

# ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17



# **GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

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# **Contents**

S. No.	Title	Page No.		
1.	About GDS	01 - 08		
2.	Major Highlights : Year 2016-17	09 - 10		
3.	GDS's endeavors by Geographical Locations:	11 - 49		
	i. Khalilabad, Sant Kabir Nagar, UP	11 - 14		
	ii. Maharajganj, UP	15 - 21		
	iii. Shravasti, UP	22 - 25		
	iv. Balrampur, UP	26 - 28		
	v. Hardoi, UP	29 - 30		
	vi. Lalitpur, UP	31 - 33		
	vii. Lucknow, UP	34 - 39		
	viii. Sitamarhi, Bihar	40 -43		
	ix. Valmiki Nagar, Bihar	44 - 45		
	x. Jawaja, Ajmer, Rajasthan	46 - 49		
4.	GDS Partnership	50		
5.	Voluntary disclosures by the organization	51		
6.	GDS Audited Annual Accounts for the Year 2016-17	52 - 55		
7.	GDS Offices	56		

# About GDS ...

Focusing towards improving quality of life of the disadvantaged sections of the society through its various thematic interventions launched in the most backward and poverty stricken regions of North India, Grameen Development Services has been striving to promote sustainable livelihoods for poor community in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan. Founded in February 1993 by a group of dedicated volunteers including renowned development professionals, academicians and NGO leaders, the organization has significant stake in the voluntary sector seeking coordination with other development players of national & international importance including local government.

GDS has legal status with registration under Societies Registration Act 1860, IT Act, and FCRA and accredited with 'Credibility Alliance' New Delhi. Through its enabling approach, thousands of underprivileged poor households have taken initiative to become a part of development process with their ownership in collective and individual mode as well. Year 2016-17 could be added as one more year of its success through new initiatives and completion of on-going significant interventions. These interventions have highly impacted for improving the quality of life of poor, marginalized and women living in the area. All on-going interventions have catered to GDS mission and its objectives for socioeconomic betterment of these poor people mostly living in rural areas.

The organizational vision, mission and objectives of GDS are as follows:

#### Vision:

To strengthen the socio-economic status of 100,000 families by creating enabling conditions for sustainable livelihoods by 2017.

More specifically, GDS, by 2017, envisions to directly reaching 60000 families and another 40000 indirectly. Its direct interventions will impact the targeted families while the remaining families would be benefited with the initiatives taken by other social entrepreneurs in support with GDS in whatsoever manner it is feasible.

#### Mission:

"To create and strengthen sustainable livelihood systems through community-based participatory approaches with techno-managerial inputs to achieve social and economic empowerment for poor and disadvantaged sections living in areas of structural poverty within India"

#### **Organizational Objectives:**

GDS envisages building a better life around the targeted community through;

- Stronger livelihoods with increased income and employment; reduced expenses, risks and vulnerability to shocks
- Ability to articulate justifiable needs, rights and entitlements, and the capacity to take up sustained collective actions to realize the basic rights and entitlements
- Enhanced equity as regards gender relations: in terms of women's access and control over resources, influence in decision making and ownership, within the household and the community

 Stronger resilience to counter the ill effects of disasters through proactive and community based measures and lessened dependence on external support or relief measures, in the event of natural calamities and disasters.

GDS pursues a two-pronged strategy for attainment of its organizational mission and objectives:

- GDS has chosen **strengthening of the livelihoods of the poor** as the key focus of its developmental approach. GDS can proudly proclaim that this approach is prominently reflected in virtually all the interventions that it has undertaken under its diverse projects and programmes
- Since the lack of ability to respond collectively to their entrenched as well as emerging needs and
  issues is a prominent characteristic of the marginalized and the disadvantaged communities, and
  especially women; to help them to overcome this inability, GDS has taken up the task to mobilize
  the communities it works with, into community based organizations/institutions of various types
  and sizes and also integration of the livelihoods strengthening services with the community
  institutions.

# **Core Organizational Values**

As non-negotiable organizational practices to maintain its commitment for operational excellence, GDS firmly believes in certain cherished guiding principles to be adopted by GDS team members in their individual capacity as well as collectively. These guiding principles are identified as core values of the organization and reflected in the routine behavior of functionaries during their performances. They have commitment to comport and refrain from any deviation. GDS strives to leave no room for any compromise or non compliance on them. The core values of GDS are here-as-under:

- I. Empathy with the poor and discriminated
- II. Transparency and integrity
- III. Professionalism and team work
- IV. Gender Equity
- V. Participatory Approach

#### Policies and Manuals on Governance & Management

An elaborate set of policies and procedures on key functions of management and administration (viz., human resources and financial management, and accounting system) is formulated for internal consumption of GDS and the above is properly documented in the form of manuals and policy documents of the organization. The governance and management practices are guided by these policies and manuals to operationalise the system in a professional manner. These documents are reviewed and revised periodically to incorporate relevant modifications wherever found necessary. HR & Accounting manuals were revised from time-to-time incorporating the necessary amendments as acceded with the approval of competent authority. Addition to these was made while executing grant agreement with SDTT in 2015 which resulted in formulation of child protection policy 2016 and subsequently revised as 'Protection of Children & Vulnerable Adults in 2017. The key manuals and policy documents available with GDS are as follows:

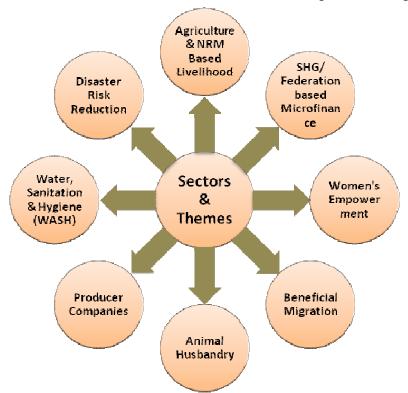
- Accounting Policy and Manual
- HR Policy and Manual
- Gender Policy
- Policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment and ASH Committee.

- HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming policy (HR issues integrated with HR Manual)
- Protection of Children & Vulnerable Adults (Draft 2017)

Based on the rules and instructions delineated in these policy documents, the management practices are ensured across the GDS locations under the guidance of its head office.

#### Action Areas - Sectors & Themes

The broad action framework of GDS's development approach lies in promotion of livelihoods & food security of rural poor and enables the communities it works with to become proactive participants while appearing in the developmental process that GDS initiates to their logical end. It is further concretized into such sector/sub-sector/theme-based interventions and programmes that are considered to be most relevant in bringing about change in the quality of the life of poor. The key sectoral and thematic focus areas of GDS's endeavors can be described through the following diagram:



Over the last one decade or so, GDS has primarily worked on few critical sectors of rural livelihood: agriculture and animal husbandry along with Disaster Risk reduction and WASH.

#### **Geographical Focus**

The basic criterion for geographic coverage entails the preference to work in such geographies that are characterized by structural poverty mainly in north India. It led to concentrate within the eastern, central and southern Uttar Pradesh; north-western Bihar; and Central Rajasthan. Apart from above, GDS operational areas have diverse climatic contexts; flood plains in eastern UP & northern Bihar, semi arid in Bundelkhand region of southern UP and Ajmer & Pali in central Rajasthan. As mentioned in the vision statement, GDS outreach is made directly through its interventions and indirectly in partnership with the other organizations.

By the year 2016-17, GDS reached out 76208 poor households through its direct interventions based on its thematic approach adopted for the empowerment of poor people living in its operational area in the above 3 states. The following table denotes details on GDS's geographic coverage:

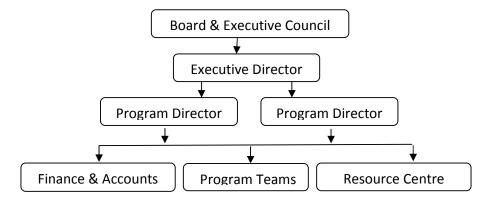
States	Locations	Districts	Blocks	Gram Panchayats	Villages	House- holds
Uttar			Mehdawal, Baghauli,	189	414	33441
Pradesh			Belhar, Khalilabad, Nath			
			Nagar, Hainsar, Pauli, Santha, Semariyawana			
	Pharenda	Mahrajganj	Dhani , Pharenda &	28	118	6200
	Filarenua	iviailiajgailj	Brijmanganj	20	110	0200
		Gorakhpur	Campierganj	14	33	2800
		Siddarthnagar	Jogiya & Uska	12	38	3300
	Hardoi	Hardoi	Sursa, Sandi, Ahirauri & Bilgram	15	50	3358
	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	Birdha	28	45	5700
	Shravasti	Shravasti	Sirsiya	7	26	1788
	Balrampur	Balrampur	Tulsipur	10	16	1760
	Lucknow	Lucknow	Lucknow city	10 labour churahas	52 labour pockets	5000
Rajasthan	Jawaja	Ajmer	Jawaja	24	60	4207
		Pali	Raipur	7	16	533
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	Runni Saidpur, Belsand,Parasauni, Dumra, Nanpur, Pupri, Riga & Bajpatti	42	173	10000
	Valmiki Nagar,	Kushi Nagar (UP)	Khadda	3	7	1100
	West Champaran	West Champaran (Bihar)	Bagaha-II	1	8	1300
3 States	10 Locations	14 Districts	35 Blocks	380	1004	80487

The presence of GDS through implementation of donor supported projects ceased at Lalitpur, Hardoi & Khalilabad locations during the course of the year but supplementary action continued for sustainability at Lalitpur and Khalilabad for awhile with prospective possibilities. It is obvious that GDS approaches are not merely confined with its Project's objectives & outputs but beyond that to strive for socioeconomic empowerment of the community. So far, the organization has completed several projects at these locations but efforts were made for layering of need based interventions through innovative projects for their sustainable development.

### The Target Group Focus

The target group of GDS's projects and interventions are the poor and the marginalized in the society, with specific focus on women. In terms of caste the GDS target group comprises SC, ST and OBC, by class those below poverty line; and by occupation the landless, artisans and small farmers. This criteria, however, is overlooked when GDS indulges in humanitarian response work. In such cases GDS supports all those who are affected by disaster irrespective of their castes, religion and class.

# GDS Organogram:



# **Community Based Institutions**

Supporting community to respond in an organized manner to address their issues through collective initiatives has been one of the most important elements of GDS's strategic approaches being emphasized in the different forms of community institutions constituted by the poor and the socially marginalized communities in its operational areas. A status update of these community institutions promoted by GDS is reflected in the following table;

SHG         481         5333         308         3796         200         2295         46         598         165         1980         388         4740         1588         1           Farmer Club         39         616 M 195         40         573M 218         20         600         20         212M 130         119         119           GRG         10         10         10         8         156         4         95         71         1906         75         1906         75         190         71         1906         75         190         71         1906         75         190         71         1906         75         190         71         1906         75         190         71         1906         75         190         71         1906         75         190         71         1906         75         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         180         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         190         190<	Location		Khalilabad		Mahrajganj		Shravasti		Hardoi	:	Laintpur	Valmiki	Nagar	:	Muzaffarpur		Jawaja	7.00.7	1000
Farmer Club 39 616 M 195 40 573M 20 600 20 212M 130 119 119 119 130 742M 1114 20 600 20 212M 130 20 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 11	Type of Cls	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members
Farmer Club	SHG	481	5333	308	3796					200	2295	46	598	165	1980	388	4740	1588	18742
VLI         94         1045         10	Farmer Club			39		40		20	600					20				119	2544
VLN         94         1045         94           Federation/ Apex         16         4735         2         15M 3080         1         18M 5         3         1743         3         3600         25         1           MKG         1         5         3080         1         18M 5         3         1743         3         3600         25         1           MKG         1         6         1         1         1743         1         3         3600         25         1           Producer Group PPC         1         661         1         1         1         97         2         1         1         97         2         1         1         97         2         1         1         97         2         1         1         97         2         1         1         97         2         1         1         97         2         1         1         97         2         1         1         97         2         1         1         1         97         2         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1	GRG													4	95	71	1906	75	2001
Federation	VLI									8	156					22	296	30	452
Apex         16         4/35         2         3080         1         5         3         1/43         3         3660         25         1           MKG         3         3         3         3         3600         25         1           Producer Group         32         355         32         32         355         32           PPC         1         661         3         61         61         61         61         61         61         61         62         63		94	1045															94	1045
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PPC         1         661         5         5         45         1         97         2           WUG         45         248M 39         1         5         45         1         1         97         2           MHM Groups         63         889         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         50         1         1         1         1         50         1         1         1         1         50         1	MKG															53	1308	53	1308
WUG         45         248M 39         5         45         5         45         5         50         63         50         50         50         63         50         50         63         50         50         63         50         50         63         50																32			355
WUG         45         39         63         889         63         889         63         889         63         889         63 <t< td=""><td>PPC</td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>661</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>97</td><td>2</td><td>758</td></t<>	PPC			1	661											1	97	2	758
School WASH Brigade         27         218M 185         218M 18         218M 72         218M 21         218M 21         218M 21         227           WASH Committee         18         36M 72         10         93M 21         25         258 (M) 182         238M 240         180           DMG/VDMC/ SDMC         110         742M 1114         125         258 (M) 182         45         238M 240         240         180		45	39							5	45							50	332
Brigade         27         185         27           WASH Committee         18         36M 72	•	63	889															63	889
Committee         18         72         10         10         18         10		27																27	403
Committee         10         21         5         10         <				18														18	108
SDMC 110 742W 25 (M) 45 238W 240 180										10								10	114
Citizen forum				110								25	(M)	45				180	2774
Citation	Citizen forum										-	10	100					10	100

Note: The figures shown with 'M' represent number of male members and the remaining are the number of female members only. (1 migrant collective with membership 115 exists in Lucknow city)

#### Salient Features of GDS's Institutional Processes and Systems

- **General Body of GDS** is the highest decision making body followed by the **Executive Council** that provides strategic inputs and guidance to GDS' operations. The EC meetings and the AGM is organized in a regular manner. Latest AGM was held on September 17, 2016 this year.
- **Issue Based Experts (Focal Point Persons)** have been designated within GDS to provide thematic inputs and trainings and also review the integration of the critical themes adequately in the programmes.
- **Gender Core Committee of GDS** consisting of 4 members is authorized to carry forward gender mainstreaming in programmes as well as within the organization. Staff members from all locations are trained and capacitated to deal with the themes and issues related to gender mainstreaming.
- An empowered Anti-Sexual Harassment (ASH) Committee has also been constituted within GDS to
  adequately deal with the issues of sexual harassment at workplace, if any, both at the head office as
  well as at project locations. Its major focus is taking preventive measures through timely initiatives.
- GDS regularly organizes **Organizational Retreats** wherein all team members get together and deliberate on GDS's future directions and strategies.
- Performance Appraisal is carried out on annual basis for each and every team member of GDS and based on the performance, the better performing members are provided with enhanced/independent responsibilities along with due incentives and promotions. Normally, this exercise is carried out immediately after completion of each financial year as per the guidelines laid down in the HR manual.
- Regular Review and Monitoring Meetings are organized within the organisation, to monitor the pace and direction of program implementation based on the milestones and the action plans and budget utilization. Accordingly, strategic inputs and feedback are given to the programme team under review by senior program personnel, especially by the Directors, sub-sectoral experts and Finance & Accounts Department. Besides the meetings, regular visits to the field/programme locations are carried by the senior management members (including the accounts team members) for the purpose of monitoring and reviews and on-the-spot inputs and feedback are given to the location teams.
- Daily activity report is prepared by all categories of staff working at head office and field locations
  on monthly basis and submitted to GDS HO, Lucknow. It enables an easy desk review of
  performance of individual staff discharging duties at frontline and also in managerial role.
- Provision of 3- member **Children & Vulnerable Adult Protection Committee** has been incorporated in the *'protection of children & vulnerable adults policy'* to safeguard the interest of children and vulnerable adults within GDS system.
- Internal & External Reviews are conducted to strengthen the endeavors of GDS in a transparent manner. GDS openly invites both internal and external agencies and persons (on programmes as well as finance), to review the strategies and interventions and provide critical observations and comments towards strengthening the programmes. This is a critical aspect of GDS's oorganization ddevelopment processes. GDS board members actively provide inputs in the programme strategies. Sometimes, such external reviews are undertaken by the funding agencies prior to execute partnership for a particular venture.
- Besides ongoing internal processes, Staff capacity building is done through deputing selected staff
  members to undergo theme specific trainings and exposures facilitated by renowned external

- agencies from time-to-time. They are also encouraged to participate in significant events held at larger platforms. In-house capacity building process continues and CB programmes are also organized from time-to-time to inculcate relevant perspectives and skills in them. GDS perception of development is inbuilt with all the programme staff through such programmes.
- Interacting with supporting agencies and partner NGOs is continuous process to share the vision, approaches, strategies and the interventions with the supporting partners. GDS believes in jointly setting the objectives and intervention design with support partners. Partnerships are explored with various government agencies and donor organizations for convergence as well as new projects based on GDS mandates and philosophy. Initiative is taken to seek partnership with other NGOs based on the nature of a particular project and provide technical support for their organizational development.
- Financial control mechanism is adequately designed and complied with in a transparent way where
  each field location is responsible to reveal the financial facts to GDS HO and demand for
  remittances as decided under the system. GDS HO takes care to minimize error/lapses with close
  financial monitoring but at the same time preferring the achievement of objectives through field
  activities. Sometime external audit is taken by funding agencies in addition to regular statutory
  audit by the organization periodically.

