department and earned approximately 10 lakh rupees. From the amount gramsabha did plantation of 5000 bamboo on 10 hectares in CFR area of the gramsabha. Gramsabha has maintained transparency in the documentation and records of finance. There are responsibilities given to the different peoples for different role. In 2015 gramsabha has generated 4675 labour works in the village. It has provided huge labour opportunities in the village than any other work.

In 2016 Gramsabha harvested 20000 bamboo bundles and 2800 long bamboo from which they have earned approx. 16 lakh rupees. Each family could earn Rs. 8000 from the wages of bamboo harvesting. That is the big change in their income source.

Future plan of the Gramsabha: Now Gramsabha is working on the preparation of working plan. Gramsabha members have asked technical support from forest department and Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi. In year 2015-16 gramsabha working on preparation of working plan for bamboo and the work of extraction will start this year also.



Promotion of Sustainable Tribal Livelihood

Name of the Project – Promotion of Sustainable tribal Livelihood

Duration – (Start and End Date) 1 January 2017 to 31 March 2019

Sanctioned Budget (Rs) - 61,71,400 RS.

Donor Agency – Swiss Aid, Pune (India)

Address of the person from donor agency-

Mr. Dharmendar Gogu
Program Officer, SWISSAID, Pune
Tel. No. 020 26832997, Mob - +91 09890904688

Brief Information about project –

The central Indian tribal belt is home to the largest concentration of rural poverty in India. Out of the total tribal population near about 70% live in Central India Tribal belt. This project is located in Gadchiroli and Chandrapur districts of Maharashtra state in Central India. More than 60% of the households in this region live Below Poverty Line (BPL). Most of the population in these villages belong to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Castes (OBCs). Major tribal populations include *Gond, Kamar, Govari, Kanvar, Rajgond, Halabi and Mana*. These communities especially the ST and SC communities suffer from multi- face vulnerability. Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) is quite high (> 45 per live 1000 births) among the tribal communities of these districts. Anaemia is prevalent among more than 70% of children indicating high level of nutrition insecurity. Agriculture and allied activities like livestock, fishery, lac cultivation are the main source of their livelihood and income followed by dependence on forests to meet their subsistence needs as well as collect Non Timber Forest Products (NTFP) for own consumption and sale, and wage labour (through MGNREGS and to a limited extent through agricultural labour). Some families also grow vegetables in their backyard for their own consumption during the rainy season. Though India has witnessed a substantial increase in agricultural productivity, farming in these project areas is still in the subsistence stage due to a variety of reasons. Production from agriculture at present could sustain them for a period of 5 – 6 months in a year. Though a regular portion of their food requirements (mostly grains) are met through Public Distribution System (PDS), the diversity of food supplied is just limited to rice and wheat which do not provide necessary nutrition to families. With government's massive promotion of paddy cultivation (in terms of subsidized inputs, assured procurement, Minimum Support Prices, etc.), the crop diversity on the farm which included millets and legumes, started eroding. 70% of the local communities own livestock for draught purpose as well as small ruminants (goat and sheep) for emergency needs. The quality of veterinary services leaves much to be desired and therefore mortality of livestock is quite high. Though there are a number of sectoral schemes available with different departments of the Government, a majority of them are not known to the local PRIs (Panchayat Raj Institutions) and communities which is a barrier to effective coordination and implementation. Community participation in Gram Sabha is low and they are unable to influence local level development planning. Thus, vulnerable groups are often left out from the process of development. Participation of women in community level decision making is low. Though participation of women in agriculture is quite high in terms of their labour contribution in almost all stages of production, their role in decision making in agriculture as well as control in process and sale of agricultural commodities is also low. In many of the cases, tribal communities are cheated and under paid for their agricultural commodities and NTFP by established market players due to their low awareness about market information.

Project Objectives –

- Securing resources for food security



- Strengthening of activities allied to agriculture
- Promotion and Strengthening institutions for natural resource management
- Secure access and control over forests and agriculture lands and community management of forests
- Increase income through value addition and market engagement
- Gender sensitization of men and women farmers

Geographical area of the project

State	District	Tahsil	Gram Panchayat	Village
Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Kurkheda	7	10
	Chandrapur	Bramhpuri	5	11
01	02	02	12	21

Population

SN	Target Village	Total Target Families	Scheduled Tribe	Scheduled Caste	Nomadic Tribe	Other Backward Caste
			Families	Families	Families	Families
1	20	274	114	23	42	95

Brief Information on the Project Stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities

Farmers, Gram Sabha, Revenue Department, Agriculture Department, Forest Department, Fishery Department, Veterinary Hospital, MGNREGS

Project planned activities, implementation and outcomes

- 169 farmers have adopted three (or more ecological farming practices in their farms
- 94 women are doing one or more ecological farming practices
- 100 families got increased in the availability of vegetables from their home gardens and farm gardens.
- 18 camps in 16 village organization the livestock vaccinated.
- 108 families benefit from in fish consumption
- CBOs have prepared micro-plans for development works in a participatory manner in 8 villages increase in participation of women and tribal's and other poor communities in gram sabha meetings - 11 villages- 52% of the villages have increased in participation by 47% from previous year separate Mahila Gram sabhas are held – 4 (Chichewada, Neharapayali, Chackbothali, Mendha)
- 7 CBO/villages of Chackbothali, Jawarabodi, Ranbothali, sawardand, Dhamangaon, Chichewada (about 28%) have started participation in planning and implementation.
- About 27% of women participate across 21 villages; Only Seven villages, viz. Anjantola (80%), Navargaon (60%), Beldati (50%) Dhamangaon (60%) Katalichak (52%) Mendhatulan (50%) and Gaidongri (50%) have achieved 50 or more target this year.

Key Achievements of the Project -

Ecological Farming Practice

Sl. No.	Planned implementation Key Activities	Achievements
1	Summer ploughing – No. of Farmers	192
2	Better spacing– No. of Farmers	115
3	Water saving – No. of Farmers	0
4	Crop diversification – No. of Farmers	252
5	Composting – No. of Farmers	248



6	Indigenous seed – No. of Farmers	0
7	Sticky traps – No. of Farmers	7
8	NO Chemicals and Hybrids in this plot	6
9	Farmer - Adoption of BASIC Practices	108
10	Green Manuring – No. of Farmers	36
11	Liquid manures– No. of Farmers	88
12	Bio fertilizers – No. of Farmers	81
13	Trap crops – No. of Farmers	98
14	Bird perches – No. of Farmers	0
15	Pheromone traps – No. of Farmers	10
16	Bio pesticides – No. of Farmers	212
17	NO Chemicals and Hybrids in entire farm	16
18	Farmer - Adoption of ADVANCED Practices	65

The No. of Families Adopting Home Garden

SN	Planned implementation Key Activities	Achievements
1	Circle garden	190
2	Raised beds with micro-irrigation	269
3	Strategic reserves (tubers)	266
4	Nursery	153
5	Composting for home garden	201
6	Productive fences	118
7	Is adopting sufficient practices in Home gardens	241
8	Increase in Production & Diversity of vegetables	238
9	Increased length of availability (if > 2 months)	238
10	Is experiencing increased availability of vegetables from Home gardens	207

The Women's and Farmers Value Addition

S N	Women's Value Addition	Achievements
1	She is engaged in Value Addition activity	10
2	Her income is in her control (separate bank account, Savings & Repayments in SHGs, etc)	01
3	Decision on use of income over Value Addition Activity	02
4	Involved in Crop Diversification for Market	54
5	Involved in sorting, grading, aggregating, activities	01
6	Part of a marketing related institution	0

The Livestock Vaccinated

Livestock's Name	No. of Livestock	Vaccinated	Vaccinated Presents
Cow / Ox	4674	3607	77.17
Buffaloes	408	305	74.75
Goats	2544	1511	59.39



Major Challenges occurred during implementation of the project and learning

- Y The attitude of farmers who are using chemicals and producing more production do not allow them to take risk in adoption of new Ecological farming practices. They have fear that if they use ecological techniques it will decrease their production quantity. Their livelihood is depend on the income from the agricultural production therefore this requires time and space to reach to the set numbers.
- Y Farmers are adopting ecological farming practices but they are lacking to follow its as to as techniques.
- Y Before initiating this project farmers were using chemicals and fertilizers in their farms. The process of change in attitude has begun after implementation of the project. Farmers got aware about the impacts and are ready to adopt ecological farming practices.
- Y Farmers have used ecological farming techniques in their homestead gardens. But the practices of ecological farming in agriculture are less used due to the unavailability of required manure and compost. Some of the farmers have moved from homestead gardens to agricultural field using ecological farming techniques but to increase the area there is need of intensive efforts. So at first step farmers will start organic farming on the small scale lands and will increase the numbers in future.

Strategies planned to overcome

- Y Techniques, methods, processes or activities, which are successful, sustainable and repeatable and distinguish themselves from “normal” practices
 - Pitcher irrigation, circle garden, and square meter garden are the new technologies that have given good results, and the farmers are enthusiastic about these practices. It has created a good noise around the villages;
 - Kitchen garden is not a new thing, but the well organised lay out of the beds, the specifications of the raised beds, the micro irrigation techniques in the raised beds, use of mixed (beans/proteins/leafy vegetables etc) cropping for optimum use of nutrients from the soil, and layers of crops (vertical) are some of the new things that have added more versatility and diversity to the backyard kitchen.
 - Experimental plots in the main field with oilseeds, cereals and legumes has attracted quite an attention, and this is not normal practice in the area; we hope this will catch on in next year.

It is seen that the ecological farming is a sustainable farming and its techniques such as compost, bio-fertilizer and pesticides, bio-dung, mix crop etc. got recognition by the farmers and they have started using it.

Trainings conducted under project for the beneficiaries

SN	Subject of the Training	Duration (Dates)	Total days	Participants	
				Female	Male
1	Promotion on Kitchen Garden	Village level	Regularly	276 Families	
2	Gender Sensitization Meetings	10 Village level	10 Days	209	134
3	Training on Ecological Farming	18 to 21 March 2015	4 days	13	10
4	Fishery Technical training	15 to 16 June 2015	1½ days	15	6
5	Training on PRI	3 to 4 December	1½ days	18	4



		2015			
6	Training on convergence of MNREGA with NRLM	18 to 19 November 2015 14 to 15 December 2016	2 days 2 days	61 54	63 32

Trainings conducted under project for Staff

SN	Training subject	Duration (Dates)	Total Days	Participants	
				Female	Male
1	Centralised – training on PRI (Kawardha- CG)	10 to 12 March 2015	2½ days	3	2
2	Centralised – training on ecological agriculture (Raipur – CG)	7 to 10 April 2015	3½ days	3	3
3	Training on ecological farming (Staff and Village Cadre)	6 to 8 May 2015	2½ days	7	12
4	(Advance) Training on ecological farming (Staff and Village Cadre)	14 to 16 October 2015	2½ days	9	16
5	Training on Gram prapair, Grampanc- hayat budget, record and structure (Staff and Village Cadre)	26 to 28 November 2015	2½ days	14	7
6	Training on village micro planning (Staff and Village Cadre)	23 to 28 May 2016	5 days	7	9

Project Networks

Sl No.	Network	National or International	Relations to Project
1.	Anemia Free Vidarbha Forum, Wardha	National	This forum is helping for the Target families to verify and checking on Anemia percentage.
2	Bijotsav (Indigenous seeds security and conservation) Nagpur	National	this Bijotsav Program help to farmer to create awareness about indigenous seeds
3	District level CFR Network	District	This CFR network connecting Government and villager through networking and communication

Success Stories

1) Best Results of Circle Garden in Nutritional Garden

Kashinath Baliram Patre and Shalini Patre

Address: village - Chakbothali, post- Chougan, Tah- Bramhapuri, Dist- Chandrapur
Age – 38, Occupation – Agriculture, Family Members- 6



Land own – 4 acres, Area of Backyard Kitchen Garden – 50x50 ft.

