

ANDHERI TRUST



ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2018-19

Together for more Humanity

Working with the poor with learning spirit- National Coordinator Speaks

I was assessing a new project proposal received from one of our existing partners. In that project proposal, the problem situation was explained so well which made me curious to know the plan made to address that particular situation. Since the problem was analyzed with its root causes and effects, the plan made to address the problem also found quite realistic. Subsequently when I went for the pre-funding visit of that project and interacted with the people, I could hear from the people the same situation that was explained in the project proposal. Later in my personal discussion with the partner I asked him how that was possible to capture and incorporate in the project proposal the real situation of the people, their needs, their impressions and their own suggestions to address their situation. He explained, "While planning the project, I very much interested to learn directly from the concerned people on what they think about their situation, their problems their suggestions to better their situation and solve their problems. I wanted to capture that learning and incorporate it in the project proposal. When I approached them with this learning spirit they shared with me their real life experiences and problems. Thus my intense desire to learn from the people enabled me to prepare the people based project proposal which reflected their real situation and their plan to change it".



Meanwhile, I had every possibility to access this information from the internet and I could have added it in the project proposal but I was not sure how far that was related to the people that I was planning to work with, they were aware of it, involved in identification and analysis of it, would have assured their support and taken responsibility to tackle their situation. Next, when this project gets approved, I go to the people with confidence to implement it with their involvement and initiation. They will be very happy to implement it as that was their plan, they will strive hard to bring change in their situation as they desired for it and they will continue and sustain it as they felt the need of it.

In my further discussion I tried to know, why today more and more the desk based project proposals are prepared without discussing and planning with the people. For this our reflection was, the modern technology and gadgets helps us to plan the projects without approaching and discussing with the concerned people. There are also so called the development consultants who provide the readymade project proposals if required. Effort will be made to avail the funds through such project proposals by sending them to different funding sources. When such projects get approved, as they were not planned with the people, the people will be mostly the recipients of the benefits of such projects. Hence, the success and sustainability of such projects will be at stake.

We further reflected on, what could be the basic requisites to learn from the people and plan with them? We found that, the development professionals who wish to learn from the people need to do the de-learning and relearning. Many times our long and countless experiences, trainings and qualifications block us to learn from the people. Normally, we have the tendency that we are educated, learned, experienced and we have opted to support the poor, thus we decide and plan for them. When we inherited this attitude that never allows us to learn from the people rather that detach and distance us from the people. Unless the development professionals get in to the level of people, identified with them, learn from them, plan with them and work with them the change with poor will not be possible. They will not be empowered to take the responsibility of their development by their own. Even though the learning is a reciprocal for both the development professionals/NGOs and people, it should be began and initiated by the development professionals/NGOs who intended to work with the poor to better their situation. The learning spirit allows one to approach others and he becomes approachable for others.

Mr. E. MONIS
National Coordinator

INTRODUCTION:

Andheri Trust (AT) is an accountable, transparent, legally sound, socially and professionally committed NGO, registered in the year 1999 under Indian Trust Act. It's registered and the National office based at -Center for Development Cooperation 105, B, Inniyanoor Road, Piratiyur, Trichy Tamil Nadu. By 2019, it has completed 20 years of its unique service in the field of facilitation and monitoring of the partner NGOs, financially supported by Andheri Hilfe (AH), Germany. These partner NGOs undertake the social development projects with the very poor and marginalized people for their poverty alleviation, people with disabilities, to improve the health, hygiene and nutritional level of the poor, soil protection, water conservation and agricultural development in the landholdings of small and marginal farmers. These facilitation and monitoring services are provided to the partner NGOs by the professional team of Andheri Trust which consists of 4 Regional Officers and a National Coordinator. They closely accompany and professionally facilitate the partner NGOs at the grassroots level involved with the poor to plan and implement the need based, realistic and the cost effective socio-economic development projects in order to enable them to live independently and to live with dignity. Through this report we are pleased to share the results of the facilitation and monitoring services provided by Andheri Trust to its partner NGOs and the changes occurred among the poor through their project interventions. The report also included the financial statement of Andheri Trust, its legal details, governance, transparency disclosures and the legal compliances complied for the reporting year 2018-2019.

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. RESULTS OF THE PROJECT FACILITATION SERVICES PROVIDED BY ANDHERI TRUST TO ITS PARTNER NGOS:

- 2.1. **As a result of facilitation, the partners prepare and send us the people based and participatory project proposals:** We emphasize and facilitate our partners to discuss and plan their project proposals with the concerned project stakeholders mainly with the primary project stakeholders. We totally discourage them to prepare the desk based and the projects planned 'for' the people. Hence, our partners plan the projects with the people and send us the people based and the participatory project proposals which included the people's issues, needs, concerns and their aspirations.

The following table shows the region wise (continuation and new) project proposals received from our existing partners in the reporting year:

| Region | NEW Project proposal received | Continuation project proposal received | TOTAL |
|--------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------|
| West | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| South | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| East | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| North | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 16 | 20 | 36 |

2.1 A: The following table shows the region wise the project proposals approved in the reporting year.

| Region | New Project proposal Approved | Continuation proposal approved |
|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| West | 0 | 4 |
| South | 8 | 9 |
| East | 1 | 6 |
| North | 3 | 0 |
| total | 12 | 19 |

2.2. As a result of facilitation, the partners draw and send the results based project progress reports: The partners are facilitated not only to narrate the project activities they conduct in their progress reports but more importantly to report the results achieved by conducting such project activities. Of course, our partners draw their project progress reports as per the reporting guidelines provided to them. Yet, they needed lots of facilitation to customize those guidelines which enabled them to send the result based project progress reports.

The following tables show the region wise half yearly, yearly, the consolidation report of the project phase and the completion report of the project, received and assessed by the Regional Officers in the reporting year.

| Reports | West | | South | | East | | North | | Total | |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Received | assessed | Received | assessed | Received | assessed | Received | assessed | Received | assessed |
| Half yearly reports | 6 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 35 |
| unaudited account statements (Form-6A) | 6 | 6 | 25 | 25 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 45 | 45 |
| Annual reports | 7 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 31 | 31 |
| Audited statements of account (Form-6B) | 7 | 7 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 41 | 41 |
| consolidation report of the phase | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| consolidation report of the project | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Project visit reports | - | 7 | - | 7 | - | 9 | - | 2 | - | 25 |
| Assessment of continuation project proposal (Form-1) | - | 2 | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | 0 | - | 7 |
| Partner Organization's assessment Form-2 | - | 2 | - | 6 | - | 1 | - | 0 | - | 9 |
| Project summary(Form-3) | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | 7 |
| Project evaluation report(Form no.18) | - | - | - | - | 3 | 3 | - | - | 3 | 3 |

2.3. **As a result of our facilitation, the quality of project documentation at the partners and at their CBOs level has improved:** On the project implementation, the quality and quantum of data collecting, documenting and sharing of it with the project stakeholders, with AH and AT through the progress reports has improved. Collecting, documenting and sharing the data for the results achieved on the project activities implemented by the project participants at their CBOs level also has improved. This

documentation and sharing at CBOs level has been done with the purpose to make them feel proud of their own efforts and achievements. The partners are facilitated to speak about their project achievements not only through their narrative information but such information supported with the facts and figures.

