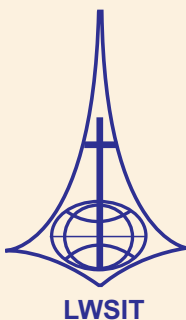


ANNUAL REPORT 2010



“Give her Education, Give her Future.”

Towards 40 years of serving the last, least and the lost



Lutheran World Service India Trust

(An Associate Program of Lutheran World Federation,
Department for World Service, Geneva)

■ Girl Child – Nation's Pride

A Girl Child is the future of India. But there are only 914 girls for every 1000 boys under the age group of 6 in India. Most of the girls are taken out of school early to help in fields or as a child labour to support the family. Discrimination and discrepancy are the two most important factors at every level for girl child. From the mother's womb to infancy, childhood and finally adulthood, she is out numbered by the male dominating society in the country.

The whole range of discrimination including female foeticide, female infanticide, female genital mutilation, early marriage and dowry has buried the future of girl child. Some are killed in the mother's

womb, some at the time of birth, some due to ill-health and poor nutritional status. Female foeticide and infanticide are the two most important social evils prevailing in the society. It is painful to confess that states like Maharashtra, Hariyana, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Punjab are widely practicing female foeticide and female infanticides. Girls who manage to cross this hard phase of life get trapped by evil society during adolescent and teenage. Improper nutrition during adolescence, when most needed, results in various reproductive health hazards. We should end this barbaric discrimination and give the girl child a chance to achieve full potential.



Decade of the 'Girl Child' 2010 – 2020 by LWSIT

Think of a world without her

Little amount of care, hand full of warmth, heart full of love for a girl child can make a big difference. Sex ratio in the country has always been unfavourable to the girl child. Traditions and rituals outlined the existence of girl child in India.

The innovative technique of sex detection (ultra sound) accelerated the rate of female foeticide, leading to the fact that girls are being killed after sex determination. Daughters are considered as liability in many homes and are treated indifferently. A pregnant women

is dependent on her husband and mother-in-law for her needs. It is difficult for women to stand against her husband and in-laws. The Government's innovative scheme of saving the girl child PALNA (rocking cradle) is not a rocking scheme any more. The tragic irony is that, India is the lowest in female literacy ratio, which means there are 200 million illiterate women who can not bring a positive impact on women's life. A woman who lacks education has negative impact on the well-being of her children and family.



Shaping India through Girl Child

Women are the best pillars of society to bring vigour, harmony, cooperation, humanity and eventually pride of the society. The hand that rocks the cradle, the procreator, the mother of tomorrow and the one who shapes the destiny of civilisation, begins with protecting “A GIRL CHILD.”

The life cycle approach of the girl child which hitherto had the ultimate objective of marriage and motherhood should be now revised to a “Capability Approach”.

Special importance needs to be accorded to ensuring that all girl children have the right to life and liberty, upholding their dignity and security in family and society, with utmost attention to their right to equality and social justice. Special measures are required for this purpose to protect

the girl child’s prospects of survival and security, from conception to birth, in her early years, and throughout the period of her childhood. The focus should be on 4 Es

- ◆ Equality
- ◆ Education
- ◆ Enabling environment
- ◆ Empowerment

When provided with equal opportunity for survival, development, protected against neglect, abuse and offered the enabling means to develop the full potential, the girl child can lead a productive healthy life and contribute to shaping the Nation.

Role of LWSIT

- ◆ Awareness on compulsory education for all girl child till 12th standard
- ◆ Fight against female foeticide and female infanticide at local, regional and National level
- ◆ Stop dowry practice which is illegal but rampant in the country
- ◆ Fight for equal treatment for children
- ◆ Fight against sex determination
- ◆ Formation of “gender watch committee” in all project locations

“You can tell the condition of the Nation by looking at the status of its women”

– Jawaharlal Nehru

First Prime Minister of India



Message from the President, Board of Trustees

It gives me immense pleasure and satisfaction when I write this message of greetings to the Annual Report of Lutheran World Service India Trust (LWSIT), an organisation and a unit of Lutheran World Federation's Department of World Service that began its operations in India in 1974 as it is continuing the commendable services to the various communities in India as described in this Annual report.

