Acknowledgements

The most satisfactory moment for a development organization is when the poorest of the poor, with whom you are working, starts living life in dignified manner. Prayatn has been able to achieve this in 3 states of the country. We have been able to reach to more than 250,000 men, women and children of deprived communities across 3 states. We were successful in demonstrating 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. During 2017-18, these agencies have trusted us with the total grant of about Rs 5.19,535. 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
## Contents

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Foreword</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Overview of Prayatn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Status of community based institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Women Empowerment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Child Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Livelihood Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Strengthening Democratic Processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management and Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Engagement with Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Engagement with civil society and media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Research, Documentation and Publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Our Valued Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Financial Status in 2017-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Our Team Members</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Foreword

On 25th September 2015, at New York, 194 countries of the world adopted a fresh agenda of development titled ‘Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’. This agenda included 17 broad goals and 169 associated targets which these countries committed to achieve by the year 2030. Sustainability, which has been defined by World Commission on Environment and Development in 1983 as ‘meeting the needs of present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs’ was the concern behind these goals. They were, therefore, called Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Setting of Sustainable Development Goals reflected the commitment as well as confidence of the governments as well as civil societies across the world towards bringing change in the world in time bound and sustainable manner in spite of our shortcomings during the MDG regime. Sustainability can be defined as the practice of maintaining processes of productivity indefinitely—natural or human made—by replacing resources used with resources of equal or greater value without degrading or endangering natural biotic systems. Sustainable development ties together concern for the carrying capacity of natural systems with the social, political, and economic challenges faced by humanity. Sustainability science is the study of the concepts of sustainable development and environmental science. There is an additional focus on the present generations’ responsibility to regenerate, maintain and improve planetary resources for use by future generation

Sustainable development in India encompasses a variety of development schemes in social, cleantech (clean energy, clean water and sustainable agriculture) and human resources segments, having caught the attention of both Central and State governments and also public and private sectors. The government has taken several steps to curb barriers like corruption and boosting economic development. But to bring social changes will need rigorous efforts on parts of all stake holders. Inadequate recognition of the role of civil society is a matter of concern which needs to be addressed to ensure sustainability of developmental initiatives in this 2nd most populous and the 7th geographically largest country of the world.

At Prayatn too, we realized need of reviewing our own focus keeping environmental concerns in mind and decided to include Natural Resource Management and Climate Change as one of our focussed thematic areas of intervention. We initiated sustainable agriculture development as means to address the issue of malnutrition in Sahariya tribe in Rajasthan while continuing development and strengthening of community based institutions and encouraging community based management of malnutrition to make such efforts sustainable.
We, simultaneously, deepened our efforts on the issue of child protection with the beginning of institutional support for girls found in need of care and protection at Mughal Sarai Railway Station in Uttar Pradesh and strengthening community based institutions to address Child labour in Dhaulpur, Rajasthan.

Our efforts on the issue of education continued and we initiated working with government schools in Jaipur district of Rajasthan where we have our administrative office since long. Throughout these years we have been constantly learning and improving our activities in order to achieve our core goals. The development of our organization can been seen and felt along our journey as we have established ourselves as a confident and professional organization that has been able to identify the opportunities and overcome the difficulties and challenges that have crossed our way. Several such developments took place at organizational level and we feel deep pleasure in presenting them to you through this report. We have tried to see them through the lens of the SDGs. Please have a look and let us know your valuable inputs for the strengthening our work further.

Malay Kumar

Secretary and Co-founder
Overview of Prayatn

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
Prayatn in different Roles

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

Coverage during 2017-18

- States – 3 (Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh)
- Districts – 7 (Rajasthan- Dhaulpur, Bharatpur, Baran. Uttar Pradesh - Varanasi, Agra & Chandauli) Madhya Pradesh (Morena)
- Villages – 185
- Government Schools – 100
- Urban Slums – 13
- Population covered – 1.50 lac
Community Based Institutions

Community base Institutions are those which constitutes a conscious effort on the part of a community to control its affairs democratically and to secure the highest services from its specialists, organisations, agencies and institutions by means of recognized inter relations. The role of the organisation is to assist these people to recognize their common needs and helping them to meet these needs. Prayatn always believes in developing such institutions and 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 villages or at 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 two CBOs – a children's collective and an adult's collective. In addition to above collectives of adolescent girls and young boys have also been developed in many villages. Brief descriptions of these are, as under. Self Help Groups, which too are 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 participate, as has been stated under UNCRC. In school based programmes), these have a different name. Membership of these collectives is free for all the children in 8 to 16 years age-group and it is ensured that girls and children from deprived sections in particular join these groups. The collective’s meeting takes place at least once in a month and group discusses 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 strategy they should adopt in case of violation. Capacity building of these institutions is a regular feature through trainings, orientations etc.