- 2.4. **As a result of our facilitation the project accounting systems, book keeping, the project funds use, its management, transparency etc have been improved:** We facilitate and emphasize the partners to put in place the basic accounting systems which helps them to use the project funds judiciously and transparently. It is very much useful to our partners as they need to be transparent and accountable for using the foreign funds to all their concerned stakeholders and very importantly to the Government.
- 2.5. **As a result of our facilitation our partners comply with timely their legal and financial compliances:** Because of our facilitation the consciousness among our partners is increased to timely comply with the financial and legal requirements of their organization. Majority of them do that by their own or sound their respective Chartered Accountants to do that in time.
- 2.6. **As a result of our facilitation the partners have put in place the required policies:** Very importantly the HR policy, gender policy, purchases policy, etc. Many of our partner organizations had such policies but were not putting them in to practice. During our visit, we discuss and facilitate our partners not only to have such needed policies but also to put them into practice.

3. RESULTS OF THE PROJECT MONITORING SERVICES PROVIDED BY ANDHERI TRUST TO ITS PARTNER NGOS:

- 3.1. **As a result of facilitation, the partners could develop and practice the people based project monitoring system in their projects:** With regard to the project monitoring, the normal impression prevails that, the monitoring responsibility rests only with the project partner and his staff. But Andheri Trust facilitates its partners to go beyond that. It enables them to have the people based monitoring system means the project beneficiaries adopt very simple systems to monitor the effects and impacts of their actions taken for their development, whether their actions, approach in that regard need to be changed, corrected or continued in the same manner in the line of achieving the desired results. This process invariably leads to empower own the projects by the project participants.
- 3.2. **As a result of facilitation, the project partners could effectively monitor the work of the project staff:** The common tendency among the project staff is that they mostly give their reports either orally or in the written form of their work done under the project. Of course this is important. In addition to that they also need to report the results of their work. These results are nothing but the changes occurred among the project stakeholders because of the project activities implemented. The staff needs to have capacity and skills to observe, capture and report these changes happened because of their actions and Andheri Trust facilitates the project partners and their staff to practice this system.
- 3.3. **As a result of facilitation the project partners could put in place an effective monitoring system at their organization level:** By having this sort of monitoring system at the partners' organization level, the effectiveness of project monitoring is increased. Concrete efforts are made to take the timely corrective steps thus projects are implemented as planned and the desired results are achieved. This helped the partner organizations to show their projects implemented with concrete results and impacts.
- 3.4. **As a result of facilitation, the partners undertake the process of internal monitoring/evaluation:** Andheri Trust facilitates the partners to have their internal monitoring or evaluation of their projects either by their own or supported by an external expert in order to look at their project work and learn

from it. This process helps them to reflect and review their own work, identify the areas need to be improved and corrections to be adopted in order to achieve the planned project objectives.

- 3.5. As a result of facilitation the partners undertake external evaluation for their long running projects: Andheri Trust and Andheri Hilfe encourage and facilitate the partners to undertake external evaluations either by asking them to propose the evaluators or suggesting them the evaluators from our side. The partners are fully involved in such evaluation process right from proposing the purpose of the evaluation, suggesting the terms of references and arranging to conduct the evaluation etc. Once the evaluation is conducted, the whole report will be shared with the concerned project partners for their feedback particularly on the recommendations given. These external evaluations mostly help to take the right decision about the future of such projects.

Following table shows Regionwise External Evaluation conducted on the projects :

| Region | Partner NGO | No. of projects | Evaluation done by |
|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| West | 1. RSSS, Gujarat | 3 | CPA |
| South | 1. TSSS, Kerala 2. RPEDC, Tamilnadu | 2 | CPA |
| East | 1. Samajik Seva Sadan, Odisha 2. Navrachna, Chhattisgarh 3. Chotanagpur Sanskritik Sangh - Jharkhand | 3 | External Project Evaluation by Mr. Saiju Chaco, Consultant |
| North | 1. Vidya Dham Samiti, UP 2. Arunodaya Sansthan, UP 3. PANI, UP | 3 | VDS is evaluated by Mr. Khilesh Arunodaya is evaluated by Saiju PANI is assessed by CPA |
| | 9 | 12 | |

4. REGION WISE PROJECTS AND THE PARTNERS

For the facilitation and monitoring of the projects of its partner NGOs, Andheri Trust has divided its vast operational area in to 4 regions namely south, north, east and west. Each region has a Regional Office and a Regional Officer. Regional officers are well aware of their regional specific issues and the possible interventions could be taken up which helps them to facilitate the partner NGOs to plan with need based and the realistic project proposals. However, nothing will be imposed on them rather they will be facilitated and encouraged to come up with their own project plans to work with the poor which need to be planned together with the primary project stakeholders based on their needs and ensuring their total involvement in implementation to sustain them by their own in the future. All this needs lots of facilitation from the Regional Officers which is done by visiting the partner NGOs, through the written communication and by discussing through phone as well.

The following table shows the region wise no. of projects and the partners:

| PARTICULARS/CATEGORY | NORTH | EAST | WEST | SOUTH | TOTAL |
|------------------------|-------|------|------|-------|-----------|
| Total Ongoing projects | 3 | 14 | 11 | 37 | 65 |
| Partner NGOs | 3 | 13 | 8 | 25 | 49 |

5. SECTOR WISE ONGOING PROJECTS:

Each partner NGO has its own vision and mission for their organization. From the vision and mission they derive their interest and inspiration to work with the certain type of socially disadvantaged

people and based on this they adopt their working strategies and approach. Therefore, we facilitate the different types of projects of our partner NGOs. All these different types of projects implemented by our partner NGOs have been grouped in to 7 broader categories namely, Rural & Community Development, Slums Development, Human Resource Development, Natural Resource Management, Basic Education and Vocational Training, Health and Reconstruction Aid. The following table shows sector wise ongoing projects in 4 regions:

Project details 2018-19

| SL. NO. | STATE | TOTAL PROJE CTS | SECTOR WISE PROJECT DETAILS | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| | | | RCD | SLUM | HR | NRM | BASIC EDU./VT | HEALTH | RECONST R AID |
| Eastern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Assam | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2. | Chhattisgarh | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 3. | Jharkhand | 7 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 4. | Odisha | 5 | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| | Total | 14 | 7 | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | - |
| Western Region | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Karnataka | 7 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 6. | Maharashtra | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 7. | Gujarat | 3 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - |
| | Total | 11 | 5 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| Southern Region | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | Tamilnadu | 16 | 5 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 4 | - |
| 9. | Andhra Pradesh | 5 | 3 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 10. | Telangana | 7 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 |
| 11. | Kerala | 9 | 2 | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 4 |
| | Total | 37 | 12 | 3 | - | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 |
| North Region | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Uttar Pradesh | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| | Total | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| | Grand Total | 65 | 26 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 7 |

