

ANNUAL REPORT 2009



Towards 40 years of serving the oppressed



Lutheran World Service (India)

THE LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION

Department For World Service

CHANGES DO NOT JUST HAPPEN



WE COLLECTIVELY MAKE THEM HAPPEN

R emembering D r. O lav H odne,



[June 16th 1921 - 29th O ctober 2009]

Founding D irector

L utheran W orld Service India

*T*oday's world raises a litany of questions but the biggest of them all – can justice be realized in the midst of deep-rooted poverty,starvation and heightened fear of violence? The financial crisis that began in 2008 sent shocks through nations worldwide. This aggravated penury, distress and regression and spelt doom and disaster for the underprivileged,marginalized and deprived sections of society. LWS sought to ease the effects of poverty and deprivation by helping communities to produce more food, providing them with alternative employment opportunities, conserving the environment, promoting democratic governance and battling the effects of natural calamities.

This report intends on sharing a few instances of our efforts to reach out to the deprived and the downtrodden.



Message from the President

Lutheran World Service India Trust

Dear Dr. Viji James,

Greetings in the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Indeed it is a great privilege for me to congratulate all the staff members of LWSI Trust who are all working under your leadership. It is no doubt the success of this programmes during this year which are reported in the Annual Report is nothing but the great hard labour contributed by our staff members both in the Central office and in the field offices. Therefore, it is my bounded duty as President of this Trust to thank all the staff members who are all working under this new localized LWSI Trust. It is needless to say that it is very symbolic of the cooperation and the accompaniment of our beneficiaries who extended various ways of cooperation and helped to implement the programme and to serve the poor people.

It is also necessary to thank the great services of the people who are involved in the Trust and also the accompaniment when the people are victims of various disasters like earth quake, flood, heavy rain, fire accident and various kinds of disasters and so on. At this juncture it is also my highest responsibility to acknowledge the various donors – NCA, CLWR, Bread for the World, CoS, DCA, FinnChurchAid, ELCA etc., who have participated and also accompanied with this Trust to carry forward various relief and development work. If you assess the whole activities of LWSI Trust it is nothing but a life giving activity. Therefore, I acknowledge the greater contribution of various donors, mission partners, agencies and their extensive support to carry forward the various activities of LWSI Trust during this period. Therefore, through this annual report I acknowledge all the people who are involved and I sincerely thank for their participation, accompaniment, fellowship and sharing of human resources.

I also thank the new localized Governing Board members and other Committees for their sharing of knowledge and wisdom for smooth running.

I also acknowledge the leadership of Mr. Neville Pradhan, the former Director and also the Interim Director Mr. Edwin Ramathal for their contribution.

May the Triune God bless all the people of the organization who are all involved in this great attempt through the works of LWSI Trust to glorify God.

I also acknowledge the quick and extensive service of Dr. Vijayakumar James, Director to obtain the Income Tax exemption, FCRA etc. His hard labour to build this new organization is commendable.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Rev. Dr. A. G. Augustine Jeyakumar'. The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Rev. Dr. A. G. Augustine Jeyakumar

Executive Secretary, UELCI &

Executive Secretary, LWF National Committee (I)



From the Executive Director's Desk

■ Lutheran World Service India not only attempts to address the challenges and issues posed by poverty and innumerable other threats. It also seeks to empathize with the deprived and underprivileged sections of society and reminds each individual of their inherent strength and self-worth.

Today, in India, a poor citizen feels hopeless and lost. He does not know where to start. He wants to do something but does not know how. He needs direction and finds none. He is angry, yet scared. What can we do to remedy this situation?

LWSI was born out of anguish and a refusal to tolerate injustice, corruption and oppression. LWSI introspects by asking itself several questions. How can we live and act differently to serve the marginalized? What standards and practices should we follow? What actions does the organization take to encourage the continual transformation and growth of its staff? What steps can we take to equip ourselves to best serve our cause- empowerment of the deprived?

Five year plans are drawn out by bureaucrats and technocrats, who have international exposure or those who have been trained in national institutions. Have their findings and innovations percolated to the vast majority living in over 0.6 million villages and thousands of slums in our country? We are caught in a situation, where only those who can take advantage of the new technologies, resources, education and political climate can benefit but at the cost of those already in abject poverty. Education and health continue to be the concern of LWSI. In the name of development, modernization and industrialisation, adivasis are displaced from the forests that are part of their being. Religious and caste affiliations have polarized the youth. The HIV/AIDS situation in the country continues to be alarming. Gender insensitivity and violence against women continue to increase at an alarming rate. Volatile climatic conditions and unstable ecosystems are evident. Floods, cyclones, famine, drought on the one hand and atrocities on dalits, especially dalit women on the other show an increasing trend.

In an overpopulated country, ridden in poverty, illiteracy, economic exploitation, oppression, social injustice, caste and communal problems, LWSI understands its priorities and supports, serves people in their most vulnerable moments.

Over the years, LWSI had put in special efforts to give back to the dalits, adivasi, women, children, migrants, coastal poor and unorganized sectors through support and counter action programmes related to livelihood and gender issues.

In today's world, equity and justice is largely an alien concept leading to the downward spiral of the already poor and the underprivileged. In the growing face of terror, violence, oppression, intolerance, tyranny, torture, war, anger, hatred and selfishness, LWSI promotes hope and peace, which brings forth life in all its fullness.

It is in this context that LWSI continues to develop programmes to translate faith into meaningful expression. Social action and developmental projects are carried out promoting sensitivity, capacity building and empowering communities to counteract growing consumerism, communalism, marginalization

and erosion of human values. LWSI remains true to its Vision and Mission by supporting the downtrodden and the communities who are pushed to the very periphery of the society.

LWSI was registered as LWSIT in the month of September, 2008 and completed all the formalities related to its registration from the Government of India towards the end of 2009. The Trust, a national, Ecumenical Christian Organization will continue to enjoy the status of an Associate Programme of Lutheran World Federation/Department for World Service and as its successor will continue to proceed with the programmes of LWSI.

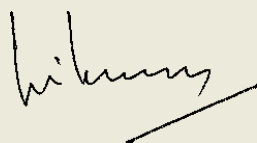
I believe LWSI's mission is to build communities of hope. People who witness situations of despair and hopelessness need to be freed by fostering self-reliance. What we need today is not merely an ideological approach but an outlook wherein the needy can be rescued. Only such efforts can bring about change. I also strongly believe that administration, discussions, debates and dollars alone are not the way to development. Our action counts. It is the commitment to finish what you started, work hard for acknowledgement and accomplishment. LWSI has turned its weakness into strength, gained credibility by doing the right thing for the right reason, controlled things instead of letting them control us, build trust by developing mutual respect with the people around us and accomplish more by removing unnecessary barriers.

The Annual Report 2009 will give you a deeper insight into these activities. The organization continues to be truly involved in developmental activities, serves with integrity and makes differences in the lives of others. It will continue to be driven by values and not by feelings.

We have with people struggled to rebuild
The foundation and the fire
Not merely to sojourn for today
But to dream of tomorrows as well.
These are just the beginnings, humble yet strong
The road ahead is hard and long to reach new heights and touch horizons
Let us journey forward together...in faith...with people so that they may have Life...life in all its
fullness with dignity, hope and freedom

Reviewing the instances of God's faithfulness over the past 36 years, one can say that hitherto the Lord has helped LWSI. As we look ahead towards the challenges of the coming years, we can say that henceforth, the Lord will be our strength and provider. May the good Lord be supreme in all our relationships, our thoughts, our activities, our finances, and other aspects of our lives as we enlarge the vision of serving the oppressed.

Shalom



Dr. Vijayakumar James
Executive Director
Lutheran World Service India Trust

■ Preamble

LWS India is the country program of the Lutheran World Federation, Department for World Service (LWF/ DWS), Geneva which acts on behalf of Lutheran Churches worldwide. The LWF is a founding member of ACT International, a global alliance of Churches and related agencies, working to assist communities affected by disaster all over the world.

LWS India commenced its operations in the year 1974 with refugee relief and rehabilitation projects in the Northern part of the state of West Bengal in the aftermath of the Bangladesh War of Independence. With time, LWS India expanded its operations both geographically and thematically. Serious social, economic and developmental concerns could thus be addressed on a much larger scale. Community development at interventions came to be more rights based emphasizing on strengthening rights appreciation, awareness and initiating actions to safeguard the rights of the communities. Instilling the requisite consciousness to demand, protect and further ones rights and entitlements have assumed overriding priority.

LWS India is driven by one mission - to make this world a more just place. The empowerment of disadvantaged men and women alike is achieved by enabling them to realize their inherent strength to address their problems and look towards a brighter future. With a people centered approach, Lutheran World Service India (LWSI) renders assistance to those in need irrespective of caste, creed, religion, nationality, ethnicity, sex or political conviction. In other words, it upholds its core values of Justice, Democracy, Secularism and Accountability.

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.

Mission

Inspired by God's love for humanity, LWS India challenges and responds to the causes and consequences of human suffering with commitment to justice and dignity for all.

Localization

LWS India was registered as Lutheran World Service India Trust in the month of September 08 and completed all the formalities related to its registration from the Government of India towards the end of 2009. The Trust, a national Christian ecumenical organization will be an Associate Program of LWF/DWS and as its successor will proceed with the programme of LWS India.



■ Country Strategy Workshop

The 10th and 11th of September 2009 saw the birth of LWS India Trusts' six year programme strategy document. These dates stand out in LWS India Trust's history for two key reasons. The event manifests the beginning of our journey as an autonomous national organization. Furthermore, the staff got an opportunity to engage the eminent personnel in extensive deliberation which resulted in fine-tuned, highly comprehensive programme strategies.

The discussions were enriched by the presence of Mr. M. M. Rajendran, I.A.S (retd) former Governor of Orissa who eloquently delivered the keynote address. In the course of his speech, Mr. Rajendran raised the various socio-economic challenges of this era and pleaded that different duty bearers and Civil Society Organizations at the global, national and local context fulfill their roles diligently. Rev. Augustine Jeyakumar, the President of the Board of Trustees who moderated the discussions affirmed the intentions of the Trustees to do everything in their power to ensure that LWS Trust remains true to its cause and assumes the status of a highly proactive organization and the pioneer in the field of social development.

