



SAMARTHAN

Centre For Development Support

2020
ANNUAL REPORT



Our Vision

“Every Citizen contributes meaningfully in shaping democratic State and enjoy benefit based on the principles of equality and equity”



Our Mission

“Promote and support participatory governance for equity and inclusion in development processes by capacity building, generating evidences and advocating the perspective of the most marginalized for enriched democracy”

Deepening participation of citizens in development



Samarthan continues to deepen its engagement with the communities and their institutions to for demonstrating sustainable change. Over the years, with our initiatives, local governments have been strengthened to play their mandated role of economic development and social justice through our programs.

Some of the key initiatives of the year have been to strengthen youth in development to help the poor access benefits of programs using smart phones. A large cadre of youth has been trained in different districts to facilitate access of entitlements under the schemes of MGNREGS, PM Awas Yojana, social security pensions etc. The youth as unpaid volunteers continue to serve the poor in their Gram Panchayats to attain their entitlements even without Samarthan's support.

Swaccha Bharat Mission has attained large coverage of household toilets in rural areas. The next focus of the program is to build examples of solid and liquid waste management. In the district of Sehore, examples of decentralized management of solid and liquid waste have been tried out by the Gram Panchayats. Mogli GP of Sehore has been awarded for their exemplary work in solid waste management that was facilitated by Samarthan team. Water is emerging as an important area with the announcement of Jal Jeevan Mission. Samarthan team is demonstrating examples of participatory management of drinking water in rural areas through village level planning, forming water committees and training women and youth to be barefoot water quality testing volunteers.

Samarthan will continue to deepen engagement in the areas where we have presence over a period of time and exploring new geographies based on local needs. New areas of work are being explored in agriculture, environment and health. The fear of spread of COVID-19 in India is growing and it will require greater preparedness of the communities, governments, including local governments and civil society organizations. Samarthan is developing a strategy note to deal with the effects of COVID-19 in rural areas as a civil society response.

We are thankful to our stakeholders for their continued support and active participation in the programs and decision making to stay relevant and impactful.

We look forward for your feedback and suggestions on the annual report.

Best regards,
Yogesh Kumar,
Executive Director

Ensuring Safe Drinking Water for Every Household

'Women and Water Alliance' (WWA) Program is being implemented in three districts of Madhya Pradesh; Sehore, Indore and Khandwa. The geographical coverage of the project includes 16 blocks of these districts focusing on more than 800 villages.

Phase-I of the project commenced from June 2019 and it covered 401 villages from the above mentioned districts. Under the program women and youth were identified as primary stakeholders/change agents to manage and control water resources. It aimed at capacitating on developing understanding and build on skills of women and youth on their entitlements on

accessing safe drinking water. Further the women and youth leaders were identified and WUC was formed. Strengthening the existing VWSC and WUC were also important aspects of the project. These committees were made accountable for ensuring access to safe drinking water.

Close working relationship and rapport building was done with PHED department for jointly achieving the shared objective of accelerating improved household access to water supply schemes for availing safe drinking water. Program implementers i.e. WaterAid and Samarthan were also engaged with the allied departments including PHED from time to time for the needful support and coordination. As it is evident that for any development initiatives at village level, Panchayats play a vital role. Hence WWA program focused on sensitization of PRI members along with community on water conservation through water budgeting and water security planning. WWA program emphasized on augmenting the existing water resources and their sustainable utilization to sustain the needs of community.

Rapid Assessment to assess the status of Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) through PWSS scheme was done in the initial phase to gauge the ground reality of PWSS. These reports were also shared with PHED to work on repair and maintenance of damaged and defunct pipelines village wise.

Awareness Rallies, Ratri and Jal-Choupals were carried out aiming at sensitization of community on the following:

- **Water Conservation through water budgeting and developing/ implementing water security plans:** Samarthan facilitated bringing community, WUC and PRI representatives to work together on a same platform and develop WSPs in 22 Gram Panchayats. Further it will be monitored that these WSPs are adopted in GPDP.

Community entitlements on accessing safe drinking water by awareness creation on water quality testing through usage of FTK: Community especially youth, women, WUC/VWSC members, village volunteers and select PRI members were trained and informed about different types of contaminants and hazards it has on human life. Cadre of volunteers and community mobilizers was trained on usage of FTK. Samarthan also facilitated in accessing FTK from PHED to panchayats.

Community Score Cards and Social Audits of PWSS were facilitated in selected villages to measure, understand and ultimately improve the status of scheme services focusing on indicators of adequate and timely water supply and reliability on source sustainability.

Issues emerged from Social Audits & Community Score Cards

- Even villages which reflect 100% PWSS coverage few households/mohallas are left out. Majorly the reason was that either these households were located at a higher terrain or have been late entrants in the village.
- Adequate and timely supply to households was also seen as a reason of dissatisfaction among the tariff payers. Pressure Valves were suggested to be fixed to improve the services.
- Efficient and motivated staff to maintain timely supply of water was seen as a challenge as the tariff collected was not sufficient to pay the staff adequately.
- Efficient Operational maintenance of PWSS was a challenge due to non-availability of sufficient funds from tax payers.

"Strong voice of women ensured water availability in Mahukala village"

Mahukala is a small village, situated in Budhni block of Sehore. The village consist 03 families from general category, 95 from OBC, 25 from SC and 05 from ST category. Though the village was having status of a big village, still it was bereft from Mardanpur Nal Jal Yojna for water. linking the village with Mardanpur scheme and starting its implementation became a big challenge for the villagers.

Communities somehow managed to get Mardanpur Nal Jal scheme started in the village, but after some time it get stopped for some reasons. Women of the villages initiated the process of starting the work again in the village. They submitted application in block office, MLA candidates during elections and Jal Nigam as well to restart the work. After immense efforts and submitting a lot of applications through Panchayats and Gram Sabha they finally managed to restart the implementation of work under Mardanpur Nal Jal scheme.

People from Samarthan participated in their community meeting and provided information about constituting drinking water subcommittee for proper management of Mardanpur Nal Jal scheme. But men of the village were least interested in forming committee, due to which constituting subcommittee became a big challenge. Then Samarthan opted for a unique solution and conducted a meeting with women of the village, in which they discussed about the rules and regulations related to committee in details. Women of the village was not very confident about forming a group led by women. They raised some obvious questions like, how will we manage to do all this, who will listen to us and how will we talk to government officials.

Radha Meena, who was already heading a self-help group in the village came forward and told, if we can manage to run a SHG why can't we run a committee. This statement filled new energy in each woman of the village and finally all women came forward and constituted a drinking water subcommittee in the village. Later on, they got their committee registered through Gram Panchayat and opened its bank account. The women again proved they are equally capable as men. The drinking water subcommittee of Mahukala consist ten women and two men, who were included in the committee to look after the work of water operator and other work of the committee. The committee finally got registered and been given responsibility of managing whole Nal Jal Yojna. The committee also decided that it will monitor the pipe line work of Mardanpur Nal Jal scheme in regular intervals, report officials with shortfalls in implementation of the scheme and will make it correct.

After completing pipe line work, the major task in front of the committee was fixing amount of water tax and security deposit. The committee again organized its meeting and decided, they will collect five hundred rupees from families who are APL and hundred rupees from BPL families. They kept the water tax as hundred rupees for each connection.

After completion of work of pipeline, turn came for providing tap connection, but as most of the households were already having their own source of water, generating demand for new tap connection was really tough.

Committee's president Radha Meena and members took their responsibility as challenge and ensured tap connection of 143 households, in which 72 were from BPL from whom ₹ 7200 (₹100 from each households) was collected and 8 were from APL from whom ₹4000 (₹500 from each household) was collected as security deposit. The work is still in progress and the committee have set a target to collect all the money in next one month. Apart from that, the committee also convinced 20 families, who were already having their own source of water, to get tap connection. Committee explained that every household need to pay just ₹3 to ₹4 per day for appropriate amount of water, which will save electricity and maintenance cost of households.