During 2017-18, 118 Bal Manches continued at villages. 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 2016-17 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 25 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 work 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 young girls 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, life skill education, gender based discrimination and violence, career building, etc. Girls from 12 to 18 years of age are usually the members of these groups. The members of these girls forum normally meet once in a month. In their monthly meetings they not only discuss specific issues but also review the whole month progress. The members of these groups also guide with members of children’s collective and also work in hand in hand in taking up issues.
Young Boys Groups

Prayatn understanding the reality that young boys and girls are important role holders in the development process plan to involve them strategically. The interventions of the organisation is different for boys and girls hence their groups are also formed separately. Forming and ensuring continuity of groups of young boys is usually difficult because of their continuous movements. However the organization has developed ways to work with this group. The team members of Prayatn has been engaging them with the help of sports and recreational activities as well as vocational and skill development activities.

Normally members of this group meet once in a month to discuss their issues. Their issues of discussion are normally higher education, career building, marriage and reproductive health, gender and masculinity. However they have also been facilitated to participate in village development activities. Normally the members of this group are in the age group of 15 to 24 years of age.

Development of Community Cadre

Developing leadership in the community based institutions is always helpful as they can continue and carry forward the group even after withdrawal of support from organization (Which has to come to an end after completion of the project). Community members showing interest and potential of leading the institutions are identified and their capacity is built. These cadres could 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. In Shahbad, where this process was initiated, we witnessed similar change.

Highlights of CBO Achievement in 2017-18

- During 2017-18, 82 CPCs, 118 Bal Manches and 24 adolescent girls groups and 24 youth groups were formed at village while 45 children’s collectives were formed at school level
- About 7,000 adults and children are members of these institutions.
- A total of 2500 members of these institutions were benefited through different trainings, orientations and other capacity building efforts during the year.
- The 45 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 according to the same.
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 2017-18 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 focused 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.

45 years old Shribai lives in Richhpura village, Gram Panchayat Basai Samanta, district Dholpur. Her husband works in mines but is not able to earn enough to meet both the ends. Her family consists of 7 members and her husband Ajmer Singh is the only earning member.

Shribai joined the Prayas Self Help Group and is currently chairperson of the group. The group identified Shribai as beneficiary for Rs. 12000/- loan to purchase goat. She bought two goats with kids. She looked after them well and sold them for Rs. 10000/- once they matured. With this money she purchased few items and started grocery shop in the village. She started earning 100 to 150 rupees per day. She used this money for her children’s education. Her daughter Geeta is the first girl from this village who graduated. Earlier girls were getting education only up to class 5 in this village. Geeta has set an example and now many girls are studying beyond class 5 in this village.

Shribai helped 7 children in linking them with bridge course. She takes active part on the issue of village development and on the issues of child protection. Her efforts have helped in solving many long due issues of the village. She also encourages other women to actively take part on developmental issues.
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.

Child Protection

Prayatn’s Interventions on Child Protection in 2017-18

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, child abuse and child marriage and children in need of care and protection need special attention. Keeping this in mind the organization especially designed programs to address these aspects

Prayatn is executing child right specific projects but Child Protection has been taken as a cross cutting issue and accordingly Prayatn has facilitated formation of Child Protection Committees in each and every village of its operation. This is a forum of elderly people who are primarily responsible for protection of children and accordingly working on issues of children’s interest. However being an aware group they also take up other issues
of village development. In order to support the children and their families in extreme poor conditions another structure has been created in the form of Self Help Groups who not only save money from their earning but also initiate some income generation activities to stop child labour and support children to continue their education. There is another forum of children is developed to create a forum wherein the children can freely express their issues and also develop understanding to understand and identify issues affecting them. These three groups work in close synergy to ensure protection of children’s rights.

**Dusk to Dawn**

Dusk to Dawn 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 and BMZ, Germany with a different name “Making Child Right a Reality”. It involved simultaneously intensive working on aspects of community level institutional development, alternative livelihood development as well as improving quality of education in government schools and mainstreaming of out of school children in age-appropriate classes.

Jhinna ka pura village is in Agai Panchayat which is 60 kms. away from District Headquarter Dholpur. Children’s collective (Bal Manch) has been created in this village and in one of the meeting, children were apprised about child help line number 1098 though which children can complain about their problems. Immediately children apprised about selling of liquor in the village. The children were advised to write down the complaint and present in CPC meeting. The complaint was forwarded to CWC director by one of the CPC member who directed Police to take immediate action. Police nabbed alcohol seller who asked apology and promised not to sell it in the village in future.