The draft strategy document presented at the workshop was the outcome of widespread discussions amongst multiple partner communities and stakeholders including the staff.

The staff and other guests were stimulated by the facilitation skills and vast experience of the resource people from SEEDS- a national NGO with immense knowledge in designing and implementing disaster risk reduction interventions in India and neighboring countries. In the preparatory stage, the resource people guided the staff in administering the SWOT analysis, harvesting ideas, editing and compiling the document.

Widespread consensus on the strategies meant that LWS India Trust continued with the strong rights based, integrated and empowerment approaches with a focus on community institution building and collective community actions to improve the quality of life and to effectively address the challenges of the denial of rights.



■ Socioeconomic Empowerment Projects

In today's world of materialism and greed, there is no room for empathy, compassion and love. The consequence of this is a polarized society wherein equity and justice is a largely alien concept leading to the downward spiral of the already poor and the underprivileged. LWS India is deeply sensitive to this reality and has worked with the socially and economically weak and marginalized communities in the rural and urban areas of the state of West Bengal and Orissa. LWS India intervened at several levels. Primarily, it capacitated men and women to better their lives through sustainable livelihood, food and human security. It enabled them to assert their rights. Multi-sectoral and integrated approaches were adopted to help the disaster prone communities ease the turmoil in their lives by increasing their disaster risk coping capacity.

■ Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation

The wrath of nature seldom spares India. Several minor and major natural calamities struck Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal. We responded to several such occurrences. Amongst the states assisted were West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Major social and economic empowerment projects were continued in areas of West Bengal and Orissa. We extended a hand to Assam where the repercussions of ethnic violence continue to be experienced. Our work- restoring harmony and rebuilding broken communities.

Disaster preparedness projects were carried out to mitigate the after effects of such events. The aim was to enable the communities to respond quickly and effectively in order to reduce the damage to property and lives.

The **key areas** of intervention in the projects



Plantation of Wind Breaker trees around the sea facing communities.

LWS India encouraged young men and women to form Disaster Mitigation Teams (DMT). They underwent training on the concepts of hazard and disaster. Various aspects of disaster management like early warning systems, search, rescue, First Aid, relief, shelter management, sanitation, hygiene etc were discussed. Multi-skill training programmes, demonstrations and mock drills were conducted to develop their knowledge and confidence. Once members were trained, the DMTs were provided with Rescue and First Aid kits to equip them to respond effectively in the event of disaster.

Disaster Management Teams Supported with First Aid Kits, Rescue Kits etc.	Numbers	93
	Communities	107
Disaster Management Team members Trained	Men	2,696
	Women	3,517

■ Institutional Strengthening and Advocacy

It is universally acknowledged that there is strength in numbers. Institutional strengthening and capacity-building revolves around this idea. Gathering and organizing the communities for collective action is central to empowering the unorganized, resource weak communities. To consolidate collective effort within the communities, LWS India promoted Self Help Groups (SHG), Community Based Organizations (CBO), and Alliances of CBOs at different levels. They have well defined roles and responsibilities to fulfill practical needs and to address strategic issues. Members of the social organizations were trained and retrained on various issues of programme planning, implementation and financial management. They were also made aware of various rights based issues and encouraged to work to secure their rights within the democratic frame-work, taking advantage of the provisions of the pro poor legislations and schemes promoted by the state. Additionally, they were strongly encouraged to engage themselves in mainstream development initiatives of the Governments and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI- Local Self Government).

Awareness Camps on Right to Food	Communities	1,642
Communities supported to develop assets / resources	Communities	719
Information dissemination camps organized	Communities	804
Interface programs with Government officials/Bankers organized	Communities	490
CBOs and groups supported to develop and submit proposals to local self governments	Organizations/ Groups	444
PRA and PE exercises conducted	Communities	776
Local Self Government Members sensitized	Women / Men trained	434 / 731
Community Leaders and Members trained	Women / Men trained	6,090 / 2,950
Local NGO personnel trained	Women / Men trained	24 / 82

■ Education

LWS India recognizes the liberating power of education and strives to fill the gaps in the system to reach the universal goal- 'Education for All'. With the aid of community managed Non Formal Education Centers, we endeavor to address the functional needs of the adult and adolescent illiterates. LWSI also support actions like community managed study centers to improve educational opportunities for first generation learners and provide financial assistance to poor and needy students. Parents were motivated to enroll their children in formal schools; education committees were promoted to monitor the functioning of the schools in the communities and organize training for teachers and instructors.

Community Study Centers operated	Boys / Girls	2,607 / 2,423
Literacy Awareness Camps organized	Communities	854
Education Committees organized	Committees	120
Pre-School Centers operated	Boys / Girls	968 / 1,065
Formal School Students supported	Boys / Girls	1,055 / 1,175
NFE centers operated for adults and adolescents	Centers	159
	Men / Women Learners	198 / 1,998
NFE / preschool instructors trained	Women / Men	214 / 108
Post Literacy initiatives supported	Male / Female Learners	425 / 752



Right to Education for all

■ Health

We live in a society where those in need are denied basic amenities. They fail to receive the requisite health care and when they do have access to the same, it is substandard. In this context, access to adequate health care is of utmost importance. LWS India seeks to do this via the following means. LWS India emphasizes equally on promoting healthy practices and improving access to primary health care services. Awareness and training programmes were organized to provide education and inculcate behavioral changes across all sections of the communities on issues such as health, hygiene, sanitation, environment, communicable diseases, food and nutrition, mother and child health care etc. Community health workers and traditional birth attendants were trained to improve their service to the communities. They were also made aware of different health care services provided by the state at various levels and encouraged to access those services. Regular monitoring and follow up was carried out by community workers on maternal and child health care coverage including immunization. Additionally, LWS India supported actions to improve access to safe water and better sanitation in partner communities. LWS India also imparted health education to manage communicable diseases in post disaster situations and emphasized the role of communities to control such diseases.



Rural Health Camp - Doctor checking a sick child.

Communicable Disease Prevention camps organized	Communities	616
Health / Nutrition Awareness camps conducted	Communities	1,425
Homestead Nutrition Gardens supported	Families	5,668
School Health Program organized	Boys / Girls	6,019 / 5,865
Community health resource people trained	Women / Men	405 / 175
Training organized on adolescent issues	Boys / Girls	877 / 2,293
Drinking water sources developed/renovated	Sources	114 / 73
Drinking water sources disinfected	Sources	401
Sanitation Awareness Camps organized	Communities	756
Families supported with low cost water filters	Families	210
Families supported for construction of low-cost sanitary latrines	Families	405
Communities supported for construction of low-cost community latrines	Number	11
Families supported with fuel efficient stoves	Families	255
RCH Awareness camps /clinics organized	Communities	839 / 24

■ HIV and AIDS

LWS India organizes and conducts awareness programmes on HIV infection focusing more on its prevention. LWS India trained opinion leaders, teachers, NFE instructors and the youth and encouraged them to impart relevant education on HIV and AIDS. World AIDS Day is observed at the community level involving the local leaders, school teachers, government health personnel and other NGO representatives to heighten awareness and remove misconceptions related to HIV and AIDS. These activities were especially emphasized in the operational communities where distress migration increased the vulnerability of the people.

Awareness camps on HIV and AIDS organized	Communities	1,444
Training on HIV and AIDS organized	Women	1,436
	Men	1,094



■ Awareness campaign in a rural community



■ Afforestation
SHG members raised a nursery of forest saplings

■ Natural Resource and Environmental Protection

LWS India recognizes the need to protect the environment which is vital for the survival of humanity. LWS India promotes environmental protection and regeneration with the cooperation of partner communities. Awareness programmes were conducted on various environmental issues. Environmental Impact Assessments were carried out to understand the impact of our intervention on the environment and to develop environmental management plans to reduce and mitigate any adverse consequences. Water harvesting structures were constructed and tree planting and land development activities were supported towards environmental protection and regeneration. Forest Protection Groups were formed and strengthened to promote afforestation and protect existing forests and plantations. The communities situated in the coastal region were supported to plant windbreaker plantations in order to create bio-shields to protect the communities from cyclonic winds.

Environmental Impact Assessments conducted	Communities	198
Environment Awareness camps organized	Communities	1,317
Farmers supported for land development	Acre / Farmers	120 / 159
Nursery groups supported	Groups / Saplings	31 / 73,540
Trees planted	Acre / Saplings	462 / 190,172
Community orchard supported	Acre / Saplings	227 / 10,063
Fruit trees planted on homestead land	Families / Saplings	3,873 / 17,285

■ Agriculture

Most of the rural project units of LWS India are located in environmentally challenged and drought prone areas. LWS India supported the partner communities to improve crop production from small land holdings incorporating certain situation specific and organic practices. Training and exposure visits were carried out and farmers took regular part in on- field and off-field (institutional) training. To improve the soil quality, corrective measures were taken after soil testing. Organic manure was promoted to improve soil fertility and moisture retention capacity.

Water harvesting structures were excavated or re-excavated with local resources to improve availability of irrigation in drought prone areas.

Promotion of dry land farming, alternative and situation specific crop cultivation has reduced the risk encountered by the small and marginal farmers, improved production and reduced food insecurity.