After providing connections, committee also checked the water pressure of each tap by filling water in the tank. They found 6 taps in which the water pressure was low. Committee took this problem seriously and reported the same to Jal Nigam. After that contractors solved the problem of water pressure in all the six identified taps.

Finally, committee got started the Mardanpur Nal Jal Scheme in Mahukal after solving all the problems. Some works are still pending, but the scheme will start functioning properly soon.

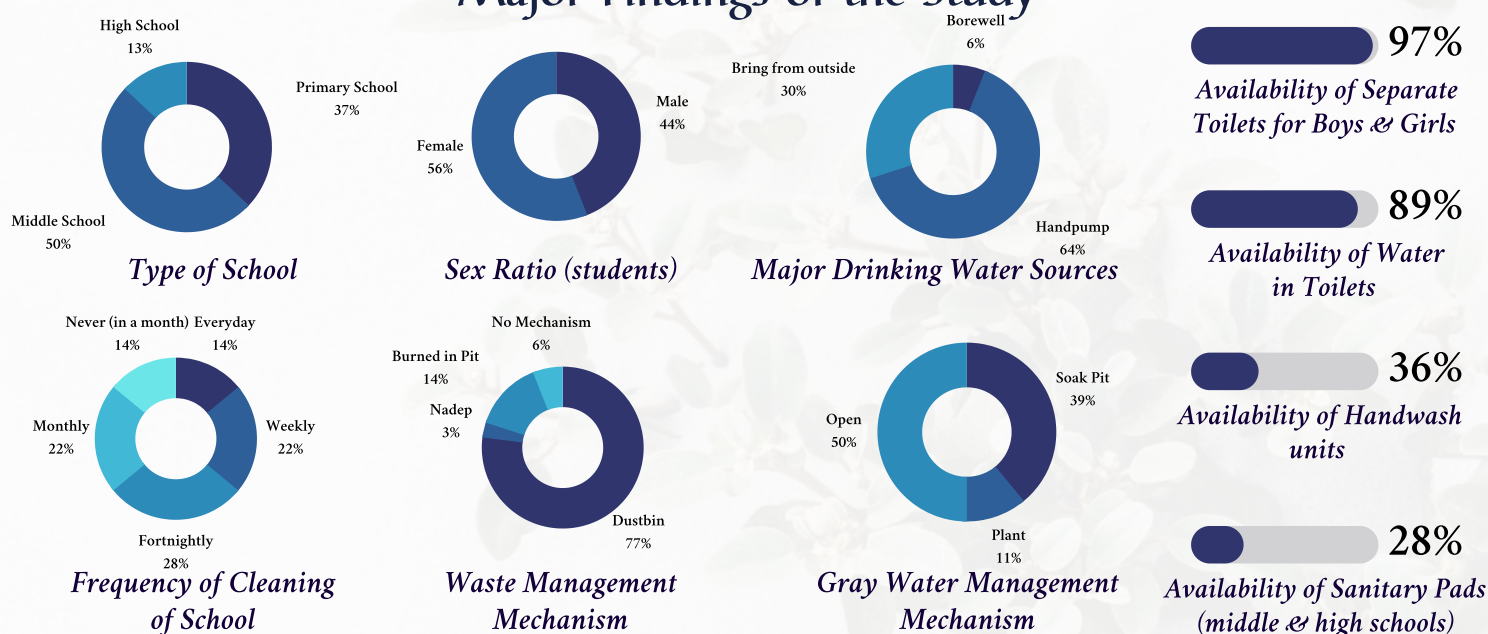


WASH Infrastructure Assessment in Government Schools of Sehore District

Accessibility to clean water, sanitation & hygiene leads to a healthier life for everyone, especially for children, sufficient WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene) facilities are extremely important. Lack of clean water, sanitation & hygiene affect growth and learning ability of children. Helminth infections caused due to poor sanitation & hygiene, inadequate water or long-term exposure to chemical contaminants in water cause different health hazard which ultimately leads to an unhealthy life for children.

Samarthan carried out a study in 36 government schools of Sehore district (Madhya Pradesh) to assess the WASH infrastructure such as sources of drinking water, availability of toilets and hand washing facilities, adopted practices such as frequency of cleaning, availability of sanitary pads for girls, solid waste and Gray water management, analysed the shortcomings and recommend the possible solutions to improve it.

Major Findings of the Study



Development Plans were prepared by Samarthan, based on finding of the study for 15 schools (which can further be replicated in other schools), considering following recommendations:

Regular water quality test of water resources in / nearby schools – Although every surveyed schools had made some arrangements for drinking water, yet quality of water was a big issue. Every water resource (from where students take drinking water) should be checked regularly to ensure safe drinking water for every student.

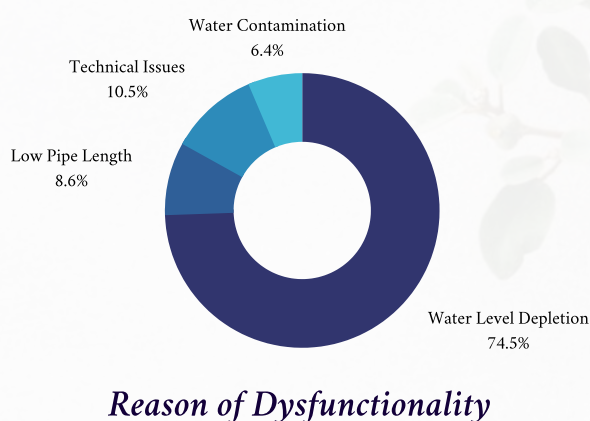
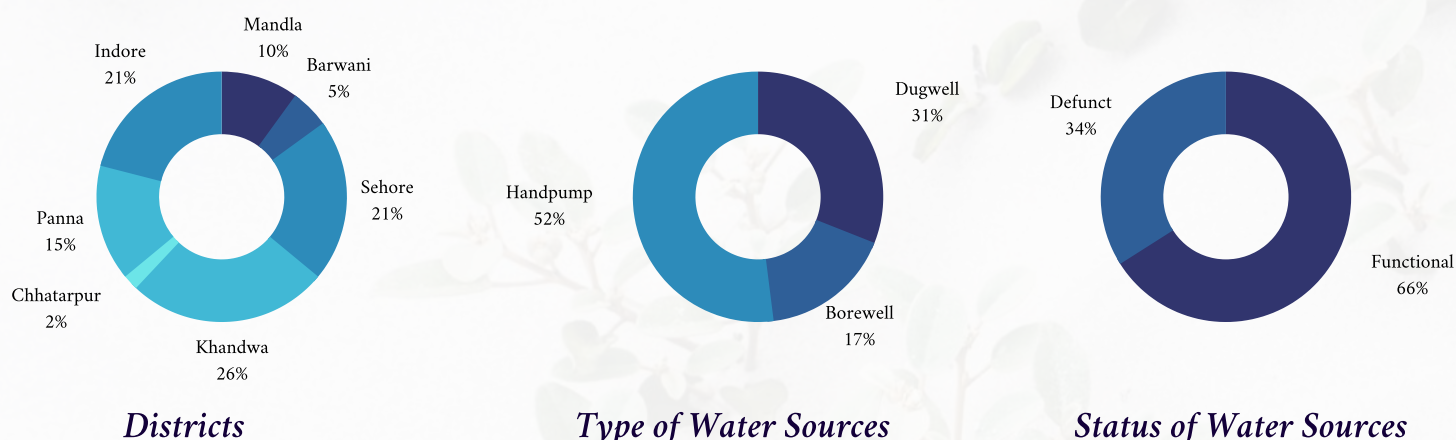
Regular Cleaning activities and proper mechanism for waste management – During the assessment it was observed that only 14% schools used to get cleaned every day, every schools should get cleaned every day. Most of the schools didn't have proper mechanism for waste management. As major chunk of the waste generated from schools is disposable in nature, Nadep can be promoted in every school. While grey water can be used for watering plants. It was observed that unavailability of sufficient funds in school for cleaning activities was the major issues in most of the schools were cleaning was not done on regular basis. Looking upon the necessity of cleaning, funds for cleaning activities can be accumulated with help of SMC and local communities.

