

ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17

PRAYATN

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Acknowledgements

Prayatn has been able to reach to about 200,000 men, women and children of deprived communities across 2 states. We have been able to demonstrate, community based models of change on complex issues like discrimination and violence against women, child labour and malnutrition. This was impossible without the support of members of more than 1000 community based institutions which have bestowed their faith on us and have powered the success of all our initiatives. Our efforts were aimed at bringing positive change in their life, but, we realize that in this endeavour, a lot of positive changes have taken place in our own life. We owe this development to them.

We also take this opportunity to thank all the national and international partners who have extended partnership support to us. Sustaining the above efforts was impossible without their support. They are consistently rendering us invaluable technical support and encouragement as well.

Support received by Prayatn from local administration as well as other civil society organizations is also worth acknowledging. Very few organizations have acceptance at both ends and Prayatn is one of the fortunate ones. We thank both and are sure that the same will continue year after year.

Prayatn Team

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1. Overview of Prayatn

Why we are?

Our Vision and Mission

Prayatn visualises a just society wherein everyone has equal opportunity to grow, and is aware of and capable to critically analyze their own situation, and in this process realizing their potentials, equality & equity, freedom, dignity and human rights. PRAYATN's thrust is to build up community spirit in people who take charge of problems and issues affecting their lives and collectively strive towards achieving sustainable process of self-reliance and bringing about change in their lives.

In pursuit of this vision Prayatn works to enable people facing inequality and injustice to help themselves. We aim to strengthen ties in local communities so that people can work together to bring about positive changes in their lives. We particularly encourage women to participate in this process, as they are the most marginalized, downtrodden and powerless social group in India. Prayatn gives them the opportunity to develop their decision-making skills and leadership capacity so that they can address the issues affecting their lives. Playing the role of catalysts, we help to implement sustainable development processes that will make communities self-sufficient in the long term.

Objectives

- To facilitate the process of empowerment with special focus on the marginalized and disadvantaged sections of society i.e. Women & Children
- To facilitate participation of local community in programme planning, implementation and evaluation.
- To mobilize social institutions and evolve people's organizations to address problems and issues affecting the socio-economic fabric of society.
- To foster leadership capacities at the grassroots level which will promote appropriate initiatives in the community
- To develop a system to disseminate information to create awareness and evolve a forum for policy interventions

How We Work?

Our Core Strategies

- Enhancing local capacity to address developmental needs and ensure appropriate access to entitlements thereby developing community based systems and mechanisms;
- To engage with institutions of accountability thereby developing operational partnership and collaboration to ensure access of partner communities to entitlements;
- To experiment and develop child and women centred development processes for broader replication;
- To develop experience based knowledge management model thereby developing training programmes for sharing of knowledge with development workers, academicians, government departments and development professionals.

Our Approach

Prayatn has worked in charity, development as well as rights based mode in past. Presently, the organization is working with Model Development Approach in which, we try to develop and demonstrate solution for resolving complex social issues by addressing all the dimensions of the problem at appropriate times. To ensure that the model is duly developed, documented and disseminated, we lay high emphasis upon defining the working planning, implementation and monitoring processes elaborately in written form, abiding by them in strict manner and reviewing them from time to time. We believe that if process of working is not right, the true change that we want to achieve will not materialize.

What We Do?

Our Thematic Areas of Intervention

- Women Empowerment
- Child Development
- Health and Nutrition
- Livelihood Development
- Strengthening Democratic Processes
- Natural Resource Management and Climate Change

What roles do we play?

- Implementation of Field Projects with model development approach
- Resource Support to government as well as civil society organizations on social issues
- Research, Documentation & Dissemination

Our Coverage during 2016-17

- States – 2 (Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh)
- Districts – 7 (Rajasthan- Dhaulpur, Baran, Jaipur, Bharatpur; Uttar Pradesh - Varanasi, Chandauli, Bhadohi)
- Villages – 90
- Government Schools – 200
- Urban Slums – 13
- Population covered – 1.50 lac

About the Report

The report details out the progress made by the organization during the year against its strategies and thematic areas as described earlier. The core strategies have been summarized under following heads:

- Status of community based institutions constituted by Prayatn in 2016-17
- Progress of Prayatns' engagement with institutions of accountability during the year
- Progress of Prayatns' engagement with civil society organizations and media
- Research, Documentation and Publication assignments undertaken during 2016-17

Greater detail of progress made during the year and the achievements has been provided in chapters that provide progress under different themes.

Annual Report of an organization is incomplete without presentation of financial status during the year. We have presented analysis of our financial status in separate chapter and audited report has also been annexed. A brief description of our Human Resource on which progress of the organization banks has also been presented before its completion.

2. Status of Community based Institutions

In order to ensure sustainability of the change that we wish to achieve, Prayatn has adopted development and strengthening of community based institutions as its cross cutting strategy across all the areas of its intervention. The institutions include collectives of children at village or school level, adolescent girls, young boys, adults and self-help group of women.

The organization adopts a systematic process of formation and strengthening which begins from proper inclusion of members and extends to their proper capacity building, handholding support, networking and systematic withdrawal of support at the end. Indicators of institutional development defined by the organization in explicit manner provide crucial support in planning, execution and monitoring of the progress of institutional development.

Community based Institutions developed by Prayatn

In each of the villages, Prayatn develops at least CBOs – a children’s collective and an adult’s collective. In several villages, collectives of adolescent girls and young boys groups have also been developed. A brief description of these is as under. Self Help Groups, which too her community based institutions are being discussed separately under women empowerment and livelihood development chapters

Children’s Collectives

Across all the communities in villages as well as urban slum settings, collectives of children called Bal Manch, have been formed to ensure children’s right to participation as stated under UNCRC. In school based programmes like Aflatoun programme (described later), these have a different name. Membership of these collectives is free for all the children in 8 to 16 years age-group and membership and participation of girls and children from deprived sections is particularly. The collectives meet at least once a month and discuss about multiple issues pertaining to them while making fun through games, cultural programmes etc. The issues of discussion include those related with rights and responsibilities of children and what they should do in case of violation. Capacity building of these institutions is done from time to time through trainings, orientations etc.

During 2016-17, 103 Bal Manches continued at village. Members of many of these collectives were trained about child rights, child protection and education while general orientation has been done with all the children. Children’s capacity of expressing themselves in front of adults, identifying issues related to them and developing plan for the same has also been developed through processes like Child Led Indicator Development. Through this process, children reviewed progress done on issues that were identified in 2015-16 and identified new issues that they wish to add. Accordingly new Child Development Plan was prepared by them. Issues in which, they expect intervention by adults were shared with the Child Protection Committees which then includes them in the process of development of Village Development Plans as well as School Development Plans.

At school level, total of 200 collectives were reformed during the year because of graduation of children in higher classes. The new members were again oriented about their rights and responsibilities and were again encouraged to raise their issues.

Child Protection Committees

Child Protection Committees are community level collectives of adults who express willingness to act for the development of the community. The committee consists of 15 to 20 such adults who meet at least once every month. The committee is responsible for addressing all the issues of the village giving special attention to issues related with women and children and their capacity is built for the purpose

through means like trainings, orientations, exposure visits etc. They develop village development plan, school development plans and even Anganwadi development plans for the purpose and follow it. The plan is reviewed every year and new plan is prepared for addressing unresolved as newly emerging issues. Representatives of other groups also take part in their meetings for enhancing coordination and ensure raising and resolution of their issues. At Prayatn, we also encourage CPC members to become members of statutory institutions like School Management Committees, Panchayats, etc.

Adolescent Girls Groups

These are groups of adolescent girls formed at village level to provide opportunity to them to discuss issues about which they need information but are not able to do so because of hesitation. These are issues related with their reproductive health, gender based discrimination and violence, career building, etc. Girls from 12 to 18 years of age are usually the members of these groups.

Young Boys Groups

Forming and ensuring continuity of groups of young boys is usually difficult. However it is important because boys too need guidance on issues like higher education, career building, marriage and reproductive health. So, wherever possible, such groups have been formed taking young boys of 15 to 24 years in mind

Development of Community Cadre

To provide leadership to the community based institutions which can continue even after withdrawal of support from organizational end, community members showing interest and potential of leading the institutions are identified and their capacity is built. These cadre may be male or female but are necessarily from the same community and are selected with the consent of the same. Their capacity is built through multiple rounds to trainings, exposure visits, handholding support, etc. and if the person is not found performing as per expectation, he/she is replaced by a new person whose name too is proposed by the community. In Dhaulpur, where we had initiated the process long back, we have seen that even after completion of our intervention, the cadre are continuing providing leadership to CBOs of their too.

