



AMHI AMCHYA AROGYASATHI

Celebrating Self-help and self-governance movement among grassroots

ANNUAL REPORT

2018-2019



Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi

Celebrating Self-help and self-governance movement among grassroots

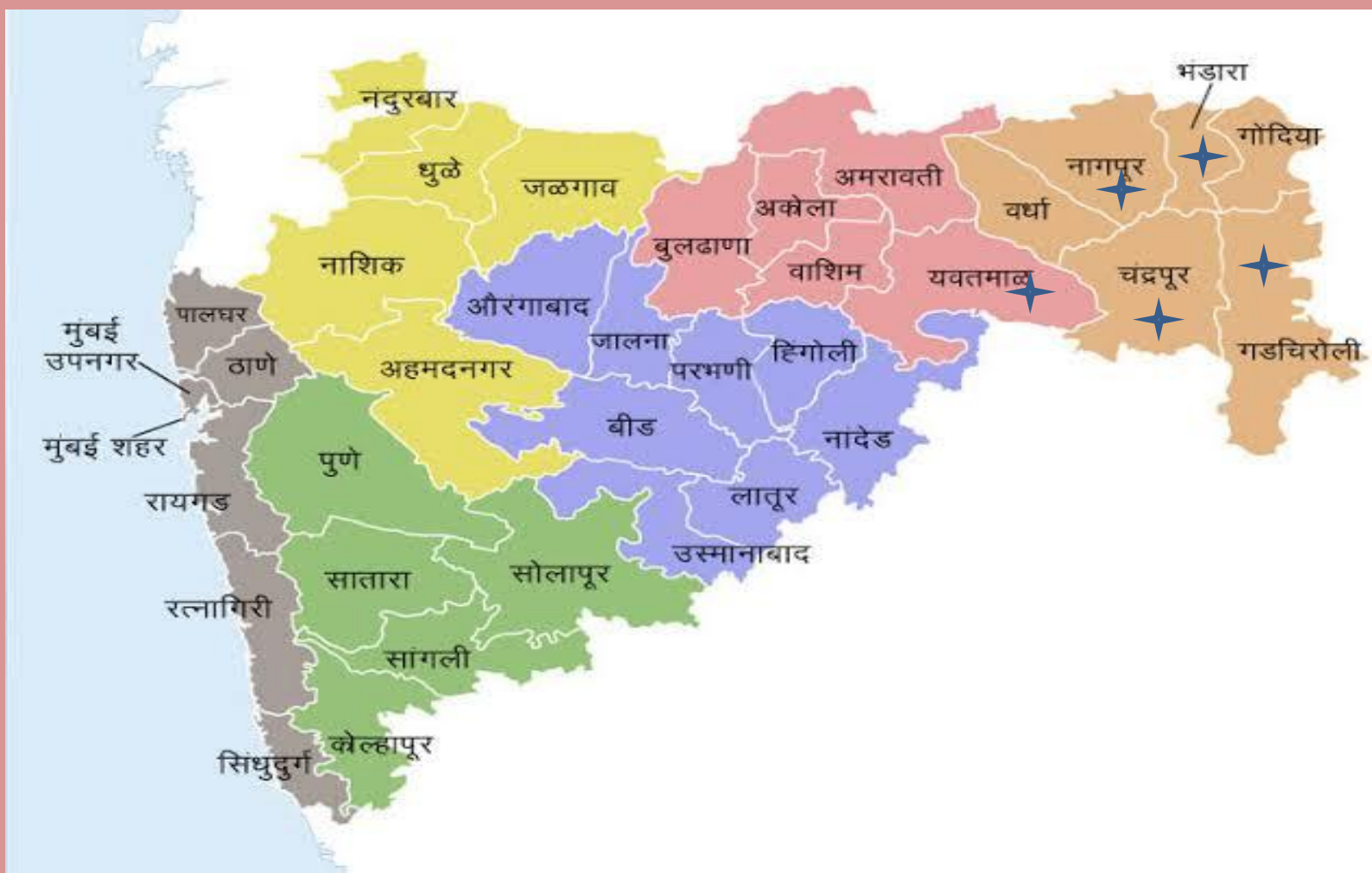
ANNUAL REPORT 2018-2019

AmhiAmchyaArogyasathi

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

Mobile No. 09421006699, Tel. No. 07139-245903

Email ID: arogyasathi@gmail.com, Website: <http://arogyasathi.org>



Mapping Our Presence: We have an intensive presence in Gadchiroli followed by Chandrapur, Nagpur, Bhandara and other region of Vidarbha.

Thematically, we have been working on projects on 'Health', 'Livelihood', 'Women and Gender', 'Education' and 'PWD'.

Vision

An organized dynamic community which has internalized justice and equity as its basic tenements and sensitive towards all life form

Mission

Justice and equity will be to the denominator for everything we do belief on consensus based non-violent processes for social transformation freedom of expression and equity in opportunities are the driving forces Antyodaya or the priority to work for the needs of the most deprived Create and foster community institutions as a vehicle for sustainable development Internalize and synchronies the governance systems within & outside.



Dear Friends

It is indeed great pleasure to publish annual report of the Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi. Your support motivates us in working with a great enthusiasm for the empowerment of communities. Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi since its formation has worked on strengthening grassroot democracy through empowering community-based institutions to make inclusive and equal society for all. 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.

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.

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

DrSatishGogulwar
Convenor
AmhiAmchyaArogyasathi

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 DESHMOUKH

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 UIKE (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 Uike. 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.

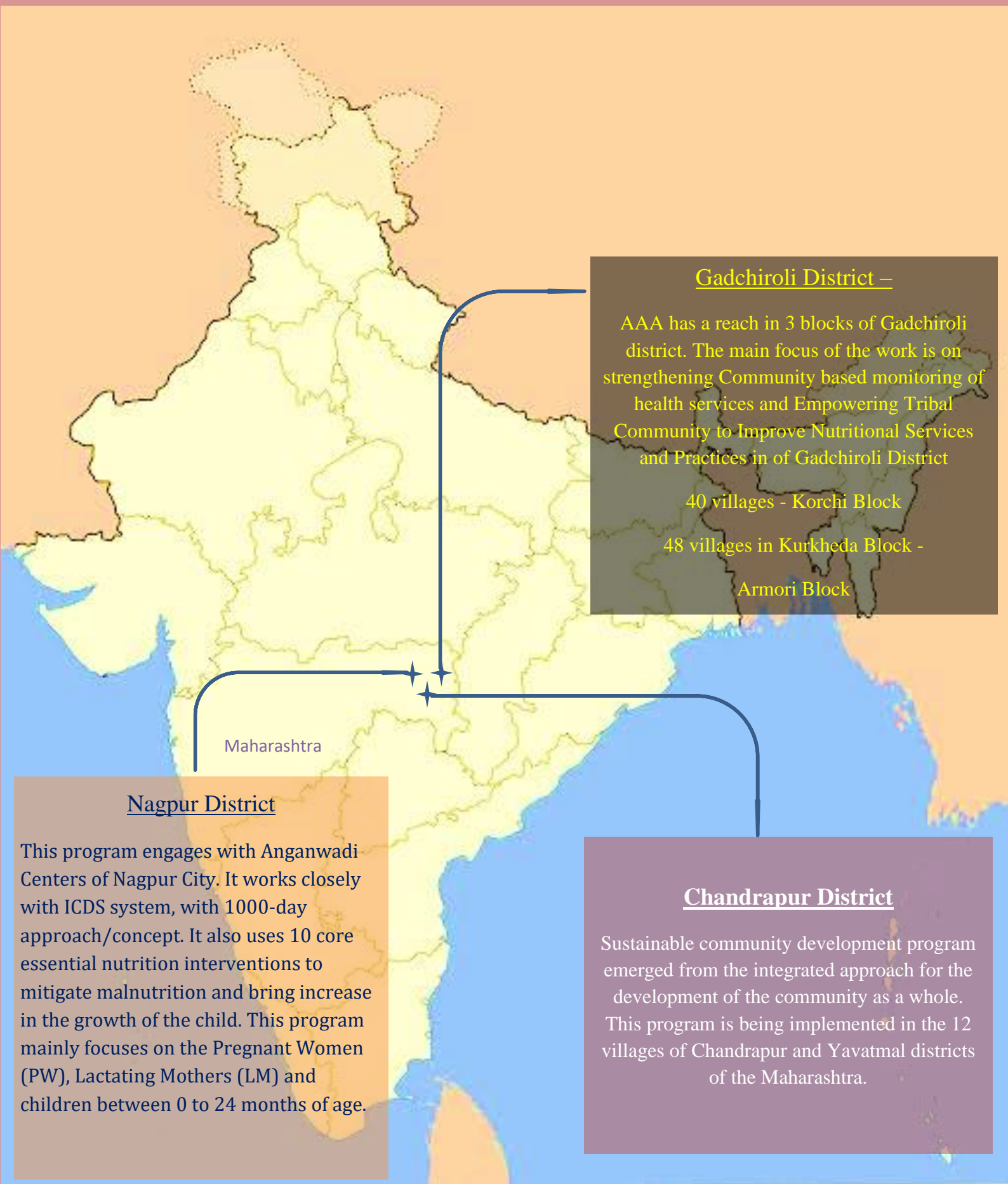
INDEX

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>SECTIONS</i>	<i>PAGE NO</i>
1	Strengthening Community based Institutions to Improve Health System	06 - 16
2	Strengthening Sustainable Livelihood of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers	17 - 28
3	Empowering Youths through Education	29 - 36
4	Community Based Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities	37 - 48
5	Empowering Women through Strengthening Community Based Institutions	49 - 58
6	PEOPLE	59
7	FINANCIALS	61
	COMPLIANCE REPORT	64
	AWARDS	70
	ORGANISATIONAL REPRESENTATION ON VARIOUS COMMITTEES	71

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi is known for its role to build the capacities of the community for self-reliance and empowerment. The organization has been active in the programs like women's empowerment and gender sensitization, health education and services, life-oriented informal education, food security and livelihood enhancement, community-based rehabilitation of the persons with disabilities. During 2001-2006 AAA has worked on reduction of neonatal mortality in 30 villages of Korchi block of Gadchiroli district through home based neonatal care (HBNC) program under the guidance of Dr. Abhay Bang SEARCH Gadchiroli. This program could bring strong outcomes by bringing neonatal mortality from 72 to 36 in five years of interventions. AAA has also worked on “Improving Maternal Health Status in Gadchiroli” during 2012- 2015 with Oxfam India. This has increased awareness about maternal health services in community. Since 2011, AAA is working on Community Based Monitoring and Planning in Health Services program under National Health Mission (NHM) in Kurkheda and Armori blocks of Gadchiroli districts with technical guidance of SATHI, Pune. It could activate government health services through VHNSCs and other committees on PHCs, blocks and district level. AAA also has become pioneer in decentralized health planning with SATHI, which had been done in Korchi, Kurkheda and Armori block of Gadchiroli district. This has been admired by NHSRC and followed in CBMP in 14 districts of Maharashtra. Currently the organization is working in Korchi for malnutrition free village program with Bajaj Foundation and in Kurkheda with Sathi.

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi is located in the tribal areas of Gadchiroli district and working towards improve the health status of the communities. Health status among tribal communities compared to others have seen lower due to many reasons and it has its impact over the overall development of tribal communities. Malnutrition is one among the others a major cause of sickness and mortality among children. Malnutrition is observed as the most important risk factor for illness and death globally and associated of deaths among children. Low birth weight, feeding problems, diarrhea, measles, regular illness and chronic diseases increase the risk factor of malnutrition and these factors are responsible of malnutrition among children in Korchi block. Children with malnutrition have reduced ability to fight with infection and are more likely to die from common disease such as malaria, respiratory infection and diarrheal diseases due to lack of awareness. There is need to engage with the pregnant women, lactating mothers and 0-2 years children. Children who are born with low birth weight and have growth retardation are at risk of morbidity and mortality as compared to healthy children. It is important to ensure wellness of their health before birth and hence the project intervenes before the birth of child in our work area to reduce malnutrition. This can be done by conducting various health relevant activities at village level from engaging with communities (VHNSC/Gramsabha) in the discussion on health and introduces preventive work that can be done at the community and family level. Secondly the health services are not provided appropriately hence there is need to empower community-based institutions to monitor and ensure accountability and transparency in health services in their geographies. The health system of the communities is also interdependent on food system which is the part of their cultivation system locally. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure availability and consumption of nutritious food in families for all the members.

The purpose of the program is to provide regular and systematic information about the community needs, provide feedbacks on functioning of various levels of public health system and service providers, identifying gaps, deficiencies in services and levels of community satisfaction to ensure efficiency and accountability by enabling community and community-based organisations to become equal partners in health planning process.



Gadchiroli District –

AAA has a reach in 3 blocks of Gadchiroli district. The main focus of the work is on strengthening Community based monitoring of health services and Empowering Tribal Community to Improve Nutritional Services and Practices in of Gadchiroli District

40 villages - Korchi Block

48 villages in Kurkheda Block -

Armorli Block

Maharashtra

Nagpur District

This program engages with Anganwadi Centers of Nagpur City. It works closely with ICDS system, with 1000-day approach/concept. It also uses 10 core essential nutrition interventions to mitigate malnutrition and bring increase in the growth of the child. This program mainly focuses on the Pregnant Women (PW), Lactating Mothers (LM) and children between 0 to 24 months of age.

Chandrapur District

Sustainable community development program emerged from the integrated approach for the development of the community as a whole. This program is being implemented in the 12 villages of Chandrapur and Yavatmal districts of the Maharashtra.

Formation and Strengthening Community Based Institutions -

- Formation and Capacity Building of Village Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Committee
- Formation and Capacity building of block level Mahasamiti
 - Monitoring and Ensuring Effective Implementation of Health Services
- Formation of Mata Samities (Mother Committees)
- Convergence of village level various committees(VHNSC, Forest Rights Committee, Gramkosh Committee, Education Committee, Education Committee

Advocacy to Improve Effective Health Services of Hospitals

(Sub Centers, PHCs, RH, DH)

- Advocacy with Concerned Government Officials of the Health Department
- Advocacy with People's Representatives (Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zilha Parishad Members)
 - **Advocacy Tools -**
 - i) Block level and District level Jan Sanvad, ii) Information sharing with the village level committes on legal provisions regarding health rights and services.
- Village Level Health Planning (PRA, Survey, FGDs)
- Advocacy for bringing indigenous food in ICDS Services

Strengthening Health Services and Systems through effective governance by community based institutions

Strengthening Integrated Child Development Services

- Capacity Building of ASHA, Anganwadi Worker and ANM
- Ensuring Effective Implementation of AAA guidelines
- Organising Behavioural Communication Change Activities
 - Organising Village Health Nutrition Day at Village Level
- Awareness building among Pregnant mothers, Lactating mothers and Expected Mothers on importance of 1000 days during pregnancy

Strengthening Nutritional System of Communities through Awareness and Advocacy -

- Community Action for Nutrition
- Ensuring implementation of APJ Abdul Kalam Amrut Ahar Yojana
 - Promotion of Backyard Kitchen Garden - Diversification of varaities (Tubers, Roots, Legumes, Green leafy vegetables) and increasing duration of availability
- Introducing new recipies - preference given to the indigenous food practices (cultivated and non cultivated food)



Strengthening Community based Monitoring of Health Services -

Jan Sanvad – on 23rd February, 2019 PHC, level Jan Sanvad was organised at Delanwadi in which 105 participants were present. Two Block level public hearings were organised in the Kurkheda and Armori Block. More than 280 people along with government officials, Zilha Parishad and Panchayat Samiti representatives had participated and raised their concerns over the health services in their areas.