Handwash unit in every schools – To ensure proper hygiene, hand washing is one of the most important activity. But it was observed during the assessment that only one third of the schools had hand wash unit installed in its premises. Child friendly handwash units with running water should be installed in every school in order to develop hand washing habits in school students and ensure proper hygiene.

Soap / Sanitary Pad Bank – During assessment, it was observed that in many schools soap was not available. While sanitary pad was available only in 28% of the surveyed schools (middle & high). Soap and sanitary pad bank should be promoted in every school with active participation of both students as well as teachers.

Water Source Assessment in seven districts of Madhya Pradesh

Women are often the one who are responsible to arrange sufficient water for her family. In general circumstances, where tap connections are not available in houses, it has been observed that a woman spends around 3 – 4 hours per day to arrange water from nearby sources for her house. To know the availability of water sources and its status, Samarthan conducted water source assessment in 19 blocks of seven districts covering 248 Gram Panchayats and 300 villages.



During assessment of water sources, the team had tried to find the reason behind dysfunctionality of defunct water sources in the surveyed villages. Majorly four reasons were observed; water level depletion, low pipe length, technical issues and water contamination. As the assessment was carried out in summer season, ground water depletion (74.45%) was found one of the major reasons behind dysfunctionality of water sources. Apart from that in 149 (8.6%) sources the pipe was not of appropriate length. Those resources could be made functional by increasing length of pipes. 111 dug wells were found contaminated due to which the residents could not use those sources. 182 water resources were found dysfunctional due to some technical issues, which could be made functional easily.

The team shared these reports with local authorities to fix those problems which can easily be solved to ensure sufficient water for the community.

Menstrual Health Hygiene Management in Jhabua and Alirajpur Districts.

The objective was to improve adolescent Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHM) practices. The interventions under the MHM project were carried out on the basis of the Baseline Survey (BLS) Findings which indicated that 51% of girls did not know about the process of menstruation. It was also found that 90% of girls who started menstruating described the process as discharge of bad blood from the body, hence, reinforcement of knowledge and dispelling myths and misconceptions was necessary. The first source of information about menstruation is majorly peers/ friends (32%), mothers (24%) and sisters (17%). Schools tend not to fill the information gap; therefore, focus was on development of informed peer groups who spend a lot of time together in the hostels.

Based on this study strategies were developed consisting of Awareness Campaigns to provide necessary information, use and storage of absorbents and disposal of menstrual pads by installing incinerators and collection bins managed by MHM club. To improve the primary source of information establishment of student MHM clubs for peer support was done and also, trainings of teachers to provide psycho-social support for regular hygiene promotion were carried out.

WASH infrastructure and services like tap connection to the toilets were improved and monitored. With this intervention, Samarthan reached to over 5439 Adolescent girls (Alirajpur - 2802, Jhabua - 2637) in 39 KGBVs and girls' hostels.

Decentralised Solid & Liquid Waste Management



Using gray water in kitchen garden

Gray water management is one of the biggest challenges, especially in rural areas. If not treated properly at household level, it contaminates drinking water which ultimately affects the health of community.

To solve this problem and manage gray water at household level, Samarthan is promoting kitchen garden in 1050 houses. Gray water is been used to irrigate vegetables and flowers which not only solves the problem of gray water management but also ensuring nutritious food for households.



Production of organic fertilizer using liquid waste

Samarthan has promoted organic fertilizer production using liquid waste in 1000 households of 10 gram Panchayats. Households having low waste and less space are using bucket, pot or tires to prepare compost. While households having low space but good space are using small compost pits and those households who have animals and high amount of liquid waste are using big compost pits made up of locally available resources.

Composting of liquid waste at household level doesn't require any transportation, while solid wastes can be transported once in a week or fortnightly which helps reducing cost of waste management.



Solid Waste Management at household level

Major Interventions

- Organisation of training program for community on segregation of solid and liquid waste at household level.
- Methods of storage of solid waste in house (which can further be sold).
- Management of non recyclable and hazardous waste.
- Preparing organic fertilizers and compost from using liquid waste.



Demonstration of energy production from liquid waste

Samarthan has also demonstrated, how waste can be used to produce energy. A biogas model has been installed Shahwada Gram Panchayat. This biogas produces energy from left over food, waste portion of vegetables, fruits and other liquid wastes.

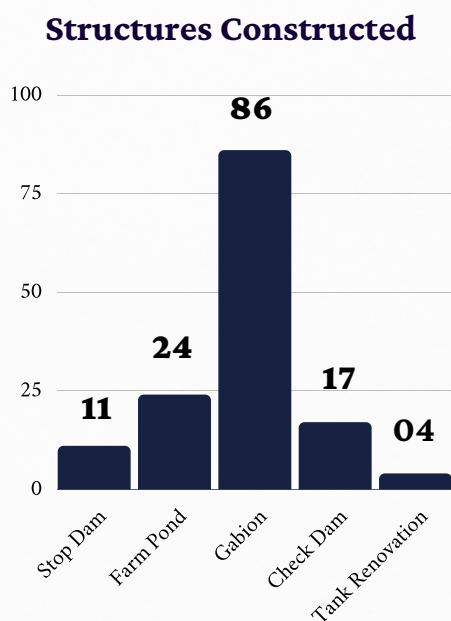
The energy produced by this biogas is being used to cook food from last one year for a family of 3 person.



Conserving Surface Water in Ashta block of Sehore

The Program aims to conserve water in 16 program villages by constructing various structures like Stop Dam, Check Dam, Gabions etc., which benefit the entire catchment area. The water saved not only helps to irrigate land, but the structures also prevent surface and soil run-off. Individual structures like Farm Ponds and Tank Renovations have also been undertaken, as well as well recharge, which ensures that, the water is available for an additional 20-25 days per year. These structures have not only helped increase the crop yield of traditional crops like wheat by 40% per cropping season, but has also enabled growing of intensive water-use plants like onion and garlic. This has increased farmer income in some areas by 10%. The beneficiaries include not just farmers, but also animals who have benefited massively from well-recharge.

Cumulative Progress (till 2020)



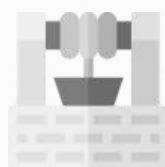
3,60,000 + Cum.
Water Storage Capacity Created



300 + Ha.
Land Irrigated



17 + Ha.
Wasteland Covered



0.25 m
Average Water Level
Increased in Wells



22,421
Mandays
Generated



40 %
Increase in Average
Productivity of Crops

High Impact Mega Watershed Project in Sukma District

This project has been initiated in two blocks of Sukma in collaboration with BRLF, NREGA & Rural Development Department with an overall goal of enhancing the income level of small and marginal households on a sustainable basis.

Samarthan builds capacities of front line functionaries , PRIs, community members & CSOs on ridge to valley principle of watershed implementation, supports in DPR preparation, ensures maximum expenditure of MGNREGS on natural resource managements activities and work to link these activities with gainful livelihood of vulnerable groups in order to enhance their income level.

Major Objectives of the Project

- Undertake land and water treatment measures in the project area in collaboration with different government functionaries.
- Restoration unirrigated areas, reduce soil erosion and improve cropping intensity.
- Capacity Building of the front-line functionaries, PRIs, community members and CSOs on ridge to valley principle of watershed implementation.
- Ensure maximum expenditure of MGNREGS in NRM activities and link these activities with gainful livelihood of vulnerable groups in order to enhance their income level.
- Significant reduction of adverse affects due to climate change.
- Economic vibrancy and emergence of multiple options of employment for young women and men.
- Enhance the Social capital broad based - Community collectives, progressive farmers, Agri-entrepreneurs, etc.