#### **Executive Council of GDS**

S. No.	Name	Brief Background
1.	Ms. Nishi	Senior Development Consultant with more than 30 years experience
	Mehrotra	in the field of women's rights and child education issues. She is
	Lucknow	associated with several national and international development
	President	agencies and in various committees. She has held key positions as
		State Project Director in 'Mahila Samakhya', with BETI Foundation and
		SHPHP GTZ, New Delhi.
2.	Ms. Padmaja	Masters in Economics with a Diploma in planning and management
	Nair,	from the School of Public Policy, University of Birmingham, she has
	Lucknow	over 25 years experience in the social development sector in program
	Vice President	and project planning, Water resources development & urban issues,
		institutional development, capacity building and gender.
3.	Mr. S. K.	Is a Masters in Economics and Rural Development and has previously
	Dwivedi	has served with technical institutions and NGOs for 11 years before
	Lucknow	joining GDS in 1996. Mr. Dwivedi has vast experience of a variety of
	Secretary	income generation and livelihood programs as a strategist,
		implementer and a trainer. He has been closely associated with the
		Women's Livelihood and Social Empowerment project of GDS in
		Khalilabad District of Eastern UP as Project Director. Currently, he is
		Executive Director of GDS. He is also on the Board of INAFI-India and
		in the Advisory committee of Center for Migration and Labor
		Solutions.
4.	Mr. Amitabh	MA in Political Science from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and
	Mishra	has seven years teaching and research experience before joining GDS in
	Lucknow	1996. He had been closely coordinating the field mobilization and SHG

S. No.	Name	Brief Background					
	Treasurer	teams in Eastern UP and has substantial understanding of issues relating					
		to women's empowerment, livelihoods and community development.					
		Presently he is Program Director associated with various field projects,					
		Research and Documentation, besides anchoring the internal					
		monitoring and evaluation activity of GDS's projects.					
5.	Dr. B. K. Joshi	Former Director of Giri Institute for Economic Studies Lucknow and					
	Dehradun	Vice Chancellor of Kumaon University and well-known academician.					
	Member	He has been an evaluator and consultant to UNICEF and other					
		education programs in India and overseas.					
6.	6. Mr. Manoj Senior development professional with a focus on Microfinan						
	Sharma	Institutional Capacity Building, he has held senior positions in SIDBI					
	Lucknow	Foundation for Microcredit before joining Microsave as founder					
	Member	Director					
7.	Dr. J. L. Dwivedi	A senior Agricultural scientist, now retired, Dr. Dwivedi was formerly					
	Lucknow	head of the Crop Research Center at Masaudha, under the N. D.					
	Member	University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad. Dr. Dwivedi has					
		been closely associated with research on rice production of a number of varieties					
8	Prof. Sanjeev	Prof. Kapoor is the Chairperson of Centre for Food and Agribusiness					
	Kapoor	Management at Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow					
9	Dr. C. S. Verma	A senior researcher and Professor at Giri Institute of Development					
		Studies Lucknow					
10	Ms. Jaya Bisht	A senior development professional and consultant on community					
		institutions, Gender and Women Empowerment. Ms. Bisht is an					
		excellent trainer.					

# **Major Highlights in 2016-17**

Based on its vast experiences and credibility in the voluntary sector, the development players particularly donor agencies show interests to do partnership with GDS to launch development interventions on selected themes. The organization has been in long partnership with some renowned development organizations taking up series of projects & activities and completing the assigned projects to their best satisfaction in the interest of poor community. Of these, some projects were implemented in phased manner while others were time bound and concluded within the initially planned period.

Impact of various field interventions has usually been a convincing factor for potential supporting agencies to seek GDS partnership for a particular endeavor. Consequently, many times the funding agencies took initiative to establish partnership with the organization on the basis of its image in the sector, credibility in the community and demonstrating successes in the field operation through processes. During the year, GDS completed some projects and opened the door for some more initiatives either through the expansion of on-going interventions or undertaking new ones.

The significant achievements of the organization, during 2016-17, have been as follows;

#### A. Existing Projects

As usual, on the approval from funding agencies, continuation of on-going projects remained in existence without interruption. In some cases where the project cycle came to a close during the year, negotiations for further partnership with the respective donor/support agencies were made in all earnest; and successfully concluded in many cases. Defined as large and small on the basis of financial outlay and also coverage, these projects were implemented directly by GDS (except one project, which was implemented in the network mode also involving partners).

These existing projects included:

- WaterAid India (Jal Seva Charitable Foundation, New Delhi) supported Project 'School
  WASH and WASH in Health Set-ups' modified as DISA continued its field interventions
  effectively particularly through mobilizing the support from local district & block level
  administration in Khalilabad (HQ of dist. S K Nagar) to promote SBM activities. However, it
  concluded by the end of the financial year.
- Under its extension phase, Oxfam India supported 'DRR in the Indian states of UP, Bihar & Odisha' Project interventions focusing on disaster risk reduction issues in flood and water-logging prone area of mid-Rapti basin, continued in district Mahrajganj of eastern UP during 2016-17.
- In Hardoi district of central Uttar Pradesh, ITC supported 'Promotion of Profitable and Sustainable Agriculture' continued covering existing and some new villages. This is also an annually sanctioned project and phased out this year.
- The implementation of SDTT supported project on 'Promoting Safe and Beneficial Migration in Uttar Pradesh' continued at both the locations; Lucknow as destination end and Khalilabad as source end. This Project also came to an end this year.

- LWR supported Project titled 'Nepal India trans-boundary flood resilience Project' was in continuation this year in Bagaha-II block of West Champaran district. It completed its current phase of implementation.
- A four-year JTT supported Project 'Improving Livelihood through Natural Resources and Agriculture Development' could be completed in Birdha block of Lalitpur (Bundelkhand region in U.P.).
- SDTT supported Sujalam Sufalam Initiative (a network Project) and Empowerment through literacy for the women of eastern UP were in operation at selected locations in eastern U.P.

Besides above, Projects including IRRAS, CBDRR, SSV, PAHAL, MKSP and PPCs (LAPCL & GAPCL) continued at the specified locations in the above 3 states.

#### B. Newly Started projects

- Technical Assistance and Research for Indian Nutrition and Agriculture (TARINA) Project
  was grounded to its full operation this year. GDS was supported by Tata Trusts, one of the
  consortium members of TARINA, to launch field interventions in 50 villages of 3 blocks of
  Mahrajganj district.
- Community led total sanitation Project, a research based project was started in Mahraigani district in support with Tata Cornell University, USA.
- A short-term initiative was taken up focusing towards support through field assistance in the PDS digitization programme of UP with the support of Tata Education & Development Trust, Mumbai in and around Lucknow city (UP).
- A new Project themed at **migration** was started in Sirsiya block of Shravasti district in support with Tata Trusts, Mumbai towards the end of the financial year.
- Some smaller initiatives were also taken up eg. Popularization of stress tolerant rice varieties in Balrampur with IRRI support and experimental assistance to SHGs for maize business in Bahraich with support from Tata Trusts.

# C. Exploring for new initiatives

Exploration for potential resources has been a continuous phenomenon of GDS functioning whereas the existing resources were well taken care of. A new proposal for working to address DRR issues in the district of Lakhimpur Kheri was in process with Oxfam India and likely to be approved during 2017-18. New proposals were also submitted to HSBC and ASK for approval to work in U.P. Contacts were made with 'The Hans Foundation' a New Delhi based organization exploring partnership potentials to intervene with development initiative at Hardoi district of UP.

- **D.** Regular updating of **GDS** website 'www.gdsindia.ngo' was in practice containing all the mandatory and significant posts worth for putting in public domain. GDS continued its registration with 'https://www.OnGood.ngo' aiming at generating resources through propagation of its broad objectives and major achievements among the supporting agencies.
- E. Draft **Child Protection Policy of GDS** was finally adopted by the General Body of GDS during its meeting on September 17, 2016 and reinforced in the organizational system for future compliance it has been further modified to include vulnerable adults also.

Initial partnership with Oxfam Novib landed at GDS field location in Khlilabad long back to promote rural livelihoods through women empowerment. GDS appeared with all its interventions to gear-up this process during its early days in 1995. The strenuous efforts of the organization and rapid response from the community yielded high impact to organize rural women in their local groups at primary (SHGs) and secondary level (federations) claiming their ownership through developing group management skills among the office bearers of these groups. In 2012 when the external support was totally withdrawn for this empowerment process, these groups took at their own to continue their functioning on self sustained basis but the presence of GDS has been there through its other field interventions; WASH focused intervention being one of them. These interventions have not merely benefitted rural poor community including women but enabled the implementing hands for significant learnings and experiences. The wholesome of implementation process has largely contributed in organizational learning process which became visible through replication of such learnings at other field locations. GDS has earned success at this location through implementation of the following projects during the reporting period;

#### 1. DISHA

Escalated with wide spreading of field execution of various interventions addressing the local WASH needs of the people involving village level public institutions, this WaterAid supported Project expanded its coverage in all 9 blocks of district S K Nagar. During last 2 years of its implementation, coordination between Project and local administration got strengthened through creation of an environment conducive to strive for WASH approach. As a crucial agenda of social development preferred by central government in 2014 under the title 'Swachchh Bharat Mission (SBM), the above WASH approach got strong state favour at district, block and village panchayat level. The major focus has been on enabling the villages to achieve open defecation free status in rural areas and construction of toilet was promoted at household level.

To arrive at desired outcome, developing basic infrastructure and positive mindset of target population was utmost required which was managed through soft/hardware activities conducted in the villages. Since the Project needed to impact age long practices among rural people, it was necessary to prepare them to feel the need for change and address the demand thus generated through this process to enable construction/availability of WASH facilities in support with government system in feasible manner. These activities were as given below;

#### **Under Software initiatives**

Capacity building of stakeholders
 Initially, it was necessary to capacitate those engaged directly in implementation process
 and responsible for outputs either in individual or institutional capacity. 23 capacity building
 programmes were conducted for local government functionaries, frontline workers and local
 institutions as motivators and part of implementing process. In addition, 15 role specific
 technical trainings were conducted for Nigrani Samiti members, CLTS team, masons and

CBIs. The participants were from within the same community.

#### Awareness generation

Sensitization of community members towards adoption of WASH practices has been at the crux while organizing events on Raksha Bandhan for Bhai No.1 (12), Swachchhata Pakhwara(75) and 12 rallies in the project villages. 112 boys were felicitated as Bhai No. 1 by DM, S K Nagar for their contribution to motivate their family members for construction & use of toilets. Swachchhata Pakhwara was observed from 19<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2017 in campaign mode and started with district level rally involving community leaders, SHG representatives, govt. officials and other stakeholders. Rally van (Jagrukta Rath) went to the schools for creating awareness among school children and motivating them for practicing

hand wash. They pledged for construction & use of

toilets at their homes.

#### Under hardware activities

Demand generated through above activities was addressed through hardware support activities for creating facilities in rural set-ups. Renovation of 23 hand pumps and 9 toilets took place with community support of Rs. 47,733/- as beneficiaries' contribution enabling access to 1513 persons & 58 persons respectively.

#### **School WASH**

Out of 115 schools/colleges planned for implementing WASH interventions, 76 schools could be covered to promote healthy sanitation practices among school

children. 6 sanitation blocks were constructed with provision of WASH security. Trainings were given to school teachers, children and management committees to seek their active participation in the venture. 143 teenage girls were skilled to manage menstrual hygiene properly. Distribution of WASH kits was made on the occasion of 'Global hand washing day (15 October)' observed by 17 schools when teachers and children pledged for practicing hand wash regularly. Similarly, world toilet day (19 November) was observed involving SBM team, CDO, DPRO, DIOS, BSA and other district level officials and participated in district level seminar to promote open defecation free villages through adopting WASH practices. In all, 31294 persons participated in the above events.

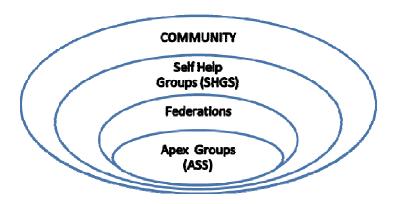
The major achievement has been declaration of **12** *GPs and* **42** *revenue villages as open defecation free* by the government and for this the Project mobilized Rs. 6,04,32,000/- for toilet construction in 5635 households. Renovation of hand pumps in 33 schools, provision of water taps in 10 schools,

No. of WASH users enrolled during the year								
Intervention	Toilet Water		Hygiene					
area	users	users	users					
Schools	9727	12863	51700					
Community	38387	1513	166851					
Total	48114	14376	218551					

renovation of defunct toilets in 14 schools and construction of new toilets in 6 schools were some of the key activities taken up by the Project. Besides, an active community support system evolved through organizing MHM and WASH brigades at local level and enabling well motivated community for WASH promotion on sustained basis.

#### 2. Sustainable community action

Landing of GDS took place at Magahar, a town of erstwhile Basti district (now in S K Nagar) long back in 1995 through its field based interventions focusing poor community for their livelihoods promotion. The successful results proved to be motivating factor for further replication into hundreds of villages in and around Khalilabad. Initially, rural poor people particularly women were mobilized to organize them in their groups for collectively thinking and responding to their local issues of livelihoods. Emphasis was constantly laid on strengthening and capacitating these community groups to adopt institutional approach (SHGs/federations) to take ownership of the programme leading towards their social and economic empowerment. Consequently, a 3-tier community support system evolved leading towards self-sustained institutions and ultimately started functioning independently with minimum external support. The three tiers of the system are as follows-



- Self-help Groups: A network of 1026 SHGs was earlier created and these are, now, functional without any external support from GDS sustaining their thrift and credit practices and realizing entitlements from mainstreams in S K Nagar, Gorakhpur and Basti districts. Their major presence exists in 7 blocks of S K Nagar district. However, 481 WSHGs remained in touch with GDS seeking least support for techno-managerial inputs. 5333 women are member of these SHGs. These SHGs are linked with their respective federations for managerial and financial support. The strong presence of above network enables them to carry on advocacy for advantageous policies at village level and redressal of local grievances.
- Federations (Mahasangh): SHGs were further federated into secondary level groups comprised
  of their elected representatives for taking up broader issues at larger platform. In all, 16
  federations each representing 30-40 SHGs were organized but almost 40% of them have
  already slowed down their functional congruity. The situation was reviewed and further
  initiatives taken to revitalize those particularly existing in current programme areas.
- Annapurna Sewa Sansthan (an apex level community institution): At top level, all federations
  could establish an apex level community organization 'ASS' entrusted with the responsibilities
  to devise key policies, system and directives for member federations layered between SHGs and
  ASS. It continued providing managerial and financial support to SHGs and federations
  appreciating institutionalized approach for ensuring their sustainability. On withdrawal of
  external support, Sansthan took crucial role in carrying on the community initiatives.

