

# ANDHERI TRUST



**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2017-18**

*Together for more Humanity*

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## Foreword...

Dear Partners in development,

Greetings from Andheri Trust!

I am happy to relate with you through this message. I whole heartedly appreciate you and thank you & your co-workers for your involvement in the promotion of more Humanity among the poor and the marginalized section of the people and enable them to achieve their own development.



Here Mr. Monis, the National Coordinator of Andheri Trust is presenting the Annual Report of Andheri Trust for the year 2017 - 2018. From this report, you could understand how the team of Andheri Trust with the coordination of the National coordinator is facilitating the development projects implemented by the partners, supported by Andheri Hilfe, Germany, through various development approaches. During the reporting period, Andheri Trust team members have concentrated in capacitating their own professionalism in the facilitation activities and in facilitating the partner organizations to be credible and more transparent. On behalf of all our partners and behalf of Andheri Trust Board, I thank AT team for their committed service.

As you know, Andheri Trust is working in close partnership with Andheri Hilfe. Andheri Hilfe and Andheri Trust are now concentrating more in North and Eastern States where there is more need to create a conducive environment to enable the poor and the marginalized to work for their development and to help them to live with dignity. We do it with a hope that our partners in the South and Western regions, where Andheri Hilfe and Andheri Trust had invested more resources earlier, are successfully sustaining the development results so far achieved.

I take this opportunity to thank AT Board members who are always ready to spare their time to guide and support the AT activities.

On behalf of all the partners and AT team members, I thank Madam Elvira Greiner, President, Andheri Hilfe, Germany, the Andheri Hilfe Board, Andheri Hilfe team members guided by Mr. August Ilg, Executive Director of Andheri Hilfe and all the Donors & Volunteers for their support and Sacrifice.

**Fr. G. KULANDAI RAJ**  
**Managing Trustee**

## National Coordinator Speaks.....

Today, the NGOs or CSOs cannot rest and relax by thinking that they are hard working, sincere, experts and effective in their work, especially those were registered and regulated under FCRA and Income Tax Act. In the changed scenario of FCRA and Income Tax rules they need to prove their transparency, accountability and credibility by complying with these basic regulations. In the meantime, it is not enough simply complying with these regulations but more importantly the compliances have to be proved by having the related systems in place and putting them in to practice.

It is either foreign or local donations, the NGOs are expected to spend them transparently by having internal control and check system and their spending has to be justified by having the proper bills and vouchers. In fact, the vouchers are prepared in the absence of bills but such vouchers need to prove the spending of amount stated in them through the sufficient circumstantial evidences.

Majority of NGOs operate in the rural areas hence the project budget is spent for conducting the project activities in the rural areas. In that case their usual concern is they will not get the proper bills for the expenses incurred. In such cases the vouchers are prepared. However, mere vouchers will not justify fully the spending of money stated in the vouchers unless such vouchers attached with the circumstantial evidences for incurring such expenses. For instance, if it is a training programme, then such voucher need to be attached with at least a slip of paper provided by the local vendor who supplied the food, materials etc, their cost with his complete address, telephone number and the signature, the participants list, the photo graph of the training programme conducted etc. All these proofs will serve as the circumstantial evidences for incurring expenditure stated in the voucher and these evidences prove the authenticity of such vouchers.

In order to create the sense of ownership and sustain the project by the people, a certain portion of the project budget has to be mobilized from the primary project stakeholders in the form of local contribution and this amount has to be stated in the project budget. The local contribution amount reflected in the project agreement will be considered as the cash contribution made by the people and that has to be mobilized, put in to the local account, withdrawn from there and spent for the agreed purposes as stated in the project budget. The proper books of accounts and records have to be maintained for mobilizing the local contribution, for spending it and that account has to be audited. If there is no sufficient proof for mobilizing and spending the local contribution specified in the budget, the Income Tax department may interpret it as the local contribution is mobilized but as it is not accounted it might have misused hence it has every right to fine to the extent it finds reasonable.

The NGOs normally have more than one project. The separate books of accounts have to be maintained for each project and the financial statements of the project have to be prepared based on the books of accounts maintained and not based on the project budget. As per the income tax rules, for above Rs.10,000 expenditure the money has to be paid either through cheque or through the bank transfer. In order to prove that the staff salary has paid as agreed and timely, it has to be paid through cheque or through the bank transfer. The NGOs need to have their own website which has to be used as public domain to keep itself open for the project stakeholders, general public and to the government. Andheri Trust always encourages and facilitates its partners to become the transparent, accountable and credible organizations.



**Mr. E. MONIS**  
National Coordinator

## INTRODUCTION

Andheri Trust is a NGO, registered in the year 1999 under Indian Trust Act which functions as a facilitating and monitoring NGO for the NGOs supported by Andheri Hilfe Germany. These NGOs implement integrated social development projects with the poor and marginalized for their self help. Andheri Trust through its professional Regional Officers and the National Coordinator, who are based in 4 Regional Offices and at the National Office, provide their expert service of facilitation and monitoring to such NGOs to plan and implement the need based, realistic and cost effective projects with the most disadvantaged and deserving people to enable them to live independently and to live with dignity. This report highlights mainly the results of such facilitation and monitoring services provided by the Andheri Trust to its partner NGOs and the changes occurred among the poor through their project interventions.

### 1. VISION AND MISSION OF ANDHERI TRUST :

**VISION :** “We see a world, which has become more worth living-in for all. A world in which, progress means more justice and more humanness. A world in which, fullness of life is secured for the present as well as the future”

**MISSION:** “Facilitate Civil Society Organizations’ working with communities to create a conducive environment to enable the poor and marginalized to assert their rights and live with dignity”.

### 2. THE MODES OF FACILITATION AND MONITORING SERVICE PROVIDED :

Basically, Andheri Trust staff provides its facilitation and monitoring services to the project partners in two ways-

1. Field based facilitation by visiting the projects and meeting the partners in the project area.
2. Desk based facilitation by assessing the project proposals and project progress reports.

**2.1 Field based facilitation by visiting the projects :** The Regional Officers visit the projects before the projects implemented, during the project implementation and after the project implemented. Project visit helps them to know whether the projects implemented as planned and whether the development took place as expected. It also helps the Regional Officers to clarify the project matters directly with the project partner, project staff and with the project stakeholders and facilitate them to take the corrective steps if needed.

**a) Pre-project visit :** This is a pre-funding project visit made to the project which is finalized to be approved based on the desk based assessment but that need to be visited personally to ascertain the credibility of the NGO and the relevance of the project proposal submitted. Hence, this visit helps to compare the relevance of project submitted to the field reality, to know the financial, legal and governance compliances of the NGO, its experience and expertise in the development field and in line of subject project. The personal experience shared by one of the Regional Officers helps to understand the importance and impacts of the pre-project visits.

**Sharing by Eastern Regional Officer :** I, Raj Kumar Toppo, the Regional Officer



of East Region made some Pre-project visits in the year 2017-18. I have done these visits with the purpose to understand and compare with the project application and other related documents submitted and information provided by the applicant till then such as about operational area, problem situation applicant's contact and rapport with the project stakeholders, how far the project stakeholders

aware and involved in the project planning, experience and expertise of applicant in implementing the planned project, the financial, monitoring, evaluation and good governance systems, different policies in place, the legal compliances fulfilled etc.