Our Reach



24

Gram Panchayats



42

Village



3,465

Households

Major Achievements



223

Coordination meetings with PRI's, Departments & Community



24

DPR Preparation proposing 4884 structures under MGNREGS



791

Households Livelihood Plans Prepared



183.5

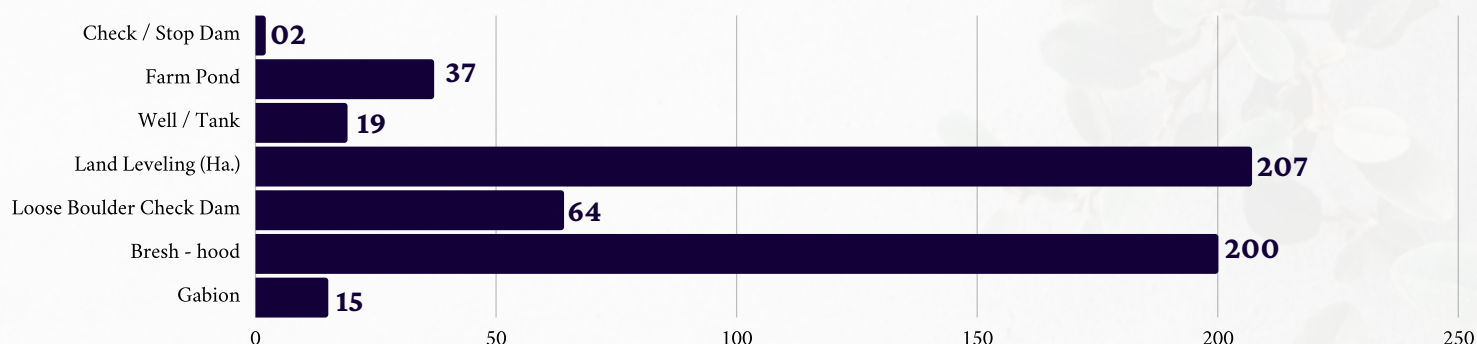
Acre area under Sustainable Agriculture Interventions



847

Households reaches Agriculture & Livestock Interventions

NRM activities executed in field (MGNREGS)



Promoting Climate Resilient Water Management

Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth programme aims at providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) to improve the design and implementation of works under MGNREGS and safeguarding previous investments. The focus of the programme is to impact the durability of assets enshrined in MGNREG Act by building climate resilience perspectives so as to enhance livelihood security of the rural poor, particularly of those dependent on rain-fed agriculture. The programme is focused in 33 Blocks of 9 districts namely Rajnandgaon, Kabirdham, Mungeli, Bilaspur, Korba, Korea, Jashpur, Surguja and Surajpur.

Major Achievements

- 6020 persons were identified in the selected 167 Gram Panchayats as Local Resource Team (LRT) to orient the Community on Climate Resilient Works (CRW) and Livelihood convergence.
- 1700 PRI members were trained on identification of Climate resilient works and ICRG perspective.
- 749 MGNREGA functionaries were trained on ICRG program and its objectives.
- Focused discussions on climate adaptation strategies and works were organized in which 2189 female member were trained on Climate Resilient planning
- 1512 SHG members participated actively in discussion on climate resilient works and convergence for livelihood activities.
- In Sakri restoration project, joint campaign with Bihan –SRLM has been facilitated for community Mobilisation and Time line exercises.

Cumulative Progress (till 2020)

Our Reach



09
Districts



33
Blocks



167
Gram Panchayats



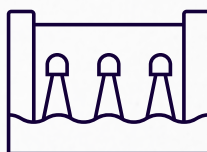
584
Climate Resilient Work
Identifies



170
DPR / CRIDD
Prepared



Rs. 48.12 Cr.
worth of DPR / CRIDD



653
MGNREGS Works
Completed



253
MGNREGS Works
Under Progress

Ensuring Tribal Rights - Gram Nirman

Samarthan has taken an initiative in 11 gram panchayats of Chhattisgarh to enable tribal community for a dignified life by realizing their constitutional rights. In initial phase of the project baseline study was conducted to analyse the implementation of laws meant for Scheduled Castes and Tribes and level of awareness for it in these people. PESA (Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas, 1996), Forest Right Act 2006, MGNREGA and implementation of Gram Sabha were discussed mainly during the intervention. It was inferred from the survey that there is lack of will power, knowledge and awareness among people for proper implementation of these laws. Samarthan assisted in improvising access to various entitlements and in managing local resources through village level institutions. In the first year we focused on spreading awareness amongst people for the need to bring change. While in second year, we further focused on the empowerment of gram panchayats and different committees at village level, such as; Forest Right and Management Committee, permanent committees, sanitation committee & caste-based committees and major issues at village level were shared with government departments to sought potential solutions. Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats were also being strengthened to works in coordination with departments efficiently.

Major Achievements

- Built capacities of 32 village level institutions members including PRI, FRC, FMC etc.
- Helped 162 deprived households in accessing social entitlements (Old age pension, widow/widower pension, Disability Pension, Food security card, PM Awas, IA Yojna, etc.)
- Supported in preparation of resource management plan (for efficient utilisation of resources; forest, land, water, community owned assets, etc.) which already has been approved by village level institutions in two villages.
- Developing one village as Model Villages (where Gram Sabha will be functional with active participation of the tribal people and GS chaired by tribal elder/knowledgeable person).
- Helped 1288 farmers in increasing crop production through diversification and other adaptive sustainable measures (eco-friendly on-farm initiatives) which ultimately improved their income.
- Marginalized and deprived communities have started contributing in decision making process.

Strengthening Gram Panchayats Processes under the Mission Antodaya Program in selected 7 blocks of MP.

Panchayat as an institution responsible for economic development and social justice to attain the goals of Mission Antodaya by effectively attaining convergence of various schemes. The program is associated with capacity building of the elected representatives as well as community leaders in participatory planning, implementation of the plans, and monitoring of key indicators of development.

Major Objectives

- Creating awareness on Constitution, Panchayati Raj System & functioning of Gram Sabha among the community.
- Ensuring active participation of marginalised and women in the Garm Sabha.
- Capacity building of the elected PRI representatives on the provisions of Panchayati Raj Act.
- Strengthening the Village Development Planning (VDP) processes as envisaged under Mission Antoydaya.

Major Achievements



403

Orientation programs, Trainings & Meetings to build capacities of PRI representatives, village level institutions and community.



78

GPDP prepared with active participation of community and uploaded with support of block administration.



118

Ratri Chaupal and Gram Sabha conducted to raise awareness among communities.



2,000

Individuals were supported with enrollment process of social security pensions

Enhancing Access of Social Development Benefits to the Poor in Rural Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh

The project intend to empower rural poor, especially women and youth belonging to minority communities and economically disadvantaged backgrounds, with knowledge on digital portals and online information system to access benefits of various social development schemes through the cadre of local citizen leaders trained in each Gram Panchayat. Project interventions intended to build the capacities of Dalits and Tribal in 65 panchayats of five districts in Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh by providing supportive platform and capacity enhancement of youth volunteers, community and elected representatives of the local government.



Major Activities



Capacity Building of PRI and Youth volunteers

Trained 1617 PRI members & youth volunteers on online services & government schemes.



Establishment of Bank Kiosks

Facilitated in establishment of 11 Bank Kiosks to ease the challenges of cash, checking of scheme benefits and financial transaction. These Kiosks are benefitting communities of 54 vilages.



Awareness camp and Kisan pathshala

Trained 3190 farmers through Kisan Pathshalas in collaboration with Agriculture Extension officers on sustainable & organic farming and agriculture department schemes.



Capacity building of Kiosk manager and Suchna Mitra

Trained 253 Kiosk Manager & Suchna Mitras on online services & government schemes, amendments in govt. schemes and services, launching of new schemes etc.



Digital Literacy and Cyber Awareness Camp

Reached 2141 students, adolescents, working members and other potential community members through our awareness campaign to promote safe use of the internet.