Since 1974, though this organization has undergone many metamorphic changes, many have given witness to the fact that the LWSIT has not only identified the various concerns of landless, marginal people, small farmers, those who are living in slums/squatter – settlements in urban areas, women, youth, children, disaster victims, and others who were in need but also has attempted to address all such problems in various ways. Nothing – the religion, caste background, the lingual and regional identities and many other tags – has prevented LWSIT from intervening and from bringing about changes in the lives of the people. Right from providing the people the basic amenities to sustain their livelihood, the LWSIT has gone to the level of being in solidarity with all kinds of victims. As some of the problems are deeply rooted in the society for many centuries, LWSIT has struggled, wrestled with and made much sacrifices in terms of personnel, time, money and energy. Thus, it has strived all these years to envision the society desired by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

It is my observation that all the staff members including the Executive Director have owned the various programmes, have involved themselves with other heterogeneous but like minded groups, maintained good rapport with Governmental and other organizations and are doing yeomen services in various states of India such as West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry and Andhra Pradesh. In all its deliberations, the LWSIT has emphasized the active and direct participation of the most marginalized groups in the development and disaster response efforts. Always the communities are involved in the programmes as partners. Thus, all the interventions are carried out through their organizations and groups. I am very glad that they are continuing the legacy of service without losing sight of their vision.

I am also happy that LWSIT is striving to make self reliance as the main key factor to govern its present administration. Thus, it helps both men and women of disadvantaged communities to enhance their quality of life by cultivating self – reliance.

As LWSIT is going to enter into another year of purposeful and meaningful service to the people and to the various neglected communities, I wish and pray that God Almighty should provide all needed strength, courage and encouragement to all who are part of and who are associating themselves with LWSIT particularly the donors. Let me conclude this message with my sincere appreciation and best wishes to the new Executive Director, Dr. Vijayakumar James who is exhibiting simplicity, able administration, boldness in probing into new avenues, commitment, collegial spirit and above all his deep faith in God.

I wish the Executive Director, the members of Governing board and all the staff members all good wishes,

Rev. Dr. A.G. Augustine Jayakumar
President, Board of Trustees, LWSIT

FOREWORD

India is seen as a rising economic power and it is hoped that a trickle down will benefit the poor and marginalized; in reality the gap between the rich and poor is growing. The majority of the population is at or below the poverty line in terms of consumption of food; 750 million consume less than 2400 K calorie per person per day. Over half the children in India are malnourished and about one quarter are severely malnourished. Women particularly pregnant and lactating women suffer from severe anaemia and malnutrition. The hard hit are the dalits and scheduled tribes. Close to 200,000 farmers have committed suicide till 2009.

The entire world is in crisis. Financial meltdown, global crisis, globalization are the relatively new terms not known in the past decade. But changed considerably and affected every one, specially the marginalized.

Is justice an ideal forever beyond our grasp or something that may actually guide our practical decision to enhance the lives of the marginalized? It is evident enough in our day to day life with inequalities or subjugation

from which we suffer and have good reason to resent. Addressing poverty, malnutrition, food security, people, land and livelihood are the main priority of work in 2010. Hunger and poverty can be reduced to a large extent if the interest and the rights of the poor are assigned greater importance at appropriate levels. However, the challenges are great, need many hands and hearts to find sustainable solution.

India being the seventh largest country in the world with a rural population of 72.2% living in more than 600,000 villages and 27.8% of urban population living in more than 5,100 town and cities is the 2nd largest populous country of the world. Despite several advances in the country, more than 300 million live in abject poverty. LWSIT is called to build communities of hope in the situations of despair and hopelessness. LWSIT is called to enable people and those who are crushed and battered to experience the good news of justice, peace, equality, hope and life, life in all its fullness.

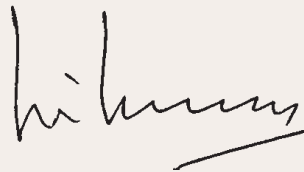
This time last year, more or less, I looked forward with optimism to a strong and vibrant

LWSIT, providing justice, equality and indiscrimination in all the project locations. During 2010, we developed projects with passion and imaginations to transform lives, midst of crisis to provide lasting solutions. We have become strong, developed accountability for results, followed a statement of purpose, accepted responsibility for growth and followed an improvement plan. We are not just happy with the good practices, but focus on the next practices.

Reviewing the instances in the year 2010, I like to close with this thought of Robert Frost,

*The woods are lonely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.*

which were retained, till his death on the working table by Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India. This is also a very personal view of mine who is part of LWF/DWS and takes an immense interest in LWSIT to make our dreams a reality. I love our mission to serve the oppressed, and the poor people, which we shall continue to do that with passions, dedications and determination.



Dr. Vijayakumar James

Executive Director

Lutheran World Service India Trust



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

Lutheran World Service India Trust

(WHO WE ARE AND WHAT WE DO)

Lutheran World Service India Trust (LWSIT) was registered on September 4, 2008 to take over, manage, operate, own and continue the India Program of the Lutheran world Federation/Department for World Service, Geneva. The United Evangelical Lutheran Church in India (UELCI) and the National Council of Churches in India (NCCI) are the key stakeholders. The Trust, as the successor to LWS India, (an International NGO) has inherited a rich legacy of experience of implementing rural and urban development projects, disaster preparedness and response projects across India.