In the project areas traditionally Backyards were/are developed during rainy season which continues till December and for the remaining season families are dependent on the market for vegetables. The techniques of growing backyards are traditional but the indigenous diverse varieties of vegetables, roots, tubers, beans are declining and the market based particular hybrid seeds have occupied its place. This is the situation sought into the project to address to get better food for the families from backyard kitchen garden for 12 month in a year using techniques and diverse food varieties.

Kashinath and Shalini both are known for their hard work and engagement with farm. This family was using chemical fertilizer and pesticides for the crop production. To promote Ecological Farming when in 2015 AAAs organized a village level meeting in Chakbothli village, this couple had participated in the meeting. Also they were trained in the trainings organized by AAAs at organization and village level. After several interactions and discussions on the importance of ecological farming the couple got ready to initiate ecological farming using its methods in their backyard garden.

In 2015 Kashinath and Shalini decided to develop backyard kitchen garden on 50x50 ft. area using ecological techniques. It had raised beds, square meter beds, pitcher beds, nursery and circle garden in backyard. The varieties of vegetables were used and planted using mix method. It was not as appropriate as was told in the training. They prepared and used Bio-compost, vermi-compost and bio-pesticides.

The special outcome came from the circle garden the family developed. The 3 ft circle garden had 4 bitter guard plants planted on 45 cm distance. The details of the circle garden are given in the tables from it planting date till the last harvesting date.

Table- 1 Details of the activity processes

<i>S. N.</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Date</i>
1	Bed Preparation	20/06/2016
2	Seed planting	27/06/2016
3	Liquid manure spray and Bio-pesticides- first	22/07/2016
4	Second	18/08/2016
5	Third	30/08/2016
6	Fourth	05/09/2016
7	First flower started and production	08/08/2016

Table –

2 Details of the production from Circle Garden

<i>S.N.</i>	<i>Month</i>	<i>Production in Month (kg)</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Amount (Rs.)</i>
		<i>Self consumption</i>	<i>Sold in market</i>		
1	August	06	04	10	200
2	September	13	27	40	800
3	October	10	10	20	400
4	November	03	04	7	140
		32	45	77	1540

2) Ecological Farming – SRI Experimental Learning Plot

Anandrao Rajiram Therkar and Vandana Therkar

Address – Javarabodi, Post- Mendaki, Tah- Bramhapuri, Dist- Chandrapur

Age- 56, Occupation- Agriculture, Family Members- 6, land own- 2 ½ acre



Anandrao Therkar is a small scale farmer of the Javarabodi village who was using traditional methods for paddy cultivation. Since 2015 he has started participating organizations project meetings and learned ecological farming techniques through the training programs. In 2015 he has adopted ecological techniques in backyard kitchen garden. Also prepared compost, bio-pesticides cow dung, liquid manure etc and used in the farm. His family consumed the production from the backyard and the surplus production of vegetables was sold in the market from which they have earned Rs. 7000/-.

This year in 2016 he has demonstrated backyard kitchen garden as well demonstrated SRI learning plot of Ecological methods on 1 ¼ acres and Chemical methods on 1 ¼ acres to verify the outcomes of both techniques. He has used techniques learned in the training. Also he has filled treated soil in the empty cement bags and kept them on the different places in the paddy farm in which he planted leguminous plants (cowpea, the pods). It was done as a strategic tool to protect crop from the pests. This paddy plot was protected by fencing. This was the first plot in the areas demonstrated using different methods than the earlier therefore people from and around the village were eager to know more about techniques used in farm, for which they started visiting this plot. The crop was grown well so people got attracted to it and appreciated its techniques and significance. This information was spread among the government officials of the agriculture department who later started visiting to the farm plot and brought target beneficiaries of their programs under department. Their three exposure visits were given to this plot. 60 farmers each of the 5 block (Nagbhir, Sindevahi, Mul, Bramhapuri and Sawli) of Chandrapur district visited to the plot. Anandraoji got aware of the techniques and he was sharing information to the visitors. Ramdas and Chhaya, Project staff of AAAs helped him to understand the techniques in detail. Later in winter season he demonstrated a MIX-CROP experimental plot on 2 ½ acres using pulses, oilseeds, cereals.

Table 1 - Comparative study of the methods used for paddy cultivation

Chemical farming			Ecological farming		
Activities	Item details	Expenditure	Activities	Item details	Expenditure
Summer ploughing	2 hrs	600	Summer ploughing	2 hrs	600
Seed	40 kg	1600	Seed	20 kg	800
Mud preparation	2 hrs	900	Mud preparation	2 hrs	900
Planting		2300	Planting		2300
Weeding		1000	Weeding	Weeder	500
Chemical Fertilizer		2150	Compost		00
Chemical Pesticides spray	Urea and other	1400	Bio-Pesticides spray	<i>Dashparni and nimras</i>	200
Harvesting		3000	Harvesting		3000
Threshing		850	Threshing		1000
Visits and other work		1000	Visits and other work		1000
Total		14800	Total		10300
Paddy Production		1360 kg	Paddy Production		1600 kg
Paddy stick		1 tractor	Paddy stick		1 tractor



3) Nutritional Garden and Organic Farming

Deepak Chintaman Talmale and Sunita Talmale

Address – Sawardand village, post- Chaugan, Tah- Bramhapuri, Dist- Chandrapur

Age- 52, Occupation – Agriculture, Family Members – 5, land own – 1 ½ acre

Deepakji is a hard working aspirant farmer of the sawardand village. In 2013 he participated in the project activities of gender and livelihood project and now he has adopted and practicing ecological farming techniques in his backyard. He has 3864 sq. ft. of backyard garden but he was using only 2000 sq. ft. area to develop backyard garden. He has used techniques such as nursery, square meter, beds, soil pot garden, circle garden, compost, bio-pesticides etc. in 2016 he has produced 18 diverse vegetables varieties and 6 types of roots. He plants his backyard garden in the month of June and its production continues till the month of May. He does not have irrigation facilities at home so his family fetches water from the hand pump for irrigation. This year from July to October he has produced more than 500 kg vegetables and about 60 kg roots from his backyard and this will continue till may 2017.

He had decided to demonstrate ecological farming techniques in his farm for paddy cultivation so he prepared 2000 kg compost manure and used in the farm. First time he developed total organic manure and not used any chemicals fertilizer and pesticides. It did not help him to increase the quantity of production but reduced the production cost by Rs. 6000 which has resulted into the benefits of this techniques compared to chemical farming.

The production came from the field this year is chemical less and good for health. So at the end of crop harvesting Deepak ji is happy and enthusiastic to continue this method in next year too.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and Maharashtra Rural Livelihood Mission Convergence Cluster Facilitating Team Project

Name of the Project – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and Maharashtra Rural Livelihood Mission Convergence Cluster Facilitating Team Project

Project Duration – 1st June, 2014 to 31st May, 2017

Sanctioned Budget (Rs) - 2800000

Donor Agency – Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India

Address of the person from donor agency-

Mr Mahajan, Commissioner (MGNREGS) Nagpur
Contact – 0712 2255501/ 0712 22551550
Email – divcommnagpur@mahmgnrega.com

Brief Information about project –

Employment is seen as key issue for the labours from marginalised and rural societies. While looking at the population of the scheduled caste and schedule tribe in the Gadchiroli district and their demand for work it has seen that there is a necessity of the implementation of MGNREGS. It can provide employment opportunities to the rural and tribal marginalised people. For its intensive implementation the programme called Cluster Facilitating Team was initiated in collaboration of NRLM and MGNREGS in 2014. Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi has worked in the 44 Gram Panchayat as implementing agency for this project.

Project Objectives –

- Creation of an awareness about the MGNREGS
- Organise meetings with the Women Self-Help Groups to make them aware on MGNREGS
- Mobilizing communities for demand generation by the SC and ST



- Assist through preparing work estimates as per the Priority of work among sanctioned work at Gram Panchayat level
- To assist for the planning of work under MGNREGS at Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti level and organise trainings for the Government officials and people on MGNREGS

Geographical area of the project

SN	State	District	Tahsil	Gram Panchayat	Village
1	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Kurkheda	44	120

Target Population

SN	Tahsil	Female	Male	Scheduled Tribe		Scheduled Caste	
				Female	Male	Female	Male
1	Kurkheda	38859	39784	22513	22867	3753	3873

Project planned activities, implementation and outcomes

SN	Project Activities		Outcomes
1	Celebrating “Employment Day” at villages for creating of an awareness about MGNREGS		Meetings held at – Gram Panchayats – 44 Villages covered – 84 Meetings held– 114 Total Attendance – 3072
2	Meetings with the Women SHGs for awareness creation about MGNREGS		Meetings held at – Gram Panchayats – 44 Villages covered – 71 Meetings held – 130 Total Attendance – 1932
3	Preparation of Work Estimates		Estimates prepared at - Gram Panchayats – 38 Villages covered – 53 Total Estimates – 190 Total human Working days – 132812
4	Work demand forms filling		Gram Panchayat – 6 Villages covered - 6 Total human labours demand - 1090
5	Attended Gramsabha to aware about MGNREGS	15 th August	Gram Panchayat – 10
		2 nd October	Gram Panchayat – 10
6	Monitoring and Evaluation of Work		Gram Panchayat – 38 Villages covered - 45 Work Sites – 59
7	Preparation of Village Micro Plans		Gram Panchayat – 38
			Gram Panchayat – 18 Villages covered – 26
8	Training Programme Conducted	Training for technical officers	1
		Trainings for Sarpanch and member of Gram	4



	Panchayats	
9	District level Meetings	3
10	Taluka Level Meetings	4
11	Attended meetings organised for Gram Rojgar Sevak	7

Key Achievements of the Project

Following are the details given of the number of labour days raised in the year 2016-2017

SN	Financial Year	Total Families	Number of families got work	Average number of labor days got to the families
		SC ST	SC ST	SC ST
1	2013-14	2030 9491	1990 6458	24.6 26.8
2	2014-15	2045 9572	1146 6220	24.2 25
3	2015-16	2065 9622	1320 7202	31.8 46.9
4	2016-17	1892 8874	1171 6717	22.5 36.9

Participation of Stakeholders in Annual Planning and Implementation of MGNREGS

Under CFT project village level planning for work under MGNREGS were done with the active participation of the gramrojar sevak, member of gram panchayat, villagers, forest officials, member of panchayat samiti.