Case Study: Gangadas ka Pura

Village Gangadas ka pura is situated in Pachgaon Gram Panchayat of Dholpur Block and District. It is situated in the north east part of Dholpur and about 13 km away from District Head Quarter and 10 km away from the Block Head quarter. People in this village belong to Kushwaha community and largely depend on agriculture and daily wage labour work. The village has a very low literacy rate with good number of people not able to even do signature. The village is considered as one of the most underdeveloped village of the Gram Panchayat as well as Block. The village has no communication, health or ICDS facilities. The education system is also in a bad shape.

Prayatn initiated Making Child Rights and Reality project in Dhaulpur since 2010. After the project intervention with a variety of activities the people got information, awareness and sensitized also towards basic rights issues of self and children.

The community members were also shared the findings of the baseline study showing all the prevailing issues in the village during the child protection committee formation process. In the month of April during the village camp (10-12 April 2012) the community was encouraged to develop a village development plan for the village. The community in a very good number participated in the process and developed a village development plan. One of the biggest problem emerged in this process was consumption of excessive alcohol in the village. The

community was facilitated to start working on this issue only as it is something not dependent on any external stakeholder. The community analysed and realized the problem and after a series of discussions developed community based mechanism to stop use of alcohol.

The second issue identified was poor education status in the village with irregularity in the teachers in attending school, poor teaching quality, insufficient physical infrastructure, poor mid-day meal and non – functional SMC.

In order to work on it the first step the CPC members took is that they sent their children to school and also motivated all the community members to send their children to school. Second step they took was starting visiting the school with the SMC members and also talking to the teachers about the late and irregularity in attending the school. In the third step they gave application for construction of physical infrastructure in the school. And followed the actions on a regular way resulting construction of boundary wall, regularity and timeliness among the teachers in attending the school, improvement in the quality of mid-day meal and also sanction to construct two additional rooms in the school premises.

In the month of May a Government Community Interface was organized in this village in which representatives from ICDS department, District Labour Department and BDO office participated. In that workshop the villagers presented their problems and demanded for an Anganwari centre and a bridge for transportation. The demands were noted by the officials but regular follow up by the CPC members started construction of bridge and is now almost finished and establishment of the Anganwari Centre is also under process.

In this process the CPC members could understand the importance of the child right and its various dimensions and rescued 4 children from child labour and ceased the liquor shop in the village and the liquor supplier was also arrested. It was a remarkable achievement towards child protection and community development.

Present Situation

The village turned out to be model for ensuring child rights. Community members have learnt how to address their problems in collective manner. They have developed Village Development Plan and School Development Plan which is being followed sincerely. As a part the same, while issues like liquor and corresponding abuse of women and children has reduced and school management committee became active, various infrastructural development processes like construction of kharanja road to connect village to the main road, renovation of school with construction of two new classrooms, establishment of Anganwadi center. There are many more developmental issues to be addressed but what is important to note is that the community has learnt how the same should be addressed.

Highlights of Progress of Community based Institutions in 2015-16

- During 2016-17, 82 CPCs, 82 Bal Manches and 24 adolescent girls groups and 24 youth groups were formed at village while 200 children's collectives were formed at school level
- About 12,700 adults and children are members of these institutions.
- A total of 3453 members of these institutions were benefitted through different trainings, orientations and other capacity building efforts during the year. The trainings included skill based as knowledge based trainings
- 69 institutions have reached to the stage where they have started developing and following indigenous systems and mechanisms to sustain the institution and address their issues. They reviewed and developed village level micro-plans and are taking action accordingly.
- 477 members of different institutions have imparted trainings during the period

3. Women Empowerment

United Nations has adopted achievement of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls as 5th Sustainable Development Goal. Prior to the SDG Convention for Elimination of all forms of violence against women (CEDAW) and MDGs were in place. Prayatn too has been striving for the same since its inception. The Life cycle based approach developed and demonstrated by Prayatn has proved to a landmark in the efforts for addressing gender based discrimination and violence against women and girls.

Prayatn's Efforts on Women Empowerment during 2015-16 have focused upon social and economic empowerment of women through development and strengthening of self-help groups. Simultaneously, we have also tried to address issue of discrimination and violence against them through community awareness and direct support to victims.

Development and Strengthening of Self Help Groups of Women

Self-help Groups have emerged as important means of social and economic empowerment of women. The organization is, therefore, undertaking SHG development across all its interventions irrespective even if the project is not focussed upon women empowerment directly. The members of the SHGs have been imparted training and are being encouraged to save their savings at least once a month. Linkage of these SHGs with banks and credit support to them by organization itself has been provided.



SHG members being training in Shahabad

Widowed but not withered

Anita Gaur is a widow living in Bhagirathpura village of Dhaulpur. Her husband was a mason and had met with an accident because of which he was not in position to earn and needed a lot of medicines. The family had 5 sons and one daughter and the burden of supporting them was on Anita. She herself started working as mason and tried to cultivate his small piece of land. She worked under MGNREGA as well but all these efforts could not ensure continuity of adequate income to make ends meet.

When development of self-help groups was initiated by Prayatn in 2012, Anita too joined it and started saving money and taking part in its meetings on regular basis. She requested for loan for purchase of a buffalo and the same was granted in 2013. The loan was available at nearly half the rate that local money lender used to charge. Anita took the loan and with little affordable contribution from her end, bought a



Anita with her 3 children and the buffalo which she bought after loan from SHG

buffalo. SHG also supported her for buying fodder whenever she needed it. Against the monthly instalment of Rs 2150, she started earning Rs 6000-7000 per month. Gradually she repaid all the loan and became owner of the buffalo whose market values is about Rs 40-50000.

Anita's husband died recently. She tried for accidental insurance claim but court did not accept the request because it was submitted several years after the incidence. Entire family is in state of shock, but with regular source of income in hand, Anita is not withered. She is confident that she will be able take appropriate care of her children and get them educated.

Street Children Project

Street Children project was initiated by Prayatn with the support of Save the Children and DFID at Mughal Sarai, Uttar Pradesh in March 2015. The purpose of the project was to demonstrate a model of ensuring protection of missing, runaway or trafficked girls at the railway station which witnesses one of the highest number of cases of children running away from home, missing are being trafficked. The model included regular sensitization of different within and outside railway station like GRP/RPF personnel, railway staff, coolies, vendors, cleaning staff, taxi drivers, CWC, district administration etc. and demonstrating and their capacity building in this regard. It also included demonstration of model of rescuing, counselling, caring and repatriation of girls, in line with Juvenile Justice Act, through daily outreach at railway station and establishment and running of a transit home for girls duly registered under the Act.

Achievements

- SHG development
 - A total of 106 women SHGs are functioning at the moment through which 1270 women are getting benefitted.
 - 40 of these SHGs have already been linked with banks while remaining are in process
 - These SHGs have saved a total amount of 2,33,155 through regular saving

4. Child Development

UNCRC has defined several child rights which have been broadly categorized into right to survival, right to development, right to protection and right to participation. Different SDGs too have talked about these rights in direct or indirect form. SDG 4 explicitly talks about ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. SDG 8.7 and 16.2, on the other hand talk about child protection saying:

- SDG 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- SDG 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

While working for children, UNCRC remains at centre of our focus and all the four types of rights are addressed by us. In chapter 1, while discussing about community based institutions, we have already talked about Children's Collectives which form the key means of ensuring child participation across all our interventions. Aspect of health and nutrition, which forms the key element of Right to Survival of Children has been discussed in the next chapter. Here, we are focussing on two most important aspects – Inclusive Quality Education and Child Protection. Inclusive quality education is the most important component of children's right to development besides health and includes children's right to leisure as well.