LWSIT is registered with the Government of India under the Foreign contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) which allows the organisation to access funds from international partners and deploy these funds for development activities in the country. LWSIT is widely known for the high quality of the social mobilization and disaster response and preparedness projects in different parts of the country. LWSIT as successor to LWSI and operating the same projects with same team of highly experienced and skilled staff has very high credibility and enjoys the goodwill and support of partner communities, local NGOs, Government agencies and other stakeholders at different levels. LWSIT continues to participate in various regional, national and international networks and forums. It is a member of Inter Agency Group (IAG) in different Indian states, member of Climate Action Group (CAG), and National Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction (NADRR), as well as member of Asian Zone Emergency and Environment Cooperation Network (AZEECON), Sphere International and South Asian Gender Alliance (SAGA). LWSIT is a direct member of Action by Churches Together (ACT) Alliance and Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP), which are International Organisations with excellent repute.

LWSIT continues to implement the Integrated Rural Development Project of LWS India in seven districts of Odisha and three districts of West Bengal; Integrated Urban Development Project in Kolkata of West Bengal, in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack in the state of Odisha and the Community Based Disaster Preparedness Project operational in the states of Odisha, Assam and Tamilnadu. LWSIT also continues to implement the several bi-lateral development and disaster response projects. These projects work with disaster

victims addressing the issues of food, water, shelter, livelihood and peace-building in the states of Odisha, West Bengal, Assam, Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

LWSIT continues to work with the underprivileged rural and urban communities. Social mobilization to promote collective approach to address the socio-economic challenges is the key intervention strategy. Awareness raising, sensitization and training programs are organized for the community representatives to develop their common understanding of development issues. In this approach communities are placed at the centre, and external support is viewed as complementary and supplementary.

■ Core Projects

The objective of the Social Transformation Economic Empowerment and Risk Reduction (STEER) Projects are to improve the socio-economic conditions and build up the capacity of the marginalized communities to take collective actions to secure their rights. Project has adopted empowerment approach to bring social transformation among the disempowered women and men. Major thrust is given on mobilizing people to form their organizations and groups. Development intervention in the communities are carried out through these organisations and groups. Since social and cultural barriers prevent the participation



This is her ATM

of women in community actions together with men, projects promote separate groups for women and men. These special interest groups are encouraged and supported to work towards solving group specific common problems and issues. Project facilitates networking among these groups within the communities to form community based organisations (CBO) and further vertical networks are promoted to form the alliances of these CBOs at the Panchayat/Municipality level. The special interest groups are supported to address practical needs such as food during lean period, credit to meet emergencies and for strengthening livelihood opportunities. CBOs are supported to garner resources for community development and to plan and implement development initiatives; the alliances are supported for collective advocacy with the duty bearers to secure rights and entitlements.

In 2010, LWSIT worked with community organisations and groups and their alliances to help them access Government resources and schemes. To facilitate this, LWSIT undertook advocacy work independently and together with these institutions among local administrative network. LWSIT identified ideological, like-minded local NGOs operating in the same regions and enabled the community organisations to establish links with such NGOs. LWSIT used the services of CBOs, SHGs and their alliances from withdrawn communities as change and motivating agents in newer areas to gain better impact in lesser time.

■ Rural Projects

Lutheran World Service India Trust (LWSIT) continued the Rural Development Project (RDP) in the states of West Bengal and

Odisha under the new rubric Social Transformation, Economic Empowerment and Risk Reduction (STEER) Project- Rural, which captures more aptly the work carried out by the Project. The projects are aimed at empowering the socially and economically disempowered men and women from the remote rural communities and enable them to combat the growing challenges affecting their lives. The Projects focused on creating awareness among them on the causes and consequences of their vulnerability; bring change in perception about their life situation and capacitate them to adopt adequate measures to reduce the vulnerability as well as to minimize risks. Disaster Risk Reduction is considered as cross cutting issue and no separate Disaster Preparedness Project was implemented.

According to India State Hunger Index, the two operational states: Odisha and West Bengal are considered to be 'alarming state' in terms of proportion of undernourished population, underweight children and mortality rate of children under age of five. Odisha is one of the 07 low economic states in India. Both the states are prone to natural calamities. West Bengal continues to receive influx of migrants from neighbouring countries which put further pressure on the below-poverty-line population as they compete as underpaid workers in the informal sector. The emergence of ultra left extremist forces sworn to violence in the tribal dominated districts of the states pose a major security and development challenge. Social vices such as child marriage, alcohol abuse and associated gender based violence are prevalent in the area. There is a sharp gender disparity in terms of political participation, health and education.