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

Our partner NGOs based on their institutional capacities such as human resources, administration and managerial capacities, they choose the geographical area and the no. of people to be covered through their projects. The financial requirement of the project mostly depends on the type and no. of project activities planned under the project. The following table provides information on different aspects of the ongoing projects.

| PARTICULARS/CATEGORY | NORTH | EAST | WEST | SOUTH | TOTAL |
|------------------------|-------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Total Ongoing projects | 3 | 14 | 11 | 37 | 65 |
| Partner NGOs | 3 | 13 | 8 | 25 | 49 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| Core Partners | 0 | 03 | 6 | 25 | 34 |
| AH Projects | 3 | 14 | 11 | 34 | 62 |
| BMZ co-financed | 0 | 02 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Women headed NGOs | 0 | 05 | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| Dalit/ tribal headed NGOs | 1 | 06 | 1 | 5 | 8 |
| States covered | 1 | 04 | 3 | 4 | 12 |
| Districts Covered | 3 | 16 | 25 | 42 | 86 |
| Villages/slums | 41 | 423 | 2,987 | 2160 | 5611 |
| Direct Beneficiaries | 5844 | 5,56,069 | 2,89,223 | 1,59,209 | 1010345 |
| Indirect Beneficiaries | 18778 | 210658 | 36,26,218 | 8,52,171 | 4707825 |
| Groups formed | 386 | 689 | 4,779 | 8333 | 14187 |
| Grant Approved for 2018-19 | 3557150 | 2,99,57,898 | 5,81,85,334 | 21,22,97,713 | 303998095 |

7. NEW APPLICATIONS, REQUESTS, CONCEPT NOTES, PROJECT PROPOSALS RECEIVED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD 2018-19:

As per our policy decision we do not take up the new projects anymore in the South and West regions particularly from the new NGOs. However, from our existing partner NGOs the emergency (new) projects and with our efficient partners the new BMZ projects have been taken up in the south and west. Since we have shifted our focus to the core region in the north India, we have received a good no. of new applications, requests, concept notes and the project proposals in the north and east regions.

The following table shows the region wise the project proposals, concept notes and the requests received from other than our existing partner NGOs:

| Region | Proposals, concept notes/request letters to support, received from other NGOS |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| West | 11 |
| South | 39 |
| East | 15 |
| North | 5 |
| TOTAL | 70 |

8. IN THE REPORTING PERIOD, NO. OF PROJECTS FACILITATED, NO. OF PROJECTS COMPLETED, NEW PROJECTS APPROVED AND THE NO. OF EXISTING PROJECTS AND THE PARTNERS:

In the reporting year in all 4 regions 68 projects have been facilitated with 49 partners. Among them 5 projects got over and 11 new projects approved thus finally at the end of the reporting period, there were 64 projects with 48 partners. The following table shows the related details.

| Region | Projects Have Been Facilitated | Partners | Closed Project | New Approved | Ongoing Projects As On 31.03.2019 |
|--------------|--------------------------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| West | 11 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 10 (7 partners) |
| South | 37 | 25 | 1 | 8 | 37(25 partners) |
| East | 15 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 14(13 partners) |
| North | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 (3 partners) |
| TOTAL | 68 | 49 | 5 | 11 | 64(48 partners) |

Note:

1. In Southern region, 37 projects have been facilitated in the reporting year which included 8 new projects (7 floods + 1 ARD). One project (Adhwana) closed but that was not dealt in the reporting year rather only closed. Hence, the no. of projects in the south region at present is 37 with 25 partners.
2. In Western region 11 projects have been facilitated in the reporting year, among them 1 project (WOTR) closed. Thus at the end of reporting period there are 10 projects with 7 partners.
3. In Eastern Region, 15 projects have been facilitated in the reporting year, no new project approved, 1 (KIRDTI) project closed, therefore at the end of the reporting year there are 14 projects with 13 partners.
4. In Northern region, since the RO is responsible to assess and find feasibility of all projects received from the core region, he assessed many project proposals, concept notes and requests. At the same time he focused mainly on 5 projects which included 3 new projects also. Among these 5, two are closed (VDS and Arunodaya their old projects). Thus, as on 31.3.2019 there are 3 ongoing projects with 3 partners (PANI, VDS & Arunodaya)

9. THE DEVELOPMENTAL NEED AND INTERVENTIONAL EFFORTS MADE IN THE CORE REGION:

The presence and involvement of Andheri Hilfe in the development work in India is more than 50 years. Over these years it has worked with the poor through the grassroots NGOs throughout the country. However, its practical experience is that the life situation and the living condition of the poor particularly in the states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha etc, is far below than the poor living in southern states. Thus, for its operational purpose and to work with focus, it has identified a core region which comprises of the states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and the part of Odisha state.

As per the Annual Report of Reserve Bank of India published on 2013, Chhattisgarh is having the maximum number of poor i.e. 39.93% followed by Jharkhand 36.96%, Bihar 33.74%, Odisha 32.59%, Madhya Pradesh 31.65% and Uttar Pradesh 29.43%. When these figures compared to the national average figure i.e. 21.92, the states of core region have a huge chunk of population living below the poverty line (BPL). Thus there is an absolute need to facilitate the NGOs to work with the poor by joining with the government in order to improve their living condition and their life status.

Indeed, Children are the world's most valuable resource and the best hope for the future. India has 472 million children. Therefore, country's future lies in a healthy, protected, educated and well developed child population. India has numbers of policies, legal obligations and the Governmental schemes to protect the children and their rights. We need to be proud that India is signatory of UNCRC of 1989 but still a huge number of children are denied of their rights and the cases like child abuse, child labour, child marriage, children in distress etc, exists in the country. Apart from that, the Sustainable Development Goal-4 calls to ensure an inclusive and quality education for all and the Indian constitution emphasizes on access of free and compulsory education as a fundamental right of every child between the ages of 6 to 14 years. Yet, a vast child population of schooling age is deprived

of the school education. Even though children are enrolled in formal schools, the quality of education is very poor. India's literacy rate is at 74.04% as per census 2011. Kerala is the most literate state in India, with 93.91% literacy. Bihar is the least literate state in India with literacy of 63.82%. The states like Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand have the low literacy rate 72.9%, 70.3%, 69.3%, 67.7% and 66.4 respectively. Hence, there is an absolute need to facilitate the NGOs working with the children to address these issues effectively in collaboration with the government.

The progress and development of the country is much depends on the health status of its populace, particularly of the children. The prenatal and the postnatal child mortality are quite high in India. The children under age 5, the percentage of their death compared to the total deaths is 27.6% in Uttar Pradesh, 26.4% in Madhya Pradesh, 26.7% in Bihar while other states figure in between these states. Even a high percentage of survived children are having the stunted growth and with the disabilities. The NFHS III data analysis shows that Bihar (48.7), Chhattisgarh (54.2), Madhya Pradesh (50.0) are the states where there is a highest percentage of stunted children. Looking at the states for percentage of children who are wasted, the highest percentages are Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar with 35.7, 33.1, 27.6 respectively. The percentage of underweight children in Madhya Pradesh, 60.2, Jharkhand, 57.4 and in Bihar 56.6, which is highest among all the states in India. Therefore, children health is an important issue which need to be addressed by the NGOs in collaboration with the Government.