During the visit I got opportunity to interact personally with the project applicant, core staff and the project stakeholders and that helped to clear many things. After coming back, I have sent the visit feedback letters to the project applicants by sharing important aspects discussed and agreed upon during the visit and obtained the written response from such applicants. The following are other results of my pre-project visit-

- It helped to fine tune and finalize the project applications for approval.
- To decide together with the applicants whether a full- fledged or pilot projects to be approved.
- Together with applicants to identify and understand the gaps and plan the corrective steps to be taken in the process of project implementation.
- Helped to develop the similar and common understanding on the project approach, project strategy and the project implementation
- Helped to understand the mutual aspirations and needs and how to fulfill them by supporting each other.
- Helped to initiate and establish the partnership collaboration.

**b) Ongoing project visit :** As per our practice, the Regional Officers visit the projects at least once a year in order to monitor and stock take the project progress. This visit provides opportunity to the Regional Officers to learn from the project partners and their teams, unique approach and strategies they adapted to address the subject issues as suited to the project participants and to their given local situation. It helps the ROs to directly interact with the primary project stakeholders and hear from them the usefulness of the project to them and to know whether their sharing matches with the progress and results reflected in the progress reports sent by the partner organization, to understand whether agreed project activities implemented which have been reported in the progress reports, to compare the project approved versus its implementation, whether it implemented with similar understanding and spirit between AH/AT and the project partners. This visit also helps the Regional Officers to discuss with the project staff and the project holder the gaps identified and the corrective steps needs to be taken. Hence, after the project visit, the Regional Officers write to the project partners what is called the visit feedback letter by sharing the

gaps identified and the corrective steps agreed to take up by the partners. For this the partners are expected to send their written response. Subsequently, the Regional Officers follow up and facilitate the partners to implement the corrective steps agreed upon. The following table shows the region wise ongoing projects visited by the regional officers and also experience shared by them might help to understand the need and results of ongoing project visits.

Region	Ongoing project visited 2017-2018
EAST	5
WEST	2
SOUTH	-
NORTH	2

PS : As per above table the RO of South region has not visited any ongoing project but he has visited 12 projects which are coming to end within 6-9 months as that was his priority within the time available for him.

**Sharing by Northern Regional Officer :** I, Rosan Minz, the Regional Officer for the North Region would like to share my experience on the on-going projects visits. Before going for the project visit I thoroughly study such projects including the progress reports received till then. Hence, I will have enough aspects to discuss and clarify with the project partners, their staff and with the project stakeholders. During the visit my primary focus is to see whether the projects implemented as planned and progressing in the line to achieve the planned project objectives. I expect to hear from the project beneficiaries how far the project is useful for them in changing their living situation and enabling them to take the responsibility of it by their own. Hence, I visit different CBOs of project participants and interact with them directly. This gives me opportunity to understand the functioning



of their CBOs and their capacities to manage them by their own. I sit with the project staff and try to understand their role, skills and capacities in facilitating the project stakeholders to implement the project effectively and usefully for them. I discuss with the project partner to understand his/her involvement in the project implementation and accompaniment with the staff. I spend rather good time to understand how the project resources provided have been spent as planned and transparently by having the proper financial and governance systems in place. During the visit, I will also make effort to understand various policies of the partner organization, the legal compliances fulfilled and their other developmental efforts done.

Finally I de-brief my project visit experience and observations to the whole project team and discuss with them the corrective steps to be taken with their consensus and once I am back from my visit I write my visit feedback letter in which I share all these aspects discussed and agreed upon. Subsequently together with the partner I do the follow up of implementing such corrective steps agreed upon.

**c) Visiting projects which come to an end within 6-9 months :** The Regional Officers visit the projects which come to end within 6-9 months on priority because it is a crucial time for the partners to plan either their continuation or final sustainable phase projects. Similarly it is rather challenging for the Regional Officer also as the partners and their teams have to be facilitated to plan the projects to achieve the higher level results with focus on sustainability. He has to elicit from the project team their past phase project experiences and enable them to visualize the next phase project and draw that in accordance with. The table given bellow shows the region wise projects visited which come to an end within 6-9 months and also experience shared by the Regional Officer for visiting such projects :

Region	Come to end within 6-9 months project visited 2017-2018
EAST	5
WEST	4
SOUTH	12
NORTH	-

PS : North RO did not find the projects coming to an end within 6-9 months in his region, in the reporting year.

**Sharing by Western Regional Officer :** I, E. Monis, the Regional Officer for the Western Region. Following is my experience of visiting the projects which come to an end within 6-9 months.

Normally I find every project visit is a challenging and visiting projects which come to an end within 6-9 months become further more Challenging for me. As their project progress, usually the partners tend to expand their projects or to replicate such projects by having another project. However, as per the development work principle the continuation projects have to be planned to achieve the higher level results and impacts in which people have to involve and contribute more than in the past and



external contribution has to be reduced and finally people should be able to continue and sustain their projects. I find it always challenging to convince the partners on this principle and facilitate them to plan the realistic projects. My journey with such subject projects over the past many years, the feedback and opinion I elicit from the project participants and their leaders during my visits mostly helps me to discuss and

decide with the project team and facilitate them to plan either the continuation or consolidation projects in that line. I facilitate to plan the projects based on the needs and aspirations of the people and in the process of drawing the project proposals the concerned project teams get the hands on experience by knowing what project they have planned and how to implement that.



## Continuation or consolidation projects approved during the year 2017-2018

REGION	STATE	2017-2018
EAST	Odisha	1
	Jharkhand	1
SOUTH	Tamilnadu	3
	Andhra Pradesh	-
	Telangana	2
	Kerala	2
WEST	Karnataka	2
	Gujarat	2
NORTH	-	-
TOTAL		13 Projects

### 2.2 Desk based facilitation by assessing the project proposals and project progress reports of the partners :

As per the project agreements we have with the partners they have to send half yearly, yearly and consolidation reports of their projects supported by us. The Regional Officers assess such reports and share their feedback with the project partners. The partners will be appreciated for the good works done, they will be guided if they need to be improved or corrected and they will be also asked queries if the matters reported are not clear, wrongly done or not done at all. The Regional Officers guide and facilitate the partners systematically by sharing their concrete feedbacks on their reports, proposals and by getting their clarifications. Thus sharing feedback and getting clarifications helps both the partner and Regional officer to develop clarity, similar understanding and to proceed in right perspective. The following table shows regionwise, the type of and no. of reports assessed and the partners facilitated.