The concentration of marginalized communities such as scheduled castes; scheduled tribes and other backward castes are quite high in the operational areas. Age old deprivations of basic rights have made these communities more marginalized and vulnerable. Large sections of these communities fall under below poverty line (BPL) category.

■ Urban Projects

Rapid urbanization is a world wide phenomenon and the 21st Century is witnessing rapid growth of urban population, particularly in India. According to 2001 census, around 286 million people live in urban India and the Urban Poverty Report 2009 estimates that by 2030 India will have over 575 million, 41% percent of its population living in cities and towns. The latest NSSO (National



Women SHG learn book keeping



City Children's rally on Climate Change at Bhubaneswar

Sample Survey Organisation) survey reports that there are over 80 million poor people living in the cities and towns of India. Generally, the city bound poor rural population settle down on encroached lands and are considered as illegal settlers and thus are not entitled to any basic amenities from city services.

Economic development and urbanization are closely linked. Although the urbanization process is widely acknowledged to be associated with increasing levels of national production and higher levels of per capita GDP, poverty remains a persistent feature of urban life in India, both in terms of income and people's living conditions. Economic growth in the cities is found to be insufficient to reduce poverty levels. The Government provides welfare and habitat improvement plans under various poverty alleviation programs but they are yet to make linkages between these improvements, insufficient productivity and income for the urban poor.

The weaknesses of current policies of poverty alleviation at the national as well as state levels are due to misconceptions about urban poverty: firstly, that the poor represent a drain on the urban economy rather than a source of productivity; secondly, the poverty reduction is addressed as welfare measures. The raise in income and economic growth are assured to the overall trickle down effects of the development process.

LWSIT in 2010 continued to work and implemented the Urban Development Project (UDP) in the states of West Bengal and Odisha. Impact on Economic Empowerment has significantly reached at the individual and household levels through project interventions. A study and assessment was conducted by a

specialized agency on "Livelihood Scope and Possibilities" in urban context. The team found that there are many cases where women have almost doubled their income and are bringing their families above the poverty line. It was suggested to find out possibilities for diversification, greater coverage and wider marketing opportunities.

■ Bilateral Projects

LWSIT implemented bilateral projects to support socially and economically vulnerable communities in specific region to address specific needs. These projects are single donor supported project with a specific timeframe.

During the year, LWSIT implemented the following bilateral projects:

◆ Rural Development Project in South 24 Parganas: CLWR/CIDA

Rural Development project in South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal. The broad aim of the project is to strengthen people's organisations through appropriate capacity building and to improve economic conditions through enhanced income. Environmental concerns and gender are cross cutting issues.

◆ Projects Supported by Normisjon

- ◆ Assam riot victims' rehabilitation project
- ◆ Relief assistance to evicted families in Lungsung and Laopani in Assam

- ◆ Development support program for the stone quarry affected communities in West Bengal and Jharkhand states

Main objective of the Assam riot victims' rehabilitation project is to establish peace and harmony which was devastated due to the unfortunate ethnic conflict between the Bodos and Santhals in the year 1996 and 1998.

Tribal people living in the Lungsung area in Laopani of the Ripu Chirang reserve forest for years were evicted. Through this project relief materials were distributed to meet the immediate needs of the evicted families.

The Stone quarry project intends to reduce the vulnerability of the communities predominantly Santhal, caused by the ruthless open cast mining and stone crushing in the bordering districts of Jharkhand and West Bengal in a non-confronting manner through rights based approach.

◆ Aila Recovery Project in Sunderbans: ECHO/DCA

Early recovery support project for Aila affected people in Sunderbans. This project is designed to revive the lives of families affected by Cyclone Aila in Patharpratima Block of South 24 Parganas district in West Bengal. The project worked on four components such as livelihood, water and sanitation, shelter and disaster preparedness.

◆ Rights Based DRR Project in Odisha: DCA

Rights based disaster risk reduction project in coastal districts of Odisha. Project interventions aimed at improving the socio-economic conditions of marginalised disaster affected communities by building their capacity so that they are prepared to, cope better and respond effectively to disasters.

◆ CBDRR Project in Tamilnadu: PDA

Community based disaster risk reduction and coastal protection project in Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts in Tamil Nadu. Project aims at building equitable and disaster resilient communities through community based disaster preparedness program with livelihood support programs intrinsically linked to it.

■ Disaster Response Projects

LWSIT is committed to respond to all disaster situations in India under the ACT Alliance appeal mechanism. LWSIT responded to the tropical storm that struck north-eastern parts of West Bengal and Bihar states on 13th April, 2010. Besides, it also responded to the flash floods in Tamil Nadu and the unusual flood in Kalahandi district in Odisha which is otherwise drought prone.