Block	Participatory Planning (one time activity per GP over project period)			
Kurkheda	Total GPs in Block	Years	Total GPs in which plans prepared	% completion
	44	2014-15	63 villages of 22 Gram panchayat	66%
		2015-16	37 village of 18 Gram panchayat	41%
		2016-17	94 villages of 37 Gram Panchayat Reaming 7 GP Planning is done by "APLA GAW AAPLA VIKAS PROGRAM"	100%

Women participation in Gramsabha and for the work under MGNREGS

It was the aim of the project to increase the number of participation of women in gramsabha meetings. Also it was focused to involve them in the meetings for the planning of work under MGNREGS. Therefore meetings were facilitated with the women Self-help groups and kind of work will increase their income were incorporated in the planning. Details of the women involvement in the meetings and work is given in the below table –

SN	Financial Year	Total number of labour days raised	Total number of labour days raised by women	Participation of women in labour days (in percent)
1	2013-14	428325	187930	43.8
2	2014-15	406695	179240	44
3	2015-16	718086	338366	47.1
4	2016-17	511609	236249	46.1

Technical assistance to the beneficiaries –



It's a key objective of the project is to assist panchayat samiti for preparing estimates as per the priority of villagers from the work sanctioned in under MGNREGS. It has saved the time and money of the beneficiaries to get start their work.

SN	Financial Year	Gram Panchayat	Village	Total Estimates prepared for beneficiaries	Type of work	Number of labour days raised from
1	2015-16	45	59	155	Horticulture plantation, Land improvement, Bunding, roads	108489
2	2016-17	38	53	190	Land improvement, sheds for animals, farm pond, pond deepening	132812
Total				345		241301

Major Challenges and Learnings

Gram Rojgar Sevaks protest for their demand of making them permanent government employ was resulted into the decrease in the numbers of human labour days generated in the year 2016-17. Gram rojgar sevak is a middle man who facilitates the process of work between beneficiaries and government officials therefore his absence was become crucial to impact. This situation has created the need to of making all stakeholders accountable for their roles and responsibilities. Villagers should raise demand for work to get work within 15 days.

Trainings conducted under project for the beneficiaries

SN	Subject of the Training	Duration (Dates)	Total days	Participants		Expenditure
				Female	Male	
1.	Watershed Development and Estimate preparing (All Type of Work)	1 st July to 30 th July 2014	30 Days	1	0	5,000/-
2.	Watershed management Estimate preparation	7 th Dec 2014 to 12 th Dec 2014	6 Days	1	4	10,000/-
3.	Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise 1 (IPPE 1)	8 th Dec to 10 th Dec 2014	3 days	0	1	1000/-
4.	Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise 2 (IPPE 2)	2 nd Sup to 5 th Sup 2015	3 days	2	0	2000/-
5.	Excels shit workshop	31 st Dec 2015 to 1 st Jan 2016	2 Day	1	0	Nil.
6.	Project Management and Personality Development	2 nd Oct to 3 rd Oct 2016	2 Day	1	0	Nil



Skill Development

Name of the Projects – Skill Development Project

Duration –17 October, 2016 to 31st March, 2017

Sanctioned Budget (Rs) – 1002400

Donor Agency - Skill Development Project

Address of the person from donor agency-

Mr Vinayak Dalvi
Crompton Grooves
Mumbai East -400042

Brief Information about project -

The project was started with aim to create an employment opportunities for youth and women in the project areas to secure rural livelihood. Lack of employment opportunities is seen as one of the cause for poverty which reflects into poor health, illiteracy of lack of education etc. Therefore with the help of Crompton and Grooves the project called Skill Development was initiated to provide skill trainings on tailoring, parlour, electrician and welder and facilities for market linkages and placements.

Geographical area of the project–

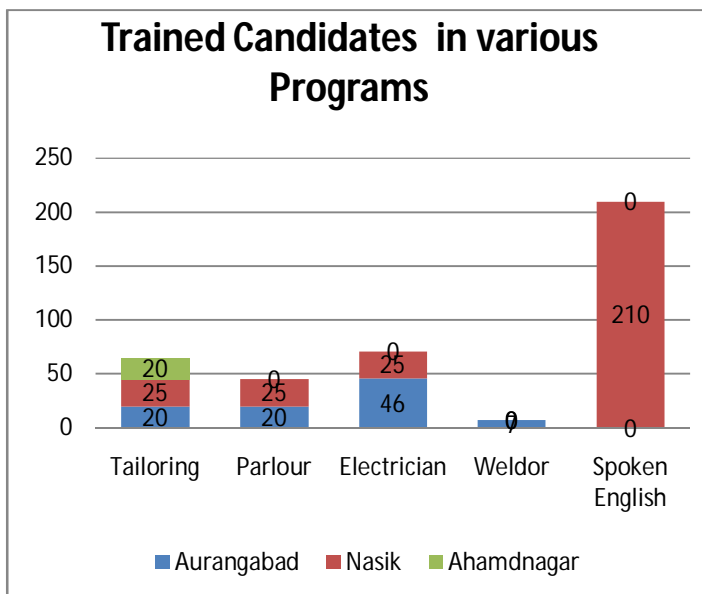
The project is being implemented in the 3 district (Ahmadnagar, Nasik and Aurangabad) of Maharashtra. Each district consist 9 villages.

Population –

27 villages from 3 districts are covered in this project which includes 6551 families and 33340 people.

Project planned activities, implementation and outcomes

The trainings were given on the tailoring, parlour, electrician, welder and spoken English. 60 candidates were trained on tailoring each 20 in 3 districts of Ahmadnagar, Nasik and Aurangabad. This Course of tailoring focused for the women to make hand bags, college bags and general. These bags were sold in the market which has become one of the additional livelihood generation activities for the rural families. 45 candidates on parlour, 71 candidates on electrician, 7 in welder and 210 were trained for spoken English.





MSRLM Process Monitoring

Project Name - UMED - Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MSRLM) – Process Monitoring

Implementing Agency - Taru Leading Edge Pvt Ltd

Co Implementing Agency – Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi

About Project –

UMED - Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission (MSRLM) was launched in Maharashtra in July 2011 as a registered organization under the aegis of the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) – Aajeevika. MSRLM endeavours to impact rural poverty through a range of comprehensive and strategic livelihoods interventions in a time bound manner. The mandate of the mission is to reach out to 45 lakh rural poor households and stay engaged with them till they come out of poverty. The Mission aims to eradicate the rural poverty by building sustainable institutions of poor and ultimately leading them to sustainable livelihoods.

Taru's expertise in Process Monitoring and other Monitoring and Evaluation assignments is coupled with years of experience of AmhiAmchyaArogyasathi and its remarkable work of promotion and nurturing of Community Based Organizations particularly the SHGs and their higher level federation. AAAS has been engaged in providing community level support to TARU in the process monitoring activities. The process monitors engaged in the activity are being supervised and monitored by AAAS with assistance from Team Leader of TARU. AAAS undertakes overall administrative and HR responsibilities with respect to the Process Monitors engaged on ground and also assists in its capacity in arranging local resources wherever possible.

Project Area –

Taru Leading Edge Pvt Ltd led consortium has been assigned the task of Process Monitoring by MSRLM for 24 months in 13 blocks of Region 1 (Districts of Gondia, Gadchiroli, Yavatmal, Wardha and Jalna).

Project Objectives –

- MSRLM endeavours to impact rural poverty through a range of comprehensive and strategic livelihoods interventions in a time bound manner.
- The Mission aims to eradicate the rural poverty by building sustainable institutions of poor and ultimately leading them to sustainable livelihoods.

Project Activities and Outcomes –

Process Monitoring is conducted in thirteen blocks of eastern Maharashtra Region in five districts (Gondia, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Wardha and Yavatmal). MSRLM identifies themes in each quarter with close consultation with subject experts and team member. The chosen themes are monitored to track the quality of inputs and resources with progress made while achieving goals and suggest ways to improvisation in case of deviations. It helps to ensure that project activities are properly carried out and are as per the ideal or intended processes. At the first step it helps in understanding, whether all the processes are being followed or not during the course of implementation and even if they are followed, are they as per the expected project norms. In case of noticed deviations, monitoring identifies the



factors/reasons responsible for such deviations and take corrective steps to minimize the impact of such deviations on project functioning. Every quarter about 80 VOs from 75-80 villages and 140 SHGs are regularly monitored along with cadre working in social mobilisation and institution building as well as livelihood projects such as sustainable agriculture, micro enterprise development, goat rearing, collective purchase and sale etc.

During the first year of Process Monitoring 176 villages in the 13 blocks of the 5 districts have been covered, out of which 52 villages were Panel Villages and 124 were other villages. As far as CBOs are considered 577 SHGs (out of which 368 from Panel Villages) and 176 VOs (52 from Panel Villages) have been covered. During this period 281 Cadres and 81 (61 Block Level and 20 District Level) officials have also been interviewed. Also 367 individual SHG members have been interviewed to understand various types of livelihoods interventions. Apart from this, 31 livelihoods case studies were also prepared. As part of process monitoring, 26 case studies for each quarter (104 case studies in total) were also prepared and shared with the MSRLM SMMU mission team.

Process monitoring also involved identification of Community Process Monitors and training them in conducting community level process monitoring. Till date, the selection process has been completed in 13 blocks by BMMU/DMMU units with assistance from TARU and training of CPM have been conducted in five blocks by TARU-AAAS team.



EDUCATION

Name of the Project – Aflatoon Project

Duration – 1st April, 2016 to 31st December, 2016

Sanctioned Budget (Rs) - 1060250

Donor Agency – CITY Foundation, Mumbai

Project Training-Monitoring-Guidance Partner - Meljol, Mumbai

Address of the person from donor Agency- Smt Sangita Malse,, Dy.Program Manager

Project Objectives –

- To provide social and economic education to the students
- Educate student on the rights of the children and their responsibilities
- Building habits of saving and developing financial literacy among students
- Building entrepreneurial attitudes in the students and developing their personalities

Geographical area and Population –

- 2800 school children from 1st to 7th from Nagpur Municipal Corporation Schools
- 9600 school children from 8th and 9th from NMC & Jilha Parishad Schools
- School teachers

Brief Information on the Project Stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities

- Nagpur Municipal Corporation Schools
- Zilha Parishad Government Schools
- School Teachers and Students

Project planned activities, implementation and outcomes

- **Aflatoon/Aflateen teachers workshops** – Training programme was organised for the teacher from the schools in which 99 teacher out of 100 were participated.
- **Entrepreneurship Lab Sessions** – 5 sessions were taken in the schools for entrepreneurial development of the child in which 30 students from 15 schools were participated. Some students started making of cards, envelopes and other things from which they earn by selling them in the market.
- **Aflatoon/Aflateen Enterprise Exposure visit** – As a part of the entrepreneurship development exposure visit was planned where 40 students from 8 schools were participated.
- **Aflatoon Cluster Camp** – Aflatoon cluster camp was organised where 44 students from 9 schools were participated.
- **Aflatoon Bank** – Out of 100 schools 85 schools has a aflatoon bank started and functioning.