AH and AT receives a good number of requests and the project applications from the NGOs in the core region by seeking the financial support to work with the poor and children in order to address the problems stated above. However, based on our selection criteria and human & financial resources availability, we prioritize and provisionally select some project applications only. Then we do the desk based assessment and field based assessment by visiting such applicant NGOs. While visiting the NGOs, we try to understand their capacities, credibility, developmental approach, working strategies, rapport and relation with the people, the need and relevance of the project to the people. If the concerned Regional Officer finds the NGO is a prospective one for the collaboration then he suggests for further assessment by an outside expert who basically assess the financial, administrative and legal compliances of such NGOs. Only after these thorough assessments, the projects in the core region will be approved.

10. FACILITATION IMPACTS OF ANDHERI TRUST AT THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION LEVEL BY THE PARTNERS:

Implementation of project by our partners leads lots of impacts. Thus, each project got the list of impacts which cannot be reported here. Hence, sector wise case studies have been given for implementing the projects by the partners and these case studies give just the glimpses of the impacts of the projects implemented by our partners.

SECTORWISE CASE STUDIES

1. RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SECTOR.

Project No: I-25a-10/03

Partner: SMSSS, Shimoga, Karnataka

Women Empowered Through MGNREGA

Gandhi said, “In a country like India women are part and parcel of the vast Indian society. They should be alerted with proper education and also they should be entrusted with all sorts of jobs as per their physical ability.” The MGNREGA is providing legal guarantee to work for all the disadvantaged sections of the society. This programme plays a vital role for the upliftment of women in the rural areas. In a land where there is little or no opportunity for employment and where agriculture depends merely on monsoon, poverty could be seen everywhere at Ganganakote Grama Panchayat. Lack of irrigation



facility was a major problem for the cultivators of this area which led to low productive single crop cultivation and concurrent large scale migration. In order to increase employment, which would give rise to production and income, SMSSS took the initiative to educate the families on MGNREGA by providing training to the SHG members to avail the benefits from the scheme. The members learnt about the process and benefits of the scheme. With the effect of the training members of Deepa, Sindhu and Navodaya SHGs of Ganjenahalli Streebandhu Federation of Ganganakote Grama Panchayat, Nyamathi Taluk, Davanagere District 52 members submitted Form No. 6 on 04 August 2018 for work to Grama Panchayat. They were

engaged in public works such as irrigation infrastructure, road construction and Lake dredging for 39 days and received Rupees 3,14,426/- as wages without any hassle. The work that was taken up by these SHG members was remarkable. Eventually their standard of living has improved.

Impact of the Scheme:

- Increase in income: One of the main aims of MGNREGA is to increase the participation of women in household income-generation. It has created a greater degree of economic independence among women. This scheme has empowered women workers to be more confident about their roles as contributors to family expenditure and their work decisions, and that they are also becoming more assertive about their space in the public sphere.
- Lesser Indebtedness: MGNREGA has helped these members to reduce the burden of debt on the family. It also helped them to keep themselves away from the clutches of local moneylenders.
- Enriching Literacy: MGNREGA has helped them to improve the education standards of their children.
- Improved Healthcare: Through the earnings from this scheme the health condition of the family has improved.
- Community-Level Effects: Women’s participation at the local governance process has increased after the implementation of MGNREGA. These women workers attend the gram Sabha meetings.



Conclusion: This programme has provided income to poor households during critical times. The asset creation and infrastructural development is a major outcome of their work. Coming together and working as a team is also a motivation for others to come together for a change, for development.

Project no: I-14-13/04

Partner NGO: Jana Jagaran, Belagavi, Karnataka

Name of the person: Mr. Prakash Balappa Maldinni from Chunchanur village is a young educated shepherd. His father Balappa owns 200 sheep -managed by traditional migration. When Prakash participated in one of the cooperative society trainings organized by JJ at Munvalli he decided to organize the shepherds of Kidadhal, Jakbal, Benakatti, Hanumsagar, Tegyal, Chunchanur and Sindhogi in the most scientific way. He took the first initiative by applying for a bank loan of Rs.30000. He successfully reared 10 Seed Rams which gave him sufficient confidence to attempt goat breeding with the help of Mr. Hanumant, Mr. Yallappa, Mr. Maruti, Mr. Ramesh and Mr. Manjunath. They



collectively mobilized their own funds and bank loan to the tune of Rs. 2.5 lakhs and procured 10 a good quality flock of Sirohi and Jamunapuri goats for breeding. Those goats are very good of milk producers and are well maintained with fodder production and best medical facilities. People from surrounding villages are coming to see such good and well maintained flock. Prakash is inviting the interested shepherds and educated boys and girls from the surrounding villages to start a successful goat breeding program. He is prepared to help these youth to get bank loans, to procure animals and to train them in fodder production.

Mr. Prakash is also supporting young boys and girls for admission in government schools and colleges from the reservation quota. So far he has helped 15 boys and girls for admission with free hostel facilities. He is also active member of Munvalli shepherd cooperative society and he plans to mobilize shepherd masses of the area to assert their rights through peaceful networking and lobbying. He supports our VLW Mr. Ramesh in JJ's development programs as a personal friend and a promoter for JJ activities.

Project No: I-834-07/18

Partner NGO: LEADS, Ranchi

Sanika Hassa a daily wage worker turning in to a successful entrepreneur

Village: Kopa

Panchayat: Tebo

Block: Bandgaon

District: West Singhbhum, Jharkhand

The village Kopa is surrounded by thick forest. The area is dominated by Munda Tribal community. The people of this village for their livelihood depend on the daily wage, collecting and selling of forest products and in the off season they migrate in search of work.

This case study is about Mr. Sanika Hassa and his family from this village. He lives with his wife and two children (one son and one daughter). Since he had an



inter caste marriage he was excluded from his ancestors family and from his community as well. In order to live by his own he found a small place on the upper side of the forest in his village, which he cleared and started to live there in a small hutment. He was collecting and selling the firewood to earn his daily bread.

In the recent past, the staff from LEADS organization working for Andheri Hilfe project started to visit this village who organized the series of meetings with the villagers. However, Sanika Hassa was not attending these meetings as he was busy in taking care of his day today living. Apart from conducting these meetings, the project staff also was visiting the families in this village thus they visited the family of Sanika Hassa also a few times already. While discussing with him in order to enhance his economic status, based on his background, the place where he lives found quite feasible and viable to undertake the goat rearing as an income generation activity by him. Initially he was supported to have a few goats and the back yard poultries. As the time passed the no. of goats with him increased and this was a full time job for him and to his wife. The LEADS staff put him in contact with the local government veterinary hospital to avail the medical support. Since he is an adivasi, he was also using the traditional medicines not only to his animals but also to his neighbors' animals. His goat farm became a well known in far and wide thus buyers directly coming to his farm to buy the goats. Hence, from his increased income he could buy one acre of land in nearby and in which he cultivated the vegetables and developed the mango orchid also. For all this he uses the organic manure from the goat farm. These activities could provide employment to his son also. In addition to that, for his son he availed an auto rickshaw from the bank loan and his daughter works for LEADS. Finally, this is all about a daily wage worker turning in to a successful entrepreneur.