Inclusive Quality Education

Prayatn's Interventions on Inclusive Quality Education in 2016-17

Prayatn has implemented community centric as well as school centric interventions on education during the 2015-16. These include:

1. Aflatoun-Aflateen Social and Financial Education Programme
2. Non-Formal Education Centers (Saksham Project)
3. Dusk to Dawn Project (Education component)

Aflatoun Social and Financial Education Programme

As the name suggests, is not an academic but a school centric life skill education programme in which capacity of government school teachers is built so that they are able to impart social and financial education to children. Social Education includes developing understanding of children on their rights and responsibilities, personality development, good habits, conservation of natural resources, etc. Financial education includes education of children about financial saving, banking and entrepreneurship development. Core strategy involved in the programme besides teachers' capacity building is the development of Children's Collectives called Aflatoun/Aflateen clubs and their capacity building through sessions based on modules developed by Meljol, and Mumbai based organization, camps organized at school, cluster and district level, exposure visits of children to banks post offices etc. Formation of Aflateen banks, which can be termed as self-help groups of children, are also formed at school level in this process.

The programme is being implemented by the organization in 480 government schools and 3 children homes in total across Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh at present. The programme is funded by Meljol and Citi Foundation in Rajasthan and Meljol and Rabobank Foundation in Uttar Pradesh.

Case Study 3: Smiling 'Gudiya'

Case Introduction

Case Summary:	Gudiya was not going to school as she was supposed take care of her siblings. But now she is going to school again.
Project:	Ensuring Food Security & Nutrition for Sahariya Children
Organization:	Prayatn Sanstha
Supporting organization:	Child Rights & You
Month:	March 2017
Name of Child:	Gudiya
Age:	13 years
Father's Name:	Ramkishan Sahariya
Mother's name:	Kapasi Devi
Village:	Rani Pura
Village Panchayat:	Kasba Nonera
Block:	Shahabad



Background:

Geographical condition of the village

Ranipura village is located towards east of Shahabad at a distance of about 25 km. A pucca road connects the villages with the block and the Panchayat headquarters. The way to the villages goes over and river which acts as the prime source of water for drinking as

Social condition

Ranipura is an exclusive Sahariya Community village. The community witnesses, abject poverty, very low literacy and is in the grip of liquor addiction and superstitions. Child marriage and child labour are common and lot of children discontinue education because of the same reason. The community worships Hindu deities and marriages without any involvement of priests are part of the local tradition

Economic Condition

In Ranipura, most of the villagers are labourers. Some of them have farms while others work as agricultural labourers. Seasonal migration working as labourers during harvesting season is quite common.

Government and non - governmental facilities

Village Ranipura has a Mawadi center and a Government Primary School. For higher education upto class VIII, boys go to nearby village named Guwadi. For still higher education boys are sent to residential schools. Girls are not sent out for education.

Prayatn's intervention in the village

Prayatn Sanstha has been intervening in the village since 2012. The organisation has developed 3 community based institutions- Child Protection Committee, Bal Manch and youth group whose regular meeting is conducted every Wednesday. The groups have started working actively on all the issues related with village development including food security, health and nutrition.

The Episode

In June 2016, when Assistant Project Officer – Mr. Vishnu Jangid and Community Organizer Ms. Anuradha Soni were facilitating discussion on education in the Bal Manch Meeting, the members told that 3 girls of their age-group are not going to school. Project staff listed the names and whereabouts of the three girls and decided to talk with their parents.

Gudiya was among the three girls. She was enrolled in Class VI but was not going to school. She was however, present in the Bal Manch meeting. Anuradha asked her why she is not going to school when government is providing midday meal and scholarship in addition to free education. Gudiya told that three months ago, she migrated season with family for crop harvesting. After about two months, they came back but 15 days later, parents went and Gudiya was left to take care of her younger siblings. Gudiya also told that she is afraid of teachers. Anuradha explained her that she should not be afraid of teachers as corporal punishment has been prohibited in schools and education is important for her bright future. Meena, Savita and Vidisha, who all were Bal Manch members were asked to take responsibility of motivating and supporting Gudiya in her education.

The Community Organizer then went to her house to talk to her parents. Her mother, Kapasi Devi, told that she as well as her husband go out for work. In this situation, Gudiya is kept at home to take care of her younger siblings. Importance of education of girls was then explained in detail to the parents. The CO assured that she will herself talk with the Head Master of Government Upper Primary School, Guwadi for her admission.

Next day, the girl was taken to the school at Guwadi and discussion with the Head Master for her admission was held. Gudiya was however hesitant because of the distance. She told that she cannot come to school as the way is long and secluded. Anuradha, then told her that remaining girls too will be motivated to go to same school. Thus she will have a company.

The issue was then discussed in CPC meeting as well. Jabru ji, who is member of School Management Committee, Jabru ji, took responsibility of her regularity in school.

In the last meeting in May 2017, when Anuradha followed up about the status, Bal Manch members told that Gudiya is going to school regularly. She has received books from the school and has graduated to class VII. She is regular in Bal Manch Meeting as well and is now happy. Gudiya is a Hindi name which means doll in English. The intervention has brought smile on the face of this doll.

Saksham Project – Community Intervention

This project was initiated in rural and areas and urban slums of Varanasi district in 2008. While the intervention in rural areas was phased out, intervention in 13 urban slums was continued because the

conditions were pathetic and the population is floating. Most of the children in 6 to 14 years age-group were out of school and they were involved in different forms of child labour like begging, rag-picking, rikshaw pulling, etc. To link them with education, non-formal education centers are being run for them within the slums with the part-time Tutors providing them education through child friendly ways. Awareness generation within the community and development and strengthening of collectives of children as well as adults was also an integral part of it.

Achievements of our initiatives on Inclusive Quality Education in 2015-16

- 122 out of school and highly irregular children have been enrolled and regularized in government schools after efforts of collectives of children and adults at village level
- 31 out of school children who had left studies more than 2 years back enrolled in schools after bringing them to age-appropriate competency level
- 388 out of school children living in urban slums provided non-formal education support.
- Across 480 government schools, 66,679 children have been reached and imparted social and financial education
- Child Protection Committees across 69 villages are monitoring functioning of government schools and Anganwadis on regular basis and have developed systems and mechanisms in this regard.
- CPCs and Bal Manch members have collectively developed and are pursuing Child Development and School Development Plans across 69 villages and 13 urban slums
- 22 Teacher Community Interfaces, 1 Teachers' Training workshop and 2 Teachers' Felicitation Ceremonies have also been organized for government school teachers during the year.
- 1074 community members, including 623 males and 415 females, across 30 villages have been oriented about role and responsibilities of School Management Committees.
- Networking of SMCs was also initiated in Pratapgarh orientation of the members was completed in the previous year so that they are able to discuss
- Additional room has been constructed in 30 Mawadi centers when the issue was raised in officials of Swacch project under which these centers have been constructed by Tribal Welfare Department.

Child Protection

Prayatn's Interventions on Child Protection in 2016-17

Over the years, Prayatn has realized that, besides education, child protection too is a major issue as far as child rights are concerned and both of them are highly inter-related. In particular, we have felt that the issue of child labourers and other children in need of care and protection need special attention.

Dusk to Dawn Project

Making Child Rights a Reality is a multifaceted intervention that has turned out to be a model for eradicating the issue of child labour. The project was initiated by Prayatn in Dhaulpur district of Rajasthan in the backdrop of its failure in addressing the issue of child labour in sandstone mining in spite of rigorous efforts of community mobilization and improving quality of education. This new initiative was started in 15 villages of Dhaulpur block in October 2011 with support of Karl Kubel Stiftung, CEVA and BMZ, Germany. It involved simultaneous intensive working on aspects community level institutional development, alternative livelihood development as well as improving quality of education in schools and mainstreaming of out of school children in age-appropriate classes. The project was over in March 2015 but the change sustained during 2015-16 as well with the minimal

support of Prayatn and the partners are considering it's scaling up with the vision of eradicating child labour district as well as state.

Saksham Project – Children Home

Prayatn is running 2 boys' homes and a girls' home, since 2008, for children of leprosy patients who were once found lying uncared on banks of the river Ganga. The initiative is funded by Back to Life, a German organization, and involves best possible care and education of children. The initiative also involves a social help component under which families of these children and other similar families are being provided rehabilitation support.

Child Help Desk

The details of this project have been provided under Women Empowerment chapter in this report as it focussed upon girls.