# 3. Promoting Safe and Beneficial Migration in Uttar Pradesh (Source end)

as a part of the wider migrant workers support programme carried out by the Tata Trusts, Mumbai, this Project was taken up by GDS in 2013 for a period of three years being implemented at Khalilabad as source end and Lucknow city as destination end. The Project focused towards establishing at strengthening support system for migrants and their families. Enabling migrants to get better opportunities for employment through enhancing their skills at source end and facilitating their linkage with BoCW schemes at destination end was specifically emphasized as witnessed from the Project activities. The Project covered 84 villages of 27 GPs spread over two blocks; Baghauli and Khalilabad in S K Nagar district. The following major activities were conducted during 2016-17;

- 1. Registration of migrant labours: In all, 800 migrants were registered with BoCW while 634 were for ID cards. Issuance of ID card was made to 385 migrants. In addition to above, enrolment of s for Aadhar was facilitated to 5394 migrants and their family members. 33 meetings with local PRIs and 57 meetings with CBOs were held to sensitize the members about issues, schemes and rights of the migrant labours.
- Legal support to migrants: 10 legal clinic days were observed in the presence of legal professionals and 36 wage related cases were registered. 5 wage related cases were resolved while 29 additional cases were in pending. Legal counseling was given to 1101 migrants and 63 cases were processed for providing legal support.
- 3. *Skill based/vocational trainings*: Prior to selection of trainees for a specific trade, counseling of 308 youth was done during camps. Based on the local preference& potentials, 161 youths were trained in 9 trades and 77 of them got placement in local rozgar mela organized by the state government department.
- 4. Facilitation of financial services system: Access to financial services are necessary not only at destination end but more to this at source end to help migrants' families. 6 financial inclusion camps were organized and bank credit support provided to 33 migrants. Opening of bank account was done by 1588 persons. Also credit loan of a total amount of Rs. 91,429/- was given by federations of SHGs. Thus, SHGs & their federations were encouraged to arrange financial service support with preference to migrant families.
- 5. Sustainable measures: SHGs and village level networks (VLNs) were existing in all the Project villages. VLNs gradually converted into SHGs and training programmes (8) were conducted to prepare them to take up issues related to migrants for its redressal at their level. The SHGs in turn were linked with federations to address their larger issues.
- 6. Linkage with centre at destination end: Visits were paid by a team of Project staff to understand the issues of migrants from this location to metropolitan and other big cities. The team visited and contacted migrants from Khalilabad at NCR Delhi, Ghaziabad and Gurgaon. Interactions were made with migrants and they were linked with local agencies working for the migrants.

The project has completed its planned period with significant learnings and achievement. It has been phased out looking for further replication of these learnings to reach out more people and location.

One of its focused geographic coverage, Pharenda (in Mahrajganj district) location has been a centre for learning to GDS through implementation of series of development interventions supported by national and international development players from 2001 onwards covering adjoining area of floodplains of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Strengthening agriculture based livelihoods of poor, small and marginal farmers remained always at crux for all the development interventions. Floods and water logging are perennial problems devastating Kharif crops and delaying sowing of Rabi crops which results in low productivity and loss to farming families. Contrary to this, scarcity of water for irrigation limits opting for Zaid crops which is rarely undertaken by them. Thus, Rabi season is the only right opportunity to the farmers to earn livelihoods to fend for their families. Induction of stress tolerant varieties (STVs) of paddy crop has helped them to overcome the problem to some extent and GDS had created this opportunity long back while it promoted N-97 variety of paddy in the area. Later on, support from IRRI was taken to introduce Swarna Sub-1 and other stress tolerant varieties of paddy.

During early days of GDS penetration, a livelihood based flood preparedness and response model was taken up with the support of Oxfam Novib in this area focusing towards reducing the loss of livelihoods by introducing appropriate cropping pattern, technical improvement & preparedness at family, community and village level and advocacy for change in policy and practices on flood disaster related local issues. Based on the experiences of success of these interventions, new Project proposals were prepared and adopted for execution in support with local community and external resources from development stakeholders. Some of these Projects still continuing in 2016-17 are as follows;

# 1. Sujalam Sufalam Initiative-GDS network

Under its direct implementation strategy, GDS covered 3166 small and marginal farming households in 100 villages spread over Pharenda, Brijmanganj and Dhani blocks of Mahrajganj district with intensive coverage in Pharenda block where it has its field office. 25% of the total network coverage (9 locations) stands at this location. The Project was started in May'15 for a period of 3 years with support of SDTT, Mumbai and it was its 2<sup>nd</sup> year of implementation when entire planned coverage was achieved and no new coverage would be made in 3<sup>rd</sup> year of project. Layering of various development interventions of other Projects has highly benefitted the community in Project villages. This integrated approach yielded ample learnings for management and technical skills of livelihood focused programmes. Learnings gained during implementation of erstwhile JTT supported agriculture project paved basis for current interventions but with more specific and redesigned strategies. Enhancing average per household incremental income of Rs. 50,000/- in 3 years is the overall objective of project. To achieve key objective, following interventions were implemented during the year 2016-17;

Promotion of high value crops (HVCs): Onion and banana cultivation was promoted as HVCs in Project villages. 51 new farmers transplanted G-9 tissue culture variety of banana in 10 acres. In all, 93 farmers continued banana farming in 18.4 acres area. Average productivity was 217 quintals/acre and incremental income of Rs. 1, 97,000 /-acres for the crop transplanted last year. Onion cultivation was done by 1265 farmers in 88.7 acres including 20 acres of Pusa red hybrid variety. This year supply of quality seed of NHRDF (ALR) was made free of cost by Agriculture Department at the behest of UP-SPMU of Tata Trusts. Loss of nursery was reported

in both Kharif & Rabi season. Average productivity of onion was 186 quintals/acres and incremental income of Rs. 80,300/- acre. Besides above, Machan(Trellis) vegetables was also

promoted among 241 farmers in 31 acres. Average per acre vegetable yield was 96.8 quintals with income of Rs. 74,139/- acre. Critical input support of quality seed and crop protection by the Project realizing a proportionate contribution from beneficiaries through their own groups. Since banana is high cost crop and initial yield starts after longer duration as compared with other crops, a very few small farmers



preferred its cultivation while onion cultivation was done by large number of farmers.

- Crop Productivity Enhancement: Pigeon pea cultivation was done by 1044 farmers in 143 acres. Narendra-1 variety was preferred by these farmers as they had already tested it in their fields last year. Critical support of quality seed was given by Project on shared cost basis. Average yield was 6.67 quintals per acre and incremental income of Rs. 47,655/-. The sudden rise in pigeon pea prices last year was a key motivating factor for its cultivation by more farmers. Now, the quality seed of this variety is available for with the farmers for further use in this area.
- Reduction in kanda (cow-dung cakes) usage: Aiming at impacting social causes and enabling improvement in soil health was the basic purpose of this intervention. Avoidance of kanda usage would reduce the use of cow dung for cooking fuel. Its manure would be used for soil

health improvement. For the purpose, alternate to this was brought in through promoting dhaincha cultivation by 987 farmers in 110 acres. In addition, on-bund mustard cultivation was done by 1447 farmers in calculated area of 151 acres. In addition to firewood, they got 703 quintals of mustard seed for their own consumption and surplus for revenue generation.

	Achievement made during the year 2016-17									
S. No.	Crop	No. of farmers	Area (in acre)	Yield (qtls.)	Total Increment al income - (Rs.)					
1	High Value Crops (HVCs)									
1.1	Banana	51	10.1	1808.7*	1637100*					
1.2	Onion	1265	88.7	16513	7122773					
1.3	Machan	241	31.1	3002	2298316					
2	<b>Crop Productivity</b>	Enhancem	ent (CPE)							
2.1	Pigeon pea	1044	143	953.5	6814755					
3	Kanda Reduction									
3.1	Dhaincha	987	110							
3.2	Mustard on bunds	1447	151	702.8	3129114					

Besides above, ground nut \*For crop transplanted last year in 2015-16

cultivation was promoted among 846 farmers in 342.3 acres under no cost activity but technical support was provided by the Project. The Project also encouraged 93 farmers for potato cultivation in 11.35 acres on the basis of learning from Siddhi Vinayak model (variety and seeds).

- Backyard garden: At the homestead of 1432 new identified households, establishment of backyard garden was promoted to enable nutrient intake among family members. The gardens have perennial plants and vegetables for own consumption. Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) was also grown by some of these families to be up-scaled in ensuing years. Sale of surplus produce by few families was also reported but earning income was not the basic purpose of this intervention.
- Capacitation of stake-holders: Prior to happening at field execution of planned interventions, capacitation of Project staff and farmers was emphasized in a strategic way. The field team focused towards capacitation of farmers by giving them crop-specific trainings through involving agriculture experts and arranging on-site visits. 151 trainings/exposures were arranged during the year. SMS (Agri. Marketing) was deputed to participate in 3 day training on 'Making Markets for the poor' organized by IRMA on February 22-24, 2017.
- Convergence/linkages: Exploration of resources particularly in convergence with government schemes continued. Onion seed and 2 solar pumps worth for Rs. 14, 98,000/- was mobilized from state government department. Cash contribution from farmers amounting Rs. 6, 69,947/- was mobilized for purchase of seed and crop protection topped up by Project financial support. Linkages with agriculture institutions (Universities, KVKs etc.), individual agriculture professionals, experts etc. were strengthened. Besides, support from community based institutions promoted by GDS; LAPCL being one apex of them was sought as and when required. Seeds, being one of the vital inputs, were arranged for supply by LAPCL.

Based on the learnings from 1<sup>st</sup> year, the implementation process was fine tuned with appropriate field strategies but still learnings evolved for observing timeliness of action particularly procurement & supply of crop seeds. Free supply of onion seed led to significant learning towards preparedness at individual level while availing DBT as field team had to pass through the entire process of registration of farmers on govt. portal and applying for input. The Project has started to consolidate its efforts to arrive at achieving overall objective by the end of project period next year.

#### 2. Empowerment through literacy for Women in Eastern UP

Strengthening women empowerment process through numeracy and literacy skills among them to prepare them to be aware of and avail their rights & entitlement has been the core objective of this SDTT supported Project being implemented in Shravasti, Balrampur and Mahrajganj districts. Under learner centered approach, the basic establishment initiatives like identification of Shiksha Saathi, venue for learning centers, capacitation, identification of learners from villages etc. were taken during first year of project implementation. In Mahrajganj, 20 literacy centres were planned for about 600 beneficiaries (average 30 beneficiaries per centre) while there will be 1200 community members as indirect beneficiaries. The priority was given to select beneficiaries from those families already covered under NRM based livelihood projects. The key activities undertaken during 2<sup>nd</sup> year of project implementation were as follows;

Program team (Placement) The Project has 10 core team members including managerial staff
also. One Field Executive was placed at Pharenda. Besides, One Siksha Saathi is responsible at
each of 20 literacy centers. 4 new Shiksha Saathi were inducted at newly started literacy centers
and exploration of more continues to compensate with turn-over caused by pregnancy and

discontinuation. Need based TLM with knowledge of its uses and other resource materials were given to them.

- Capacity building: Workshops were conducted on latest pedagogy of the forthcoming lessons & tools of the assessment of the progress of the learners. Training on MIS & PLA tool was given to 23 participants on January 12, 2017. Two day training on gender & nutrition was given to 15 participants on January 23-24, 2017. In addition, 3 day training was given on resource material development at Delhi on September 5-7, 2016 organized by Nirantar. Inter centre exposure visits were arranged for SS to learn about best practices of centres. Visits were arranged to learn functions of district hospital, bank, skill training centre & other government departments.
- Mobilization of learners: After need assessment exercise done in agriculture intervention
  focused villages, learner mobilization started by conducting small & big meetings with
  community members including learners & PRI members. End-line survey of all 1510 enrolled
  learners and it enabled to assess the progress made on the basis of base/end line survey. The
  progress indicated progressive learners for advance phase.
- Literacy centers: 4 new centers were established in the villages taking into consideration the suggestion given by Tata Trusts & Nirantar regarding day camp learners. 20 literacy centers were functional using latest TLM and other useful resource materials developed preferably in local language.
- Convergence with mainstreams: Initiatives were taken to link learners with mainstreams
  particularly government schemes to realize their entitlement and benefits from these schemes.
  Some of these schemes directly impacting women were Ujjawal gas scheme, ration card, solar light, vocational skill training etc.
- Review of literacy activities: Review of progress made by each centre was done in each
  monthly meeting. Besides above, monitoring & handholding support was regularly given by
  Project Coordinator and Executive Director. Aiming at assessing learner-wise progress and
  preparing plan for advance phase, two-day workshop was organized for SS & learners. Out of
  total 1540 learners in Hindi & Maths, 900 learners (level 2 & 3) were identified for advance
  stage and remaining (level 1 & drop-outs) in basic phase.

To sum up, the pace and quality of program both have progressed well. The impact of programme is visible through observing current status of literacy skills and confidence level of neo-learners. With the programme getting matured and more learnings coming up, the project experiences and learnings will be shared with other stakeholders including mainstream and CSO practitioners. Hence, the overall impact has been encouraging leading towards next stages of Project implementation.

#### 3. Disaster Risk Reduction in Uttar Pradesh

Under its redefined role of erstwhile 'Facilitating community led WASH & livelihood interventions in floodplains of eastern UP' the focus of current Project 'DRR in Uttar Pradesh' has been towards preparing community for disaster risk reduction in 15 villages with the support of Oxfam India. These villages are located in Pharenda & Dhani blocks of Mahrajganj, jogia & Uska in Siddharthnagar and Campierganj in Gorakhpur district of eastern U.P. Almost 60% of the Project coverage falls in water logging & flooded context during monsoon devastating physical and human resources as well.

GDS had perceived the natural calamities at an early stage of its ushering in the region and started interventions long back in the year 2003 and is continuing with the support from Oxfam from 2012. Some major achievements are highlighted below;

• Community support base & capacitation: After sensitization of community about disaster preparedness, 15 village disaster management committees (VDMCs) with membership 187 and 15 task force were organized keeping in mind the gender balance in membership. Of these task forces, 4 were made functional within the reporting year. Training on role & responsibilities of

VDMC members to take up first-aid, search & rescue, WASH, EWS related issues was given 358 community members. During PVCA mapping of & disaster livelihood related issues was done. After trainings 10 mock drills were conducted to assess the preparedness & skills.



 Wash initiatives: WASH groups were formed in all 15 villages involving village

level health providers and 5 of them were made functional this year. CLTS demonstrations were done at 5 locations and linked with government campaign under SBM. 16 hand pumps on raised platform and 118 toilets were constructed with the convergence of government provision. 15 women care taker were given hand pump repairing tool kit with necessary skill training.

- Livelihood support: Onion cultivation was promoted as high value crop in 6.7 acres by 79 farming families. Similarly, green gram & cow pea was cultivated during zaid in 6 acres area. Animal health care services; de-worming, vaccination, AI, dry feed, were provided by 15 trained para-vets who were linked with community institutions and local govt. veterinary hospital for referrals.
- Linkage with mainstreams: Interaction/interface with block & district level officials was done
  preferably for implementation of DRR initiatives. Even 2 village level disaster plans were
  considered in block level plan.
- *Cluster level review* was done on December 15, 2016 and February 11, 2017 to review the progress, assign accountability and decide future plan with the beneficiaries and staff.

In all, 13302 persons were benefitted with either of the Project interventions including more than 50% females. With constant motivation and capacitation, community support system could be strengthened. Also, linkage with government departments could be enriched but the Project has still to cope with the existing challenges in future.

# 4. Technical Assistance and Research for Indian Nutrition and Agriculture (TCI-TARINA)

The Project was started in March, 2016 for a period of 4 years by a consortium of reputed organizations, Tata Trusts Mumbai, being one of them with the support of BMGF. For its field level implementation, GDS was involved by Tata Trusts (Tata Cornell Institute) extending sub-partnership of the Project. The project focused towards integrating nutrition with agriculture activities particularly with crop production and its advocacy at various levels from community to government. Initially, the Project covered 15 villages from Dhani block in first year of Project implementation while the entire coverage is planned for 50 villages spread over 14 GPs in Dhani, Pharenda & Brijmanganj blocks of Mahrajganj district in eastern U.P. GDS has already its presence in the area through its various development projects and interventions layered for better impact to improve quality of life of the poor particularly women in its operational area. The Project interventions showed the following results during the reporting period;

- Demand generation for nutritious food was made through various BCC initiatives. Street play was
  performed for mass awareness about increase consumption of nutritious food among families in
  all 15 villages followed by BCC sessions on the basis of four tools provided by CARE.
- In order to promote *vegetable cultivation* for availability of nutritious supplements, machan cultivation was done by 250 farmers with Project support. Prior to this, training was given to staff members by KVK scientist and it helped to design the entire intervention.
- Under diversifying the staple grain production system for increasing nutrient intake by the family members, pulses cultivation was promoted. Green/black gram and cow pea cultivation was done by 271 farmers in summer season. Varietal change for quality seed was facilitated by the Project.
- Ground nut cultivation was done by 56 farmers in 6 acres area to ease availability of oilseed of rich nutritional value for won consumption and surplus for revenue generation.
- 476 flexible nutrition gardens of appropriate model were established to ensure readily available
  fruits, vegetables, green leaves and OFSP to farming families. Fencing was initiated by 250 farmers
  to protect these gardens from loss. Seed support was given by the project.
- **OFSP** with rich vitamin 'A' was cultivated by 221 farmers. Initially it was a part of nutrition garden. First time supply of planting material was facilitated by PRDF. 12 farmers were engaged in producing planting materials for more farmers in future. Exploratory study was taken over by external consultant.
- For promoting dairy production and value chains, *Pashu camps* were organized in all 15 villages
  for sensitizing livestock rearers towards improved feeding and management practices and 500
  farmers' availed services of de-worming and vaccination for their cattle.
- As an integral part across the Projects, community institutions were strengthened and 46 women SHGs with membership 524 were active in Project villages. These SHGs were further federated in secondary level group. 2 trainings to federation members and two trainings were conducted for 16 SHGs for effective group management and action towards Project activities e.g. management of 4 shade-net nurseries.