Women involved in Pisciculture Program

Key Achievements

■ Social Transformation and Empowerment

Project interventions aimed at promoting self-reliant communities aware of the causes and consequences of their deprivation and exclusion; confident of their capacity to challenge and improve their situation; sensitive towards the human rights/dignity of all; committed to act so as to realize their human rights, while striving to free themselves from the oppressive caste and gender-based discriminatory practices.

Women and men of unorganised and disadvantaged communities were mobilized to form the groups and organisations. The groups developed capacity through different trainings, awareness, sensitisation and interface program to negotiate with duty bearers and others. The groups understood the services meant for the development of the poorer sections like state-sponsored food and social security schemes, provisions for productive engagement opportunities like MGNREGS (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) and other government schemes.

Tribal communities living close to the forest, mineral-rich hilly areas claimed their rights through different Acts like Forest Rights Act and Right to Land. These efforts were possible due to the inputs from the projects to provide them with the right kind of information; train and orient them with different kinds of procedures and formalities. Special provisions like old age pension, maternity benefit schemes, mid-day meal, availability of rice to the below-poverty level families at subsidized rates. The groups and CBOs were empowered to avail the opportunities.



CBO members demand rights with Government Officials

Communities supported to develop assets	Organisations	93
CBOs and groups supported to submit proposal to local self governments	Organisation / Groups	568
Awareness camps on Right to Food	Communities	696
Information dissemination camps organised	Communities	467
Community Leaders and Members trained	Women / Men	4499 / 2349
LSG members sensitized	Women / Men	124 / 194
Grain Banks supported	Number	82
CBO/Groups supported to develop rules and regulations	Number	545
CBO supported for registration	CBO	33
CBO/Groups supported to develop networks/alliances	CBO / Groups	802

■ Education

“Education for All” is the national goal of Govt. of India that has been set as a milestone which is also recognized by LWS India Trust through its actions of awareness and education program in the operational communities. With earnest support and involvement of community, LWSIT address the functional needs of the adult and adolescent illiterates through Non-Formal Education program. It also supports other activities like community-managed study centres to improve educational opportunities for first-generation learners and provide material assistance to poor and needy students in the form of books, note books and reading/writing materials. While parents were motivated to enrol their children in formal schools, village-based education committees were promoted

to monitor the functioning of the schools in the communities and organize training for teachers and instructors.

Literacy awareness camps organised	Communities	215
Village Education Committee strengthened	Committee	86
Community Study Centres supported	Boys / Girls	705 / 730
Pre-school Centres supported	Boys / Girls	542 / 596
School students with books, uniforms etc.	Boys / Girls	423 / 563
NFE Centres for adults organised	Men / Women	285 / 1354
NFE Centres for dropout organised	Boys / Girls	407 / 408
NFE / Pre-school instructors trained	Women / Men	85 / 45
Post literacy program initiated	Learners	238

■ Health

Right to Life can't be granted without a Right to Health. In the current phenomenon, we are living in a society where those in need are denied basic amenities like health services. They fail to receive the requisite health care and even when they do have access to it, they are not of good standard. In this context, access to adequate health care is of utmost importance. LWSIT emphasizes equality in promoting healthy practices and improving access to primary health care services. Different awareness and training programs were organized to provide education and inculcate behavioural changes across all sections of the communities on issues such as water, health, hygiene, sanitation, communicable diseases, food and nutrition, mother and child health care, etc. Community health workers were trained to improve their service to the communities through preventive health care measures. They were also made aware of different health care services provided by the government health institutions at various levels and encouraged to avail those services. Regular monitoring and follow up was carried out by community health workers on maternal and child health care coverage including immunization. Affirmative actions were taken by LWSIT to improve access to safe water and better sanitation in partner communities.

RCH awareness camps/ Clinics organized	Communities	146
Health/Nutrition awareness camps organized	Communities	364
Homestead nutrition garden supported	Families	3344
School Health Program organized	Boys / Girls	3989 / 3431
Training on adolescent issues conducted	Boys / Girls	306 / 895
Drinking water sources developed/renovated	Sources	47
Drinking water sources disinfected	Sources	198
Sanitation awareness camps organized	Communities	540
Low cost latrine supported	Families	168
Smokeless oven supported	Families	268
Garbage Bins/Pits supported	Families	524

■ Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihood

Under the globalization, free market domination and trade liberalization, the poor and marginalized have become more vulnerable and the coping mechanisms have been further weakened. In the changing scenario LWSIT recognises the importance to provide food security and livelihood. Guided by the realities and values, the Trust supported community initiatives for improving agriculture production, promoted appropriate income generation activities based on the use of local resources and promoted water, soil conservation and management as well as environment protection.