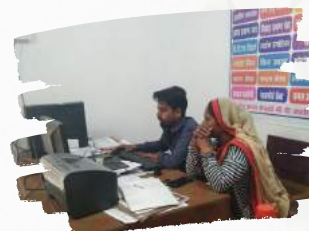
BPL family survey

Conducted survey for all the BPL families in project area to know the status of documents available with them and enroll them in social security schemes of different government departments.



Establishment and Capacity building of CSCs facilitated by the government

Facilitated in establishment of 45 govt. CSCs (Common Service Centre) and trained all the 45 centre managers to build their capacities on online portals and govt. schemes. These CSCs are benefitting around 186 villages.



Capacity Building of SHGs and Youth groups

Formed 49 youth groups and conducted 263 trainings for SHGs & youth groups on various schemes related to social security, agriculture, education, labor card, health etc.

Total Direct Beneficiaries - 29488



Livelihood Schemes
5439



Education Scholarship
35



Online Services Information
3140



Bank Linkages
537



Welfare Schemes
4383



Online Service Benefits
9333



Document Preparation / Update
5288



Social Media
1333

KIOSK facilitating Adhaar based payment - Mainstreaming poor to access digital payments



The CAF-Oracle assisted public assistance and information center is being run under the guidance of Samarthan - Centre for Development Support in the PESA villages of the development block Ambagarh Chowki. These centers are being operated in Gram Panchayat Chilhati and Bandhabazar. Both centres are providing numerous services including; banking facilities, Aadhaar based payments, depositing of funds, transferring amount (one to three lakh rupees on daily basis).

A year ago, very few people were using these services because of low awareness on the services related digital transaction or cashless banking services. Although, kiosk centers of Chhattisgarh State Gramin Bank and State Bank of India were operating in Chilhati and branches of Chhattisgarh State Gramin Bank and Dena Bank were operated in CSC of Bandabazar, but the facilities was not up to mark. People has to wait in a long que at government banks and at times they have to wait for hours for single transaction. Especially poor banking knowledge, illiterate and old people have lots of inconvenience in filling the amount withdrawal slip.

Continuous work was done by the Center Manager to provide better services at KIOSK Center in these areas, under which HDFC Micro ATM was established in KIOSK centers in July 2018. In the initial phase, these centers got only ten to twenty thousand rupees transactions per day. In a period of ten months, transactions reached up to Rs. 1 lakh per day at Chilhati Center and up to Rs. 3 lakh per day at Bandabazar Center through Aadhaar and ATM. In lieu of these services, a nominal fee is being charged by the centers. In both the centers, the services of withdrawing funds from any bank by Aadhaar and ATMs, depositing funds from Aadhaar and ATMs to any bank account and transferring funds are being provided. Apart from this, now new savings accounts were opened through both centers in the name of IDFC Bank Raipur Branch. Beyond this 10 Panchayats affiliated to the KIOSK centers, rural people residing at a distance of 30 km are also availing these services. To make the services transparent, the balance of savings account and slip of payment amount is being given to the customers. Due to which the credibility of common people towards these services is increasing day by day. In both centers, 20 to 25 social security pensioners and MNREGA laborers reaching the center daily for payments. As a result, the involvement and trust of common people towards digital services is increasing.

Both the centers have done transactions of Rs. 3,28,66,648.00 (Rupees three crores twenty-eight lakh sixty-six thousand six hundred forty-eight) between April, 2019 to February, 2020. Both centers, covering a total of 16,161 persons from the project area and surrounding villages.

Stories from the field

"My Story" by Asmin (a chance to study further)



My name is Asmin, my father's name is Sameed Khan. I live in village named Jhinkdi Mewati and studying in class 8 in a government school of the same village. Although, food, dress and books are available from the government side in the government school, but I need some more things for education such as copies, shoes etc. My father works hard to sustain the family, but he does not have enough money for those extra things, which I need for my study. We are 3 sisters and 1 brother. Due to poor financial condition of the family, I felt that I will be unable to continue my study further. From employees of Samarathan, I got to know about the minority scholarship. They supported and guided me to apply online for that scholarship. And finally, because of that today I am getting scholarship of Rs 1000 /- per month. It is helping me to some extent in meeting the other needs of my education, I can now purchase those necessary things from this financial support.

"Suchna mitras alertness benefitted the whole village"

Jhinkari Mewati Panchayat is located at a distance of 23 km from Ashta development block of Sehore district. This story is about how the alertness and awareness suchna mitra saved the villagers. On 08th December, 2019 some people came to the village and told about a letter approved by the Janpad Panchayat, mentioning they have to put house number in each house, for which a fee of Rs. 40 will be charged per house from each households. The villagers believed those frauds and agreed for the work, as they had the letter from the Janpad. After putting number in 100 houses (the amount was taken and at the same time) Suchna mitra Mr. Maqbool Khan got the information and asked them to show the approval letter. The people who were putting the number plates shown the copy of approval, which had the signature and seal of the sarpanch. The suchna mitra called sarpanch ji and asked about it. Sarpanch ji said, he did not understand the letter but signed it, as those people pretended that they have come from Janpad. After this, he called and talked to the Panchayat Secretary, he also told that, they neither have any order nor any news about this, therefore after this the suchna mitra informed villager through the phone call & whatsapp group and gathered the people of the village and caught them faking village people. After this, the suchna mitra told them to return the money of all the families of the village taken for the number plate, otherwise they will hand over them to the police. Fearing this, they immediately refunded the money to all 100 families. Thus, the people of Jhinkari village were saved from fraud by the knowledge of the information friend.

"Extension of CSC (KIOSKS) services and increased coverage through replication"

CSC centers established under oracle supported program has inspired many youths of neighbouring Panchayat to take initiative of opening CSC center at their own Panchayats. These youths reached our Suchna Mitra & Kiosk Manager for information and process of establishing CSC centers. The Suchna Mitra & Kiosk Managers provided technical support, facilitated the online application process for necessary approval and guided them wherever required. As result, during reported period 45 new CSC centers have been opened in targeted and nearby Panchayats of Sehore district, covering around 186 villages. Besides that, 29 FINO Bank Kiosk has also been established for cash transactions in Rajnandgaon, C.G. and Sehore, M.P. In 2019 -20 a total transaction worth Rs. 9,74,42,313.00 has been made by 41708 beneficiaries.

Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities for Woman

Livelihood creation is an integral activity of Samarthan. To create alternative source of livelihood and enhance livelihood opportunities for woman, CEWASH Centre of Samarthan in association with SIPA and ITC Ltd. has started this initiative of strengthening goat based livelihoods through Pashu Sakhi. Under the initiative we formed a team of rural health workers known as Pashu Sakhis, in 40 villages of Sehore, Madhya Pradesh. These women specialize in the rearing and treatment of goat population which dominate the rural households of Madhya Pradesh.

Recent census shown that the population of goats in the state stood at around 81.4 lakhs, with only 30 % of the respondents having knowledge of balanced feed, 28.33 % knew about how to make silage, around 11.66 % had knowledge of disposal of animal waste and just 20% had knowledge about the vaccination of livestock.

To tackle this issue, Samarthan provides training to rural women, elected from their villages. These women are skilled in the 16 best practices enlisted by The Goat Trust with focus on four major areas of Primary Healthcare, Herbal treatment, Vaccination and Profit Making by selling grains. Each of the current 29 Pashu Sakhis cater to around 320 goats, providing them an additional monthly income of around INR 3071/-.

Apart from that Samarthan has also formed 113 SHG, comprising 1156 members and one federation named "Samarth Mahila Mahasangh" through which it provide trainings and technical support to start business to SHG members.