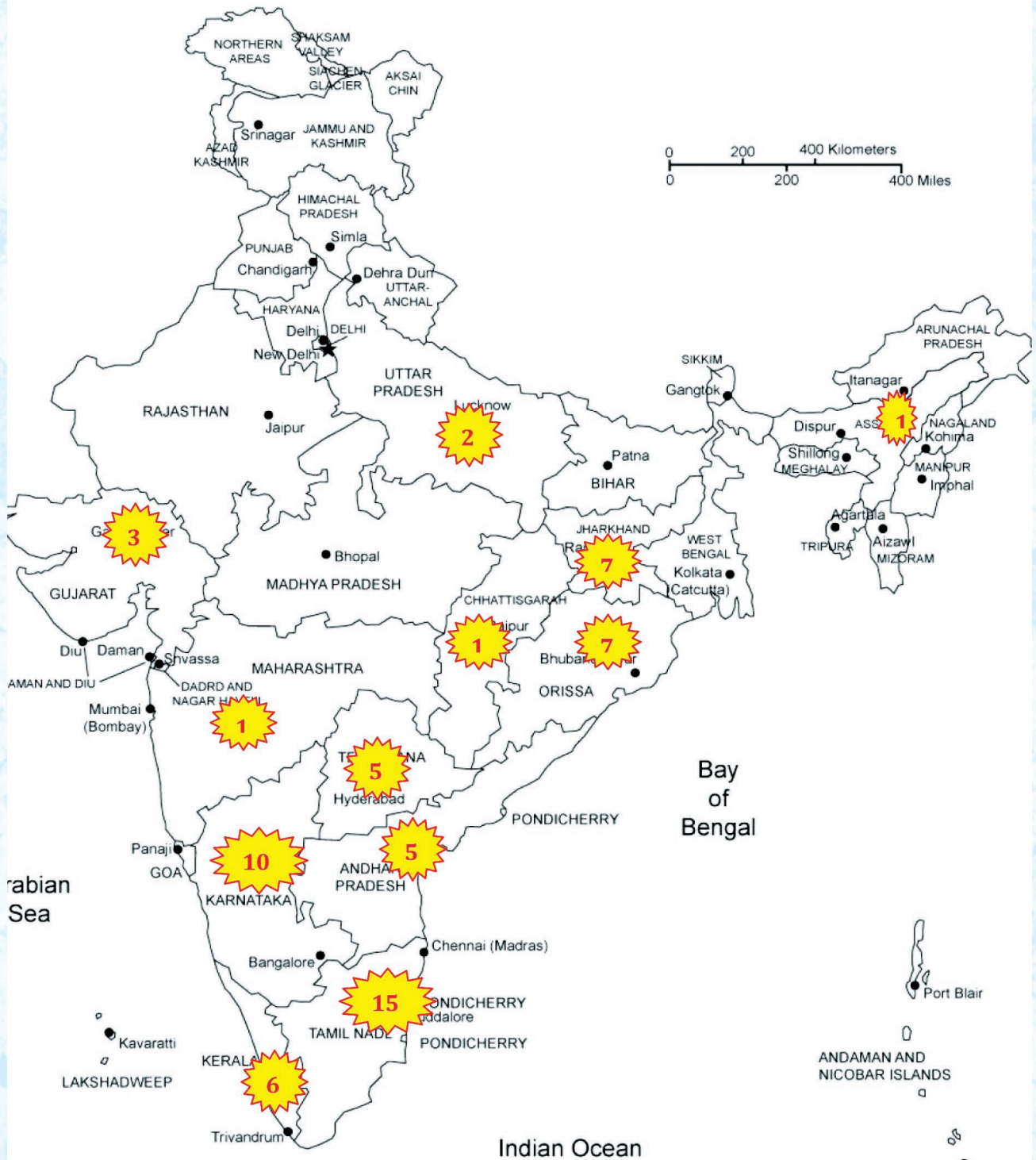
Region	Half yearly report (Form-4)	Annual Report (Form-5)	Completion report (Form 7A/7B)	Interim statement (Form-6A)	ASA (Form-6B)	Organizational ASA (Form-6C)
West	11	3	7	11	10	10
South	21	15	6	29	20	7
East	15	13	6	15	13	5
North	2	2	0	0	2	2
Total	49	33	19	55	45	24

### 3. REGIONWISE PROJECTS AND THE PARTNERS :

In order to reach out the project partners and their projects by the regional officers effectively they are placed to operate from their respective regions. The 4 regional officers operate from 4 regional offices such as north and east regional offices based in Bhubaneswar, Orissa, south regional office in Trichy, Tamil Nadu and west regional office in Mangalore, Karnataka. Since the regional officers hail from their respective regions they are able to understand better the regional situation, major issues, prevailing interventions by the NGOs and government and our need for intervention. The following table shows regionwise ongoing projects and their partners and India map shows the statewise location of the projects.

Sl. No.	STATE	2016-2017		2017-2018	
		NO. OF PARTNERS	NO. OF PROJECTS	NO. OF PARTNERS	NO. OF PROJECTS
<b>Eastern Region</b>					
1.	Assam	2	2	1	1
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	1	1
3.	Jharkhand	6	6	7	7
4.	Odisha	6	8	5	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Western Region</b>					
5.	Karnataka	13	16	9	10
6.	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1
7.	Gujarat	1	3	1	3
	Kerala	6	6	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Southern Region</b>					
8.	Tamilnadu	12	16	11	15
9.	Andhra Pradesh	4	4	4	5
10.	Telangana	5	5	5	5
11.	Kerala	-	-	6	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>North Region</b>					
12.	Uttar Pradesh	3	3	2	2
	Madhya Pradesh	3	3	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
	(4 Regions)	<b>63</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>63</b>

# India



#### 4. SECTORWISE ONGOING PROJECTS :

All our projects grouped into 6 sectors namely, Rural & Community Development, Health, Slums Development, Natural Resource Management, Basic/Vocational training. These projects planned by our partner NGOs based on the need of the people and expertise of NGOs in implementing such projects. Each sector of projects needs different approach and strategy for implementation and the Regional Officers facilitate such partners as per their need and capacities. The following table shows sectorwise projects implemented in 4 regions-

Project details : 2017-2018

Sl. No.	STATE	TOTAL PROJECTS	SECTORWISE PROJECT DETAILS						
			RCD	SLUM	HR	NRM	BASIC EDN./VT	HEALTH	RECONSTR AID
<b>Eastern Region</b>									
1.	Assam	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Jharkhand	7	3	-	-	2	2	-	-
4.	Odisha	7	3	-	2	2	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Western Region</b>									
5.	Karnataka	10	6	-	1	3	-	-	-
6.	Maharashtra	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	3	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Southern Region</b>									
8.	Tamilnadu	15	5	2	-	-	4	4	-
9.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3	-	-	-	-	2	-
10.	Telangana	5	3	1	-	-	-	1	-
11.	Kerala	6	4	1	-	-	-	1	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>North Region</b>									
12	Uttar Pradesh	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>

## 5. THE GEOGRAPHIC, DEMOGRAPHIC COVERAGE AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT ON THE PROJECTS :

By our good no. of projects, a huge development work is being carried out in the vast area both in the rural villages as well as in urban slums and in order to carry out this work a big amount of money is spent. The following table shows all these details.

PARTICULARS/CATEGORY	NORTH	EAST	WEST	SOUTH	TOTAL
Total Ongoing projects	2	16	14	31	63
Partner NGOs	2	14	11	26	53
Core Partners	0	3	6	26	35
AH Projects	2	16	12	31	61
AT Projects	0	0	2	0	2
BMZ co-financed	0	1	1	2	2
Women headed NGOs	0	5	4	5	14
Dalit/ tribal headed NGOs	1	6	2	6	15
States covered	1	4	3	4	12
Districts Covered	2	15	27	42	86
Villages/slums	40	573	2,877	2,216	5706
Direct Beneficiaries	23,594	1,13,702	3,28,137	1,62,007	6,27,440
Indirect Beneficiaries	20000	1,62,743	35,07,052	8,52,171	45,41,966
Groups formed	2,733	870	6,051	7,956	17,610
Grant Approved for 2017-18	28,18,457	2,47,55,283	5,37,08,145	17,44,40,704	25,57,22,589

## 6. NEW APPLICATIONS / REQUESTS / CONCEPT NOTES / PROPOSALS RECEIVED DURING 2017-18 :

In these years Andheri Hilfe finds the lack of resource to fund the projects. Hence no new projects have been taken up in south and west regions instead limited new projects have been taken up in the north and east regions. This information is known to our existing partners as well as the NGOs in the south and west regions. Hence, less no. of new requests, project proposals have been received in the year 17-18. The following table shows the regionwise requests and new proposals received.