VIDYA DHAM SAMITI

PROJECT NO: I-210-01/09

Self Help is the best help to mitigate an emergency situation.

Eighty families residing in Zhandapurwa hamlet and all of them are Scheduled Castes. One of their major problems was the drinking-water. For this they were entirely depend on an open well dug by the Government some year back. However, its inner sides were collapsed and it was fully silted hence it was not providing enough water to the villagers in the summer months. In order to get it repaired, the people of this village approached every possible persons like Gram Pradhan, BDO, MLA and even the District Collector. However, their whole effort was in futile. As they badly needed the drinking water and this well was only the source, on this emergency situation all villages got together and decided to repair the well by their own and in the meantime to keep continue their effort to mobilize the government support for the same.



Through their village organization called the “Chingari Sangathan” the action of repairing the well was mooted for which all families of the village have contributed their labor and the money needed. The renovated well not only provided them ample of drinking water more than that the lesson they learnt was “unity is the strength”

2. NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (SOIL, WATER, ENVIRONMENT, RENEWABLE ENERGY)

Project No: I-506-10/12:

Partner NGO: LODI, Warangal- Telangana

Name of the farmer: Kaadaboina Ramulu

Age: 57 years

Total family members 3 members

Name of the village: Neermala.

Name of the mandal: Devaruppala

Situation in the past

Kaadaboina Ramulu is small farmer having 2 acres of wet land and other 3 acres of dry land. In his 2 acres of wet land he is having one open well which was not yielding sufficient water due to less ground water. Because of that he used to cultivate only 0.50 acre and the rest 1.5 acres was left as barren.

LODI Intervention: The LODI staff did a Participatory Rural Appraisal in Neermala village with the help of the village people and farmers. In this programme the resource mapping and treatment mapping was done and in this exercise Ramulu also participated. In the interaction, Ramulu shared about a small stream passing besides his fields particularly in the rainy season and lots of water simply wasted which I find can be prevented and stored then that will have multi uses. His valuable insight and sharing has triggered the interest with the people gathered there who proposed to construct the check dam to that stream in order to stop the flowing water which will help to recharge the ground water, bore wells and open wells. The technical staff from LODI did the feasibility study and agreed to construct the check dam with the initiative and involvement of the people.



Present situation: The check dam was constructed in May 2017. There was good rain in the following rainy season and water in the check dam remained even in the summer months. As a result, the surrounding wells and bore wells recharged including the well of Ramulu in his land. As the more water was available, Ramulu did the kharif crop paddy cultivation in 1.5 acres of his land which yielded 52 bags of paddy and Rabi paddy crop in 2 acres of land which yielded 70 bags of paddy.

Impact:

Because of additional water availability Ramulu could bring additional land under cultivation which helped him to get more yield and more income. In the first and second crops he earned an income of Rs.30.000 and Rs.50.000 respectively.

This check dam also had larger impact. The ground water level increased in 25 bore wells and 15 open wells of the surrounding area thus about 95 acres of additional land was brought under cultivation by 53 farmers and that has increased their agricultural yield and income.

The farmers of Neermala village express their gratitude to LODI MSSS, Andheri Hilfe and BMZ for their support which has marvellously their life situation.

Project no: I-574-07/18

Partner NGO: DISHA, Mangalore, Karnataka

Attlabettu and Devasa vented dam construction: Elianadugodu village is under Kukkipady Panchayath. The village population is 1406. Total area of the village is 509 hectares and cultivated

area is 202.6 hectares. There are 250 small and marginal farmers in the village. Paddy, areca nut, coconut, banana pepper, vegetables etc are grown in the village. One family is rearing chicken. DISHA Field organizers first visited the village in June 2015(during pilot phase) for a survey. The field organizers visited 106 households. Survey was mainly focused on farming and farmer's situation, their crops, yields, land use, economic situation etc. First they visited Panchayath and a Panchayath member invited them to the village and introduced



to farmers of his village. DISHA team asked the farmers how about forming Sangha (Group).The farmers showed interest and came to the meeting held at a Farmer's house. They formed a Sangha and named it as Sathyanarayana Farmers Development Group (FDG). With the guidance and support of DISHA they started their regular meetings, identifying issues and taking actions. Their main issues were the scarcity of water and saving their crops in the summer months. All farmers have perennial crops like coconut, areca nut, pepper, banana etc. But they were facing water scarcity every year. The state government gave a special attention for saving spring water this year. DISHA trust was told by Taluka administration that under MGNREGA they would give priority for construction of vented dams in the villages. DISHA made aware of farmers on this provision hence the farmers groups from Attlabettu and Devasa villages applied to their Kukkipady Panchayath to avail this scheme. Their Panchayath member who himself is a farmer supported them to get it included in the yearly plan/proposal of their Panchayath. The Taluk Panchayath considered it and sent its Engineer to the site to make estimation. Since DISHA was facilitating this whole process it proposed about the new technology of constructing the check dams by installing the Iron shutters to shut the vents. DISHA requested MGNREGA engineers to see the vented dams constructed by the farmers by using the iron shutters in its previous project. The engineers were well convinced of this technology hence they adapted it in their plan. The Panchayath Development Officer of Kukkipady Panchayath conducted the farmers meeting in the dam site in which the construction of dam by the farmers by working under MNREGA was discussed and planned. During the construction, the farmers took the support of the skilled masons. Thus, in two villages two check dams have been constructed which provide water for almost 50 acres of land . These dams not only provide water for agriculture but more than that the ground water level has increased in the surrounding areas and as a spill effect of it approximately 12 open wells and 4 bore wells were recharged and from all that 13 farmers benefited. These farmers become model for other farmers for their unity, joint action and success in availing the government provision. These dams become learning spots for others as they constructed by the farmers by availing the government support at a new and low cost technology wherein the maintaining and sustaining of them was ensured by the farmers.

3. DALIT, TRIBALS EMPOWERMENT

Project No: I-751-01/14

Partner NGO: DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE, Odisha



School Children having meal where Dalit too are there.

Bhatakateni is a hamlet in which about 30 Dalit families live, who are mostly the manual scavengers. Their children were not regular to Anganwadi and school. An immediate reason found was the children were discriminated. The village organisation called the Dalit Panchayat wanted to know more about this issue. Hence, it organised a joint meeting of the students, parents and teachers in the school. This issue as well as other issues of the pupil were discussed in the meeting. While analysing the whole issue of Dalit children not going to school, the

elders from this village realized that they need to take the responsibility of sending their children to the school and they need to be in regular touch with the school. Thereafter, the Dalit community of this village took the responsibility of sending their children to the school and monitoring the studies of their children. These actions made the children regular to the school, do better in their studies and prevented them from the dropout. This is a good example for when the parents and teachers act together to enhance education and attendance of the children that works perfectly well. This could be possible when the school and community develop the mutual understanding and consensus to impart the quality education to their children which is in fact realized in this village.