The project was over in March 2015. However seeing the massive scope of working on the issue and expanding the success of the project, it was expanded in 60 villages with an additional component of involving the district and state level structures of child protection. During the period the project intervened with JJ Board, CPC and DCPU and were activated in Dholpur district and their capacity was increased through various training and workshops. All the Block level Child Protection Committees have been formed and trained on provisions of Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) as well as child right. There are 171 Gram Panchayats and as per the provision each panchayat should have a child protection committee. The project facilitated formation of all the child protection committees as Gram Panchayat level and trained them on roles and responsibility of the committee as well as on legal provisions related to children’s protection. Members of he anti human trafficking unit has also been trained. In Dholpur
district of Rajasthan Rajasthan’s first child friendly police station has been established with the help of Police department and district administration. Government Departments are actively supporting to make Dholpur as Child Labor Free and Child Protected district.

**Child Line Help Desk at Railway Station**

Prayatn in collaboration with the Child Line India Foundation and Women and Child Development department running a child line help desk at Mugalsarai railway station. This help desk identifies the children in need of care and protection and extend best possible support to the child with the cooperation of the railway police, department and child welfare committee of Mugalsarai (Chandouli). Child Trafficking is a heinous act of child abuse.

The child line help desk identify the children in need and produce them in front of the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and as per the directions of the CWC takes appropriate steps to repatriate the children with their family members. In the year 2017-18 this help desk supported 718 children and was also awarded for their performance in the northern zone.

**Inclusive Quality Education**

Prayatn has implemented community centric as well as school centric interventions on education during the 2017-18. These include:

1. Non-Formal Education Centers (Saksham Project)
2. Linking of Children to formal Education (Prabhat Project)

**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 centres 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.

**Prabhat Project – Linking of Children to formal Education**

The project is targeted at Sahariya community which is a primitive tribe residing in Shahabad block of Baran district of Rajasthan. The tribe faces very low literacy rate, high incidence of child labour and child marriage, extreme poverty, high prevalence of liquor
addiction and social exclusion because of which a lot of its children in 6 to 14 years age-group are out of school or irregular. The current project aims at linking these children with formal school education and strengthening community based institutions so that the change is sustained even after its completion.

**Government Upper Primary School in village Semli Phatak in Shahabad block of Baran district** was in shabby condition with no proper connecting road, no availability of drinking water and inadequate availability of furniture because of which children were required to sit on the floor. Playground was uneven and in the absence of any painting and maintenance, the walls had become gloomy. Coordination amongst teachers was absent and School Management Committees was non-functional. Under these conditions Prabhat Project was initiated by Prayatn. Community based institutions – Child Protection Committee and Bal Manch were formed and trained.

School teachers too were sensitized and trained on Multi-grade multi-level teaching learning processes was organized. Teacher Community Interface was also organized in which community members as well as teachers were brought on one forum and were facilitated to raise mutual complaints. Subsequent to this process development of School Development Plan was facilitated. Panch-Patels of Sahariya community as well as local Ward Panch were also contacted in this process. The process of sensitization helped and changes started like teachers started using child friendly ways to educate children as was demonstrated by the pedagogical expert. The school was cleaned and painted, giving it a fresh and attractive look. The ground was levelled and Prayatn supported Rs.1000/- for playing material for children. Plantation was carried out in school which is now looking greener. Home contact helped irregular or out of school children to join school. Teachers personally contributed for shoes and ties for children. Gram Panchayat constructed approach road to school.

Because of the above developments, the ambience of entire school has changed and as local people say, it has become better than any private school. This makes the school model for all other government schools.

**Major Achievements:**

- 208 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 in Shahbad block of Baran District and 52 out of school children have been regularized through onsite support programme in Dholpur District. 187 children have been newly enrolled in Dholpur district.

- In 5 villages of Shahabad, parents have withdrawn their children from private schools and enrolled them in government schools. On-site pedagogical support is being provided by 9 specially hired and trained Tutors to demonstrate child friendly teaching learning processes in 57 schools of Dholpur District.

- 33 Teacher Community Interfaces, 2 Teachers’ Training workshop and 8 Teachers' Felicitation Ceremonies have also been organized for government school teachers during the year.

- 156 community members, including 46 males and 110 females, across 15 villages of Prabhat Project have been oriented about role and responsibilities of School Management Committees.
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 of them simultaneously.

**Interventions on Health and Nutrition during the year**

Prayatn has been working on health and nutrition as crossing cutting issue across all its operational villages. In few pockets it has taken it as part of larger programs where as in few pockets especially designed programs were implemented. As a part of fundamental right to free health facilities certain services are mandatory from the state and central government. The approach Prayatn has adopted is to increase the demand side and strengthened the supply side. In terms of demand it has created awareness among the larger community to raise their voice for their rightful entitlement and on the other hand it has also supported to government structures to function well.

