



THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

Department for World Service



LUTHERAN WORLD SERVICE INDIA 2006

FOOD FOR THOUGHT



Food for All

The first among the UN Millennium Development Goals sets out to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.

Yet about 25,000 people die every day of hunger or hunger-related causes, according to the United Nations. This is one person every three and a half seconds, and unfortunately, children are the ones who die most often.

Even today, one in nearly seven people do not get enough food to lead a healthy and active life, and one in three children are underweight, making hunger and malnutrition the number one risk to health worldwide – greater than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined. There are over 800 million hungry people in developing countries. Of them, 221.1 million live in India.

One of the strategic priorities of LWSI is to enhance food security and sustainable livelihood opportunities for the disadvantaged through actions conceived and controlled by them. LWSI promotes community initiatives to improve agricultural production, water, soil conservation and management as well as income generation activities based on the use of local resources. It also encourages communities to adopt environment protection and regeneration measures. Indeed, LWSI operational communities take a lead in the hunger march to ensure food for all!

Sources: United Nations World Food Program; www.poverty.com

Uphold the Rights of the Poor and Oppressed

Director's Message



Dear Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to present the 2006 Annual Report of Lutheran World Service India. In its 32 years of rendering humanitarian assistance and development services to the needy people of this country, LWSI has encountered many challenges. And today's rapidly changing environment is throwing up even more complex and difficult situations which if ignored, will further marginalize the vulnerable segments of society.

A case in point is India's apparent emergence as a vibrant "economic power" with an average annual growth rate of 8%. But what does that mean for the millions who do not know where their next meal is going to come from?! As elsewhere in the world, sudden changes bring in their wake many problems as well, affecting especially the common people. While people in general welcome the hype of investments, generation of wealth and creation of employment opportunities, the negative fallout on farmers, agricultural labourers and others who hitherto

depended on agriculture and related activities for their livelihood has raised grave concerns. The undue benefits and inducements offered to private investors by way of unreasonably long tax holidays and subsidized or free infrastructural amenities given at the cost of the ordinary tax payers, is resented.

Growing urbanization, rapid industrialization and land alienation have pushed both the urban and rural poor further to the brink of marginalization. The surplus food grain stocks in warehouses are not of much benefit to the hungry masses. Human neglect of the environment and its negative impact on agriculture and related sectors has further added to the food insecurity of the disadvantaged, mostly the "dalits" and tribal people.

As food is a fundamental and undeniable right, we have chosen "Food Security" as the theme for this year's Annual Report. Food Security undergirds LWSI's strategic priorities and represents a primary goal of all our project activities.

The threat posed by climate change and the adverse effects it may have, are no longer just a matter of concern... because the consequences are already upon us! The environmental degradation is having its impact by way of severe and frequent natural calamities adversely affecting India's agricultural production with the implicit prospect of food insecurity among large sections of the poor families. Disaster Preparedness, Risk Management and effective Disaster Response are important steps to mitigate the disastrous effects. LWSI makes special efforts to prepare the communities to face and overcome the effects of such threats by forming Disaster Mitigation Teams (DMTs) in the disaster prone areas of our working districts. Making people aware of the risks and hazards they face and enlisting community participation in checking deforestation, promoting afforestation, and protecting the forest cover in and around their villages, is also an important element of our work.

On other related fronts, efforts were continued to further strengthen and mainstream gender by promoting awareness among the communities on gender issues, women and child rights and equality among individuals, groups, and communities. Ensuring women's participation and involvement in decision making is a major thrust. Use of the Gender Empowerment Assessment (GEA) Tool has helped to better understand the dynamics of access and control over the resources and benefits from development intervention by both men and women.

It is heartening that the communities have taken special interest in HIV/AIDS awareness programme after receiving training from LWSI. The widespread awareness campaigns have had a special focus on vulnerable and adolescent groups. Organization wide awareness training was also imparted to nearly all staff.

Advocacy, Rights Based Approach and Peace & Reconciliation related activities are among the newer challenges for the organization.

LWSI VISION

People of India living in just, secular and peaceful societies, in communal harmony and with dignity, united in diversity and empowered to achieve their universal rights to basic needs and quality of life

In 2006, LWSI embarked on the journey towards localization. A Round Table meeting of all stakeholders was held in June, 2006. Representatives of the Lutheran World Federation/Department for World Service, Geneva; United Evangelical Lutheran Church in India; National Christian Council of India; Northern Partner Agencies; Ecumenical Partners and RDRS Bangladesh, a LWF/DWS Associate Programme attended the consultation. Key staff from LWSI were also present and actively participated in the proceedings. The Round Table discussed issues related to governance and the transition process as well as laid down parameters for the future work of LWSI. As recommended by the stakeholders, LWSI is now steadily progressing to complete the transition process by end of December, 2007 and is expected to become a locally governed ecumenical organization by the beginning of 2008.

I am pleased to announce that LWSI will be launching its website (www.lwsi.org) soon.

As in the past, 2006 had its share of challenges and opportunities as well. Declining multilateral support and a corresponding growth in the complexities and requirements of bilateral support, greater professionalism, more efficient use of the limited resources, stricter administrative controls, et al were among the major challenges. The rewards are of course, far greater and compensate in more than equal measure, the stress of increased work load.

"... We are very grateful to Lutheran World Service India for changing our lives. Now, we can afford even three meals a day, we can send our children to school and afford some medical expenses when our children and parents get sick. Not many from our community need to migrate elsewhere any more for livelihood, as work is available here itself....."

These are some of the commonly expressed sentiments of individuals, communities, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) with whom we work in the project areas spread over the different states of India. We feel proud of our work which made it possible for the people to come together and discover their potential. We are also grateful to the communities for their steadfast resolve to free themselves from the shackles of poverty. Thank you!

I together with my colleagues express our sincere gratitude to all our resource partners and the ecumenical fraternity for their support without which, it would not have been possible for us to reach those in need of assistance. We are grateful to the Government of India, the State Governments of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, for their excellent support and expression of confidence in our work. We also thank all the local self-government authorities and officials of the banks and financial institutions who have extended credit to many of the Self Help Groups promoted by LWSI. We are grateful to our Headquarters, LWF/DWS in Geneva for their continued support and guidance. A big thank you to the ACT Coordination Office and the ACT Alliance for their support to our Disaster Response Projects.

We express our appreciation to Mr. Edwin Ramathal, from whom I inherited the mantle in November, 2006. Last but not least, I wish to thank my colleagues in LWSI who work long hours under difficult and challenging conditions, often far away from their families.

Neville Pradhan
Director

LWSI MISSION

Inspired by love for humanity, Lutheran World Service India challenges and responds to the causes and consequences of human suffering and poverty with commitment to justice and dignity for all

About LWSI

Lutheran World Service India (LWSI) is the country programme of the Lutheran World Federation / Department for World Service, Geneva, Switzerland, which acts on behalf of the communion of Lutheran Churches worldwide. The LWF is a founding member of **Action by Churches Together (ACT) International**, a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies. ACT (Development) brings together churches and related organizations in a new global alliance aimed at eradicating poverty, injustice and the abuse of human rights.

The **LWSI** programme was started in 1974 in response to refugee needs after the Bangladesh war of independence.

The main objective of LWSI is to **empower women and men of disadvantaged communities to enhance the quality of their lives by cultivating self-reliance**. Assistance is rendered to those in need **irrespective of race, creed, nationality, sex, religion or political conviction**. LWSI has been implementing **Disaster Response, Disaster Preparedness and Integrated Development Projects** for more than three decades. LWSI programmes continue to receive strong support

and cooperation from the respective state governments and international donor agencies.

The **active and direct participation** of the most marginalized is emphasized in development as well as disaster response and disaster preparedness efforts. The communities are partners and all interventions are carried out through their organizations and groups. During the year activities were initiated in new communities while continuing in others. At the end of 2006, LWSI was working in partnership with **2,705 communities**, covering a **population of 7,74,300**. It was supporting **5,504 Community Based Organizations, Self Help Groups and Disaster Mitigation Teams**.

LWSI remained the Project Implementing Agency for the **Watershed Development Project** of the Orissa government in the drought prone regions of the state. Government officials have urged other participants in this programme to emulate the efficiency and transparency of LWSI.

In 2006, LWSI was operational in the states of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Tamil Nadu, and intervened with relief measures in Andhra Pradesh after the severe monsoon floods.

LWSI provides agricultural support to farmers to enhance food security



06 Uphold the Rights of the Poor and Oppressed



Food for Work projects contribute to food security

Disaster Preparedness

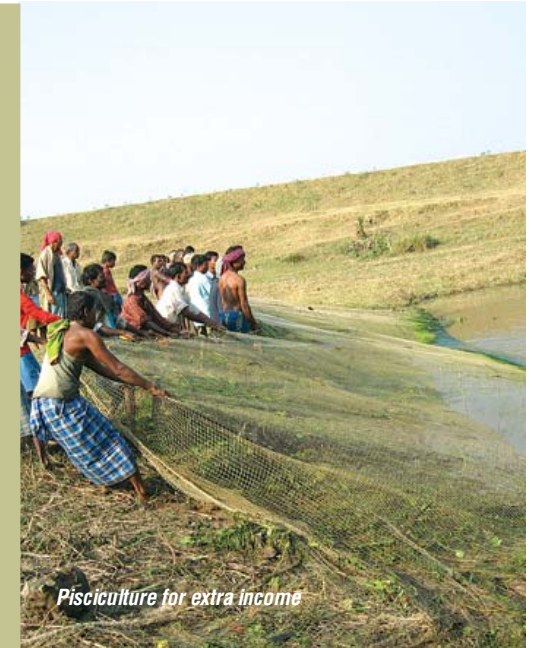
LWSI helps local communities in flood and cyclone prone areas to respond to natural calamities and mitigate the effects of future disasters by training them on Community Based Disaster Preparedness and organizing Disaster Mitigation Teams. The project was functional in Jagatsinghpur, Kendrapara, Jajpur and Ganjam districts of coastal **Orissa** as well as in the tsunami affected areas of **Tamil Nadu**.