Self Help Groups

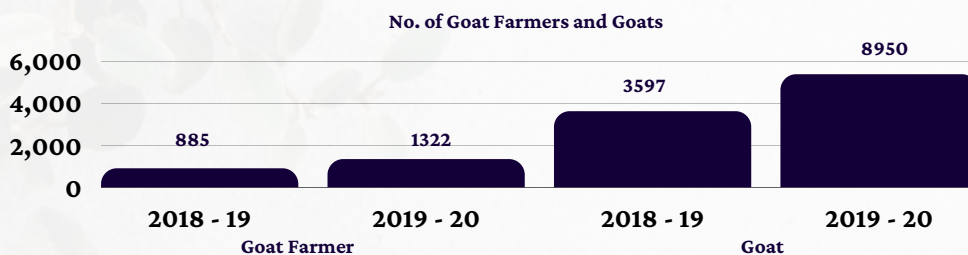
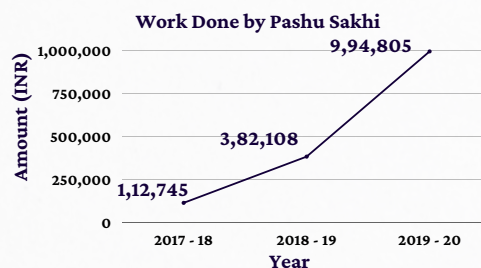
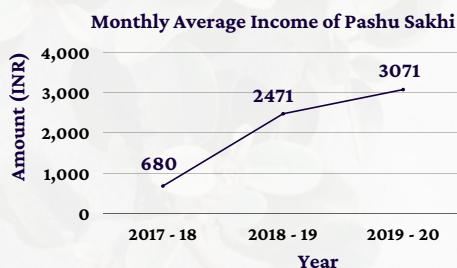
Total SHG - 113

Total Members - 1156

Total Saving (till date) - Rs. 33,28,050

Total Internal Loan (till date) - Rs. 15,75,000

Total Loan / Fund Received by SHG (till date) - Rs. 44,70,000



90 % reduction in goat mortality rate



Additional monthly income of INR 3071/ month to Pashu Sakhi's



Welfare of 9000+ goats

Gayatri Rajput - A leader & Fighter

Meet Gayatri Rajput. Aged 27, mother of two kids, widowed and a heart patient. Also, President of the Federation of 250 SHGs across 25 villages, one of the pioneers of girl child insurance in her village (Sukanya scheme) and serial entrepreneur.

The Federation called the "Samarth Mahila Mahasangh", formed by CEWASH Centre of Samarthan as a part of their core function of governance, comprises 250 SHGs over 25 villages and has been functioning for the past two years. 35 representatives from the SHGs attend the meeting, which happens once every three months. The meetings involve discussions of the various ways incomes of the SHGs can be augmented, the different sources of income like making bangles etc which are being practiced by any one SHG, which is then replicated by the others. Thus the Federation works as an essential check and link for the SHGs. The annual convention of the Federation this year was organized and funded by the women themselves, collecting Rs.100 from each of the members. They also managed the logistics for the event, making it a huge success.

Gayatri has not only embraced her role as the President of the Federation but is also always thinking of ways to improve lives of the women she meets every day. From making bangles and pots to assisting in construction work, any work that any woman is doing in any of the 25 villages, is discussed in the Federation meetings and is replicated in other parts. The income thus generated is over and the above the income they earn as day-time labourers in the field. This has not only ensured that her SHG has saved up to Rs 40,000 in the past 14 months, but has also facilitated her family buying more cattle to augment their earnings. From sending her kids to school, to offering jobs to the husbands of SHG workers, Gayatri is a champion of improvement of quality of life. She is now enthused about Rural Sanitary Marts, an entrepreneurial venture for sanitation and health, built with women at the core, and is ready to broach the idea in the next Federation meeting, once again coming up with new ways to touch the lives of women around her.

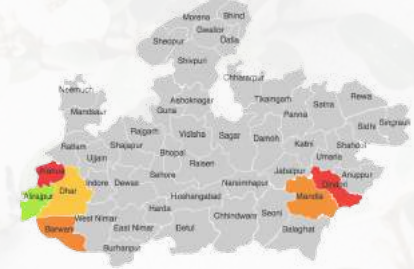


Mrs. Gayatri Rajput

Promoting Children - Centric Local Governance

Samarthan initiated a program to develop children centric governance structure by strengthening capacities of stakeholders in development planning through GPDP ensuring greater convergence between social safety, security programs and social services to reduce child deprivations. The project aimed at strengthening participatory planning processes leading to need based actionable participatory GPDP, including action to prevent child marriages in 10 GP's per block in six tribal dominated districts of Madhya Pradesh; Jhabua, Alirajpur, Barwani, Mandla, Dindori and Dhar.

Project operation covered 60 Gram Panchayats selected 10 each from all the above mentioned 06 tribal districts. Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) is introduced to promote participation, inclusiveness and convergence of schemes and resources. The key focuses of GPDP like- change in the financial allocation; shifting the focus of GPs from mere creation of physical infrastructure to work on social infrastructure also; and enlarging the practice of people's participation and social accountability. These focus areas were underlined while the implementation of the project was strategized. Accordingly, GPDP guidelines and training manuals were developed in consultation with the concerned stakeholders. The manual covered the due significance on child rights, child participation in the governance and gender issues. Development and Capacity building of the grass root level functionaries like Master Trainers and Micro Planners was another strategy to reach out to the maximum areas. Direct interaction with children and meetings were conducted to disseminate the core message of their participation in Panchayat functioning and ensuring the due importance in governance. Major issues of children like child marriage and child labor were given attention during the project intervention by sensitizing the stakeholders. Panchayat representatives were integral part of every interventions. Based on the learnings and success stories, initiatives shall be taken to bring changes in the policy and strategies at district and State level.



Major Achievements

- Child Centric plan is developed in 60 Gram Panchayats of 06 districts with the active participation of children, PRIs and community.
- More than 100 children got admitted in hostels and schools. Most of the children were dropouts, belonging to poor families.
- Gram Sabhas passed resolution to ban child marriage and child labor in the respective GPs.

Way Forward

- Aggregating the Panchayat/district wise plans and developing a sustainable mechanism for implementation and monitoring.
- Increasing the responsiveness of the district level stakeholders and building ownership. This could be substantiated with a proper ToR for the Master trainers and Micro planners to act. Additionally, the learnings and best practices need to be shared at various level. Forum for Master trainers and Micro planners is to be created for interaction and increase understanding their roles.
- Functional system of monitoring of GPDPs with sustainable implication could be explored. Advanced Technical applications should be used for monitoring with necessary indicators.
- Gender issues, DRR and child friendly Panchayats need to be focused with practical and sustainable approach.
- Adding value to Child Centric governance structure through official portals of Government of MP. Digitizing the information accessible for all to ensure participation, role clarity and accountability.
- Establishing and operationalizing Resource center at State level with all purposes envisaged.



Strengthening accountability and transparency mechanisms at the community level

The project is focused on working with Panchayats, and strengthening the situation of fiscal and functional decentralization in local Governance. Strengthening networks of Panchayats and facilitating Participatory

development and participatory governance for deepening and upscaling social accountability and transparency tools to secure rights and entitlements for the women, dalits, adivasi and other marginalized sections of the society.

Participatory Monitoring of on-line portals to improve delivery of the critical flagship program.

The motivation to undertake this intervention stems from numerous experiences such as social audits and other accountability exercises that Samarthan was a part of. The experience of Samarthan revealed that there is a huge gap in information reported on the portal and the ground reality. As a result, the well-intentioned initiatives of the Government suffer to ensure accountability transparency. Samarthan decided to undertake 'Dekh- Parakh Report' on three flagship schemes of the government- PMAY, SBM & NREGS. The report is supposed to engage community in reading, understanding, and consequently monitoring the data published on 'on-line' portals of the government. The idea is to encourage community for looking at the data, so that they may be able to use the data for monitoring the delivery of the program in their Panchayat.