Case Study: Happiness brought into the life of Ramrati

This is a case study of Ramrati who belongs to Nisore ka pura village which is 9 km away from district headquarter Dhaulpur. Her husband, Mr. Rakesh used to work in the Mine industry because of continuous working in the mine industry he got Tuberculosis. They had some land but due to her husband's disease she sold all of their land. But unfortunate thing was that she could not save his life. He died around 9 year ago due to tuberculosis.

Ramrati has two children (Ramnaresh – 12 years and Gudiya – 10 years). Her mother in law is also staying with her and dependent on her. At the time of her husband's death Ramnaresh was 3 years and Gudiya was 1 year old. She had no help from either family and was in deep sorrow. But after some days, Ramrati and her mother in law started to do labor works in order meet their day to day requirements. She was also taking her children on the work sites as she could not afford to send them to school even when they got eligible to attend school and that's how they were also deprived from educational and development rights.

In the year 2011, Prayatn with the project "Making Child Rights a Reality" started its implementations in this village. In the project the beneficiary identification and selection is done by the participation of the CPC and SHG and the project team was regularly discussing about the eligibility criteria for the beneficiaries. Child Protection committee members prepared a list in the beginning following the criteria developed by the project team who will join the Self Help Group which will form in the village. Ramrati's name was also there in the list of people who join the Self Help Group. CPC and SHG had taken her name for animal husbandry and through Prayatn she had brought two Goats which was the source of livelihood for her. She was asked to repay the money in 10 small instalments. She took care of her two Goats and after the year the Goats have been multiplied to 7.

Ramrati later on decided to do something else with animal husbandry. After thinking this for a while, she discussed with the SHG members and livelihood expert about opening a small Bangle shop near to her home. After a long discussion, it was decided to open a small Bangle shop in the village. She sold her two Goats and earned Rs. 7000 with that she opened her shop. She earned Rs.10000 with that shop and decided to build her home as she had a very small hut. She repaid her money back to the project and also with the effort of Child Protection Committee her children were benefitted under the "Palanhaar Yojana" (A national government scheme to provide support to the orphan or single parent children).

She is now sending her two children to school. Naresh is studying in class 7th and Gudiya is studying in class 4th. She is very happy now a day and tells that due her hard work, knowledge and help of Prayatn she got happiness in her life.

Achievements of our initiatives on Child Protection in 2016-17

- Across 69 villages, Child Protection committees are functioning with the membership of about 1500 adults
- In all these 69 villages and 13 slums community based systems and mechanisms are being developed and followed to ensure child protection
- Children across all the 69 villages, 13 slums as well as 400 government schools have started raising issues related with child rights and child protection
- In 30 villages, children themselves prepared street play on child marriage and presented it in front of community
- At least 60 children left addictions like chewing of gutkha (a tobacco based product), betel nut and tobacco based tooth powder upon becoming aware of their harmful effects
- 171 representatives of 54 children's collectives were imparted training on child rights and child protection during the year.
- 851 rural deprived children have been provided sponsorship support in Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh
- 71 children of leprosy patients, including 28 girls, have been provided best possible care in the 3 children homes being run by Prayatn.



Bal Manch Children presenting role play against Child Marriage

5. Health and Nutrition

Health and Nutrition are important component of child rights, women rights as well as general human rights. These get reflected in SDGs as well in Goal 2 and 3. SDG 2 commits 'End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.' Its targets 2.1 and 2.2, talk about the aspect of hunger and malnutrition more explicitly as detailed below:

- Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round
- Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

SDG 3, on the other hand, expresses commitment on health and says 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages'.

Health as well as Nutrition are inter-related and in Sahariya tribal community where Prayatn is working on the issue intensively, this inter-relation is clearly evidently. So our interventions try to address both simultaneously.

Prayatn's Interventions on Health and Nutrition in 2016-17

Prayatn's interventions on the issue of health and nutrition during 2016-17 were focussed upon Sahariya community children and women in Shahabad block of Baran district of Rajasthan in which incidence of malnutrition is very high and deaths due the same can be seen. These interventions were as described below:

Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition (EFSN) for Sahariya Children

EFSN is the first initiative which Prayatn began for Sahariya community. The initiative was launched with the short term objective of developing in-depth understanding on various actors and factors affecting/influencing the state of nutrition of Sahariya children, facilitating (evolution of) a community action on issues of food security and nutrition of Saharia children and establishing an enabling environment for the same in the state thereby influencing state's programs and policies (related to nutritional security of children). The long term objective of the initiative that started in 2012 in 30 villages of Shahabad block with the support of CRY was to ensure food security and nutrition for all children, particularly tribal children. Key strategies employed in this process were of community awareness generation and institutional development, regular growth monitoring and community based management of malnutrition, improvement in institutional environment through multiple ways of capacity building and engagement of different stakeholders and researching situation, documenting process of change and sharing it with the wider civil society.

Combating malnutrition through Sustainable Agricultural Development (CMSAD)

While addressing the issue of malnutrition among Sahariyas, it was realized that addressing malnutrition will not be possible unless food security and availability of nutritious food within the house is assured. To address this aspect, Prayatn initiated CMSAD project in 15 villages of Shahabad block with the support of Karl Kubel Foundation. Under this initiative, attempt to address the issue of

malnutrition is being made by promoting sustainable agriculture and developing self-help groups. More details of the initiative will be provided under alternative livelihood development.

ARROW- Women's Health and Rights Advocacy Partnership (WHRAP)

The purpose of this project was to prevent generate community awareness on women's right to safe motherhood and strengthen health institutions to reduce maternal deaths and ensure that more and more mothers seek their services. The institutions covered in this process include Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC), Gram Sabhas, sub-centers, Primary Health Centers (PHC) and Community Health Centers (CHC) and Medical Relief Societies (MRS). The initiative is being implemented with the support of CHETNA Ahmedabad under the banner of SUMA network of civil societies in Rajasthan and covers 8 Gram Panchayats, 3 sub-centers, one PHC and one CHC in Shahabad block of Baran district. SUMA refers to Surakshit Matritwa which means safe motherhood.

Achievements

- Growth of 1699 children in 0-5 years age-group is being monitored on regular basis in Shahabad
- 75 severely malnourished children (65 in Shahabad and 19 in Pratapgarh) received life-saving treatment at Malnutrition Treatment Center after being referred because of efforts of Child Protection Committee members and support of Anganwadi workers
- 19 malnourished children are witnessing improvement in health through proper home based nutrition and care when their parents expressed inability of getting them treated at MTC
- 59 families of malnourished children in Shahabad were provided seeds to develop kitchen garden because of which, they were able to feed vegetables to the children. Earlier there was no availability of vegetables within their village because only food grains were cultivated and they were required to go to local market for the purpose.
- Services of 22 Anganwadi centers and quality of midday meal in 17 government schools and food provided in 30 Mawadi centers in Shahabad has improved because of efforts and monitoring of CBOs facilitated by Prayatn.
- 1526 community members and 674 pregnant and lactating mothers have been made aware of issues and government schemes related with maternal and child health in Shahabad
- 938 community members participated in Anganwadi and Mawadi Community Interfaces held across 30 villages.
- 96 members of Child Protection Committees have been imparted training on health and nutrition of children during the year in Shahabad
- 57 leprosy patients were provided medical support through health camps held in Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh
- 22 members of Rajasthan Medical Relief Society have also been oriented about their role and responsibilities during the year. Subsequent to the orientation, significant infrastructural improvements have taken place in Community Health Center, Shahabad and Primary Health Center Devri.

6. Livelihood Development

Livelihood development does not mean ensuring employment only. While addressing issues of unemployment and under-employment are crucial elements of livelihood development, the objectives and impact of livelihood development will be much more widespread. It is a means to end poverty and hunger. It is a means to address malnutrition and ensure good health. It is means to stop child labour and ensure that every child is able to study in schools and lead a protected life. It is a means to curb distress among youth. And, it is a means to empower women and other deprived sections of the society. To sum up, we can say that livelihood development is a means to lead a dignified life for each and every person on this earth.

SDG 8 which commits – ‘Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all’ talks specifically about employment and economic aspect of livelihood development. However, if we take it together with other SDGs, we can see that it contributes to other SDGs as well and mentioned above. At Prayatn, we have realized the above importance of livelihood development and have, therefore, adopted it as one of our thematic areas of intervention.