Livelihood support to fishermen after the tsunami

Rural Development

In rural areas, LWSI works with the landless and vulnerable communities living at subsistence level. Majority of the families in the operational communities belong to the traditionally marginalized groups, such as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In 2006, the project operated in three districts of **West Bengal**: Bankura, Birbhum and South 24-Parganas, and seven districts of **Orissa**: Bolangir, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Nuapada, Puri and Subarnapur.



Pisciculture for extra income

Projects

Disaster Response

During the reporting period, LWSI initiated, continued and completed various projects in response to natural and human made disasters with the support of ACT International and other partners: tsunami in **Tamil Nadu**, floods in **Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal**, and resettlement of people displaced during the inter-tribal violence of 1996 and 1998 in **Assam**.

Urban Development

LWSI works with dwellers of urban slums and squatter settlements, consisting of refugees from neighbouring countries and migrants from rural areas. In 2006, the project continued in Kolkata, **West Bengal**, as well as in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar, **Orissa**.



Grain banks ensure food security

Disaster Response Projects

Asia Earthquake & Tsunami Relief: ASRE51

The world's biggest tsunami disaster hit India along with other South Asian countries on 26 December 2004. In the aftermath of this disaster, LWSI took up relief and rehabilitation in 13 villages of Cuddalore, Villupuram and Nagapattinam districts of Tamil Nadu as well as in 5 villages of Pondicherry, to assist tsunami survivors meet their immediate needs and return to normal life.

Relief and rehabilitation package	
Items/ Activities	Coverage
Non-food relief kits	3,500 families
Fishermen livelihood kits (fibre boats, 10 HP engines, nets and fishing accessories)	1,180 families
Temporary shelters	204 families
Tsunami and earthquake resistant houses	850 families
Psychosocial counselling	8 communities
Capacity building & Community Based Disaster Preparedness	11 communities
Eco-regeneration through plantation programme	9 communities

For the **850** families whose dwellings had been completely or partially destroyed, LWSI took up the construction of **tsunami and earthquake resistant houses** in 6 villages of Cuddalore, Villupuram and Nagapattinam districts. This programme faced many hurdles due to floods, land disputes and exploitative tactics of contractors. As the demand for materials was high, prices escalated and many suppliers were unable to provide materials as per requirement. This caused delays and the pre-estimated cost of the houses had to be increased. Despite these difficulties, LWSI has already handed over 80 houses out of the 254 fully completed houses. A further 310 houses are at various stages of construction and land has been assigned for 109 houses. The remaining 177 houses are yet to be taken up.

Beneficiaries participate actively in the construction of the houses. Their sense of ownership is evident. Many add boundary walls and extend the houses once they have settled in, transforming the houses into their homes.

However, LWSI is not building simple villages. It is building united and cohesive communities. Soon cement-concrete roads should be built along with community centres, work sheds and children's park to bring the people together. Village ponds will also be renovated and drinking water sources created.

LWSI has been conducting capacity building and disaster preparedness activities along with relief and rehabilitation programmes right from the inception of the tsunami response project. As a result, positive attitudinal changes are visible among the community members.



Handed over houses in Thanthiriyankuppam village of Villupuram district

Following are some of the activities achieved in this area:

Achievements at a glance				
Type of Activities	No. of Units	No. of villages covered	No. of families covered	Population covered
Environmental Rehabilitation & Disaster Preparedness				
Wind breaker and fruit tree saplings planted	8815	5	1285	5212
Capacity building				
SHG Orientation / Strengthening programme	16	8	457	481
Gender sensitization & awareness programme	17	7	537	675
Leadership training	11	5	233	274
SHG management & book keeping training	11	5	308	312
Observation of Significant Days:				
Republic Day	3	3	770	2414
International Women's Day	4	4	429	1206
World Environment Day	1	1	210	1253
Independence Day	2	2	485	1042
World AIDS Day	2	2	135	204
Psychosocial support	2	4	84	118
Games & sports	4	4	287	372
PRA exercise	4	4	231	644
Awareness Camps				
Water & sanitation	27	11	1361	1578
HIV / AIDS prevention	14	9	791	886
Adolescent issue	12	7	305	337
Kitchen garden	3	3	100	134
Environment protection	5	5	135	174
CBDP mass awareness	15	8	746	889
CBDP mass awareness for school children	6	5	504	547
Introduction of CBDP to local self government members	6	4	90	90
Formation of DMT				
Skill Trainings to DMT				
Warning, search, rescue & evacuation	1	4	26	26
First Aid & psycho social services	7	8	162	232
Shelter management, networking and coordination				
with GOs & NGOs	1	4	26	26
Leadership training	5	5	174	186

Community Based Disaster Preparedness and Livelihood Support Project

The tsunami of 26 December 2004 left its greatest impact on rural coastal communities in South India. Thus the government and humanitarian agencies focused on the fishing communities immediately after the disaster.

Post-tsunami rapid impact assessments showed that for every ocean-fishing community, at least two inland fishing communities were equally affected but deprived of support. While these communities may have suffered less physical losses, in many cases they have experienced irredeemable losses by way of their existing sources of livelihoods.

Keeping this reality in view, LWSI initiated a Community Based Disaster Preparedness and Livelihood Support Project in 50 tsunami affected inland fishing and dalit communities of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts of Tamil Nadu.



A rapport building session under way

Villages were identified and selected as per the intervention criteria. Baseline study was conducted to analyze the socio-economic background of the people and the major problems faced by these communities. Rapport building exercises were taken up with active participation of villagers to establish a fair level of acceptance at the community level. Mass awareness programmes were organized to generate interest in disaster preparedness and create willingness to develop their own risk coping mechanism in case of future disasters. The project is still at an initial stage and picking up momentum.

■ Andhra Pradesh and Orissa Floods: ASIN 62



In August and September 2006, monsoon rains wreaked havoc in several states of India, including Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. The torrential rains coupled with breaches in the embankments of rivers were responsible for devastating floods. Authorities were forced to release huge amounts of water from dams and reservoirs, causing even greater damages.

In Andhra Pradesh alone 3.3 million people were affected, with 103 reported dead, 115,000 evacuated and many missing. In Orissa, the neighbouring state, 12 districts were impacted by the disaster. Villages were marooned and more than 1.5 million people (out of 2.3 million in the affected area) were badly hit.

Based on the report of the rapid assessment team, LWSI distributed the following items to the flood victims of these two states:

Relief distribution in Andhra Pradesh

Relief items distributed in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa	
Raw rice	30 MT
Red gram	3 MT
Palm oil (500 ml packs)	3,000 packs
Iodized salt (500 g packs)	3,000 packs
Halogen tablets (packs of 200 tablets)	1,500 packs
Cotton dhotis (men's wear)	3,000 pieces
Synthetic sarees (women's wear)	3,000 pieces
Boys' garments	3,000 sets
Girls' garments	3,000 sets
Bed sheets	10,500 pieces
Plastic sheets	4,500 pieces

The main components of another project in the flood affected Kendrapara and Jajpur districts of Orissa since November 2006 are:

- Agricultural support to farmers
- Food security through Food for Work projects to develop community infrastructures (eg village link roads and irrigation tanks)
- Drinking water through the installation of tube wells with raised platforms (to avoid contamination during floods)
- Sanitation through the construction of low cost latrines
- House building materials assistance

■ West Bengal Floods

For several days starting from 19 September 2006, a storm with a speed of about 130-140 km/h battered coastal Bengal killing 18 people. Two districts of West Bengal – South 24-Parganas and East Midnapore – were the most affected. Around 25,000 houses were flattened and 100,000 people rendered homeless in about 500 villages.

Through the rapid response fund received, LWSI was able to distribute the following items to the victims:

Relief items distributed in West Bengal	
BP-5 Compact Food biscuits	1,000 cartons
Plastic sheets	800 pieces
Bed sheets	800 pieces
Women's sarees	800 pieces
Men's lungis	800 pieces
Boys' garments	800 pieces
Girls' garments	800 pieces
Halogen tablets	80,000 tablets

■ Midnapore Floods, West Bengal: ASIN 54

Heavy rains and the overflowing of rivers in October 2005 ravaged large areas of West Bengal.

More than 600,000 people from 600 villages were severely affected by the floods in East Midnapore district. So during the crisis phase, LWSI distributed plastic sheets, BP-5 Compact Food, halogen tablets, bleaching powder and lime dust.

Most of the mud houses had collapsed leaving more than 200 families without any shelter. Starting 2006, LWSI provided house building assistance. Bamboos, tin sheets and precast pillars were distributed to 200 families for the reconstruction of their homes. Furthermore, a great number of tube wells had become defunct. LWSI installed 23 tube wells with raised platforms to prevent contamination from floodwaters in the future.

■ Assam Riot Victims Rehabilitation & Development Project

During the ethnic violence of 1996 and 1998 in Assam, many families were displaced. This project, started in March 2004 at Gossaigaon and Kokrajhar districts of Assam, focuses on the resettlement of these families, many of whom are still living in refugee camps. For several years they have known only fear, instability, violence and uncertainty. Therefore LWSI aims at ensuring stable, sustainable and secure lives and livelihoods for these communities.



Group cultivation of potatoes by community members

LWSI addressed the common issues of the area in an effective manner. For example:

Issues	LWSI initiatives
Food insecurity	Food for Work projects
Scarcity of safe drinking water	Construction of dug wells, tube wells
Lack of sanitation	Low-cost latrines
Poor community health services	Health camps
High dropout rate of children from school	Relief camp schools
Chronic indebtedness	Livelihood support
Social issues	Awareness programmes

Major changes have been observed in the attitudes of members of the various warring ethnic groups. Indeed they are now sharing common platforms for meetings and cultural functions as a result of LWSI conflict resolution initiatives.

Given the successful outcome of this project, 60 new areas were adopted in 2006. Hence the project is covering 113 villages representing a population of 47,202 people from 8,783 families.