The issue of malnutrition is not limited to access to health services where as it also has an element of nutritional food availability at the family level. There has been incidences where a child has been treated in the Malnutrition treatment centre for few days and discharged as soon as s/he gained some weight but after 2-3 months again the same child has been found malnourished which reflected the need to some interventions at the family end to increase the variety of food in the family food basket. Hence designing of the programs were done keeping all these aspects in mind. The progress on health and nutrition is as follows:
Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition (EFSN) for Sahariya Children

EFSN is the first initiative which Prayatn began with 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.

As a part of the project Combating Malnutrition through Sustainable Agriculture Development in Shahabad block of Baran district, children in the age group 0 to 5 years are weighed quarterly. The children who are or are suspected in Severely Acute Malnourished category are weighed twice a month and those who fall in moderate acute malnourished category are weighed once in a month.

During the weighing process in Ranipura village of Kasba Nonera Colony panchayat, a 3 years old child was found in SAM category weighing 6.8 kg. The parents were advised home based management of malnourishment like giving child goat milk, pulses and rice. Father of the child said that goat’s milk is available but he does not have money to buy pulses and rice. Prayatn helped him to buy rice and pulses and also method to prepare it. Mother of the child was advised about hygiene and cleanliness. After one month the child was weighed again and found that he has gained 100 gms. The parents were advised to continue this home based remedy.

One month later the child gained 500 Gms. Weight and moved to moderate category. Now the child is in normal category.

Similar case was with Pradeep of Kasba Nonera Colony who too was in SAM category and was advised home base remedies. In this case goat’s milk was not available with the family so Prayatn took responsibility for providing goat’s milk for the child. After two month of home base remedies and regular
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 and BMZ, Germany. Under this initiative, attempt to address the issue of malnutrition is being made by promoting sustainable agriculture practices. It tried to promote farm based and non-farm based livelihood initiatives through promotion of Common Interest Groups (CIG) and Self Help Groups (SHG). The project also put emphasis on linking of the community with specific programs of government.

In Haripura Village of Beel khedamal Panchayat during weighing of children, a 13 month old girl was weighed only 4.8 kg, and was found in severely malnourished category and her mother was also suffering from blood deficiency. Because of poor financial conditions and lack of knowledge, the woman was not provided proper nutritious food during pregnancy and was also not provided proper care.

Parents were advised to take child to malnourishment treatment center as home base remedies were not working but they were reluctant to go fearing care of other three children. After lot of counseling, the child was admitted to Shahbad MTC but after two days the mother returned home as staying and food facility for parents are not available at Community Health Centre. The parents were again counseled and child was brought back to CHC but her condition was deteriorating, and was suffering from high fever. The child was referred to Kota Medical College. Here under Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karykram (National Child Health Programme) stay and food facilities are provided to parents as well. In medical college, Prayatn Staff approached Principal Medical Officer and apprised him about the situation of the child. PMO personally supervised the treatment of the child and to ensure that proper treatment is available to child and parents stay there.

Prayatn staff continued staying in Baran. After completion of the treatment and improvement visible in child, she was discharged from hospital. She is now under direct observation of Anganbari worker and ANM. The family has established kitchen garden to ensure availability of vegetables to the family, particularly the children.
**Bajaj Health and Nutrition Project**

The objective of the project is to ensure proper health and nutrition of Sahariya women, children and adolescents in 15 villages of Shahbad block of Baran district. Raising issues of women’s health for administrative action is major component of the project. Regular meeting with the government health institutions, taking up issues of women’s health in Gram Sabha and proper follow up are some of the other components of the project. It is supported by CRY and Bajaj.

**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 around 2500 children in 0-5 years age-group is being monitored on regular basis in Shahabad
- In this year a total of 11 severely malnourished children were treated and reached to normal category through home remedies and food supplement support. And a total of 16 children were referred to Malnutrition Treatment Centre with the active support of the CIG members.
- 516 families, including 186 families of malnourished children, are able to consume more and fresh green vegetables because of development of kitchen gardens and are saving time and at least Rs 1200 per cropping cycle through the same.
- 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.
- 4725 community members including 852 pregnant and lactating mothers have been made aware of issues and government schemes related with maternal and child health in Shahabad
- 722 community members participated in Anganwadi and Mawadi Community Interfaces held across 30 villages.
- A flip book for generating awareness on Malnutrition has been prepared and printed during the year. The flip book uses visual means like pictures and supporting text in local language (i.e., Hindi) and is to aid project staff and other social workers in the process of educating community about malnutrition.
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.

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 our thematic areas of intervention.

Prayatn has not seen livelihood just as an end in its own rather it has also seen this as a means to other change processes and hence its planning and execution has been done with the same perspective. In the case of addressing the issue of child labour the livelihood development has been used as an instrument to strengthen the financial situation of the family of the working children so that the family can earn sufficient in replacement of the child and the child can continue his/her studies and enjoy all development opportunities. Here the support is largely in non-farm activities like goat farming, dairy, general store and many more enterprises of similar nature.