Community based monitoring of health services program particularly focuses on strengthening community-based institutions and empowering them monitor health services. It strengthens village level planning and monitoring committee through awareness building in meetings and trainings. This financial year 199 meetings were organised in 70 villages in which 6336 men and women had participated. It keeps enabling environment to bring continuation in meetings of “**Village Health, Nutrition and Sanitation Committee**” (VHNSC). It was seen that the people are not aware of their health rights so the VHNSC were formed in villages and they were given information. This year 419 meetings were organised in 70 villages where the roles and responsibilities of the Gramsabha members towards making health services effective and accountable were discussed in the meetings. The average participation in the meeting is 10-11. **Primary Health Centre level Planning and Monitoring Committee** – There are 7 PHC level planning and monitoring committees in Kurkheda and Armori tahsils. 21 meetings were organised. **Block Level Planning and Monitoring Committee** - Quarterly meetings of the Tahsil level monitoring and planning level committees should be organised to discuss health system in the tahsil. After intervention of the AAA now these meetings are happening regularly. In last financial year in every quarter meeting were organised in the blocks. **District Level Planning and Monitoring Committee** – **Two meetings were organised in this year.** The issues like vacant post in the hospitals, non-repaired sub centres, payments of electric bills, issues regarding Sonography test of pregnant women, lack of availability of medicines in the health centres were discussed in the district level meetings and it was ensured that the centres get availed those facilities. 7 meetings of Block level Mahasamiti were organised in which 91 people were participants. Village health plan was prepared in 6 villages of Kurkheda block and 6 villages of Armori Block.

Increased involvement of Village Health Committee in Strengthening Health Services in Tribal Areas

Wadhona is a small village with 451 total populations situated 27 km in south part of the kurkheda block of Gadchiroli district. It comes under the Savalkheda Gram Panchayat, Karadi Sub center and Kadholi primary health center. The village comes under the Schedule fifth of the constitution where 90% of the total population are from ST community and 10% from other traditional forest dwellers communities.

There is dense forest around the village and river crossing from the border of village. The community primarily is dependent on the forest and agriculture for their livelihood as these are the only resources available within the village. While the education and health were seen in very poor situation. Fortunately, Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi (AAAS) got engaged in the village under the project of “The Public Monitoring and Planning Process of Health Services”. AAA focused on organizing awareness meetings on health services, government schemes, available funds etc. As a result, process of health services became an active in the village.

Through the organization, health services program had organized at the village. 50% villagers had participated in that program. Where, information had been given under the awareness program about the health care services and related scheme, malnutrition and sanitary services. And, it also noticed on unclaimed funds to the committee. Villagers and committee’s member were not aware about such schemes are available in our village. The Committee was formed in the village but it was not functioning as expected.

In these programs, VHNSC members and villagers had discussion on the funds which were spent for the villager’s health care in water, sanitation and nutrition. It came to noticed that since 2008, according to the GR of NRHM funds are being spent and records are maintained but the implementation was not done. This provoked people and made them conscious which reflected into the discussions and started working towards ensuring responsible and accountable health services. Now Anganwadi worker has maintained proper bills and records of the funds under committee and also presented in front of the VHNSC committee members and Gramsabha. Continuous meetings are organized of the committee and visits are given to the sub canters and primary health centers. This indicates that the health services are improving in the village.

Key Achievements –

- Regularised adequate availability of medicines in every PHC of the Kurkheda and Armori block
- New building for Anganwadi centre got sanctioned in Navazari village after issue was raised in the block level public hearing
- Funds from the accounts of the committees are being used to purchase sanitary napkins for the adolescent girls in the villages
- Gramkosh funds under the PESA are being used to manage basic needs of the Anganwadi centres in villages
- 68 committees out of 70 villages are reformed as per new government resolution for VHNSC where ASHA worker is a secretary of the committee
- 33 out of 37 pregnant women received benefits of the Prime Minister Matrutva Vandana Scheme
- Issues such as water purification, filter repairing, irregularities in visits by ANM, use of 14th Financial Commissions funds, registration of pregnant women were addressed during this year.

Empowering Tribal Community to Improve Nutritional Services and Practices in Gadchiroli District

The project area of Korchi block comes under the scheduled 5th of the constitution and Gramsabha are strengthened by giving them various rights under Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA). Consent of the Gramsabha needs to be taken before to initiate any activity within the village. Hence in its execution of the project initial discussions were held with the Gramsabhas and their consents through resolutions were taken before to initiate the project activities in their villages. The project activities were started with training on baseline household survey was given and survey is done in 40 villages proposed under the project. The training was organized on “first 1000 days of the child life” at Yerandi, Kurkheda. The project was inaugurated at Panchayat Samiti office of Korchi block in presence of Government officials of health departments, Supervisors, Arogyasakhis, Community leaders and team and representatives of the Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi. Later on the training on nutrition recipe and its demonstrations was organized for Arogyasakhi and Supervisors at Kurkheda. Subsequently another training was organized on promotion of backyard kitchen garden (Nutritional vegetable garden) to promote diversity, durability and availability of the vegetables at family level. Continues home visits by ASHA worker and supervisors are ensured for observation and guidance. Children in critical case under SAM/MAM are referred to the NRC in Gadchiroli. These interventions are reflecting into the progress in health status. Awareness among communities over causes and preventive methods for malnutrition is increasing and it reflected into their increased participation in the monthly meetings of VHNSC and Gramsabha. It has brought continuity and efficiency in the works of ASHA and supervisors.





Training of Arogyasakhi, Supervisor and Anganwadi Workers –

4 Trainings were organized for AAA on different themes to make them understand and learn 1000 days in lives and 10 keys essential interventions to reduce malnutrition. About 95 percent participation of AAA staff was in the trainings. The training was organized by Miss. Vijaya Shah from Nagpur in which the following points were discussed -

Concept of SAM, MAM, SUW, MUW and 1000 days calendar in Child life, Understanding of the role of Arogyasakhi, Supervisors and Anganwadi workers to reducing mal-nutrition, Causes of Malnutrition, Taking care of LM, PW, high risk mothers' symptoms, Components of nutrition food, Awareness about Gov. scheme, Understand the Form of PW, LM and 0-24 months child.

Trainings were organized for the Staff, Supervisors, ASHA workers on Nutritional recipes and demonstrations were made in front of them. Later Supervisors and Arogyasakhi workers being a resource person for conducted recipes' trainings and demonstrations at village level for LM/ PW mothers and parents of SAM and MAM children.

Total 60 training and demonstrations were organized in which 1201 (1080 mothers and 121 men) had participated along with 793 children.

Home Visits –

- Home visits of the supervisors and ASHA workers are regulated to the identified PW, LM and children between 0-24 months in 40 villages. 100 percent home visits done for counselling and promoting health and nutrition in 40 villages. Initially registration was done at Anganwadi, PHC, Sub centre and Arogyasakhi. The information on the diet and rest schedule in a day was shared to PW/LM, also the techniques of feeding child and 1000 days model of 0-24 month's was discussed. During the home visits ASHA and Supervisors counseled to mothers and family members about taking care during pregnancy and regularly taking folic acid, Calcium tab., Regular cheque up. Also shared information about SAM/MAM children to admit in NRC at Gadchiroli, advised for family planning after 2 children and for institutional delivery.

Village Level Mother Group Meetings –

- 391 Mother group meetings were organised during the year in which 5527 women and 157 men were participated along with 4336 children.
- **Following points were discussed in the meetings:**
 - 1) Information was shared with PW/LM on 1000 days calendar of Child life
 - 2) Discussions were held on using flash cards to bring awareness on minerals in vegetables and their nutritional values
 - 3) Health check of Urine, HTN, BP, Sugar, Blood group, HIV, Weight check in every month and other relevant test during pregnancy
 - 4) Regular Diet with all vitamins
 - 5) Information about Government Schemes to get maternal benefits
 - 6) Schedules for rest to LM and regular breast feeding for first six months to their children.

Monthly meeting of Arogyasakhi and Supervisors

Monthly meetings are organised to review, discuss over the observations and plan for future interventions. The monthly data is collected on the SAM, MAM, SUW, MUW, PW and LM for tracking sheet. Monthly payments are given to the Arogyasakhi workers. Review of Supervisor and Arogyasathi has done to check updated knowledge, skills, capacities and improved areas etc. Case studies are prepared in these meetings.

Nutritional Recipe Training and Demonstrations –

In this training following recipes were demonstrated: Nutricious Khichadi, Shevayachi khir , Kodo Upma, Dhirde, Nachnichi Lapasi, Murmure, Bhel, Ambadi Flower Chatni, Kadipatta Chatni etc.





SAM children referred to NRC –

Total 65 children (35 girls and 30 boys) were identified under SAM category in the year and all the 100 percent children were referred to NRC Gadchiroli. The program team had a discussion with the families of the SAM child to counsel them to refer their child to the NRC for better improvement in the Mother and Child health and hygiene.

Paediatric Camps for SAM/MAM children

- Paediatric camps were organized with the aim to examine and provide treatment to the SAM, MAM, SUW, MUW children identified in 40 villages of the project area. Following are the activities undertaken:
- Identified SAM/MAM/SUW/MUW child and LM/PW
- Awareness about health camp to door to door at beneficiaries
- NRC staff, RH staff and Paediatrician doctor was attentively participated
- 619 women participated with their SAM, MAM, SUW, MUW children Free check up with medicine



Promotion and Training of Ecological Kitchen Garden

Initially training on Kitchen gardening was organized with 40 Arogyasakhi workers and 4 supervisors for promoting ecological kitchen garden in the families of PW/LM and parents of SAM/MAM children. 80 trainings were organized in which participants were 1408 including 1328 women and 80 men. Further seeds of diversified vegetables, roots, beans were distributed to the families in 40 villages. Information was shared on preparing of beds, techniques of planting, preparation techniques for vermi compost and bio-pesticides i.e. Dashparni, Iivamrut etc. Families prepared vegetable gardens which helped them to get diversifies, organic nutritious green vegetables within the home in 40 villages.

Community Action for Nutrition

Malnutrition is seen in high rate among tribal communities or in rural areas. While working on health Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi promotes activities in different approaches at different levels with various stakeholders. At one side it focuses on advocacy with government officials for health services at the same time it also promotes village level services to be implemented effectively. This initiative is called community action for nutrition. Its main focus is spreading awareness of A P J Abdul Kalam Amrut Ahar Yojana among VHNSC, Mother Committees and Food Committees and encouraging them to function efficiently. It also aims to increase the registration numbers of pregnant women, lactating women and children up to 90 percent and food consumption up to 80 percent under Amrut Ahar Yojana. This program is being implemented in 40 villages of Kurkheda block of Gadchiroli district. 40 VHNSC committees under this program were reconstituted and ASHA was made secretary of the committee. Basic information of the 0 – 6 years old children's information was collected from the Anganwadi centers. Sometimes due to irregularities in the funds from the government the food is not served at the Anganwadi centers but here after intervention of this program the village level institutions got aware of the situation and being sensitised towards health nutritional importance, they used funds available with them under Gramkosh Committee of PESA. It was done in the 6 villages namely Bhagvanpur, Wadhona, Anjantola, Andhali and Arattondi.

Multi-sectoral monitoring and planning through Convergence of village level committees to enhance accountability and efficiency of social services

There are multiple committees at village level for different purpose. Every department comes up with their own structure to promote government schemes or to fulfil purpose of decentralized processes of the state. But the interaction of these different committees in between is non. Therefore, to enhance effectiveness of the work and improve village level systems the initiative was taken for a convergence of these schemes. The purpose is to bring different committees at one platform, make them share their information among each other, identify their needs and accordingly plan within their resources to use them for a better purpose. This promotes democratic processes in Gramsabha. Initially this program is being implemented in 10 villages of Kurkheda block of Gadchiroli district. Themes are chosen to start works are nutrition, ration, employment, forest rights and education. The focus is made to bring these different committees together and plan for their better effective implementation. At very first the information of village level committees was collected and profiling was done. Later PRA tools were used at village to identify issues and challenges in the village and the stakeholders were identified by whom the issues and challenges can be resolved. Training was organised for the villagers on the provisions and importance of forest rights act and PESA. Exposure visit to organised to Mahagramsabha Korchi which is the federation of 87 gramsabha working for NFTP management and deals with the issues of local self-governance. Villagers were advocated to fill up their form no 4 under MGNREGS to demand employment as their right. Villagers in Bhagvanpur made waste management in their village. Villagers are encouraged for better use of PESA funds. Capacity building is done to enhance dealing power of the communities which resulted into better prices for bamboo and tendu leaf sell by the Gramsabhas.

Strengthening Sustainable Livelihood of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers

According to the 2011 census, the population of the Scheduled Tribes (ST) in the country is over 104 million which accounts 8.6% of the total population of India. Whereas in Maharashtra, ST population is 10.51 million these accounts 9.35% of the total population. According to census 2011, from the total 2.27 million tribal households in the state, 864 thousand ST households possess land which is 1.84 percent less than that of the total ST households possessing land in 2005-2006. In Maharashtra, nearly 85 percent of the tribal population is engaged in Agriculture. Out of this 40 Percent are farmers and 45 percent are agricultural labourers Therefore, the mainstay of the tribal economy is still agriculture and allied occupations. Although, most of the tribal families depend on Agriculture for their main source of income and occupation their agriculture is characterized by low technology and low input resources and therefore, the nature of agricultural productivity of various crops in the tribal areas is not high. Moreover, irrigation facilities in the tribal area are also extremely limited.

The average size of operational land holding in the state is 1.44 hectares per family as per 2011 census. According to Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2018-2019, the Maharashtra state received only 84.3 per cent of the normal rainfall during 2017 - 2018 which was 10.7% less compared to 2016-17. Due to erratic rain and hail about 5094 hectares of land area was affected in 2018. In 2018-2019 kharif season 151 talukas of 26 districts in Maharashtra were affected due to water scarcity. Hence during kharif season of 2017 the production was decrease in cereals by 15.1% and oilseeds by 17.7%. The decrease in vegetables production was 17%.

The tribal economy in India has traditionally been very strongly dependent and closer to nature with use of indigenous technologies. Their dependence on forests and surrounding natural resources available in their habitat strengthens the aspect of their lives that they are ecological people. Agriculture and forest-based livelihoods are the cornerstone of many tribal groups and there is a demonstration effect when they come in close contact with other non-tribal groups. These communities are given rights over their forest which were historically denied. The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes and guarantees indigenous people rights over the land they live on. Adding to the Constitutional protection the legal protection especially for Scheduled Areas in the country in form of The Provisions of Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) provides for the overall socio-economic, cultural, political development of tribal communities by strengthening the local self-governance. Along with this “The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA) recognised individual and community forest rights and empowers communities protect, conserve, regenerate and manage their forest resources. This has capacity to bring greater improvement in strengthening tribal livelihood. Apart from agriculture the tribal groups in Maharashtra depend on forest especially for the collection of different NTFPs like honey, hirda, mahua, bamboo, beheda, amla, medical plants etc. Adding of these livelihoods practices, tribal groups in the state are also involved in horticulture, animal husbandry and livestock rearing fisheries.