Agricultural inputs provided	Farmers	3,221
Farmers supported to construct compost pits	Farmers	380
Farmers supported to develop irrigation facilities	Acre	65
	Farmers	149
Community seed banks	Banks	14
Farmers supported for soil testing	Farmers	289
Farmers trained on sustainable agriculture	Men	2,154
	Women	1,650

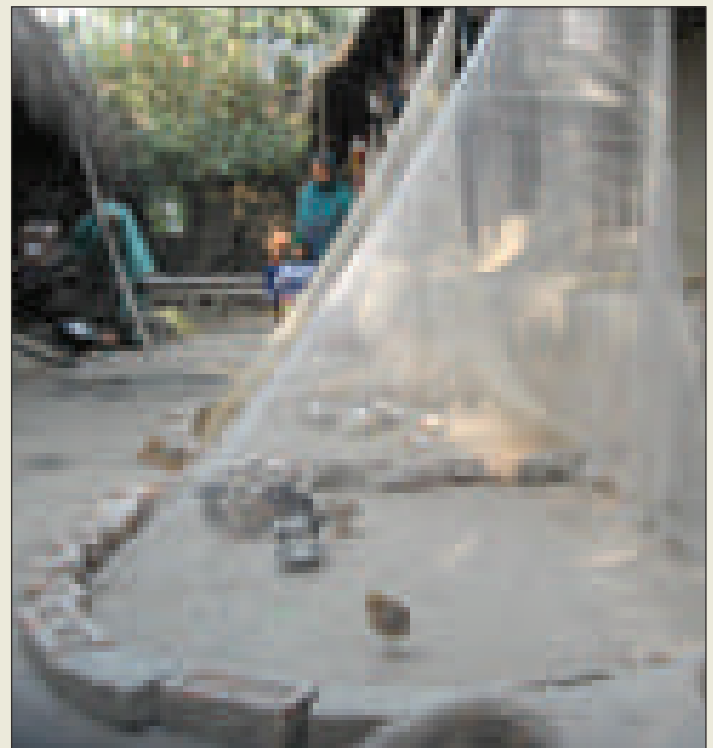


Farmers busy in transplantation using the Systematic Rice Intensification method.

■ Alternative Livelihood

LWS India helps individuals, groups and communities realize their skills, use them effectively and market them to earn a living. Self Help Groups especially of women were encouraged to generate group capital and grant loans from the group funds to members to meet consumption needs as well as to start micro enterprises and income generating ventures. Groups with well established saving and credit operations functioning according to specified standards received soft loans from banks and other financial institutions. Income generating ventures based on existing skills and local conditions like animal husbandry, petty business, rice processing were promoted in the rural context. In urban areas apart from petty business, newer skill based income generating ventures were promoted depending on marketing opportunities.

Support for group farming	SHGs – Men / Women	52 / 246
Support for group income generation activities	SHGs – Men / Women	376 / 572
Entrepreneurship development training organized	Women / Men	542 / 203
Vocational training organized	Women / Men	1,061 / 510
Group members assisted for income generating activities	Women / Men	322 / 31



Backyard Poultry - A Viable Livelihood Option

■ Gender

Exploitation, oppression and suppression of women are deeply rooted in the very fabric of society. To mitigate gender disparities and discrimination, our intervention focused on sensitizing men and women towards these issues and encouraging them to work to achieve gender equality. Gender sensitization, awareness and training programmes helped change the attitudes and mindsets of men and women in the communities. Gender mainstreaming was emphasized and gender responsive budgeting was practiced at the organizational level to establish clarity of understanding. Through awareness and sensitization programmes, active participation of women was encouraged in different social structures-PRI and other decision making bodies. Women were encouraged and trained to engage themselves in Disaster Mitigation Teams (DMTs). DMTs were trained to give due consideration to the special needs of women in disaster situations.

Gender Empowerment (HAGA and GEA) exercises conducted	Communities	628
Gender sensitization programs organized	Communities	1,472
Women leaders trained	Participants	1,361



*Protecting Women's Dignity
Bathing Enclosure - Enables women to have adequate privacy.*

Socioeconomic Empowerment **Projects**



Growing Vegetable
*Cultivation of vegetable adds nutrition to one's diet,
surplus is sold to augment income*

■ Rural Locations-West Bengal

West Bengal is situated in the eastern part of India and stretches from the Himalayas in the north to Bay of Bengal in the south. The state has international borders with three countries namely Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. As per the 2001 census, the total population of the state is 80.18 million and has the highest population density of 903 per sq.km. against the national average of 312. The high population density has a direct impact on per capita resource allocation. It puts more pressure on the basic infrastructure as well as on the provision of health and educational services.

West Bengal is predominantly a services economy - 53 per cent of the state GDP comes from the service sector. Agriculture and industry contributes around 47 per cent.

The National Sample Survey Organization of the Government of India published a report entitled "Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households 2004-2005". This is based on NSS 61st Round, July 2004-June 2005. Regarding unavailability of food to rural households, the report reveals: "The percentage of rural households not getting enough food every day in some months of the year was the highest in West Bengal (10.6 per cent) followed by Orissa (4.8 per cent). The proportion of those households who did not get enough food every day in any month of the year was highest in the State of Assam (3.6 per cent) followed by Orissa and West Bengal (1.3 per cent each)." According to the Indian State Hunger Index, West Bengal is considered to be in an 'alarming state' in terms of proportion of undernourished people as a percentage of the population; underweight children and mortality rate of children under the age of five.

■ Bankura

Location	West Bengal
Climate	Summers: 45 ^o C (Maximum), 26.5 ^o C (Minimum) Winters: 27 ^o C (Maximum), 12 ^o C (Minimum)
Best Time to Visit	September to February
Population	3,192,695

Bankura is in the state of West Bengal. Cultivation is the main source of income. Close to 90% of the population of this district in the south western part of the state of West Bengal belongs to small, marginal and landless farmers that do not get two square meals a day. Large sections of the underprivileged population of the district, the scheduled castes (32.5%) and scheduled tribes (10.5%), migrate to the neighboring districts and states in search of employment and food security. Lack of employment opportunities and degraded natural resources are not the only challenges facing the population of this region. In recent years, armed and violent ultra left groups opposed to the democratic state and working to overthrow the state have expanded their influence in the district. The activities of this group and the state's response to their action have significantly affected the course of normal life in many communities of the district. In 2009 the project worked with 92 communities, a population of 21,336.

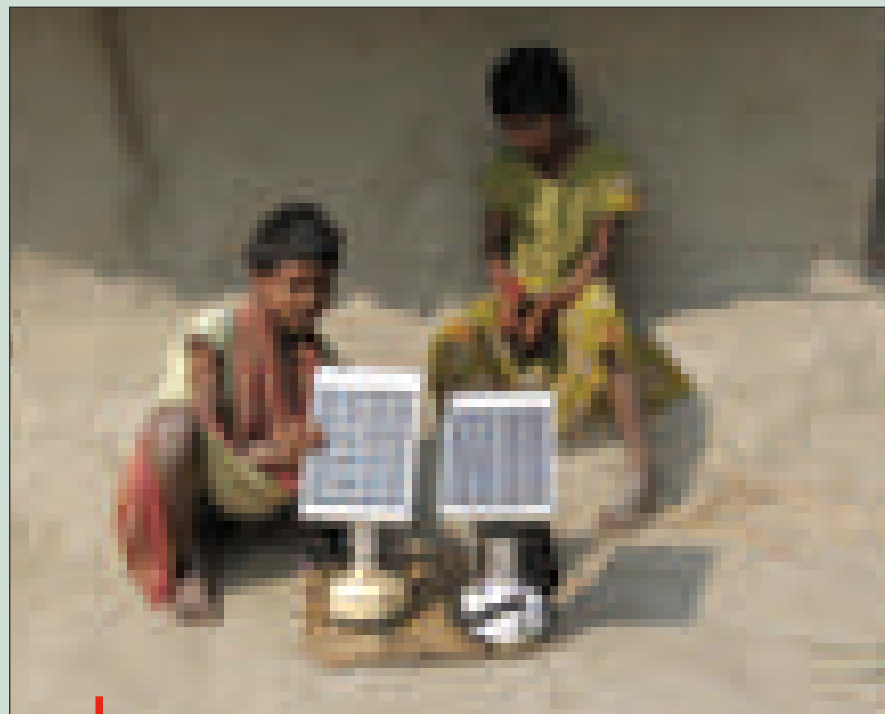


Vermi Compost
Project encourages communities to use organic manure.

■ Birbhum

Location	West Bengal
Climate	Summers: 40° C (Maximum), 26° C (Minimum) Winters: 28° C (Maximum), 12° C (Minimum)
Population	3,015,422
Languages Spoken	Bengali, Hindi

Birbhum shares the same set of problems and challenges as Bankura. Popularly known as 'The land of the red soil', the district has two distinct regions- one is the red laterite zone and the other the fertile alluvial and clay soil. LWS India partner communities are located in the red laterite zone, mostly home to scheduled castes and tribal communities who own degraded lands and who do not produce adequate food to ensure food security. Birbhum is primarily an agricultural district with around 75% of the population dependent on agriculture. Legal and illegal stone quarrying activities are threatening the already fragile environment; affecting the lives and livelihoods of the tribal communities many of whom are being driven out of their ancestral settlements by the ever expanding quarrying industry. The district is also known to the external world for the model university Viswa- Bharati established by Nobel Laureate poet Rabindranath Tagore. In 2009, the project was carried out in 96 communities with a population of 19,431



■ Solar powered lighting.

Socioeconomic Empowerment Projects

■ Rural Locations-Orissa

The state of Orissa is situated in the East Coast of India. Orissa has 62 distinct tribal groups, making it the home to the largest number of tribal people in a single state in the country. Orissa is amongst the 7 lowest economic states in India. According to the Indian State Hunger Index, Orissa is considered to be in an 'alarming state' in terms of proportion of undernourished people as a percentage of the population; underweight children and the mortality rate of children under the age of five. Orissa's economy is primarily dominated by the agricultural sector. As per the 2001 provisional census, agriculture alone provides direct and indirect employment

to around 65% of the total workforce of Orissa. Yet, the sector continues to be characterized by low productivity. Due to the lack of employment opportunities, the agricultural laborers are forced to migrate to other districts in the state or other states.

The prevalence of distress migration is considerably high in the state. Poverty and migration have always been interrelated in Orissa. The poverty profile shows that income poverty is higher in Orissa than in the rest of India. Although poverty has been falling over time, all data sources indicate that the gap in income and poverty between Orissa and the rest of India has widened over the last twenty years. Whereas in 1980 per capita income in Orissa was 27% lower than in the rest of India, in 1997 it was 70% lower. The proportion of people below the poverty line is estimated to be 47.13% compared with 26.1% in the whole of India.



Ambassadors from five Nordic Countries visited a rural project location in Orissa. Ambassadors meeting with the villagers.

The 2002 BPL (Below Poverty Line) survey has acknowledged migration as one of the critical results of rural vulnerability. Migration related to seasonal and casual work has been considered a key indicator from the survey. In Orissa 7,684,371 households were surveyed under the 2002 BPL survey out of which 3,028,526 households were reported as migrants falling under the category of seasonal and casual work. The percentage of rural migration to the total surveyed rural households in Orissa was a little less than 50%.