Project provided agriculture support to popularize indigenous farming practices, use of traditional seeds and organic manure. Project supported group farming and encouraged crop diversification and mixed cropping, best suitable to the area and climatic conditions. Self help group members were trained in vocational skill development and encouraged micro credit operations utilizing the group fund for productive purposes. Rural communities were assisted with income generation schemes like back yard poultry, small live stock rearing, petty business; mushroom cultivation etc. The urban communities were supported for petty business and some skill based income generating opportunities. All these measures have contributed to augment the family income. The benefits of the increased family income have been reflected in creating assets, better education and improved health care by the communities.



Grain Bank in rural community

Agricultural inputs provided for sustainable farming	Farmers	1035
Farmers trained for sustainable agriculture	Men / Women	844 / 545
Farmers supported to construct compost pits	Farmers	262
Farmers supported to develop irrigation facilities	Acre / Farmers	99 / 87
Group support for income generation activities	SHG-Men/ Women	2 / 69
Group members assisted for income generating activities	Persons assisted	274
Farmers supported for soil testing	Farmers	326
Seed Banks supported	Communities	24
Group cultivation assisted	Groups	89
Entrepreneuship development training organized	Persons trained	297
Vocational training organized	Persons trained	274

■ Environment Protection and Climate Change

Over 700 million rural population of India directly depend on natural resources and climate sensitive sectors for livelihood. Climate change has adversely affected particularly the marginalized. The areas prone to recurring droughts are now facing floods and

vice-versa. Climate change is affecting the poorest and those least equipped to cope with the changes. One of the program priorities was on climate change adaptation measures. Developing common understanding on the issues of climate change with reference to the local perspective, appropriate agricultural and other natural resource based practices, judicious water management, and multi-hazard resistant habitat were emphasized.

LWSIT supported communities to take up environment protection measures like mass awareness on climate change, adaptation and mitigation measures such as massive tree plantation including coastal protection and wind breaker trees, cultivation of saline tolerant varieties of paddy, soil and water conservation and dry land farming in drought prone areas. Communities were sensitized, trained and supported to use fuel efficient stoves, smokeless oven and energy efficient lights like CFL. Use of renewable energy

like solar lights was promoted within the organisation and in the partner communities. To minimize the use of non-bio degradable product like polythene and plastics, communities were encouraged to manufacture, use and sell paper bags and paper products. The care and effort taken by the communities to protect the existing forest and newly planted trees and extend the green coverage in the project areas reflect the concern on the issues of environment protection and climate change by the people.



Waste land development

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) exercise conducted	Communities	56
Environment awareness camps organised	Communities	218
Farmers supported for land development	Acre / Farmers	85 / 104
Nursery groups supported	Groups / Saplings	15 / 69,150
Communities supported to plant trees on waste/uncultivable land (including windbreaker)	Acre / Saplings	19 / 18,148
Communities supported for orchard plantation	Acre / Saplings	128 / 36,690
Homestead fruit trees plantation supported	Families / Saplings	3,153 / 12,119
Forest protection groups organised	Groups / Members	94 / 2140

■ Gender Equity

Project interventions recognize the unequal position of women in the patriarchal society; acknowledge their unique vulnerabilities and needs, recognize human rights; recognize contributions to the economy and the society and their right to just share of the benefits of development and support affirmative actions to ensure opportunities for women and girl children to realize equal status in the family and the society.

LWSIT encourages equal participation of women and men in all spheres of life from family level to the community level. Awareness, training and sensitization on different issues related to gender discrimination created a better understanding and approach towards gender. It is reflected in the partner communities through sharing responsibilities, decision making by men and women at the family level and also at the community level. From low participation to reasonable participation of women in different kind of development initiatives is a visible example of progress towards gender equity. Participation of more number of women in the political process and system is an indication of strategic approach towards gender justice. Increased attendance of girl students at different educational institutions is a reflection of the outlook of the parents towards importance of educating the girl child.



Women raise concerns in community meetings

Gender Empowerment Impact Assessment (GEIA) conducted	Communities	154
Gender sensitization programs conducted	Communities	164
Women leaders trained	Participants	288

■ Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction

The operational communities of LWSIT are located in disaster prone regions. The operational districts in western Odisha and in the south-west part of West Bengal are basically dry regions and suffer from recurring drought. The frequency and magnitude of cyclone and floods have increased in the coastal regions of Odisha. Similarly, coastal communities in Tamil Nadu are prone to multi



Cultivation of saline tolerant paddy

hazards such as cyclone, flood and tsunami. In view of multiple vulnerabilities to different disaster situations, disaster risk reduction is considered as cross cutting issue in all program operation of LWSIT. The operational communities are most vulnerable; all endeavours of LWSIT are aimed at building their coping capacity and resilience to face the causes and consequences of disasters. In addition, supports are extended to improve their socio-economic conditions to meet the growing need of life support and sustenance. Disaster mitigation team comprising of both men and women were trained and educated to respond to disaster and address the gender specific needs at the time of pre, during and post disaster situations.