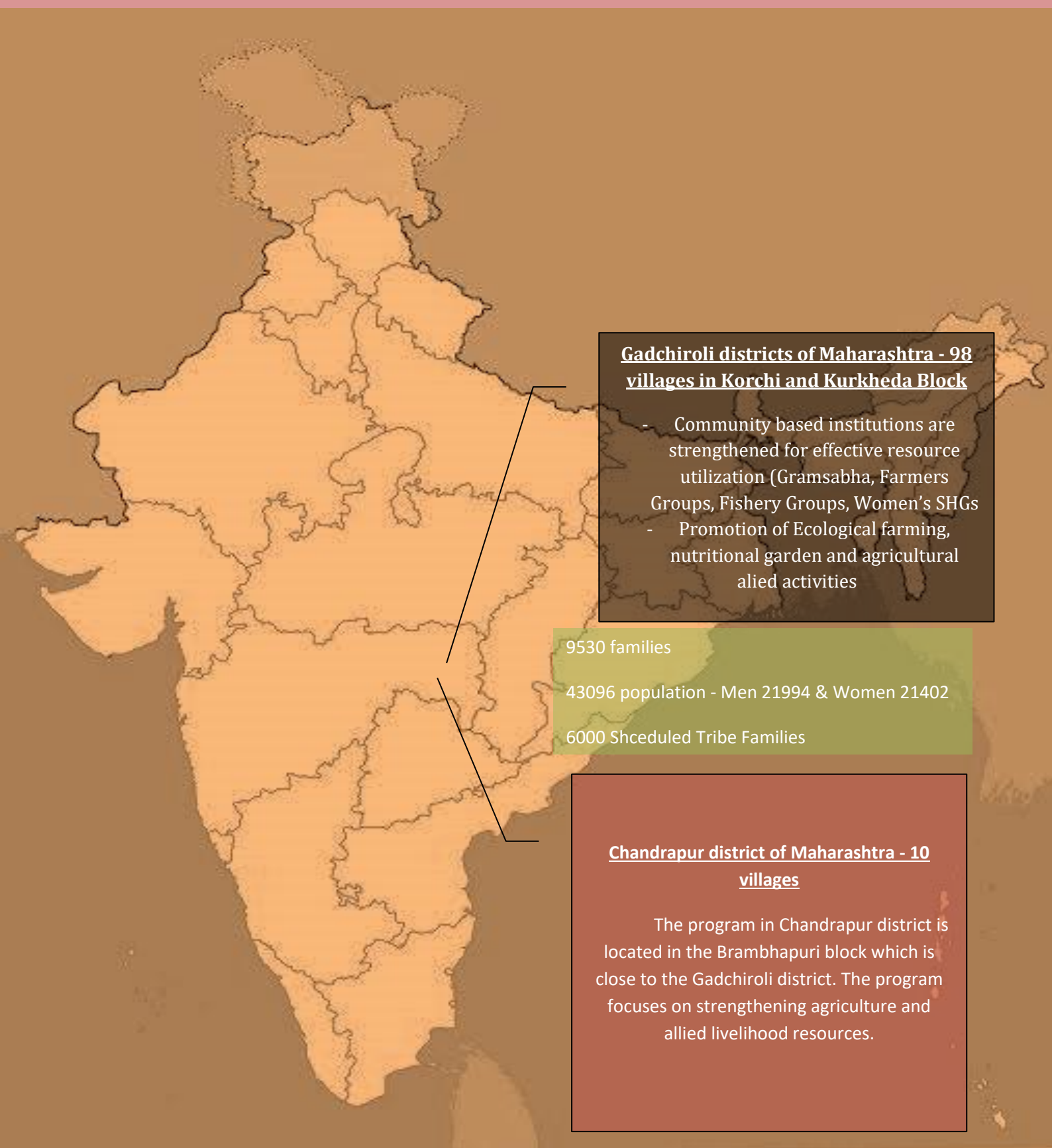
In India after the green revolution there was seen great increase in the crop production by use of machinery, fertilizers and hybrid seeds. Traditionally farmers were using indigenous varieties of paddy, millets and were cultivating it through their traditional methods. This food had high nutritional values which were grown without use of chemical fertilizers. Now the situation has changed even in the rural and tribal areas where farmers have started use of hybrid seeds, chemical fertilizers and machineries. This has worsened the situation and impacted on social, economic, cultural and environmental systems.

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*. Infant Mortality Rates (IMR) is quite high among the tribal communities of these districts. Anaemia is prevalent among more than 70% of children indicating high level of nutrition insecurity. AAA is aware of the situation but also known to the traditional indigenous farming techniques by these communities in this area. Hence decided to use people's traditional knowledge systems and farming practices to enhance their food security and nutritional diversified food availability in the families and lives of men and women farmers through sustainable utilization of available resources.

The main objective of this is 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.

About the Field: Current Situation of Agriculture and Allied Activities

Agriculture and allied activities like livestock, fishery and 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, but 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. To strengthen this traditional system the organization has focused on developing capacities of the male and female farmers on ecological farming practices and its techniques.



Advocacy and Linkages -

- Advocacy for implementation of Social Security Schemes -
- MGNREGS, Pension schemes for widow, single women, elderly people, Persons with Disabilities
- Linkages with Government

Building Self Governance -

- Individual and Community Rights over Natural Resources
- Effective Local Self-Governance by Gramsabha
- Equal participation of Women in decision making and governance

Sustainable Livelihood Development

Promotion of Agriculture Allied Activities-

- Livestock Rearing - Focus on Vaccination and Nutrition to reduce mortality
- Fishery - Community and Individual Ponds
- Other Income generation activities - Value Addition

Effective use of Key Livelihood Resources -

- Community Forest Rights areas Management by Gramsabha
- Ecological Farming, Integrated Farming, Mix Farming - Promotion of SRI, SRT techniques
- Backyard Kitchen Garden - Varieties of vegetables and diversity enhancement to increase durability of vegetables availability



Community Forest Rights Management by Empowering Local Self Governance

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi believes in empowering communities self-reliance and self-reliant governance system for their development. AAA focuses on awareness building on the rights of the Adivaisi/Scheduled Tribes. The key progressive legislations as Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA), The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 20016 (FRA, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGS), empowers communities by recognizing their traditional rights over natural resources and also brings them into decision making and planning for their own development. Stepping towards this, AAA organizes trainings for capacity building of Gramsabha on legal rights, techniques for preparation of NTFP Management Plans, NTFP (Tendu and Bamboo) collection and auctioning processes, Documentation and Financial Records Maintenance etc.



Gramsabha members of Neharpayli of Kurkheda block preparing community forest rights management plan.

6 Gramsabha in Korchi and 2 Gramsabha in Kurkheda block have got sanctioned budget of Rs 1423522/- from the Tribal Development Department for Preparation of Management plan.

NTPP Collection and Auctioning - Mahagramsabha is a federation of the 87 Gramsabha of the Korchi tahsil. This Mahagramsabha discusses issues of forest, agriculture, health, education, community governance, indigenous culture etc. It was established I year 2016 since, it is also facilitating tendu leaf collection and auctioning processes for the gramsabhas in Korchi.

Tendu leaf collection and sell – Under Forest Rights Act, 87 Gramsabha in Korchi block are collecting and selling tendu leaves on their own with the help of their federation called “Mahagramsabha”. In Korchi 87 gramsabha are united into 7 (each unit consists group of the 10 – 12 Gramsabha) based on their traditional dependency over their forest area. This year in 2018 the tendu market came down due to several reasons and contractors denied purchase the tendu leaves from the Gramsabha. This happened in many villages in Gadchiroli and other areas but Korchi Mahagramsabha successfully auctioned their leaves. Total 32116 people (16170 men and 15946 women) were involved in tendu leaf collection from where they have earned Rs 6346903.5/- includes royalty and wages.





Forest conservation and regeneration through NTFP Plantation by Gramsabha -

After recognition of community forest rights gramsabhas are not only properly using natural resources but also are involved into sustainable management of forests. 5 Gramsabha in Korchi block have planted 70000 sampling of NTFP (includes bamboo, avla, guava, clustered apple, mango, jamun, oil seeds and other plants) on their 120 hectares of CFR areas in the year 2014 and 2015. It was seen availability of NTFPs like bamboo in these villages earlier but in British rule and after independence too adivasis were banned to enter into forest hence lots of woods were stolen. Now the plantation of bamboo will replace the use of wood for construction and other uses, benefit into increasing forest. These plantations are protected with fences and any entry or extraction of any plants or biodiversity is strictly banned by the villagers. The results of these plantations are seen as increase into density of forest, increase in biodiversity, increase in presence of wild animals, birds and other species which had left their habitats. These plantations are expected to provide NTFP and revenue to the gramsabha. More demands for plantations are coming from the villagers.

Promotion of Ecological Farming Practices among Farmers



The Women's and Farmers Value Addition

Page 24



Promotion of Backyard Kitchen Garden

In rural and tribal areas about every family has a backyard kitchen garden in which they grow vegetables during rainy season. This provides them vegetables from month of August to October and some of the vegetables get till January. But after that from the month of February to June families get dependent on the external weekly market only. Secondly the vegetables farmers grow in their backyards are in a less numbers. So, to use this system in a different way where the farmers can grow many diverse vegetables for all the months the organization has used some techniques for planting, irrigation and natural pest control. The organization has introduced circle gardens, beds with micro irrigation, strategic reserves (tubers), nurseries, soil pots for irrigation and others. They have also produced bio-fertilizers, compost and bio pesticides for the backyard gardens. It has brought increase in the diversity and production from the backyard kitchen gardens. Here in the backyard garden women plays important role in the families so to strengthen their knowledge the trainings were given to them.





Fishery Promotion in Community and Individual Ponds



Seeds Conservation by farmers



Preparation of Compost

Various Activities are introduced to the communities to promote ecological farming practices among Farmers.

Preparation of Bio-Pesticides



Community Nursery of fruit and fodders sapling

Solar Drier distributed among farmers to dry vegetables and seeds



Livestock Vaccination is being promoted three times in a year



245 farmers have adopted ecological farming practices in which 30 percent input cost have reduced

154 women farmers got aware and adopted ecological farming

296 families have developed Backyard Kitchen Garden where increased period was registered in availability of vegetables than earlier period is following: 91 families grown vegetables for 3 month increased period, 109 families for 4 months, 21 families for 6 months, 13 families for 7 months and 8 families for 8 months.

94 per cent livestock was vaccinated in 18 villages for two and three times in a year.

312 families consumed and sold fish in market

Demonstration of 31 Soil and Water Conservation plots – 40 per cent increase in the production

Collaboration with Government Departments – MGNREGS – land improvement on 46.5 acres on IFR land and 171.5 acres on revenue land, Agriculture Department – Equipements for preparation of bio-fertilizers and pesticides, Leverage of 2.2 crore with Government schemes

50 per cent women participation in Gram Sabha, farmer groups meetings



Women farmers looking at the snake ladder to understand ecological farming practices, nutritional importance, livelihood resources and use of multiple agricultural practices. This helps them to gain more information about the agriculture system and also it helps them to build clear understanding about their livelihood system and challenges in it.



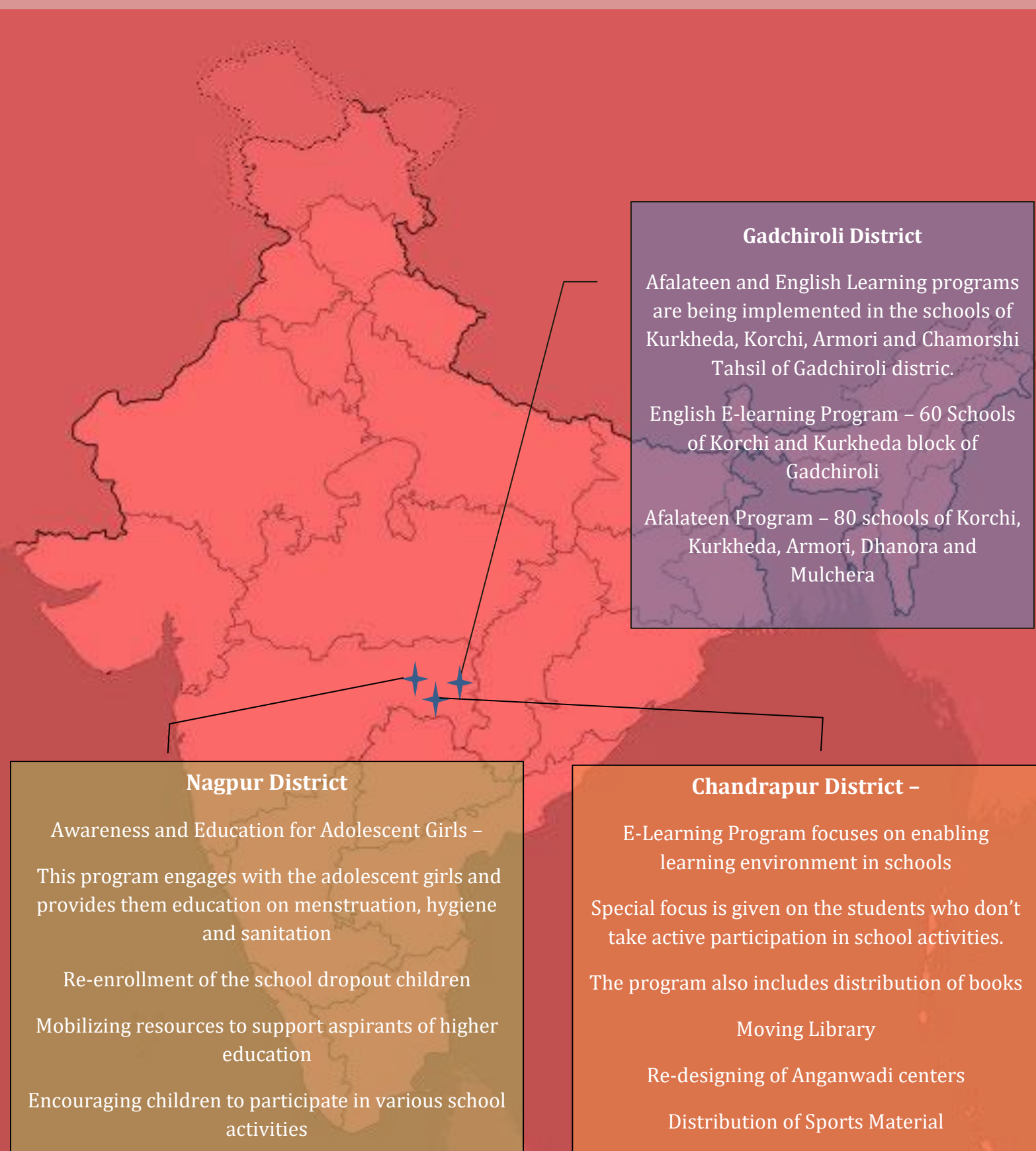
Women from Gramsabhas of Korchi discussing forest rights provisions and issues in implementation. All the women are the members of "women's federation" of the Korchi and usually raises issues for women's participation in decision making of local self-governance system. Due to women's presser their 50 percent participation was ensured in the executive and general body of the Mahagramsabha, a federation of the Gramsabha. 167 women trained over forest rights act and PESA.

Education is widely regarded as the route to economic prosperity, the key to scientific and technological advancement, the means to combat unemployment, the foundation of social equity, and the spread of political socialization and cultural vitality. While progress has been made in increasing the number of children enrolled in schools, there are still many more who are not enrolled and who do not complete. There are many reasons for this. The evidence showed that the strategies needed to tackle schooling problems will vary and needs to be context specific. While many lessons can be got from the experiences to date, there is need for an increased number of studies that should shape policies aimed at making education inclusive, responding to the diverse needs and circumstances of learners and giving appropriate weight to the abilities, skills, and knowledge they bring to the teaching learning process.

One of the biggest challenges faced by the Indian education system in the last several decades since Independence has been expansion without a simultaneous assurance of equity in educational opportunity or quality of education. While the passage of the Right to Education Act, 2009 (RTE) has, at least in principle, sought to guarantee equal opportunity, learning levels and outcomes continue to remain poor for several children, especially those from the most marginalised communities. This is particularly true for children from tribal communities affected by multiple disadvantages of economic, social, cultural and geographical nature. Tribal populations continue to have one of the lowest enrolments and retention rates as well as learning outcomes in the country, despite more than half a century of interventions to improve their educational status.