# 5. GDS promoted FPO- LAPCL, Pharenda

Seeded with the GDS initiative, LAPCL was established in the middle of 2010 as registered primary producers' company under Companies Act 1956 (amendment 2002) under the sole ownership of local small and marginal farmers. It has its legal status and also registered with Income Tax Department of

India. All its 661 shareholders are small farmers living in 101 villages spread over 35 village panchayats of Mahrajganj, Gorakhpur and Siddharthnagar. The company has a 10 member governing board constituted by its shareholders to provide efficient governance and ensure mandatory compliances. The intensity of its shareholders dominates in Mahrajganj particularly in 3 blocks namely Pharenda (registered office), Dhani and Brijmanganj and surrounding block; Campierganj in Gorakhpur and Uska Bazar in Siddharthnagar. GDS as promoter of the venture continued providing managerial, technical and resource support mobilized from various sources including JTT, IRRI, ICCO and others.

During 2016-17, the company achieved turn-over of Rs. 17, 37663/- which is lower as compared with previous year and caused due to free supply of onion seed from government. The company established a farmers' service centre (Kisan Sewa Kendra) to make availability of quality agri-inputs particularly seeds, chemicals etc. Marketing of agri-produces is another important field company looks for in future.

#### 6. Community Based Institutions

The primary level groups included SHGs, farmer clubs, Wash Committees and DMGs to take up village level issues while federations and PPC were the secondary/apex level for addressing their broader issues. Minimum one primary level institution exists in all the villages and even more in case of SHGs (women groups). The status of all the community based institutions currently existing in the area is given earlier in the report. The representation of women in all the above groups has been satisfactory. SHGs and their federations are utterly represented by women only. The overlapping in membership within these groups remained there. Each community based institution has its separate entity. By the end of reporting period, two federations namely 'Grameen Vikas Trust (GVT)' and 'Grameen Pashudhan Vikas Trust (GPVT)' were continuously providing technical and financial support to their associated member SHGs.

For better management of livestock, 20 paravets were assigned with task to provide basic veterinary services in the villages under the initiatives taken by GPVT. These apex community institutions served as larger platform to accept social issues like gender/domestic violence, other women related issues etc. to loudly upraise for public advocacy. Grameen Pashudhan Vikas Trust has been engaged in livestock development and arranging services for cattle health improvement for better productivity. These federations have achieved self sustainable status with least external support and GDS provided only strategic support to expand their activities. Promotion of milk business is one of such strategies supported by GDS to explore production and marketing potentials, strategize business approach and transform to real ground implementation.

# 7. Community led total sanitation

Encouraged with the progress of TARINA Project's initiatives, TCi (Tata Cornwell Initiative/Institute) offered a new project to GDS to be implemented in 15 villages adjoining with TARINA Project area to find out the impact of sanitation on nutrition. At the initial, base-line survey of 15 villages falling under TARINA Project was undertaken and additional 15 villages covered for this survey as control area. Subsequently, these additional villages were adopted under operational area of this new Project. The Project started in March, 2017; hence, the preparatory work could be taken up during this period.

GDS initiated its intervention in Sirsiya block of Shravasti district in 2012 when the organization decided to implement agriculture based project in selected villages with the support of JTT, Mumbai. This Nepal bordering block witnesses its remoteness and poor demographic scenario as reflected in its socio-economic development vulnerabilities. The block has high ST population (Tharu community) in the district and also forest cover. The project area falls in the thin strip of land adjacent to Himalayan foothills wearing very low ground water aquifers causing sinking of bore wells and lifting ground water for irrigation expensive propositions. Irrigation is the crucial factor limiting the potential of agricultural productivity. Average literacy of the district is as low as 46.74% but the female literacy is even lower to 34.78%, hence, the status of women in development process can easily be assessed. Considering these facts, GDS preferred to implement development interventions with external support of Tata Trusts, Mumbai initially to strengthen agriculture based livelihoods of small and marginal farming households and expanded through layering of women literacy programme in current phase. Erstwhile JTT Project was redefined with revised approach & strategies and resulted in emergence of new Project with focused agriculture interventions as narrated below;

#### 1. Sujalam Sufalam Initiative- GDS network

Sirsiya block of Shravasti district is one 3 GDS locations directly implementing the network Project with support of SDTT, Mumbai. The overall objective of Project was to increase per household incremental income of Rs. 50,000/- during the Project period. The Project covered 1788 households in 26 villages spread over 7 village panchayats. The above coverage was freezed for the entire Project period without any further addition. 40 farmer clubs with membership 760 were organized during previous phase and these were continuing in addition to 4 newly organized to go with the project interventions. However, most of these community groups needed revitalization. GDS could strengthen linkage with government departments particularly District Agriculture/Horticulture Deptt. Overall review of Tata Trusts supported Sujalam Sufalam Initiative was undertaken by a team of PwC, Gurugram at this location. The achievements made by the Project are delineated in brief as follows;

- Promotion of high value crops: Turmeric cultivation of Rajendra Sonia variety as high value crop was promoted covering 78 farmers in 15.4 acres area but the response from farmers was not very encouraging. The average per acre production of 68.7 quintals was achieved. Marketing of such low volume of production remained a challenge and it was managed locally. Onion was the next crop promoted as HVC and its cultivation was adopted by 382 farmers in 93 acres which was more than 3 times as compared with coverage of last year. Average productivity of Rabi onion crop was 93 quintals/per acre. At the behest of Tata Trusts-SPMU, free supply of onion seed of ALR variety procured from NHRDF was made by the government.
- Crop Productivity Enhancement (CPE): Under pulses promotion, pigeon pea and lentil cultivation was done by farmers to earn income and also enable nutrient intake among the farming families. Most of the old farmers who undertook pigeon pea cultivation last year used their own seed of Narendra-1 variety of pigeon pea and HUL 57 variety of lentil whereas supply was arranged to new farmers. They were motivated to adopt line sowing of the duo pulse crops. Motivated by the enhanced productivity achieved last year, the practices of soil & seed treatment, distance making, weed control etc. were adopted by most of the farmers. Sudden

rise in pulse prices and good gains had been key motivating factors for preference for pulses cultivation by the farmers.

- Kanda reduction: Mustard cultivation on bunds was the only measures adopted for kanda reduction in the villages. The dry stem (residues) of mustard was used as firewood to save use of cow-dung cakes for firewood purposes. The production of mustard seed benefitted them to meet their requirement of edible oil and also revenue generation. The poor germination and loss of dhaincha crop de-motivated the farmers; hence, it had no significant coverage this year.
- Enabling nutrient intake through backyard gardening: Appropriate model of backyard garden
  was adopted with provision of perennial fruit plants, vegetables, OFSP etc. by 600 new farmers
  to ease nutrient intake among their family members through readily available sources. It not

only effected their saving from paying for vegetables fruits etc. but these were readily available to fulfill nutritional requirement of the families which they, hardly, can afford for their family members. Some of them even gifted the produces to their neighbors and a very few of them sold surplus for earnings.

	Achievement made during the year 2016-17									
S. No.	Crop	No. of farmers	Area (in acre)	Yield (qtls.)	Total Increment al income - (Rs.)					
1	High Value Crops (HVCs)									
1.1	Turmeric	78	15.4	1058.6	1092157/-					
1.2	Onion	382	93	6750	5709979/-					
2	<b>Crop Productivity</b>	Enhancem	ent (CPE)							
2.1	Pigeon pea	467	147	844.3	2738701/-					
2.2	Lentil	572	279	1630.8	5357363/-					
3	Kanda Reduction									
3.1	Dhaincha	127	28.1	28.4	102152/-					
3.2	Mustard on bunds	1501	188	1964.6	5459874/-					

Capacity building of stakeholders:
 In all, 63 training sessions were

organized for farmers to develop skills for adopting crop PoPs and crop management skills. These sessions were organized with the technical support of agriculture experts prior to establishment of crop in Kharif & Rabi season. The major focus had been on high value crops. In addition, trainings were given to Project team members to update their knowledge and skills to technically contribute in field implementation from time-to-time.

- **Convergence with govt. department**: Free supply of 440 Kg. of onion seed was received from government by this cluster also. Besides, free seed of vegetables; bitter/bottle gourd & garlic worth Rs. 82,600/- was also received and distributed among farmers. 2 farmers were rewarded with cash prize of Rs. 12,000/-.
- Farm Machinery Bank with govt. convergence: Under SMAM scheme, Laxmi & Ganga Maiya Mahila Samooh (2 women SHGs) were sanctioned government financial support of rupees eight lacs for each group for establishment of farm machinery bank. In addition to above fund, each group had to mobilize bank credit of rupees one lac and additional one lac from its own members. Thus, the total cost of each machinery bank was rupees ten lacs. It was the government convergence of its own kind realized in GDS Shravasti cluster only.

During second year of its implementation, the linkages with mainstream departments got strengthened to mobilize support for Project interventions. Based on the experiences, planning for next year was in process to concentrate on achieving the overall objective of the Project.

# 2. Women empowerment through literacy in eastern UP

As one of its 3 locations, GDS Shravasti continued Project activities through its 15 learning centres for 450 direct women beneficiaries aged 15-40 years and 900 indirect beneficiaries of the peer age group during 2nd year of its implementation. Layering of this SDTT supported project on NRM based project has focused towards organizing women to collectively respond with their socio-economic issues through organized platform of literacy centre based saving groups. The period under reporting was quite rigorous as the entire focus was to entrench the process/steps of the teaching learning pedagogy

& successfully accomplish basic phase of the program. The systems and processes for program implementation,

monitoring and handholding support with proper MIS system have been put in place. The capacity building of the team and the learners is a part of an



ongoing process. The resource agency Nirantar has been providing the inputs adequately to the process, however, their presence in the field enhanced the quality of the program activities and further strengthen the initiative towards desired objectives of the project. In other words we can say arduous effort of the team throughout the year has been able to made effective outcomes of the basic phase.

The achievement made during year 2 of Project implementation can be summarized broadly in the following way;

• Shiksha Sakhis: 6 new Shiksha Sakhis were inducted in addition to previously working at literacy centers. Exploration for new candidates was on for timely replacement of drop-outs getting

better job opportunities or feeling difficult to accomplish the task which is challenging. Orientation on endline & PLA tools of all SS was organized on January 15, 2017. Three day training to master trainers on MIS & PLA tools was organized by Nirantar in November, 2016 at Anandgram, Delhi. Regular orientations were conducted for SS & FE on various formats provided by Nirantar including test paper etc. Besides, Capacitation during regular monthly



review and planning meetings was in usual practice through demos regarding language & maths.

• Literacy centers & learners: All 15 literacy centres continued running during the year. The project developed one story booklet in Bhojpuri language to be used by learners. One of the

learners wrote a book on herbal/home-made remedies for women diseases. Learners formed a part of editorial group to prepare script of resource materials. On completion of basic phase, two day review meeting was conducted to review the progress of literacy skills among learners. Progress assessment tools for accessibility, use and impact of literacy procured from Nirantar was introduced. Inter-location exposure visit was arranged for learners for mutual sharing and learning from each other. Also they could interface with government officials to develop strong rapport with them.

- Literacy Saving Groups at LCS: In Shravasti, 14 literacy saving groups of women were organized. Saving and credit practices were encouraged in these groups to promote self-reliance among women. The monthly saving of individual member ranged Rs. 20/-, 30/-, 50/- and also 100/- as decided by the concerned group members. Women from these groups were benefitted with various govt. schemes like, Ujjawala LPG Gas, Ration cards, solar light, farm machinery bank etc. During their night stay at Motipur, DM & CDO of Shravasti district were impressed with the venture and invited GDS to streamline the literacy programme.
- Review & monitoring: A three member team from resource agency visited Sharavasti on 21-14
  November, 2016 when they could visit 8 learning centers to provide their feedback on relevant
  issues. Internal team of GDS senior members has been regularly visiting and providing guidance
  and feedback.

Presence of GDS for the last 5 years in the area has created an environment for willingness to opt for development initiatives among community, collectively respond with the local issues with women initiatives and rapport with mainstream departments. This location has started emerging as new avenue for attracting GDS focus towards its expansion of interventions in the area. Layering of women literacy programme witnesses the trend for future scope.

Intending to expand its coverage in Devipatan division of eastern Uttar Pradesh having high potential for development, Balrampur district was new location for GDS to directly start implementing on-going SDTT supported Sujalam Sufalam Inititive project in its Tulsipur block. Shravsti district of this division was already under coverage of the organisation. GDS ushered into Tulsipur block covering 16 villages in 10 GPs with 1760 households. Tulsipur block is flood prone and besides the waters of Rapti and Budhi Rapti, the area is drained by numerous streams and nullahs emanating from the Himalayas. Since it is low lying region hence floods and water logging is a persistent problem for the local farmers. GDS continued implementation of the following Projects during the year 2016-17 focusing towards agriculture and women empowerment in the block;

#### 1. Sujalam Sufalam Initiative

During its second year of operation, empahsis was laid upon to complete entire project coverage keeping in mind that each household gets two years span to enhance income through various interventions. There had been changes in Project team members and it was managed timely by inducting new hands in the system. The project coverage was the same as given above for the location. The following activities were conducted during the year;

Promotion of HVCs: The cluster continued promotion of turmeric and onion cultivation as high

value crop with more farmers. The farmers though increased but seemed not to be enthusiastic for turemric growing as found in case of onion cultivation. The area coverage of these crops almost doubled to previous year. The average per acre production of onion was 75.9 quintals and it enahanced average per household income of Rs. 11,149/- during the year. Free supply of onion seed was given by

Achievement made during the year 2016-17									
S. No.	Crop	No. of farmers	Area (in acre)	Yield (qtls.)	Total Incremental income - (Rs.)				
1	High Value Crops (HVCs)								
1.1	Turmeric	65	12.8	-	-				
1.2	Onion	201	52	3946	2241021				
2	Crop Product	ivity Enhan	cement (CPI	E)					
2.1	Pigeon pea	832	229	1536	9957057				
2.2	Lentil	775	312	2241	9193268				
3	Kanda Reduc	tion							
3.1	Dhaincha	1375	97.2	-	-				
3.2	Mustard on bunds	1138	194	914.7	3781403				

government in this location also. The project team had learning experience about registration and applying for input by farmers on government web portal.

• Kanda reduction: Dhanicha and mustard cultivation was promoted to reduce the use of cow dung cakes (kanda) for firewood purposes and FYM to be used for soil health improvement. Full plot and on-bund dhaicha cultivation was done only for green manuring purposes. Encouraged with the promotion of on-bund mustard cultivation last year, farmers were motivated to adopt it for using its dry stems for firewood and seed for oil and revenue generation. It was an additional agriculture income to farmers for their main crop established in the plot.

**Crop Productivity Enhancement:** The farmers had fairly fetched prices of their pulse produce last year due sudden rise in pulse prices. It motivated them to continue with pulse growing even in larger area. Pigeon pea area coverage got doubled and 50% increase in lentil area but due to water logging some coverage was reduced due to damaged pigeon crop during

monsoon. Arhar Narendra-1 and HUL 57 variety of lentil was used by all the farmers. The old farmers of last year had stored the seed and used their own seed during this year.

This year, black gram cultivation was also promoted with 90 farmers in 49 acres during summer season but the crop result was disappointing as the entire crop was damaged during its growth stage. The pulse cultivation was promoted on the basis of PoPs and under the overall technical guidance of Project team. Good retention of old farmers was found. Visits of agriculture scientists were also arranged to selected crop sites to share their observation and technical guidance.

Capacitation of farmers & project team: Before onset of agriculture seasons and preparation for crop cultivation, crop based training on agriculture PoPs was given to team members by agriculture scientists preferably in July-August & October-November. 5 crop specific trainings were conducted for them. One of these trainings was on onion cultivation given in May, 2016. It has been the usual practice to give training to farmers prior to input supply made to them for a particularl crop. The training sessions focused towards compliance of PoPs. In all, 49 crop specific training sessions were conducted for selected farmers. The accountant was deputed to participate in workshop on 'Financial management & social accountability' organised by Vistaar at Banglore on September 19-22, 2016.