Dekh Parakh for Making Entitlements Streamlined and Accessible

Under Dekh Parakh Samarthan tried to test a new methodology that wrested on the question 'Can available e-governance systems of the state be used to bridge the divide and carve a pathway for digital to social inclusion?' The idea was simple- train the community to access, interpret and use digital information available on government portals and websites to track and wrest entitlements and further use it for ensuring transparency and accountability. Within these identified schemes, attempt was made to narrow down to specific issues that people confronted the most -delayed or no labour payments, manipulations in status of works under MGNREGA or changes in PMAY beneficiary priority lists- to understand problems related to them better, so that people could, in turn, be helped to find a resolution.

Major Findings

PM Awas Yojna


- Waitlist / beneficiary list not displayed on portal- promoting bribery for sanctioning of the house.
- Most beneficiaries were not paid/ paid partially/ paid to someone else- the labour wages, paid through NREGS.
- Frequent loans from market/ money lenders at very high rate adds to substantial burden/indebtedness.
- The progress of structures not uploaded on the portal in time.
- Deliberate delay is made to charge beneficiary the speed money.
- Many complete houses- as uploaded on the portal are actually not complete.

MGNREGS

- Dates on portal and actual dates have large mismatch.
- A household/Panchayat blocks Rs. 55000 (average) from their pocket in construction-withdrawal of poor, large indebtedness.
- Large percentage of works are suspended, mostly in individual benefits.
- Delayed in payments is key reason for most suspended work, use of machine leads to fake muster rolls.
- Only 4 % of the observed works had issued a muster rolls.
- 12 % works found was absolutely useless.
- 15% works categorized as of very poor quality.

Swaccha Bharat Mission (SBM)

- 60 % of Panchayats have completely excluded 20 households.
- 4 to 5 households have conflicting status on Swaccha M.P portal.
- 42% of ineligible households owing to 'having toilet status' did not have a functional toilet.
- More than 50 % toilets were found in use (completely, partially).
- 40% of the new constructed toilet, with complete funds disbursement are incomplete (roof, seat, pit , door etc.)



Demonstrating Convergence Approach for Improving Access to Information and Services for Young People

The Project supports the strengthening of Government running programs like Rashtriya Kishore Swasthya Karyakram (RKSK), Life Skills Education (LSE), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), and Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services in the district and helps to improve the indicators for health and education, focusing on convergence as the approach.

Facilitating training of nodal teachers on new modules for Higher and senior secondary classes.

Department of Education and RMSA organized a 3 days training program of nodal teachers of Ishanagar Block to introduce the module (Umang) for each standard from 9th till 12th. Currently, the basic module Umang is used for all students in the first year. Training was organized as per the scheduled agenda and as pre-designed methodology, all participants were found attentive during the period. During the training, facilitators conducted some group activities and exercises as per the module. This was followed by the group discussion.

The fresh LSE training was conducted in Ishanagar block on 16th to 18th September and 19th to 21st September. Through this initiative 36 nodal teachers were trained for class 10th LSE program were as 24 nodal teachers of class 11th were trained in the respective LSE modules. In the process Samrthan's BC's and CC's provided active support insuring quality of training does not get compromised.

In October, 2 nodal teachers each in 176 higher secondary schools of 7 blocks were identified and provided 3-day training at block level. Total 328 nodal teachers were trained under Samarthan's observation and facilitation.

Strong advocacy with district administration and support in finalizing the strategies and activities for the program

Samrthan - Center for Development Support in collaboration with UNFPA, Department of Women, and Child Development to strengthen implementation of BBBP program to combat falling child sex ratio and increasing gender-based violence (GBV) under Integrated District Project operated in Chhatarpur district being done. In this component a number of activities were organized.

Strengthening community-based PE approach under RKSK

The Block coordinators have facilitated review meetings with the Sathiya mentors on a monthly basis. Block Coordinators have supported the AH Counselor and Block Community mobiliser in these meetings at CHC. The meetings has been also a platform to firm up the plan of action for capacity building of the following month.

During the year, 91 (Out of 96) 95 % such block level (CHC) meetings were attended. Supportive capacity building inputs were provided to Sathiya mentors based on their needs identified during these review meetings and need expressed by them.

Strengthen availability, quality, and youth-friendliness of SRH services

Chhatarpur being MPV district, availability and quality of SRH services need to be strengthened. NHM with technical assistance from UNFPA has developed a micro plan focusing on quality and right based service delivery for strengthening of FP services in the district the project team has been ensuring to improve the availability and quality of sexual and reproductive services at the facility in the district.

Established district and block level convergence mechanism

A District Adolescent and Youth Welfare committee was formed under the Chairpersonship District Collector, Chhatarpur wherein all the departments working for the welfare of adolescents and youth were brought on one platform so that there is minimum duplication and there is maximum sharing of information and resources between departments. Representatives from Health, WCD, NGOs, and Gram Panchayat are part of it.

Strengthening local governance for multi-dimensional change

Village Planning engaging communities at village level

Repeated planning process without proper engagement with community and considering implementation challenges has resulted into failing of plans. These plans only meet the state agenda and fail to address the aspirations of community. Poor implementation and even worse monitoring system in implementation was also a big challenge. Also plans seldom reflect any issues that community may take up without any financial support like tackling alcoholism etc. The process of VDP preparation in the entire Rajpur block was therefore undertaken with a mandate of active engagement of the community in the planning process. A streamlined 2 day process included hamlet level meetings by CVs, inputs from the PRIs and engagement of the VOs, youth etc.

Major concerns raised by the community

- scarcity of drinking water.
- Social protection Pension not being received by the entitlement holder.
- Unavailability of health services such as vaccination facilities in AWCs.
- Poor accessibility of ambulance (Janani Suraksha Yojana).
- Access to Social security schemes for elderly and differently disabled people.
- Attendance and availability of teachers in schools, water & sanitation facilities in schools, quality and hygiene of mid-day meals.
- Social issues such as child marriages, alcoholism etc.
- Connectivity to hamlets and major village level institutions such as school etc.

55 VDPs of 39 Gram Panchayats have been prepared and 39 GPDPs were uploaded on plan plus portal, after this Rajpur became Madhya Pradesh's first block which includes budgeted as well as non-budgeted activities. It was significant for Rajpur that 30 Panchayats shown several non-budgeted activities on the plan plus portal. Of the remaining 17 Panchayats, 22 VDPs has also been developed and will be approved in forthcoming Gram Sabha.

Capacity building on Panchayat budget

Training was organised for PRIs, Panchayat Secretary and GRS at cluster level, covering the following subjects:

- How the budget of panchayat is prepared and sources of funding to GP.
- Different schemes and their portal.
- An understanding has been made on the guidelines of panch paryeshwar/ 14th finance commission and NREGA scheme.
- What is the process of accessing of MLA & MP fund, Janpad and Zila Panchayat members' fund?
- How Panchayat can generate own source of revenue.

Outcomes of VDP process

1. Scarcity of drinking water was the major issue raised in the planning process in Indrapur Panchayat. To resolve this issue a Nirmal neer (drinking water well) was mobilised by the Panchayat through NREGS, but depleting water levels made even that well defunct. Despite of numerous channalnges, community did not give up; they went to meet their Member of Parliament for arranging pump and pipeline to draw water from the nearby waterbody but this was also a temporary solution. In the meanwhile few rains in the last month recharged that well a bit. They then needed a pump to draw the water. The community and Panchayat together with help of Samarthan approached PHED for the same and also requested them for a permanent solution. Samarthan team regularly supported the community wherever required (specially in application process).

2. Similarly youth in Bajad Panchayat, who had participated in planning and were aware of the plan, noticed that a CC road, which was to connect a hamlet to a main road, was deviated to pass the road near Sarpanch's agricultural field. The youth confronted the Sarpanch, and then pressurised him to build the road at it was originally planned.

3. Ekalbara Panchayat got a piped water supply sanctioned for Rs. 91 Lakh after putting the same in their VDP. The really impressive thing is that they constituted an active maintenance committee where CVs are the members and president, and are actively participating in its maintenance.