**New applications / requests / concept note / proposal received during 2017-18 :**

Region	Total applicants	
	2016-17	2017-18
East	13	21 (16 rejected)
West	7	0
South	36	25 (All rejected)
North	-	13 (10 rejected)
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59 (51 rejected)</b>

## New Approvals :

Region	Total applicants	
	2016-17	2017-18
East	-	1
West	-	-
South	-	1
North	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>2</b>

## 7. IN THE REPORTING YEAR THE NO. OF PROJECTS FACILITATED, NO. OF PROJECTS COMPLETED, NEW PROJECTS APPROVED AND NO. OF EXISTING PROJECTS AND THE PARTNERS :

In the reporting year 63 projects have been facilitated for their effective implementation and of them 5 projects got over. In the meantime 2 new projects have been approved. Thus finally there are 60 ongoing projects with 50 partners.

Region	The projects facilitated in the year 2017-18		Project completed in 2017-18	New projects approved in 17-18	Exiting projects and partners	
	Projects	Partners			Projects	Partners
WEST	14	11	3	-	11	8
SOUTH	31	26	2	1	31	26
EAST	16	14	1	1	16	14
NORTH	2	2	-	-	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>50</b>

## 8. OVERALL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT FACILITATION AND MONITORING :

- Projects cover very needy and deserving people: In the project planning process under the stakeholders' analysis the Regional officers facilitate and enable the project partners to identify and involve very deserving and needy people in the project interventions. Hence, our projects involved very deserving people by specifying clearly who are they, their number and their current life status.
- Projects implemented in unreached areas: The Regional officers facilitate the project partners to take up their project interventions where either NGOs or Government are not doing much and concretely. Hence, our projects implemented mostly in unreached areas by others.
- Participatory and field reality based planned projects: The Regional Officers encourage and enable the partners to prepare the people based projects by involving them and reflecting their needs and aspirations instead of preparing the desk based project proposals.
- Project partners and their teams capable to prepare the quality project proposals: Because of effective facilitation by the Regional Officers, the partners and their teams are capable to prepare and send the quality project proposals with specific objectives, concrete activities, clear targets and without depending on the consultants and external experts.

- e. The partners have learned to plan cost effective budget and mobilize local resources: Regional Officers facilitate the partners to mobilize at least a token of contribution from the primary project stakeholders in order to own and sustain the projects by them in the future under a principle “by the people and for the people”. The priority is given to enable the project beneficiaries to mobilize the government provisions thus the big no. of government provisions mobilized which counts huge monetary value.
- f. Projects planned with monitoring and sustainable aspects as inbuilt components: The Regional Officers facilitate the project partners to plan the people based monitoring and sustainability aspects as in built components in the project proposals and enable them to practice the same.
- g. Project implemented by involving and at initiation of the project stakeholders: The Regional Officers facilitate the partners to involve people fully in the project implementation. In our projects the partners implement the planned project activities by discussing, involving and at initiation of the people.
- h. The project beneficiaries monitor the projects and take the corrective steps: The Regional Officers facilitate the partners to involve the people in monitoring and assess their development by their own.
- i. The projects are carried forward and sustained by the people. Because of effective facilitation by the Regional Officers today many projects are carried forward and sustained by the people.
- j. The partners give priority for the good governance, financial transparency and for the legal compliances: Every year the partners are requested to send their organizational audited statement of account, FCRA returns and Income Tax returns filed which help us to understand their legal compliances and compare our financial support to them in relation to the donations they received and the local funds they mobilized in the financial year. During the project visit one of the important agenda of the Regional officer is to assess and facilitate the partners to have good governance and transparent financial systems in place and all legal compliances complied.

## 9. STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING :

- a) **Orientation training to the new Regional Officers :** In April 2017, Mr. Alangaram and Mr. Rosan Minz joined Andheri Trust and started to function as Regional officers in Trichy and Bhubaneswar respectively. Fr. Kulandai Raj the managing trustee of Andheri Trust received Mr. Alangaram and introduced him to the work in south regional office and Mr. Rajkumar Toppo the regional officer of east region received Mr. Rosan Minz and introduced him to work in the north regional office Bhubaneswar. From 2nd-12th May 2017 both of them had residential intensive orientation training in Andheri Trust western regional office at Mangalore, which was organized and facilitated by Mr. Monis, the Regional officer cum the National Coordinator of Andheri Trust. In this training the Regional officers were introduced and oriented practically to the working system of Andheri Trust and Andheri Hilfe and that was also included their exposure visit to two local partner organizations. After orientation training they were practicing their learning back in their respective regions by keeping in close touch with and sharing their day to day work related

correspondences with the National Coordinator and with the Managing Trustee of Andheri Trust and were getting needed guidance. At the end of their 6 months probationary period in September 2017 their performance was assessed and they were regularized in their employment. Now they work in close contact with the National Coordinator by mutually exchanging their experience and learning and in addition to that Fr. Kulandai Raj also guide them particularly the south regional officer, more often.

- b) **Regional staff facilitation :** In order to understand and assess the staff functioning in the Regional offices and guide them, Fr. Kulandai Raj and Mr. Monis visited the East and North regional offices based in Bhubaneswar from 29 June to 3 July 2017.
- c) **Probationary period performance assessment of new Regional officers cum on job guidance to the regional staff :** Mr. Monis the National Coordinator of Andheri Trust visited the south regional office on 14th and 15th September 2017 and discussed with the regional staff on their day to day work, how office secretary can take some project correspondence responsibilities and help the regional officer etc and also went with Mr. Alangaram to visit SSH project in Dindigul Tamilnadu. From 17th to 19th Sep 2017, he visited north and east regional offices in Bhubaneswar to have probationary period work assessment of new regional officer, to discuss the day to day work of regional staff particularly the office secretary, share the project work responsibilities between two regional officers and also to plan the work till the end of March 2018.
- d) **Dr. Sanjay Patra from CPA visited to East and North regional offices in Bhubaneswar :** In order to understand the implementation of the learning from CPA workshop held in Trichy from 27th Feb to 2nd March and to give handholding support to the regional staff, Dr. Sanjay Patra from CPA visited above regional offices on 19th May 2017 and facilitated the staff.
- e) **Exposure to the new Regional Officers:** During the visit of President and vice president of Andheri Hilfe to the Jharkhand projects, Mr. Alangaram and Rosan Minz were given opportunity to accompany them to visit two partner organizations in Jharkhand from 9th-12th Jan 2018. This visit was organized to have them exposure and learning on how to organize, conduct and report on the project visits.
- f) **Follow up training on BMZ projects accounting procedures:** Mr. Rajkumar Toppo, the regional officer of east region attended this training in KKID Coimbatore on 3rd and 4th Nov 2017. This was a follow up of the training which he had attended at the beginning of 2017.
- g) **Training on practical guidance to BMZ project proposals:** This training was organized to impart the knowledge and skills to draw the cost effective, realistic and quality project proposals to BMZ. It was held in KKID Coimbatore from 20th to 22nd March 2018 and was attended by Rosan Minz, Rajkumar Toppo and Monis.