#### 2. Empowerment through Literacy for Women in E-UP

Layered over Sujalam Sufalam Initiative, 15 women literacy centres continued running under this 3 year SDTT supported Project being implemented at Tulsipur block of Balrampur district. These literacy centres benefitted 450 women directly and double to this indirectly attaing the age of 15 - 40 years. The learners were selected from within the same target families as covered under Sujalam Sufalam Initiative Project. Hence, it enabled more effective management of both the Projects supplementing with each other. The programme has completed 18 months of its basic phase at all 3 locations including this one and proved to be highly relevant in local context where women stand marginal in the socio-economic development process. The Project contributed to create an environment for increasing literacy among them, awareness for collective thinking & action, leadership skills for group management and skills for using common technology like mobile, calculator etc. in their daily life. The intervnetions have mutual supplemetary characteristics for socio-economic empowerment of women. The basic objective was to enhance numeracy and literacy skills & practices of target women and prepare them for realization of their rights and entitlement through collective action.

Some major achievement made by the project are given here-as-under;

- The learners of all 15 centres used latest TLM and other useful resource materals for enhancing their literacy skills. The learners were taught by the primer at scheduled time and their categorisation was made at various level for Hindi & Maths. For neo learners, story booklet in Bhojpuri language was developed and one booklet on herbal/home made medicines was developed with the technical support of one of the tribal learners.
- Based on the performance assessed during review meeting, 55% learners were selected for advance phase while those performing low remained in basic phase.

- Test paper 1 & 2 were provided by the resource agency and these were conducted on six monthly basis by FS at the centre, examined by the teached concerned and finally submitted to MIS person/Coordinator.
- For monitoring and management of program, two modules; MIS data management & baseline cum endline module was provided by resource agency.
- Inter location exposure visit was organised for learners to observe & understand the process of session facilitation and maintenance of documents. Also. During exposure visit to local government institutions to learn about their schemes, roles and procedures for benefitting the eligible community.
- One day orientation on endline & PLA tools of Shiksha Saathis was organised on January 16,
   2017 and it was participated by all of them.
- Monthly review & planning meetings were used as a platform for capacity building of Shiksha Saathis and Field Executive on regular basis when follow-ups were taken in problem solving manner. Some of these meetings were attended by Project Coordinator also.
- For monitoring & handholding support, ED-GDS and Project Coordinator continued paying visits ascertaining the smooth functioning of project interventions at the location.

Through integrated approach enabled by layering of interventions of above Projects, it yielded positively to attain the overall objective of the Project. Also, the experiences gained during the implementation process paved for future planning by GDS and exploring potentials for strengthening empowerment process mainly for women and small & marginal farmers.

Having assessed the broader agricultural issues prevailing in the area, GDS came in partnership with ITC in the year 2011-12 to start implementing 'Promotion of sustainable & profitable agriculture' in district Hardoi, one of the state capital bordering districts in Sursa block and further expanding the coverage to 3358 households in 50 villages (20 directly & 30 indirectly) spread over 15 GPs of 4 blocks in 2016-17. Soil health improvement, technological percolation and adoption of improved agricultural practices for crop productivity enhancement were some major focal inititives imbibed for Project implementation.

More than 93% of the farmers in Hardoi have average land holding size of less than one hectare and this marginalization of land holding limits them opt for costly agriculture technologies in their individual capacity. Hence, it needed collective decision and action to overcome the situation. Awareness about these technologies and practices among farmers causing low productivity was also a major issue. Inadequacy of agricultural gains also had been a crucial factor for impacting seasonal migration by a large number of farmers to fend for their families.

Some major activities conducted during 2016-17 were as follows;

- FYM has been an on-going activity and it resulted in preparation of 491 new compost pits which were filled in Kharif & Rabi season. Besides, all the pits established last year were also filled with dung and crop residues. 1419 quintals of compost could be harvested for use in the crop fields. 316 litres of vermin-wash extracted from the vermin-units was used for spray over fruit plants. In addition, 21 NADEP pits were also prepared as planned. 412 farmers adopted green/black gram and dhaincha cultivation in 790 acres using residues of these crops for green manuring. In addition pea nut cultivation was done in 1742 acres. The production achieved from the above crops was utilized for own consumption and surplus to be sold for revenue generation by the farmers. Results of 60% of soil samples tested by MLN laboratories, Phoolpur Allhabad have shown increase in carbon & phosphorus percentage as positive change.
- *Plantation:* Maintaining eco-balance and using firewood for cooking purposes to reduce use of cow-dung cakes was at the crux to promote tree plantation in Project villages. However, no new plantation was done this year. 79% of the total 48449 plants of last year were found surviving this year. These surviving plants included 1690 plants of guava & blackberry and 36792 plants of eucalyptus, poplar, mango & lemon. These plants were owned by 334 farmers living in 12 villages. Needless to say that fruits from these fruit plants would be consumed by family members of

concerned farmers increasing their nutrient intake easily. The growth of these plants was temporarily slowed down during winter season but restored afterward.

 Demos on DSR & SRI methods for rice cultivation: Aiming at enhancing paddy productivity at low cost, DSR method was demonstrated in 84 acres while the coverage made for SRI demonstration was 426 acres. With an extra coverage of 254 acres under DSR



method, the total coverage of both methods was 770 acres. For the first time, use of paddy

transplantor was tried in new villages covering 6 acres area. 25 farmers associated with federation were engaged in paddy seed production. On-site technical support was given through FFS to overcome the problems & respond with queries about standing paddy crop.

- Zero-tillage for wheat sowing: The previous trend of last year continued and farmers were encouraged to use zero-till technology for timely wheat sowing to achieve better production. This year, wheat sowing was done in total area of 9228 acres using zero till machines in all Project villages. The project had already provided 23 ZT machines to be used by the farmers in these villages. Seed production of HD-2967 variety of wheat was taken up by 190 farmers in 175 acres. On harvesting, an average increase of 2.4 quintals was observed in wheat production.
- Specific crop interventions: Achieve maximum gains from the same input package was into consideration while initiative was taken for the first time to promote lentil & sugarcane intercropping with 37 farmers in 25 acres area. Similarly, cropping pattern for Rabi & Zaid season was well decided adopting potato-onion-maize cultivation model supplemented with onion replaced with machan in some cases. Quality potato seed of selected varieties was arranged by DHO, Hardoi and Narendra Kisan Mahasangh and 740 farmers adopted potato cultivation in 500 acres to follow the above cropping pattern. However, 170 farmers of them decided to use machan technique for vegetable cultivation after harvesting of onion crop. 168 farmers started vegetable growing in their nutrition gardens.
- FFS and monthly review: Farmers field schools (FFS) were found very effective tool of agriculture extension to directly interact with the farmers on crop-sites to provide technical input at every stage (6 stages) of crop cultivation. In all, 30 FFS sessions were organized in each agriculture season; Kharif & Rabi, in selected villages preferably on monthly basis. Meetings with CRPs were held to review the progress of project interventions from time-to-time on regular intervals.
- **Capacity building programmes:** Training on **machan cultivation and establishment of backyard garden** was conducted at PANI in Faizabad in which 4 master trainers deputed from GDS could participate. On-site learning was facilitated through visit paid to machan sites established in PANI operational area and the visiting trainees could interact with farmers to share their experiences. As follow-up action, 23 farmers were motivated to grow vegetables on machan in 22.6 acres. 3 workshops were organized to capacitate federation about its management practices and present account of federation activities to all participants. Common action plan for crop cultivation was sketched out and regular monthly meeting of village level clubs and their federation was emphasized upon. Convergence with mainstreams was focused during the workshops. The responsibility for increasing access to quality critical inputs particularly seed was accepted by the federation. The crop seed production initiatives were taken by the federation.

Since the cessation of above partnership with ITC would be effective after this year, the Project prepared federation to take over the venture for its furtherance and sustainability. The initial technological percolation has been grounded and examples of successes for profitability of agriculture interventions set in the community. GDS phased out its all interventions from the location at this point of time.

Lalitpur is one of the 7 districts falling in UP-Bundelkhand region, a semi arid area of southern part of UP state usually known for paucity of water sources but this district is comparatively better if compared with others in the region. The district stands at bottom rank in terms of composite development index of the country. GDS penetrated in Birdha block with its DFID supported PACS interventions covering 45 villages in the year 2006. Next to this, goat based livelihood promotion project was started with the support of JTT, Mumbai in 2009. On completion of this project in 2011-12, new initiative was taken for livelihood promotion through agriculture based interventions in support with the same funding agency. GDS outreach has been in 45 villages of 28 GPs covering 5700 households from low socio-economic profile. In all, 6 Projects focusing towards strengthening of livelihoods of poor community were implemented so far, mostly in support with JTT. The following Projects are from the above spectrum and their activities carried out in 2016-17 are summarized below;

### 1. Improving livelihood through water and agriculture resource development

The Project completed its planned period last year in March'16 but GDS continued with selected key interventions having potential of large benefits to community in support with Tata Trusts, Mumbai during its extension for additional 4 months upto July, 2016. These interventions have directly impacted agriculture based livelihood of farmers and the activities carried out are as follows;

- Field fencing for vegetable cultivation: For protecting vegetable crops from Anna animals (estray animals) wire fencing was done covering 414 acres area for 198 farmers in 12 villages. It
  - was observed in Zaid season that this activity helped to earn average additional income of Rs. 6,714/-per acre, if compared to last year. The entire process was undertaken with the active participation of federations and progressive farmers of the area.
- Kharif onion (ADR) cultivation was done by 100 farmers in 75 acres (47.3 acres last year) on the basis of PoPs and under the technical guidance of Project team.
- Promotion of disease free variety of black gram (Azad-2) cultivation was done in 4500 acres area. Seed & soil treatment was practiced by all farmers. Other PoPs were also complied. Pigeon pea trials of early variety were done in 2.5 acres.
- 2 shade-nets/mini green houses were established and managed by SHGs. An income of Rs. 13000/- was earned through sale of cauliflower & tomato plants to 47 farmers.
- Vegetable pea cultivation was done by 100 farmers in 27 acres and average per acre income of Rs. 18,000/- was achieved.
- Under pulse promotion initiatives, lentil cultivation of DPL-62 variety was done by 97 farmers in 40 acres and RSG 902 variety of chick-pea in 20 acres covering 13 villages.
- Training programmes: 20 trainings on Kharif onion cultivation to representatives of CIs, 10 trainings on onion storage to staff & farmers, 2 trainings on pulse cultivation to farmers, 12

trainings to farmers on pulse cultivation were conducted for their capacity building. In addition, 2 exposures were arranged for farmers.

#### 2. Community based institutions

GDS had started creating community based institution base in its early days at Birdha blocks in 2006 during PACS programme as its core approach to appreciate community participation in rural development. Due to its on-going efforts, a network of community based institutions became in

existence including primary level groups; SHGs, GRGs, VWMGs and WUGs. The SHGs were further federated at cluster level at secondary level as denoted in the table kept along side.

SHGs own saving was 63.7% to total income followed by 16.9% from

Status of community based organizations										
Type of CBO	No.	Membe rship	Villages covere d	No. of groups collecting service charges	Total income including loan (Rs.)	Total expenditu re (Rs.)	Cash & Bank Balances (Rs.)			
Primary lev	el com	munity gro	ups							
SHGs (W)	202	2295	40	133	42,00,851	31,91,279	10,09,572			
WCs	05		05							
WUGs	05		09							
Secondary	level co	ommunity g	groups							
Women	03	1743	03	133	12,57,497	7,14,948	5,42,549			
federatio		from	clusters							
n		173	in 40							
		WSHGs	villages							

external credit support. Almost 70% of the total expenditure was credit support provided to SHG members but a considerable proportion of it constituting 31.6% of the total expenditure remained in safe balance with the SHGs. In case of all 3 federations in total, their own saving was 49% of the total income and remaining from interest & other income. Of the total expenditure, more than 76% was



spent to provide loan support to others but equal to this remained in safe balance with these federations. In other words, almost only 50% of the total expenditure was made for providing loan but remaining 50% was lying as cash/bank balances with the federations. Thus, the total corpus of SHGs and federations was Rs. 69, 20, 801/- during the year. Besides thrift & credit services, these women's groups proved to be social capital in real sense and all the GDS interventions were implemented using these community platforms through their partnership. These groups have commitment to go with

development ventures at their own on withdrawal of GDS from the location.

#### 3. Bundelkhand sustainable development Project (PAHAL)

The Project was started in January, 2017 with the support of 'Self Reliant Initiatives through Joint Action (SRIJAN)' seeking participation of organizations working in Bundelkhand region of UP to promote livelihoods of rural poor in convergence with existing government schemes. GDS was identified as one of these organizations to work in 6 villages of 4 GPs in Birdha block. This coverage was within the same as made by GDS previously. As most popular programme, MNERGA was found to be very supportive government scheme for livelihood promotion at village level through this Project. During a short period

on 3 months, meetings with local PRI members, SHGs and villagers were conducted in all 6 villages to sensitize them about Project activities. PRA exercise was undertaken on ward level for social, resource & seasonality mapping with the villagers.

Base-line survey of 200 families was conducted by the GDS team. Based on all above, need-based action plan was prepared and submitted for approval and implementation.

#### 4. Other initiatives

- Rally organized by Ekta Mahila Mahasangh: Republic day was celebrated by organizing women's rally and it was attended by 300 members from its associated 68 SHGs. The rally concluded with their meeting when treasurer of federation put up accounts data before all. It was revealed that the federation could earn Rs. 72,000/- through seed business.
- Seminar on creating awareness about PM crop insurance scheme was organized by KVK Lalitpur and the Project staff and farmers participated in it.
- 5 day training on improved practices for goat rearing was organized by Rural Development &
   Seof Employment Training Institute at Ekta federation office, Jakhlaun in collaboration with Punjab National Bank.
- Annual function of women's federations: Annual function of 3 federations of SHGs and 1 federation of goat rearers was jointly observed on March 9, 2017 at Krishi Mandi, Pali. Representatives from mainstreams, local bodies, women from SHGs/federations and school boys & girls participated in the above event. The event was organized to observe world women's day (though it falls on March 8). In all, it was attended by almost 1000 women. On the above occasion, financial and programmatic progress for last one year was presented by each federation. Felicitation of best farmers was done. Under UDAN initiative, financial support was given to help SHG members for their daughter's marriage.
- SHG members participated in financial literacy programme conducted at Birdha block development office when documents were handed over for second grading of SHGs for CCL of Rs. 50,000/-.
- WUG members were felicitated by Hon'ble Minister for Water Resources, GoI for their commendable work on developing water resources in the area.

GDS has successfully intervened in the development process of project villages through its NRM initiatives, livelihood promotion and collectivization of women in the area. These women collectives would certainly carry forward the process of development at their own, no matter GDS phases out from this location in future.

As political hub and capital of UP state having presence of regional, state and national offices of various development players, Lucknow city is one of the fastest jobs creating city highly populated with migrants to earn livelihood for their families. The internal & external migration has led to a remarkable increase in urban population by almost 23% in last decade. During the last year of current term of government, various development Projects were taken up and started for their implementation which needed human resource at large scale. It was year 1993 when GDS was founded by a group of renowned personalities of their respective field which further expanded in 3 states managing its field operation through local offices. GDS head office, Lucknow provides overall governance and management support to its field offices through a team of professionals & supervisors providing strategic guidance for field execution. State level coordination with multi-stake holders from government, funding agencies and others is facilitated by this team. Under its direct execution, the following interventions were carried out by head office during 2016-17;

- 1. The Livelihood Resource Centre (LRC) of GDS
- 2. The 'Destination End' component of GDS's Migration Programme
- 3. Enabling FPO to pilot maize trading in Bahraich

#### 1. Livelihood Resource Centre (LRC) & Coordination Unit of SSI

LRC has completed 10 years of its establishment and, now, its role has become more refined and specific to address its broad objective for providing strategic support to its field locations and strive for knowledge management to support for livelihood promoting interventions targeting poor & underprivileged community. Theme based specific strategic support is provided to field locations through LRC under the close guidance and observation of senior management. The LRC had played significant role to opt for new avenues to explore potentialities for community based programmes directly or indirectly associated with peoples' livelihood issues. Coordination unit of SSI was created as a part of LRC to provide hand holding support to field clusters and feedback to funding agency.