Realising such situation of education in marginalised communities Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi started working on to improve this status by encouraging dropout students to reenrol in schools and continue their further education. Diverse cultural norms, poverty, marginalization limits continuation of their school education among children in tribal, rural and slum areas at large. Therefore, the program focuses on counselling of parents and dropout students to reenrol them in schools. It also seeks for the resources to support aspirants of higher education. Adolescent girls in schools are given education of menstruation hygiene and sanitation. Particularly in the schools in marginalised areas are found dirty or in some places no toilet arrangements for girls, in such situation issues are raised to the concerned authorities.

Along with this organisation promotes joyful learning pedagogy to enable learning environment in schools which creates interest in students. Aflateen Program engages with the young people and encourages them to reflect on their lives, provides them learning on issues and problems in society, helps to acquire skills that help them become engaged citizens. The program provides social and financial education which aims helping young people to think critically and learn about their roles and responsibilities as a human being in the society. It also gives them financial knowledge and skills which enables them to make best use of the resources. Social education teaches them responsible citizenship needing to know and being involved in social issues that affect them while financial education teaches them to learn important skills of saving, budgeting and engaging in enterprises.



Empowering Community Based Institutions and School Level Institutions of the Students

- Formation of Childrens groups and Aflateen clubs in the Schools
- Gramsabha's awareness building on Education and encouraging them to take active participation. Also seeking their contribution to the Education
- Encouraging for re-enrolment of the school dropouts to continue their education

Advocacy with Government Stakeholders to Ensure Effectiveness of Education in Schools

- Encouraging Gramsabha and Schools Committees to Monitor schools in their locations
- Monitoring of Ashram schools- varifying foods, hostels, class rooms and environment and facilities to ensure effectiveness of the schools
- Issues are raised with the higher authorities to resolve them

Empowering Youths through Enabling Educational Environment

Building Financial Literacy and Leadership

- Formation of Students groups for savings
- Establishment of Banks and ATM's in schools which are run by students
- Training of teachers - Teachers are provided training on the project objectives and are encourages to promote these learning activities in their schools.
- Training of students - Students are trained on savings, running banks, transaction, Entrepreneurship developement
 - Exposure visits for students
- Encouraging students for savings
- English-E Learning Program

Promotion of Life Skills and Social Education

- Students are provided life skills by organising sessions for them
- Enabling inclusive and optimistic approach among students by providing value education
- Adolescenet girls are given education on Menstruation, Hygiene and Sanitation
- Leadership building among students

Empowering Community Based Institutions and School Level Institutions of the Students



Advocacy with Government Stakeholders to Ensure Effectiveness of Education in Schools -

A meeting was organized at collector office to introduce them about the Aflateen Programme. Various activities and success stories of the program were shared with the collector of Gadchiroli district.



Building Financial Literacy and Leadership

Aflateen is a progression of MelJol's Flagship program of Aflatoun. Aflateen (adolescents in 15 – 18 + yrs.) programme is designed as a journey for young people to reflect on their lives, learn to explore issues and problems in society, acquire skills that help them become engaged citizens and enact enterprises and projects with other young people from their communities. Young people have prominent roles in these inspirational stories as well. The Aflateen programme can help young people realize their potential and become agents of change. Children are given space to express themselves, to act on their own, and to solve practical problems together. They act in these situations according to the Aflatoun motto: 'Explore, Think, Investigate and Act'.

Aflateen Financial Entrepreneurship project (AFEP) for adolescents (15 – 18 + yrs.) has evolved as one of the important subsets of the larger Aflateen programme for citizenship. It provides a virtual space for adolescent and youth from underprivileged sections to learn and develop social skills and entrepreneurship attitude and knowledge. It provides opportunities to early learners to think critically and scientifically and act in an enterprising way. It also has a clear focus on building employability skills, and the ability to transfer them to different contexts and work surroundings. Adolescent children would learn about creativity, initiatives and determination. This is to build confidence among them about the financial management of their future.

This program is implemented in 85 schools with around 6400 adolescent youth in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra in 2018. Since the program expects deeper reflections on the thoughts and practices, it needs more time to internalize the values among adolescents. In the current program duration, an important aspect of Entrepreneurship skill building program was added. The Entrepreneurial lab program was implemented in 80 schools. The program has training module and other IEC material which has been used by the team of local facilitators and the adolescent youth.



Aflateen Project in all schools, have achieved the basic objective of inculcating financial literacy, social inclusion, concepts of banking, and social values critical to make a good citizen, though their internalisation varies greatly from school to school and student to student. It can be easily seen that variation within the tribal residential schools too. The programme seemed to have been implemented through well-crafted processes, such as training etc, given that the primary objectives were largely achieved in a short span. In less than a year's time, this was a spectacular result, and it was more because of the students' willingness to learn.

Savings Through Aflateen Bank- The successful implementation of this idea underlines the fact that if you give an opportunity to students in the lagging region, they will latch it up and make the most of it. The fact that small sums of money – RS 1 to RS 10 – saved by extremely poor, almost impoverished students, in 85 schools, collectively raised Rs 1.5 lakh in savings in a short span is no mean feat. This money would have gotten spent on undesirable things.



Aflateen Entrepreneurship - Each school came up with a different idea to run their bank and tried different social enterprise projects. There was no copying of the ideas. And it all came from the children, which means at that age, interventions make a difference. It has implications for other programmes that target teenage boys and girls.



Leadership Building - The bank representatives were chosen by students themselves through thought-process that was at the play behind those decisions. They chose leaders who demonstrated 1) values and virtues, 2) leaders who could work with all, and 3) students who they thought were honest and outspoken. So, the project readily created 300-400 boys and girls from 85 schools with leadership values. These young leaders showed their readiness to take this concept of Aflateen forward. Aflateen Banks' election of representatives



helped inculcate basic democratic values among students. Awareness of an election is another non-tangible result. That students thought about the qualities they want in their representatives speaks volumes about this indirect outcome. Students learnt the concepts of conciliation and collectivism. It remains to be seen if students would continue with Aflateen Bank in the remaining months of the current financial year and in the years to come. In some cases, they will, with the help of school teachers. The emotional connect it left between parents, teachers, staff and students have an indelible impact. This was one activity that brought all of them together at times, something that students enjoy and covet.

Behavioural Change - Though the programme's desired aim was to inculcate financial literacy among students, the programme's outcomes and importance go much beyond the banking literacy, an understanding about their rights among students, and a habit of savings at an early stage. The programme had only just begun to clinch a sweeping behaviour change among the target students, and not just about their bank related transactions, when it got over. The programme, largely achieved what it set out to, though there are great many variations in understanding among students and teachers about the savings-spending and transactions of their bank, and to some extent, how money grows if it were to combine force with entrepreneurship and labour.

Private schools outperform the tribal residential schools in their performance with regard to the project, but interestingly aid the students of tribal residential school in much better way than the students from private schools. It was a mere coincidence that the State Government began the DBT scheme for tribal students in residential ashram shalas from this year – a direct bank transfer of their scholarship money and grant. Aflateen Bank came at a time when they needed just this kind of training. Some students leveraging their collective strength achieved through this activity to buy at a considerably concession their goods – uniforms, grocery, toiletries etc from the open market. This, teachers told, was a spectacular non-tangible outcome of Aflateen Bank.

De-Addiction - Tobacco use and consumption is rampant in all villages in Gadchiroli District. But the tremendous awareness among children was seen in the project schools about ill-impacts of tobacco consumption. Students came together through Aflateen clubs to pass resolutions against tobacco consumption. Two schools led campaigns against Pan-Shops and had them shut by the communities.

English Learning - English E-Teach program is being implemented in 60 schools of Korchi and Kurkheda block of Gadchiroli district. It is a software base program helps students to learn English easily.

Re-Enrolment of the dropout students in school – 16 school dropouts were re-enrolled in school in Gadchiroli and Chandrapur district of Maharashtra.

Resource Mobilization and support to Aspirants of Higher Education – The support was provided to 2 girls aspiring to pursue BSC and MBBS. 4 girls were supported to continue their education in SSC.

There are groups formed of the adolescent girls to bring awareness about menstruation and hygiene. Girls from slum areas of Nagpur are supported and counselled to encourage them. Lack of motivation makes them remain alienate from interacting with others. Social barriers don't allow them to go outside. It results into dropout from schools. In such situations this program has become a platform for the girls to bring change in opinion of their parents.



Community Based Rehabilitation of Person with Disabilities

In India as per the census of 2011 there are 26.8 million People with Disabilities (15 million males and 11.8 million females). This is the 2.21 per cent of the total population of the India. 69 per cent of the total People with Disabilities population live in the rural areas. Only 2 per cent of the People with Disabilities have some kind of education and 1 per cent in gainful employment. The schooling education in the rural areas is far worse than in the urban areas. The reasons for this dismal situation are many but prominent among these are: 1) lack of enabling environment in the school, in community and at the homes, 2) lack of inclusive education facilities in schools, 3) lack of access to resources and information 4) discrimination at all levels. These situations have made People with Disabilities live in socially, economically and mentally worsened situations losing their self-respect and dignity as society thinks that they are extra mouth on the family. But the reality is different. They do not have any disability only there is need to recognise their ability and give them a chance to prove it.

In 2003 Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi realized that there is lack of awareness among community members about persons with disabilities, government machineries have not reached to them so it has started to intervene into this to raise voices for the most vulnerable group of persons with disabilities. It had conducted a study of PwDs in which 21 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. It had started community-based rehabilitation of person with disabilities program in Kurkheda and Korchi block of Gadchiroli district. The program aims to mobilize PwDs through formation of SHGs and federations. At village level PwDs are mobilized and their SHGs are formed, then 10-12 SHGs have cluster federations, 5-10 cluster federations have block level federations and then the district level federation. This mechanism provides platform to the PwDs to come together, share their experiences, get information of the schemes and legal rights and raise their issues. At present 1147 PwDs are registered with these federations from 3 districts who have formed 11 cluster level federations and one district level federation of person with disabilities. People have formed 62 SHGs and established 3 Resource and Information centres for the person with disabilities.

Apart from this for the youth with disabilities between the age group of 18 to 35 years aspiring for the employment, we have started skill enhancement and employment center. These youths are trained are supported for the placements. Other section of people's are there who are not ready to relocate from their habitat but want to live their life on their own by earning. So, for these people AAA has started a program called Social Entrepreneurship Development. 40 people from this group of people have started the entrepreneurship to live an independent and dignified life.

The objectives of Community based rehabilitation program for PwDs-

The overall purpose of the project is to foster an enabling environment for PwDs to live a life of dignity.

- Y To build awareness among PwDs on their legal rights and available government schemes.
- Y To encourage and enable an environment for them to live an independent and dignified life through self-earnings.
- Y To provide access to resources, information and platform for interface for PwDs at Nagpur and Kurkehdha level.
- Y To enhance employability and working skills of PwDs and develop social entrepreneurships



*Skill Enhancement and Employment for
Persons with Disabilities –
Candidates are mobilized from Chindwada
and Bhopal districts of Madhya Pradesh*

**Skill Enhancement and Employment
for youth with disabilities –**

Candidates are mobilized from Rajnandgaon, Raipur and Bilaspur districts of Chhattisgarh State. These candidates are trained in sector of retail, manufacturing, hospitality and placed.

In Maharashtra, the program is being implemented in districts of Vidarbha region.

Mobilizing PwDs through Sanghatans - 3 districts, 311 Gram Panchayats, 720 Villages, 596545 Population (Male – 264324, Female – 240841)

Skill Enhancement and Employment for youth with Disabilities - 11 Districts of Vidarbha

Social Entrepreneurship Development for PwDs – 3 districts of Vidarbha (Gadchiroli, Chandrapur and Bhandara)

Geographical Presence of working with Persons with Disabilities

**Formation and Strengthening
Community Based Institutions of
Persons with Disabilities -**

Institutional Building Training - Training of Persons with Disabilities on Formation of SHGs, Cluster, Block and District level Federations

Platform for Mobilization - Regular Meetings of SHGs, Cluster, Block and District Level Federations, share issues faced by PwDs

Communication with Government officials on policies and issues

**Awareness Building and Linkages
with Government Schemes -**

Awareness on Legal rights of Persons with Disabilities

Awareness through Information sharing on Available Government Schemes for Persons with Disabilities (Linkages for certification, pension, bus pass, railway pass, equipments)

Advocacy for implementation of 5% reserved amount for PwDs at Gram Panchayat level

Linkaging for benefits of the MGNREGA work at village

**Community Based Rehabilitation of
Persons with Disabilities**

**Employment and Skill
Enhancement for Youth with
Disabilities -**

Disability types - Locomotor and Speech and Hearing Impaired

Age - 18 to 35 years old

Education - 10th Onwards

Training - 2 month free training

Courses - English speaking, computer, life skills

Sector specific training - Retail, Manufacturing, Hospitality, Tele Communication, BPO

**Social Entrepreneurship
Development for Youth with
Disabilities -**

This is for the Persons with Disabilities from villages who are not ready to relocate and are seeking income generation opportunities

Bharati Mat making

Got Rearing

Poultry Farming

Grossary Shop

Other income generation activities



FORMATION AND STRENGTHENING SHGs AND FEDERATIONS OF PwDs –

Total 62 SHGs are formed – this year 12 new PwDs SHGs are formed

Total 11 cluster level federations – this year one new cluster level federation in Wadsa is formed

Advocated at the Gram Panchayats to distribute 5 per cent amount to the PwDs

LINKAGES WITH GOVERNMENT SCHEMES –

Awareness programs were organized on the occasion of World Sight Day, World Fortnight for violence against women, World Disability Days are celebrated among all the PwDs groups to build awareness on their rights. This year programs were organised in Chapral, Yengalkhedda, Thanegaon and Kurkheda where about 517 PwDs had participated.

Advocacy for Certification – It was seen that at Gadchiroli there was only one day reserved for the certification of the PwDs which had become hurdle for people, to federation intervened into it and now the certification process is done for 2 days in a month.

New Bus Pass- 17, UIDI card – 70, Wage labour received under MGNREGA – 19 PwDs

5 health check-up camps were organised – 180 PwD benefited

9 PwDs in Chapral village received 10.000 each from the Gram Pamchayat

40 PwDs received equipment from Government Department

Employment and Skill Enhancement for Persons with Disabilities



Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi believing in the principal of equality and equity inspiring many unemployed differently able youths through helping them enhancing their skills and facilitating for their placements in relevant sectors. The program is being initiated in association with Hyderabad based Youth4Jobs foundation.



The program has three level engagements with different stakeholders:

Mobilization

District Covered- Maharashtra- Yavatmal, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Amravati, Wardha
Madhya Pradesh- Chhindwara, Baitul, Jabalpur

With the help of- Local NGOs, ITI Center, Gov. Hostel, Divyang Sangh, DRDA Office.

In above Districts we reached out around 750 candidates and out of them candidates 459 were registered in center.

Selection process of the candidates for training:

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.