Major Challenges and learning

- It was become difficult to get the permission from the school authorities to work with them
- Some teachers in the school were not cooperating
- Some of the founder of the private schools denied the permission to implement project in their school
- Project period is not equivalent to the schools schedules



PwDs

Community Based Rehabilitation of Person with Disability

Name of the Project – Community Based Rehabilitation of Person with Disability

Sanctioned Budget (Rs) – 1, 18,000/-

Donor Agency – The project has not external funding

Address of the person from donor agency-

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi,
Kurkheda, Dist – Gadchiroli,
Maharashtra - 441209

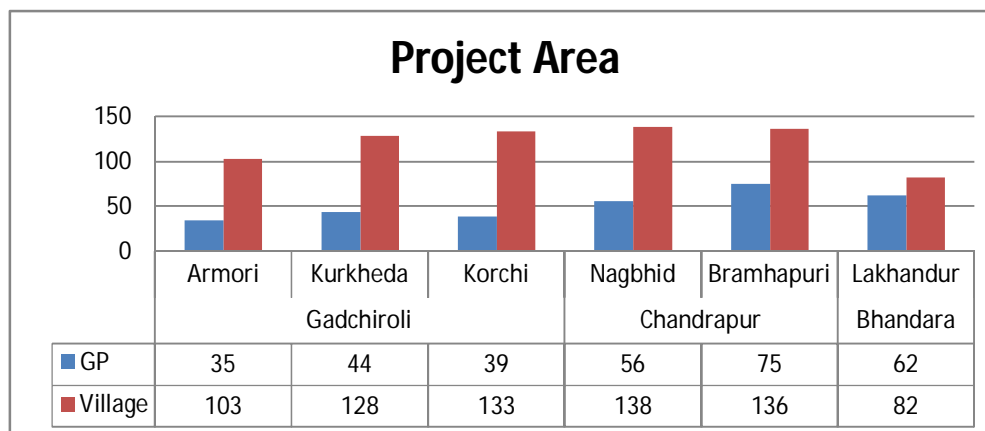
Brief Information about project –

In 2003 Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi has started this community based rehabilitation of person with disabilities program in Kurkheda and Korchi block of Gadchiroli district. In the study 121 persons with disability out of 7600 population were found and among them only 5 persons had disability certificate. It leads to the organization to work on for awareness building among persons with disabilities about their rights and government schemes available for them. Organisation has given focus on mobilizing PwDs through formation of SHGs and federations. Yet, organization has registration of 976 PwDs from 3 districts who have formed 10 cluster level federations and one district level federation of person with disabilities. People have formed 39 SHGs and established 3 Resource and Information centres for the person with disabilities. 40 people from this group of people have started the entrepreneurship to live an independent and dignified life.

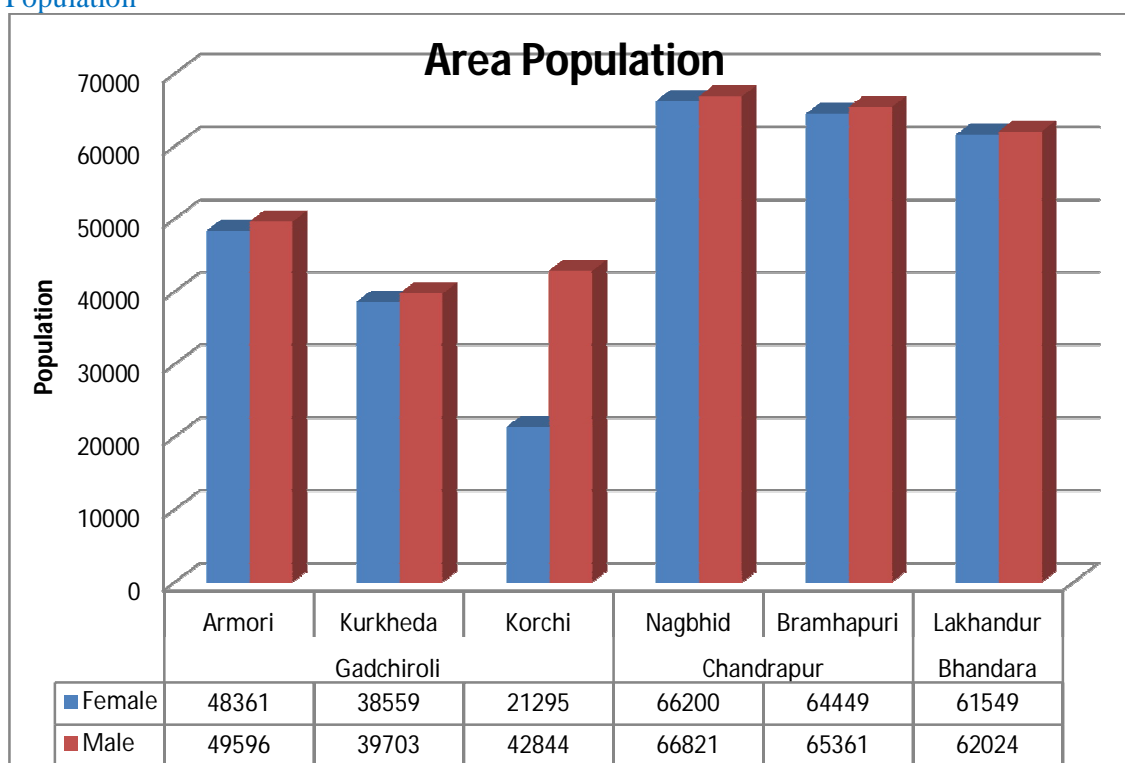
Project Objectives -

- Creation of awareness about PwDs rights and facilitating the process to get them benefits of the government schemes
- Encouraging and enabling an environment for them to live an independent and dignified life through self-earnings.

Project Area



Population



Project Stakeholders

Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samiti, Zilha Parishad, Health department, Tahsil office as well as Social Welfare Department are relevant for this project.

Project planned activities, implementation and outcomes

Formation and Strengthening SHGs and Federation of PwDs – This year 4 new PwDs SHGs are formed and one cluster level federation was established. This financial year 92 meetings were organised to discuss PwDs rights and other issues to make them aware of their existence on earth as equal human being as normal. New 61 PwDs joined peoples federation in this



year. Three trainings were organised for the PwDs to provide them an employment opportunities.

Key Achievements of the Project

- **Certification** – this year 64 PwDs claimed and received disability certificates to avail facilities of the government schemes. 16 Bus passes and 5 railway passes are made to avail concession during travelling.
- **Trainers from Trainings** – out of three trainings of mat making given to the PwDs 7 have become trainers. Now these youths are conducting trainings for the other PwDs and helping them to earn for themselves. most of the youth are preparing mats at their home and selling them in the nearby markets.
- **Benefits of the Schemes** – one PwDs couple from Lendhari village of Kurkheda tahsil was awarded with Rs. 50000. 42 PwDs are found eligible for the Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojna and receiving benefits of the scheme. Also the 3 percent reserved fund for the PwDs in 20 Gram Panchayats of 6 tahsils was distributed to the PwDs for various works.
- **Self Employment** – Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi had organised three training programmes for the PwDs from which 7 PwDs have received an employment.
- **MGNREGS** – 39 PwDs have got employment on the work sites under MGNREGS this year.

Major Challenges occurred during implementation of the project

- This is an observation from the staff and PwDs that the attitude of the government officials is not that cooperative as should be. Family members too are not concerned about this people. They believe that the PwDs are burden on them but this stigma needs to be destroyed therefore government should take initiative to raise issues of the PwDs and provide them skill based trainings and placements to make them live independent and dignified life.
- There is short of equipments in the departments to fulfil the requirements of the PwDs in the districts.

Strategies planned

- District Federation of the PwDs have taken decision to raise these issues at district and state level in terms of to avail benefits of the government schemes.
- More people needs to be included in the federations from the district who are not even aware of their rights for which mobilization and awareness programmes will be organised.
- More self-employment trainings will be organised for the PwDs.

Trainings conducted under project for the beneficiaries

SN	Subject of the Training	Duration (Dates)	Total days	Participants	
				Female	Male
1	Training for PwDs Friend	20 th to 21 st August, 2017	02	10	22
2	Training on Mat making	5 th to 14 th November, 2017	10	04	05
3	Second Training on Mat making	1 st to 10 th January, 2017	10	07	05



Employment and Skill Enhancement for Persons with Disabilities

Name of the Project – Employment and Skill Enhancement for Persons with Disabilities

Duration – 1st October 2015 to 31st October 2017

Sanctioned Budget (Rs) -

Donor Agency – Paul, Hamlyn Foundation, UK

Technical Support Agency – Youth 4 Jobs, Hyderabad

Address of the person from donor agency- Miss Gazala Paul

Brief Information about project –

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi associated with youth for job to set up placement linked skilling centres for person with disability in Mure Memorial hospital Sitaburdi, Nagpur. The centre is supported by the Paul Hamlyn Foundation. Youth enrolled are with locomotors, speech and hearing disability and low vision. Most of the youths are from rural areas and all are from poor families.

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi inspiring many unemployed differently able youth through helping them enhancing their skills and placing them in relevant sectors. Having a vision of a better future for Young Person with disability, we provide two months intensive training to differently-able youth and facilitating placements in developing private sector.

Course Details

The eligible candidate will be imparted training on the following aspects during the two months period. Food and accommodation facilities will be provided to the trainees by the organization.

- Computers (Micro Soft Office; Internet; Typing)
- Spoken English
- Personality Development
- Retail; BPO and Hospitality
- Work Exposure
- Preparing Individual Profiles and preparedness for Interview

Eligibility

- Primarily the eligibility is having a strong commitment and dedication to undergo the two months training and perform better at work place.
- SSC Passed or Fail and age group should be in between 18 to 30.

Note: Physically Challenged youth (having min 40% of disability) and Speech and Hearing Impaired youth (having min 50% of disability) are eligible to this program.

Sectors for Employment

- IT/ITES- data entry/ BPO(voice, non-voice)/ computer operators
- Manufacturing
- Hospitality and Health Care
- Tele Callers
- Data Processing, proof reading
- Retail

Project Objectives –

The overall purpose of the project is to foster an enabling environment for PwDs to live a life of dignity. The two specific objectives are:

- To provide access to resources, information and platform for interface for PwDs at Nagpur and Kurkehda level;
- To enhance employability and working skills of PwDs.

Geographical area of the project – all the districts of Vidarbha and parts of Madhya Pradesh

Project Stakeholders



- Person with disability candidates and community
- Government agencies and departments for person with disabilities
- NGO, Sanghatans, Individuals working for rights of the Person with disabilities
- Corporate companies

Project planned activities, implementation and outcomes

- **Training for the person with disabilities** – In the last financial year 212 persons with disabilities candidates (including 121 male and 91 female) were trained at our centre.
- **Company Visits for the search of job opportunities** - Reached out more than 50 companies for awareness and placement and most of the company like Ashok Leyland, Mahindra, Dmart, Lifestyle, max etc come forward for the placement.
- **Mobilization** - Covered whole Vidharbha region to mobilise the PwDs for training with the help of local Ngo working in respective area of vidharbha , DRDA office , MNC office and PwDs welfare association. Also mobilized the candidates from the nearby districts of Madhya Pradesh for mobilization like Chhindwada, Betul, Indore etc.
- **Corporate Meet** - Conducted corporate meet and many sensitization workshop for the corporate professional with the presence of higher management of manufacturing and IT's industries.
- **On Job Training** - Conducted OJT for the candidates at the workplace in Le meridian hotel, Hotel Heritage, Lifestyle, Max etc.
- **Placements** – out of 212 candidates trained 152 are placed in the various companies.

Challenges and Learning

- It is seen that the parents of the children with disability are more protective in term of sending their children out for the placements. Because of this the youth have habituated towards their comforts and it requires more efforts and counselling to encourage and motivate them for jobs and specially to migrate on the other locations.
- Corporate in the Nagpur city and other nearby regions of Vidarbha are not much conscious and sensitive towards availing job opportunities for the person with disabilities. Therefore it takes time them to convince to recruit such candidates.