Sujalam Sufalam Initiative Project being implemented at 9 locations in eastern UP by 6 partner NGOs & 3 direct implementing clusters covers more than 12000 farmers in 8 districts of floodplains of eastern UP. Since the project has shifted its approach and implementation strategies, the major role of coordination unit was to arrange for capacity building, constant handholding and close monitoring particularly at the initial stage of project implementation. The followings were the activities carried out by GDS coordination unit during the year;

#### i) Capacity building of stakeholders

- Training to Coordination Unit members Programme Manager participated in training on
  'digital inclusion for social good' organized by DEF India on September 30, 2016. SMS
  (Agriculture) participated in two day nation conference on financial inclusion organized by
  Sa-Dhan on September 14 & 15, 2016 and he also participated 3 day MDP themed at
  'Applying project management skill to enhance impact of projects' organized by IRMA,
  Anand on February 22-24, 2017.
- Training to field team members: SMS(marketing) from GDS Pharenda & PC, Utthan were deputed to participate in three day MDP on 'making markets for the poor' organized by IRMA, Anand on February 22-24, 2017. 2 crop specific training on onion & pulse cultivation

were given to all cluster field staff in November, 2017. On-site training/learning sessions were conducted at all clusters utilizing the expertise of agriculture scientists from KVK & NHRDF. Training on MIS & documentation was given to accountant & PC of all clusters on January 21-22, 2017 by the coordination unit.

- ii) Monthly meeting of Project PCs: Review of progress and planning was the main purpose of monthly PC meeting when PCs from all clusters had to make presentation on the progress, identify gaps and initiate corrective measures for improvement. 6 monthly PC meetings were conducted during the year. It has been usual practice to make presentation on physical & financial progress by PC of each cluster followed by discussion by the participants. Preference was given to hold these meetings before onset of Kharif & Rabi season to guide for proper planning. It helped for common sharing & learning process.
- iii) Periodic Programme Review: 3<sup>rd</sup> review meeting of SSI project was held on December 19-20, 2016 when results of Kharif crops, impact of last year's interventions and planning for Rabi crops was discussed in detail in the presence of representative from Tata Trusts, agriculture

scientists were also present to provide technical support. Besides, regular progress review was made for whole network at TT-SPMU, Lucknow from time-to-time discussing crucial



aspects of Project implementation and it was participated by Programme Director/Manager & SMS from coordination team. Planning for new initiatives was done in the review meetings.

- iv) Monitoring & handholding support: 29 visit days during Kharif and 22 visit days in Rabi season were spent in all clusters to observe on-site progress and provide technical and strategic support for improvement in the performances. Priority was given to new clusters which were included in this phase. The observations were shared during review meetings for common sharing. The coordination unit was re-organized after shift in HR and responsibilities were assigned for new roles as per need of the Project.
  - Joint monitoring visit of coordination unit and Tata Trusts team was paid to observe performance of SEWI, SGSS, GDS Shravasti and DISA clusters. Corrective measures were suggested for future compliance by these clusters. However, repeated joint monitoring visits were made to SEWI and considering the non-performing behavior, decision was taken for cessation of partnership with effect from February, 2017.
- v) Visits by agriculture consultants: In addition to utilizing consultant services by cluster at their own, Coordination team organized visit of onion scientist to review the progress and for future recommendation in onion growing clusters. Technical support from other scientists was made available as per need of the concerned clusters throughout the year.

- vi) Third party assessment by PwC: GDS Shravasti & Mahrajganj clusters were proposed for two round programme assessments of Tata Trusts' initiatives conducted by PwC in July'16 and March'17. Necessary data were furnished and the entire process was facilitated by coordination unit. It included interaction with coordination unit and field visit to interact with randomly selected beneficiaries of Project interventions. The report of assessment was shared with LNGOs giving observation and necessary recommendation for compliance.
- vii) State level events: As in last year this year also, GDS coordination unit took initiative to participate in three day 'International Agri-Horti Tech 2016 and clusters were suggested to provide their exhibits for display at stall on December 1-3, 2016. The event was organized at J N Mishra Park, Lucknow by horticulture department of state government. The produces like mushroom, OFSP, vegetable seeds, banana, Kala namak rice were put for display and sold to site visitors in cash.
- viii) Documentation & dissemination materials: Case studies on Project interventions were prepared from time-to-time. Hand-out on crop PoPs were developed and given to team members to share with farmers. Studies on value chain for tomato cultivation, banana cultivation and some other documentation was done. Under women literacy programme, booklets on learning content and home medicines were developed and distributed among learners. Monthly publication ' Harit krishi' in Hindi and 'Down to Earth' in English were subscribed on annual basis.

The role of LRC is not confined with merely coordination unit and aims at functioning for knowledge management to benefit not only GDS itself but providing support to other agencies whether from government or non-government sector for addressing livelihood related issues. Currently, it needs broadening of its framework.

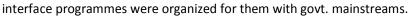
#### 2. Promoting safe and beneficial migration in UP (Destination end, Lucknow)

The state capital of largest populated state of the country, Lucknow city serves employment to skilled and unskilled migrants from within the state and other states also. A large number of these migrants are engaged in construction and service sectors. Cyclical and seasonal migration of poor particularly from rural areas has rapidly floated for more gainful opportunities in big cities of the country, Lucknow being one of them. The migration has helped to positively impact on their economic growth but simultaneously leaving them with palpable risks and hazards at the destination end. During migration, the vulnerability of their living at the large cities like Lucknow tends to be in poor condition, arbitrary terms of employment galvanized with low or no negotiation opportunity, remittances to their homes, increased workload on family members particularly women and insecurity to emotional life to their dependents. The crucial issue they face at destination is their identity as they lack local identity even living for a long time.

Under the above situation, GDS sought partnership with SDTT in the year 2009 to address these issues through involving other stakeholders including migrants themselves. During the reporting year, 10 labour chaurahas and 52 labour pockets in the city and its outskirts. The migrant settlements were identified at the colonies of Engineering college, Janakipuram, Gomtinagar, Indira Nagar, Vikas Nagar, Patrakarpuram, Nishat ganj, Surendarnagar and Chinhat areas of the city. The project outreach expanded to 5000 migrant households from Chhattisgarh, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh states.

#### Major activities during 2016-17

- 2948 migrants were registered for issuance of Aadhar card. Issuance of PAN card facilitated to
   158 migrants while ration card given to 35 migrants.
- Legal counseling given to 273 migrants and 81 new legal cases were registered. Compensation
  of Rs. 3, 64,150/- realized from employers. Legal process of 174 cases completed while 121
  cases were still under process.
- Legal literacy events (27) were organized and labour diary distributed among 765 labourers. Further, 5 wage related cases were registered during labour clinic days.
- 1008 migrants were treated for minor ailment in 10 health camps organized in the covered area.
- 16 meetings with migrants' collectives were conducted and 426 migrants participated in 11 events organized for these collectives.
- 521 migrants were benefitted with social security schemes. In addition, 5





- For financial inclusion, bank accounts were opened by 1348 migrants. 676 migrants for life insurance under PMJBSY & 203 accidental insurance under the same were covered.
- Study on 'socio-economic conditions of house-maids in Lucknow city' was completed.
- Exposure visit was paid to PEPUS interventions on brick kilns at Allahabad.
- Capacity building programme of Shramik Mitra was conducted.
- Two day training for Shramik Mitra from destination & source end as well was organized on 27-28 April, 2016 to capacitate them about their role and action.

The services of 2SK were well recognized among the migrants and they availed its various services. The linkage with government labour department has been established properly and migrants started taking benefit from the department under its various schemes. Multi-service provisioning camps were found to be very effective to link the migrants with government schemes but realization of their rights and entitlements remains still an area to be widely addressed in their own interest. The labour collective organized in the city is expected to carry forward migrants' issues at large platform of mainstreams and other concerned. The Project was extended upto August, 2016 and thereafter concluded for further negotiation.

#### 3. Enabling FPO to pilot maize trading in Bahraich

Developing business skills and entrepreneurship among FPOs has been at the crux while piloting maize trading intervention with the involvement of local FPO 'M L Vikas Agro' Shravasti under the strategic stakes of GDS, TCL and SPMU Tata Trusts. This short term venture lasted for three months between October-December, 2016. GDS owned to facilitate the entire operation and manage resource for maize trading while ground operation was bestowed upon TCL. The entire venture being innovative of its kind to involve NGOs in facilitation process has been with full of learning and experiences about profit making approach. The SHGs were supposed to be directly linked with PC for maize collection. Another agency 'Arya' was involved as buyer from PC. It was found that 73% of the total samples were rejected

by Arya on quality basis which was the major setback for the venture. The local traders used to purchase all the produce of any quality from farmers and also make payment to their convenience but MLVA had its limitation to go with purchase of uni-product (maize) from farmers and for their other agri-produces they had no option except going to those local traders. These local traders raised the prices better than MLVA hence created tough market competition. The purchase was also started at later stage after getting license from authority. Usually, most of the farmers sell their produce earlier to settle advance and loan taken from local traders.

There has been multi-counters decision making process delaying the action while local traders took on-spot decision. As one sided approach, the entire focus has been on procurement leaving any effort for exploring markets other than Arya. It would have better if the PC could also purchase the whole amount of maize from farmers and put for sale after its proper grading. Besides, other process related learnings were also gained.

The overall analysis of maize trading was done in the following way;

S.	Particulars	Quantity	Average rate	Total
No.		(Kg)	(Rs./Kg)	amount (Rs.)
1	Total purchase from farmers	7235	13.36	96,685.00
	through SHGs			
2	Less : weight loss	223 (3% of		
		the total)		
3	Net weight sold to M/S Jagdish	7012	14.00	98,168.00
	Industries (Sl. 1 minus Sl. 2)			
4	Gross margin (Sl. 3 minus Sl. 1)			1,483.00
5	Variable expenses (transport,			30,688.00
	labour, mandi etc.) including			
	godown rent			
6	Over-all profit(+)/loss(-)			(-)29,205.00

The finding of above preliminary analysis of maize trading at Dihwa village has been discouraging but with enormous business learnings for further proceeding, if taken up in future. The role of GDS was very specific to provide resource support to whole venture under the guidance of Tata Trusts and the same was accomplished successfully.

## 4. Towards providing support through field assistants in the PDS digitization programme of UP

For enhancing food security ensuring availability of food grains at affordable price, public distribution system (PDS) evolved as largest distribution network of its type jointly being operated by state and central government as well. In the age of technological advancement, the system still operates on manual proceedings providing space for malpractices particularly at grass-root delivery points. To make it real transparent, UID based solution through using electronic point of sale (ePOS) machines was conceived to be appropriate way out to proceed on trial basis. Consequently, a short term AePDS pilot programme was implemented by Tata Education and Development Trust in Lucknow Municipality area in UP. GDS has facilitated the Project for human and financial resource management. The shortlisting of

field assistants was done for final selection by SPMU of Tata Trusts. Periodic physical & financial reports were sent to SPMU. The following major achievement was made during 6 months of Project period from August'16 to January'17;

- Digitization of 682 shops was done.
- A total of 14, 12,557 ration cards containing total 65,78,241 beneficiaries were involved in the system. Aadhar authentificated transactions increased from 41% in Aug'16 to 61% in Jan'17. Authentication of 2, 34,127 Aadhar Cards was completed.
- Authentication of 2, 01,056 mobile numbers was done increasing from 7% to 17%.
- Proxy transactions reduced from 30% to meager 8% during this period.
- During project period, total 206215 quintals of wheat, 121717 quintals of rice and 12780 quintals of sugar was sold through AePDS.

It was observed that despite initial aversion from using the system, the acceptability increased when people became aware of it and data of supplies corrected. Since the Project was successful in achieving its objectives, the experiences may be replicated in wide range as most of the villages fall within the coverage of internet facility. It has established the meaningfulness of Aadhar seeding in PDS as an empowerment tool to poor for realization of their entitlements.

Agriculture is the main source of rural livelihood in Bihar despite having more than half of its population under the potential risk of flooding, as perennial problem during monsoon. A vast area covered under rice as major staple food being grown in almost 44% of the total cultivated area, is devastated during Kharif season. Sitamarhi is one the most flood prone Nepal bordering districts of northern Bihar. Existence of many rivers and their tributaries causes floods each year and the farmers particularly those small and marginal have to wear with the loss of their rice crop in Kharif and low productivity in Rabi

crops due to delayed sowing which highly impacts their livelihood and leading towards alternate means livelihood through migration to big cities. GDS perceived the contexts of recurring cycle of flood and drought as climatic variability induced problems and its whole approach was woven around the above contexts to improve the situation through its range of development interventions. During the year 2016-17, some of these interventions were carried out with the support of renowned development agencies under the following Projects as delineated below;



#### 1. IRRAS-II: Resilient agricultural systems for smallholder farmers in rain-fed areas of Bihar

The current phase of IRRAS Project was started on April 1, 2016 immediately after the completion of its previous phase in covering 5000 farmers directly in 40 villages. Earlier, the Project activities remained confined in 20 villages only and the project was supported by BMGF through CRS, India for its implementation by GDS. The focus of current phase lies towards up-scaling of techniques esp. DSR, weeding through apply of herbicides, rice crop manager and sowing with seed drill. Besides, GDS initiated induction of services from private service providers (PSPs) and input suppliers. The followings were the accomplishments made by the Project during reporting period;

- Demonstrations in wet & dry seasons: In all, 19 demonstrations were made on varietal demos of STV Swarna Sub-1, DSR method, use of herbicide as per IRRAS BMP and neem quoted urea with the selected farmers. An increase of 15-20% in average production of rice was observed while using DSR method and cost reduction upto 25%. In Rabi season, 25 demos were carried out. Under wheat varietal demos, HD 2967 achieved highest production. For seed supply of STV Swarna Sub-1, block agriculture department was approached and farmers got supply from there. 79 new farmers were given seed for up-scaling while old farmers will use their own seed. Wheat seed of HD 2967 to 24 farmers, HI 1563 to 24 farmers and K9351 to 29 farmers was given while 13 Kg. of HUL 57 variety of lentil seed was given to 8 farmers.
- Promotion of PSPs: 35 persons were identified showing their interest to provide services to
  farmers. So far, 8 PSPs were trained in seed drill calibration. 2 PSPs promoted DSR with 166
  farmers in 51.6 acres and 4 PSPs promoted wheat sowing with seed drill among 82 farmers in
  29.3 acres. Out of 27 persons trained in spraying technique, 5 PSPs provided their services to

145 farmers. 85 farmers were registered under Rice Crop Manager with the help of 2 PSPs but no significant achievement could be made in Rabi season.

 Capacity building of stakeholders: In all, 1315 farmers were trained on IRRAS focused agriculture technologies/methods in 54 training programmes. The farmers were given orientation through 158 meetings organized at village level. Besides, 58 exposure visits were

made by total 894 farmers to observe on-site demos of crops and technologies. For learning about zero-tillage and mechanized transplanting, they visited BISA Institute, PUSA and villages in Samastipur district. As improtant stakeholders, capacity building of input suppliers was also done and they were motivated to facilitate some demos in the field to have better linkage with farmers to provide



quality varietal seed as required by the farmers. 47 government functionaries from block development office of 3 blocks were trained about DSR method.

- Community nursery: 7 farmers from 3 blocks had nursery casting of swarna sub-1 and 93 farmers purchased paddy seedlings from these nurseries. It helped to minimize the risk in case of DSR failure.
- IRRAS Knowledge Van: Conveying messages for applying IRRAS technologies among mass was
  made through well decorated van and moved in Project villages and also district headquarters
  for almost two weeks in each season; Kharif & Rabi this year.
- IEC approach: CRS Patna developed pictorial comic books on STRVs of Kharif. Improved varieties
  of Rabi & its BMP. Also, facilitation guide book was developed for field supervisors. These
  books and hand-outs/leaflets on improved agriculture practices were got printed in ample
  quantity and distributed among farmers, mainstream functionaries, NGOs and other
  stakeholders.

The comparative study of demo and control plots yielded a lot of learnings through different approaches including some challenges still lying to be addressed. These learnings and challenges may be in field interventions and a very few of the system related also.