Prayatn’s Interventions on Livelihood Development in 2016-17

One of the most important ways of livelihood development is SHG development. We have already discussed about it under women empowerment and child development chapters. As such, the crucial section is not being repeated here and only our interventions on sustainable agricultural development and Youth Employment and Development project are being discussed here.

Promotion of sustainable agriculture

One of the key reasons of Sahariya tribe children of Shahabad being highly malnourished is that Sahariyas are unable to get proper crop production from the agricultural land allotted to them by the state government during their rehabilitation. However, the farmers of the community do not have proper know-how because of which they are unable to cultivate the land or get optimum production out of it. Prayatn, therefore, under its project titled Combating Malnutrition through Sustainable Agriculture Development, provided trainings, exposures and on-site advice of agricultural expert to the farmers to make them aware how they can get best possible production from their field. Demonstration farms of foodgrains, vegetables and fruits were developed. Availability of water for irrigation was ensured through bunding, construction of gully plugs, open wells, farm ponds and anicuts through community contribution and pumpset support on rent. Kitchen gardens have also been promoted. Organic agriculture through use of vermicompost and natural ways of pest management was focussed. The farmers were organized into common interest groups for the purpose and their self-help groups are also being developed.

Entrepreneurship Lab Development Programme

During the year, Prayatn initiated Entrepreneurship lab development programme in 25 secondary schools of Varanasi. The project has been initiated with the financial support of Meljol and Rabobank foundation and aims at developing entrepreneurial skills among adolescent children through regular sessions, interactions with entrepreneurs and visits to enterprises.

Case Study: Wheat Cultivated for the First time in 3.83 Ha of Land in Haripura

Community meeting was going on in Haripura village. Issue of necessity of certain equipment for agriculture was being discussed. Bhonduji, one of the farmers and active members of the CIG requested, "Prayatn has done a lot for poor people like us. You have got wells dug, provided seeds for agriculture and helped us for vegetable demonstration. We have one request that we do not have any pumpset for irrigation. The organization has provided support for pumpsets in other villages, if you provide same support to us as well, we will be able to cultivate wheat crop with the water available from the well. We will take the responsibility of maintenance of the pumpset and will return your money in time." All the members supported Bhonduji's request. Sukan ji, another farmer and member of CIG commented, "We are poor people. Good and nutritious food is available to people living in cities only. We too want that our women and children also get good and nutritious food, but under the in the life of deprivations that we live, good food is an impossible dream."

The above meeting was taking place in Haripura, which is a remote village of Shahabad block of Baran district. The village is located at a distance of 5 km from Devri, which is a town located on the National Highway Number 27. It is a part of Goyara Purana village where people from different communities used to live. In Haripura, 78 families of Sahariya community reside.

Knowing high incidence of malnutrition and even deaths due to hunger in the community, Prayatn Prayatn started working in the region on the issues of Food Security and Nutrition 5 years ago. Community based Management of Malnutrition through Sustainable Agricultural Development project was initiated for the same cause. Organizational staff, as such, knew that the farmers are true and there is high incidence of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and lack of awareness among the community members. But we also knew that the community is not serious on the issue of malnutrition and sustainable agriculture and lacked collectivism. The staff, therefore, decided to wait for the community to get united and serious.

As time of ploughing and sowing came closer, the community members started looking towards each other for pump set. They approached Kirad and Yadaw community people for taking pump-set on rent but they posed condition that they will not take rent in cash. Instead, they will take water for irrigating their crop and will then rent the pump-set to Sahariya farmers. The Sahariya farmers felt that the condition is against them because it may lead to condition where they may not be left with adequate water to irrigate their own field. No decision was, therefore, taken.

On Wednesday, September 7, 2016, Community Organizer, Rajkumar and Agricultural expert Surendra Kumar went to the village for facilitating CIG meeting. The community members raised the issue again and requested the organization to provide pump-set once again. The organization staff could now sense collectivism and seriousness in the voice of the members and knew that other community people want to exploit them. They immediately decided to work out details like listing of farmers asking for support, land area to be irrigated, who will take-up responsibility of maintenance of the pump-sets in written form. Bhondu ji, Phoolchand ji, Pooranchandra ji, Laxman ji and Sukan ji took-up responsibility of seeking agreement of all the listed farmers in written.

A total of 12 farmers, whose total landholding was of 23 bigha (3.83 Ha), agreed to be a part of the agreement. The land detailed by them was never irrigated for agriculture in past. Whenever, good rain took place, it was used to cultivate *Bajra* (Pearl Millets) with rainwater, otherwise, no use was made of the land. Wheat was never cultivated on this land. It was close to their residence, so taking care of the crop will be easy. Keeping the land area in mind, need

of 60 pipes was estimated. It was decided that the pump-set will be made available to them well in time before Diwali.

On October 26, 2016, Bhondu ji came to the Prayatn office at Shahabad and took the pump-set and the pipes with due responsibility. With the support of other people in the village, the pump-set was placed at secured place and responsibility of its safe maintenance was taken up by members as decided.

On November 9, when the project staff visited the village, everyone expressed happiness over timely support. 4 farmers - Bhonduji, Sugan ji, Laxman ji and Mukesh ji - were then identified for developing demonstration farms. The farmers stated that they have not seen such an organization before which makes everything from pump-set to vermi-compost pit and kitchen garden support to us.

On November 17, Project Officer Mr. Ramkhiladi and Monitoring Officer Mr. Ramprasad Jangid paid visit to the village along with the Community Organizer Rajkumar to review the situation. The CIG members thanked the organization for the all the support and stated because of the support, they will be able to cultivate wheat on the above land for the first time. Now their children will get adequate food and next year, they will not be required to buy wheat seed for cultivation. They added that **10 families did not migrate during the season because of the cultivation.**

Major Achievements during 2015-16

- Agricultural development
 - A total of 300 Sahariya community farmers have received trainings during the year on better farming practices and organic farming including better irrigation and cultivation practices, horticulture development, vermin-culture, etc,
 - A total of 129hectares of land was bunded benefitting 176 Sahariya farmers during the year. 200 farmers benefitted through employment in this process
 - Sahariya farmers have started using vermi-compost in place of chemical fertilizers. 60 Sahariya farmers have developed vermi-compost pits near their farmers after understanding importance of organic farming
- Entrepreneurship education
 - 750 children are being provided education on entrepreneurship development
 - 20 children have started taking enterprising initiatives

7. Strengthening Democratic Processes

In India and outside India, we take pride in saying that we are the world's largest democracy of the world. We have an elaborately defined representative system of democracy that stretches down from Parliament at country level to Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats and village panchayat level. Ideally these institutions should involve people's participation at each and every level. However, we usually find that people's participation in governance is limited to electing the government once in 5 years. Meetings of Gram Sabha, which is the foundation stone of this system does not happen regularly with due participation of all the villagers and decisions are taken by a few members. Various committees like Village Education Committee; Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committee, etc. do not appear to be functioning. Other democratic institutions at local level like School Management Committee etc. are also facing similar situation.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 talks about 'promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels'. Its target 16.6 and 16.7 state

Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

Target 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making at all levels

Strengthening of the democratic institutions is, therefore, an important contributor to the attainment of SDG 16 and Prayatn is making efforts for the same since its inception.

Prayatn's interventions aimed at Strengthening Democratic Processes in 2016-17

Making children aware of the process

In each of the schools where Prayatn has facilitated formation of children's collective, children are asked to elect their Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer through the process of election. Role and responsibilities of each of the positions is explained to the candidates as well as voter children who then vote their representatives on the basis of merit. The winners of the elections play their role till the end of the academic year unless the members of the collective seek his/her replacement. Equal participation of girls in this process is encouraged.

Participation of Children in the process of preparation and review of School Development Plan and Child Development Plan at village level through the process of Child Led Indicator Development also help children learning about the democratic system by practicing it on their own.

Enhancing participation of women in Gram Sabhas

During 2014-15, Prayatn had encouraged participation of women in Panchayat elections under SWEEP programme. In the reported year, the organization made special efforts to enhance participation of women in special Gram Sabhas held every year on the occasions of Independence Day and Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti under the Surakshit Matritwa (SUMA) programme. Women were encouraged to raise issues directly pertaining to them like safe motherhood, opening/proper functioning of Anganwadis etc.