In a survey of 15 States in 2001, the Human Development Index ranking for Orissa was 11th. The literacy rate in the State for 2001 was 63.08 per cent against India's 65.20 per cent.

■ Balangir

Location	Orissa
Climate	Summers: 46° C (Maximum), 40° C (Minimum) Winters: 14° C (Maximum), 12° C (Minimum)
Population	1,337,194
Languages Spoken	Oriya and Hindi

This district in Western Orissa very often captures the headlines of national and international media for its sorry plight. Hunger and death is no stranger to this district. The district is rich in mineral resources, but it also has a high concentration of the poor and the marginalized such as the scheduled caste (16.92%) and scheduled tribe communities (20.63%). More than 60% of the families of the district have an income below the poverty line. Being a drought prone area, productivity from land resources is unpredictable and marginal; hence distress migration from this district is rampant. Exploitation in different forms, including bonded labour is the story of generations to many families. In 2009, the project reached out to 191 communities, a population strength of 45005.



Livelihood Support
Women's Group supported for Bamboo Craft.

■ Kalahandi

Location	Orissa
Climate	Summers: 46° C (Maximum), 40° C (Minimum) Winters: 14° C (Maximum), 12° C (Minimum)
Population	1,335,494
Languages Spoken	Oriya and Hindi

Kalahandi is a part of KBK (undivided Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput) region and is known for backwardness, poverty and hunger. Reports of deaths from starvation regularly emerge from this district. Since the district is very rich in mineral resources, multinational mining and industrial corporations are moving in, exploiting the natural resources and in the process destroying the livelihood of the indigenous population. Droughts, crop loss, distress migration, alienation of land and assets have become accepted synonyms for Kalahandi. This, in turn has broken the economic backbone of the cultivators. In 2009, the project worked with 184 communities with a population of 40,552.



Reclamation of waste land.

■ Keonjhar / Mayurbhanj

Location	Orissa
Climate	Summers: 38° C (Maximum), 29° C (Minimum) Winters: 11° C (Maximum), 07° C (Minimum)
Population	Keonjhar - 1,561,990 ; Mayurbhanj - 2,223,456
Languages Spoken	Oriya and Hindi

Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj are thickly forested, rich in minerals and are home to a number of indigenous tribal communities. Tribal populations of these two districts are 44.5% and 56.5% respectively and the Schedule Caste populations are 11.6 % and 7.6% respectively. Massive mining operations are underway in the two districts, destroying the environment and shattering the livelihood of the tribal communities. The tribal communities are losing their identity, culture, and way of life. There is increasing exploitation of the tribal workforce and apprehension of the spread of STD and HIV and AIDS. In 2009, the Project involved 248 communities, a population of 47,659.

■ Nuapada

Location	Orissa
Climate	Summers: 48° C (Maximum), 40° C (Minimum) Winters: 30° C (Maximum), 18° C (Minimum)
Population	530,690
Languages Spoken	Oriya and Hindi

Nuapada, carved out of the Kalahandi district, is yet another district in the KBK region. It is like its neighbors, primarily agrarian with 80% of the population dependent on agriculture. Collection and sale of minor forest produce provides subsidiary livelihood to a substantial section of rural communities. Undulating topography, deforestation, soil erosion, drought, food insecurity, illiteracy and poor connectivity are among the major challenges facing the communities. The district is one of the poorest in Orissa, with 78% of families living below the poverty line. In 2009, the project operations were implemented in 362 communities with a population of 51,877.



Juango Tribe

LWSI works with Juango Tribe, a primitive tribal group.



Tribal women rallying for justice.

■ Puri

Location	Orissa
Climate	Summers: 36° C (Maximum), 27° C (Minimum) Winters: 25° C (Maximum), 15° C (Minimum)
Population	Keonjhar - 1,502,682
Languages Spoken	Oriya and Hindi

Puri houses one of the holiest shrines of the Hindu religion and is a popular destination for pilgrims from all over the country; its long and beautiful beach attracts tourists from within and outside the country. Situated along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, the district experiences frequent natural disasters- cyclones and floods, the frequency and magnitude of which have increased in recent years. Puri is vulnerable to predicted climate change events including sea level rise; the sea has already devoured several coastal villages. In 2009, the project involved 165 communities with a population of 52, 733.



*Utilization of Common Property Resources
Men and Women involved in Group Cultivation on common land.*

■ Subarnapur

Location	Orissa
Climate	Summers: 49° C (Maximum), 34° C (Minimum) Winters: 15° C (Maximum), 08° C (Minimum)
Population	541,835
Languages Spoken	Oriya and Hindi

Subarnapur, carved out of Balangir district, is known for its cultural heritage, arts and crafts. 14.5% of the district is covered with forests. The district experiences extreme weather conditions- with the temperature rising to 47 degree Celsius in the peak of summer and dropping to 7 degree Celsius in winter. The district has a population of 541835. Agriculture is the primary means of livelihood but due to erratic rainfall and low productivity almost 74% of the families live below the poverty line. Handloom weaving, silk and terracotta crafts offer alternative means of livelihood to a limited population. In 2009, the project worked with 356 communities- population of 82,812.

Socioeconomic Empowerment Projects

Urban Locations -Orissa

■ Bhubaneswar

Location	Orissa
Climate	Summers: 45 ^o C (Maximum), 25 ^o C (Minimum) Winters: 25 ^o C (Maximum), 15 ^o C (Minimum)
Population	1,877,395
Languages Spoken	Oriya and Hindi

The capital city of Orissa is one of the newer and planned cities in India, located in the eastern coastal plains of the state, south-west of the Mahanadi River. As employment opportunities are growing in the unorganized and labour intensive sector, people from the rural areas are migrating to the city in search of work. The migrants live in slums and after the devastating cyclone of 1999, the number of slums and slum dwellers have increased threefold. The living conditions in the slums are far from ideal- they are overcrowded, lack water and sanitation facilities, the environment is polluted and the residents face many social, economic and political risks. Women and children are most vulnerable to exploitation and oppression in these conditions and are victims of ill health, lack of education and denial of fundamental rights. In 2009, the project worked with 32 communities with a population of 9761.



A Community Study Centre.

■ Cuttack

Location	Orissa
Climate	Summers: 45° C (Maximum), 25° C (Minimum) Winters: 25° C (Maximum), 15° C (Minimum)
Population	2,341,094
Languages Spoken	Oriya and Hindi

One of the oldest cities in India, Cuttack was formerly the capital of Orissa. It is the cultural, educational and commercial capital of Orissa. Cuttack is situated at the apex of the delta of Mahanadi River and surrounded almost on all sides by the river and its tributaries. Therefore, the city did not get much space to grow and expand; hence it is one of the most congested cities in India with a high population density. The poor and the marginalized from the rural hinterlands of Orissa and the neighboring states have flocked to the city in search of a better life. The city probably offers them a better income compared to their native villages but denies them every thing else. The slums are over crowded, the living conditions are unhygienic; and work is hard and underpaid. Women and children (particularly girl children) are exploited. They are denied their rights and opportunities for a life with dignity; diseases and sickness haunt them. In 2009, the project worked in 71 communities with a population of 25430.



Women's Organization - a step towards empowerment
Educated adolescent girls maintain records & registers.

Socioeconomic Empowerment Projects

Urban Locations - W. Bengal

■ Kolkata

Location	West Bedngal
Climate	Summers: 38° C (Maximum), 24° C (Minimum) Winters: 27° C (Maximum), 12° C (Minimum)
Population	4,572,876
Languages Spoken	Bengali and Hindi

Kolkata, the second largest metropolis in India, is the capital of West Bengal and the gateway to Eastern India. The total population of Kolkata is 4,580,544 with a slum population of 1,490,811, as per the 2001 census report. The present rate of population growth is about 4%. The population density of Kolkata is about 24,708 per sq. km. which is far more than the average population density (766 per sq. km.) of West Bengal. Only 6.5% of road space is available in the city which is far less than international standards. According to a survey the noise level in Kolkata is between 76 – 86 decibels, beyond the permissible limit of 45 – 55 decibels. The city is a victim of economic stagnation, poverty, pollution and traffic congestion. A comprehensive Environmental Improvement Project is underway in Kolkata to arrest environmental degradation and improve the quality of life in the city. Unskilled workforce from adjacent districts, states and some neighbouring countries migrate to Kolkata for a means of livelihood. This unskilled workforce participates in the strong informal economy of Kolkata. In 2009, the project worked with 75 communities, slums and unauthorized settlements, with a population of 67,441.



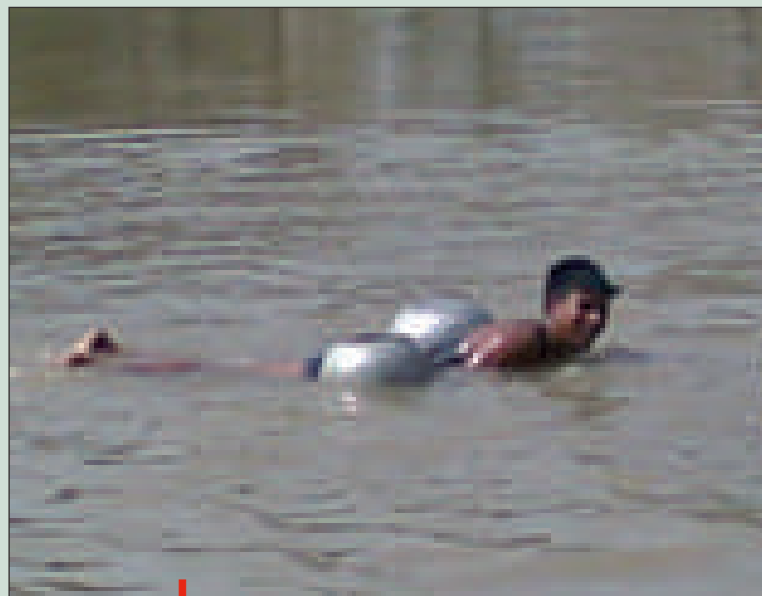
Entrepreneurship Development Training enable women to gain economic independence.