Similarly in another initiative the organization is trying to address the issue of acute malnutrition with the help of sustainable agriculture development. In this initiative it has been realized that the community don’t have enough food at home level to combat the malnutrition situation. The community even don’t have a good technical knowledge on farming practices. Hence, the project was designed keeping these aspects in mind and more focus was on sustainable agriculture activities and non-farm based income generation activities.

As the organization is using livelihood both as means as well as end, there are initiatives related in which livelihood is only a part of the initiatives and in few initiatives it has been taken as an end. The details of the initiatives are as follows:
Addressing malnutrition through sustainable agriculture

Shahariya is a primitive tribe who were forest dwellers in past and due to government interference they had to settle down in forest nearby villages. Due to high deprivation and exclusion the malnutrition among the children in particular and among the community in general is very high. There are other issues as well. Prayatn tried to address the issue of malnutrition through sustainable agriculture development. The Sahariya community was given livelihood development support for both farm and non farm based intervention.

The people who are having land but not able to cultivate due to various reasons have been given support in the form of technical knowhow, seeds, ploughing of land, irrigation and hand holding support on field. In this year around 680 Sahariya farmers have been trained on various farming techniques and issues like sustainable agriculture development, vermin compost, integrated pest management etc. The farmers are given crop demonstration, horticulture demonstration, vegetable demonstrations with an objective to promote the better agriculture practices. provided support . Availability of water for irrigation was ensured through bunding, construction of gully plugs, open wells, farm ponds and anicuts through community contribution and pump-set support on rent. Kitchen gardens have also been promoted. Organic agriculture through use of vermi-compost and natural ways of pest management was focused. The farmers were organized into common interest groups for the purpose and their self-help groups are also being developed.

Combating Child Labour through Livelihood:

Child labour is an issue which has multiple dimensions including social, economic, political. Normally the families send their children to work due to poor economic conditions. The organisation in past has stopped child labour with the support of strong community participation in Dholpur district but it could not continue for more than 2-4 months because financial requirement compelled them. In order to combat the issue of child labour livelihood development has been used as an instrument and families with working children and potential child labour families have been provided livelihood development support. The trades for livelihood development has been various like goat farming, dairy development, Petty shop, bangle business etc. The working children have been taken out from the working conditions and after prepared for age appropriate and class appropriate education, they have been mainstreamed in the formal schools.

The beneficiaries have been trained by the experts to on financial management and business management. In this year a total of 364 families have been provided livelihood development support for different income generating activities and they have started earning average income of Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 42000 per year. In the same year a total of 248 children who were working in different trades have been taken out and mainstreamed in formal education system. The livelihood development support is given through self-help groups who also play a role in providing support to establish the business.
Entrepreneurship Lab Development Programme

Prayatn had experienced impact of the entrepreneurship lab development process under Aflateen programme in Jaipur, Rajasthan, and felt that the concept has immense scope if it is implemented with due rigor. In the time when unemployment continues to be a big challenge and the government is laying high emphasis on promotion of start-ups and development of skills of youth for the same, the programme offers immense scope because it sows the seed of entrepreneurship among adolescents at the time when they start thinking about their career. The programme, through means like systematic module based sessions, interactions with entrepreneurs and other external resource persons and exposure visits, develops understanding, skills, confidence and values that are necessary for becoming a successful financial or social entrepreneur. It inspires them to think of becoming 'job-givers' instead of becoming 'job-seeker'.

In the above process of capacity building of children, the process engages contemporary and local entrepreneurs and bridges the gap between theoretical understanding and practical experience of entrepreneurship. Such an engagement was not happening ever in the current educational system. It simultaneously inspires and builds capacity teachers who were till date preparing children to become job-seekers only. Other stakeholders like skill training institutes, banks as well as government officials too can be influenced and involved if the potential of the programme is thoroughly tapped.

It has been seen that such a process is easier to take forward in big cities where availability of entrepreneurs and enterprises for exposure is high. Varanasi is the world's oldest surviving city and one of the most densely populated cities of the world. It is an important location for religious pilgrimage for Hindus, Buddhists as well as Jains and is a world famous hub for modern as well as traditional education, art as well as culture. The city, being the divisional, headquarter as well, offers a wide range of entrepreneurship development resources and opportunities.