## 10. SPECIAL EVENTS HELD :

The President and the Vice president of Andheri Hilfe Mrs. Elvira Greiner and Dr. Massing visited some of the ongoing projects as well as had consultative meeting with a few new prospective partners in Jharkhand state from 4th-12th Jan 2018. The in charge regional officer Rajkumar Toppo accompanied them throughout and the new regional officers joined them from 9th-12th Jan 2018, for their exposure and learning.

Visit of AT team to Andheri Hilfe: Four Regional Officers and the Managing Trustee of Andheri Trust visited Andheri Hilfe Germany from 2nd-12th March 2018. Andheri Hilfe and AT teams involved initially one full day in team building workshop which was a thought provoking, self revealing and helped the members to understand each other better and to work as a team. As there were a few new colleagues both in AT and AH who met never before, for them this workshop was additionally useful. Meeting the between the project in-charge colleagues and discussing on their project matters was quite useful as that was not possible either through correspondence or even through the phone. Two days workshop facilitated by the resource persons from CPA helped us to revisit together on our regular Quality Management System (QMS), importantly to have our role clarity and share our opinion on the draft strategy paper prepared and presented by Andheri Hilfe. All these workshops, meetings and discussions helped us to plan for the future and come back with clarity and focus for our future work. At the end of the visit, it was also a great opportunity for us to meet and interact with the Board Members of Andheri Hilfe. We shared about our work in India and about the workshop, meetings, discussions held during our visit in Andheri Hilfe. Altogether, the visit helped us for the perspective building and to plan the development interventions in India together with our colleagues from Andheri Hilfe.

## 11. FACILITATION IMPACTS AT THE PROJECTS LEVEL:

The facilitation impacts at the project level can be better understood by referring the case studies given. The case studies are given on sector wise projects-

**(i) Rural and community development sector :** These projects implemented in rural villages to enable the poor for their self help and to help them each other. With this purpose they come together, discuss and plan together for their individual and community development. In this process they work in close association with government service providing institutions such as Panchayats, primary health centers, PDSs, women and child development department, social welfare department, SC, ST and minority development corporations etc. Our partner organizations try to bridge the gap between the poor and these organizations so that the concerned department officials reach the poor and enable them to avail various government provisions which are meant for the poor. The following case studies help to understand the impacts of projects implemented under this sector.

### Case study 1 :

The saying “IF THERE IS A WILL THERE IS A WAY TO SUCCESS” is very much applicable to the members of Padmanagar SHG. Nipinda is a village of Padanga GP in Telkoi block of Keonjhar district wherein 81 ST families live. This village situated 18 KM away from block and 75 KM away from the district headquarter. The village is surrounded by hills and deep forests. Most of the families of this village are coming under the BPL category



**PADMANAGAR SHG MEMBER WITH THEIR NEW**

hence economically they are very poor. This is one of the working villages of our partner organization called WORD and through its intervention it has promoted a SHG called Padmanagar which has 13 women members. The members of this SHG wanted to enhance their economic status by undertaking a group based income generation activity. As this was an agricultural based village, they decided to buy a Power Tiller which helps them to earn income and at the same time that helps the farming families in their agriculture. This SHG was well informed about the Tribal Sub Plan which is a government supportive programme for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. As the members of this SHG were STs, they decided to buy the power tiller under this scheme. Accordingly they submitted application to the concerned department (PA-ITDA) to avail the financial support of Rs. 1,50,000/-with the provision of related subsidy. However, availing scheme was not that easy as that was explained to them. The leaders of SHG happened to visit several times the concerned officials and succeeded to convince them on their need. Finally they availed the scheme, bought the power tiller and put it in to use. The SHG members have given publicity about their Power Tiller hence it was fully booked thus now this SHG is earning a net profit per month Rs.8,000-10,000. This success is motivated other SHGs also form this village and they are looking forward the support from their parent organization WORD to undertake one or other kind of group activity for income generation. At the same time the SHG Padmanagar express its sincere thanks and gratitude to its mother organization WORD as well as to its federation for their unstinted support.

### Case study 2 :

Name of the Person : Mrs. Ningavva Gadigeppa Karigar, Age 36.

Name of the SHG : Surymadevi

Village : Yarikittur, Taluka: Ramdurg, District: Belagavi.

Family : One son - Iranna aged 18 studying for BA

Daughters : Seema, aged 15 studying SSLC, and Yallamma aged 13 in 7th Class

During the meeting of Krantiveer Sangolli Rayanna Men shg at Yarikittur of Ramdurg Taluka, JJ activist Mr. Sanjay Upari and Mr. Prakash Basaligundi told the members about the benefits of shg and Income Generation Activities and usage of Government schemes. Mrs. Ningavva Gadigeppa Karigar was present for that meeting.

When she knew how the SHG has benefitted shepherds, she expressed her desire to join a SHG. JJ staff suggested she may join the new shg which will be formed soon. Later, a new shg named SHRI SURYAMADEVI was born. She was elected as one of the leaders of that SHG.



After some months, by attending regular meetings, she and other members understood the procedure of Income Generation Activities.

And she came forward to start Seed Ram Production. She borrowed Rs. 10,000 from SHG and brought 2 male lambs. JJ VLW Mr. Prakash Basaligundi guided her in the selection of the lambs.

After rearing those 2 seed rams with good feed concentrate and fodder, within six months she sold those lambs for Rs. 36,000 (Rs. 18,000 each).

She invested part of the income for her children's' education. She invested Rs. 10,000 for her son Iranna's BA studies and Rs. 6,000 for her daughter Seema's SSLC study. With the remaining amount she bought 2 goats for Rs. 12,000 and used Rs. 8,000 to repay part of her SHG loan.

As the leader of SHG, she wanted other women to benefit. She shared her story and her achievement. The women appreciated her effort and showed interest in joining SHG movement. Due to her efforts four more SHGs were formed. Ningavva is a shepherd woman who works along with her husband Mr. Gadigeppa. Now she is the owner of six goats. Her husband supports her to rare the goats. Later she got "Basav Vasati Yojane" housing scheme from the Gram Panchayat.

She Met GP President Mr. Desaigowda Patil and requested him to sanction houses to Dyamava Hakki and Gadigeppa Karigar and she succeeded. And she got for the village concrete road and drainage facility under "Swachh Bhima Yojane" and eight toilets for four SHGs. She motivated other SHG members to involve in Goat breeding and Seed Ram Production.

She helped the poorer of the SHG members to get BPL cards. She and her SHG members put pressure on Anganwadi Centre to provide quality food which came from the Women and Child Welfare Department and to maintain the quality of the mid day meals at Government Higher Primary school at Yarikittur.

She appreciates greatly JJ's efforts to empower the shepherd community and says, "because of JJ, I have grown; I have become courageous and I learnt to reach out to others; I get a lot of appreciation form my community and the village".