Success stories

Case Study Dolly Sahare, Nagpur 4th Batch

Name: Dolly Sahare

Age: 22 years old

Type of Disability: Speech and Hearing Impaired (100%)

Dolly was born with speech and hearing impairment and comes from a family of 6 members. Her father was the sole breadwinner of the family until 5 years ago, when his health deteriorated, working as a daily wage labourer. Her mother is a housewife. She has one sister who is married and she has two brothers, both of whom work in the High Court as Stenographers. The combined annual income of her brothers is less than Rs. 1,00,000/- with which they sustain the family including their father's health expenses and Dolly's education.

Being the only member in her family with a disability her childhood was not as easy as her siblings'. Unlike her siblings Dolly could not express herself to family, friends and relatives. This led to Dolly being excluded from the village community because the communication barrier was too much. She didn't have friends in her village. That along with her disability was a source of worry for Dolly's parents.

Dolly always wanted to prove herself and be financially independent to support her family, just like both her brothers. Dolly studied upto the 12th standard from a special school in Nagpur after which she joined a distance course in B.Com. Dolly learned of Youth4Jobs through friends in a Whatsapp Group she was a part of after which she enrolled into the Nagpur Training Centre. Here she was trained in English, Computers, Life Skills and a customised training in Hospitality.



Post-training Dolly was interviewed and subsequently selected at **Le- Meriden Nagpur** as a **Steward**. Dolly earns an annual salary of nearly Rs. 1,00,000/- along with free food (on and off duty) and free accommodation. Dolly also gets 6 off days in a month. Dolly thus not only earns as much as both her brothers combined and saves a substantial amount which she sends home. Dolly is very happy that she is now also be able to support her family financially just like her brothers and that she is no longer dependent on anyone.

Dolly's family never expected that she would ever be able to work in a 5 star hotel and be in any position to support the family due to her disability. They are very thankful to Youth4Jobs & Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi for giving her such a good opportunity.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



Name of the Project – Women Empowerment Programme

Duration – 1st April, 2016 to 31st March, 2017

Sanctioned Budget (Rs) – Expenses for this programme are managed from the donors and organisation funds

Brief Information about project –

Women Empowerment Programme believes that the every human being on this earth is equal and should be treated accordingly. Any discrimination between men and women will not make us nation. This programme purely stands on the rights based approached for the women. This programme has no funding but only its necessity in the field to address women issues triggered AAA to continuous work on it. This programme works in the areas like – Women harassment, Women mobilization through formation of cluster, block and district level federations, creation of awareness among women to increase their participation in Gramsabha and specially facilitating activities for the economic and social development of the women in society. Cluster and block level federations of the women monitors the government programmes such as MGNREGS, Ration and other government schemes.

Project Objectives –

- Mobilization of women through formation of federations
- Participation in Monitoring and planning of the government schemes
- Bringing women's approach in the village development

Geographical area of the project –

S N	State	District	Tahsil	Gram Panchayat	Village
1	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli and Gadchiroli	Kurkheda, Korchi and Armori	69	129

Population –

SN	Block/No. Villages	Households	Female	Male	Scheduled Tribe		Scheduled Caste	
					Female	Male	Female	Male
1	Gadchiroli/2	447	857	877	96	67	101	89
2	Armori/10	4075	8138	8326	959	996	1379	1414
3	Korchi/27	3985	9018	8966	4758	4738	1111	1087
4	Nagbhir/3	1107	1970	2037	289	308	256	273
5	Kurkheda/43	20136	42491	43582	23242	23584	4426	4536
	Total	24256	62464	63761	29344	29693	7273	7399

Project Stakeholders –

Women empowerment programme is connected to the governments programme such a Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM), Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) and NABARD. Women are mobilised through formation of Women self-help groups and their federations. Women have formed their SHGs and therefore they have to maintain their records continuously. So they get in interaction with the officials of the banks and panchayat samiti. Many groups have started their entrepreneurship to earn more income.

Project planned activities, implementation and outcomes

- Formation of Women Self-Help Groups – As a part of the government project of NABARD it was a target to 400 WSHGs and links them with the banks. Yet 109 WSHGs are formed in which 1417 women have participated and saved Rs. 1,485,320 in the banks. Every year they borrow the loan from banks and return on time. It is a



feedback received from the bank managers which says that women are more honest, accountable and efficient towards borrowing and returning loan.

- Bank linkages of the WSHGs – in 2016-17 total 243 WSHGS (2719 women members) are linked with the banks and they borrowed Rs 13,638,000 from the bank to manage expenses of the agriculture, fertilizer. This has assist them for proper crop cultivation and reflected into the increase in crop production. Out of the total amount borrowed from the bank 90 percent is refunded.
- Strengthening cluster and block level federations – Federations from Kurkheda, Korchi, Thanegaon, Mendki and Balapur are independently planning and implementing their targets. In the above 5 federations 1299 women from 36 villages are joined whose total saving is Rs. 255401. These groups manage their internal transaction within their groups in which currently they have Rs 246500. Kurkheda federation have opened their RD account in the bank. In which Rs 867850 of 178 members are deposited and Rs. 558000 loan has been borrowed.
- Awareness building on women rights through celebrations of women's days –
 - On the occasion of “World Violence against Women Fortnight” from 25th November, 2016 to 10th December, 2016 various programmes were organised in the district to create awareness about constitutional and human rights. These programmes were organised on three places at Kurkheda, Korchi and Armori in which 676 people including men and women had participated.
 - Birth anniversary of the Savitribai Phule on 3rd January was celebrated to spread message for the men and women equality. 156 people were participated in this programme.
 - World Women's Day on 8th March, 2017 was celebrated in which 349 people from 34 villages were participated. A programme was organised to discuss women issues and challenges faced in this society. Women raised their voices against violence in the rally through poster presentations and slogans.
- Women's Participation in the Village Level Bodies – The topics of Gramsabha, Forest rights, biodiversity etc are raised in the women's cluster level federations and women are participating in the discussion and are curious to understand it. Basically these issues are being raised in the Korchi tahsil. Women started participating in the Gramsabha and raised their issues.
- Monitoring by the Women Federation of the Primary Health Centre, Rural Hospital and Sub District Hospital – continuous visits by the women federations were given at the primary health centre of the Wadadha, Bhakroni, Delanwadi, Vairagad as well as Rural hospital of Korchi and Sub District hospital of Kurkheda were visited. It has changed the behaviour of the doctors towards villagers, OPDs are opened timely and treatments are given properly, medicines, water, cleanliness, foods are maintained properly. Schemes are availed to the beneficiaries, instructions are given on the boards and No. 108 vehicle is made available for the cases.
- Increasing participation of the women in Jatpanchayats – it is seen that the jat panchayats are men dominated therefore it is a challenges to bring women's approach in the decisions. But the process was successfully initiated and now the jat panchayat has accepted the right of women over property. As a result of this 3 women have earned their right over property. Women are included in the structure of the jat panchayats.

Major Challenges and learning

The project is self sustaining of the organization because the unavailability of external funds has limited the expansion of the project areas and activities. WSHGs are formed and linked

with the government programmes but the lack of coordination and inappropriate planning raised many hurdles in the successive implementation and gain of the targets.

Trainings conducted under project for the STAFF

SN	Subject of the Training	Duration (Dates)	Total days	Participants	
				Female	Male
1	Workshop on Women Rights	19 TH TO 23 RD July, 2016	5	27	04
2	Workshop on Women Rights	14 th to 16 th December, 2016	3	12	00

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Community Development Project

Name of the Project – Sustainable Community Development Project

Project Duration – April, 2015 to December, 2019

Total Grant – January to December, 2017 – 7,077,983.98

Funding organization – ACC Cement, Chandrapur (CSR)

Name and the address of the contact person from donor agency -

Mr. Vijay Khati,
DGM – CSR, ACC Cement, Chandrapur
Mob No. 7083377323

Brief Information about the Project -

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi is working on the Sustainable community development project in Chandrapur and Yeotmal district with the financial assistance of ACC (CSR). The focus areas of the project are health, total sanitation, education and sustainable agriculture development in the rural areas. The project is being implemented in the 12 villages of the Chandrapur (3) and Yeotmal (9). It includes 12 schools of the 12 villages in which 967 students are studying (401 girls and 566 boys).

Project Objectives

- Assuring an availability of the health services for economically deprived people of the project villages.
- Building healthy sanitation through open defecation free village in coordination with government and local contribution from local people.
- Integrated Development of the sustainable agriculture through bringing the rain-fed area into irrigation.
- Facilitating for the quality and joyful learning in the Zilla Parishad schools and anganwadis.

Project Area

SN	State	District	Taluka	Gram Panchayat	Village
1	Maharashtra	Yavaomal	Wani	Govari	Govari
2				Paramdoh	Paramdoh
3				Sindola	Sindola
4				Chanakha	Chanakha
5				Yenad	Yenad
6				Yenak	Yenak and Hanuman Nagar



7				Shivni	Shivni
8				Chincholi	Chincholi
9				Usgaon	Usgaon
10		Chandrapur	Chandrapur	Nakoda	Nakoda
11				Ghugghus	Ghugghus

Population of Area

Villages	Total Population		Scheduled Tribe		Scheduled Caste	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
12	7580	8404	2453	2477	1726	1760

Project Stakeholders

- First most important focus in on the youth from the rural areas. They are encouraged for the employments under skill development programme. Unemployed Youth are provided training under SEED- CSR and BVG and assistance for the placements.
- Swachha Bharat Abhiyan and MGNREGS – discussions for the construction of toilets in the villages.
- Schools – concepts like E- Learning and Digital School are being initiated
- Farmers – schemes for farm pond, lift irrigation, micro irrigation are linked for sustainable agriculture development

Project Activities –

Health

- 8 health check-up camps were organised in association with government and external resources.
- 3120 patients were gone through the weekly check-up
- 275 HB test were completed
- 193 patients were checked

Education

- 8 schools are developed with E –Learning and 2 schools are made digital schools by providing 500 books and other materials. It has brought interest among students towards their studies.
- Under the financial literacy programme students got to aware and started their own saving bank
- Increased student participation through recreational activities & cultural program
- It was aimed to enhance innovative thinking of the student throughout the year which has resulted in the students writing stories by themselves.

Universal Sanitation

- 95 % toilets are constructed in the Chincholi village with the help of state government
- 100 % constructed toilets are being utilised by the families which is helping towards achieving the goal of villages free from open defecation
- In 2016 Hanuman Nagar a village of Chandrapur district was made free from open defecation.