Disaster Preparedness Projects

■ Ganjam

Location	Orissa
Climate	Summers: 38 ^o C (Maximum), 25 ^o C (Minimum) Winters: 20 ^o C (Maximum), 12 ^o C (Minimum)
Population	3,160,635
Languages Spoken	Oriya

Although Ganjam is rich in natural wealth, nature has been cruel to it in the recent past. It has been a victim of repeated floods and cyclones. Ganjam district with a coast line of 60 km is broadly divided into two main regions, the coastal plains area in the east and hills and table lands in the west. The extreme north east is occupied by a portion of the famous Chilika lake. Since it is disaster prone, agricultural activity is unstable. People from the district especially the rural youth migrate to different parts of the country in search of employment. Ganjam is a HIV and AIDS high prevalence district.



Mock drill

■ Jaipur

Location	Orissa
Climate	Summers: 46° C (Maximum), 22° C (Minimum) Winters: 20° C (Maximum), 11° C (Minimum)
Population	1,624,341
Languages Spoken	Oriya

Jajpur, with an area of 2899 sq km has a population of 1,624,341. Jajpur, lying on the banks of river Baitarini is rich in fertile lands and produces a large amount of cash crops every year. However, due to its geographical location (along the coast of Bay of Bengal), the district is vulnerable to natural calamities like cyclones and floods. It is known to be a major industrial hub and one of the richest mineral regions in the country. The economy and livelihood of rural communities is extremely uncertain due to disaster vulnerability.



Tube well with high raised platform in a flood prone area
Only source for collecting drinking water during high flood.

■ Kendrapara

Location	Orissa
Climate	Summers: 46° C (Maximum), 22° C (Minimum) Winters: 20° C (Maximum), 11° C (Minimum)
Population	1,302,005
Languages Spoken	Oriya

Kendrapara with an area of 2644 sq km and a total population of 1,302,005 is situated in the central coastal plain zone as per the Agro-Climatic Classification of Orissa. Bay of Bengal lies in the eastern part of the district. The coastline covers 48 km. The geographical location makes the district extremely vulnerable to disasters and climate change related events. The main occupation here is fishing and farming.

Disaster Response Projects



■ Raft made of tyres to rescue people during the floods

India is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world. It has been a victim of many floods, cyclones, droughts, earthquakes and landslides. The consequences have been devastating—the destruction of property and the loss of lives. LWS India has taken up disaster response projects depending on the magnitude of the disaster and the availability of resources. Crisis phase intervention generally includes food aid, water and sanitation, temporary shelter, clothing etc. In the post crisis phase communities are supported to rebuild lives, which generally involve building improved houses, repairing, rebuilding community infrastructure and restoring livelihood. Post crisis phase intervention always includes actions to strengthen disaster preparedness and coping mechanisms in the communities. LWS India has a team of experienced and skilled staff who had responded to different disasters across the country. Disaster affected communities were consulted and participated in decisions relating to the interventions. All post disaster interventions were carried out in close coordination with local governments and other local actors including NGOs operating in the affected regions.

In 2009, LWS India initiated and completed various projects in response to disasters with the support of ACT International and other partners. The following were the major projects carried out in 2009.

■ Orissa

Response to Tornado

On 31st March 2009, a tornado unleashed its fury in Rajkonika Block in the Kendrapara district of Orissa. The disaster demolished fifteen villages, affected more than 4500 families, killed twenty people (unofficial estimate is more than 70 deaths) and injured 300 people. LWS India extended relief assistance in the form of staple food items and HDPE Polythene sheets served as a shelter to 2500 affected and poor families. Disaster Management teams formed and trained by LWS India actively engaged in search, rescue, and first aid operations. They also facilitated and supported relief operations provided by government agencies and NGOs.

TORNADO IN KENDRAPADA ORISSA - RRF

Sl.No.	Items distributed	Unit	Numbers
1	Shelter material - HDPE Plastic sheet	Family	3,500
2	15 days food ration (Rice, Pulses and Cooking Oil)	Family	3,500
3	Sleeping material - Mosquito nets	Family	3,500

■ West Bengal

Response to Cyclone AILA

On 25th May 2009, cyclone AILA with a wind speed exceeding 120 km/h ripped through many south Bengal districts crippling normal life and leaving behind a trail of devastation. The cyclone and tidal waves damaged roads and embankments and destroyed standing crops over vast areas. Parts of North and S. 24 Parganas districts bore the brunt of the devastation. LWS India with support from local partners, distributed relief materials to 3628 cyclone affected families living in deplorable conditions in some of the worst affected areas of the two districts. In addition to international resources, LWS India used national resources provided by Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), an association of corporate and industry houses as part of the Corporate Social Responsibility program.

CYCLONE AILA IN WEST BENGAL - RRF

Sl.No.	Items distributed	Unit	Numbers
1	Shelter material - HDPE Plastic sheet	Family	3,400
2	15 days food ration (Rice, Pulses & Cooking Oil)	Family	3,628
3	Water purification tablets	Family	3,628
4	Sleeping material (Cotton Bedsheet and Mosquito net)	Family	4,400
5	Sanitation - Bleaching powder and Lime dust	Community	22



Devastation as a result of Cyclone Aila

■ Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

Response to Floods

Incessant and unprecedented rains for four days between 30th September and 3rd October 2009 caused heavy flooding and inundated more than 4800 villages in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. An estimated 18 million people were severely affected; thousands of houses were damaged, leaving an estimated 1.5 million people homeless.

LWS India in coordination with ACT members UELCI and CASA launched an ACT appeal for intervention in Bellary district of Karnataka as well as the Kurnool and Mehboobnagar districts of Andhra Pradesh. The Appeal did not elicit significant support from the ACT partners. Activities were carried out with the advance provided by ACT CO from the revolving fund. The funds were used to provide food for 15 days to 1,500 families in the worst affected Bellary district in Karnataka and 500 families in Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh. Additionally, essential clothing and sleeping materials were provided to 3,000 affected families in Kurnool and 2,000 families in Bellary.

FLOODS IN KARNATAKA & ANDHRA PRADESH - INDO94

Sl.No.	Items distributed	Unit	Numbers
1	Food ration for one month (Rice, Pulses, Cooking Oil, salt and spices)	Family	2,000
2	Sleeping material (Cotton Bedsheets, Blankets and Mosquito nets)	Family	5,800
3	Essential clothing (Saree, Lungi and children's garments)	Family	5,800



Rescuing a flood victim

■ Bihar

Response to Floods

In the rehabilitation phase of this project, LWS India supported 200 families who had lost their houses with traditional house building materials; distributed paddy seeds to 1000 farmers who had lost their crops during the floods and repaired village link roads through the Food for Work program. 6000 fruit plant saplings were distributed for homestead plantation and 8,000 saplings of indigenous trees were distributed for avenue plantation on either side of the repaired village link roads. During the project period 11 awareness programs on various issues like disaster preparedness and gender were conducted involving 447 men and 407 women.

BIHAR FLOOD REHABILITATION - ASIN92

Sl.No.	Items distributed	Unit	Numbers
1	Traditional house building material	Family	200
2	Agriculture assistance - paddy seeds	Family	1,000
3	Fruit tree saplings	Family	3,000
4	Avenue plantation	Sapling	8,000
5	Repairing of village link road through FFW	Kilometer	11
6	Awareness programs	Nos.	11



Food for work scheme

■ Tamilnadu

Tsunami Response

Through ACT Appeal ASRE51, LWS India responded to the pressing needs of the tsunami victims in Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. The main activities were construction of multi-hazard resistant housing, community infrastructure, environmental regeneration, community based disaster preparedness, psycho social care and capacity building for those who were directly affected.

The relief and rehabilitation assistance from the government and NGOs initially benefited only those fishing communities directly affected by the tsunami. The plight of the dalits and the other poor and marginalized families who were also affected was largely ignored. While working with the fishing communities, LWS India identified a number of villages with resource poor, non-fishing communities, whose livelihoods were negatively impacted by the tsunami and floods. These communities were affected by the tsunami but were less privileged, more marginalized and disorganized compared to the fishermen communities. However, they were overlooked for rehabilitation assistance.

To address the issue of exclusion and deprivation of dalits and others, in the first year of the proposed three year post tsunami intervention, LWS India reached about 5,500 households from 45 villages. Following the LRRD concept the project focussed on Community Based Disaster Risk Management, building multi hazard resistant houses and community infrastructure, livelihood restoration, environmental protection and strengthening the institutional capacity in the communities for overall social and economic development.



*Multi hazard resistant house built in
Tsunami affected areas by LWSI*

COMMUNITY BASED DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Mass awareness sessions on Disaster Preparedness (DP)	Communities	30
Awareness on Disaster Preparedness for PRI members	Men/Women	68 / 41
Awareness on Disaster Preparedness for school children	Children	1374
Promotion and strengthening Disaster Mitigation Teams (DMTs)	Nos.	31
PRA Exercise	Communities	30
Training to community volunteers on Disaster Preparedness	Men/Women	666 / 1404
Skill training to DMT members	Men/Women	500 / 536
Community preparedness plan and mock drills	Communities	30
First Aid & DMT kits	Communities	30
Tree plantation	Saplings	3313

INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT

Construction of low cost houses for Dalit / marginalized families	House	231
Community infrastructure	Nos.	7
Creation and renovation of water sources	Community	26
Construction of sanitary toilets	Nos.	100
Masons training	Participants	53

LIVELIHOOD

Formation/strengthening of Self Help Groups	Nos.	32
Village Development Committees (VDC) /SHG/Youth groups/DMT supported	Nos.	79
Training on agriculture	Men/Women	26 / 6
Support to marginal farmers	Family	503
Vocational training to village youths	Men/women	86 / 63
Livelihood support	Men/Women	46 / 51
Support for homestead nutrition garden	Families	5,998
Promotion of knowledge centres / libraries /	Numbers	8

COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING / INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Promotion of Village Committees (VCs)	Nos.	48
Awareness sessions on Right to Information, Violence against women, Human Rights	Community	27
Gender sensitization programs	Community	28
Awareness sessions on HIV and AIDS and alcoholism	Community	30
Training on HIV and AIDS	Participants	59
Support to students	Students	1,910

Bilateral Projects

Riot Victims Rehabilitation (supported by Normisjon)

■ Assam

Location	Kokrajhar and Chirang districts
Climate	Summers: 38° C (Maximum), 35° C (Minimum) Winters: 08° C (Maximum), 06° C (Minimum)
Population	26,665,528
Language Spoken	Assamese, Bengali

LWS India has been working with the victims of ethnic riots from the Bodo and Santhal communities of Assam since 1996. Over the years, the project moved from relief to rehabilitation of the displaced communities together with peace building initiatives. Restoration of livelihood was emphasized. Natural resource based alternative livelihood options and animal husbandry was promoted. Rights based approach was introduced to enable the communities to act collectively to secure their rights and entitlements in a non-confrontational and democratic way. School going boys and girls were supported to continue formal school education. The youth underwent different skill development training programmes so that they could engage themselves and contribute towards the mainstream development process. Developing safe water sources and improving access to minimum health care facilities were other priority intervention areas. The project also focused on environmental education



PRA - Tribal women involved in identifying community resources

and supported environmental actions. Special efforts were made to empower women to establish gender equality in the partner communities. In 2009, the project worked with 200 partner communities in the Kokrajhar and Chirang districts.