Eligibility

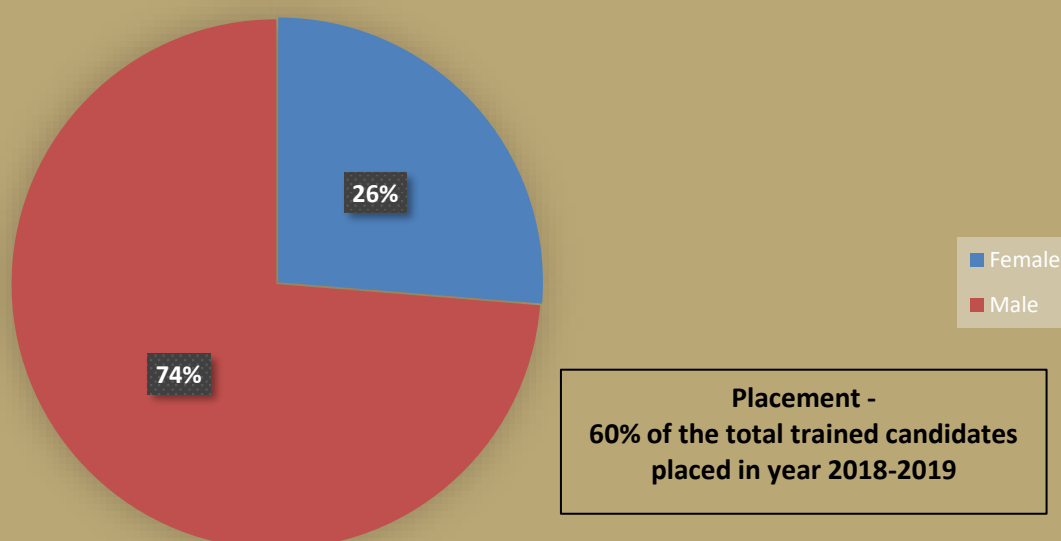
- Y Primarily the eligibility is having a strong commitment and dedication to undergo the two months training and perform better at work place.
- Y SSC Passed or Fail and age group should be in between 18 to 30.

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.

Training Program:

- Computers (Micro Soft Office; Internet; Typing),
- Spoken English, Personality Development,
- Retails;
- BPO
- Hospitality,

Candidates Enrollment in the Year 2018-2019



I CAN'T: A Journey of Speech and Hearing-Impaired Aspirant

Swati Pannikar has remained on the forefront when it came to games and different artistic activities like mehandi, rangoli and drawing. She passed HSSC with first class, and then completed industrial training in ITI with flying colours. Her goal was to become independent, which she has achieved. Swati is presently employed at a cake shop. Her designs on cakes are appreciated by the customers. And this is just a beginning.

‘Swati’ is the name of a bright star. Her parents, Sushil and Lekha, realized soon after her birth that she was ‘special’ child. She was responding to hand movements, but not to sounds. Her father Sushil, an employee of the state irrigation department, and wife Lekha were diligent about her future. Swati’s parents concentrated on her education. Swati has completed Industrial Training Institute for industrial training in fashion designing. After completion of the fashion designing course, trainees get employment opportunities in boutiques and ladies tailoring shops. But Swati could not get a job there, as the owners felt that she would not be able to grasp instructions.

However, Swati saw a ray of hope. She came to know that the organization ‘Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi’ provides training and placements to youth with disability. She registered herself with the organization and learnt English and computer skills.

The organization soon found a good employment opportunity for her. She got a job in a cake shop in Dharampeth, Nagpur. Shop managers assessed her artistic abilities before taking her on their payroll. Customers now advise her about the design and the letters they want on the cakes on paper. Swati follows their instructions carefully. The organization has been able to find for Swati an employment wherein her skills would matter and her disability would not.



Some Events -

World Vision Day

The program was organised at Chapral village of the Lakhandur block of Bahandara district on 15th October, 2018. The program was focused on the awareness on the importance on world vision day. Also, one of the objectives of the program was the mobilization of the youth with disability for skill training and employment program. 50 Persons with Disabilities were participated in the program from the nearby villages of the Lakhandur block.



Youth Empowerment Summit

Youth empowerment summit was organized in the month of January, 2019 at Nagpur. It was organised by the Fortune Foundation in association with the Nagpur Municipal Corporation. Various companies were present in the youth empowerment summit where many youth aspirants recorded their registrations with the companies. At our stall about 150 candidates had visited and few among them registered with us for the training program.

Placement Workshop

A placement workshop was organized on 17th March, 2019 at Mure Memorial Hospital, 2019. The program was focused on to mobilize the candidates for placement and counsel them. About 120 youth with disabilities were present in the workshop. Mr Aute HR from Dhoot Transmission Pvt Ltd Aurangabad was present in the workshop and he had given information of the manufacturing industry to the candidates. He also introduced about the job opportunities in their company for the speech and hearing-impaired candidates between the age group of 18 to 27-year-old. Mr Aute talked on job profiles in manufacturing industry, types of job opportunities, job requirements, required qualification, salaries and other facilities

Social Entrepreneurship Development



The third area of the intervention is social entrepreneurship development program for the persons with disabilities. There are number of PwDs who are not ready to relocate due to their socio-economic and other reasons. Therefore, this program aims to engage with such PwDs and provide them an opportunity to start their own business so that they can earn from home. Towards this intervention first the organization has started survey of PwDs to know their socio-economic conditions, their willingness and area of interest. Then after knowing the results the organization has prioritized some of the entrepreneurship and provided training to the shortlisted PwDs.

The organization had conducted a survey of PwDs in which need analysis was done of PwDs in the three districts such as Gadchiroli, Bhandara and Chandrapur. Out of collected data, 70% PwDs were already associated with the organization through SHGs or at the block level federation. While analyzing the data we had found that, most of the candidates were interested in the grocery shop, poultry farming, goat farming, and foot mat making. Therefore, the organization planned for entrepreneurship skill training for the interested candidate on their particular desirable occupation.

63 PwDs have been trained in three entrepreneur skill such as a foot mat (23) and poultry farming (20) and goat farming (20). The organization also made some convergence with the governmental officials such as Animal Husbandry who also helped for taking care of goat and poultry farming intervention and provided a guest trainer in the training. Further, convergence made with Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood mission for helping the organization to provide financial assistance to PWD SHGs and registration for marketing a foot mat (made by PwDs) at their district level exhibition.



Bharari Mat Intervention

It was 5 days training program, conducted, where 23 PwDs were trained for mat training. The session delivered by three professional trainers on including colour selecting, designing and marketing at the local market. As a result, 10 out of all are working at regular based whereas rests of the PwDs are working at irregular based at their respective places. Organization is engaged as a facilitator in the foot mat making intervention. Where it provides raw material to the beneficiaries and supports in marketing of the product. 10 at regular and 3 at irregular based are getting helped by the organization for this venture, and rests of PwDs are so far from the organization; therefore, it is not possible to reach to them for providing raw material. Such aspirants are working at their respected places and earning by taking order within the village for foot mat making. It is not a full-time engagement occupation; however, it is considered a supportive livelihood means for PwDs who are partially working at agricultural activities, other employable works and doing this business simultaneously. As, during the rainy season, PwDs could not give their time for foot mat making since the period was of their agricultural activities. But few who are not engaged in agricultural activities due to their physical impairment, they are engaged full time for this business. It is almost contributed 20% to 40% in their income which is approx. 600 rupees monthly increases by doing this intervention.



Goat Farming Intervention

It was 3 days training program conducted between August, where 20 PwDs had been trained for goat farming. Training had provided them a background of goat farming and guidance for starting their own venture. However, it found that trained PwDs did not start their venture. After seeking the reason behind to what indeed obstacles and challenges were there for not starting their own business, it found that people were having interest but not having financial assistance and were not ready to take any kind of risk to proceed further with the practical plan. Hence, skill and knowledge were used at their traditional occupations but not took an enormous step ahead to build it in a constructive one. Few excellent aspirants from them started their own occupation on their risk and in fact successfully running it. It is really fostering us. Later, the organization decided to financially assist to some interested PwDs for starting their backyard goat farming. However, 4 out of 20 trained PwDs in goat farming have been helped financially by giving 2 pregnant female goats to each beneficiary for starting their own goat farming enterprise. Since helping few will not be that much effective, so the organization creating social responsibility within the intervention and convincing to beneficiaries that at the first production they have to give a small two-month goat to another PWD so that he/she could also earn and more beneficiaries can be benefited by us.



Poultry Intervention

The Poultry farming project is indeed formed in very responsible to the local community's desire (PwDs) that are very much eager to participate in the emerging economical farming and would like to start their own enterprise. Since, backyard poultry farm help to landless people in the rural area as a supportive source of livelihood. The PwDs from marginalized community are victim and face discrimination from every aspect in the society whether it is socially, physically or economically. Therefore, as a livelihood means poultry farm can be a tool to fulfill that gap as supplementary income and nutrition food support. The Poultry industry has transformed from very traditional and conservative practices into the dynamic agro-based industry in India. The poultry is kept at home particularly in rural areas by the human for the purpose of collecting eggs and killing for eating meat. So far rural sector of India is expanding their strong hand in the very profitable industry sector livestock. It has not only increased the quantity of the product in the market but also improved in the quality. It almost contributed 15 percent in growth rate in the boiler and 5-7 percent in layers in last financial year. At the present scenario, India ranks third in eggs production and fifth in chicken meat production in the world with an annual contribution of \$ 8.26 billion to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during 2010-2011, which contributes 2 percent to national GDP and 10 percent of the total livestock sector. Whereas, it provides direct or indirect employment to 2.5 million people in the country.

It was three days training program, under which 20 PwDs have been trained for starting their own poultry farming. They understood all the sessions of the training on taking care of poultry, rearing and marketing and presented at every day after the session in the group presentation. But, only one (out of 20) has started a structural based intervention and another one has been growing his backyard poultry farming. And rests of are still putting effort on their traditional poultry farming. The organization looks it very positively and will be assisting interested PwDs for poultry farming in this quarter.

Case Study

*Manda Khulshinge lives at a very small village called Deopayli which is located in a deep forest area in Nagbhid block, Chandrapur district. She is 47 years old having two sons, both are studying. Since everyday news are coming out of tiger attacks on the human and wild as well domestic animals which has created an environment where all the people residing in the surrounding area are scared. However, she is not ever got scared of the tiger. Manda has lost her husband very soon after her marriage at very young age which has brought family responsibility on her shoulders. Nevertheless, she took the whole responsibility of the family on her shoulder and started taking care of her children. She is very dedicated to her works. She was one of the among many who were enthusiastic to start their own entrepreneurship. She had opted for the goat farming and hence was given training in goat farming. After Goat farm training from AAAS she purchased a goat by own and started rearing it. It was indeed inspiring to all because of more than 20 aspirants attended goat farming training and only two women came with their intervention. Manda is one of them. Therefore, to support this business further the organization has given her **two more goats** so that her income gets increase and she can earn enough amounts to fulfil her basic needs. This is just a start there is lot to go further.*

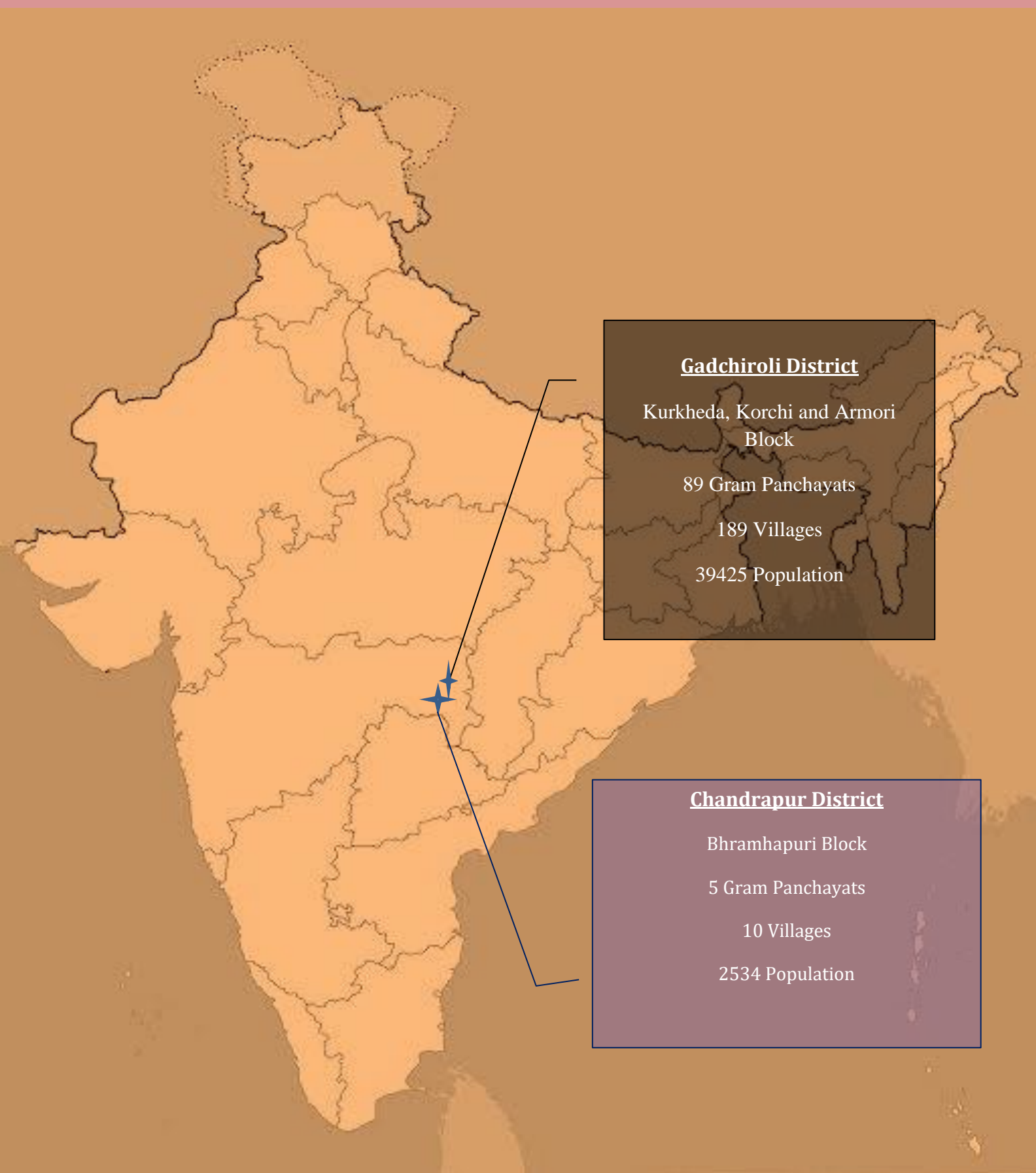
Empowering Women through Strengthening Community Based Institutions

Current adivasi societies although have greater freedom for women in some ways, they remain predominantly patriarchal in other ways leading to many discriminatory practices and injustices against women, including exclusion in community decision making and no control or rights over land and resources. Like in other societies their role continues to be seen mainly for reproduction and looking after the kitchen and children.

Women Empowerment Programme believes that 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 approach for the women. Only its necessity in the field to address women issues triggered AAA to continuous work on it. This programme works in the areas like – Violence against women, 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.

In 1986, the women's anti-alcohol Movement became a district level campaign and eventually led to Gadchiroli being declared a dry district (ban on sale of alcohol). By 1990s, the importance of economic empowerment of women was gaining momentum in the country, leading to formation of women Self-Help Groups (SHG) or *bachat gats*. AAA worked closely with the government's programme and was successful in creating 1500 SHGs across Gadchiroli. The programme also provided for creating federations of these SHGs called the Samuhik Mahila Bachat Gat Parisar Sangh (women's SHG area collective) or Parisar Sangh. These SHGs and the Parisar Sangh worked towards legal empowerment of women, monitoring the implementation of laws and schemes that would empower women, monitoring the condition of girls in *ashram shalas* (local residential schools for tribal children), among other socio-cultural issues that women faced. Over a period of time, the SHGs and Parisar Sangh became a support group for women facing injustice, oppression, violence or any other issue within the family or in the larger society. These collectives were coordinated by the adivasi women, supported by AAA and the platform was used to voice the day to day struggles of adivasi women. Women began to feel a sense of belonging and ownership towards their SHGs and the Parisar Sangh. For the first time they also had economic independence because of the SHG bank accounts which were in their name.