"Women efforts helped in getting access to PDS shop in Bhami"

Bhami village is spread across five hamlets; Bhami, Katiyakhedi, Pokliyakhedi, Sajwani and Gayrabedi. The nearest Fair Price Shop(FPS) from Bhami village was in another Panchayat named Bhagsur which was around 4 km away from Bhami . The road was also in very bad condition and it was really difficult for residents of Bhami to travel that far every month to get their ration. The route was not the only problem, FPS operator also used to delay in giving the ration. It would take three days to complete the process and get the monthly ration.

This issue was raised by the SACHET CVs in the VO meeting and Gram Sabha of 15th August, 2018. The issue was further discussed in NRLM CLF meeting and proposal was given to Department of Food and Public Distribution to sanction a FPS in Bhami village itself. After lots of efforts the FPS for Bhami finally got approved in Jan. 2019 and the responsibility to run the shop has been given to one of the SHG of Bhami village.

"Sachet Didi facilitates in providing benefits of social security scheme"

In village Nangalwadi, most of the residents were deprived from the benefits of the Social Security scheme due to poor level of knowledge about those schemes. Lalita didi initiated raising awareness on various social security schemes and started helping the villagers in enrolling them into those schemes. She collected forms along with required documents and reached out to the PRI representatives for further process. She helped around 23 households with various schemes. This initiative established her as a fearless woman and leader, whom people can reach out to in case of any difficulty.

"Access to pension with the help of SACHET Mitra"

After death of Sundari Bai's husband, her pension application was approved by the Panchayat in the year 2017 and she also started receiving pension in her account. But due to lack of awareness she never withdrew her widow pension. She didn't even know whether her account was active or not. On 9th June 2019, Gayatri Gore- Suchna Mitra went to her for initial round of survey. Through the help of Samagra pension portal, Gayatri checked Sundari bai's Samagra ID and found that she's receiving her Kalyani pension monthly in her account. They took all the relevant documents and went to the Kiosk centre of Narmada Jhabua Bank, Rajpur along with former Sarpanch Shri Pratap Bamnaka. The Kiosk centre operator checked her account and told them that the balance in the account is Rs. 6,000, which she can withdraw. After receiving that 6000 rupees Sundari Bai said "I come from a very poor family and I'm the only bread earner in the family. This amount of Rs 6,000 is very big for me. I'm very thankful to Samarthan organisation and Gayatri Gore who helped me in getting my pension".

"Solving problems by solutions given by the community."

People of Ekalbara were facing huge water crisis from a long time, they used to travel around 3 km to get water for drinking and other needs. Scarcity of water was really a severe problem for the villagers, they used to take bath after 10-15 days. With the implementation of Nal-Jal Yojna, construction of a water tank was finalised by the PHE department in their village but the villagers were not in favour of the site due to various reasons. They went to the concerned department and asked to shift the site of water tank. After many such efforts by the people of Ekalbara, the site was finally shifted and water tank got constructed in the year 2019. Now the people are getting water on daily basis for 45 mins per day. The quality of life has definitely improved from the availability of quality drinking water.

"Gram Sabha chaired by women for the first time"

Total six Gram Sabha were organised in Rajpur block of Barwani during Jan-June, 2019. The major highlight of these GS was the active participation of women of the community. Women were given training upon the democracy, PESA act and their right through various training modules by Samarthan's team. As result, they started participating in the Gram sabha and raising their issues. On 8th March, 2019 a GS was organised on the occasion of International women's day, which was chaired by a women for the first time. In that Gram Sabha the participation of women was more than 50%.

Organisational Accountability & Transparency

Employee's Salary

Salary Per Month (INR)	No. of Employees
5000 – 10000 (including volunteers)	35
10001 – 20000	77
20001 – 30000	94
30001 – 40000	14
41000 – 50000	08
51000 and above	06
Total	234

Board Meetings

Date	No. of Participants
6 th August, 2019	06
27 th March, 2020	10

Bankers & Auditors

Bankers	Internal Auditor	Statutory Auditor	Management Consultant
State Bank of India	AKB Jain & Company Chartered Accountants E – 2/316, Arera Colony, Bhopal - 462016	L K Maheshwari & Co E - 7/574, Opposite 1100 Quarters Arera Colony Bhopal - 462016	CA Arun Mehrotra Chartered Accounts Bhopal MP
ICICI Bank Ltd.			
HDFC Bank Ltd.			
Axis Bank Ltd.	CA Amit Kumar Agrawal Chartered Accountants Raipur CG		CA Raj Rishi Ghosh R Rishi & Associates Chartered Accounts Bhopal MP
Yes Bank Ltd.			
Kotak Mahindra Bank			

Major Funders

Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA)	William J Clinton Foundation	Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS)
Bharat Rural Livelihood's Foundation (BRLF)	Charities Aid Foundation India (CAF-India)	Population Services International (PSI)
National Foundation of India (NFI)	Jal-Sewa Charitable Foundation (JSCF)	Caritas India
IPE Global Ltd.	NABARD	CMHO Mandla
The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Transforming Rural India Foundation (TRIF)	Zila Panchayat, Kanker (CG)
Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board (MPTB)	National Aids Control Organization (NACO)	Chhattisgarh State Aids Control Society (CG-SACS)
Tata Education & Development Trust (TEDT)	International Labour Organisation (ILO)	UNICEF
World Vision India	New Education Group – Foundation for Innovation and Research in Education (NEG-FIRE)	

Financial Statement (FY 2019 - 20)

Abridged Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2020

Abridged Balance Sheet				
Particulars	Current Year 19-20		Previous Year 18-19	
	INR	%	INR	%
Assets				
Fixed Assets	2,40,38,899	17%	2,31,38,823	16%
Capital Work in Progress	36,79,035	3%	20,21,213	1%
Investments	7,60,24,762	54%	7,01,96,529	50%
Deposits and Advances	1,51,54,744	11%	1,41,46,336	10%
Current Assets	2,08,49,301	15%	3,26,71,418	23%
Total	13,97,46,741	100%	14,21,74,319	100%
Liabilities				
Corpus Funds	5,00,00,000	36%	5,00,00,000	35%
Designated Funds	2,17,73,072	16%	2,14,32,121	15%
Current Liabilities and Provisions	1,71,85,503	12%	2,62,75,657	19%
Accumulated Funds	5,07,88,166	36%	4,44,66,541	31%
Total	13,97,46,741	100%	14,21,74,319	100%

Abridged Income & Expenditure statement for the year ending 31st March, 2020

Abridged Income and Expenditure Account				
Particulars	Current Year 19-20		Previous Year 18-19	
	INR	%	INR	%
Income				
Grants from Indian Sources	5,70,45,635	44%	7,89,03,209	57%
Grants from Foreign Sources	5,76,60,029	45%	4,17,39,224	30%
Other Income		0%		
Bank Interest	57,94,595	4%	55,36,505	4%
Research and Development	86,49,158	7%	1,27,06,483	9%
Total	12,91,49,417	100%	13,88,85,421	100%
Expenditure				
Project expenses (Indian Sources)	56957154	44%	7,48,56,634	54%
Project expenses (Foreign Sources)	58614173	45%	4,57,85,799	33%
Other expenses	6915515	5%	74,82,685	5%
Total	12,24,86,842	95%	12,81,25,118	92%
Self-Generated Income	66,62,575	5%	1,07,60,303	8%



SAMARTHAN

Centre for Development Support

Established in 1995, Samarthan is a support organisation to address the challenges of poverty and underdevelopment through participatory development and governance. Samarthan promotes participatory development process by challenging the conventional top down model of development through direct field action, capacity building, research and advocacy. The activities of Samarthan are concentrated in 20 districts of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Besides, Samarthan has a large network of CSO's, support organisations and grassroot groups to demonstrate examples of participatory governance as well as to amplify voices of the poor, dalits, tribals and women in policy making platforms.

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