Some Achievements at a glance		
Activities	Units	Achievement
Infrastructure Development		
Construction of Community Centre	Nos	4
Food for Work project	Nos	14
Livelihood		
Homestead garden - vegetable seeds support	Families	4500
Plantation programme - fruit trees support	Families	3000
Training on mushroom cultivation	Nos	4
Support for mushroom cultivation	Persons	218
Agricultural implements (spade & sickle)	Families	700
Paddy thresher support to Village Development Committee	Nos	14
Alternative Livelihood		
Group training for fabric printing	Persons	21
Toolkit support for fabric printing	Persons	15
Training for motor mechanic / driving	Persons	33
Training on jute handicrafts	Persons	16
Support to SHGs for group venture	Nos	22
Training on food processing	Persons	34
Training on floriculture / exposure visit	Nos / Persons	5 / 142
Health & Sanitation		
Awareness on immunization	Nos	81
Health checkup camps with medicine support	Nos	12
HIV/AIDS awareness camp	Nos	70
Awareness on personal health & hygiene	Nos	72
Low cost latrine	Nos	88
Construction of dug wells with platforms	Nos	14
Construction of tube wells with platforms	Nos	136
Education Support		
Relief Camp school	Nos	19
Non-formal Education Centre	Nos	50
Pre-primary Education Centre	Nos	1
Community Service		
Orientation / workshop on conflict resolution	Nos	41
Training on leadership development	Nos	21
Training on fund management	Nos	10
Seminar on gender sensitization	Nos	9
Training on Village Development Committee	Nos	45

Case Studies

■ Home is where the heart is

Tsunami survivors in Tamil Nadu who are rehabilitated in the new LWSI/ACT permanent houses say they could not have imagined homes like this...

"So many people have lost their lives to the tsunami, hence we can't say the tsunami is good. But just as it has taken so much from us, it has given us a lot. Even in our dreams we could not have imagined houses like this. But the tsunami has given it to us." – Revathi Balasubhramaniam, Nadukuppam village, Villupuram district.

Two years on, tsunami survivors in Tamil Nadu state, who have *not* lost any family members to the mega disaster on 26 December 2004, expressed similar sentiments.

"The only houses we had known earlier are our traditional huts. It is the first time that we are seeing houses like this." – Anja Laxmi, Ayyampettai village, Cuddalore district.

"Now even if there is a tsunami, we can run to the terrace of our strong houses and save ourselves. There was no safe place before. The houses are also insured." – R Sekhar, Thirumullaivasal village, Nagapattinam district.

Such and other thoughts were shared by Lutheran World Service India/ACT International permanent housing beneficiaries in the tsunami affected areas of Tamil Nadu.

Yet others like M Amaravathi of Thirumullaivasal village, who lost both her husband and father to the tsunami and still remains traumatized, is waiting to move into her new house to escape painful memories. In her damaged house, where she is staying now with her children, she said: "Here my husband's memory is haunting us all the time. When we go to the new house it will be good for me and the children."

LWSI is constructing 850 permanent houses with cyclone, earthquake and tsunami resistant features for survivors whose houses had been fully or partially destroyed by the tsunami.

So eager were Vasanthi Raji and her family to move into their new house that they were the first to do so in the relocated site in Ayyampettai village. The tsunami had taken away their house and livelihood – the tea stall run by Vasanthi's husband Raji. She and her husband were living in a temporary shelter with their son and two daughters till they could move into their new house. The government compensation money enabled Raji to set up a tea stall again.

Mathurambal and husband Nagarajan have been granted House No 39 in Thanthiriyankuppam village of Villupuram district. They have two daughters and a son. Nagarajan is a fisherman, who has received livelihood support from LWSI/ACT. Mathurambal is the supervisor of 30 women from her community who are involved in a doll making project being run by an NGO.

Mathurambal boldly declares, "The tsunami has come as a blessing to us. We now have a house with electricity, water connection and toilet facility. Earlier we lived in a hut. We have bought a TV and gold ornaments for our daughter's marriage from our savings."

"The community as a whole is also more developed now, like many other villages," adds Nagarajan.

For the LWSI/ACT housing beneficiaries, it seems their new homes have become very close to their hearts.



Mathurambal watching TV with her daughters in their new home

■ Helping people help themselves



A meeting being conducted by LWSI staff at a dalit village

LWSI has initiated a Community Based Disaster Preparedness and Livelihood Support Project in 50 tsunami affected inland fishing and dalit communities of Tamil Nadu

Kodankudi, a small village in Tamil Nadu, is situated in a low-lying flood-prone zone near the sea and rivers. Every year during the monsoon, people's mud huts get flooded and damaged, forcing them to take shelter, sometimes for up to two weeks on higher ground. Their refuge is usually a school about three kilometres from the village.

Kodankudi is home to 48 dalit (Scheduled Caste) families. As is well known, dalits are relegated to the lowest rung in India's caste system and are treated as "untouchables".

The men from Kodankudi are landless agricultural labourers who usually manage to work about two months a year, while the women, who help with the planting of the crops, get to work for approximately 45 days a year.

Even in wages, discrimination is practised — men earn Rs 90 (\$2) a day, while women's wages are set at Rs 40 (less than \$1) a day. The women are too afraid to protest this form of discrimination, as they are frightened that they will be denied even the little work they get at the moment.

To make ends meet, the families borrow money from moneylenders at very high rates. And many young people seek work elsewhere, such as in the neighbouring state of Kerala working in construction of roads.

Thullanmedu village in Cuddalore district is so remote and low-lying that during floods, government surveys are done by helicopter, as there is no pathway or access to a boat to reach the remote hamlet. The nearest government Primary Health Centre is 10 km away and there is only one traditional birth attendant in the village, believed to be a hundred years old.

As the tsunami is a disaster related to the ocean, the coastal fishing communities received support from the government as well as from many humanitarian agencies. But there were other communities in the coastal regions who, while they may have suffered less physical losses, in many cases experienced irredeemable loss by way of their livelihoods.

Recognizing this, LWSI initiated a Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) and Livelihood Support Project in 50 tsunami affected inland fishing and dalit communities of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts of Tamil Nadu, including Kodankudi village.

During initial meetings with the community, LWSI staff found younger people very interested in the CBDP programme. One of the villagers, Murali, said "It would be very useful to us to be given skill training in First Aid."

Similarly, in Thalanchavadi village in Cuddalore district, M Leela, who had to stop going to school because of financial constraints, said, "We don't want anything. Just develop our capacity. We will build our village."

Many young people who had studied till Class X to XII felt livelihood training would go a long way in helping them break the cycle of poverty and lack of opportunities. They despaired

at the fact that even those among them who had benefited from education, were being forced to work as day labourers out of dire need.

The tsunami has had many repercussions, one of which is the fact that work has become scarcer according to people. Not only were crops washed away, but the salination of land that had been cultivated in the past is a big problem now. Even goats died after eating grass contaminated by high salinity.

The majority of women and men have said that there is a real need to create alternative livelihoods, but have no idea how to go about this. The men say they would prefer traditional occupations like animal husbandry, dairy and poultry farming, rice business, running grocery shops, selling dry fish or making rope for instance. The women on the other hand are eager to receive any kind of vocational training such as candle making, tailoring, basketry, and soap making.

Mrs. J Shanthi of Thalanchavadi village, a woman with a Bachelor of Science degree, summed up what people felt while talking to LWSI staff. "You show us the way, we will follow."

■ Mushroom Growth

To the people's astonishment, mushrooms are bringing devastated communities back to life in Assam

Madhyanagar, Dakhin Mainaguri and Sarjontola villages were torn by the riots of 1996-1998 between two warring ethnic groups: the Bodos and the Santhals. Homeless, the displaced people found shelter in relief camps. When they returned to their villages several months after the crisis, the situation was disastrous. The people devoted all their energy to recreate a viable environment for themselves and their families. LWSI stood by their side to help them in their efforts.

Several Self Help Groups (SHGs) and Village Development Committees (VDCs) were formed. The members of Amarjyoti SHG were particularly eager to enrol in development activities. LWSI facilitated mushroom cultivation training for them. They were provided with the spawns and, a little hesitatingly, they soon took the initiative to build a hut to start mushroom cultivation. It took the group a lot of courage as this was a first for them. Today Sabitri Hasda, the president of the SHG and a woman, says they are all grateful for the opportunity LWSI provided them. At present they earn Rs 360 (\$8) every 2 to 3 weeks by selling 6 kg of mushrooms in the local market.

Other communities affected by the riots and adopted by LWSI have also discovered similar paths. Every group is doing just as well as Amarjyoti, evident from the growth in the number of bank accounts and in the deposits. "We will use this money later for our development work," says the president of the Dakhin Mainaguri VDC.

The word that mushroom cultivation is increasing the communities' development possibilities has spread quickly. Neighbouring areas are now requesting LWSI guidance to start mushroom cultivation. This is how in Pub Ramfolbil a men's SHG has begun growing mushrooms at its own initiative.

The earlier misgivings have faded away, giving place to a new confidence and hope in this particular livelihood.



The fruits of hard labour from mushroom cultivation

■ Food for work

Suprabha, Redoni and Kamala, among many other destitute women, are finding food security through the projects implemented in Orissa



Women help in the excavation of an irrigation tank

Suprabha Behra is only 24. But life has inflicted upon her frail, youthful shoulders the full responsibility of an entire family. Both her parents are paralyzed. Her brother is mentally challenged. She has to earn, feed and take care of all the family members. In her remote village, Pikarali in Kendrapara district of Orissa, people are poor and work is scarce to come by. Sometimes she is engaged by cow owners to clean the dung from their houses. But it is not easy to find even that work every day. When reduced to abject penury she has to go out and beg!

Redoni Mahapatra of Ratanpur village in Kendrapara district is hardly 26. But she has undergone a lifetime of suffering. While a mere child of 14, she was married to Bichitra Mahapatra, who already had two children from a previous marriage. After the death of his first wife, he was forced by his parents to marry Redoni against his wishes. Bichitra used to fight with Redoni all the time and ill treat her. She was not given any food. Out of sheer desperation she started having raw drumsticks for survival. Her in-laws drove her out of their house saying she had gone mad. She went to stay with her poor parents. Now she has lost her parents also and has to fend for herself. She tries to find work in people's houses but does not get it all the time. She has no support and is all alone.