It is important to see the women's struggles against discriminatory, exclusionary and oppressive traditions within their tribes and seeking justice for women and their inclusion in traditional institutions, and how these were taken into account in the emerging processes of direct democracy like the gram sabha and Maha Gramsabha.



Formation of Strenthening of Women's Community Based Institutions

- Formation of Village Level Women's SHGs
- Formation of Cluster, Block and District level Women's Federations
- Capacity Building and Training of Women on their Rights
 - Exposure visits for women
- Community level women leaders conducting trainings for gender awareness in other areas

Advocay for the Rights of Women

- Advocacy for Women Rights over resources (Forest, Land and other properties)
 - Advocacy for women's representation in decision making
 - Advocacy for the benefits of the schemes to women
- Creating platforms to raise voices by women
- Networking with different local, state and national level networks
- Celebration of Various program to build awareness among women

Empowering women through strenthening of community based institutions

Ensuring Women's Role in Decision Making and Rights over Resources

- Participation of women decision making at community based institutions
- Facilitating processes for women's rights over property
 - Organising women's meetings, gender specific trainings, programs
 - Couselling in cases of domestic violence
- Voices for voilence against women

Gender Awareness among Communities in Livelihood and Socio-Cultural Systems

- Recognition for women as farmer
- Bringing gender perspectives in livelihood activities - Forest, Agriculture, Fishery, Division of Labour, Employment
- Sensitization of communities for equal participation of women in village level activities
- Knowledge building programs for women



Women's role in decision-making and economic empowerment

Traditionally, the only forum for justice for a woman facing harassment within the family or society at a large has been the *jat panchayat* (traditional institution), where male elders deliberate and pronounce judgment. This was followed by many discussions in the Parisar Sangh on this issue and a demand was raised for inclusion of women in the *jat panchayats*. Their demand was accepted and women now participate in the *jat panchayat* meetings. Inclusion of women had led to changes in some cultural practices among both the Gonds and the Kanwar communities. Parisar Sangh also pushed for inclusion of women in all local decision-making bodies – traditional or new.

Rights over Properties –

61 women in 7 villages received RS 311800/- amount of Tendu leaf sell in their personal accounts.

24-0 women in 73 village of Kurkheda block have received rights over Individual Forest Rights under FRA. Titles are given on joint names of men and women.

32 women got their joint names on the house in 8 villages of Korchi block.

6 women in 3 villages received share of property of their parents as their rights.

4 widows and 4 married women received rights over property in their father in laws families.



By 2015 when discussions on *gram sabhas* as units of governance were gaining grounds, taluka level meetings were being organised, implementation of the FRA and PESA was being spoken about in various campaigns. However, none of these campaigns looked at the issues of women's participation, women's rights under the Acts and economic empowerment of women from the forest produce. Some of the women leaders began participating in the taluka level meetings being organised by local leaders towards *gram sabha* empowerment and bringing these issues to their discussions. This led to the decision that any federation of *grams sabhas* and all local decision-making bodies must have 50% representation by women. The fact that the decision-making bodies are now the *gram sabhas* and not the Panchayats, there is much higher opportunities for women's participation in decision making. Some *gram sabhas* have made special efforts to ensure that meetings are held at times when women are able to attend them. The Mahila Parisar Sangh is working towards increasing active women's participation in village *gram sabha* and MGS. All this however has been possible largely because of a fairly long history of women's mobilisation in Gadchiroli in general and in Korchi in particular, starting in 1990s, with formation of women's Self-Help Groups (SHG) – micro-credit groups. Because of a significant role played by a local NGO Amhi Amchi Arogyasaathi (AAA) strong women's leadership emerged and these women leaders facilitated federations of these SHGs called the SHG collectives or Mahila *Parisarsangh*. These *parisarsangh* worked towards legal empowerment of women, monitoring the implementation of laws and schemes that would empower women. Over a period of time, they became a support group for women facing injustice, oppression, violence or any other issue within the family or in the larger society. This financial year, women's participation in the decision making has increased than earlier period. Women are aware of their rights over forest under FRA and PESA and they are claiming this through participating and raising their voices in village level Gramsabha meetings. They have also started to verify documents and records at the Gramsabha level.

Awareness building on women rights through celebrations of women's days

On the occasion of "World Violence against Women Fortnight" from 25th November, 2018 to 10th December, 2018 various programmes were organised in the district to create awareness about constitutional and human rights. These programmes were organised on various places at Kurkheda, Korchi and Armori blocks of Gadchiroli district and in Slums of Nagpur districts. Birth anniversary of the Savitribai Phule on 3rd January was celebrated to spread message for the men and women equality. World Women's Day on 8th March, 2019 was celebrated in which many people from villages participated. A programme was organised to discuss women issues and challenges faced in this society and their rights over CFR and IFR under FRA. Women raised their voices against violence in the rally through poster presentations and slogans.

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.

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi and MAKAAAM for Women and Forest Rights

Women empowerment programme of Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi has collaboration with Mahila Adhikar Kisan Mancha (MAKAAAM) a national level women's network for women's rights over land and forest. A program was organised at Kurkheda on Women and Forest Rights.. Many groups have started their entrepreneurship to earn more income.



Miss Sangita Tumde was finalist among many for CII Foundation Women Exemplar Program 2018 under Micro Enterprise category & Member of a Women Exemplar Network



Sangita Tumade

LOCATION: GADCHIROLI, MAHARASHTRA

PROPOSING ORGANIZATION: AMHI AMCHYA AROGYASAATHI

CHANGING THE LIVES OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Sangita's home Gadchiroli is one of the most backward districts in Maharashtra with approximately 45 percent of all households falling below the poverty line. Sangita Tumade fought against the stigma of Leukoderma by setting up a livelihoods ecosystem for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).

Working in 132 villages, she has organized 954 PwDs in Peer Support Groups and Self Help Groups and encouraged savings, access to social security, and small business ownership among them. Through entrepreneurship trainings and market linkages, 50 PwDs have launched their own ventures. By bringing home annual incomes of Rs. 60,000, they have upended the conventional understanding of 'ability' in this backward region.

Sangita plans to expand her work to six additional districts of Gadchiroli, and form a co-operative society in which 150 PwDs play an active role in goods production and business management.

954 PwDs organized in Peer Support Groups

- **175** PwDs provided vocational and entrepreneurship trainings.
- **50** PwDs own small businesses, earning up to **RS. 5,000**
- **132** Sarpanchs sensitized about PWDs



Miss Nasrin received a fellowship of National Foundation of India for his work with Muslim adolescent girls on awareness building about menstruation, hygiene and sanitation and empowering them through encouraging and motivating to pursue higher education.

Miss Nisha Jambhulkar, a resident of Gadchiroli district was awarded fellowship by National Foundation of India for her great contribution in the empowerment of Persons with Disabilities. Miss Nisha being a visually impaired, with her great enthusiasm keeps mobilizing persons with disabilities in her district aware them about their rights. She travels in local transport and meets government officials up to district level to raises issues faced by persons with disabilities. Now she is known for her not for her disability, says Nisha proudly.



Miss Kumari bai, Adivasi women became a voice for the thousands of tribal women. She is an active leave on women's rights over resources and properties in their families and communities. She has mobilised thousands of women and aware them on women's rights and their role in decision making. For her great work she has received recognition and many awards.



राखी चव्हाण

'ती' कैवर आदिवासी समाजातील एक स्त्री! जिथे स्त्रियांच्या चेहऱ्यावर हनुवटीपर्यंत कायम पदर आणि घरातील पुरुषांच्या परवानगीशिवाय दाराबाहेर पाऊल टाकण्याचीसुद्धा परवानगी नाही अशा समाजातील ही स्त्री पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीविरुद्ध बंड करून उठते. त्यासाठी पदवीधर होते आणि समाजातील इतर स्त्रियांना न्याय हक्क मिळवून देते, ती गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यातील कोरची गावची कुमारीबाई जमकातन, स्त्री सक्षमीकरणासाठी आज भारतभर फिरून व्यासपीठ गाजवत आहे.

छत्तीसगडमधील राजनादगाव जिल्ह्यातील जंतर गावातला कुमारीबाईचा जन्म. आईचा लवकर मृत्यू झाला. वडिलांनी दुसरे लग्न केल्यामुळे यांची वाताहतच झाली. कधी आल्याकडे तर कधी दुसऱ्या नातेवाईकांकडे असे करत आठवीपर्यंत शिकल्या आणि मग समाजातील प्रथेप्रमाणे वयाच्या पंधराव्या वर्षी लग्नाच्या बंधनात अडकल्या. लग्न करून त्या गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यातील कोरची गावात आल्या. नवरा चौथी शिकलेला आणि मजुरी करून घर चालवणारा. आधीच समाज मागासलेला आणि त्यातही पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती, गावातील स्त्रियांची होत असलेली कुचंबणा, त्यांच्यावर सतत होणारा अन्याय यावर काय करता येईल हा विचार चालू असतानाच 'आम्ही आमच्या आरोग्यसाठी' या संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून त्यांना काम करण्याची संधी मिळाली.

स्त्रियांच्या बचत गटापासून महिला सक्षमीकरणाच्या कामाची सुरुवात झाली. दिवसभर मजुरी करायला जावं लागत असल्याने बचत गटाच्या बैठका रात्रीच होतात. जिथे दिवसाच घराबाहेर पडताना परवानगी मिळताना मारामार तिथे

लढा आदिवासी स्त्रीच्या आत्मसन्मानाचा!



जेईवरचा पदर घेत हनुवटीपर्यंत असण्याची सवय असणाऱ्या गडचिरोली जिल्ह्यातील कंवार आदिवासी समाजात कुमारीबाई जमकातन यांनी पदवीपर्यंत शिक्षण घेतले आणि लढाई सुरू केली ती अन्याय प्रथाविरोधात. गावसभेत स्त्रियांचा सहभाग असावा, जातपंचायतीत स्त्रीचे म्हणणे ऐकून घेतले जावे यासाठी त्यांना ठामपणे लुंगीचा ध्यानी लागली. २००५ला कोरची गावपायरीतील कागदपत्रात घरमालक म्हणून पत्नीपेढी नाव पतीबरोबर नोंदवण्यात आले. ही त्यांची महत्वाची कामगिरी. गेली १९ वर्षे येथील आदिवासी स्त्रियांच्या आत्मसन्मानासाठी लढणाऱ्या आमच्या दुर्गा आहेत कुमारीबाई जमकातन.

रात्री बैठकांसाठी जाणे म्हणजे अशक्य कोटीतली गोष्ट. मात्र कुमारीबाईंनी घरचा विरोध पकळून ते घाडस केले आणि इतरांना करायला लावले. पण त्याचमुळे आज अनेक जणी स्वतःच्या पायावर



उभ्या राहिलेल्या आहेत. मात्र हे काम करत असताना शिक्षणशिवार पर्याय नाही हेही त्यांना तीव्रतेने जाणवले. त्यासाठी आधी बारावी, नंतर मुक्त विद्यापीठातून पदवीचे शिक्षण पूर्ण केले. दरम्यान, स्त्रियांसाठी असणाऱ्या कायद्याचा अभ्यास सुरू केला आणि मग गावातील स्त्रियांवर होणाऱ्या अन्यायाविरुद्ध कायदेशीर विमूल फुकले.

त्यांचा पहिला लढा होता तो प्रत्येक संपत्तीवर स्त्रियांचे नाव असण्यासंदर्भात. ग्रामसभेत जेव्हा अशा काही मुद्द्यांवरून निर्णय घ्यायचे तेव्हा स्त्रियांना त्यात प्रवेश दिला जात नव्हता. त्यामुळे जे काही

निर्णय लागायचे ते पुरुषांच्या बाजूनेच असायचे. कुमारीबाईंनी मग स्त्रियांना प्रवेश नसलेल्या ग्रामसभेत काही स्त्रियांना सोबत घेऊन पाऊल ठेवले तेव्हा ग्रामसेवकांनी त्यांना त्यांच्या कुतीचा जाब विचारला. येथे फक्त पुरुषच येऊ शकतात, स्त्रिया नाही, असे त्या ग्रामसेवकांनी ठणकावून सांगितले. तेव्हा कायद्याचा अभ्यास करणाऱ्या कुमारीबाईंनी स्त्रियांना मतदानाचा हक्क आहे तर ग्रामसभेत येण्याचासुद्धा, असे म्हणून ग्रामसभेत जरबदस्तीने पाऊल ठेवण्यास सुरुवात केली. हाच प्रश्न जातपंचायतीच्या वेळी देखील उभा राहिला. आदिवासी कैवर

जातपंचायत व्यवस्थेत सर्व प्रकारच्या घटनांना सोबत घेऊन पंचायत बोलावली जाते. त्यात दंडनी बाजूचे म्हणणे ऐकून निकाल दिला जातो, पण हे फक्त म्हणण्यापुरतेच असते. कारण स्त्रियांना वेगळे बसवून त्यांचे म्हणणे ऐकून घेतले जाते आणि निकाल मात्र पुरुषांच्या बाजूनेच दिले जाताना. त्यामुळे आदिवासी स्वशासन कायद्यांतर्गत कुमारीबाईंनी स्त्रियांचा जातपंचायतीतील सहभाग वाढवण्यासाठी कार्यान्वयन तयार केले. आणि अखेर कोरची गावातील घराच्या पावतीवर पती-पत्नीचे नाव घालण्यास तसेच मुलाच्या नावामागे आईचे नाव हवे, असा विषय त्यांनी



ग्रामसभेत मांडला. मात्र ग्रामसेवकांनी त्याला विरोध केला. त्यावर कुमारीबाईंसोबतच्या स्त्रियांनी ठामपणे सांगितले, 'आम्ही घराकरिता कट करतो, मग संपत्तीला वाटा नावावर का नको? माणगी मान्य झाली नाही तर जिव्हा पाळवीवर वक्र करू.' त्यांनी थेट धमकीच त्या ग्रामसेवकाला दिली आणि त्याचा योग्य तो परिणाम झाला. ८ डिसेंबर २००५ला कोरची ग्रामपंचायतीतील कागदपत्रात घरमालक म्हणून पत्नीचेही नाव पतीबरोबर नोंदवण्यात आले. कुमारीबाई जमकातन या यादीतील पहिल्या स्त्री होत्या. त्यानंतर हे काम पूर्ण कावे म्हणून ग्रामसेवकाला पूर्ण स्त्रियांची यादी त्यांनी तयार करून दिली आहे. महत्त्वाचे म्हणजे ग्रामपंचायतीच्या उत्पन्नाच्या दहा टक्के निधी महिला व बालकल्याणासाठी मिळवला. हा लढा कुमारीबाईंसाठी सोपा नव्हता, पण आज ग्रामपंचायतीत स्त्रियांना आवजून बोलावले जाते, हे मिळालेले यश मोलाचे आहे.

'स्त्रियांचे संघटन मजबूत झाले की प्रश्नांही आपल्यासमोर गुडघे टेकतात म्हणून संघटन मजबूत

करा,' असा सल्ला त्या नेहमी देत असतात. कामाची सुरुवात करताना गावातील स्त्रियांच्या काय समस्या आहेत, स्त्रियांना कोणत्या ठिकाणी कमी दर्जा दिला जातो, कोणत्या ठिकाणी अन्याय- अत्याचार होतो, या सर्वांचा अभ्यास करून काम सुरू केले. 'आम्ही आमच्या आरोग्यसाठी' या संस्थेसोबत बचतगटाच्या कामापासून सुरुवात करणाऱ्या कुमारीबाई महिला सक्षमीकरणाचे काम आज समर्थपणे करत आहेत. त्यांचे 'सामूहिक महिला बचत गट परिसर संघ कोरची,' फेडरेशन आहे. वयाच्या १८व्या वर्षाच्या आधी मुलींचे लग्न करायचे नाही, ही गोष्ट त्यांनी समाजात ठसवली. त्यांची फळे समाजात दिसू लागली आहेत. तसेच समाजातल्या मुली आज शिक्षण घेताना दिसू लागल्या आहेत.