Project no: I-393-05/14

Partner NGO: RSSS, Gujarat

Village JAMS Committee in Action

Dokpatal is a small village in Vaghai taluka of Dang district of South Gujarat. There are approximately one hundred houses with a population of 670. It is a well established village with a primary school from 1st to 7th standard, an Integrated Child Development Center and good road connectivity. The people subsist on agriculture and dairy farming. There is a drinking water scheme with an underground water source and distribution pipelines. However, a few influential families took control of the public well and installed motorized pumps and were using the water for private irrigation purpose. The rest of the village was deprived of drinking water.

On 22nd June 2018 the JAMS village committee met. Among other issues, the drinking water problem was discussed. They took the issue to the Gram Sabha (Village Council) but to no avail. So they decided to file a complaint to the higher authorities.

A group of women together with the village animator and Taluka Facilitator, Ms. Savitaben Fofaniya travelled to the district head quarter Ahwa and reached the LACDC at Ahwa. The group was advised by the LACDC legal officer to approach the District Collector at Ahwa and submit a complaint regarding usurping of the public drinking water facility of the village. Area Manager Mr. Dhanraj assisted the group to prepare an appropriate complaint.

The group of women hurriedly reached the collector's office and submitted the complaint. Realizing the sensitivity of the matter, the collector immediately contacted by phone the Water Provision Department and Mamaladar (Taluka Magistrate) of Waghai and demanded immediate action.

To the surprise of all, on the same day by 5 pm Government officials, accompanied by a group of police, reached the village, removed the illegal pumping system from the well and handed over the drinking water facility to the village.

4. SLUMS DEVELOPMENT (ALL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN SLUMS)

Project No: I-61-61/07

Partner NGO: CWDR, Chennai

My name is Nivedha, aged 19, studying B.Sc II year. I have one brother. I have been a member of Snehidhi (federation of adolescent girls groups) for the past 5 years, currently a leader. I can differentiate my life before and after I joined Snehidhi. I didn't even have the courage to do this type of social interventions before. I can see a lot of improvement in myself now. I was very shy and afraid to actively participate in any school events and competitions. But after Snehidhi I got space for myself to identify my talents.



My boldness increased slowly and I started participating in school and college events voluntarily and have also succeeded in those attempts. I'm able to teach a lot to other members as a leader now. CWDR recognized my talents and has appointed me as a part-time field staff that helps me to meet my college expenses. It has also helped me to understand the needs and difficulties of other people in my age. Snehidhi as a group has educated a lot of girls. We are able to understand ourselves better through these meetings. It has supported us a lot. It has helped us differentiate right and wrong in our lives. They teach us a lot like- spoken English, computer classes, sexual reproductive health etc. they listen to our desires and help to follow and achieve it. Wish to help other adolescents get benefited from Snehidhi the way we did. Snehidhi conducts a lot of meetings and trainings useful to adolescents such as life skills, leadership and personality development, consequences of teen pregnancy and child marriage, child rights, gender, SRHR- Sexual Reproductive Health Rights and so on. It has helped us to find the right way to succeed. Our Snehidhi members have more confidence including me and continue their education. Snehidhi has created a positive impact in every adolescent's life. Helped them move towards their success. I thank CWDR and Andheri Hilfe for this.

5. BASIC EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Project No: I-414-10/14

Partner NGO: WOTR, Jharkhand

Rai Dodrai is the president of the Village Development Committee of Toner village located in the Murhu block of Khunti district in Jharkhand. He is the youngest of the three brothers. He cultivates in his share of fragmented land that was divided among the three of them (2 acres among the three brothers). This marginal landholding naturally leads him to practice subsistence farming. Even the vegetables that he grows like potatoes, cabbage and eggplant are for domestic consumption only. He has access to 3 dug wells belonging to him and his extended family. The watershed work done in his village (like farm bunding) under the Wasundhara Livelihood Development project ensures that these wells have water round the year. "We don't have any complaints regarding water anymore", he said with a smile on his face. However, his biggest concern for some time has been about the amount of available land. Rai, a father of four (3 sons and a daughter), is troubled by the fact that further land division would leave his kids fighting for crumbs. He predicts that the current practice of subsistence agriculture won't be enough for them when their land shares are even further reduced. "I have to think about the future of my



children”, he says with a worried look on his face. To alleviate his problems, he came forward to take up the non-farm enterprise of cycle repair shop that was being promoted by WOTR under the Wasundhara Livelihood Development Project. The details were discussed during a gramsabha in Toner where he agreed to pay the contribution amount of Rs. 2000. Following this, he was given a cycle repair toolkit, tubes, tyres, reams etc. for setting up of the business. He invested Rs. 2000 to setup a modest workplace adjacent to his home in Toner (Picture below).The shop is now two months old. “Initially, I started with fixing punctures only. The youngsters started showing up a lot because they wore down their tyres and brakes quicker than others. Soon, people got to know about my shop and I would get customers from the nearby villages as well. It helped that there was no other cycle repair shops in the vicinity,” Rai recounts. Today, because of the demand, his shop is open from 5 am till 11 am daily in the village. On Mondays and Thursdays he opens a makeshift stall at the market in Balo, a nearby village, from 9 am to 5 pm. His initiative to learn and expand has resulted in him making a profit of Rs. 4500 in two months of which he has saved Rs. 2000. His daily earnings range between Rs. 100 to 150. He works in good faith as well by repairing cycles on credit for those who cannot pay upfront.

Rai Dodrai now plans to expand his business to include repair of two-wheeler bikes as well. He has plans to get trained for three months at a workshop in the Murhu block, early next year. He dreams of scaling up his business and for diversifying so that the future of his children is better secured.

Project no: I-393-04/08

Partner /NGO: RSSS, Gujarat

CDT is a one year course for the youths of Adivasi people of Gujarat. The eligibility for admission to the course is Class XII. It makes efforts in empowering the youth educationally and socially so that they are able to access the opportunities available in public and private sector. Following is the success story of who was the student of CDT batch 2017-18.

Name: Anisha Gamit

Age : 19 Years

CDT Batch : VI 2017 – 2018

Education : Class XII

Current Status : Student of General Nursing, AELC College of Nursing, Hyderabad, Telangana.



Anisha Speaks: My name is Anisha. I am a student of general nursing at AELC College of Nursing Hyderabad. Hyderabad is a big city and very far from my home in Gujarat. I joined the collage after CDT course last year. There I learned to speak and write English. My classmates ask me where I learned spoken English. Here the local language is Telugu. The people and the state here are new to me. Learning computer science at CDT was a big thing. It is useful to do my studies. I will go back to Gujarat after my three years of studies. I want to work for myself, my family and my people. Thanks for the opportunity at CDT that I am able cope up with my studies in English here in Hyderabad.