Gunja is a 15 year old girl from Varanasi. She belong to a very poor family. She was also not a regular student in school due to financial crisis. She is a very shy nature girl. When financial entrepreneurship lab programme was launched in school, she came in contact with the team and joined the program. Gunja under the guidance of the team members prepared a soft teddy. The teacher in the school invited her to share the process and costing of the teddy which she did. Gunja shared that she has made it at her home in spare time and wants to make many more so that she can deposit some money for her higher studies. Gunja was curious to know the selling process and the cost she would get for this teddy. After getting permission from the school headmaster, Prayatn's worker took Gunja to 2-3 gift item shops and they were shown the soft toy. One shopkeeper immediately agreed to buy the product in the amount what Gunja asked for and demanded for many more. She was paid Rs.120 and with this exposure Gunja started her first entrepreneurship initiative.
**Major Achievements during 2017-18**

- A total of 1367 farmers have received training during the year on Sustainable agriculture, dry land farming, Vermiculture, Improved Crop cultivation, Horticulture development, Integrated Nutrient management and Integrated pest management etc.
- 379 farmers have been benefited through crop demonstration during the year with a production increase of about 33%
- 70% of the farmers have started sowing after 2 to 3 rounds of ploughing as against only one round of ploughing previously
- The farmers are following inter-cropping pattern with horticulture and cultivating vegetables and food grains between horticulture crops.
- Sahariya farmers have started using vermicompost replacing chemical fertilizers.
- In this year 157 families cultivated vegetables during winter which was not there earlier.
- 37 Sahariya farmers did not migrate during the year because water was now available for them for second crop
- Entrepreneurship labs have been established in 25 government schools and regular sessions are being conducted for development of entrepreneurial skills.
- Children have developed understanding on social as well as financial entrepreneurship
- Children have learnt how to plan a business from selection of business on the basis of interest and market analysis, planning of efforts based on own SWOT analysis, arrangement of financial and other resources, costing and price fixation, marketing etc.
- 11 of them have developed creative articles out of easily available material and have tried selling of the same on the basis of above learning. They are turning out to be models for other children.
- 364 families have been provided livelihood development support for different income generating activities and they have started earning average income of Rs. 36,000 to Rs. 42000 per year.
- 248 children who were working in different trades have been taken out and mainstreamed in formal education.
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.

Interventions in 2017-18

Making children aware of the process

In each of the schools where Prayatn has facilitated formation of children’s collective, children are encouraged 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

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 Republic Day, 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 2017-18, 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.

Strengthening Community Initiative

One very significant development occurring during the reported period was that Sahariya community across the region has banned consumption and sale of liquor in their community and village. Sahariya community leaders, called Patels, and other CIG members, with whom multiple rounds of sensitization processes have been undertaken under by Prayatn, played a lead role in this regard and imposed high amount of financial penalty and social restrictions on those who violate. They have already implemented the same in multiple cases. We understand that this is a turning point for the community and our investigation reveals that Prayatn' efforts played a significant contributing role in raising the community to this level. Such community based systems and mechanisms are very important in bringing sustainable change in the society and focus it as an important milestone of strengthening community based institutions. This has affected their life heavily as it saves money, protects health and reduces dependence on money lender. Community members have state that earlier, if money was requested Patels used to have nothing because of liquor addiction. But now, they can easily provide Rs 10 to 50000 in
case of need. Violence against women and children which used to take place under influence of liquor has reduced, if not eliminated. We also expect increase in productivity and income of Sahariya labour as their health status. This will take time to appear, but what is appearing immediately is the commitment, confidence and unity of the community. They openly acknowledge that Prayatn’s efforts have played crucial role in awakening the community.

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
- 50 members of 7 VHSNCs were oriented about role and responsibilities of the body in ensuring maternal and child health, nutrition and sanitation through training and subsequent meetings. These members have started monitoring monthly VHN day celebration at sub-centres resulting in improvement in services being imparted by these facilities
- In 2 villages, 43 women turned up in Gram Sabhas for the first time and submitted proposals for improving services of Anganwadis and health centre
- 51 PRI members have been trained about their roles and responsibilities in relation with issues like malnutrition, child rights and agricultural development.
- 48 cadre have also been trained about roles and responsibilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions during the year.
- 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 78 proposals by different CBO representatives also reflects development of their understanding about democratic processes.
- In 25 Government Community Interfaces which were held during the year at village level, 1008 community members took part and raised issues related with overall village development including health, education, village infrastructure development, water, etc.
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.

Efforts on NRM and Climate Change:

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.

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**

- In 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.

- Bunding of 437.5 hectares of land resulted in conservation of water as, in many of the farmlands, one round of irrigation was saved

- 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

- 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

- 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.

- 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
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.