Awareness on Disaster Preparedness	Communities	65
Promotion and strengthening DMTs	Numbers	65
Disaster Management team members trained	Participants	2908

STEER Rural Projects

Odisha

The state of Orissa renamed as Odisha by the Parliament of India is located on the eastern coast and is the ninth largest state in India with an area of 155,707 km². The total population of Odisha is 41,947,358 of which 20,745,680 are female and 21,201,678 are male.



Brief Profile

Districts	30
Area (sq. km)	155,707
Population	41,947,358
Population Density	269
Sex ratio	978
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	934
Literacy	73.45
Blocks	314
Villages:	50,887
Climate:	Max 46°C; Min 12°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1489

Almost half of all adult women and three quarters of all children under three in Odisha are undernourished. The infant mortality rate for Odisha is higher than any other state in India. Traditional extended family, community and civil society support systems

have been significantly undermined as a result of entrenched poverty and aftermath of natural disasters.

The economy of Odisha is predominantly agricultural and the performance in this sector is crucial to the development of the state. Unsustainable farming practices and declining soil fertility are key factors causing slow growth in the agricultural sector and worsen rural livelihood conditions. There is a significant prevalence of food insecurity in the state and around 40 percent of the families are living below poverty line (BPL).

Odisha is a state with rich forest and mineral resources. Indiscriminate felling of trees, legal and illegal mining operation has made the life and livelihood of the original residents of the resourceful areas -the indigenous tribes, extremely vulnerable.

Odisha is one of the most disaster prone states of India. Natural disasters like flood, drought and cyclones are regular features in the state. The coastal region is more prone to cyclones and floods where as the western districts and southern region are vulnerable to droughts and have created a vacuum in livelihoods. The natural disasters have not only led to loss of human lives but also resulted to loss of property. The value of properties lost and damaged due to natural disasters has also been rising over the decade. Thus natural calamities have emerged as a critical problem for the poor people in Odisha. More than 80% of the geographical area and nearly 90% of the population are vulnerable to one or more disasters. With more than 66% of the population living below poverty line, the coping mechanism of the state and its people is constantly under severe strain. The manifestations of disasters are seen in the poverty, malnutrition, distress sale of farm produce, property and even children.

In 2010, LWSIT operated rural project in the four major vulnerable regions of Odisha- Western Odisha districts of Balangir, Kalahandi, Nuapada and Subarnapur, four coastal districts of Puri, Ganjam, Kendrapada and Jajpur and two districts, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj where extremely impoverished and marginalized tribal communities live.



Construction of water harvesting structure

Western Odisha

■ Kalahandi Unit

◆ Salient Features

Kalahandi is known for its backwardness, hunger, starvation deaths and all other social maladies. Kalahandi has a high concentration of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST)



Brief Profile	
Population	1,573,054
Sex ratio	1003
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	947
Area (sq. km)	8,365
Literacy rate	60.22%
No. of villages	2185
No. of Gram Panchayat	273
No. of Blocks	13
Climate	Max.: 46°C; Min.: 12°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1365

populations. About 93 per cent of its population live in rural areas where the level of poverty is very high. Recurring droughts is the major cause of migration. The topography of Kalahandi consists of plain land, hills and mountains. It shares border with Nabarangpur, Koraput, Rayagada and Kandhamal districts. The district primarily depends on agriculture, with other one third of the district area covered with dense forest. Industry is very limited, but bauxite and deposits are being commercially exploited.

■ Nuapada Unit

◆ Salient features

Nuapada district encounters drought almost every alternative year. The average annual rainfall of this district is 1230mm. The economy of the district is primarily agrarian and 80% of the population is dependent on agriculture.

Therefore, the strength of the district lies in its agrarian economy and forest produce. Undulated land, deforestation, drought proneness, illiteracy and poor connectivity makes the state more vulnerable and sustainable agricultural practices can not be done. The plains of Nuapada subdivision fringed by rugged hill ranges stretch southward, which belong to the main line of the eastern

ghats. They contain mineral deposits of laterite, graphite and bauxite. The hill sides rising up precipitously from the plains are covered with dense sal forests.