Sustainable Agriculture Development

- 2 lift irrigation projects and a pond deepening is done in the project villages
- Micro irrigation and organic farming work is in process

Increased Crop Production through Lift irrigation

SN	Crop Type	Per Acre Production before Lift Irrigation (In kg)	Per Acre Production After Lift Irrigation (In kg)
1	Cotton	500-700	1000-1200
2	Red Gram	300-400	600-700
3	Wheat	400-500	700-800
4	Gram	200-300	400-500

SN	Subject	Activities	Numbers
1	Health	HB Check up Camps	4
		PHC Check up Camps	2
		Homestead Garden	14
2	Education	E-Learning	8
		E-Library	12
		Sport Competition	2
3	Total Sanitation	Toilets	229
		Toilets under govt schemes	162
		Total village free from open defecation	1
4	Sustainable Agriculture Development Program	Community water irrigation (Lift Irrigation)	4
		Watershed Development Programme	35
		Micro irrigation system	36

Training Programmes for the Staff

SN	Subject of the Training	Duration	Days
1	Sarita Walkar	March to May 2014	3 Month

Training Programmes for the Stakeholders

SN	Subject of Training	Days	Participants
1	Organic Farming	1	18
2	Exposure visit to Natural Farming and Farm Ponds, Yeotmal	1	22

Success Case Stories:

IMPACTS OF BUCKET FARM POND ON CROPING PATTERN

A case study of Shivani village in Yavatmal district

Water is the one the significant requirements of economic and social development. Rainwater is an important target for water management. Water harvesting structures have the potential to increase the productivity of rain-fed lands by enhancing crop yields and by reducing the risk of crop failure in where water shortages are common because of scanty rainfall. The technology adoption decision could increase the farm household's agricultural yield by improving the availability of water during the dry brings periods. It has also the potential to increase the moisture of the soil, which in turn has an impact to increase the agricultural yield harvested. Farm ponds are water harvesting structures used for several purposes of farm need. Farm ponds is vital to increase ground water table, to increase storage of rain water, to improve recharge of bore wells, to provide water facility for crops during crucial period, to facilitate rising of crops, to provide drinking water for cattle, to provide wage employment to agricultural labor. The purpose of data collection is to collect the information about the socio-economic status of farmers before and after the construction of bucket Farm ponds. It has to design and management of irrigation schemes for the watershed development mainly considering the Grampanchayat level. Rain water harvesting is the collection and storage of rainfall runoff from any catchment or watershed, for subsequent use for irrigation or any other

beneficial use. Rain Water Harvesting Structures (RWHS), besides providing irrigation, can meet multiple needs of the society such as drinking and domestic water requirements, livestock, production etc. The major works of RWHS adopted in the watershed are farm ponds which play Major role in managing and conserving the soil and water resources. The farm ponds are water harvesting structures used for several purposes of farm need. Farm pond is used for storing the monsoon rainwater, which is used for irrigation. A farm pond



has found significant in the rain fed cultivation. In this region, the farmers are cultivating cotton, Soyabean, and green pea etc before that it structures was completed for recharging water. Hence, it is very essential for the farmers to use this storage of pond water.

Since Rain Water Harvesting structures namely farm-ponds are expected to have an impact on cropping pattern, productivity, employment and income of the farmers. Basically, organization is working agriculture and watershed development programme. Under these activity deepening the kind of bucket farm pond 10m x 8m x 8m around 35 in the shivani village. Under these water harvesting structure 123 Ha covered and more than 25 farmers are taking benefit of it. Therefore, through these activity motivating others farmers to do such kind of structure in their farm.

There is also rain-fed area is to bring under the irrigated area and percolated Water surrounding farms to support to increased water level in bore-wells and wells. It is also helpful to increasing agriculture sector and it's followed by animal husbandry. Construction of farm-ponds would bring about an appreciable change in cropping pattern by increasing area under rabbi crops.



PEOPLE

(Internal, external, partners, donors, etc and processes like appraisal, organisational development)

Field Centres locations and team members based at each of the locations

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kurkheda Location (Directors, Admin, Accounts and Coordination Office/ in alphabetical order) Anandrao Kapoor Amrut Shastrakar Chanda Daudasre Chetan Choudhari Dineshkumar Lonarkar Divya Donkusare Jaydeo Bansod Kishor Bawane Manisha Lade Madhusudan Neware Maya Koche Minakshi Sayam Mukesh Shende Pratima Nandeshwar Rahul Khobragade Rajani Dongarwar Rajesh Shende Suraj Sayam Satish Gogulwar Seema Panchabhai Shubhada Deshmukh Tanmay Bhoyar Uttamsing Asayya Vinod Lohambare Vijayalaxmi Waghare Waman Patankar Yashwant Deshmukh Zanaklall Daudasre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Korchi Location Ijamsay Katenge Kumaribai Jamkatan ▪ GhuggusLocation Ganesh Dorlikar Ganesh Hulge Mahesh Lade Hemant Meshram ▪ Ballarpur Location Bharati Sonagre Vidya Kongare Smita Kamble Varsha Milmile ▪ Gatta Location Kalpana Kumare Vimal Tofa ▪ Ashti Location Seema Nagulwar Pushpa Bottawar ▪ Bhigwan Location Almas Shaikh Jyoti Kale 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nagpur Location Archana Joshi Asmita Padole Mangala Ghodeswar Nasarin Ansari Raju Kamble Vijaya Shah Raj Baseshankar Pooja Poddar Nilesh Ingole Nitesh Sangole Sandip Deulkar Rukhma Choudhari ▪ Ahemadnagar, Nasik, Aurangabad Location Ramesh Ammulwar Amol Khandagale Vijaya Kedari ▪ Barela Location Rajani Dehariya Akhilesh Yadav ▪ Bramhapuri Location Ramdas Maind Chhaya Kharkate Vaishali Shende Manda Sahare ▪ Armori Location Dinesh Kirange Sanghadip Khobragade
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Placement of Students

- Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad Campus
Mr. HimanshuKorde
5th May to 25th June 2016
- AzimPremjiUnivirsity, Bangalore
Mr. DinkarPatil
Mr. JayeshKhairnar
Mr. PradeepSawarkar
Mr. Mahesh Shete
15th May to 10th July 2016
- Fule-Ambedkar College of Social Work, Gadchiroli
Ms. ShubhangiGaymukhe
Ms. Mina Diwate
Ms. Kavita Mane
Ms. SeepaliMunghate
16th May to 6 June 2016
- Gandhi Fellowship ProgrammeCharu, Rajasthan
11 Fellows
28th to 30th May 2016
- Aniket College of Social Work, Wadsa, Dist- Gadchiroli
5 Students (11th May to 2nd June 2016
- Sushila-RamchandraMamidwar College of Social Work, Padoli, Chandrapur
Mr. Nandkishor Samarth
Ms. ShitalKiratkar
Ms. ShitalWaghmare
Ms. KomalAkkewar
Ms. MinalMudholkar
16th May to 7th June 2016
- College of Social Work, Nasik
Mr. SagarSonwane
Mr. VasudevGaikwad
16th May to 16th June 2016

1.4	Employability And Skill Enhancement of Persons with Disabilities (EASE), Nagpur	Paul Hyamlin Foundation, New Delhi (UK)	26,07,350.00
1.5	Innovation in Aflatoon&Aflateen Social & Financial Programme	Meljol, Mumbai (CITI Foundation)	1,06,025.00
CSR FUND			
2.1	Skill Development Programme	Crompton &Greaves, Mumbai	15,00,000.00
2.2	Community Health Programme – Ballarpur, Ashti, Gatta, Bhigwan	BILT Graphics Paper Products Ltd, Ballarpur	7,74,199.86
2.3	Sustainable Community Development,	ACC Cement Work,	24,83,884.09



	Ghuggus, Chandrapur	Chandrapur	
2.4	Women and Child Health Programme Nashik, Aurangabad, Ahamadnagar	Avantha Foundation and Crompton and Grieves	28,25,381.72
2.5	Maternal and Child Health Care Programme, BarelaDist- Shioni (M.P)	CSR, Jhabua Power Plant Ltd.	9,00,000.00
TRUST & FOUNDATION			
3.1	Urban Nutrition Initiative Project	CCDT	46,16,489.50
3.2	Right to Nutrition, Nagpur city and Gadchiroli	NarottamSekhsariya Foundation, Mumbai	5,57,908.00
3.3	Improving Capacities of Tribal Communities & CBOs	Tata Education Trust, Mumbai	15,16,000.00
3.4	KisanMitra Training	ApekshaHomeo Society, Mozari	1,03,610.00
GOVERNMENT FUND			
4.1	Convergence of MGNREGA & NRLM – CFT Project	MORD, New Delhi	13,58,237.46
4.2	Community Based Monitoring of Health Services	SATHI, Pune	7,00,118.22
4.3	DCAN to Improve Nutrition Services	SATHI, Pune	32,850.00

General Donors 2016-17

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of Donor</i>	<i>Amount (INR)</i>
1	YashshriGurjar	18000.00
2	Team India Care, New Delhi	12650.00
3	Dnyanada, Waroda	10000.00
4	Dinesh Graphics, Nagpur	6000.00
5	KishorJagtap, Wardha	5660.00
6	Girish Gandhi, Nagpur	5000.00
7	NirmalLodhe, Nagpur	2000.00
8	NarwekarPariwar, Nasik	1200.00
9	ShobhataiNaladkar, Nasik	1100.00
10	AvinashWase, Nagpur	1000.00

Training and Other Programmes

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Training centre & Programme</i>	<i>Collaboration</i>
1	ArogyaMitra Training, Yerandi	YCMOU
2	Rani Durgawati Training Centre, Yerandi	
3	Narayan Singh Uikey Health Training Centre, Kurkheda	
4	Honey Collection & Training Centre, Kurkheda	SHG Groups, Parisar Shang
5	Herbal Medicine Training Centre, Yerandi	
6	AnandlokChikitsalaya, Kurkheda	
7	Samadhan Kendra (legal aid), Kurkheda	
8	MahilaUtpidanSamadhan Kendra (Counselling and legal aid centre), Kurkheda	

Vehicles and Materials Procured in 2016-17

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of Vehicle/Material</i>	<i>Numbers/Quantity</i>
1	Computer, Kurkheda Office	1



2	Computer and Printer, Nagpur Office	12
3	Furniture and Instruments (Chairs)	20
4	LCD Projector	1

Professionals, Services & Vendors

<i>Type of Services</i>	<i>Name of Service Provider with address</i>
Banking	State Bank of India (Branch Code 5909), Main Road, At/post/tal: Kurkheda, Dist: Gadchiroli, Maharashtra 441209
	Bank of India (Branch Code 9642), Manuja Complex, Main Road, At/post/tal: Kurkheda, Dist: Gadchiroli, Maharashtra 441209
	State Bank of India (Branch Code 1633), RamdasPeth, Nagpur, Maharashtra
Statutory Auditors	M/s Mamidwar & Company, Sarafa Line, Near Gandhi Chowk, Chandrapur, Maharashtra 441 001 Phone: 07172-252692 Email: ajaymamidwar@gmail.com
Internal Auditors	CA Amit Joshi & Company CA Sanjay Choubey, Chandrapur
Legal Counsels	B. G. Chande & Company
HR, Training & Organisational Development Consultants/Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smt. Sunita Bagal, Mumbai • Dr. Vijay Edlabadkar • Youth 4 Job, Hyderabad
Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Meena Shelgaonkar, Nagpur • Dr. Jayshree Pendharkar • Shri Vivek Wagh • Shri Kundawar
Printers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M/s Mayur Arts, opposite Bus stand, Adhyapak Bhawan, Ganeshpeth, Nagpur 440 018 • Dinesh Graphics, Nagpur • Hiranman Prakashan Kendra, Chandrapur • Pageline Nagpur
Vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Janai Enterprises • Atul Udgaonkar for website • Adv. Dhoke



COMPLIANCE REPORT

AmhiAmchyaArogyasathi (AAA) is registered with “GIVE INDIA” and “Credibility Alliance” & CSR Hub TISS Mumbai.