Engagement with government during 2017-18

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 2017-18, 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

Mughal Sarai Railway Station (Now renamed as Pandit Deen Dayal Railway Station) is one of the busiest railway station in India. Prayatn is operating childline services at this
railway station. Under the project child help desk has been formed and as soon as call is received on 1098 (a toll free number) immediate support is provided to the child who needs help. During the year a total of 64 children have been rescued by GRP and RPF and referred to us. These include 27 rescue and referrals by GRP and 37 by RPF. Information about Child Help Desk is announced regularly on public address system of railway station which has helped several parents and children to take support of the desk. Joint efforts with the Railway authorities are taking place to motivate children living on platform to stop coming to work and encourage them to go to school. Because of these efforts the number of children working/living on and around railway platform has declined significantly. Railways is making plan for education of such children.

On 10 July, 2017, Prayatn's Child Line worker found a frightened girl on Platform No. 1 of Mughalsarai Station. She was not willing to speak to anyone. After giving her some food to eat and counseling, the girl told that she is from Rae Bareli and was to get married to a boy of Lucknow. One day the boy called her mother to send her to his sister's home for 3-4 days. She went there and after 3-4 days was to return home along with the boy. The boy left her at Lucknow Railway Station stating that he will return in few minutes. Suddenly 4 boys approached her and said that he is calling her. She refused to go with them but was forcibly taken to a room and one of them said that the boy has sold you to us in 50000/- rupees. They drank and raped her one by one. They used to lock her in the morning and return in the evening and carried out the same act for almost a month. She tried to escape 2-3 times but failed. One night when they all were drunk and sleeping, she escaped and reached her home but found it locked. She called her brother who said that their mother has gone to their uncle's house. When she was trying to reach her uncle's house, the four boys caught her again and were taking her back. At railway station she escaped and caught a train and thus reached Mughal Sarai Station. The matter was informed to Government Railway Police who called her brother. Both brother and sister were taken to CWC who ordered GRP to hand over girl to her brother. Both happily went home.

**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.
**Women and Child Development**

In Rajasthan, Prayatn’s engagement with WCD department during the year was primarily focused 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.

**Health Department**

Prayatn’s engagement with health department during the year have focused 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 were conducted in Shahabad during the year.

**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.
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;

Alliance for Immunization in India

Alliance for Immunization in India, as the name suggests, is a civil society alliance which has been formed to ensure universalization of immunization for all children in India. The formation of the alliance has been supported by Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) at international level and is being facilitated by Catholic Health Association of India (CHAI) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in India. Prayatn, considering the importance of the issue, became member of its Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh state chapters when they were launched in 2014. It was involved as core team member to take the alliance forward in the two states. The alliance has organized various meetings from time to time in which local NGOs, INGOs as well as officials of Health department have participated, reviewed efforts being made for universalization of immunization and work out ways to address barriers which are delaying the process of achievement of complete immunization of all children.

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.
Research, Documentation & Publication

Prayatn has an internal Research, Documentation and Publication which coordinates all its research documentation and publication assignments. The assignments undertaken by the cell during the year include the following:

Researches and Studies

Developing Livelihood perspective Plan:

A study has been undertaken with the objectives:

- Understanding socio-cultural profile of Saharia tribes, the oldest and primitive tribes of south eastern Rajasthan, and to analyze the potential for livelihood.
- To study and analyze the present scenario of these tribes in regard to economic development and suggest the means of livelihood for Sahariya Community.

Documentation and Publication

Flip Book on Family based Management of Malnutrition

Prayatn has been working on community based management of malnutrition in case of Sahariya community in Shahabad since last almost 3 years under 'Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition for Sahariya Children project' which is funded by CRY. Home management of Malnutrition has been successful in many cases and to provide family detailed information, a pictorial flip book called “Parivar Ke Saath Poshan Ki Baat” (Talk of Nutrition with the Family) was published this year in simple Hindi with pictures which can be easily understood by everyone. This flip book is very popular with the Sahariya Families and is used in other project areas too.
Our Valued Partners:

Following international and National Organizations funded our work during 2017-18. We are highly grateful to them and expect continued support in future as well.
# Financial Status of the Organization

GOURISARIA GOYAL & CO.
CHARtered ACCOUNTANTS

203, 1Ind Floor, Radhey Govind Chambers,
16, Bichun Bagh, S.C. Road, Jaipur- 302001 (Raj.)
Phone: 0141- 2369551

## PRAYATN SANSTHA

Administrative Office : 68/337, Pratap Nagar, Sanganer, Jaipur, Rajasthan (INDIA)