Strengthening of VHSNCs and Medical Relief Societies

Under the same initiative, we also made efforts to activate Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees which are practically defunct at present and build capacity of the members through their training on their role and responsibilities. We also tried to strengthen Medical Relief Societies which are community based institutions at the level of Primary Health Centers and Community Health Centers in Shahabad block of Baran district of Rajasthan. The initiative was supported by CHETNA, an Ahmedabad based organization, under ARROW –Women Health and Rights Advocacy Project.

Capacity building of PRI members

Capacity building of PRI members on their role and responsibilities in different contexts like child development, women empowerment, rural development etc. is necessary because many of the PRI members are elected afresh and even those who been elected several times are not fully aware of their powers and responsibilities. We, therefore, organize trainings for them. In 2016-17, we organized their training on their role and responsibilities regarding agricultural development with special emphasis on tribal development as well as on issues like malnutrition and child rights.

Major Achievements

- Members of Children's Collectives elected their Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer in 400 schools
- They took part in the process of formation of School Development Plan
- In 11 villages, 76 women turned up in Gram Sabhas for the first time and submitted proposals for improving services of Anganwadis and health center
- 35 PRI members have been trained about their roles and responsibilities in relation with issues like malnutrition, child rights and agricultural development.
- With the facilitation of review and preparation of village development plans, school development plans, community members have developed understanding of true essence of democracy at grassroots level in which they are involved in planning, implementation as well as monitoring instead of being limited to casting of votes once in 5 years.
- Submission of 83 proposals by different CBO representatives also reflects development of their understanding about democratic processes.
- In 15 Government Community Interfaces which were held during the year at village level, 756 community members took part and raised issues related with overall village development including health, education, village infrastructure development, water, etc.

8. Natural Resource Management and Climate Change

Climate Change is a highly critical and we have already started repercussions of climate change in the form of erratic rainfalls, extreme weather conditions, natural calamities etc. Sustainable Development Goal 13 calls to 'take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts'. Goal 15, on the other hand, calls to 'protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.'

Prayatn has, therefore, adopted the concern as one of its thematic areas of working. We see climate change together with natural resource management because conservation and judicious use of natural resources is the only way out to address climate change.

Prayatn's efforts on NRM and Climate Change during 2016-17

Generating Children's awareness on conservation of natural resources

While making children aware of their rights, we also make them aware of their responsibilities. One of the important responsibilities is responsibility towards nature. While working with Children's Collectives at school as well as village level, Prayatn staff explain them about importance of saving water, paper, trees and electricity, and restrain wastage of food, try to reduce pollution, etc. This awareness has inspired them to take eco-friendly initiatives like planting and taking care of more and more trees, monitor midday meal distribution to avoid wastage, keep their surroundings clean, avoid use of plastics etc. The initiative has been undertaken under Aflatoun Social and Financial Education Programme being implemented across 400 government schools in Dhaulpur and Varanasi districts of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

Promoting Soil and Water Conservation with Organic Farming

Tribal communities like Sahariyas have strong affinity towards nature. Modern day development has pushed them out of the jungles, settle down in villages and colonies developed for them and start agriculture. These changes cannot be reversed. In spite of these developments, Sahariyas affinity towards forests and nature as a whole is visible. This bond is banked upon and strengthened through promotion of organic farming as well as soil and water conservation. Organic farming is being promoted through means like soil testing, use of vermin-compost instead of chemical fertilizers, use of gaumutra (cow's urine) based natural pesticides instead of chemical pesticides, etc. Water harvesting structures like anicuts, check dams, etc. are being erected so that availability of water for irrigation as well as drinking by humans as well as animals becomes available while recharging ground water table. Bunding is being promoted so that water wastage and requirement during irrigation is reduced. Increase in agricultural production because of proper guidance and support is motivating the farmers to go for nature friendly development. The entire initiative has been undertaken under Combating Malnutrition through Sustainable Agricultural Development project in 15 villages of Shahabad block of Baran district of Rajasthan.

Achievements

1. In 400 government schools, children have been made aware of importance of conserving natural resources like water, trees, food, etc. as well as artificial resources like electricity and fuel which are developed by exploitation of natural resources. They have also been made aware of pollution of all types and need to stop it.
2. Bunding of 129 hectares of land resulted in conservation of water as, in many of the farmlands, one round of irrigation was saved
3. Farmers have started using chemical fertilizers with vermi-compost results in reduction in the requirement of water because chemical fertilizers require water for carrying them to the roots. It is also help in conserving soil including its micro-nutrients and micro-organisms
4. They have also started using natural ways of pest management like use of *amrit jal* made of *gaumutra* (cow's urine) is also helping in conservation of bio-diversity
5. Soil testing before using fertilizers or manure has also started increasing. This has helped in reducing use of chemical fertilizers whose over-use makes soil saline.
6. Efforts to revive traditional food practices of Sahariyas and promotion of home based management of malnutrition is also contributing to natural resource management in indirect manner

9. Engagement with Government

Prayatn has always engaged with the government in constructive manner knowing that it is our government elected by us only. We believe that no non-government organization can take place of the government. We also believe that if there are any gaps in governance, we as civil society organizations are equally responsible for it. We should, therefore, come out with the gaps and extend all possible support to the government in understanding the gaps and removing them.

Prayatn's Engagement with government authorities during 2016-17

Prayatn has engaged with multiple government authorities at local to state level. Some of these engagements are as follows:

Engagement with Child Protection machinery under Juvenile Justice Act

Prayatn has been working on the issue of child protection since long. In 2015-16, we initiated Street Children project in Mughal Sarai in Chandauli district of Uttar Pradesh under which a transit home was opened for girls. As per Juvenile Justice Act, we got the home registered with Women and Child Welfare Department, which is the nodal department for registration of children homes under Government of Uttar Pradesh. Prayatn was also running 3 children homes under Saksham project in Varanasi and these were registered under State law. With the enactment of JJ Act, the homes were re-registered under it. In both the districts, organization successfully engaged with Child Welfare Committee, Special Juvenile Police Unit, Mahila Thana, District Child Protection Unit etc.

In Rajasthan too, we are engaging with Child Protection machinery but here, Social Justice and Empowerment Department has been made nodal department for implementation of Juvenile Justice Act and Integrated Child Protection Scheme. Also, implementation of different social security schemes is being looked after by this department. As such, we are engaging with this department for ensuring child protection as well as linking eligible beneficiaries with schemes. The process of engagement includes regular contact and sharing of progress and issues as well as involving them in processes like Government Community Interface where the officials are invited to come to the village/habitation and have direct interaction with community wherever any issues are found.

Engagement with Indian Railways

In Mughal Sarai, we engaged with Railway Authorities, General Railway Police and Railway Protection Force as well as our street children process was focussed on children in contact with railways only. The authorities as well as other stakeholders on railway station have been sensitized and they are providing active support in rescue and repatriation of girls.

Engagement with Education Department

Across all our project locations, Prayatn is working with government schools and has been extending support for improving quality education and ensuring enrolment and retention of children in it. In this process, we engaged with block and district level officials for seeking permission as well as inviting them to our see and understand our efforts and help in taking them forward. The officials have appreciated our efforts from time to time and offered us support whenever required. They have also participated in our activities like Teacher Community Interface, Teachers Felicitation Ceremony etc. The organization has always supported mainstreaming drives and other initiatives of education department every year.

Engagement with Women and Child Development

In Rajasthan, Prayatn's engagement with WCD department during the year was primarily focussed upon strengthening of Anganwadis. While working on the issue of malnutrition, the organizational staff as extend full support to the Anganwadi staff in growth monitoring, immunization, linking of women and children to Anganwadi services etc. In several Government Community Interfaces, CDPOs too have taken part.

Engagement with Health Department

Prayatn's engagement with health department during the year have focussed upon improving services of MTC, CHC, PHCs and sub-centers; strengthening VHSNC and Medical Relief Societies, and pursuing celebration of Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) at Sub-centers. The Community based Management of Acute Malnutrition project implemented with the support of ACF was also held in collaboration with National Health Mission.