Kamala Nayak is a 37-year-old widow of Amrutamanipatna village in Kendrapara district. Her husband died four years ago from a heart attack. She has four daughters, of whom the eldest is deaf and dumb. It's a very hard life for her. She tried to make ends meet by working as an agricultural labourer. But after last year's floods caused widespread salination and covered vast stretches of land with sand, she lost that work as well. She and her daughters just about manage to stay alive with help from Kamala's father who too is poor.

There are many such women in similar plights, whose suffering and hardships increased manifold after the heavy rains and floods of August - September - October 2006 in Orissa. Most of their mud houses have been washed away and they are living in their damaged huts

or makeshift dwellings with polythene sheets as roofs. To help Suprabha, Redoni, Kamala and hundreds of others like them to regain their dignity, LWSI initiated a project in Kendrapara and Jajpur districts of Orissa.

Under this project, housing assistance is planned for 500 families whose dwellings have been washed away or damaged by the floods. Low cost latrines will be constructed in those 500 houses to improve sanitation facilities. Twelve tube wells are being installed to provide safe drinking water to affected communities. Agricultural support in the form of groundnut seeds is expected to bring the people good profit. They will keep the money in the community contingency fund, which will be recycled among the members when food is scarce or to finance income generation ventures.

Several Food for Work (FFW) projects have been taken up to construct village link roads and excavate irrigation tanks. A total of 360 MT rice and 36 MT pulses will be distributed under this programme to the flood affected community members to provide them food security while helping build infrastructures that would benefit them.

Suprabha, Redoni and Kamala, among many other destitute women, are finding food security through these FFW projects. What they are however worried about is what will happen after the programme is over. Each person/family is entitled to 15 days work that would provide them food grains for 45 days. That too is a challenge since this limited period of work and the food grains are not adequate for them and their families.

Suprabha has studied till Class IX but doesn't have the "contacts" to find work in the government primary school. Since most of the other women are illiterate and unskilled, they are desperate for some vocational training whereby they can ensure minimum earnings to take care of their families and themselves. What the FFW projects have done is to ensure immediate food security for the community members and provide some relief from their endless misery. It is creating irrigation infrastructures, which can also be used for community pisciculture. This will in the long run help enhance their income generation options.

"For now I can sleep at night without having to worry about work the next day," says Jyotsna Pradhan, who is working at a FFW site in Pikarali village. Jyotsna's husband deserted her, leaving her to take care of her old mother and 4-year-old daughter, in an environment which offers little opportunity for survival with dignity. Unless greater efforts are made to ensure longer term food security, Jyotsna and scores of others will continue to live on the edge!



Suprabha keeping attendance at an FFW site

Disaster Preparedness Project

LWSI has been working with disaster affected people since its inception in 1974. While recognizing the importance of providing relief and rehabilitation assistance, it dawned that lack of awareness/preparedness were among the root causes of vulnerability resulting also in irredeemable losses from disasters. Thus the concept of Community Based Disaster Preparedness (CBDP) evolved to encourage pre-disaster planning through capacity building.

After the Orissa Super Cyclone of 1999, the first major Disaster Preparedness Project was launched in Kendrapara and Jagatsinghpur districts of coastal **Orissa**. This project was among the first examples of LRRD – Linking Relief and Rehabilitation with Development. Its objectives focussed on increasing the disaster resilience of poor communities and mitigating the effects of future disasters. Witnessing attitudinal and behavioural changes among the community members, the project was extended to Ganjam and Jajpur districts in 2005. However, owing to financial constraints, the Jagatsinghpur project was closed in October 2006.

In 2006, project activities include training of community people and Panchayat (local self-government) representatives on disaster preparedness and formation of Disaster Mitigation Teams (DMTs) to help communities during disasters. The following skill trainings were conducted:

- Warning, search, rescue & evacuation
- First aid and trauma counselling
- Shelter & relief management
- Water & sanitation
- Networking & leadership development

A DMT in Jajpur district arranged food for the flood affected people



Furthermore, awareness programmes were organized in schools for teachers and students. Participatory Rural Appraisal exercises were conducted to generate baseline data for the planning and implementation of disaster mitigation measures.

Other sustainable development activities carried out included:

- Formation of Self Help Groups, training of group members & creation of group funds
- Establishment of grain banks
- Organization of health awareness & gender sensitization programmes
- Creation of Non-formal Education Centres & training of instructors
- Organization of vocational and agricultural training
- Development of wastelands through plantation programmes and group farming
- Development of community infrastructures through Food for Work projects
- Renovation & construction of tube wells/dug wells with raised platforms
- Construction of community centres

Now neighbouring communities are requesting LWSI to initiate similar capacity building activities using participatory approach and methodologies in their areas. Interestingly, other NGOs are also trying to replicate the CBDP concept introduced by LWSI.

Drinking Water Development Programme

LWSI continued water development activities in the drought prone and saline regions of Orissa. The targeted 15 tube wells with raised platforms (to avoid contamination of drinking water during floods) in Kendrapara (10) and Ganjam (5) districts have been completed. A further 23 tube wells were installed in East Midnapore district of West Bengal in the aftermath of the floods, which damaged most of the existing drinking water sources.



A newly installed tube well on a raised platform

Case Studies

Leading by example

After attending LWSI training, Basanti Das developed the confidence and capacity to be a member of the Disaster Mitigation Team, secretary of a Self Help Group and to work for the government mother and child healthcare programme

Basanti Das of Narasingapur village in Ganjam district of Orissa leads by example. This 25-year-old Scheduled Caste woman had studied till Class X but because of poverty, could not appear for her matriculation exams. When LWSI initiated the Disaster Preparedness Project in her village in 2005, Basanti became an enthusiastic member of the First Aid and Psychosocial Care task force of the Disaster Mitigation Team. Initially shy and not so vocal, Basanti today is a leading member of her community.

LWSI took up women empowerment activities for their socio-economic development and helped form three Self Help Groups in the village. Basanti is the secretary of one of the groups. She manages the group activities very well and maintains all records to the satisfaction of all group members.

Seeing her capacity, her community members selected Basanti for the 'ASHA' programme of the National Rural Health Mission under the Health and Family Welfare Department of the Government of Orissa. This was when the villagers were asked to suggest a suitable candidate.

Basanti attended a seven-day training programme, where too she proved her capability. Now her job entails motivating and facilitating pregnant women to have their delivery at the government hospital. She also makes them aware about prenatal and postnatal care for both mother and child and induces them to visit the Primary Health Centre.

Basanti has now become the main breadwinner of her family. Her work has brought her dignity and respect from her family and community members.

Basanti feels she owes her happiness and achievements to LWSI. "LWSI has given me knowledge and empowerment, which is more valuable to me than money and can never be repaid," says a grateful Basanti. "Now I have the confidence and capacity to work for the villagers and for myself and my family."



Basanti Das conducting a meeting on mother and child healthcare

Enhancing Food Security

1. Disaster Mitigation Team members preparing food for flood victims
2. Threshing paddy after harvest
3. Making baskets for generating income
4. Taking stock of their grain bank
5. Vegetables from homestead gardens
6. Self Help Group members serving midday meal at a government primary school



Development Projects

LWSI Integrated Development Projects are implemented in both rural and urban areas. The programme has over the years built up expertise in a number of sectors that are normally part of the local development needs. The five main sectors are Capacity Building, Education, Healthcare, Agriculture and Income Generation.

Capacity Building



LWSI helps to form Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Self Help Groups (SHGs), assists them to develop rules and regulations and trains their members and leaders to manage their own programmes. Training women to assume leadership positions within the communities is an important activity. Organizations and groups are supported to set up revolving funds to finance ventures and grain banks to reduce indebtedness. Non-formal Education instructors, agricultural and veterinary guides, health workers and others are trained to provide services to the communities. CBOs and SHGs are encouraged to mutually network and work in close coordination with elected leaders of Panchayats (local self-governments). Training programmes are conducted for Panchayat leaders to develop their capacity to take on their new roles and responsibilities. Information dissemination camps and contact programmes are organized to assist CBOs and SHGs to access resources from local banks, government agencies and NGOs.

Capacity Building		
Activities	Units	Achievement
Gender sensitization awareness programmes	Nos	447
	Communities	950
Women's groups formed	Nos	286
	Members	3,796
CBOs promoted	Communities	47
Grain banks assisted with grain	Quintals	2,240
Community cultivation supported	CBOs	108
	Acres	504
Community income generating schemes supported	CBOs	45
Community - government Interface programmes	Nos	61
	CBOs/Groups	1,123
Leaders trained in management and communication skills	Women	288
	Men	311
Sensitization programmes for local self-government leaders	Women LSG leaders	101
	Men LSG leaders	238
Self Help Groups organized	Women SHGs	286
	Members	3,796
	Men SHGs	39
	Members	535
Group income generating schemes supported	SHGs	101
	SHGs	1,485
Groups which have given loans	Members	12,516

Education

LWSI helps communities to set up Non-formal Education (NFE) Centres to promote functional literacy among illiterate adults, especially women, and out-of-school/working children. Community members, women and men with some education, are trained as instructors to operate the NFE Centres. Communities, particularly in the urban areas, are supported to operate special centres for preschool children where they receive healthcare, nutritional supplements and basic literacy skills. Since many children do not go to school on account of poverty, LWSI assists them, especially girls, to buy textbooks and other necessities. Communities are supported to operate Study Centres to guide formal school students. Sports and cultural programmes are organized. Communities are encouraged to celebrate important national days and events to generate awareness and strengthen solidarity. Local folk media groups are promoted to disseminate messages in the rural communities. In the urban areas, professional performing art groups are hired to train local youths so that they can spread the message through creative performances.