**- Fr. Joe Chenakala, Jana Jagaran, Belagavi**

### Case study 3

Our partner organization DUTIES is implementing a project to eradicate the Mathangi evil system, in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. Chowtamma, a woman belonged to Madiga community attended one of their awareness programmes. This first awareness

programme to her was an eye opener and kindle fire in her to do something for her community as most of the Mathangies were hailing from her community. The strong message she got from awareness programme that to develop and to advance any community, the people from the respective community have to take the leadership which made her to think differently and motivated her to get in to action. She became a regular and quite active member of all village activities of DUTIES. She showed lots of interest and leadership in her every involvement hence, she became MVF leader. All this prompted DUTIES to facilitate and enable her to contest for the Panchayat election thus she became an elected panchayat member. Her elected membership in Panchayat expanded her horizon of leadership and services. As being the elected member of Panchayat, she played a key role in implementing the Swachh Bharat Mission (Clean India) in her village like lavatories construction, tree plantation etc., because of her, information on schemes for the development of Madiga community was readily available and eligible people this community including the Mathangies enabled to avails such provisions as their rightful share. For her, in terms of reading and writing she was an illiterate. However, once she was recognized and started to run in the front line, she made up her mind to become at least a formal literate. Hence, without any hesitation she joined a non formal education centre run by the DUTIES in her village and became the functional literate. Whenever her sign is needed she proudly takes out her pen from her purse and boldly signs. For all these, she owes her gratitude to her mentor and mother organization, DUTIES.



**(ii) Slum Development projects :** Urban poverty can be seen very well in the slums. The majority people in slums lead the pathetic life due to two key reasons. One is they lack the basic facilities and amenities and other is they have lots of problems within their families. Hence, leading life is a big struggle for them. Our partner organizations adapt the multipronged strategies to work with the urban poor to enable them to address their individual, family and slums common issues. The following case study throws further light on the results of such work.

#### **Case Study 4 :**

Govindamma was a domestic worker by having two kids and an alcoholic husband. She was living in a small rented house with an abject poverty. Since her husband was an alcoholic and not working, an entire burden of running her family was rested on her. Some years back she came in to contact with the project intervention run in her area by our partner organization called CWDR which had promoted the domestic workers organization namely MANUSHI. Govindamma became the member of MANUSHI from which she got lots of awareness, encouragement, motivation and lead her life in a new direction and all that led her to become the successful owner of a small canteen in Al Mudale Street of Nehru Nager.



Thus Govindamma stood on her own legs and could run her family independently. In this whole process her children grew, educated and got employment. Her husband passed away recently. Her daughter became the member of the CBO, MAITHRI promoted for adolescent girls in the slums through the project through which she provides her possible services. Thus Govindamma became a model for many other women in the slums to take the leadership to build their life and family by their own.

**(iii) Project interventions in the health sector :** These projects carried out in CBR approach and mostly cover the people with different abilities. Following case study helps to understand the impacts of such projects.

#### **Case study 5 :**

Mr. Shaik Jilani aged 29 years is the eldest son of Mr. Shaik Valli and Mrs Shaik Jhamruthamunnisha. He recalls about his life like this- I heard that at an age of my 3 years my parents took me to the Government Hospital a Ubalanka Village, Ravulapalem, where doctor informed to my parents that I have Mental Retardation problem and prescribed the necessary medicines and assured them that, as I grow, my health will improve gradually. Subsequently I heard that due to consanguineous marriage of my parents I got this health problem (locomotors disability). Due to this I was completely depending on my parents or others for my all daily living activities. Because of my sickness I was practically roaming everywhere and also disturbing others.



For my luck, in the year 2014 the UETS staff working for the Community Based Rehabilitation for the people with different abilities came to my house. They took my care by providing medicines and counseling on a regular basis. Day by day my health was improved and I found health wise sound. In this process they also enabled me to avail the government provisions meant for the physically challenged. When I was physically capable to work, they helped me to join a two wheeler workshop as a Scooter mechanic. In next 2 years I could become an expert mechanic thus my mother organization helped me to establish my own workshop and I now I become a successful entrepreneur leading my life independently and also helping my poor parents.

**(iv) Project Interventions in NRM sector :** Under the Natural Resource Management mostly we have the watershed projects and under these projects the focus is given for the soil and water conservation and for the agricultural development through organic farming. The promotion of people's organizations and through these organizations enabling the project participants to carry out the project interventions in a participatory way and sustain them by their own is the working strategy adapted in these projects.

## Case study : 6

Mr. Bilkam Champi a young farmer from Sidhu Village of Khuti district of Jharkhand. He has been practicing single crop cultivation i.e. only paddy. The harvest is not enough for him even to feed his own family for the whole year. Besides farming there was no other option to earn extra income for him. The staff team from our partner organization WOTR has identified this potential farmer through the community assessment process in their project intervention



**IRRIGATION WELL OF MR. BILKAM CHAMPI**

and made him aware of his challenges, difficulties, resources and opportunities. One of the main problems of his agriculture was the lack of water. Hence, even though he had sufficient agricultural land but he was living hand to mouth. The technical team from WTOR guided him to dig a well which needed Rs.1,50,000. In this WOTR from its project provided Rs.90,000 and the rest was his own contribution. He could find sufficient water in the well.

In order to kick start his agricultural venture, initially WOTR provided him 100kgs of high yielding potato seeds at the subsidized rate from the project side. As per the technical guidance from WOTR, he cultivated the potato crop and he succeeded to reap 2,000 kgs of potato crop which in fact a bumper crop for him and availed a good return from this short term crop. About his success he says “mujhe bahut khush lagta hai jab log mera alu ka kheti dekhne ate hai...iss kuaa se hamara jindeggi badlegi” (I felt so happy when people came to see my potato field...this well will change our lives). Next, he too has plans to raise khariff as well as Rabi crops as the water is available round the year.

## Case study: 7

Of late, Mr. Joachim Vas turned in to an organic farmer who hails from Kolchar village of Mangalore Taluk in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka State. He cultivates the variety of crops such as Areca nut, Coconut, Banana, varieties of Spinach, Gherkins, Ridge Gourd, etc. He had an acute shortage of water for agriculture especially in the summer months. He was an active member of one of the farmers' groups promoted by our partner NGO called CODP under its watershed project. Through



the project support and from his own he dug 120 trenches, some percolation fits, planted forestry plants etc in his unused vacant land situated above the valley portion of his land. In addition to that he had de-silted and repaired his irrigation well. As the result of all these soil and water conservation activities, Mr. Joachim says “I have sufficient water in my well in the summer months hence now I could grow the vegetables and raise

other summer crops". Secondly, he completely turned become an organic farmer. He owns two cows and from their cow dung he produces compost manure and from their urine he produces the liquid manure which is sufficient for him to carry out his organic farming practices. Hence, he become a happy and self content farmer.

### Case study : 8

Beneficiary's name : Malu Narayan Patil, Village: Modga, Taluka: Hukkeri

#### Family Details

S.No	Family Members	Relation	Age	Education	Caste	Occupation
1	Kashavva Yellappa Patil	Mother in Law	70	No Ed	Hindu Maratha	At Home
2	Narayan Yellappa Patil	Husband	49	4th Std	Hindu Maratha	Wage labor
3	Malu Narayan Patil	Beneficiary	44	6th Std	Hindu Maratha	House wife
4	Prema Narayan Patil	Daughter	24	BA	Hindu Maratha	Tailoring
5	Meenakshi Narayan Patil	Daughter	21	BA	Hindu Maratha	Student
6	Sanika Narayan Patil	Daughter	16	10th Std	Hindu Maratha	Student
7	Yogitha Narayan Patil	Daughter	14	8th Std	Hindu Maratha	Student

The bright smiles on the faces of the girls vividly showcase the multiple benefits of the biogas plant cum toilet unit. Malu Narayan Patil, the mother of four daughters is the lucky beneficiary. She had faced the shame and difficulty of open defecation for many years. She was also the victim of taboos and myths around menstruation. She pined to give her daughters a dignified life by having a toilet in their backyard. But she had no means to build one because of her poverty. Her household did not have any land other than the small plot on which their house stood. They had one buffalo. Malu and her



MEENAKSHI AND SANIKA

husband were the daily wage labours.