Panchayati Raj and Rural Development Department

Knowing the important role that Gram Panchayats play in village development, Prayatn staff engage contact with Ward Panch, Sarpanch and other PRI members regularly. They as well as officials like Gram Panchayat Secretary, Block Development Officer etc. are invited in most of the Government Community Interfaces that we undertook. Trainings on their role and responsibilities in the context of agricultural development and development of children was conducted in Shahabad during the year.

Engagement with Agriculture Department

While working with Sustainable Agriculture Development, Prayatn team developed linkage with Agriculture Department in Shahabad. During trainings held with farmers, officials and experts from the department were called as resource persons. These officials and experts appreciate Prayatn's engagement with the community and are readily available for support whenever we approach. Liaison with local Krishi Vigyan Kendra has also been developed in this process

Tribal Development Department

Sahariya community with which Prayatn has been working is primitive tribe. As such, Tribal Development Department of Government of Rajasthan is implementing various schemes for them like running of Mawadi centers and residential schools for Sahariya Children, scholarships for them, etc. Prayatn has been engaging with the department constantly to ensure that members of the community are able to avail benefit of these schemes and the implementation of schemes itself is qualitative.

Labour Department

Prayatn is a member of District level Task Force against Child Labour in Dhaulpur. In its effort to make the district Child Labour free, the organization has been engaging with the labour department constantly. The engagement is also targeted towards ensuring access of adult labourers to different schemes being implemented by the Department.

10. Engagement with Other Civil Society Organizations and Media

Effective engagement with other civil society organizations and media results in taking the voice of marginalized sections further and influencing policies of the government if required. We, therefore, have taken this engagement as one of our strategies. While it is impossible to recall all the engagements during the year, we have presented two of them here

Right to Education Forum

Prayatn is actively involved in the state chapter of the National RTE forum which is a network of civil society organizations at national level and pursued proper implementation of the RTE Act. Mr. Malay Kumar, Chief Functionary Prayatn has been made State Co-convenor of the Rajasthan chapter of the forum and under his leadership too workshops have been organized in which multiple policy level issues like PPP model in education, School merger etc. have been discussed. Capacity building of CSO representatives about the act and the stated issues has also been undertaken.

Surakshit Matritwa (SUMA)

Partners of CHETNA, a resource organization based in Ahmedabad, and other organizations working on the issue of maternal health in Rajasthan have come together to form a civil society network called Surakshit Matritwa Campaign. The purpose of the network is to advocate for improving maternal health services in the state. Prayatn, too, is a partner of CHETNA and maternal health is a issue of high priority for it. As such, we too have become members of the network and are getting involved in its activities at different levels.

11. Looking Forward in 2017-18

While most of the partnerships which were operational in 2016-17 are likely to continue in 2017-18, Prayatn is looking forward to two new partnerships in the upcoming year. First one is with global software giant 'Oracle' which has accepted our proposal to support our efforts on inclusive quality education for Sahariya tribe children in 6 to 14 years age-group in Shahabad. This is the first time when Prayatn is directly partnering with a corporate. Earlier, we have received support from corporate social responsibility initiatives Citi Foundation and Rabobank Foundation but they were channelized through Meljol. While working with Sahariya community, we were feeling need of working dedicatedly on the issue of education and this project will be an opening in this regard. The project is expected to generate awareness in the poorly literate community on importance of education and motivate their children to come to School daily. At the same time, it is expected to bring positive change in environment of government school through capacity building, sensitization and motivation of teachers and School Management Committee Members. Fulfilling every child's right to free and compulsory elementary education lies at the core of the project.

The second partnership is on issue of animal welfare which is a new issue for us. The initiative is being supported by international organization 'Brooke hospital for animals' which focusses on welfare of equines engaged in brick kilns. Under the project, a mobile unit of veterinary experts will be put in place to make equine owners and brick kiln owners aware and sensitize towards the horse, mules and donkeys being engaged in transportations of bricks. The unit will cover brick kilns across Dhaulpur district of Rajasthan and Morena district of Madhya Pradesh. Its shall also involve capacity building of veterinary care service providers like veterinary doctors, farriers, barbers etc. so that they are able to take proper care of equines. Presently, such service providers have experience of working with cattle only and have no experience of treating equines. So, they hesitate. The project is expected to change this situation. And in this process, it is expected to benefit the equine owners, who are generally poor, economically as healthier animal means greater income for them. So, while at one end, the initiative will help in natural resource management, it will also help in livelihood development for the needy.

We are also, look forward to our greater involvement in taking the Right to Education Forum forward in Rajasthan as Co-convener for the state chapter.

Our Valued Partners

Following international and National Organizations funded our work during 2015-16. We are highly grateful to them and expect continued support in future as well.



**Karl Kübel Stiftung
für Kind und Familie**



Rabobank Foundation



We also acknowledge support of our following who have partnered with us in past and have contributed in progress of Prayatn towards its vision and mission



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Our Team

Executive Committee members

1. Mr. Narendra Kumar, Chair Person IPAC, New Delhi
2. Ms. Rajvinder Kaur, Vice- Chair Person PACE, Lucknow
3. Mr. Malay Kumar Secretary Jaipur, Rajasthan
4. Mr. Shyaji Ram Tanwar Treasurer Jaipur, Rajasthan
5. Ms. Kavita Sharma Member Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
6. Mr. Manish Singh Member Jaipur, Rajasthan
7. Ms. Tahira Bano Member Jaipur, Rajasthan
8. Mr. Surender Verma Member Jaipur, Rajasthan

Prayatn Staff

The total human resource serving the Prayatn as on March 31, 2017 was 134 and 61 team regular staff and 73 consultants. There details are as under:

Human Resource serving Prayatn	Male	Female	Total
Staff	38	23	61
Consultants	41	32	73
Total	79	55	134

The staff strength includes grass root level workers like Process facilitator and community organizer to professionals from varied backgrounds like social work, rural management, human development, finance, law, management etc. Details of our key staff are as under:

Name & Designation	Qualification	Experience	Association with Prayatn
Mr. Malay Kumar, Secretary cum Chief Executive	PGDRD, XISS Ranchi	– 21 years of experience in development sector on issues like Child right and protection, Women's right, Health, Good governance, Institution development and Networking, NRM, and Advocacy	Founder member
Mr. Yogesh Jain, Program Manager	PGDRM, IIRM Jaipur	– 11 years of experience in development sector on issues like Women and Child Rights, Research and Documentation, Networking and Advocacy, training and capacity building, vocational education and publication	Since September, 2005
Mr. C.M Dadhich Finance Manager	MBA, M.Com	22 years of experience in development sector on Financial Management	Since October, 2011
Mr. Rampal Mali Finance Manager	B.Com	19 years of experience in development sector on Accounts and Finance	Since April, 2008

Mr. R.P Jangid Monitoring Officer	B.A	37 years of experience in development sector on issues like Community organization building, Child right, Health and nutrition, livelihood development, Training and Capacity building, Programme Monitoring, Documentation and Publication	Since Prayatn's inception
Mr. Kailash Saini Education Expert	B.A	16 years of experience in Education, pedagogy and Child Rights , Training and Capacity Building, Community mobilization, etc.	Since March,2012
Mrs. Rajani Jain Livelihood Expert	B.A	15 years of experience in development sector on issues like women's right, good governance, Health, networking and advocacy, Training and Capacity building, livelihood development, Research and documentation	Since September, 2003
Mr. Ram Khiladi Poswal Project officer	MA	18 years of experience in development sector on issues like Community organization building, Child Rights, Health and nutrition, Inclusive quality education, livelihood development, Training and Capacity building. Member of state level resource group constituted by Save the Children and UNICEF on Child Protection	Since January, 2002
Mr. Devendra Singh Project Officer	B.Com	13 years of experience in development sector on issues like women's right, good governance, Health, networking and advocacy, Training and Capacity building, Research and documentation	Since July, 2008
Dr. Rajesh Rai Project Officer	PhD, Kashi Vidhyapeeth - Varanasi	14 years of working experience on issues of children with special focus on health and education.	Since July, 2008
Mr. Rameshwar Choudhary Project officer	BA	14 years of working in development sector issues like community mobilization, child rights, women rights, health and nutrition, training and capacity building, etc.	Since August, 2012