Playway method of teaching being used in a Preprimary Centre

Education		
Activities	Units	Achievement
Parent education committees formed	Nos	182
	Communities	210
Instructors trained	Women trained	574
	Men trained	312
Sports organized	Communities	374
Local folk media groups formed/ supported	Communities	21
Awareness programmes conducted for parents	Communities	756
	Children enrolled in formal schools	Boys
Students supported to continue in formal school	Girls	4,793
	Boys	599
Study Centres operated to guide formal school students	Girls	1,169
	Nos	286
Preschool education centres operated	Boys	3,049
	Girls	3,092
	Communities	319
	Nos	147
Non-formal Education Centres operated for dropout children	Boys	1,497
	Girls	1,779
	Communities	169
	Nos	103
NFE Centres operated for adults and adolescents	Boys	957
	Girls	1,069
	Communities	102
	Centres for men	100
Post literacy centres supported	Learners	1,667
	Centres for women	525
	Learners	8,869
	Centres for men	46
Post literacy centres supported	Learners	726
	Centres for women	162
	Learners	2,858

Community Health



Immunization camp for children

LWSI helps communities to improve the general health status. It focuses on preventive healthcare and promotes personal health, hygiene, nutrition, environmental sanitation and safe water supplies. Health education and awareness camps are organized to bring about attitudinal changes. In order to make healthcare facilities available within the communities, training is given to community health workers and traditional birth attendants. Trained community members work under the overall supervision of LWSI staff and provide primary healthcare services, including antenatal and postnatal care, immunization, etc. Communities are assisted to access state resources to control malaria, tuberculosis and other endemic diseases. In outreach areas, LWSI supports communities to operate community health clinics. Special emphasis is given to creating awareness on the prevention of STD and HIV and AIDS.

Health		
Activities	Units	Achievement
Community Health Resource Persons trained	Women	1,162
	Men	478
	Communities	887
Community managed health care centres in outreach areas	Centres	9
	Communities	71
Awareness camps on RCH organized for eligible couples	Couples	5,224
Safe delivery kits provided	Mothers	2,973
Children under 6 years of age provided care	Boys	15,795
	Girls	14,802
Undernourished children provided care	Boys	236
	Girls	278
Children below 2 years of age immunized	Boys	9,129
	Girls	8,817
Nutrition gardens supported	Families	8,421
New drinking water sources created	Nos	63
Low-cost family latrines constructed	Families	2,578
	Nos	508
Families assisted with smokeless chullahs	Families	508
	Nos	241
Training on adolescent issues	Families	241
	Communities	449

HIV & AIDS



As per HIV Sentinel Surveillance Report – 2005 published by National AIDS Control Organization (NACO), the estimated number of adults living with HIV is 5.2 million whereas the UNAIDS estimates put the figure at 5.7 million. According to the NACO report, out of the estimated adults living with HIV, 38.4% were females and 57% were from rural background.

The report indicated that HIV infection is spreading at a faster rate among the general population.

LWSI is working among the general population in one High Prevalence State – **Tamil Nadu**, and three Highly Vulnerable States – **West Bengal, Orissa** and **Assam**. In Orissa, LWSI is working in one High Prevalence District, namely Ganjam, and in West Bengal, in two High Prevalence Districts – Kolkata and South 24 Parganas.

In 2006, LWSI attempted to mainstream HIV and AIDS prevention intervention within the core projects to address the general population. Till 2005, HIV and AIDS prevention activities were confined to the Rural and Urban Development Projects, and in 2006, it was extended to Disaster Response and Disaster Preparedness Projects as well.

HIV & AIDS		
Activities	Units	Achievement
Staff trained	Women	47
	Men	105
Community Resource Persons trained	Women	692
	Men	753
	Communities	822
Community Health Resource Persons trained	Women	1756
	Men	1018
	Communities	1237
Community leaders trained	Women	896
	Men	824
	Communities	794
School/College students and teachers trained	Girls	761
	Boys	696
	Female teachers	9
Awareness camps	Male teachers	39
	Communities	1240
STD camps organized	Cases treated	1565
	Communities	294
Resource mapping and networking workshops organized	Nos	18
World AIDS Day observed	Communities	1286

LWSI also emphasized skill development of staff as well as partner communities to ensure the process of mainstreaming the AIDS message in the core projects. In order to disseminate information on HIV and AIDS related services available in the operational areas, each project carried out resource mapping involving government and other NGOs working as service providers. Based on the outcome of these exercises, projects are preparing resource directories. These will be kept in the Non-formal Education Centres, Rural Libraries, Community Centres, etc, so that community members have ready access to information on HIV and AIDS related services available in their respective areas.



Group farming by Self Help Group members

■ Agriculture

LWSI promotes sustainable agricultural practices to increase household food security. Since most of the operational districts are chronically drought prone, field demonstrations and trainings are organized to help farmers adopt dry land farming techniques and cultivate drought resistant crops. Group and community farming are supported to strengthen common funds and Grain Banks. Farmers are encouraged to construct compost pits and use organic and green manures, including bio fertilizers, to improve soil fertility. Assistance is provided for constructing irrigation sources such as water harvesting structures and tanks. Farmers are trained in water and soil conservation measures. Community seed banks are promoted and communities are assisted to develop wasteland through group cultivation of crops and plantation programmes. Since most farmers lack suitable agricultural implements, groups of farmers are supported to buy and use tools, which remain common property.

Agriculture		
Activities	Units	Achievement
Farmers trained	Men	2,063
	Women	1,681
On-farm demonstrations	Nos	126
	Acres	122
Farmers assisted to use organic/green manure	Farmers	893
Seed banks supported	Nos	9
Agriculture guides trained	Men	86
	Women	20
Land development supported	Acres	79
	Farmers	246
Irrigation facilities developed	Acres	89
	Farmers	620
Agricultural implements provided	CBOs/SHGs	76
	Communities	60
Assistance for planting trees	Saplings	380,808
	Communities	298
Forest protection groups organized	Groups	149
	Men members	3,669
	Women members	2,255
Community plantation - orchards supported	Saplings	36,930
	Acres	327
Homestead fruit trees plantation supported	Communities	50
	Saplings	2,210
	Families	660

■ Income Generation

LWSI promotes Self Help Groups and encourages savings and micro credit operations. Communities and groups are supported in income generation ventures, the profits from which are added to the community or group fund. Individuals are also supported through groups. Self Help Groups and Community Based Organizations are responsible for meeting the working capital requirements of individual members. Information dissemination campaigns and contact programmes are organized regularly to educate communities on how to access locally available resources and effectively use the same. Many groups have been very successful in accessing resources from banks, government and other agencies.

In urban areas, young men and women are sponsored to attend courses at professional training institutes. In rural areas, the emphasis is more on non-formal training programmes to improve income opportunities from traditional occupations, using locally available resources.

Income Generation		
Activities	Units	Achievement
Groups assisted for income generating activities	Women's groups	263
	Men's groups	105
	Total individuals assisted	1,038
Entrepreneurship development training	Women	298
	Men	205
Vocational Training	Women	1,436
	Men	849



Selling fish harvested from pisciculture venture

■ Watershed Development Project

LWSI is collaborating with the State Government of Orissa and the Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP) with support from the Ministry of Rural Development and DFID respectively to implement Watershed Development Projects in Bolangir, Kalahandi and Nuapada districts. The project areas are among the poorest in India, with approximately 70% of their population below the poverty line. Average rainfall at 1,200 mm is higher than in many other parts of India but is erratic, and only 10 per cent of the water resources can be used. As a result, the districts have suffered repeated droughts.

The Watershed Development Projects include a large number of socially and economically marginalized communities, where LWSI is implementing rural development activities. The target groups are landless, small and marginal farmers, and women.

The projects follow a "sustainable rural livelihoods" approach. They analyze the constraints and opportunities faced by vulnerable groups, and involve grass roots organizations in participatory planning to address livelihood needs of the poorest. The projects finance investments prioritized through such planning to improve the productivity of land, water

management, afforestation, horticultural activities, drinking water facilities, sanitation, health status (of both humans and animals) and functional literacy. For the poorest groups, micro credit and non-farm activities through entrepreneurship development are promoted. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of government organizations, local self-governments and NGOs to work together in addressing poverty. The projects also have scope to identify and address policy issues, which impact the poorest. Outputs are grouped into three components: promotion of livelihood activities, capacity building for primary and secondary stakeholders and encouraging an enabling environment.

In 2006, LWSI was the Project Implementing Agency for 18 micro watershed projects covering 6,211 households of 38 villages in Bolangir district. Out of the 18 micro watersheds, 10 are from WORLP and 8 from Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP). LWSI is implementing 10 (WORLP) micro watershed projects covering 2,735 households of 17 villages in Nuapada district and 10 (WORLP) micro watershed projects covering 3,688 households of 17 villages in Kalahandi district.

Watershed Development Project		
Activities	Units	Achievement
CAPACITY BUILDING		
Community representatives trained	Women	3,277
	Men	4,702
Watershed Associations formed and strengthened	Nos	38
Watershed Development Committees (WDCs) formed and strengthened	Nos	38
Grain Banks supported	Nos	132
	Families	2,023
INCOME GENERATION		
Self Help Groups formed and strengthened	Women's groups	304
	Men's groups	59
Vocational training	Women	1,183
	Men	231
SHG members involved in income generating activities	Women	1,455
	Men	149
AGRICULTURE		
Assistance provided for organic manuring	Farmers	789
Support for improved cropping	Acres	357
	Farmers	1,430
Dry-land farming supported	Farmers	190
	Acres	107
Land development and soil conservation supported	Acres	855
	Farmers	644
Compost pits constructed	Farmers	717
Irrigation facilities developed	Acres	402
	Farmers	545
Agricultural implements provided	Nos	95
Farmers trained on watershed management	Farmers	583
Social forestry supported	Acres	176
	Saplings	135,390
Homestead plantation supported	Saplings	35,729
	Families	3,198

Case Studies

■ Struggle for Success WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, BOLANGIR - ORISSA

Adapting to one's environment is essential for survival. This is a lesson Ayen Bag, a widow and a farmer, learnt under LWSI guidance...