SAS (Shramik Abhivrudhi Sangha (Jana Jagaran), came to their rescue and built for them a biogas plant cum toilet unit under the AHB/BMZ project. The young girls had a sigh of relief - a toilet in their backyard and continuous cooking gas in their kitchen! That meant a lot to them.

Prema, the eldest daughter was shy when she was questioned about the difficulties the girls faced during menstruation. At first the girls looked bashfully at each other and the intruder -Agatha who worked with SAS. Agatha shared her experience to break the ice. Meenakshi, the younger one broke the silence, "Those were the most difficult days. I had to do the household work; find time and privacy for personal care and

reach the college on time. We, the girls, had to wake up very early and go to the outskirts to relieve ourselves; we had to take extra water along during those days. It was embarrassing – a signal to everyone around us about our predicament. That was not all. The washing and drying of cloth napkins was a cumbersome job. Yes, we knew about sanitary napkins; many brands were advertised on the television. But they were beyond the reach of poor rural girls like us. We had to manage with traditional methods.”



MEENAKSHI WITH KASHAVVA- GRAND MOTHER

Prema added, “I attended the tailoring course conducted by SAS in our village. Our tailoring teacher gave us lot of information on health and hygiene and tips for menstruation days. We, the small group of students, along with our teacher shared our experiences. That made me realize the difficulties that majority of rural girls and women faced. The teacher even taught us to sew sanitary pads on the sewing machine. Now, the toilet in our backyard came a great blessing. It has made a huge difference! It has freed me from embarrassment and fear. It impacted my lifestyle, my emotions and health. It gave me all the privacy I needed for my personal hygiene.” “My sisters are luckier than I” she grinned, “they have access to a hygienic toilet from their younger age.”

Malu and her four daughters looked very happy and relaxed. They were extremely grateful to SAS for the miracle of their biogas plant cum toilet unit. The nightmare of finding a safe place for personal care and hygiene is over. Sanika, who just wrote her 10th standard exams wished that many more families built a biogas plant cum toilet unit and made their women folk relish their womanliness.

**(v) Project interventions in Education and Vocational training :** Under these projects the focus is given to induct and retain the school age children in the schools thus they attain at least the basic education. In this case the special attention has been given to educate the girl children. In order to enhance the quality of education and infrastructural facilities in the schools, the committees of the schools and anganwadies made functional and effective. Due to lack of sufficient income the majority of primary project stakeholders struggle to lead their life hence they always look for alternative income earning options. Such people or the members from their families facilitated to have some vocational skills and enabled to find alternative options for their livelihood. The following related case studies help to understand the impacts of such projects-

#### **Case study 9 :**

Ms. Sisilia Soy, a tailor by profession from Karanjtoli village. She is the second wife to her husband and has three small children. She was working as tailor in other’s shop earlier in a place called Muruh which is about 6 km away from her home. In order to manage her home as well as work, she was willing to start her own shop in her village but she found lack of resources for that. The project staff in their interaction with her realized her genuine need hence supported her to establish her own shop in her village





Ms. ELVIRA GREINER INTERACTING WITH Ms. SISILIA

by providing Rs.16,000 from the project side and Rs. 2,000 from her own. In the meantime together with tailoring she sells a few grocery items also in the shop. Now, she has enough tailoring work and sufficient earning from the shop which helps her to look after her children well. She says, "Acha kaam milta hai...isliye acha income bhi hota hai...abhi bachonko bhi dekh pa rahi hun...abhi mujhe acha lagta hai" (I get enough work...as a result I earn good money...now I can look after my children well...all this gives me joy and satisfaction).

### Case study 10 :

#### **Jigishaben Vasava :**

I am Jigishaben Vasava, a student of 2015-16 batch, have been working as a Gram Sevak in Valiya taluka. When I joined the course, I felt very insecure, fearful, low self- confidence and I had no hope of future. I was an arts graduate and I used to appear for exams for the post of clerks. Each exam that I appeared had components of Mathematics and English. I could not answer them well. I learnt English, Maths, Computer, public speaking, about my identity and sports in CDT. Now I can very confidently say that I am proud of my identity as Adivasi. After the course, I appeared for the exam for Gram Sevak. I passed this exam successfully and got a government job in Valiya taluka panchayat. I am also helping my family with the salary I earn. My parents are marginal farmers and labourers. I came from a very poor back ground. I have become very value driven person and committed myself to help other Adivasi students. Through my role as Gram Sevak (a Gram Sevak has a role to visit various villages and facilitate linkages with agriculture related schemes for the farmers), I have been helping many Adivasi farmers.



### Case study 11 :

#### **Sanjay Vasava :**

I am Sanjay Vasava, a student of 2014-15 batch joined the course after I completed 12th commerce. Currently I am doing 3rd year commerce (TY B.Com). I am a person who developed a long term career plan for myself. I come from a very poor family and I need to earn money to take care of myself and contribute something to my family. In spite of this, I wanted to pursue further studies. After my graduation in commerce, I want to continue and complete post graduation. I have become very clear about my career plans. My parents are labourers and I want to help my parents. When I joined the course, I was having lot of fear of language and others. I developed my confidence, computer knowledge and skills and I am able to communicate in English. I also became aware of who I am and taking pride. I also commit myself for the Adivasi community.



## **12. THE WAY FORWARD :**

Now-a-days, it is not enough that NGOs have enough efficiency and expertise in implementing the development projects. Along with these essentially they need have effective financial systems in place; good governance and complied well with the legal formalities. They also need to have proper policies for the management and administration of their organizations. During the project visit, the Regional Officers pay enough attention to understand, discuss and facilitate the partners on these aspects. In the background of increased requirements of BMZ projects, the Regional officers focus more on effective implementation of these projects by organizing their frequent project visits. With regard to identification, selection and recommendation of new projects from the core region, the concerned Regional Officers take the due care in collecting the background information of such organizations and for that they may consult the board members of Andheri Trust. Importance will be given to provide the quality facilitation service to the project partners by enhancing the professional skills and capacities of the regional staff. Andheri Trust is planning to raise some local funds to meet the maintenance cost of its own infrastructure.

## **13. CONCLUSION :**

In the reporting year there happened a huge work turnout. Definitely it is because of the joint effort and team work of the members from Andheri Trust, Andheri Hilfe, project partners, their staff, the project stakeholders and importantly the financial support we received from the German donors and well wishers. Therefore we sincerely thank Andheri Hilfe, its president Elvira Greiner, Executive Director August Ilg and all the Desk Officers for their continued and whole hearted support. We thank all Andheri Hilfe donors who provided their financial support to our partners' projects from their grate sacrifice and penance. At this juncture we thank whole heartedly our Andheri Trust Board members who are real spirit behind us to lead Andheri Trust and for their perennial guidance and active involvement. Nevertheless, we thank our partners for their sincere and hard efforts in implementing the projects even in adverse situation and cooperating with us in true spirit of partnership.