Financial Status of the organization

PRAYATN SANSTHA

Registered : 94, Nai Basti, Baluganji, Agra, Uttar Pradesh
Opp. : Post Office, Kumher Road, Tah.-Nadbai, Bharatpur (Rajasthan)
Administrative Office : 68/262, Pratap Nagar, Sanganeer, Jaipur, Rajasthan (INDIA)

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2017 (CONSOLIDATED)

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT (Rs.)	ASSETS	AMOUNT (Rs.)
Capital Funds		Fixed Assets :	
Society Fund :		As Per Annexure "A"	21,201,791.00
Opening Balance	11,366,446.57		
Add: Surplus For the Year	1,067,489.41	Current Assets	
		Grant Receivable	650,783.34
		(As Per Annexure-B)	
Equipment Fund :		Security Deposit	15,350.00
Opening Balance	5,240,536.00		
Add : Capital Grant	974,534.00	Gratuity	
Less: Capital Grant Refund	308,940.00	Deposit with LIC	1,844,582.00
Less: Depreciation	841,581.00		
(As Per Annexure-A)		Loans & Advances	
		(As Per Annexure-C)	2,189,915.00
Gratuity Fund		TDS Receivable	116,248.00
		Cash in Hand	160,311.00
Building Fund			
		Cash at Bank	3,088,155.04
STEP Fee Reserve		(As Per Annexure- D)	
Revolving Fund			
Current Liabilities			
Security Fund :			
Opening Balance	1,127,419.00		
Add: Additions	351,201.00		
Less: Repayment	314,714.00		
Unspent Grant			
As Per Annexure "E"			
Sundry Creditors			
As Per Annexure "F"			
TDS & PF Payable			
Total	29,267,135.38	Total	29,267,135.38

For M/S GOURISARIA GOYAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN- 016681C)

(CA. RAVI GUPTA)
Partner
M No. 419994



Place: Jaipur
Date: 24th August, 2017

For PRAYATN SANSTHA

(FINANCE MANAGER)

(SECRETARY)

PRAYATN SANSTHA

Registered : 94, Nai Basti, Baluganj, Agra, Uttar Pradesh
Opp. : Post Office, Kumher Road, Tah.-Nadbai, Bharatpur (Rajasthan)
Administrative Office : 68/262, Pratap Nagar, Sanganer, Jaipur, Rajasthan (INDIA)

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01-04-2016 TO 31-03-2017 (CONSOLIDATED)

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (Rs.)		INCOME	AMOUNT (Rs.)	
Programme Expenses :			Grant in Aid		
Shaksham: Empowering Children in Varanasi Supported by Back to Life, Germany	25,609,191.71		Shaksham: Empowering Children in Varanasi Supported by Back to Life, Germany	25,526,574.00	
Combating Malnutrition through Sustainable Agriculture Development in Shahabad Baran "India " By Karl Kübel Stiftuing	5,561,183.93		Combating Malnutrition through Sustainable Agriculture Development in Shahabad Baran "India " By Karl Kübel Stiftuing	6,000,000.00	
Alfatoon Social & Financial Education program supported by Meljol, Mumbai.	983,078.00		Alfatoon Social & Financial Education program supported by Meljol, Mumbai.	120,930.00	
Dusk to Dawn - Combating Child labour in Mining in Dholpur By Karl Kübel Stiftuing	6,001,244.00		Dusk to Dawn - Combating Child labour in Mining in Dholpur By Karl Kübel Stiftuing	6,000,000.00	
Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition for Sahariya Children supported by CRY	3,927,614.00		Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition for Sahariya Children supported by CRY	3,908,222.00	
SPLCPSCI Mugalsaria Support By SCBRB	378,572.00		SPLCPSCI Mugalsaria Support By SCBRB	304,460.00	
Alfatoon Social & Financial Education program supported by Meljol, Mumbai.	515,914.00		CMAM implementation monitoring-Dholpur & Sahabad Block in Baran, Rajasthan India Supported by ACF	60,190.00	
'Integrated child protection scheme from Ministry of Women & Children Development, Govt of India, by Childline India Foundation Mumbai	547,689.00		Alfatoon Social & Financial Education program supported by Meljol, Mumbai.	285,800.00	
Right to Eduction workshope	137,915.00	43,662,401.64	'Integrated child protection scheme from Ministry of Women & Children Development, Govt of India, by Childline India Foundation Mumbai	831,408.00	
Total C/ F		43,662,401.64	Total C/ F		-

Gourisaria Goyal &
JAIPUR

Total B/ F		43,662,401.64	Total B/ F		-
Bank Charges	137.86		Workshop on RTE support by SCBRB	100,000.00	
Board Meeting Expenses	928.00			43,137,584.00	
Interest on loan	76,000.00		Add: Unspent Grant 15-16	3,815,044.41	
Interest on OD	9,845.18		Less: Grant Receivable 15-16	493,764.71	
Interest on PF Damages	568.00		Less: Unspent Grant 16-17	2,990,149.40	
Interest Security Fund	42,740.00	130,219.04	Add: Grant Receivable 16-17	650,783.34	
			Less: Capital Grant 16-17	974,534.00	
Combating Malnutrition through Sustainable Agriculture Development in Shahabad Baran "India "	1,122,180.00	1,122,180.00	Add: Sale of Assets 16-17	308,940.00	43,453,903.64
Depreciation		171,313.00	Local Contribution	1,122,180.00	1,122,180.00
Surplus Transfer to Society Fund		1,067,489.41	Institutional charges	423,688.46	
			Others Income	817,977.99	
			Interest on TDS	671.00	
			Interest on FDR	29,536.00	
			Interest on SB	256,604.00	
			Interest on Loan	49,042.00	1,577,519.45
Total		46,153,603.09	Total		46,153,603.09

For M/S GOURISARIA GOYAL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(FRN- 016681C)

(CA. RAVI GUPTA)
Partner
M No. 419994



(FINANCE MANAGER)

For PRAYATN SANSTHA

(SECRETARY)

Place: Jaipur
Date: 24th August, 2017

Abbreviations

AGG	Adolescent Girls Group
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse and Midwifery
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
AWC	Anganwadi Center
AWW	Anganwadi Worker
BAM	Bal Adhikar Manch
BEEO	Block Elementary Education officer
BM	Bal Manch
CHJK	Chahat Hai Jine Ki
CBO	Community based Organization
CDPO	Child Development Programme Officer
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
CMHO	Chief Medical and Health Officer
DC & M	District Collector cum Magistrate
DEO	District Education Officer
DPC	District Programme Coordinator
FC	Foreign Contribution
FCRA	Foreign Contribution Regulation Act
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICPS	Integrated Child Protection Scheme
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IPAP	International NGOs Partnership Agreement Programme
JSS	Jago Sakhi Sangathan
JSSS	Jago Sakhi Sewa Sansthan
KBS	Kishori Balika Samooch
KKS	Karl Kubel Stiftung
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MTC	Malnutrition Treatment Center
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
PCPNDT	Pre-Conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Center
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institutions
RTE	Right to Free and Compulsory Elementary Education Act, 2010
RTI	Right to Information Act
SCBRB	Save the Children - Bal Raksha Bharat
SHG	Self Help Group
SMC	School Management Committee
SP	Superintendent of Police
TCI	Teacher Community Interface
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on Rights of Children

UNDP	United Nations' Development Fund
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

Sl. No	Field offices	Postal Address	State/Location reached out to
1	Dhaulpur	Sardar Dara Singh Nagar, Sainpu Road, Dhaulpur, Rajasthan - Ph: 05642-221337, 09351712255 (Administrator)	Rajasthan
2	Bharatpur	Sabora Wali Gali, Kumher Road, Nadbai, Bharatpur Ph: 05643-278303, 09509814010 (Mr. Kishan Lehari)	Rajasthan
4	Varanasi	D-63/6, B7, Shivaji Nagar, Mahmoor Ganj, Varanasi Ph: 0542-2221067, 09889238823 (Mr. Rajesh)	Uttar Pradesh
5	Agra		Uttar Pradesh
6	Mughal Sarai	Child Help Desk, Platform No. 3, Near RPF Post, Mughal Sarai Railway Station	Uttar Pradesh



Administrative Office

68/337, Pratap Nagar, Sanganer, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India, PIN – 302033

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