A Central Committee consisting of local Church leaders and lay persons advises the Project Team on various aspects of project planning and implementation. The Committee members, all from the operational region, have deep understanding of the local social and political dynamics and use this understanding to build bridges of trust between the two communities. As leaders and representatives of the assisted communities, their opinions are sought and valued by different duty bearers, particularly the agencies of the state. Thus, they act as advocates for the assisted communities, carrying the views and opinions of the communities to the decision makers. Since they represent all interest groups in the region, including the different ethnic groups at conflict, their endorsement of the project and its activities, gives the project greater legitimacy and acceptance among the communities. The Committee Members meet once every three months to review project activities and progress.



Tribal girls performing a traditional dance

RIGHT TO LIVELIHOOD / FOOD SECURITY and ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOOD

Awareness camps organised on Rights Based Issues related to Food Security	Communities	92
Interface and Contact Program organised	Communities	46
Farmers trained on Agriculture Development Practices and Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	Women/ Men trained	227 / 631
Nutritional Garden - vegetable seeds supported	Families supported	1320
Families supported with Fruit bearing sapling	Families supported	3000
Communities supported for Livestock rearing	Communities	58
Farmers supported for Vermi Compost Pit	Farmers	54
Community Grain banks supported	Communities	34
Farmers supported with agriculture implements	Family/Group	1730
Vocational training organised	Women/ Men trained	29 / 73
Promotion/Awareness of Endi Worm Culture	Communities	34

RIGHT TO HEALTH, WATER and SANITATION

Awareness camps organised on general health issues	Communities	132
Awareness camps organised on Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) and HIV and AIDS	Communities	149
Awareness camps organised on Family Planning	Communities	165
Awareness camps organised on Family Life Education	Communities	102
Health Check-up camps organised	Communities	208
Community Health Volunteers trained	Women/ Men trained	26 / 114
Tube wells constructed	Sources	114
Dug well/Tube Well Platform renovated	Sources	55
Village Cleaning camps organised	Communities	94

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Awareness camps organised on education need as a matter of Right	Community	156
Non Formal and Pre Primary Education Centres operated	Centres	62
Non Formal Education instructors trained	Women/ Men trained	45 / 32
Formal School students supported	No	407

RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT: Community Capacity Building

Awareness / Seminar organised on peace Building	Communities	135
Awareness and training programs organised on Community Based Disaster Risk Management Program	Communities	34
Awareness/Training programs organised on Advocacy, Lobbying and Networking	Communities	157
Gender Sensitization programs organised	Women/ Men participated	726 / 783
Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Exercise conducted	Communities	94
Community leaders trained on Planning, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation and Leadership Development	Women/ Men trained	1775 / 2137

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

Awareness camps organised on Right to Information	Communities	164
Awareness camps organised on Legal Aid	Communities	157
Awareness/Training programs organised on Rights Based Issues	Communities	174
Interface Program organised.	Communities	63

Bilateral Projects

Rural Development Project (CIDA/CLWR)



■ West Bengal

Location	South 24 Parganas
Climate	Summers: 38° C (Maximum), 35° C (Minimum) Winters: 22° C (Maximum), 12° C (Minimum)
Population	6,906,689
Language Spoken	Bengali

In its 2nd phase this CIDA/CLWR supported intervention continued work in 170 communities in Mathurapur Block I and II in South 24 Parganas in West Bengal. In the operational communities, both women and men SAGs were engaged in creating, accessing and utilizing resources for rebuilding their communities through socio-economic transformation processes.

The project facilitated collective functioning through Self Help Groups for women and men, providing capacity building, skill development, employment and income generation opportunities, raising health status, increasing agricultural productivity through sustainable agricultural practices and increased levels of literacy especially for women and girl children. The focus was on Environmental Protection and Regeneration and gender responsive programmes for sustainable, holistic development.

Strategic Action Groups (SAGs) were strengthened through leadership development, organization development and management, legal/civic rights as well as advocacy and



Growth Monitoring
Trained Community Health Worker Rendering Service

lobbying training programmes. Empowered women and men SAG leaders were taking forward the activities of the SAGs. Many of the SAGs have established their identity and thus have access to government/ self government offices and financial institutions. They mobilized resources for the development of their organizations and communities. The SAG members, particularly women, were actively participating in Gram Sangsad (Village Councils) meetings and putting forward their proposals. Domestic violence has significantly reduced due to greater awareness among women and men.

In order to address public health, major emphasis was placed on awareness building linked to health related issues. A number of health awareness camps were organized particularly on STD, HIV and AIDS, water borne diseases, ante natal and post natal care, immunization, family planning, environment and sanitation, nutrition etc. Training programmes were held for community health resource people like traditional birth attendants and community health workers to upgrade their skills and knowledge thus improving service delivery in cooperation with the state healthcare system. Emphasis was also placed on creating safe drinking water sources, clean water facilities and sanitary latrines. Bathing enclosures with water facilities were built to provide women and children with greater privacy .

To ensure food security and alternative income opportunities within the communities, different livelihood activities, micro enterprises, grain banks, land development, etc. were undertaken. These activities have been helpful and effective in controlling the consequences of migration as well as enhancing the socio-economic condition of the people.



Growing vegetable on the embankment of a farm pond

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING AND ADVOCACY

Capacity building training	Women / Men trained	1004 / 436
Training/ awareness on legal and civic rights	Persons / Communities	135 / 98
Sensitization programs for LSG leaders	Women / Men trained	41 / 118

EDUCATION

Formal school students attending study centers	Girls / Boys	1073 / 976
Non formal and post literacy centers operated for adults and adolescents	Centers / Learners	387 / 4910
Instructors trained	Persons	177

HEALTH

Health Awareness camps organized	Communities	37
Community health resource persons trained	Women trained	83
Awareness on adolescent issues	Communities	77
Awareness camps on RCH organized for eligible couples	Couples	1390
Safe delivery kits provided	Mothers	251
Nutrition education and demonstration camps	Communities	119
Nutrition gardens supported	Families	1789
New drinking water sources created	D/W sources	13
Low cost family latrines constructed	Families	250
Training on adolescent issues	Girls / Boys	347 / 279
Families supported with fuel efficient stoves	Families	111

GENDER EMPOWERMENT

Gender sensitization / awareness programs	Communities	56
Women leaders trained	Persons	147

HIV AND AIDS

Community leaders and resource persons trained	Women / Men trained	733 / 558
Awareness camps organized	Communities	146
STD/STI camps organized	Cases treated	781

AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD

Groups assisted for income generating activities	Women's groups/ Men's groups	92 / 28
Individuals assisted for income generating activities	Persons	153
Entrepreneurship development training	Women/ Men trained	166 / 46
Vocational training	Women/ Men trained	191 / 195
Farmers trained	Women/ Men trained	82 / 121
Farmers assisted to use organic/green manure	Farmers	350
Grain banks supported	Nos.	6
Seed banks supported	Nos.	9
Agricultural implements provided	Communities	78

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Awareness on climate change	Communities	74
Support for homestead tree plantation	Families/ Saplings	96 / 3175
Forest protection groups formed	Communities/ Members	7 / 46



Crop diversification
Yam Cultivation by SHG Members - a profitable venture

Watershed Development Projects



Farm pond excavation

LWS India implemented Governments of India/Orissa and DFID funded Western Orissa Rural Livelihood Project (WORLP) to develop micro watersheds in Balangir, Nuapada and Kalahandi Districts. The project promoted socioeconomic development of the resource poor and contributed to restoration of the ecological balance in the villages through sustainable community actions.

LWS India is a Project Implementing Agency for developing 38 Micro Watersheds in 69 villages. The project used contemporary watershed management practices to improve and sustain productivity of natural resources and supported actions to enhance livelihood opportunities for different economic groups within the watersheds such as land owning farmers and landless agricultural wage laborers. The project supported landless workers to increase income earning opportunities within their communities so as to control distress migration.

The watershed development intervention has significantly improved the availability of water for irrigation by recharging the ground water table and natural resource management. Many Watershed Development Committees promoted by LWS India are successfully engaged in aforestation and have implemented soil, water conservation and management activities. Their efforts have been recognized by different agencies of the state. Several committees who awarded with Prakruti Bandhu and Prakruti Mitra-Friends of Environment awards

Construction of spillways and drains in agricultural lands have helped farmers to manage water logging in croplands during the rainy season. Construction of low cost onion stores has curbed distress sale of onions, a major agricultural produce in the region. Cultivation of bananas, preparation of vermi compost, leaf plate making, preparation and marketing of spices, processing and marketing of pulses, incense stick making and tailoring were among the more successful livelihood support interventions of 2009.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Community representatives trained	Women / Men	965 / 1495
Watershed associations strengthened	Number	38
Watershed Development Committees (WDCs) strengthened	Number	38
Grain banks supported	Number	43

INCOME GENERATION

SHGs formed and strengthened	SHGs	503
Vocational training	Women /Men	117 / 66
SHG members supported for income generating activities	Women /Men	616 / 477

AGRICULTURE

Assistance provided for organic/compost manuring	Farmers	280
Support for improved cropping/dry land farming	Acres /Farmers	1378 / 1950
Land development and soil conservation supported	Acres /Farmers	230 / 235
Irrigation facilities developed	Acres /Farmers	124 / 157
Agricultural implements provided	Implements	160
Farmers trained on watershed management	Farmers	687
Social forestry supported	Saplings	35,450
Homestead plantation supported	Families	1,931

Staff Capacity Building

With financial support from FinChurchAid, LWS India created opportunities for the majority of staff members to participate in training programmes to improve concepts, skills and knowledge of different subjects. This has improved the efficiency of programme delivery and effectiveness of the interventions. Training programmes were organized on subjects such as i) Knowledge management, ii) Participatory Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, iii) State sponsored Social Security Schemes, iv) Pro-Poor, pro-development and Rights Related Legislations, v) Conflict Management, vi) Rights Based Approach to development vii) Communication, Visibility and Networking and viii) Resource Mobilization and communication. Exposure visits were organized for the staff to visit other NGOs and learn different experiences. On their return to project locations, staff who participated in the training conducted echo training for the benefit of their colleagues. The training programmes were organized with support from reputed training and management institutes in the country.