आतापर्यंत फेडरेशनच्या माध्यमातून हिमाचलप्रदेश, कोलकाता, दिल्ली, हैदराबाद, मुंबई, पुणे येथे स्त्री सक्षमीकरणासंदर्भात प्रशिक्षण घ्यायला तसेच महिला श्रवणलाठी या जात असतात. कंवर समाजात आज त्यांना चांगला मान दिला जातो. कुमारीबाईंचा सर्व विषयांचा, कामाचा चांगला अभ्यास आहे. समाजातील प्रथा, परंपरांशी लढा देत पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृतीचा पगडा दूर सारून स्त्रियांना सक्षम करणाऱ्या कुमारीबाई जमकातन आदिवासी समाजातच नव्हे तर इतरांसाठीही आदर्श ठरत आहेत.

संपर्कासाठी पता -
कुमारीबाई जमकातन
०९४२१७३४०९७
मु. पो.ताडुका कोरची
जिल्हा गडचिरोली -
४४१२०९
kumari.arogyasathi@gmail.com



1. People

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

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

▪ **Kurkheda Location**

(Directors, Admin, Accounts and Coordination Office)

Chanda Daudasare
Chatrapal Bhoyar
Devid Chaudhari
Jaydeo Bansod
Kishor Bawane
Laxman Lanje
Madhusudan Neware
Mahesh Lade
Manoj Chavhan
Maya Koche
Mukesh Nagarpure
Naresh Walde
Pratima Nandeshwar
Rahul Lohambare
Rahul Patankar
Rajani Dongarwar
Roshan Meshram
Satish Gogulwar
Sangita Tumade
Sandip Lade
Suresh Sayam
Shubhada Deshmukh
Uttamsing Asayya
Vinod Lohambare
Waman Patankar
Yashwant Deshmukh
Yadav Deshmukh
Zanaklal Daudasre
Mahesh Lade
Nitesh Watti
Sachin Deshmukh
Vaishali Harde

▪ **Dhanora Location**

Ghanshyam Gahane
Rupesh Sakhare

▪ **Korchi Location**

Ganesh Hulse
Bharati Sonagre
Ijamsay Katenge
Jayshree Mohurle
Kalpana Naitam
Kanta Katenge
Kumaribai Jamkatan
Omita Bawankar
Prachi Lanje
Reena Dongare
Lokesh Neware
Rajimsay Gangakachur

▪ **Armori Location**

Leelawati Waghare
Sushil Bhannare
Pushplata Tirpude
Premdas Raut
Gurudeo Bande
Someswar Meshram
Jaypal Ghodam
Sawant Sahare
Arshiya Sayyad
Jija Tikale
Nisha Jambhulkar
Punam Wasnik
Kailash Kankalawar

▪ **Ghuggus Location**

Hemant Meshram
Akash Atkurwar
Nageshwar Gore
Shubham Dange

▪ **Bramhapuri Location**

Ramdas Maind
Chhaya Kharkate
Vaishali Shende

▪ **Nagpur Location**

Archana Joshi
Mangala Ghodeswar
Nasareen Ansari
Vijaya Shah
Rajkumar Basshankar
Sandeep Deulkar
Neelam Chaudhari
Rukhma Chaoudhari
Mukesh Shende
Manoj Meshram
Asmita Padole
Sujata Bansod
Sapan Waghmare
Surya Sharma
Srushti Nakhate
Nitesh Raut
Nalu Deshmukh

▪ **Gadchiroli Location**

Amrut Shastrakar

▪ **Yavatmal Location**

Nikhil Ingole

▪ **Gondia Location**

Naresh Thakur

▪ **Wardha Location**

Satish Samrutwar

▪ **Jalna Location**

Vijay Rathod

▪ **Etapalli Location**

Nilesh Raut

▪ **Aurangabad Location**

Vinod Cholke

▪ **Ahemadnagar Location**

Vijaya Kedari

▪ **Nashik Location**

Murlidhar Chaudhari

Placement of Students

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai
Dr. Ridhima Vohra
Dr. Sayali Nerurkar
Dr. Suneet Kumar Peepre
20th August to 13th October 2018
Ms. Sangita Bhure
June to October 2018 • Aniket College of Social Work, Wadsa (Desaiganj)
Mr. Madhusudan Neware
Mr. Yogesh Tembhurne
Ms. Manjusha Meshram
Ms. Priyanka Khobragade
Ms. Pornima Khune
Ms. Hasina Kirange
Ms. Prachi Lanje
20th May to 20th June 2018 • Fule-Ambedkar College of Social Work, Gadchiroli
Mr. Roshan Meshram
Ms. Jija Tikale
Ms. Ashwini Kolhekar
Ms. Sonali Kolhatwar
Ms. Arshiya Sayyad
20th May to 20th June 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azim Premji University, Bangalore
Mr. Raushan Kumar
Mr. Jayshan Kar
14th May to 21st June 2018
Mr. Aditya Narayan Rai
Mr. Raj Singh
14th May to 6 July 2018
Mr. Jayshankar Bag
15th May to 7 July 2018 • Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha
Ms. Sweta Shashi
Ms. Pradnya Bhagat
10th August to 25th September 2018 • North Maharashtra University Department of Social Work, Jalgaon
Mr. Umesh Rathod
Mr. Bhusan Patil
14th May to 15th June 2018 • Prasanna School of Public Health Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal
Dr. Shradha Dhurat
7th June to 15th July 2018 • 10 Students of M.A. Development 1st Semester from Azim Premji University, Bangalore under Immersion Programme (10th September to 23rd September 2018) |
|---|---|

FELLOWSHIP

Ms. Nisha Jambhulkar selection for Fellowship as community worker from Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi, Gadchiroli for year 2018-2019.

Ms. Nasreen Ansari selection for Fellowship as community worker from Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi, Gadchiroli for year 2018-2019.

Ms. Mangala Ghodeswar selection for Fellowship as community worker from Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi, Gadchiroli for year 2018-2019.

2. Financial

Projects & Funding Partners for 2018-2019 Financial Year

S. N.	Name of the Project	Funding Agency Partner	Amount (INR)
FCRA FUND			
1.1	Media Documentation	Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women - IS	2,00,243.00
1.2	Promotion of Sustainable & Triple Livelihood in Central in India	SWISSAID, Pune	30,14,414.00
1.3	Strengthening Women Farmers Forest Right in India	Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) Washington	8,15,929.00
1.4	Employability and Skill Enhancement of Persons with Disabilities (EASE), Nagpur	Paul Hyamlin Foundation, New Delhi (UK)	32,29,056.00
1.5	HSBC - Employability and Skill Enhancement of Persons with Disabilities (EASE), Nagpur (Skill for Life Programme)	Swadesh Foundation, Mumbai	32,81,880.00
		Total -	1,05,41,522.00
CSR FUND			
2.1	Skill Development Programme	Crompton & Greaves, Mumbai	20,00,000.00
2.2	Community Health Programme – Ballarpur, Ashti, Gatta, Bhigwan	BILT Graphics Paper Products Ltd, Ballarpur	11,15,323.00
2.3	Sustainable Community Development, Ghuggus, Chandrapur	ACC Cement Work, Chandrapur	16,91,411.59
2.4	ICDS System Strengthening & Community Mobilisation Project in Chandrapur & Gadchiroli District	The India Nutrition Initiative, TINI (An Initiative of TATA Trust, Mumbai)	50,93,000.00
2.5	Improve Nutritional Services & Practices in Tribal Communities in Korchi Block of Gadchiroli District	Bajaj Holdings & Investment Ltd. Pune	40,00,000.00
	Maternal & Child Care Health Project	Jhabua Power Plant LTD	11,25,151.00
		Total -	1,50,24,885.59
TRUST & FOUNDATION			
3.1	Urban Nutrition Initiative Project	CCDT	6,46,449.00
3.2	English E-Tech Programme	ApekshaHomeo Society, Mozari	2,58,000.00
3.3	Financial Literacy Awareness Programme	Shri. Bhuhath Bhartiya Samaj, Mumbai	10,00,000.00
3.4	Aflaten Programme for Citizenship Building	Meljol, Mumbai	30,44,200.00
3.5	Anaemia Research Project	Sahayak Trust, Mumbai	30,000.00
		Total -	49,78,649.00
GOVERNMENT FUND			
4.1	Community Action for Nutrition Project	SATHI, Pune	9,63,347.00

4.2	Community Based Monitoring of Health Services	SATHI, Pune	19,21,876.50
		Total -	28,85,223.50

Individual Donors 2018-19

Sr. No.	Name of Donor	Amount (INR)
1	Shidhawa Trust Mumbai	12000.00
2	Shamrao K. Pote Mumbai	200.00
3	Vasant Parshuram Mhatre Thane	1000.00
4	Nasarin Ansari	30000.00
5	Hemant B Appalwar	21000.00
6	Bahar Nature Foundation Wardha	1500.00
7	Ramchandra Govinda Golatkar at Mumbai Kurla	2000.00
8	Yashshree Gujar, Pune	60000.00
9	Yashshree Gujar, Pune	70000.00
10	Meena Shelgaonkar, Nagpur	15000.00
11	Yashwantrao Chavhan Pratishthan	15000.00
12	Vijaya Bhashkar Bhole	25000.00
13	Punam Kale	9646.00
14	Venna Shridhar Nimakar Mumbai	5000.00
15	Shushant Shubhada Satish	15000.00

Specific Donors 2018-19

Sr.No.	Name of Donor	Amount (INR)
1.	Project Officer Integrated Tribal Development Project	60000.00
2	Indian Institute of Youth Welfare	6000.00
	Mr. Krishna Ippalpalli, Pune	10000.00
	Amita Pagare	5000.00
	Shamrao K Pote & Shailaja Pote Mumbai	200.00
	Sunita Bagal, Mumbai	2200.00
	Jatin Desai, Mumbai	570.00
	L. S. PRABHATAI	5000.00
	Shubhada Deshmukh	6000.00
	Ijamsai Katenge	1000.00

	Sangita Tumde	800.00	
	Shubhada Deshmukh	6000.00	

Training and Other Programmes

Sr. No.	Name of the Training centre & Training Programme	Collaboration
1	Rani Durgawati Training Centre, Yerandi	
2	Narayan Singh Uikey Health Training Centre, Kurkheda	
3	Honey Collection & Training Centre, Kurkheda	
4	Herbal Medicine, Nutrition Food Training Centre, Yerandi	
5	Anandlok Chikitsalaya, Kurkheda	

Vehicles and Materials Procured in 2018-19

Sr. No.	Name of Vehicle/Material	Numbers/Quantity
1	Desktop Computer, Kurkheda Office	02
2	Tally ERP9 (Nagpur Office)	01
3	Solar Water Heater (Kurkheda Office)	01
4	LCD Projector with Stand & Screen(Kurkheda Office)	01
5	Gas Geyser (Kurkheda Office)	02
6	Scooty (Activa 3G) (Kurkheda Office)	1
7	Cooler (Kurkheda Office)	04
8	Laptop (Kurkheda Office)	01
9	Printer HP Laserjet (Kurkheda Office)	01
10	Mobile (Kurkheda Office)	01
11	CCTV Camera (Kurkheda Office)	16
12	Ducting Cooling System (Kurkheda Office)	

Professionals, Services & Vendors

Type of Services	Name of Service Provider with address
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), Ramdas Peth, 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi (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 activities 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. Satish Gogulwar Convener	62	Male	Social Worker	Community Health, Local Health Traditions, Forest based livelihood and administration	All
2	Mohan Hirabai Hiralal 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.
- As a Executive Committee Members and Trustee not receive any remuneration/reimbursement.
- The AAA Executive Committee met 3 times in financial year 2018-2019
 - 1) 15th June 2018
 - 2) 25th September 2018
 - 3) 3rd January 2019
- 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 2019)

Sr. No.	Name & Membership	Address	Area of Competency
1	Shri. Mohan Mutyalwar Founder Member	Backside of Old Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Gadchiroli	Pharmacist & local health tradition
2	Shri. Mohan Hirabai Hiralal Founder Member	Near Dr. Chiddarwar Hospital Shende Plot, Ramnagar, Chandrapur-442401	Tribal Social Groups, Forest Based Livelihood
3	Smt. Savita Tare Founder Member	Near Dr. Chiddarwar Hospital Shende Plot, Ramnagar, Chandrapur-442401	Anthropologist
4	Dr. Satish Gogulwar Founder Member	At. Post Ta. Kurkheda, Dist. Gadchiroli-441209	Community Health, local health traditions, Administration and forest based livelihood
5	Smt. Dr. Meena Shelgawkar Adopted Member	Nagpur	
6	Dr. Shirish Datar Founder Member	Samarth Nagar, At. Po. Ta. Karjat Dist. Raigad (MS)	Pediatrician
7	Dr. Sughan Barant Founder Member	At. Malegaon Camp, Nashik Road, Dist. Nashik	Activists, coordination at state & national level with various movements
8	Smt. Sandhya Edalabadkar Adopted Member	'Jagrut Mahila Samaj' Balaji Ward, Teacher Coloni, Near Water Tank, Ballarpur, Dist. Chandrapur	Livelihood for women
9	Smt. Shubhada Deshmukh Founder Member	At. Post Ta. Kurkheda, Dist. Gadchiroli-441209	Women's Empowerment
10	Smt. Sharmishta Gandhi Adopted Member	Narendra Nagar, Nagpur (MS)	
11	Devaji Tofa	Mendha – Lekha, Dist. Gadchiroli	Empowerment of Gramsabha
12	Ashwini Aurangabadkar	Bharat Nagar, Amravati Road, Nagpur	Chartered Accountant (CA)

- The AAA General Body met 1 time in financial year 2018-19; On 23rd November, 2018.
- 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.

1. Human Resource

Details of staff (Financial Year 2018-2019)

Sex	Paid (full time)	Paid (Part time)	Resource Persons	Paid Consultants	Unpaid Volunteers
Male	57	00	00	01	22
Female	35	120	02	00	25
Total	92	120	02	01	47

Affiliation of staff to concerned offices

Office	Male	Female	Total
Head office Kurkheda	25	07	32
Branch office, Nagpur	06	11	17
Project office, Ghuggus	04	00	04
Project office, Dhanora	02	00	02
Field office Gadchiroli	01	00	01
Field office Etapalli	01	00	01
Field office Gondia	01	00	01
Project office, Korchi	04	08	12
Project office, Bramhapuri	01	02	03
Project office, Nasik	01	00	01
Project office, Aurangabad	01	00	01
Project office, Ahemadnagar	00	01	01
Project Office, Armori	07	06	13
Project Office, Wardha	01	00	01
Project Office Jalana	01	00	01
Project Office Yavatmal	01	00	01
Total	57	35	92

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 @Rs60,000 per month; (ii) Project Coordinator @Rs30,000 per month.
- Lowest paid staff if Field Worker/field facilitator@Rs6,000 per month.
- Formal appointment orders and booklet on AAA Norms and Rules & Regulations are issued to all staff.

2. Eligible and additional benefits for staff

- Employees Provident Fund: All Staff Members
- **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 February 2019.

All the project Directors, Project Coordinators (total person 13 that includes 7 females), and Issues Coordinators (total 6 persons that includes 4 females) meet once in a two month, in 'coordinators' meeting to discussed about effective implementation of project and non-project activities.

Monthly meetings of respective projects and departments were organised in the year 2018-19.

Three Four-monthly meeting of full time staff members were organised in this year 2018-19.