6. RECONSTRUCTION AID PROJECTS:

Project No: I-686-19/18

Partner NGO:KSSS, Kottayam

The flood could not wash away the dreams of life

I am Sali Saji, residing in Varissery village of Kottayam District of Kerala. My family consists of my husband and our two daughters. My husband’s name is Saji and he works as a *Coolie* (for daily wages).



Our elder daughter, Akshaya is 12 years old and she is studying in 6th Standard and our younger child Ashna is 10 years old and she is a mentally retarded girl with sensory impairment.

For the last five years, I have been an active member of KSSS Self Help Group. With the support of KSSS we had started a kitchen garden. The kitchen garden consisted of ten varieties of vegetable plants i.e. beans, tomatoes, chilly, lady's finger, bitter gourd, pumpkin, cucumber, brinjal, ginger and ivy gourd. We were using these vegetables for our own consumption and we sold the

surplus in the market.

Unfortunately, the floods that occurred last August washed away our kitchen garden. The water level rose to 5 feet from ground level in our area and we were shifted to a relief camp. We stayed in the relief camp for three weeks. When we came back from the relief camp, we came to know that none of our kitchen garden plants survived.

With the support of KSSS, we again started doing kitchen garden. We have started with ivy gourd and beans cultivation. From KSSS we came to know that you are supporting our kitchen garden. And we thank you for your kind heartedness. As a result of this help we have been able to return back to normal living. The kitchen garden is truly a part of our lives. We are happy to realize that ***"The flood could not wash away the dreams of life"***.

7. HEALTH RELATED INTERVENTION: (I-625-02/15), ARD, Madurai, Tamilnadu

Educational support and the community support helped her lot to Regain her confidence to live for her daughter.

Family Background: She was born in a very poor family who hadn't had the opportunity even to complete middle school education due to insufficient income for her parents. She was dropped out of school when she was studying 8th standard. She involved in flower garlanding work with the support of her neighbours who did this as their family job. She was provided with a meager income for her work which has been saved by her parents for her future. She remained unmarried up to 23 years and finally her parents selected Mr. Koothan, her maternal uncle as her husband who belonged to an agriculture family. Being far relative of her parents, her parents selected Mr. Koothan as her life partner because he demanded no dowry. Thus Mr. Koothan married Ms. Adaikkalam.



She remained unmarried up to 23 years and finally her parents selected Mr. Koothan, her maternal uncle as her husband who belonged to an agriculture family. Being far relative of her parents, her parents selected Mr. Koothan as her life partner because he demanded no dowry. Thus Mr. Koothan married Ms. Adaikkalam.

Marriage Life of Mrs. Adaikkalam: Adaikkalam lived a happy married life with her husband and she felt very proud of having such a loveable husband because whatever denied to her by her parents she was able to fulfill with the support of her husband. By that time, she got her first pregnancy. Both husband and wife were in extreme happiness. She went for medical checkup during the fourth month of her pregnancy. To her shock, it was found that she was infected with HIV through her husband and hence the child in her womb also was infected. This news was really



affected the couple and Adaikkalam felt that her life has come to an end. She was not aware of the mode of HIV infection. When the doctors told her about the mode of transmission, she shouted at them because she was unable to believe that her husband has extra marital sexual affairs. Before the doctors, Koothan confessed that he had sex with many women in the work site before marriage and he was really not aware that he had HIV infection. If he was aware of his infection he should not have married her. He regretted for his behavior which affected his wife and child. After knowing the HIV status, they left their native fearing of stigma and discrimination and settled at Avaniapuram. The first child died before birth in the womb. Again after one year, she got her second pregnancy which was born with HIV because they were not accessed proper treatment. Finally Mr. Koothan died before two years and Adaikkalam and her child left alone without anybody's support. On seeing the pathetic situation of their daughter, her parents died one by one hence she was totally orphaned.

Intervention of ARD: Adaikkalam was detached herself from others fearing of stigma and discrimination and she never tried to access the medical facility or other support. When she was unable to move, one of her friends, informed the matter to our staff and immediately she was admitted in our home and provided her proper care. Because of the continuous counseling and proper care she slowly recovered from the critical situation. She was also provided with tailoring training and was helped to buy a sewing machine through loan. The educational support and the community support helped her lot to regain her confidence to live for her daughter.

Now she earns a regular income. The negotiation by our staff with the doctors, she and her daughter has been provided with ART which helped them to maintain their CD4 counting to the average level. She is always grateful to Andheri team and ARD for giving her a re-life..

8. FLOODS INTERVENTION PROJECTS:

In August 2018, the whole Kerala state witnessed a devastating flood due to unusual torrential rainfall. It was the worst flood in Kerala in the period of 100 years. About one sixth of the total population of Kerala state has affected by this flood and its related incidents. Similarly, the people living in the banks of river Godavari in Andhra Pradesh also have lost their houses and livelihood due to the flood.

As per the development approach and working strategy of Andheri Hilfe/Andheri Trust, we provide support for the livelihood restoration of affected people from the calamities. In the flood affected areas of Kerala and Godavari river belt we had our partner organizations working in those areas. We discussed and facilitated them to identify and undertake the most appropriate livelihood activities for the most affected, poor and deserving people from their working areas who with a little financial support can find an immediate earning source so that they can restore their livelihood which was lost due to the flood.

Apart from the livelihood support, two partner organizations were supported by supplying them the Portable aqua water purifier units(PAULs supplied from German Medical Aid Organization) to provide the potable drinking water to the flood affected people. One partner organization was supported with 5 units and other with 10 units.

The following table gives an overview of support we provided to the flood affected people from Kerala and Andhra Pradesh:

| Sl. No. | Project number and the partner organization | Project Duration | The type of livelihood activities supported | No. of beneficiaries | Budget amount |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. | I-63-31/08 Mr. Philipose VOICE, Wayanad | 01.09.2018 - 31.12.2018 | • Land development including tools, seeds, fertilizer etc | 300 families | 4.125.000 |

| | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Extended till March 2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Generation Program | | 1.163.977 |
| 2. | I-670-18/18 Fr. Benny Thomas TSSS, Thalassery | 01.10.2018 – 28.02.2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Generating Activities(Buffalo/ calf rearing, Backyard poultry , Apiculture , Malbari goat rearing) Re-Cultivation activities (Cashew, Pepper, Tuber, Banana Vegetable garden, Organic manure) Clean drinking water(Well protection wall , Well recharging) | 197 families | 6.406.000 |
| 3 | I-686-19/18 Fr. Sunil Perumanoor KSSS, Kottayam | 15.11.2018 to 31.08.2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Kitchen garden Land reconstruction including Equipments Improvement of drinking water situation Renewable energy PAUL aqua water purifiers =10 Units | 2.025 marginalized small farmer-inland fisher and landless households | 19.865.000 (BMZ) |
| 4 | I-673-18/18 Fr. Alfred Jeevana, CDSSS, Calicut | 01.10.2018 to 31.03.2019 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income Generation Activities(Tailoring, embroidery, umbrella making, candle making, goat rearing, poultry, kitchen garden) | 185 households | 1.600.000 |
| 5 | I-695-11-15 Mr. Pankajakshan Santhigram, Trivandrum | - | 5 units of PAUL aqua water purifiers | 39 families of 2 villages and 172 students of 3 schools. | -- |
| 6 | I-500-19/09 Ms Meera Khadher SAPID Secunderabad | Sept 2018 – Dec 2018 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of bunds - seed distribution | 656 families | 721.600 |
| 7 | I-507-05/07 Mr.Fayaz SNEHA Sathupally- 507 303 | Sep – Dec 2018 | Sand removal for 62 acres Construction of bunds in 126 acres Seeds distributed | 503 adivasis | 9,27,000 |
| 8 | I-533-06/09 Mr.NNS. Chandrasekar, Creators Rajamundry | Sep – Dec 2018 | women in IGP Sheep rearing, provisional store, diary, vegetable growing Cooperative IGPs | 383 women 20 youth | 4,11,000 |