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIABILITIES</th>
<th>AMOUNT ( Rs. )</th>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>AMOUNT ( Rs. )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016-17</td>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital Funds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Society Fund :</td>
<td>12433935.98</td>
<td>13945266.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment Fund :</td>
<td>5064549.00</td>
<td>3023368.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratuity Fund</td>
<td>1844582.00</td>
<td>1281740.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Fund :</td>
<td>3148557.00</td>
<td>3148557.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEP Fee Reserve</td>
<td>35800.00</td>
<td>35800.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolving Fund :</td>
<td>1586316.00</td>
<td>1586316.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secured Loan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>29267135.38</td>
<td>27746316.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fixed Assets :</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment's</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed deposit ( FDR )</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets :</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant Receivable</td>
<td>650783.34</td>
<td>1993392.16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gratuity</td>
<td>1844582.00</td>
<td>1281740.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Deposit</td>
<td>15350.00</td>
<td>10100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans &amp; Advances</td>
<td>2189915.00</td>
<td>1905934.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDS Receivable</td>
<td>116248.00</td>
<td>111887.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Bank Balance :</td>
<td>3248466.04</td>
<td>2445193.88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>29267135.38</td>
<td>27746316.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01-04-2017 TO 31-03-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>INCOME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amortisation:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCRA</td>
<td>1390314.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non FCRA</td>
<td>43524486.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>171313.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surplus Transfer to Society Fund</td>
<td>1067489.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: 46153603.09 | 37702431.28

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Expenses</th>
<th>Grant in Aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FCRA</td>
<td>FCRA Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non FCRA</td>
<td>Non FCRA Grant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others Income</td>
<td>FCRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non FCRA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: 46153603.09 | 37702431.28

### RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 01-04-2017 TO 31-03-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RECEIPTS</th>
<th>AMOUNT (Rs.)</th>
<th>PAYMENTS</th>
<th>AMOUNT (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opening Balance:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Programme Expenses:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCRA</td>
<td>3542445.73</td>
<td>FCRA</td>
<td>44499020.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non FCRA</td>
<td>1071866.62</td>
<td>Non FCRA</td>
<td>3407174.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grant in Aid:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Closing Balance:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCRA</td>
<td>43037584.00</td>
<td>FCRA</td>
<td>2374524.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non FCRA</td>
<td>100000.00</td>
<td>Non FCRA</td>
<td>1635815.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Others Income:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCRA</td>
<td>531472.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non FCRA</td>
<td>3633166.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: 51916534.80 | 40656463.65

AS PER OUR SEPARATE REPORT OF EVEN DATE

For PRAYATN SANSTHA

For GOURISARIA GOYAL & CO.

(SECRETARY) (FINANCE MANAGER)

(CA. RAVI GUPTA) Partner

Place : Jaipur

Date : 08th September, 2018

F. R. N.: 016681C

M.No 419994
Our Team

Executive Committee members

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

Prayatn Staff

The total staff strength on payroll in Prayatn as on March 31, 2018 was 132. 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name &amp; Designation</th>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Experience</th>
<th>Association with Prayatn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Malay Kumar, Secretary cum Chief Executive</td>
<td>PGDRD, XISS – Ranchi</td>
<td>26 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</td>
<td>Founder member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Yogesh Jain, Program Manager</td>
<td>PGDRM, IIRM – Jaipur</td>
<td>14 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</td>
<td>Since September, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. C.M Dadhich, Finance Manager</td>
<td>MBA, M.Com</td>
<td>23 years of experience in development sector on Financial Management</td>
<td>Since October, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Rampal Mali, Finance Manager</td>
<td>B.Com</td>
<td>22 years of experience in development sector on Accounts and Finance</td>
<td>Since April, 2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. R.P Jangid, Monitoring Officer</td>
<td>B.A</td>
<td>39 years of experience in development sector on issues like</td>
<td>Since Prayatn’s interception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Experience/Role Description</td>
<td>Start Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Mrs. Rajani Jain            | B.A              | Livelihood Expert  
Community organization building, Child right, Health and nutrition, livelihood development, Training and Capacity building, Programme Monitoring, Documentation and Publication  
18 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 | September 2003 |
| Mr. Ram Khiladi Poswal      | MA               | Livelihood Expert  
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  
19 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 | January 2002 |
| Mr. Devendra Singh          | B.Com            | Livelihood Expert  
Community organization building, Child rights, women rights, health and nutrition, training and capacity building, etc.  
14 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 | July 2008 |
| Mr. Rameshwar Choudhary     | BA               | Livelihood Expert  
Community organization building, Child rights, women rights, health and nutrition, training and capacity building, etc.  
15 years of working in development sector issues like community mobilization, child rights, women rights, health and nutrition, training and capacity building, etc. | August 2012 |
| Mr. Shishir Sharma          | MA               | Livelihood Expert  
Community organization building, Child rights, women rights, health and nutrition, training and capacity building, etc.  
19 years of work experience in different national and international level organisations. Having expertise in health and institution development. | October 2018 |
| Ms. Rekha Cheterjee         | MA               | Livelihood Expert  
Community organization building, Child rights, women rights, health and nutrition, training and capacity building, etc.  
19 years of work experience in different organisations. Having expertise in Research documentation and publication. | September 2018 |
### Abbreviations

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