Due to erratic and scanty rainfall, Patamara Junapada village in Bolangir district is extremely drought prone. Mono-cropping is thus not adapted to the situation but many farmers ignored this before LWSI intervention under its Watershed Development Project. Ayen Bag, a 33-year-old widow, from the BPL (Below Poverty Line) segment of her community was one of them. Every day she struggled with her limited resources to support her daughter and mother-in-law. Her 2.5 acres of land used exclusively for paddy cultivation only ensured her food security for 6 months a year. When LWSI conducted trainings on sustainable agricultural practices, Ayen seized the opportunity to enhance her skills.

After the training, Ayen started cultivating vegetables which required less water to boost her income. A temporary well represented her most affordable investment for the watering of the vegetables. Through her efforts she earned Rs 2,500 (\$56) by selling the vegetables. This amount enabled her to increase her food security level.

She also participated in the agricultural extension programme conducted by LWSI to upgrade her skills. Once more change didn't scare Ayen. She understood that if she was to increase her earnings with vegetable cultivation, she had to adopt various types of crops that give more yield. Until then she had spent Rs 500-700 (\$11-16) each year to renovate the temporary well that she had constructed and water shortages were frequent. Ayen knew one element was essential to succeed: "Without adequate water, good cultivation was not possible." With this in mind, she requested the Watershed Development Committee (WDC) for a ring well for her vegetable field. She contributed Rs 2,000 (\$44) towards it while the WDC supported with the rest of the cost (Rs 9000/\$200) for the ring well. This initiative enabled her to earn Rs 6,000-7,000 (\$133-156) during the year from the sale of vegetables. Ayen is today a success and a role model, full of confidence which inspired other farmers to follow her lead.



Ayen drawing water from her ring well for irrigation

■ **Cultivating Self Reliance** UDP Bhubaneswar

When her husband drove her out with her children, Sukanti Sahoo's world came crashing down... but she soon found her strength and became self reliant with LWSI support



Sukanti in her tiffin shop

Six years back Sukanti Sahoo, now 34, thought her world had come to an end, when her husband, who constantly tortured her, ultimately drove her out of the house. She then came to stay with her parents, in Dr Ambedkar Sahi at Bhubaneswar, with her son and mentally and physically challenged daughter. Sukanti's mother used to vend tiffin in nearby communities and Sukanti started helping her with the preparation of tiffin.

In 2004, LWSI took up developmental intervention in this poor slum. A Self Help Group of women called Bijayini Dr Ambedkar SHG was formed to save the members from the clutches of moneylenders. Sukanti at the time was struggling for survival with her children. In 2005, she requested the group for support to start a tiffin shop in the local market. Since it was a new group, the SHG requested LWSI to provide assistance. LWSI and the Bijayini group supported her with materials for the tiffin shop to start her venture.

Gradually, Sukanti became self sufficient, enough to put her daughter in a school for special children, and her son in the nearby primary school. She can now fully meet the cost of running her family and has in fact put up an adjacent shop by taking another loan through the group from a micro credit institution.

Now that she has courageously braved all storms and is financially independent, her husband wants her to return. But Sukanti has become so strong and self reliant that she doesn't need to lean on anybody any more.



Kajal with her bank passbook

■ **Never Say Die** RDP BANKURA - WEST BENGAL

After her husband's death, Kajal Murmu fought against all the odds with LWSI support to free herself from the agony of migration and food insecurity

Kajal Murmu of Araboni village in Bankura district is a brave woman. Fighting against all the odds created by poverty, hunger and migration, she is now the proud owner of one acre of land, a pair of bullocks, five pigs, 30 poultry birds and a bank account. Moreover, she is continuing the education of her three daughters. The only thing that pains Kajal is the fact that her husband is no longer there to share their happiness.

Driven by poverty, Kajal had to migrate with her father and elder brother from the time she was 15. They migrated for 8-10 months a year. In 1988 she met Thakurdas Murmu from her own village while in migration and got married to him. But her life and livelihood did not change. With three daughters born in quick succession, Kajal's only prayer to God was getting two square meals a day for her family.

In 1997 LWSI adopted Araboni village for intervention and through the different trainings tried to cultivate self reliance among the people. When LWSI facilitated training on improved cropping practices and supported with seeds and organic fertilizers, Kajal also received assistance to cultivate 0.65 acre of leased land. She managed to survive from paddy and vegetable cultivation and with some support from the LWSI facilitated grain bank.

The following year, Kajal purchased 0.33 acre of land from her savings and from the money

she got by selling a pair of earrings. She sold vegetables amounting to Rs 3000 (\$67) and paddy for Rs 1000 (\$23). After years of struggle and perseverance Kajal has become free from the agony of migration and food insecurity.

■ **Freedom from Exploitation** RDP KEONJHAR - ORISSA

Determined to free itself from outsiders, a community strived and succeeded to regain control over its land and forest

The people of Uski Baru Sahi village of Keonjhar district sustained themselves on cultivation for six months a year. Absence of irrigation made agricultural production uncertain. During the lean period the villagers borrowed money from unscrupulous moneylenders, who indebted them heavily through high interest rates. People had to migrate for survival. Those who did not migrate, relied entirely on the collection of forest produce. Middlemen cheated them by buying these products at extremely cheap rates.

Another threat weighed heavily on the community's survival: the forest and the agricultural lands were gradually being degraded by illegal mining undertaken by outsiders.

After LWSI's arrival in 2000, the Community Based Organization which emerged, established a grain bank. This abolished the moneylenders' stranglehold on the population. A water harvesting structure constructed with LWSI support increased crop production. Group cultivation is encouraged as also individual vegetable gardens, thus enabling each family to meet their daily requirements. All surpluses are sold in the local market. LWSI has also conducted various vocational trainings on food preservation methods, mushroom cultivation and beekeeping as additional sources of income. However, the people are not disregarding their traditional source of livelihood: the forest. A Community Forest Protection Committee has been formed and the illegal mining operations have been stopped thanks to a strong lobby of people's organizations, NGOs, including LWSI, and government officials.

"Forest and land are the main sources of our livelihood and these two resources were nearly snatched away from us by outsiders", said Sasanka Pingua, a community member. The villagers are grateful to LWSI for its support during their long struggle to secure what has been their's for generations.



A rally by villagers against illegal mining

■ **Symbol of Hope** RDP SOUTH 24 - PARGANAS - WEST BENGAL

Discover the story of Sumitra Halder, an uneducated woman whose desire for self reliance enabled her to overcome many barriers life had put in her path

Married at the age of 12, Sumitra Halder and her husband were illiterate and did not have any idea about family planning. Consequently, Sumitra became the mother of five. Sumitra's husband worked as a daily wage earner and meeting the family's needs was an everyday challenge for them. So when LWSI adopted the village of Amirpur Jwalaberia in South 24-Parganas district and formed a Self Help Group called Mahila Chetana SHG, Sumitra showed unprecedented enthusiasm. Motivated by her, other members of the SHG followed her lead. Despite her dedication, Sumitra's family still faced difficulties. Her husband was continuously



Sumitra keeping accounts of the grain bank

away in search of employment. The SHG group assisted by LWSI drew a scheme to buy him a rickshaw van. He is now earning Rs 40 (a little less than \$1) per day. Thankful for this support, Sumitra's involvement increased by the day. Under her leadership a grain bank was established to reduce food insecurity for 27 families.

Sumitra attended trainings on animal husbandry and sustainable agriculture. The local bank granted her a loan of Rs 3,000 (\$67) for backyard piggery and goateries schemes. Sumitra was also able to cultivate her small plot of land more efficiently by using compost and organic fertilizers. The subsidiary income from these activities is a great help to the family, she says.

Sumitra's latest accomplishment is a readymade garment business started with the help of the SHG and LWSI. Her initiatives have made her self-reliant and she has become a symbol of hope for the entire village.

■ **Daring to Dream** RDP PURI - ORISSA



Eighteen families of Kumarpada refused to give up their wish for development. Strengthened by past mistakes, they are now working hand in hand for a better future

LWSI was not the first NGO to bring help to the people of Kumarpada in Puri district. Indeed in 1997, a local NGO formed four Self Help Groups (SHGs) in the community. Members received coir rope making training in order to expand their activities beyond agriculture and daily labour. Equipped with the necessary tools and machinery a new venture was started. Unfortunately, those involved in the marketing of the products did not pay the SHG members. Gradually the NGO stopped its support and the coir business came to an end.

Upon arriving in 2004, LWSI faced the difficult task of forging unity and integrity among the villagers. First a Village Development Committee (VDC) comprising members from all the 65 families was formed. Again the issue of transparency arose and many leaders left the VDC. Based on trust, 18 families decided to continue the group together. With constant support from LWSI, the members managed the VDC properly and became very eager to participate actively in development activities.

In 2006, LWSI support enabled the cultivation of crops such as sunflowers and potatoes. Phenyl making was emphasized as well as coir craft training. Supplementing the existing skills with some small tools and machines, the women started a coir craft business as it represented the best opportunity to enhance the quality of their lives. Initially 50 kgs of coir fibre was procured to make mats and ropes. Today the products are in great demand in the local market and the members now dream of expanding the business to create job opportunities for others.

■ **By Dint of Determination** UDP KOLKATA

Since her childhood Parbati has been inclined to help others. Today, beyond her family and her patients it is her community she wants to care for

Looking at Parbati Yadav, a smiling 21-year-old woman, one could never imagine the challenges she has faced. Making ends meet had never been easy for her father and when

the small factory he was working in closed 5 years ago, he abandoned his family. Left as the sole breadwinner, Parbati's mother started working long hours as a cook to support her daughter and son. Despite her mother's low income, Parbati was determined to pass high school, which she did successfully.

When LWSI gave her the opportunity to attend an 18-month nursing training she was thrilled. She had wanted to help others since her childhood – her dream was becoming a reality. In May 2006, the training completed, Parbati found a position in the Apex Nursing Home where she now earns Rs 1,500 (\$33) per month. This additional income has considerably addressed her family's livelihood problem.

Parbati is proud to be one of the few working women in Saradapally community under Rajarhat Gopalpur Municipality in Kolkata. She is also the only woman of her age not married. "My neighbours keep telling my mother that she has two sons, Parbati and her brother!" she says laughing.