## 2. Community resilience building through 'Risk informed development planning'

It was year 2011 when GDS initiated CBDRR & SSP programme in 20 villages and 10 schools of Runnisaidpur block of Sitamarhi district with the support of Unicef which was further expanded to 30 villages and 15 schools as coverage under the Project. Various interventions for disaster risk reduction and measures for school safety had been in focus to enable community owned process for sustainability. The Project was started on 15<sup>th</sup> March'16 for the period upto 31<sup>st</sup> December'17 covering

10000 households in 173 villages spread over 42 GPs of Runnisaidpur & Belsand blocks for CBDRR and 493 schools for school safety programme. The duo approaches had following achievements;

## 🖶 Under community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) programme

- I. Block level *orientation and meetings* were done to mobilize support from government functionaries, PRI representatives, DRR catalysts and other village level service providers. Regular meetings were organized at block level on quarterly basis.
- II. All 30 *VDMCs were capacitated* to identify disaster risks and DRR planning. Their meetings were facilitated by DRR catalysts.
- III. 4 types of *community based task forces* were organized in 30 villages to take up the issues like, malnutrition screening, fire prevention issues, flood preparedness, water testing, first-aid, climate change etc. 344 task force members accepted the responsibility for above specific tasks in their respective villages and also social responsibility for child protection.
- IV. *Mass awareness* campaign was organized in all 30 villages through video show, rally and street play to sensitize almost 10000 persons for hand washing, toilet use, plantation, fire safety, first-aid, child development and their protection.
- V. Leverage with government schemes was made mobilizing total fund of Rs. 5,62,34,654/- form mainstream line departments. The major leverage was for construction of road and drains (46%), followed by hand pump installation (28.7%) and land elevation (20.3%).
- VI. Out of 1249 children screened out, 87 were identified as MAM and 19 as SAM. All these mal-nutritioned babies were linked with local AWCs in their villages.
- VII. With the joint initiatives taken by district administration and UNICEF WASH section, Persauni, Nanpur and Belsand were declared as *ODF* under Swachchh Bharat Mission. Block level workshops were conducted by the Project to mobilize government and community support.
- VIII. Under up-scaled area, *training programmes* were conducted for DRR catalysts (Tola/Rojgar sewak, Talimi markaj) to organize and strengthen VDMCs at both the blocks. In 4 training sessions, 154 DRR catalysts were trained for addressing the underlying risks with process demonstration.
- IX. Under social forestry & MNERGA schemes, *plantation* of more than 3000 fruit plants was done at 15 schools and all 30 villages in first week of July this year.
- ♣ Under school safety programme (covered 493 schools in Runnisaidpur, Belsand, Parsauni, Nanpur, Dumra, Riga, Pupriand Baipatti 8 blocks)
  - **I.** Review and updation **of** SSP was done in all 15 schools through identification of risks using hazard hunt tools and submitted to SDMC. Peer educators and focal point teachers were contributing in DRR activities being implemented in the schools.
  - II. As planned in SDMP, sport goods and furnitures were purchased.
  - **III.** Leverage for school safety programme was made worth for Rs. 2,18,12,114/- for construction of 2 new school buildings, toilets in 5 schools ramp in 3 schools and boundry wall of 1 school.

- **IV.** Technical trainings on school safety were organized for BRCs, CRCs and 460 focal teachers utilizing the expertise of NDRF/SDRF, Red Cross etc. These helped the trainees to organize mockdrillsand SDMC formation as per FPT comments.
- **V.** Peer educator trainings were conducted at cluster level to sensitize them towards their role and responsibilities in 40 batches from 10 schools.
- VI. Skill based trainings to school safety focal teachers on safe behaviors were organized at BRC of all 8 blocks. More than 350 SDMCs were organized in all blocks. Through these training identification of disaster risks was done using hazard hunt exercise.
- VII. More than 300 schools reported to have conducted hazard hunt exercise. Monitoring &
  - handholding support was given to education department at block and school level.
- VIII. District level sharing workshop was organized involving BEOs from all 8 blocks for their feedback and DEO suggested to expand the SSP at primary level also.
- IX. GDS achieved success by achieving highest score of 6.2 on a 10 point scale based on the findings of 'Resilient measurement tool' developed by PRAXIS, an external agency. The first round testing



of this tool, resilient survey having 9 indicators of DRR was conducted in 10 intervention and 2 non-intervention villages during pre-monsoon season.

This voluntary based approach needs high motivation particularly among DRR catalysts, as key person on sustained basis. After working for more than 6 years in some areas, withdrawal process needs to be initiated but preparedness of VDMCs was still a major concern to carry forward the venture. Above all, the community could be prepared to understand the need, identify the disaster risks and initiate action to mitigate these risks using their own resources and seeking support from mainstreams.

Perennial floods caused by Narayani/Gandak river at the entry point in India from Nepal hills severely affecting the lives and livelihoods of the people attracted GDS penetration in remotely located villages on Bihar-UP border with its appropriate interventions. Lacks of timely alerts, institutional capacity among communities, government support mechanism, flood resilient & diversified sources of livelihoods and access to financial services were identified some of the major problems existing at this location. All these problems are mitigable to protect from poor quality of life that people are bound to live as sufferer. Under the above circumstance the GDS started working to cope with the situation in support with Lutheran World Relief (LWR), Kalkata.

#### India-Nepal trans-boundary flood resilient Project

Execution of various interventions to accelerate the process of developing strong community support system base for early warning and disaster risk reduction led towards improvement in achieving better quality of life of people living in selected 7 villages of Khadda block in Kushinagar district (UP), 2 villages in Nichlaul block of Mahrajganj district (UP) and 7 villages in Bagaha-II block of West Champaran district of Bihar state covering 2400 households. Organizing these people in task based groups, strengthening leadership and institutionalized approach among them and propagation of resilient agriculture technologies & practices have been in prime focus of Project activities carried out during the year.

- 3 orientation and sensitization workshops/meetings were done with mainstream functionaries and stakeholders.
- Early warning equipments were provided to community task forces at 11 habitations. Lives saving equipment sets were provided in all 16 villages.
- Community sensitization campaigns were launched across the Project villages.
- Training on DRR & EWS given to task force members and LDMC in all 16 villages.
- A training module on gender and also a SOP on trans-boundary EWS were developed.
- 3 mock drills/simulation exercises were undertaken in project villages.
- 7 grain banks were promoted.
- A trans-boundary team was formed for facilitating advocacy and project learning.
- Trainings (6) were conducted for citizen forums.
- A joint monitoring visit was
   paid by the representatives of partner organizations to review the progress and assess the
   impact of on-going interventions in the field.
- Capacitation of TBFR team members was done in SPHERE training organized by GDS. In training for finance people, compliance and reporting requirement was discussed in details.



- Identification of issues for advocacy with government of both countries was done at IDF &
   SAHMATI whereas protest was staged by citizen forum at Kushinagar.
- Meetings with local administrative authorities were done by citizen forums at all 3 blocks demonstrating mock-drills.
- 3 day exposure visit was paid by selected members of citizen fourm, VDMCs and project staff to IDF location on September 20-22, 2017 when they could interact with peer persons and shared their experiences. Similar visits were paid at other Project locations including SAHAMATI.
- 4 crop based trainings were organized for 76 farmers to discuss about crop PoPs of paddy and pigeon pea, 2 trainings 105 farmers on hi-tech nursery and 11 orientation meetings on livestock rearing and management skills. Leadership development trainings were organized for 89 SHG members. Also exposure visit to GDS Khalilabad location was paid by leaders from 9 SHGs. Bankers (SBI) were facilitated to directly interact with SHGs for financial inclusion.
- Not only within the Indian states but trans-boundary exposure visit was paid by Project team to
  interact with citizen forums at Nepal counterpart on September 15, 2016. The CF members
  from both the locations (India & Nepal) could interact and share experiences with each other.
- Provision of emergency fund evolved at 5 villages while food & financial safety nets wer strengthened at 10 villages.

The current phase of the above Project got completed and its next phase could be started in March, 2017. Overall the Project has been successful in creating the pace for learning and significant achievements in terms of disaster risk reduction and livelihood promotion through agriculture based initiatives in trans-boundary situation.

#### Community initiatives helped....

Shivpur and Basantpur villages are located in the Basin of Gandak River in the bordering region of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh states. The farming land is 0.2 to 2 km away from residential area. Mostly, the people have mud houses in these villages except a few cemented houses. There is a bridge connecting Basantpur and Sohgibarwa habitations. Another bridge connects Shivpur and Basahi villages. The main source of livelihoods is agriculture and also labor work. These are SC intensive villages.

It was July 26, 2016, when the area was flooded by outflowing water of Gandak river. Due to this, not only human beings but Kharif crops were devastated in 100 acres. Spread of water-borne diseases gripped 25 villagers and many suffered from malaria and typhoid virus in these water logged villages. Access to Basantpur and Shivpur villages was possible only by main road but unfortunately the bridge on this road became damaged obstructing the connecting route. The villagers had no option for road connectivity for their movement to other places. Mrs. Kusumkali Devi, member VDMC informed that there was no communication for 7 villages and these villages got isolated from other nearby habitations. Some of the villagers sustained injuries from pits. The flood macabre continued for almost one and half months.

In the meantime, members of VDMC and citizen forums approached officials of government line departments but all it was in vain for immediate relief. At last, they contemplated over the alternate initiatives and decided to go at their own to manage the situation particularly restoring the road connectivity. Finally, collective action was taken and temporary road connectivity could be established by them utilizing their own resources to address their immediate need. However, food & supply department made immediate arrangement to supply necessary commodities at the behest of above community based institutions. The members were active to have liaisoning with concerned government department for construction of road and bridge and started contacting authorities at district and state level as well.

Strengthening of livelihoods through its diversified interventions, GDS continued to support rural poor women living in Ajmer district of central Rajasthan from the very beginning of its penetration in the region in the year 2004. Optimizing women's stake in development process has largely provoked women empowerment initiatives taken in Jawaja block of the district. Wage labour and livestock especially small ruminants (goat & sheep) were the locally available major sources of livelihood in this semi arid region of the state. Thus, agriculture stands least on front for the poor farmers as they lacked technological percolation, improved scientific practices, quality inputs and organized efforts for agricultural gains. Due to large geographic coverage and comparatively low population density, the average land holding size by individual farmer at Jawaja is better than other GDS locations in UP & Bihar.

During the year 2016-17, GDS outreach has been to 4740 households at least 50% of them being small farmers having land size of one hectare or less whereas more than 95% households were from OBC. The location covers 76 villages spread over 31 village panchayats in Jawaja block of Ajmer district and adjoining to this Raipur block of Pali district. Diverse geographic condition exists in these two blocks and the livelihood opportunities depend upon the local context as mentioned earlier. GDS development interventions taken up during this period are summarized as follows;

#### 1. Mahila Kisan Shasaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

Aiming at addressing agriculture related issues to enhance gains for farming families, MKSP was started in May, 2013 covering 25 villages of Jawaja block of Ajmer district in network mode which was expanded in 50 villages involving 1510 women living in these villages during 2016-17. Emphasis was laid on to strengthen agriculture based livelihoods of women farmers through enhancing productivity on low cost basis using PoPs for agriculture technologies/techniques and other improved practices. So far, 177 women farmer clubs could be involved with project interventions. Besides them, the Project has developed community base of 14 trained CRPs and 50 Krishi Sakhis within the Project framework. Followings are some major activities conducted during the year 2016-17;

- Demonstration on PoPs based wheat cultivation was conducted with 399 woman farmers in 22 villages. The average yield of wheat crop enhanced by 49.3% in demo plots as compared to control plots.
- 93 village level meetings were organized before onset of Kharif & Rabi seasons in all 50 villages
  to provide technical input to members of Women farmer clubs on weed & pests control, other
  crop management practices for the crops like chilly, tomato, brinjal, ladyfinger, bottle & bitter
  gourd being grown in project area.
- The representatives of 12 GPs were sensitized about project intervention for observance of National Panchayat Day on April 24, 2016.
- Two day technical training was given to 34 Krishi Sakhis on Kharif crop PoPs utilizing the expertise of external consultant in June, 2016 at project office.
- Quality inputs including maize seeds, fertilizers, PSB culture etc. was arranged for supply to 1150 woman farmers through Krishi Sakhis. Besides, black/green gram seed procured from Ujala women federation was also supplied to 430 women.

- 1276 women farmers were given on-site PoPs training by Krishi Sakhis and compliances of PoPs ensured during follow-up visits. Spray of pesticides was done by 748 women farmers in their standing maize crop.
- Availability of fresh vegetables for enhancing nutritional food intake among farming families was emphasized upon and 255 kitchen gardens were established in 50 villages.
- Residential training was organized for 34 Krishi for their capacitation at KVK Ajmer on September 29-30, 2016. This technical training focused on cereals and vegetables being

promoted within project framework.

- 130% increase in productivity was noticed in case of maize crops as per assessment by experts from Maharana Pratap University. In all, 1482 women farmers from 49 villages adopted maize cultivation in 550 bighas.
- 37 Krishi Sakhis were given training on Rabi crop PoPs on October 21-22, 2016 at Byawar. As follow-up action in turn, 540 women farmers were given orientation on Rabi crop PoPs by



FCA (Ag) and concerned Krishi Sakhis in 25 villages. The farmers adopted line sowing method of wheat sowing in their fields. Next phase of training was given on crop management to 248 farmers and top-dressing on standing crop was done by 537 women farmers. Two day training was conducted at GAPCL premise on October 22-23, 2016.

• Quality inputs including wheat seed, fertilizers and agro-chemicals were arranged for 250 women farmers. Seed treatment was done by these farmers in the presence of Krishi Sakhis.



- 7 concrete pits were developed for growing 'azola' on subsidy basis while 12 pits were constructed in support with KVK Tabiji. 25 mud pits were developed by farmers at their own.
- Rajasthan Livelihood Mission utilized expertise of 4 trained Krishi Sakhis to organize and provide training to women farmer groups and compensated them according to its norms.
- 14 Krishi Sakhis were identified as master trainers under NRLM and they conducted training programmes for 28 days and earned honorarium in addition to provision for fooding & lodging. Payment of Rs. 50/-day was made to women's federation also.

It has, now, been established that Krishi Sakhi approach adopted under the project has been quite

effective to involve women farmers in agriculture based interventions through organizing them in their for groups collective response. It helped strengthening women empowerment process in many ways.



#### 2. Community based organizations (Women SHGs & Federations)

Efforts were made to organize underprivileged, unorganized poor community particularly women in their groups at village level and also at cluster level in Jawaja block of Ajmer district and Raipur block of Pali district. They were prepared for their collective initiatives to be taken for their empowerment and social mainstreaming. The day-to-day contact and support is provided by 16 Vikas Sakhis/Mitra associated with federations. These Vikas Sakhis have dual responsibilities; promotion of women's group related activities and goat rearing activities. The following major activities were carried out under the above intervention;

- I. Women SHGs & federations' strength: Though GDS had no separate provision for managing community based institutions this year but continued providing strategic support for technical aspects to existing women's primary and secondary level groups. 288 women SHGs were continuing this year also. Besides, two federations; Suraj & Ujala were functioning at Jawaja and one more at Raipur block. 202 SHGs were associated with Suraj federation and 135 SHGs with Ujala. 33 SHGs were linked with federations.
- **II.** Bank linkage: Almost 123 SHGs succeeded to get credit facility from scheduled banks including Bank of Baroda, BRGB and ICICI last year. This year also, these SHGs continued linkage with the Banks making transactions for credit and repayment of loan. The federations have played significant role to mobilize credit support from Banks and channelized to SHGs level.
- III. Services given by Mahila Mahasangh (federations): 180 SHGs linked with Suraj Mahila mahasangh and 125 SHGs of Ujala Mahila Mahasangh continued paying service charges @ 10% of their income to their respective federations for maintenance of financial and programmatic records properly. All these SHGs made payment of their annual membership fee to Mahila Mahasangh which is another source of income to these federations. 300 families associated with Suraj Mahasangh and 400 families of Ujala Mahasangh continued getting regular supply of food grains and domestic

- provisional items through the federations. It saved their time, money and quality items for the daily use of their families.
- IV. Support in goat rearing based livelihoods promotion: Facilitation for regular vaccination and deworming of goats continued by the federations for goat rearing families through Suraj federation and Ujala federation for prevention of diseases and health care of goats. It helped goat rearing SHG members to get better gains from their goat based livelihood intervention.

#### 3. Women owned FPO -GAPCL, Jawaja

Established in 2009 with the support of GDS 'Grameen Aloe Producer Co. Ltd.' a Jawaja based women owned FPO continued involving women farmers as primary producers and shareholders of the Company to enhance their economic potentials for self reliance and empowerment. It is a registered FPO under Company Registration Act 1856 and has its legal status. It was the first kind of women owned business enterprise in this region. The Company continued its business operation without any external financial support but technical guidance was still required to fully imbibe the business approach and marketing skills.