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.

3. 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.

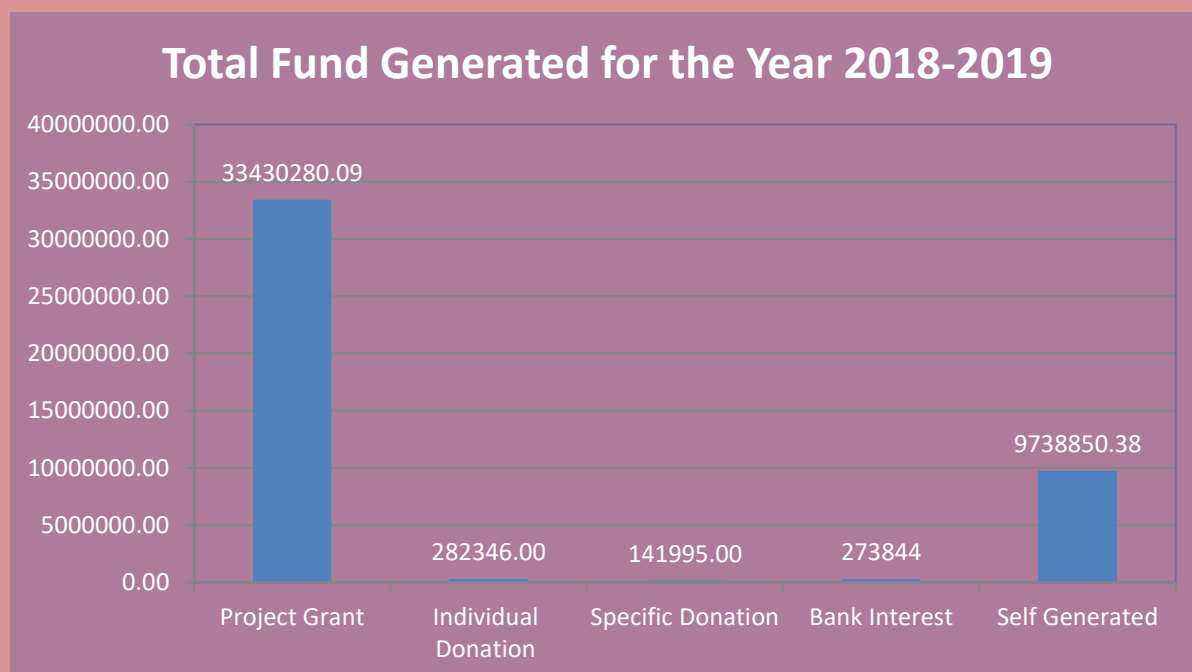
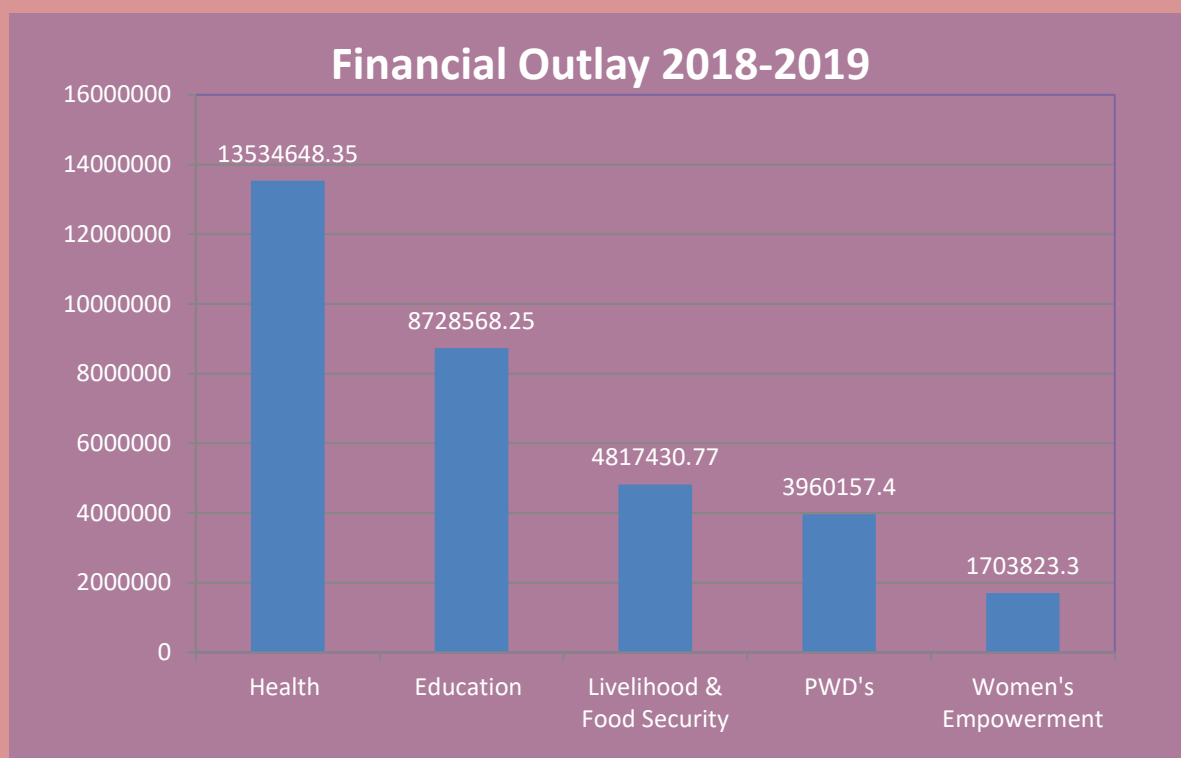
Till now, AAA has carried an external evaluation by external agencies; the exercise is well documented, and reports are available.

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 2018-2019

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) **Mahila Arogya Hakka Parishad:** Member of State Level Network on Women Health Rights Issues
- 8) **Vidarbha Arogya Hakka Gat**
- 9) **Mahila Kisan Adhikar Manch:** 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) **Kisan Mitra Central India Network:** Executive Committee Member
- 13) **Child Rights Alliance Network:** President
- 14) **Nagpur Beej Utsav:** Member of Network of Local Seed Conservers & Organic Farmers.

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 Vidyarthi Sewak Samiti, Warora	1998
4	Samajsewa Gaurav Purskar by Dr. Gangadhar Surendra Muddiwar Pratisthan, Nagpur	1999
5	Gaurav Purskar by Indian Medical Association, Chandrapur	2000
6	Late Prabhakar Datake Memorial Award	2001
7	Adv. Keshvarao Nalamrao Prerana Puraskar, Chandrapur	2002
8	S. M. Joshi Samajik Puraskar, Pune	2002
9	Sahitya Sammelan Karyagaurav Puraskar	2003
10	Natu Foundation Puraskar	2004
11	Sardar Patel Mahavidyalaya, Chandrapur Karyagaurav Puraskar	2004
12	Rotary Club, Chandrapur Karyagaurav Puraskar	2004
13	Kusumtai Chaudhari Smriti Puraskar	2006
14	Palikarma Sahayak Foundation Karyagaurav Puraskar	2006
15	Rotary Club Chandrapur, Karyagaurav Puraskar	2006
16	Rotary Club Inner Wheel, Chanrapur Karyagaurav Puraskar	2006
17	Chhatrapati Shikshan Mandal Karyagaurav Puraskar	2006
18	Basoli Group, Nagpur Karyagaurav Puraskar	2006
19	'Sakal' Karyagaurav Puraskar	2006
20	Jubalee Highschool, Chandrapur Shatabdi Mahotsav 2006 Karyagaurav Puraskar	2006
21	IFC on District Project Awareness towards Health	2006
22	Sanjivani Gadge Pariwar & Tarun Bharat Puraskar	2007
23	Swatantravir Sawarkar Smarak Samitee Nagpur Social Reform Award	2008
24	Late Shakuntala Devikar Smruti Puraskar	2009
25	Dhanwantari Puraskar from Arogya Bharati Nagpur	2009
26	Maharashtrachi Kanya Puraskar from 'Milun Saryajani', Pune	2009
27	Samaj Gaurav Puraskar from District Patrakar Sangh	2010
28	Lifetime Achievement Award IMA	2011
29	Mahatma Gandhi Manav Sewa Puraskar from Mahatma Gandhi College, Armori	2011
30	Felicitation of Network of Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi & Dr. Satish Gogulwar & also of Smt. Shubhada Deshmukh in 8 th European Marathi Sahitya Sammelan at Cardiff Wales UK on April 2012	2012
31	Mahatma Gandhi Manav Sewa Purskar to Dr. Satish Gogulwar	2014
32	State Level Smt. Jisna Darda Karyagaurav Puraskar 2 nd Dec. 2014 at Pune	2014
33	Smt. Sarswatabai Apate Gaurav Purskar, Bharatiya Shi Jiwan Vikas Parishad Thane Jan. 2015	2015
34	IBN Lokmat, 'EKALA CHALORE' 1 Hour Interview on AAA work on 19 March 2015	2015
35	Harish Mokalker Samajik Krun Purskar Yeshwanat Date Smriti Sanstha Wardha Feb. 2015	2015
36	Matru Sewa Sangh	2016
37	Adiwasi Sewa Sanstha Purskar Maharashtra Government	2017
38	Sadhana Amate Samidha Purskar	2018
39	Yashvantrao Chauvan Gaurav Purskar	2018

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, Rugn Kalyan 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.
11. Dr. Satish Gogulwar, member of technical committee for purchasing of equipment & medicine for Health Facility under District Planning Committee Member, Gadchiroli.
12. Dr. Satish Gogulwar, member of the committee formed by Integrated Tribal Development Project Gadchiroli to review deaths happen in the Ashram School.
13. Dr. Satish Gogulwar, member of the Anti-raging committee formed by Gondwana University Gadchiroli.
14. Ms. Shubhada Deshmukh, member of the social work study board formed under Rashtasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur.
15. Dr. Satish Gogulwar, member of Kurkheda Taluka Gabha & Sukanu Samiti.
16. Ms. Shubhada Deshmukh, member of the District level committee formed by Primary Education Department (Primary) Zilla Parishad Gadchiroli for the proper implementation of mid-day meal.
17. Dr. Satish Gogulwar, member of the committee formed by collector & district election officer Gadchiroli for awareness about election procedure.

R.R.MAMIDWAR & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
CA RAMESH R.MAMIDWAR
 B.Com.,LL.B.,F.C.A.
CA AJAY D.MAMIDWAR
 B.Com.,LL.B.,F.C.A.
CA PIYUSH R.MAMIDWAR
 B.Com.,(Hons),F.C.A.

SARAFI LINE,
 CHANDRAPUR (M.S.)
 Pin Code : 442 402
 PHONE NO.:
 @ 255034, 256392
 (O) 252692, 272420

SCHEDULE IX
[VIDE RULE 17(1)]

Name of The Public Trust : AMHI AMACHYA AROGYASATHI,TQ. KURKHEDA, DISTT. GADCHIROLI [M.S.]
CONSOLIDATED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH 2019

EXPENDITURE		(Rs.)	(Rs.)	INCOME		(Rs.)	(Rs.)
TO, EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF PROPERTY : Schedule	G		128836.00	By, Rent (accrued & Realised)			
ESTABLISHMENT EXPS : As per schedule	H		145756.34	INTEREST:(accrued and Realised) On Fixed Deposits (MODE A/C) On saving Account As per Such as	J	4351.00 112444.00	116795.00
DEPRECIATION:			1181403.36	DONATIONS RECEIVED			282346.00
Legal Expenses Audit Fees Contribution and Fees Miscellaneous Expenses AMOUNT WRITTEN OFF			15000.00	RECEIPTS FROM INCIDENTAL OBJECTS: As per Schedule	K1		1163348.00
EXPENDITURE ON THE OBJECT OF THE TRUST : a) Religious b) Education: (As per Sch. "I") c) Medical Relief (As per Sch."I")	I I I	15214023.86 16059608.51	31273632.37	OTHER INCOME : As per Schedule	K2		8575502.38
SURPLUS			2872419.18	GRANT ACCOUNT: Sch L Grant in Aid (As per list) (+) Unspent As per last B/Sheet (-) Unspent Ba.Grant Tr.to B/Sheet (-) Grant Refunded		33868069.29 6896929.47 40764998.76 13275489.45 27489509.31 2010453.44	25479055.87
TOTAL			35617047.25	TOTAL		0.00	35617047.25

CHANDRAPUR
 Arti/1+2/
 DATED :

24 SEP 2019



CONVENOR

CONVENER

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi
 Reg. No F134/Gao



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

Ajay D. Mamidwar
 AJAY D. MAMIDWAR
 (PARTNER)

UDIN

19039841AAAAEM7828

R.R.MAMIDWAR & CO.,
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
 CA RAMESH R.MAMIDWAR
 B.Com.,LL.B.,F.C.A.
 CA AJAY D.MAMIDWAR
 B.Com.,LL.B.,F.C.A.
 CA PIYUSH R.MAMIDWAR
 B.Com.,(Hons),F.C.A.

SARAFALINE,
 CHANDRAPUR (M.S.)
 Pin Code : 442 402
 PHONE NO.:
 255034, 256392
 (O) 252692, 272420

SCHEDULE VIII
[VIDE RULE 17(1)]

Name of The Public Trust : AMHI AMACHYA AROGYASATHI, TQ. KURKHEDA, DISTT. GADCHIROLI [M.S.]
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2019

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		Rs.	Rs.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS		Rs.	Rs.
TRUST FUND OR CORPUS: Balance as per last B/sheet			1784382.18	IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES: As per Schedule	C		9399354.83
OTHER EARMARKED FUNDS: As per schedule	A		24442518.17	INVESTMENT Fixed Deposits: As per Schedule Enclosed	D		25430983.00
ANY OTHER FUND: (NON REC-GRANT) As per last B/sheet (+) Tr. From I/E A/C		3394698.00 0.00	3394698.00	DEPOSIT A/C : As per Schedule Enclosed	M		21000.00
UNSPENT BALANCE GRANT : As per last B/sheet (-) Transfer to I/E A/c (+) Transfer from I/E A/c		6896929.47 6896929.47 0.00 13275489.45	13275489.45	TDS ON STDR & TCS: As per last B/sheet As Per Last Year TDS (AY2018-19) (+) Add during the year TDS (AY2019-20)		40054.23 165865.00 138317.00	344236.23
LIABILITIES: As per Schedule	B		1125604.05	WORK ADVANCES : As per schedule	E		384049.95
INCOME & EXPENDITURE A/C : Balance as per last B/sheet Add: Surplus during the year		5904359.24 2872419.18	8776778.42	INCOME OUTSTANDING: Grant Receivable (KVIC) (O.B) Bilt Graphics Paper Ltd, Ballarpur for CHProj. (O.B) Dy. Of MGNREGA for Convergence of MGNREGA, NRLM(CFT) Strategy Project SATHI Pune, CBMProject ACC Ltd, Chandrapur, SCDProject		91875.00 0.86 1609452.46 695608.50 179002.69	2575939.51
				CASH AND BANK BALANCE: As per Schedule	F		14643906.75
TOTAL			52799470.27	TOTAL		0.00	52799470.27

The above BALANCE SHEET to the best of our belief contains a true account of FUNDS & LIABILITIES AND PROPERTY & ASSETS of the
 AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

CHANDRAPUR
 Art/11/2/
 DATED :

24 SEP 2019



CONVENOR

CONVENOR

Amhi Amchya Arogyasathi
 Reg. No F134/Gao



AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE
 FOR R.R.MAMIDWAR & CO.,
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
 AJAY D. MAMIDWAR
 (PARTNER)

UDIN

19039841AAAAEM7828



**AMHI
AMCHYA
AROGYASATHI**

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