When asked about her future, the young nurse has many ambitions. She would like to work in a bigger nursing home with more responsibilities. But her biggest desire is for all her people to have the same quality of life as hers. She hopes her story will encourage other girls to follow their dreams and stand up for themselves.



Parbati, ever smiling and confident

■ **Role Model** RDP SUBARNAPUR - ORISSA

Sumani Kushal can be proud of her police dress. This 24-year-old not only fulfilled her dreams, she made her community a better place

Brought up in a family of eight, the difficulties of life did not spare Sumani Kushal. When her father was diagnosed with cancer she had no choice but to drop out of Class IX to work as a daily wage earner alongside her mother. Starvation was a constant threat as high medical expenses had to be borne by the family. After her father's tragic death, grief overwhelmed Sumani's mother leaving the young girl responsible for the family's survival. She had to migrate 100 km away to work as an agricultural labourer.

Her meagre earnings were not sufficient to meet the family's needs and to repay the loan taken for her father's operation. Eager for change, Sumani and 14 other women from Tulunda revenue village in Subarnapur district formed a Self Help Group called Santosi Maa SHG.

Subarnapur being a drought-prone district in Western Orissa, Santosi Maa SHG initiated a grain bank. LWSI granted Sumani Rs 2,000 (\$45) to level agricultural land, which she did on her own, and the cultivated land now yields 1600-1800 kg of paddy annually.

As her income was still inadequate to meet the family's needs, Sumani attended an LWSI facilitated tailoring training which enabled her to earn additional income.

Although life was brighter than in the past, Sumani had even higher aspirations. One September morning she came across an advertisement for a position in the local police station. Her ambition and zeal ensured her appointment and she now earns an average of Rs 75 (\$1.5) per day. Empowered by her new position and responsibilities, Sumani remains very active in her community and has become a role model for others.



Sumani conducting a Self Help Group meeting

Financial Summary

Analysis of Expenditure 2004 - 2006			
Amounts are in USD	2004	2005	2006
Implementation & Programme Support	-	-	-
Development Project As per SoN (See Detail 1).	1,776,000	1,478,000	1,416,000
Emergency and Rehabilitation Projects Funded Case by Case basis (See Detail 2).	757,000	2,219,000	1,779,000
Non SoN Projects Funded Case by Case basis (See Detail 3).	618,000	724,000	1,001,000
Sub Total of LWS funded Projects	3,151,000	4,421,000	4,196,000
Expenditure Out of Government Fund (See Detail 4)	111,000	126,000	140,000
Sub Total	3,262,000	4,547,000	4,336,000
Value of Donated Commodity	-	18,000	52,000
Total	3,262,000	4,565,000	4,388,000

NB : Expenses for Programme Operation has been allocated to all other Projects as per LWF Geneva Guideline.

SoN Projects 2006 (Detail 1)		
Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount USD
Urban Development Project	18,517,000	414,000
Rural Development Project	31,369,000	702,000
Disaster Preparedness Project	8,181,000	183,000
Programme Development Unit	3,170,000	71,000
Transition to Local Ownership / Management	2,014,000	46,000
Total	63,251,000	1,416,000

Emergency & Rehabilitation Projects 2006 (Detail 2)		
Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount USD
ASRE 51 - Asia Earthquake & Tsunami	75,094,000	1,673,000
ASIN 54 - Assistance to Flood Affected in West Bengal	119,000	3,000
ASIN 61 - Assistance to Cyclone Affected in West Bengal	1,101,000	25,000
ASIN 62 - Assistance to Flood Affected in Inda	3,523,000	78,000
Total	79,837,000	1,779,000

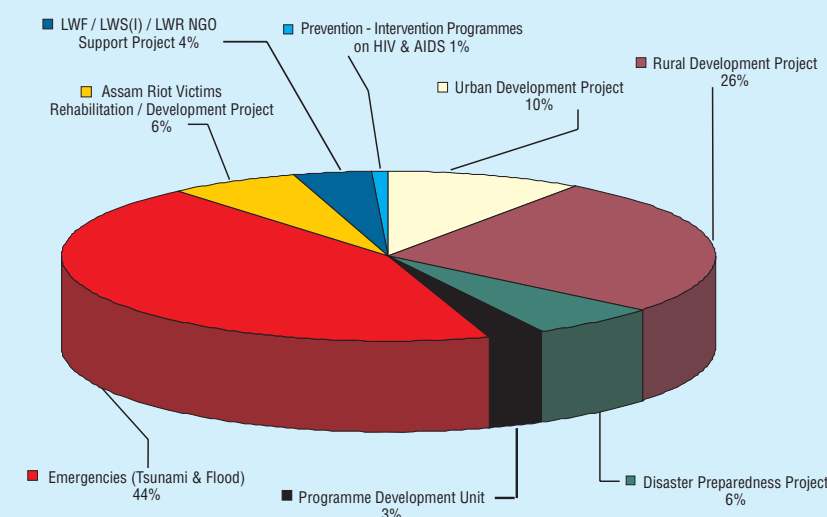
Non SoN Projects 2006 (Detail 3)		
Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount USD
Watershed Development Project (Bolangir)	1,819,000	41,000
Watershed Development Project (Nuapada)	1,261,000	28,000
Assam Riot Victims Rehabilitation/Development Project	11,264,000	254,000
Fredskorps Programme	864,000	20,000
NGO Support Project	6,370,000	143,000
Tube Wells in Coastal Orissa - 2005	979,000	22,000
Watershed Project (Kalahandi)	2,230,000	50,000
South 24 Parganas Rural Development Project	11,464,000	257,000
Tube Wells in Orissa and West Bengal - 2006	1,074,000	24,000
Prevention - Intervention Programmes on HIV / AIDS	1,723,000	38,000
Organising Tribal Communities Affected by Mining	2,030,000	45,000
Extended Tsunami Rehabilitation & Disaster Preparedness	200,000	5,000
Livelihood Support to Tsunami Affected Non-fishermen	407,000	9,000
Humanitarian Aid to Flood Affected Families in Orissa	2,870,000	65,000
Total	44,555,000	1,001,000

Expenses out of Government Fund 2006 (Detail 4)		
Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount USD
Urban Development Project	158,000	4,000
Rural Development Project	223,000	5,000
Disaster Preparedness Project	129,000	3,000
Programme Development Unit	217,000	5,000
Transition to Local Ownership / Management	135,000	3,000
ASRE 51-Asia Earthquake & Tsunami	133,000	3,000
ASIN 54-Assistance to Flood Affected in West Bengal	1,815,000	42,000
ASIN 61-Assistance to Cyclone Affected in West Bengal	52,000	1,000
ASIN 62-Assistance to Flood Affected in Inda	636,000	14,000
Assam Riot Victims Rehabilitation / Development Project	1,174,000	25,000
Fredskorps Programme	8,000	*
LWF/ LWS(I)/ LWR NGO Support	868,000	19,000
DanChurchAid Tube Wells in Coastal Orissa - 2005	1,000	*
South 24 Parganas Rural Development Project	40,000	1,000
Tube Wells in Orissa and West Bengal - 2006	542,000	12,000
Prevention - Intervention Programmes on HIV / AIDS	71,000	2,000
Organising Tribal Communities Affected by Mining	22,000	*
Extended Tsunami Rehabilitation & Disaster Preparedness	25,000	1,000
Livelihood Support to Tsunami Affected Non-fishermen	15,000	*
Human Aid to Flood Affected Families in Orissa	7000	*
Total	6,271,000	140,000

Donors During The Year 2006

Donor Name	Amount INR	Amount USD
ACT-Rapid Response Funds	1,488,432	33,098
Australian Lutheran World Service	8,296	185
Bread for the World	11,213,750	250,000
Canadian Lutheran World Relief/CIDA	10,721,237	240,297
Canadian Lutheran World Relief	141,416	3,106
Church of Sweden	16,451,161	365,875
DanChurchAid	8,388,735	186,169
DanChurchAid/Danida	16,222,779	364,415
DanChurchAid/ECHO (EU)	14,520,506	324,611
Disciples: Week of Compassion	45,010	1,000
E. Rues	7,034	154
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	6,112,700	135,625
FinnChurchAid	17,027,117	381,935
Hong Kong International School	45,530	1,000
Lutheran World Relief	7,906,200	176,500
Methodist Relief and Development Fund, UK	15,589	355
Normisjjon	11,483,620	256,640
Norwegian Church Aid	8,961,446	199,232
United Methodist Committee on Relief	439,000	10,000
Local Government	4,170,826	93,478
Exchange Gain	-	2,330
Total	135,370,386	3,026,006

Details of Expenditure 2006



Local Resources Mobilized within LWSI Partner Communities in 2006

Project	(1) Cost Sharing by Communities & Others (Rs)	(2) Independent Investment by CBOs and Groups (Rs)	(3) Local Resource Mobilization Facilitated by Projects (Rs)	(4) Local Resources Mobilized by CBOs & Groups (Rs)	Total (Rs)
Kolkata	269,540	-	-	-	269,540
Cuttack	233,940	821,300	85,100	325,000	1,465,340
BBSR	209,980	-	-	1,114,527	1,324,507
Urban Devt. Projects	713,460	821,300	85,100	1,439,527	3,059,387
Birbhum	321,177	2,220,941	313,680	128,014	2,983,812
Bankura	3,907,428	35,200	2,347,300	7,133,540	13,423,468
S. 24 Pgs	1,976,383	360,563	278,210	3,067,965	5,683,121
Balangir	1,795,732	1,064,334	16,031,099	11,693,700	30,584,865
Nuapada	9,698,278	1,030,987	7,469,500	8,364,901	26,563,666
Kalahandi	2,103,562	411,046	1,110,660	2,396,614	6,021,882
Sonepur	1,824,559	263,150	819,000	4,421,177	7,327,886
Keonjhar	866,218	443,542	736,490	25,120,072	27,166,322
Puri	7,155,950	661,338	870,000	1,256,500	9,943,78
Rural Devt. Projects	29,649,287	6,491,101	29,975,939	63,582,483	129,698,810
Total	30,362,747	7,312,401	30,061,039	65,022,010	132,758,197
In USD	690,062	166,191	683,205	1,477,773	3,017,232

The LWSI financial report shows only the money that moves through its accounting system. Consequently it is not able to show the resources the communities have themselves contributed to the work. In order to give a more complete picture of the activities made possible by LWSI programmes, the amount of these additional funds, material and labour is an estimate.