SHGs and federations were the driving force to lean towards enterprising venture of such nature with the handholding support by GDS at initial stage. Last year, the company got registered with FSSAI 2006. With support from MicroSave, process manual was developed. It has a well structured governance & management system and processing unit at Jawaja. All its 97 shareholders continued their association with it. Earlier, GDS in coordination with MicroSave helped in technical aspect and sought resources for capacitating the Company.

# GDS Partnerships 2016-17

Funding partners	Implementing partners
Tata Trusts, Mumbai	Shrawasti Gramodyog Seva Sansthan (SGSS), Shravasti, UP
Catholic Relief Services, New Delhi	Social Empowerment Through Women's Initiative (SEWI), Balrampur, UP
Centre for Micro-finance (CmF), Jaipur	Yuva Chetna Kenda, Deoria, UP
Oxfam India	Utthan, Deoria, UP
International Rice Research Institute	PRDF, Gorakhpur, UP
ITC, Kolkata	DISA, Basti, U.P.
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	
UNICEF, Bihar	
Jal Sewa Charitable Foundation (Water Aid)	
Tata Cornell University, USA	
SRIJAN, New Delhi	

# Voluntary Disclosures by Grameen Development Services for the Year 2016-17

# A. GDS Registration Details:

SI.	Registration	Details	Valid Upto
No.			
1.	Registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860	2026/ 1992-93 dated 26.02.1993	25.02.2018
2.	Registered under Foreign Contribution	136550091 dated 22.04.1997 renewed	31.10.2021
	(Regulation) Act, 1976/2010	for next five year on dated 24.05.2016	
3.	Registered under section 12A of the	18/1995-96 dated 11.10.1995	Life time
	Income Tax Act, 1961		
4.	Registered under 80G of the Income	834/114/ तक   आ.आ.  लख  12-	Life time
	Tax Act, 1961	13/192/90 dated 20.03.2013	
5.	Permanent Account Number (PAN)	AAATG2067M	Life time
6.	Tax deduction Account Number (TAN)	LKNG03807G	Life time

# B. Remuneration paid to Executive Council members' during the Year 2016-17

Sr.	Name	Position held	Type of payment	Amount
No.				
1.	Mr. S. K. Dwivedi	Secretary & Executive Director	Salary	887491.00
2.	Mr. Amitabh Mishra	Treasurer & Program Director	Salary	850125.00
3.	Mr. Probir Bose	Member	Remuneration	56000.00

# Distribution of staff according to salary levels and gender break-up

Full Time					
Remuneration Levels	No. of team members				
	Male	Female	Total		
Up to Rs. 5000					
Between 5001-15000	25	03	28		
Between 15001-25000	24	02	26		
Between 25001-50000	09	02	11		
Between 50001-75000	02	-	02		
Total	60	07	67		

Part Time					
Remuneration Levels	No. of team members				
	Male	Female	Total		
Up to Rs. 5000	-	01	01		
Between 5001-15000	10	02	12		
Between 15000-25000	-	-	-		
Between 25001-50000	-	-	-		
Total	10	03	13		

# C. Details of international travel by GDS personnel during the year

Name of the Member with Designation	Travelled to	Purpose of visit	Expenses borne by		
No such international Travel happened during the year					

#### **Auditor's Report**

#### To the Members of Grameen Development Services

Ajay Goel & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Shubhrich 1 2/74, Vishal Khand
Gomti Nagar 1 Lucknow 226 010
TF. 191 522 4026665, 2396665
Email I aiavgoel.co@cmail.com

#### Report on the Financial Statements

 We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Grameen Development Services ("the Society"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 and the Income and Expenditure Account for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

# Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

2. The Society's Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Society in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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.

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

- 3. 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 the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
- 4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the 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 the internal control relevant to the Society'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 the 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 Society as at 31st March 2017; and
  - in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the surplus of the Society for the year ended on that date.

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 7. We report that:
  - We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Society so far as
    it appears from our examination of those books.

c. The Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account, dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

A.K. Goel
RN 021370 Membership No: 071257
Partner
For and on behalf of

Ajay Goel & Co. Chartered Accountants FRN: 02107C

Lucknow: June 30, 2017

# **GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

# BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2017

As on 31.03.2016 Rupees		Annexures		As on 31.03.2017 Rupees
	SOURCES OF FUNDS			
197,373.14	CORPUS As per last account Add: Corpus donations received during the year		197,373.14 200,000.00	397,373.14
2,995,155.98	INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT Balance as on 01.04.2016 Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure		2,882,897.85 3,638.65	
(112,258.13)	Less: Excess of Expenditure over Income			2,886,536.50
2,827,738.00	CAPITAL RESERVE Balance as on 01.04.2016		4,723,216.00	
(A) (100)		190	1,485,818.00	
2,960,191.00	Add: Cost of assets purchased out of grant funds		591,164.00	
(16,548.00) (1,048,165.00)	Less: Depreciated value of assets sold/ discarded  Less: Depreciation on assets purchased out of grants		1,053,945.00	4,563,925.00
,	UN-UTILISED GRANTS	'n		
16,862,875.56	Balance as on 01.04.2016		36,750,758.01	
79,578,503.91	Add: Grants received		56,284,911.08	
884,054.00	Add: Interest earned		1,419,378.58	
(51,395,047.29)	Less: Grants utilized		47,094,267.77	
(9,179,628.17)	Less: Onward grants to partners		9,736,085.61	
(3,173,020.17)	Less: Grant Returned		415,820.52	
481,142.76	Add: Grants receivable as on 31.03.2017		-	37,208,873.77
81,300.00	REVOLVING FUNDS			60,000.00
45,116,687.76	Total			45,116,708.4
	APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
	FIXED ASSETS	'11'		
13,357,388.37	Gross Block		13,736,215.37	
(6,531,411.37)	Less: Depreciation		7,101,026.37	6,635,189.0
	CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES			
481,142.76	Grants receivable	T		
1,330,310.83	Loans and Advances	,111,	1,422,667.77	
37,020,600.17	Cash and Bank Balances	'IV'	37,645,547.64	
(544.040.00)	CURRENT LIABILITIES	'V'	39,068,215.41 586,696.00	38,481,519.4
(541,343.00)	Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES	<b>v</b>	580,096.00	Accesses a tour or over
45,116,687.76	Total			45,116,708.4
	ACCOUNTING POLICIES & NOTES TO ACCOUNTS	'VII'		

Treasurer

Secretary

President

per our report of even dated GOEL

FRN 021070

A.K. Goel (CAI Merp. No.: 071257) Partner for and on behalf of AJAY GOEL & CO. Chartered Accountants (FRN: 002107C)

Lucknow: June 30, 2017

# **GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

2015-16 Rupees		Annexure		2016-17 Rupees
	INCOME			
	Grants			
	(Grants received are accounted as income to the extent utilized during the year	)		
	Grants from Foreign Donors	T		
1,464,341.75	Balance as on 01.04.2016		805,438.93	
16,875,303.91	Add: Receipts during the year		29,032,529.08	
382,619.26	Add: Amount receivable as on 31.03.2017		•	
	Less: Grant returned		21,842.52	
(1,188,058.19)	Less: Un-utilised balance as on 31.03.2017		13,747,655.83	16,068,469.6
	Grants from Indian Donors	· · · · · · ·		
15,398,533.81	Balance as on 01.04.2016		35,945,319.08	
62,703,200.00	Add: Receipts (net of refunds) during the year		27,252,382.00	
98,523.50	Add: Amount receivable as on 31.03.2017			
	Less: Grant returned		393,978.00	
(36,043,842.58)	Less: Un-utilised balance as on 31.03.2017		23,461,217.94	39,342,505.1
974,339.00	Interest from banks and others			1,551,864.5
83,265.00	Contribution from community and others			1,681.0
268,889.00	Receipts against training and services rendered			318,113.0
8,500.00	Sale Proceeds of assets			13,500.0
13,055.00	Miscellaneous receipts			4,510.0
1,200.00	Membership fees			1,200.0
61,039,869.46				57,301,843.3
	EXPENDITURE			
	Programme Expenses	T		
17,627,154.73	- out of grants from foreign donors		16,185,276.24	
33,767,892.56	- out of grants from Indian donors		30,908,991.53	47,094,267.7
	Onwards Grant to partners			
9,179,628.17	- out of grants from Indian donors	T		9,736,085.6
540,460.13	Other organisational expenses	'VI'		436,354.3
36,992.00	Depreciation	.11.		31,497.0
61,152,127.59				57,298,204.6
	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE			3,638.6
112,258.13	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME			7.
	ACCOUNTING POLICIES & NOTES TO ACCOUNTS	, All,		
noween 'll to 1\/III	form integral part of Income and Expenditure Account			

A.K. Goet (ICAI-Mem. No.: 071257) Partner

for and on behalf of AJAY GOEL & CO. Chartered Accountants (FRN: 002107C)

Lucknow: June 30, 2017

#### **GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

Previous Year Rupees			This Year Rupees
	OPENING BALANCE		
9,686.00	Cash in Hand	12,779.00	
3,900,000.00	Fixed Deposits with Banks	Section Control	
12,527,412.68	Balance with Scheduled Banks	37,007,821.17	37,020,600.1
	RECEIPTS		
79,578,503.91	Grants		56,284,911.0
83,265.00	Contribution from community and others		1,681,0
1,050,043.00	Interest earned		1,551,864.5
1,200.00	Membership fee		1,200.0
*	Corpus Donations received		200,000.
272,922.00	Receipts against training and services rendered		302,167.
13,055,00	Miscellaneous receipts		4,510.
_	Refund of Security		6,300.
8,500.00	Sale of assets		13,500.
384,063.00	Payable to Others		9,280.
A A	Receipts/ repayment of Loans		211,000.
214,291.00	Advances refund (Net)		20,376.
81,605,842.91	Sub Total	-	58,606,789.
	PAYMENTS	-	
	Expenses on development projects		
2,342,862.48	Facilitating Community Led WASH and Livelihoods Interventions in the Floodplains of Eastern U.I		
2,342,002.40	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Indian states of Ultra Pradesh, Bihar and	1,923,960.88	
	# + ·		
	Preposition with contingency stock enables to respond and provide immediate relief assistance	327,262.50	
	to the most vulnerable communities including women and children on time of disaster.		
*	Business Development of Agri. Producer Companies in U.P	14,207.00	
2,784,941,24	Improved Rice Based Rainfaid Agriculture Systems Project and Resilient Agricultural systems for	4,260,163.69	
	small holder		
4,919,831.78	School WASH and WASH in Health Set Ups	3 <b>4</b> 0	
	DISHA	4,812,759.12	
-	Community-Led Total Sanitation	166,973.00	
59,184.00	Stress Tolerant Rice for Africa and South Asia (STRASA) Phase 3	628.00	
4,732,041.40	Nepal India Trans-boundary Flood Resilience Project	4,147,580.88	
-	Water Window- Nepal India Tranbaoundary Resillance	183,166.00	
4,098,050.00	Promoting Safe and Benificial Migration in Ultar Pradesh	1,050,685.00	
9,602,758.61	Improving Livelihoods through Water and Agricultural Resource Development	1,738,187.11	
	Revival of Agriculture Based Livelihoods in the Nepal Bordering		
3,731,374.00	Districts of Eastern U P and Northern Bihar	-	
	Increasing access to stress tolerant rice varieties through seed production	150,000.00	
-	Bundelkhand Sustainable Development Project (PAHAL)	224,689.50	
45,833.00	GDS-TARINA	5,636,954.50	
1,229,823.00	Scaling Up CBDRR and School Safety Programm Sitamarhi- Bihar	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
.,,	Enabling FPOs to Pilot Maize trading in Baharaich	718,302.59	
98,523.50	Community Resilient Building Programme Sitamarhi- Bihar	1,681,225.47	
00,020.00	Sustainable service delivery for Migrant at Source	17,846.00	
10,196,159.21	SUJALAM SUFALAM Initiative – GDS network	11,497,928.04	
10,100,100.21	Towards providing support through field assistants in the PDS digitization programme of UP	739,941.00	
3,168,246.00	Empowerment through Literacy for the Women of Eastern Uttar Pradesh	4,528,481.10	
1,367,826.24	Empowering women farmer through agriculture based livelihoods in Rajasthan	1,771,165.22	
2,781,822.83	Promotion of Profitable & Sustainable Agriculture	1,545,800.17	47,137,906
9,265,411.00	Onwards Grant to Partners	1,040,000.17	9,591,090.
543,377.13	Other Organisational expenses		161,415
14,656.00	Assets purchased out of General Fund		101,413.
14,030.00	Revolving Fund Paid		21,300
-	Unspent Grant Returned		415,820
22 220 00			
33,320.00	Income Tax deducted at source ( Net)		76,214
6,300.00	Security Deposit		477,950
64 000 044 45	Advances to staff and others (Net)		100,145
61,022,341.42	Sub Total		57,981,842.
	CLOSING BALANCE		
12,779.00	Cash in Hand	7,665.00	
37,007,821.17	Balance with Scheduled Bank	37,637,882.64	37,645,547.
10 to 12 to	form integral part of Receipts and Payments Account		1

Treasurer Secretary President

A. K. Goot
(ICSJAffern. No.: 071257)
Partner
for and on behalf of
AJAY GOEL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 002107C)
Lucknow: June 30, 2017

FRN 021070

#### **Head Office**

#### **Grameen Development Services**,

B 1/84, Sector-B, Aliganj, Lucknow- 226024, UP

Phone- 0522 – 4075891, Email- ho@gds.org.in, & dwivedi.sk@gds.org.in

Website: www.gdsindia.ngo

Contact Person: Mr. S. K. Dwivedi, Executive Director, Mobile: 09415110759

## **Project Locations and Offices**

Sant Kabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh Grameen Development Services House no: 318, National Highway-28 Near Nedula Chauraha, Khalilabad. Sant Kabir Nagar -272175

Contact Person- Mr. Sri Prakash Vishwakarma

Mo: 9125077878, 7007564153 Email- khalilabad@gds.org.in

Lakhimpur Khiri, Uttar Pradesh

Grameen Development Services, C/o Shri Hari Builders & Suppliers, Nighasan Road (Near- Power House) Palia Kalan, Lakhimpur Kheri (U.P.)- 262902

Contact Person : Mr. Mukesh Shukla,

Mobile: 9795983487 Email: mukesh.envo@gmail.com

Shrawasti. Uttar Pradesh

Grameen Development Services C/o Mohd. Jakir Kote Riyasat Bhinga, Shrawasti, Near Shrawasti Public Inter College,

Bhinga, Distt. Shrawasti, UP

Contact Person: Mr. Ashok Tripathi Mobile: 9792631599, 9795341176

Email: shravasti@gds.org.in

Runnisaidpur, Bihar

Grameen Development Services Sharma House, Village - Bahramnagar, Post Bhanaspatti, Runnisidpur,

Sitmarhi-843328

Contact Person: Mr. Ravindra Kumar

Mobile: 07739803822 Email: sitamarhi@gds.org.in

Bagaha, West Champaran, Bihar:

Grameen Development Services,

C/O Mr. Shashikant Tiwari, Village Tiwari Tola

Post- Bagaha, Ward no. 24, Distt. West Champaran, Bihar Contact Person: Mr. Arshad Umar Mobile: 8090269032, 7257941661 Email: valmikinagar@gds.org.in Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh

Grameen Development Services, House No.-2, Ward No.-3, Sonauli Road, Anand Nagar, Farenda, Maharajganj- 273155

Phone-0552-222306, Email-maharajganj@gds.org.in

Contact : Mr. B. N. Tiwari, Mo: 09828382341

Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh

Grameen Development Services, C/O Mr. Rana Ravindra Pratap Singh 318, Civil lanes (Behind Zila Praishad),

Lalitpur, Pin-288403

Contact Person: Mr. Gopal Bhandari

Mobile: 8604437547

Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh:

Grameen Development Services, Veer Vinay Chauk, Moti Sagar,

Opposite Pathik Hotel, Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh

Contact Person: Ms. Shwetha M

Mobile: 7705802785

Email: balrampur@gds.org.in

Muzaffarpur, Bihar

C/O Shri Nageshwar Prasad Singh Bihar Niketan, South East of Law college

Gunnipur Muzaffarpur-842002 Contact Person: Dr. Mandavi Dikshit

Mobile: 09431813152

Email- muzaffarpur@gds.org.in

Ajmer, Rajasthan:

Grameen Development Services 12 Quarter, NH-8, Udaipur Road Vill. & PO- Jawaja (Ajmer) – 305 922 Contact Person: Mr. Shivraj Vaishnav

Mobile: 09460111003

Email: shivraj.vaishnav@gds.org.in