LWS India Staff in the midst of a training programme

Title / topic of the training	Participants	
	M	W
Knowledge Management	13	7
Training on Participatory Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.	113	37
Rights Based Approaches	16	8
Conflict Management	17	7
Communication, Visibility & Networking.	16	3
State sponsored Social Security Schemes.	40	14
Pro-Poor, Pro-development, and Rights related legislations.	15	5
Resource Mobilization and communication.	3	-
Exposure Visits	52	18

AZEECON

Asian Zone Emergency and Environment Cooperation Network (AZEECON) is a Network of country programs of the LWF/DWS in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India and Nepal. AZEECON promotes mutual sharing and exchange of experiences and works to develop common understanding on regional and global issues of concern. AZEECON organized four Exchange Exposure Visits and Training (EETV) and one Annual Planning Review and Coordination Meeting in the year 2009.

11 men and 9 women staff members of LWS India participated in the AZEECON events organized in different AZEECON partner countries like India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Cambodia. Issues like HAP principle, Women and Child trafficking and Climate Change were among the several themes for training in the AZEECON events.



Topic of the AZEECON event	Venue	Participants	
		M	W
EETV on Humanitarian Accountability Principle	LWF Nepal	3	1
Customized training on "Women and Child Protection and Human Trafficking"	RDRS, Bangladesh,	2	2
Annual Summit and EETV on Climate Change	LWF Nepal	3	1
EETV-Climate Change in RBA perspective	LWF Cambodia	2	-
EETV on Anti-trafficking"	LWS India	1	5

Analysis of Expenditure 2007 - 2009

Development Project as per SoN (See Detail 1).	1,416,000	1,418,000	1,228,000
Emergency and Rehabilitation Projects (See Detail 2).	1,779,000	1,272,000	1,093,000
Non SoN Projects (See Detail 3).	1,001,000	1,144,000	675,000
Sub Total of LWS funded Projects	4,196,000	3,834,000	2,996,000
Expenditure Out of Government Fund (See Detail 4)	140,000	34,000	26,000
Sub Total	4,336,000	3,868,000	3,022,000
Value of Donated Commodity	52,000	156,000	23,000
Total	4,388,000	4,024,000	3,045,000

- NB :
- Expenses for Programme Operation have been allocated to all other Projects as per system introduced by LWF - Geneva.
 - Excess Income (received from Donors) over expenditure is considered as received in advance for ongoing project.

SoN Project 2009 (Detail 1)

Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount USD
Urban Development Project	14,228,000	297,000
Rural Development Project	30,773,000	644,000
Disaster Preparedness Project	9,083,000	191,000
Programme Development Unit	2,905,000	61,000
Transition to Local Ownership/Management	1,681,000	35,000
Total	58,670,000	1,228,000

Emergency and Rehabilitation 2009 (Detail 2)

Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount USD
Disaster Risk Reduction and Social Empowerment - ASIN 82	27,912,000	578,000
Floods in Assam, Orissa and West Bengal 2008 - ASIN 83	5,626,000	117,000
Floods in Bihar, India - ASIN 84	4,131,000	88,000
Ethnic Violence in Assam - GRRF 81	132,000	3,000
Tamilnadu Cyclone and Flood Relief - ASIN 85	21,000	-
Bihar Flood Follow on - ASIN 92	5,916,000	123,000
Orissa Tornado - GRRF 91	2,677,000	54,000
West Bengal Cyclone Aila - GRRF - 91	2,692,000	33,000
Disaster Risk Reduction and Social Empowerment - IND 093	1,876,000	40,000
Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh Floods - IND 094	2,687,000	57,000
Tamilnadu Flood - RRF	-	-
Total	53,670,000	1,093,000

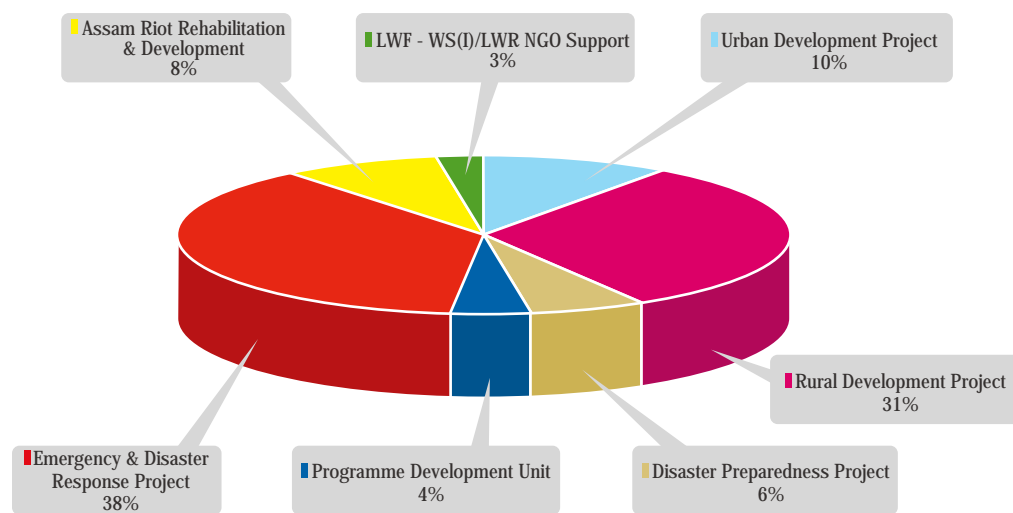
Non SoN Project 2009 (Detail 3)

Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount USD
Watershed Bolangir DPAP	681,000	14,000
Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project	11,969,000	250,000
LWF - WS(I)/LWR NGO Support	3,829,000	80,000
Capacity Building of the Country Program	1,377,000	29,000
Support to Orissa State Advisor Secretariate	932,000	20,000
South 24 Parganas Rural Development Project (CIDA / CLWR)	13,153,000	276,000
Kolkata Urban Service for Poor (KUSP)	308,000	6,000
Total	32,249,000	675,000

Expenses out of Government Fund 2009 Detail 4

Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount USD
Urban Development Project	33,000.00	1,000.00
Rural Development Project	44,000.00	1,000.00
Disaster Preparedness Project	24,000.00	1,000.00
Programme Development Unit	66,000.00	1,000.00
Transition to Local Ownership/Management	34,000.00	1,000.00
Disaster Risk Reduction and Social Empowerment - ASIN 82	12,000.00	-
Floods in Assam, Orissa and West Bengal 2008 - ASIN 83	3,000.00	-
Floods in Bihar, India - ASIN 84	928,000.00	20,000.00
Bihar Flood Follow on - ASIN 92	5,000.00	-
Disaster Risk Reduction and Social Empowerment - IND 093	4,000.00	-
Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh Floods - IND 094	-	-
Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project	15,000.00	-
LWF - WS(I)/LWR NGO Support	9,000.00	-
South 24 Parganas Rural Development Project (CIDA/CLWR)	14,000.00	-
Kolkata Urban Service for Poor (KUSP)	37,000.00	1,000.00
Total	1,228,000	26,000

Details of Expenditure 2009



Donors During the Year 2009

Donor Name	Amount INR	Amount USD
ACT - Action by Churches Together	6,772,238	140,038
AngliCord, Australia	3,376	72
Australian Lutheran World Service	33,246	712
Bread for the World	13,047,750	270,000
Canadian Lutheran World Relief / CIDA	14,120,722	295,612
Church of Sweeden	22,905,655	478,986
Council of Churches, Malaysia	508,289	10,712
Dan Church Aid	983,233	20,762
Dan Church Aid /Danida	13,569,652	283,484
Disciple: Week of Compassion	212,939	4,488
Evangelical Lutheran Churches in America	5,037,344	107,500
Finn Church Aid	21,787,328	458,825
Japan Evangelical Lutheran Association	233,500	5,000
Lutheran World Relief	2,502,300	51,500
Normisjon	12,321,875	250,000
Norwegian Church Aid	3,948,006	81,613
Exchange gains	293,175	6,278
Government of Orissa, India	857,000	18,061
Government of West Bengal, India	340,535	7,214
Project Director DRDA (Bolangir) - Orissa	243,000	5,215
TIL Welfare Trust	16,000	344
Dan Church Aid /Danida (In Kind Contribution)	1,080,000	22,575
Total	119,483,680	2,518,991