1) LWSI requires beneficiaries/partners to make their contributions to the resources made available to them. Column 1 shows community, group and individual contributions given to accomplish all the activities mentioned in this report.

2) LWSI supports the communities to establish community and group revolving funds in order to use them for their own development. These activities are not included in the reports.

3) Facilitating the communities' access to local external resources is a priority for LWSI. Column 3 shows the resources mobilized by the communities through the assistance of LWSI staff. The Watershed Development Project activities in western Orissa are shown in this column. When government starts or stops activities in a particular area, this figure can suddenly increase or decrease. Only a small part of these activities is included in this report.

4) In this process of resource mobilization, LWSI accompanies the communities and once they acquire knowledge, skills and confidence, they work independently to mobilize local resources. Column 4 shows the amount mobilized by different communities from banks and government agencies during 2006. Some parts of these funds are included in the table showing Funds Available with Community Organizations and Groups.

An estimated USD 4,433,232 was expended on development activities during the year. Of this amount 68% (\$3,017,232) was contributed or raised by the communities and 32% (\$1,416,000) was provided by LWSI. This means that for every dollar provided by LWSI, more than two dollars were contributed by the communities.

Personnel

CENTRAL OFFICE

Country Director	Neville A. Pradhan / Edwin Ramathal (up to November 2006)
Finance Director	Tarun Mukherjee
Programme Director (Emergencies)	K.G.Mathaikutty
Programme Director (Development)	George Varghese
Assistant Finance Director	Bidyut Kumar Saha
Assistant Programme Director (Emergencies)	Andrew Sukhendu Baidya (up to March 2006)
Assistant Programme Director (Development)	Anjana Biswas
Personnel & Administration	Andrew Sukhendu Baidya / Mitra Bose (up to March 2006)
Procurement Services	Sujan Chandra Das
Information & Documentation	Rina Chunder

EMERGENCY & DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROJECTS

Asia Earthquake & Tsunami Relief: ASRE 51 - Tamil Nadu	Debesh Kumar Bhuyan / Nitai Chandra Dutta (up to Nov. 2006)
CBDP & Livelihood Support: Tsunami - Tamil Nadu	Subrata Sarkar
Assam Riot Victims Rehabilitation & Devt. - Assam	Sushil Chandra Saha / Subrata Sarkar (up to October 2006)
Floods: ASIN 62 - Andhra Pradesh & Orissa	
- Andhra Pradesh	V.V.Mathai
- Kendrapara, Orissa	Nitai Chandra Dutta / Naresh Chakraborty (up to Nov. 2006)
- Jajpur, Orissa	Nitai Chandra Dutta / Madan Singha Roy (up to Nov. 2006)
Floods: DCA/ECHO - Orissa	Nitai Chandra Dutta
Floods: ASIN 54 - West Bengal	Sakilur Rahaman
Disaster Preparedness Projects - Orissa	
- Jagatsinghpur	Naresh Chakraborty (up to August 2006)
- Kendrapara	Naresh Chakraborty / Sushil Chandra Saha (up to August 2006)
- Jajpur	Madan Singha Roy
- Ganjam	V.V.Mathai
Drinking Water Devt. Prog. - Orissa & West Bengal	Sakilur Rahaman

DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

UDP - Kolkata	Samir Kumar Sengupta
UDP - Cuttack & Bhubaneswar	Jajati Keshari Mohanty
RDP - Bankura	Subash Chandra Garai
RDP - Birbhum	Mani Sankar Mahato
RDP - South 24-Parganas	Rabindra Nath Saha
RDP - Bolangir	Ashim Kumar Sarkar
RDP - Kalahandi	Nitya Gopal Saha
RDP - Keonjhar	Asit Kumar Mitra
RDP - Nuapada	Sujit Chakraborty
RDP - Puri	Bibekanda Biswal
RDP - Subarnapur	Lalatuend Kumar Pathy

LWSI Staff as on 31/12/2006

Offices	Men	Women	Total
Central Office	32	7	39
Rural Development Projects	115	33	148
Urban Development Projects	15	22	37
Emergency Response Project & Disaster Preparedness Projects	68	15	83
Total	230	77	307
At the end of 2005	254	89	343

Partner Communities and Partner Organizations - 2006

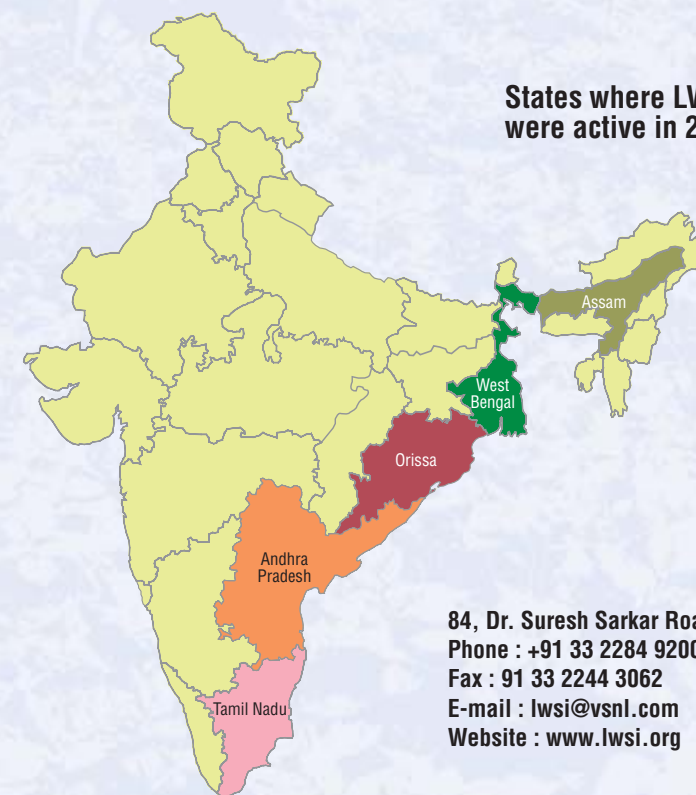
Projects	Communities	Household	Population	Groups/Organizations
Kolkata	79	15,376	63,962	175
Cuttack	67	4,082	19,972	125
BBSR	30	1,366	6,299	73
Urban Devt. Projects	176	20,824	90,233	373
Birbhum	70	2,928	14,653	183
Bankura	75	3,451	18,682	187
S. 24 Pgs	92	7,538	40,761	307
Balangir	451	18,274	81,752	813
Nuapada	429	21,308	109,401	759
Kalahandi	270	11,371	53,402	597
Sonepur	356	15,328	79,742	575
Keonjhar	228	7,988	41,550	396
Puri	165	8,399	53,993	601
Rural Devt. Projects	2,136	96,585	493,936	4,418
Jajpur	60	5,012	24,844	116
Ganjam	40	5,062	22,618	68
Kendrapara	48	3,059	18,690	86
Jagatsinghpur	71	4,393	24,935	85
Disaster Preparedness Projects	219	17,526	91,087	355
ARRP	113	8,483	47,202	249
Tsunami	11	4,750	25,079	109
DCA-CBDP-Livelihood	50	5,636	26,764	
Disaster Response Projects	174	18,869	99,045	358
Grand Total	2,705	153,804	774,301	5,504



A dalit woman speaking up at a sensitization meeting in Tamil Nadu

Funds Available with Community Organizations & Groups - 2006

Project	Groups/Organizations	Members	Loan Disbursed (Rs)	(1) Loan Outstanding (Rs)	(2) Cash in Hand (Rs)	(3) Cash at Bank (Rs)	(4) Value of Assets (Rs)	Total Assets (1+2+3+4) (Rs)	Value Assets Per Member (Rs)
Kolkata	175	2,963	149,317	95,158	190,307	462,630	831,697	1,579,792	533
Cuttack	125	2,662	869,225	612,045	95,035	313,253	716,100	1,736,433	652
BBSR	73	1,340	1,310,137	753,618	125,434	413,992	748,479	2,041,523	1,524
Urban Devt. Projects	373	6,965	2,328,679	1,460,821	410,776	1,189,875	2,296,276	5,357,748	2,709
Birbhum	183	2,744	86,600	989,275	20,906	892,972	2,598,939	4,502,092	1,641
Bankura	187	5,853	645,373	770,813	53,144	1,319,622	2,897,608	5,041,187	861
S. 24 Pgs	307	3,919	1,213,101	2,365,688	230,588	1,318,426	3,923,544	7,838,246	2,000
Balangir	813	12,003	8,578,871	2,897,856	45,741	4,624,561	2,647,710	10,215,868	851
Nuapada	759	13,724	4,573,513	3,373,027	255,868	7,051,256	5,593,008	16,273,159	1,186
Kalahandi	597	12,077	5,493,365	3,844,825	46,947	3,801,898	842,411	8,536,081	707
Sonepur	575	7,641	1,582,289	10,052,475	115,830	4,811,043	3,505,799	18,485,147	2,419
Keonjhar	396	10,209	1,369,872	965,489	258,131	1,428,325	5,515,100	8,167,045	800
Puri	601	14,944	3,071,500	113,115	111,874	382,130	462,594	1,069,713	72
Rural Devt. Projects	4,418	83,114	26,614,484	25,372,563	1,139,029	25,630,233	27,986,713	80,128,538	10,536
Total	4,791	90,079	28,943,163	26,833,384	1,549,805	26,820,108	30,282,989	85,486,286	13,245
In USD			657,799	609,850	35,223	609,548	688,250	1,942,870	301



States where LWSI Projects were active in 2006

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Design & Printing: Dilip Printing House 14B, Dr. Sarat Banerjee Road Kolkata- 700 029 Ph: 2466 0872
email: dph@cal2.vsnl.net.in website: www.dilipprinting.com