1. Registration

- AAA is a registered non-governmental organisation under society's registration Act 1860 (Reg. No. MAH/10/84 Gadchiroli, 13/02/1984) and Mumbai Public Trust Act 1950 (Reg. No. F/134 Gadchiroli 26/04/1984)
- AAA is entitled to receive foreign grants under section 6(2) of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1972 (Reg. No. 083810020 dated 07/08/1985)
- AAA is registered under section 12A of Income Tax Act 1960
- Donations to AAA are subjected to tax exemption according to section 80G of Income Tax Act 1960 (Reg. No. CIT-IV/NGP/Tech/80G/34/2010-11)
- AAA is having statutory fulfilments under Employees Provident Fund Act, Professional Tax Act and Pension & Gratuity etc.

2. Clarity and commitment about Mission & Approach

- Well defined and articulated mission and approach in Memorandum of Association, Policy Documents and various internal reports of the organisations.
- Translation of mission and approach in programmes and activates is well ensured.
- Special efforts are taken through participatory processes towards developing clarity and acceptance of the mission and approach among staff members, beneficiaries and partner communities.

3. Governance and Programme Operations

Executive Committee Members and their positions on the Committee (as on 31st March 2015)

S.N.	Name & position	Age	Gender	Occupation	Area of Competency	Meetings Attended
1	Dr.SatishGogulwar Convener	62	Male	Social Worker	Community Health, Local Health Traditions, Forest based livelihood and administration	All
2	Mohan HirabaiHiralal Executive Committee Member	65	Male	Social Worker	Tribal, Social Groups, Forest Based Livelihood	All
3	Ms.Sandhya Edlabadkar Executive Committee Member	58	Female	Social Worker	Science & Technology for Rural Development	All

- According to AAA Rules and Regulations, the Executive Committee Serves as Board of Trust
- The Board rotation practice exists and is practiced.
- There is no remuneration/reimbursement as a Executive Committee Members.
- The AAA Executive Committee met 3 times in financial year 2016-17
1) 24th August 2016 2) 8th February 2017 3) 10th March 2017
- The Executive Committee has approved projects, programmes, budget, annual reports and financial audit reports. The Executive Committee has ensured the organisation's compliances with laws and regulations.

4. General Body of the organisation-Members of the organisation (as on 31st March 2015)

Sr. No.	Name & Membership	Address	Area of Competency
1	Shri. Mohan Mutyalwar Founder Member	Backside of Old MahilaMahavidyalaya, Gadchiroli	Pharmacist & local health tradition
2	Shri. Mohan HirabaiHiralal	Near Dr.Chiddarwar Hospital Shende Plot, Ramnagar,	Tribal Social Groups, Forest Based Livelihood



	Founder Member	Chandrapur-442401	
3	Smt. Savita Tare Founder Member	Near Dr.Chiddarwar Hospital Shende Plot, Ramnagar, Chandrapur-442401	Anthropologist
4	Dr.SatishGogulwar Founder Member	At. Post Ta. Kurkheda, Dist. Gadchiroli-441209	Community Health, local health traditions, Administration and forest based livelihood
5	Smt. Dr.MeenaShelgawkar Adopted Member	Nagpur	
6	Dr.ShirishDatar Founder Member	Samarth Nagar, At. Po. Ta. Karjat Dist. Raigad (MS)	Pediatrician
7	Dr.SuganBarant Founder Member	At. Malegaon Camp, Nashik Road, Dist. Nashik	Activists, coordination at state & national level with various movements
8	Smt. SandhyaEdalabadkar Adopted Member	'JagrutMahilaSamaj' Balaji Ward, Teacher Coloni, Near Water Tank, Ballarpur, Dist. Chandrapur	Livelihood for women
9	Smt. ShubhadaDeshmukh Founder Member	At. Post Ta. Kurkheda, Dist. Gadchiroli-441209	Women's Empowerment
10	Smt. Sharmishta Gandhi Adopted Member	Narendra Nagar, Nagpur (MS)	
11	DevajiTofa	Mendha – Lekha, Dist. Gadchiroli	Empowerment of Gramsabha

- The AAA General Body met 1 time in financial year 2016-17; On 24th October, 2016
- The General Body has approved projects, programmes, annual reports, financial audit reports. The General Body has ensured the organisation's compliances with laws and regulations.

Activity Targets and systems for on-going monitoring and review

- Apart from well-established project targets and systems for on-going monitoring & review, AAA ensures it through Quarterly meetings with all staff members at organisation level.
- AAA has also promoted external review.

Formation of Advisory Committee

- The Advisory Committee is active for issues related to human resource and community development initiatives.
- The Advisory Committee met quarterly this year.

Policy for purchase, storing and issuing

- Well defined policy for purchase, storing and issuing is in place.
- Purchase of items more than Rs10,000 are sanctioned only by organisation level coordination committee after seeking expert advice on the available quotations.
- Purchase of items less than Rs10,000 are sanctioned by the project director or equivalent positioned officer, duly verified by convener of the organisation.

Maintenance of Asset Books

Separate asset books for foreign & local contribution are maintained up to date and are duly audited every year.

Human Resource

Details of staff (as on 31st March 2017)

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Paid (full time)</i>	<i>Paid (Part time)</i>	<i>Paid Consultants</i>	<i>Unpaid Volunteers</i>
Male	45	00	00	02
Female	43	92	00	01
Total	88	92	00	03

Affiliation of staff to concerned offices

<i>Office</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Head office Kurkheda	29	12	41
Branch office, Nagpur	05	12	17
Project office, Ghuggus	04	01	05
Project office, Ballarpur	00	05	05
Field office Bhigwan	00	02	02
Field office Gatta	00	02	02
Field office Ashti	00	02	02
Project office, Barela	01	01	02
Project office, Korchi	01	01	02
Project office, Bramhapuri	01	03	04
Project office, Nasik	02	00	02
Project office, Aurangabad	02	00	02
Project office, Ahemadnagar	00	02	02
Project Office, Armori	02	00	02
Total	45	43	88

Salaries and benefits of the NGO head, the highest paid staff member and the lowest paid staff member

- No remuneration for the post of Convener (NGO Head).
- Two highest paid staff are: (i) Programme Director @Rs45,000 per month; (ii) Project Coordinator @Rs30,000 per month.
- Lowest paid staff if Field Worker/field facilitator@Rs5,000 per month.
- Formal appointment orders and booklet on AAA Norms and Rules & Regulations are issued to all staff.

1. Eligible and additional benefits for staff

- Employees Provident Fund: (i) No of staff members (ii) transfer and termination cases:
- Pension & gratuity scheme: (i) no of staff members: 17

Leaves :(i)Average no of leaves taken by the staff in this year is

- Accidental Insurance Policy: All staff members

The organisation has taken conscious efforts to build family spirit and enabling work culture. Staff with families 'Get-to-gather' was organised in April 2015.

All the project Directors, Project Coordinators (total person 19 that includes 11 females), and Issues Coordinators (total 4 person that includes 1 females) meet every month (on the month end) in 'coordinators' meeting to coordinate effectively project and non-project activities.

Monthly meetings of respective projects and departments were organised in the year.

Quarterly meeting of full time staff members were organised in this year.

AAA encourages, and makes available, opportunities to all staff members for capacity building and professional development through relevant trainings, workshops and conferences at regional and national level.

2. Accountability & Transparency

AAA publishes its annual report every year, especially for stakeholders, well-wishers and funding partners. From this year onwards, AAA has started to publish report in a printed as well as e-version (Universal PDF through website). Audited Accountants are included in the annual report.

Project wise yearly budget exercise and monthly financial review is worked out in the staff meetings whereas at the organisational level, executive committee exercised in the EC Meetings.

AAA has well laid out accounts and administration manual in line with standard accounting practices, and is ensuring practicing it systematically.

Emphasis on receipts and bills for every transaction including in-kind donations.

Accounts monitoring with accounts and finance department is held every month, while closing balance and cash scroll is verified every day.

AAA accounts are audited by professional experts, and are published every year.

AAA is moving in the direction of sharing its accounts and expenditure with local community through get-together meetings.

Till now, AAA has carried an external evaluation by external agencies; the exercise is well documented, and reports are available.

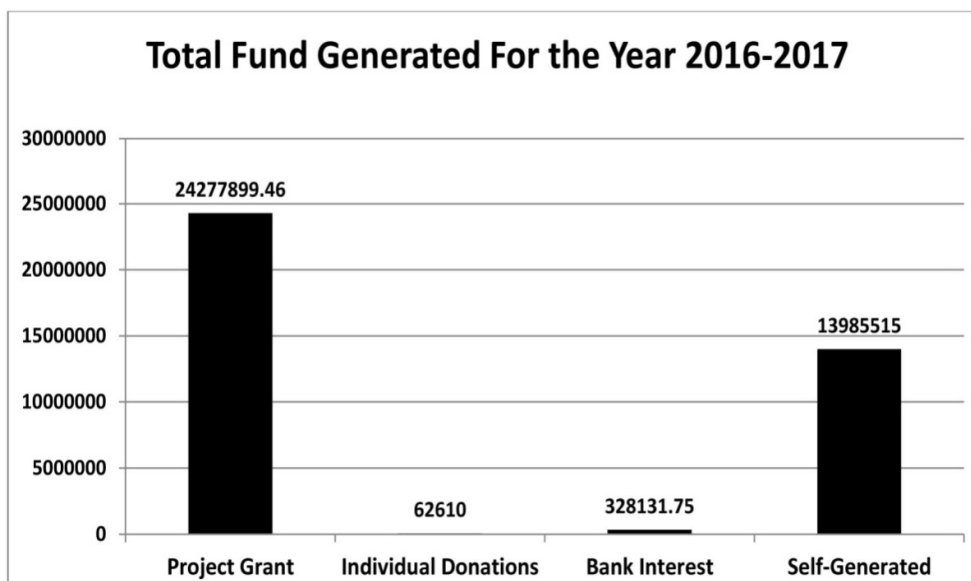
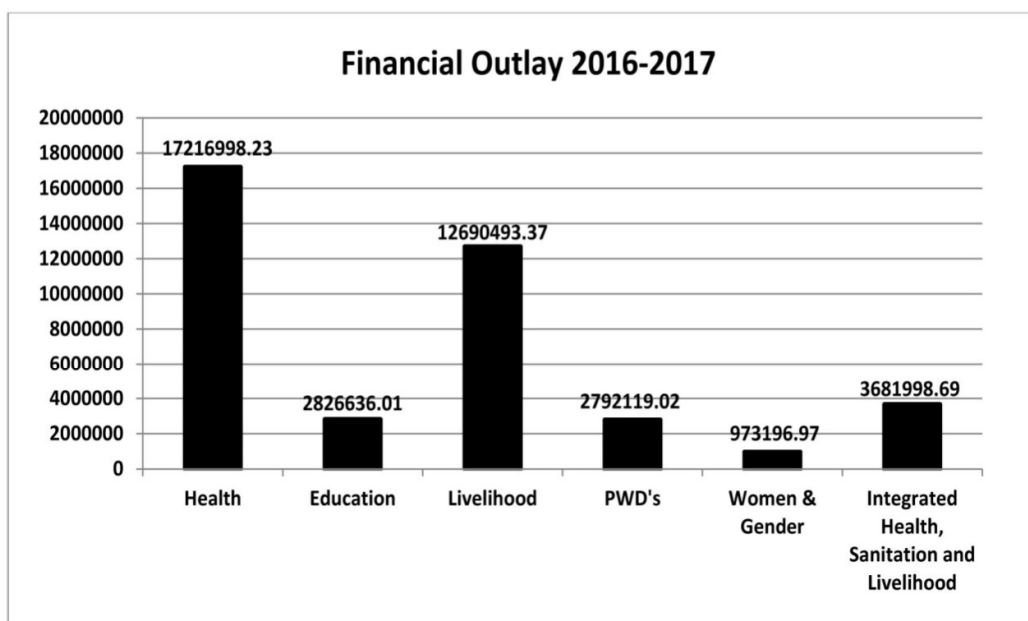
AAA is taking conscious efforts in implementing and having strict adherence for norms of statutory requirements like Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, Income Tax, Professional Tax, Charity Commissioner etc. Acknowledgement of relevant letters, challans and reports duly filed.