9. STAFF CAPACITY BUILDING:

12.1. Training to the Regional officers to deepen their understanding on their regular working system: This 3 days training from 24-26 September 2018 was held in AT National Office Trichy. Indeed, AT and AH follow their own working system called the Quality Management System (QMS) to manage with their day to day work. In order to assess the project proposals, progress reports sent by the partners and to prepare the project visit reports by the ROs, there are different forms which are called the reporting guidelines. There was need to deepen the understanding among the ROs on these guidelines so that the assessment of project proposals, reports and also the presentation of project visit reports will be done with commonality and qualitatively. There was no outside resource person for this workshop rather ROs by their own and the Managing trustee of AT Fr. KulandaiRaj acted as the resource persons and the facilitators. The Accounts officer of Andheri Trust Mr. Vijay Jesuraj facilitated on how to assess the different books of accounts, bills and vouchers maintained by the partner NGOs for the projects supported by Andheri Hilfe. Besides that he has shown such books, records, vouchers, bills etc mainlined in Andheri Trust National Office. Thus this 3 days training helped the ROs to revisit their regular work and perform it next with the better insights and clarity.

12.2. Training to the Regional Officers to enhance their capacities to facilitate the partners to prepare and implement the quality and result based projects.

This training was held on 12 & 13 of Feb 2019 in Lucknow, U.P. There was no outside resource person for this training. The National Coordinator Mr. Monis and the Managing trustee of Andheri Trust Fr. KulandaiRaj facilitated the training. By this training the Regional Officers have enhanced their skills and knowledge to facilitate the partners to prepare the quality project proposals by having the deeper analysis on the causes and effects of the problems, to formulate the SMART objectives, to plan the clear activities to achieve such objectives and the realistic budget based on planned project activities. They also clarified better on how to facilitate the partners to have the monitoring and sustainability aspects in the project proposals as their inbuilt components.

12.3. Outside training attended by ROs

The Regional Officer of South Region Mr. Alangaram attended the training in KKID Coimbatore, on “BMZ Proposal Writing Workshop” which was held from 3-5 Dec 2018. He learnt the guidelines and requirements to prepare the quality project proposals to BMZ. Since he has to facilitate some selected partners from his region to avail the BMZ projects, the workshop was very useful for him in that regard.

12.4. AT staff meeting with Elvira Greiner and Dr. Maria Ermine Hohn-Berghorn:

This meeting was held on 14 February 2019 in Lucknow, UP. In the meeting Four ROs shared their opinion and learning on different aspects such as external evaluations carried out on the long running projects, the CPA assessment carried out on the new and prospective NGOs in the core region, the CPA assessment carried out on existing projects. Apart from that, other important aspects discussed in the meeting are-

As the external experts carry out the financial and legal compliances assessment of the new partner NGOs at the beginning, the discussion was held on the role of ROs in assessing these aspects and developed the role clarity on this.

From the year 2019 onwards, the tripartite agreement is introduced between the partner, Chartered Accountant and Andhri Hilfe about auditing the project accounts in order to professionally carry out the project audits and to avail the quality audit reports and financial statements from the partners. In this context the changed role of ROs in assessing the project accounts, administrative matters and fulfilling the legal compliance by the partners was discussed and decided.

It was also discussed the need of changing the pattern of preparing the case studies by the partners. A base line study of selected individuals or families can be done at the beginning of the project and the subsequent changes occurred among those selected individuals or families due to the project intervention can be tracked and the same case studies can be produced by stating the changes occurred from time to time, which helps to know the project impacts better.

The ROs also presented the Annual Plan and the budget of their respective region for the year 2019-2020.

13. PROJECT VISITS BY THE DELEGATES FROM ANDHERI HILFE

13.1. **The visit of team from Rosi Gollmann Foundation:** A team of volunteers from Rosi Gollmann foundation visited the two projects namely Mount Fort Social Institute (MSI), and the Youth For Action (YFA) in Hyderabad, Telangana, from 22nd to 26th of October 2018, The Regional Officer of south region Mr. Alangaram accompanied them. At the end of their visit the volunteers shared their experience and opinion about their visit to those two projects which was positive and learning for all.

13.2. **The visit of Elvira Greiner and Dr. Maria Ermine Hohn-Berghorn to the projects in UP.** Elvira Greiner, the president of Andheri Hilfe and Maria Ermine Hohn, the Andheri Hilfe board member visited the 4 projects from Utter Pradesh from 15 Feb to 1 March 2019. The in-charge regional officer Mr. Rosan Minz and the national coordinator Mr. Monis accompanied them. The partners of these 4 projects implement their respective projects with their unique approach and strategies hence each one was implementing his project as per the local reality and the situation of the people.

13.3. **Visit of Heike Kluge to South and West Region projects:** from 23rd Jan to 5th February the desk officer of Andheri Hilfe, Heike Kluge visited 3 projects (CAMEL, KSSS and MSI) in the south region and 1 project (DISHA) in western region. The respective regional officers accompanied her while visiting these projects.

14. THE WAY FORWARD:

Introducing the NGO-IDEAs concept to our partner NGOs without any compulsion is the major task for the coming days. It involved the conducting of orientation workshops, main workshops and the follow up workshops to the partners those who opted to adopt this concept in their organizations on a voluntary basis. This concept helps the partners to revisit their approach and strategies in the project planning, implementation and sustaining of the projects by keeping the people at centre in this whole process.

ROs will continue their desk based and field based facilitation to the partners with further focus and effectiveness based on the in-house training they had on “to develop the common understanding on their regular working system” and “to enhance their capacities to facilitate the partners to prepare and implement the quality and result based projects” Because of the revised project agreement and tripartite agreement related to the project accounts auditing are introduced from the year 2019 onwards, we expect an improved system of book keeping and maintaining the accounts at the

partners end and receiving of the quality audited statements. The Regional Officers look forward to facilitate the partners to equip them on these new tools introduced.

15. CONCLUSION:

In these years the fund mobilization for the projects is quite challenging. In spite of this big challenge, Andheri Hilfe tried its best to pool the funds and support the partner NGOs. As a result a huge amount of development work has been carried out through different projects implemented by our different partner NGOs throughout the country. All that was possible 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.

ANDHERI TRUST BOARD MEMBERS : 2018 -19



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 : 2018-2019

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