Local resource mobilised within LWSI Partner Communities in 2009

Project unit	Cost sharing by Comm. & Others (INR)	Independent Investment by CBOs and Groups (INR)	Local resource mobilisation facilitated by projects (INR)	Local resources mobilised by CBOs & Groups (INR)	Total (INR)
Kolkata	200,990	48,000	2,400,000	5,160,000	7,808,990
Cuttack	453,251	138,597	305,000	1,744,000	2,640,848
Bhubaneswar	213,078	192,000	480,000	188,800	1,073,878
Urban Development Project	867,319	378,597	3,185,000	7,092,800	11,523,716
Birbhum	293,304	17,522	-	5,128,156	5,438,982
Bankura	246,040	1,691,010	-	2,691,861	4,628,911
Balangir	5,739,186	274,406	4,814,900	5,192,900	16,021,392
Nuapada	901,544	175,300	5,947,000	1,568,670	8,592,514
Kalahandi	1,031,305	2,876,000	4,421,000	743,260	9,071,565
Sonepur	1,278,243	2,493,000	1,276,000	5,263,000	10,310,243
Keonjhar	419,169	216,601	12,564,000	17,778,230	30,978,000
Puri	2,637,478	20,000	485,000	10,124,810	13,267,288
Rural Development Project	12,546,269	7,763,839	29,507,900	48,490,887	98,308,895
Ganjam	172,000	480,000	80,000	800,000	1,532,000
Kendrapada / Jajpur	430,365	85,000	229,000	626,500	1,370,865
Disaster Preparedness Project	602,365	565,000	309,000	1,426,500	2,902,865
South 24 Parganas Rural Development Project (CIDA / CLWR)	1,587,579	966,843	1,237,050	4,972,118	8,763,590
Tsunami Follow on Project	636,670	32,380	240,000	54,000	963,050
Assam Riot Victims Rehabilitation Project	262,067	105,500	-	146,000	513,567
Total	16,502,269	9,812,159	34,478,950	62,182,305	122,975,683

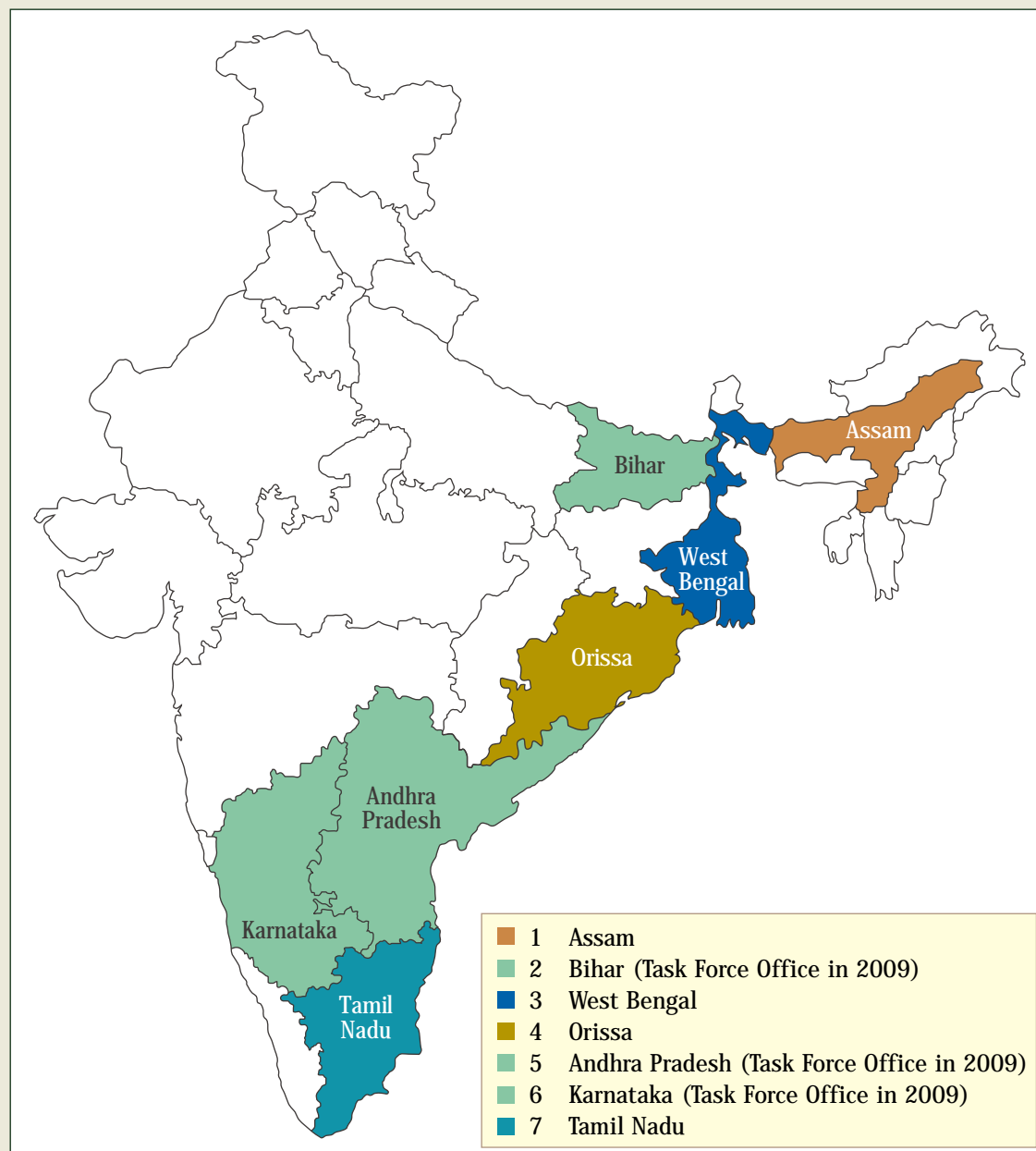
Partner communities and Partner Organisations - 2009

Project unit	Community	Households	Population	Groups/ Organisations
Kolkata	75	15,467	67,441	104
Cuttack	71	5,397	25,430	131
Bhubaneswar	32	2,072	9,761	90
Urban Development Project	178	22,936	102,632	325
Birbhum	96	3,898	19,431	233
Bankura	92	3,914	21,336	220
Balangir	191	10,191	45,005	422
Nuapada	362	21,206	110,291	615
Kalahandi	184	7,791	40,552	396
Sonepur	356	15,852	82,812	598
Keonjhar	248	8,988	47,659	508
Puri	165	8,631	55,601	587
Rural Development Project	1,694	80,471	422,687	3,579
Ganjam	86	10,274	47,196	126
Kendrapada/Jajpur	123	6,876	35,440	186
Disaster Preparedness Project	209	17,150	82,636	312
South 24 Parganas Rural Development Project (CIDA / CLWR)	170	13,168	68,165	590
Tsunami Follow on Project	45	9,344	18,301	133
Assam Riot Victims Rehabilitation Project	200	12,574	67,169	313
Total	2,496	155,643	761,590	5,252

Funds available with Community Organisations and Groups -2009

Project unit	Groups/ Organisations	Members	Loan disbursed (Rs)	Loan Outstanding (Rs)	Cash in Hand (Rs)	Cash at Bank (Rs)	Value of assets (Rs)	Total Assets (Rs)
Kolkata	104	1,648	131,945	193,470	124,665	351,686	1,862,759	2,532,580
Cuttack	131	2,688	751,861	709,712	130,642	571,407	2,034,895	3,446,656
Bhubaneswar	90	1,620	1,274,873	2,001,348	180,196	877,707	2,337,296	5,396,547
Urban Development Project	325	5,956	2,158,679	2,904,530	435,503	1,800,800	6,234,950	11,375,783
Birbhum	233	3,284	637,530	917,990	41,765	1,818,047	4,291,280	7,069,082
Bankura	220	4,676	109,420	1,085,850	26,127	2,820,049	3,368,865	7,300,891
Balangir	422	5,298	12,170,062	4,139,602	65,460	5,902,145	2,826,018	12,933,225
Nuapada	615	10,674	2,562,297	2,319,324	43,990	8,616,648	13,121,628	24,101,590
Kalahandi	396	5,592	2,298,404	537,480	25,957	4,023,659	2,933,320	7,520,416
Sonepur	598	7,874	2,117,164	14,416,340	92,160	8,081,702	6,065,977	28,656,179
Keonjhar	508	12,608	625,412	1,164,508	393,192	2,729,132	8,443,310	12,730,142
Puri	587	14,384	6,112,730	3,218,099	492,404	4,921,748	1,017,822	9,650,073
Rural Development Project	3,579	64,390	26,633,019	27,799,193	1,181,055	38,913,130	42,068,220	109,961,598
Ganjam	126	3,016	909,575	541,000	162,060	1,138,158	40,607,174	42,448,392
Kendrapada/Jajpur	186	5,272	737,900	359,050	61,636	936,007	1,155,395	2,512,088
Disaster Preparedness Project	312	8,288	1,647,475	900,050	223,696	2,074,165	41,762,569	44,960,480
South 24 Parganas Rural Development Project (CIDA / CLWR)	590	6,829	3,528,012	4,710,376	384,275	3,803,635	9,040,692	17,938,978
Tsunami Follow on Project	133	467	170,000	127,500	16,000	163,450	45,000	351,950
Assam Riot victims Rehabilitation Project	313	4,407	1,480,412	503,402	227,813	426,610	2,859,189	4,017,014
Total	5,252	90,337	35,617,597	36,945,051	2,468,342	47,181,790	102,010,620	188,605,803

States where LWSI Projects were operational in 2009



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National Office

Interim Directors	:	Mr. Neville Pradhan (Till 31.03.2009) Mr. Edwin Ramathal (From 01.04.2009 to 31.07.2009)
Executive Director	:	Dr. Vijayakumar James
Finance Manager	:	Mr. Tarun Mukherjee
Program Manager	:	Mr. George Varghese
Program Coordinator	:	Dr. Subhas Chandra Garai
Program Coordinator	:	Ms. Anjana Biswas
Dy. Finance Manager	:	Mr. Bidyut Kumar Saha
Personnel Officer	:	Mr. Andrew Sukhendu Baidya
Procurement Officer	:	Mr. Samir Kumar Sengupta

LWSI Staff Position as on 31.12.2009

	Staff		
	Male	Female	Total
National Office	29	6	35
Rural Development Project	78	20	98
Urban Development Project	11	17	28
Disaster Preparedness Project	15	3	18
South 24 Parganas Rural Development Project (CIDA/CLWR)	16	9	25
Assam Riot Victims Rehabilitation Project	21	1	22
Tsunami Follow On - Disaster Risk Reduction and Social Empowerment Project	14	5	19
Total	184	61	245

Inside back Cover

In the vacant places
We will build with new bricks
There are hands and machines
And clay for new mortar
Where the bricks are fallen
We will build with new stone
Where the beams are rotten
We will build with new timbers
Where the word is unspoken
We will build with new speech
Without delay, without haste
We would build the beginning...

T. S. Eliot

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