Domestic Air Travel:



FINANCIAL OUTLAY 2016-2017

SECTOR WISE TOTAL FUND UTILIZATION





NETWORK & ALLIANCE

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi is a member of following networks & alliances

- 1) **Common Health:** National Level Coalition for Maternal & Neonatal Health and Safe Abortion.
- 2) **Jan Arogya Abhiyan:** Member of State level Network on people's Health Issues and Policies.
- 3) **Right to Food Alliance:** Member
- 4) **VANI (Voluntary Action Network India):** Member of National Network of NGO's.
- 5) **Give India Network:** Member of National Level Network
- 6) **Credibility Alliance:** Member of National Level Network
- 7) **MahilaArogya Hakka Parishad:** Member of State Level Network on Women Health Rights Issues
- 8) **VidarbhaArogya Hakka Gat**
- 9) **MahilaKisanAdhikarManch:** Member of National Level Network of Female Farmers
- 10) **CFR Learning & Implementation Group:** Member of District Level
- 11) **CFR Learning & Implementation Group:** Member of National Level Network
- 12) **KisanMitra Central India Network:** Executive Committee Member
- 13) **Child Rights Alliance Network:** President
- 14) **Nagpur BeejUtsav:** Member of Network of Local Seed Conservers & Organic Farmers.

ORGANISATIONAL REPRESENTATION ON DIFFERENT STATE & DISTRICT LEVEL COMMITTEE

1. Ms. Shubhada Deshmukh, President, District Committee under 'Prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace'.
2. Ms. Shubhada Deshmukh, member, District level women protection committee, Gadchiroli.
3. Ms. Shubhada Deshmukh, member, Prevention of Sexual Harassment of girls from Ashram School Committee (Gadchiroli & Nagpur district)
4. Dr. Satish Gogulwar, Member, District Steering Committee for Community Based Monitoring of Health Services.
5. Ms. Shubhada Deshmukh, member, Jivnnoti Abhiyan Maharashtra, District Steering Committee, Gadchiroli.
6. Dr. Satish Gogulwar, Executive Committee Member, Maharashtra State Forest Development Agency.
7. Dr. Satish Gogulwar, Executive Committee Member, RugnKalyan Sub District Hospital, Kurkheda.
8. Dr. Satish Gogulwar, Member, State level Monitoring & Planning Committee under Community Based Monitoring.
9. Dr. Satish Gogulwar, member, Mahatma Gandhi Tantamukt Ganv (Mahatma Gandhi Conflict Free Village) Taluka level committee.
10. Dr. Satish Gogulwar, Programme for quality development of primary education in rural areas, district level committee, Gadchiroli.



AWARDS

Sr. No.	Title	Year
1	Maharashtra Foundation- Keshav Gore Memorial Trust, Mumbai	1997
2	M. B. Gandhi Charitable Trust, Nagpur	1997
3	Social Work Commendation Award by VidyarthiSewakSamiti, Warora	1998
4	SamajsewaGauravPurskar by Dr.GangadharSurendraMuddiwarPratisthan, Nagpur	1999
5	GauravPurskar by Indian Medical Association, Chandrapur	2000
6	Late PrabhakarDatake Memorial Award	2001
7	Adv. KeshvaraoNalamraoPreranaPuraskar, Chandrapur	2002
8	S. M. Joshi SamajikPuraskar, Pune	2002
9	SahityaSammelanKaryagauravPuraskar	2003
10	Natu Foundation Puraskar	2004
11	Sardar Patel Mahavidyalaya, ChandrapurKaryagauravPuraskar	2004
12	Rotary Club, ChandrapurKaryagauravPuraskar	2004
13	KusumtaiChaudhariSmritiPuraskar	2006
14	PalikarmaSahayak Foundation KaryagauravPuraskar	2006
15	Rotary Club Chandrapur, KaryagauravPuraskar	2006
16	Rotary Club Inner Wheel, ChanrapurKaryagauravPuraskar	2006
17	ChhatrapatiShikshanMandalKaryagauravPuraskar	2006
18	Basoli Group, Nagpur KaryagauravPuraskar	2006
19	'Sakal' KaryagauravPuraskar	2006
20	JubaleeHighschool, ChandrapurShatabdiMahotsav 2006 KaryagauravPuraskar	2006
21	IFC on District Project Awareness towards Health	2006
22	SanjivaniGadgePariwar&Tarun Bharat Puraskar	2007
23	SwatantravirSawarkarSmarakSamitee Nagpur Social reform Award	2008
24	Late ShakuntalaDevikarSmrutiPuraskar	2009
25	DhanwantariPuraskar from ArogyaBharati Nagpur	2009
26	MaharashtrachiKanyaPuraskar from 'MilunSaryajani', Pune	2009
27	SamajGauravPuraskar from District PatrakarSangh	2010
28	Lifetime Achievement Award IMA	2011
29	Mahatma Gandhi ManavSewaPuraskar from Mahatma Gandhi College, Armori	2011
30	Felicitation of Network of AmhiAmchyaArogyasathi&Dr.SatishGogulwar& also of Smt. ShubhadaDeshmukh in 8 th European Marathi SahityaSammelan at Cardiff Wales UK on April 2012	2012
31	Mahatma Gandhi ManavSewaPurskar to Dr.SatishGogulwar	2014
32	State Level Smt. JisnaDardaKaryagauravPuraskar 2 nd Dec. 2014 at Pune	2014
33	Smt. SarswatabaiApateGauravPurskar, Bharatiya Shi JiwanVikasParishad Thane Jan. 2015	2015
34	IBN Lokmat, 'EKALA CHALORE' 1 Hour Interview on AAA work on 19 March 2015	2015
35	Harish MokalkerSamajikKrunPurskarYeshwanat Date SmritiSansthaWardha Feb. 2015	2015
36	MatruSewaSangh	2016
37	AdiwasiSewaSansthaPurskar Maharashtra Government	2017
38	Devang Mehta Award	2017

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**SARAFI LINE,
CHANDRAPUR (M.S.)**
Pin Code : 442 402
PHONE NO.:
@ 255034, 256392
(O) 252652, 272420

Registration No.: F-3623@gad

[Wide Rule 17(1)]

[Wide Rule 17(1)]

NAME OF THE PUBLIC FUND: FUSCAMITI AWACHITA ARUGASATHI, I.C. KURKHEDE, DIST. GADCHIROLI (M.S.)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCESHEET AS AT 31.3.2017

CHANDRAPUR
PRIT/1+2/
DATED:

The above BALANCE SHEET to the best of our belief contains a true account of FUNDS & LIABILITIES AND PROPERTY & ASSETS of the Samstha.

DATED:

26 SEP 2017



CONVENER
SECRETARY
Amthi Amchiya Arogyasathi
Reg. No. F134/Gao

SEAL
R. R. MANJUNATH
CHANDRAPUR
TOTAL

AS PER OUR
FOR
AJAY D. MAHIDWAR
(PARTNER)

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE
FOR R.R.MAMIDWAR & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

SARAFALINE,
CHANDRAPUR (M.S.)
Pin Code : 442 402
PHONE NO.:
@ 255034, 256392
(D) 252692, 272420
Registration No.: F-362209ad

Registration No.: F-362309ad

CHANDRAPUR
PARTI/1+2/
DATED : 76



Amulya
SECRETARY

CONVENER

Amhi Amchiya Arogyasathi
Reg. No. F134/Gan

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE
FOR R. RAMDWAR & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Amisha

SEAL
R. R. RAMDWAR & CO.
CHANDRAPUR

AJAY D. RAMDWAR
(PARTNER)

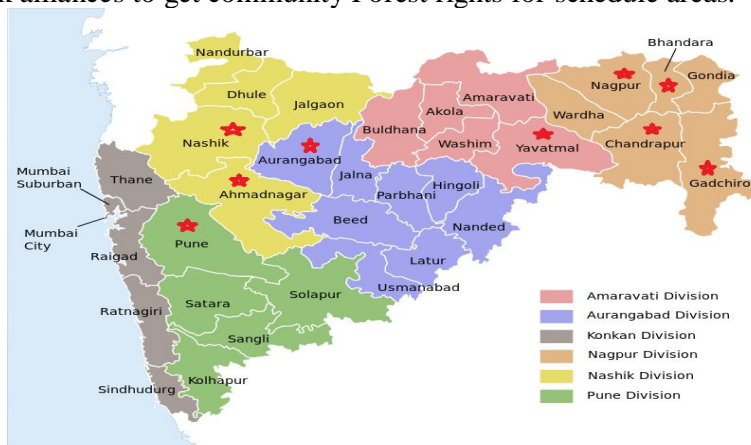


About Us

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi is not-for-profit Organization working towards bridging the issues of community related to women, Tribal, farmers and weaker section through the community empowerment approach of “Let’s find our own way” since the past 35 Years. Formed in 1984 Dr. Satish Gogulwar and Shubhada Deshmukh is inspired by Gandhian and Vinoba’s perspective on addressing health problems in its ‘wholeness of life’ and not mere administering medicines. Both was interested in constructive work for ‘health revolution’ by addressing livelihood, water, Women Empowerment etc. comprising wholeness of life. Hence the name ‘Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi’ (We for Our Health) was appropriate for the organization promoted by them. The organization is known for its role to build the capacities of the community for self reliance and empowerment.

AAA has presence in 2 States, namely Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. The Organization assist rural communities putting apart intentionally the learned ‘isms’ for social change and all the readymade solutions, people were facilitated to find their own way to solve the live problems. A kind of self-help movement was initiated by the founder members. It organizes them in socially and gender inclusive manner to help themselves out of poverty by regenerating their ecosystems in a holistic and integrated manner, conserving and optimizing resource use, especially health & Nutrition, women empowerment and Gender sensitization, Sustainable Livelihood, Policy Advocacy, life-oriented informal education, food security Trainings and community based rehabilitation of the persons with disabilities. Being a learning organization, AAA undertakes studies and closely engages with institutional and governance actors so that insights and good practices derived from ground experiences contribute to shaping enabling policies and effective programs.

With a view to successful interventions, AAA organizes a variety of knowledge sharing and capacity building events for stakeholders across the civil society, developmental and governmental spaces. It engages to improve capacities of tribal communities in participatory management through various network alliances to get community Forest rights for schedule areas.



AmhiAmchyaArogyasathi

At Post Kurkheda, District Gadchiroli Pin- 441209, Maharashtra State-India

Mobile- 09421006699, Tel. NO. 07139-245903

Email ID : arogyasathi@gmail.com Website : www.arogyasathi.org