Our special thanks go to our Chartered Accountant Dr. M. Kandasami for his timely support and guidance in the functioning of Andheri Trust as a credible, reliable and effective organization.

Finally, we whole heartedly thank Andheri Trust staff members who worked hard with their grate dedication and commitment.



## LEGAL & OTHER DETAILS OF ANDHERI TRUST

Legal Status	: Registered Trust
Registration Number	: 1444/10-12-1999
Income Tax Registration Number (Under section 12A)	: 113/1999 – 2000 dated 31-12-1999
Income Tax Exemption	: C.No.6162 E (146) /1999 – 2000
FCRA Registration Number	: 076040300 / 31-10-2002
Permanent Account Number	: AAATA6381L
Office Address	: 105-B, Inniyanoor Road, Piratiyur, Trichy– 620 009
Statutory Auditor	: Dr.M.Kandasami, Chennai.
Bankers Address	: South Indian Bank, Cantonment, Trichy – 620 001.

### **Governance :**

- Andheri Trust Board members are not related by blood or marriage.
- During the reporting year, the Trust had two Board meetings - 4 July 2017 and 14 March 2018.

### **Transparency Disclosures :**

- ❖ No remuneration, sitting fees or any other form of compensation is paid to any Board member.
- ❖ Travel reimbursements were made to AT Board members attending Board meetings.
- ❖ At the invitation of Andheri Hilfe, AT team with Managing Trustee (total number of five members) travelled to Andheri Hilfe, Germany for the consultation meeting held from 2 March 2018 to 12 March 2018. The total travel cost incurred is Rs. 399,886
- ❖ Total cost of domestic travel by AT staff during the year : Rs. 386,188

### **Legal Compliances**

- ✓ Andheri Trust complies with statutory requirements of Income Tax Act, 1961 and Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 1976.
- ✓ All Donor requirements were duly compiled with.
- ✓ Andheri Trust followed a rigorous audit process. The Statutory Auditor with a fixed remuneration was appointed in the Board meeting. Auditor's report and financial statements were shared at length in the Board meeting.



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees of Andheri Trust

##### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of "Andheri Trust, # 105 B, Innivanoor Road, Pratiyur, Trichy - 620 009, ("the Trust") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018, and the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Receipts and Payments Account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

##### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Trust. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

##### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the unit's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (a) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Trust as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018.
- (b) In the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018
- (c) In the case of the Receipts and Payments Account, of the cash flow for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018.

For Kandasami & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 013004S

Dr. M. Kandasami, B.Com, FCA, Ph.D  
Managing Partner  
M. No. 021952

Place: Chennai - 600 034  
Date: 21-04-2018



Consolidated Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended 31 March 2018

Receipts	Note	Amount in ₹	
		For the year ended 31 March 2018	For the year ended 31 March 2017
To Opening Balance:	1	904,364.95	944,985.45
" Foreign Contribution	2	9,268,623.00	9,941,597.00
" Miscellaneous Receipt	3	4,960.00	26,814.00
" Other Income	4	68,040.00	68,794.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,245,987.95</b>	<b>10,982,190.45</b>
Payments			
By Administrative Expenses - LC	5	15,477.87	12,181.50
" Project No. I-00-4	6	4,351,919.10	4,887,325.00
Promotional Activities	7	1,434,518.00	612,223.00
Program Activities	8	889,225.00	907,031.00
Administrative Activities	9	47,350.00	38,200.00
Capital Expenditure (Assets Purchased)		2,543,623.00	3,614,597.00
" Disbursements Expenses Partnership Project (Project No. I-000-13/08)		6,105.00	6,268.00
" TDS Receivable on Fixed Deposit Interest	10	9,288,217.97	10,077,825.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>957,769.98</b>	<b>904,364.95</b>
		<b>10,245,987.95</b>	<b>10,982,190.45</b>

As per my report of even date annexed  
For Kandiasami & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 0130045

For ANDHERI TRUST  
G. Kandasami  
MANAGING TRUSTEE

Dr. M.KANDASAMI B.Com, FCA, DISA, Ph.D  
Managing Partner  
M.No.021952



Place : Chennai - 600 034  
Date : 21-04-2018

Schedule 3: Summary of Fixed Assets

Particulars	National office	Southern Region	Western Region	Eastern Region	Total
Written Down Value as on 01.04.2017	5,885,522.00	36,337.69	39,076.32	172,276.40	6,133,212.41
Additions during the year	7,350.00	-	-	40,000.00	47,350.00
Deletions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>5,892,872.00</b>	<b>36,337.69</b>	<b>39,076.32</b>	<b>212,276.40</b>	<b>6,180,562.41</b>
Depreciation written off during the year (B)	222,244.43	11,395.61	5,415.95	46,712.75	285,768.74
<b>Grand Total A - B</b>	<b>5,670,627.57</b>	<b>24,942.08</b>	<b>33,660.37</b>	<b>165,563.65</b>	<b>5,894,793.67</b>
WDV as on 31 March 2018	5,670,627.57	24,942.08	33,660.37	165,563.65	5,894,793.67

# ANDHERI TRUST – BOARD MEMBERS 2017-18



**Fr. G. KULANDAI RAJ**  
Managing Trustee



**Mrs. A.M.S. MUTHUMALA DEVI**  
Financial Trustee



**Mr. KIRIT MAHIDA**  
Member Trustee



**Mrs. S.P. SELVI**  
Member Trustee

# AT TEAM 2017-18

## National Office, Trichy



Andheri Trust National Office  
Centre For Development Cooperation  
105, B, Inniyanoor Road, Piratiyur  
Trichy-620 009  
Tamil Nadu  
Ph : 0431-2403965  
Email: andheritrust@adcindia.org

**Mr. EMMANUAL MONIS** National Coordinator & R.O.-Western Region  
**Mr. G. VIJAY JESURAJ** Accounts Officer

## Southern Regional office, Trichy



Andheri Trust Southern Regional Office  
105, B, Inniyanoor Road, Piratiyur  
Trichy-620 009  
Tamil Nadu  
Ph : 0431-2403975, 2403910  
Email: south@adcindia.org

**Mr. S. ALANGARAM** Regional officer  
**Mrs. NIRMALA USHA** Office Secretary

## Eastern Regional Office, Bhubaneswar



## Northern Regional Office, Bhubaneswar



**Mr. RAJKUMAR TOPPO** Regional officer

**Mr. ROSAN MINZ** Regional Officer

Andheri Trust East / North Regional Office  
Plot No. 950/P  
Bhimatangi Post Office Lane  
Near Nolia Sahi, Old Town  
Bhubaneswar-751 002.  
Odisha  
Telephone No: 0674-2594515  
Email (East region) : at.eastregion@gmail.com  
Email (North region) : at.northregion@gmail.com

## Western Regional Office, Moodbidri, Mangaluru



Andheri Trust Western Regional Office  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Door No. 4-189 (14)  
Pinto Complex, Moodbidri P.O.  
Mangalore Taluk-574 227  
Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka  
Phone: 08258-298554, 238554  
Email : emonis@adcindia.org

**Mr. EMMANUAL MONIS** Regional officer  
**Mrs. JENIFER FERNANDES** Office Secretary