Brief Profile	
Population	606,490
Sex ratio	1020
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	971
Area (sq. km)	3408
Literacy rate	58.20%
No. of villages	653
No. of Gram Panchayat	109
No. of Blocks	05
Climate	Max.: 48°C; Min.: 18°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	990

■ Balangir Unit

◆ Salient features

Balangir once an agriculturally rich district is now a haven of disasters with hardly any irrigation



Brief Profile	
Population	1,648,574
Sex ratio	984
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	951
Area (sq. km)	6569
Literacy rate	65.50%
No. of villages	1792
No. of Gram Panchayat	285
No. of Blocks	14
Climate	Max.: 49°C; Min.: 17°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1108

infrastructure in place. Over 75% of the sown area is dependent on rainfall that too only for a single crop. Although the average rainfall is about 1382 mm, the rainfall is erratic. Deficit rainfall and a variation of its distribution in time and space frequently result in crop loss. 61% of its population lives below poverty line (BPL). A large chunk of the population of Balangir district consists of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled caste. The district of Balangir is flanked in the north-west by the Gandhamardan hills, a name of the Ramayana fame, and in the north-east by the rock-infested Mahanadi. It is traversed by many hill streams and is interspersed with the evergreen woodlands.

■ Subarnapur Unit

◆ Salient features

Subarnapur was carved out from the undivided Balangir district and started functioning officially from



Brief Profile

Population	652,107
Sex ratio	966
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	947
Area (sq. km)	2284
Literacy rate	74.42%
No. of villages	959
No. of Gram Panchayat	96
No. of Blocks	06
Climate	Max.: 49°C; Min.: 08°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1444

1.4.1993. The district experiences extreme weather conditions with the temperature rising to 47 degree Celsius during peak summer. Subarnapur district is known for its influentially rich cultural heritage, arts and crafts. For instance, textiles and terracotta of Sonepur, brass metal works and philigri crafts of Tarbha and Binka, stone carving of Ullunda and paddy crafts of Dunguripali are recognized all over the state and also in the country. 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. LWSIT is implementing core projects following integrated, empowerment and rights based approach. Within the broad framework of intervention the organisation has prioritized certain area specific issues and tried to address those issues following the strategic approaches.

Focus Theme

Food Sovereignty, Sustainable Livelihood & Organic Farming



Production of vermi compost

The above districts suffer from chronic seasonal food deficit due to drought situation and low productivity. Hence project interventions were focused on addressing the core issue of *Right to Food*. Project adopted rights based approach to mobilize communities, support and strengthen organisations of the poor to have access to their rights and entitlements through different social security schemes (9 main schemes are in place with the state). Project promoted a package of practices like land development, water harvesting, sustainable organic farming, diversified cropping for extension and intensification of crop cultivation and increased production.

Farmers, both men and women were trained to improve their traditional skills and were supported to grow more and more traditional varieties of crops according to their choice which have time tested drought resistant quality and require less investment – where yields are relatively low but the risk of crop failure is reduced. Project encouraged families to construct compost pits and use compost to grow vegetable and other crops. Through these interventions project has increased the asset levels of the poor and landless, which in turn has helped to ensure that they are better equipped to cope with anticipated hazards, and to adapt to a changing environment and circumstances by building resilience.

Self help groups and Community based organisations were strengthened and linkages were made with various resource agencies to access micro credit schemes. Landless and unemployed men and women were supported with non-farm income generating activities.

Coastal Odisha

■ Ganjam Unit

◆ Salient Features

The name Ganjam comes from the word Gan-i-aam which means granary of the world. Ganjam has its head quarter located at Chhatrapur. However, the principal city is Berhampur. Although rich in natural wealth, Ganjam has been experiencing repeated floods and cyclones. Since it is a disaster prone, crop cultivation and yield is uncertain. Due to the reason, migration amongst the youth is very common in the district. Ganjam has a high prevalence of HIV and AIDS in the state. Ganjam is famous for its beaches

bordering the Bay of Bengal. Gopalpur beach is a famous tourist destination.



Brief Profile	
Population	3,520,151
Sex ratio	998
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	899
Area (sq. km)	9499.7
Literacy rate	71.88%
No. of villages	3229
No. of Gram Panchayat	475
No. of Blocks	22
Climate	Max.: 38°C; Min.: 12°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1444

■ Puri Unit

◆ Salient Features

Puri is one of the most important districts of Odisha owing to its Lord Jagannath



Brief Profile	
Population	1,697,983
Sex ratio	968
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	924
Area (sq. km)	3051
Literacy rate	85.37%
No. of villages	1714
No. of Gram Panchayat	230
No. of Blocks	11
Climate	Max.: 37 °C; Min.: 13.9°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1488

Temple and un-spoilt beach. Situated on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, the district experiences frequent natural disasters like floods and cyclones. Puri is vulnerable to predicted climate change events including rise in sea level. It has a varied geographical and geological divisions depending upon the available rock types, soil, vegetation, water bodies and climate. Generally three types of rice are cultivated in the district.

■ Kendrapada Unit

◆ Salient Features

Kendrapada is situated in the central coastal plain zone as per the Agro-climatic classification of Odisha. Kendrapara is among the coastal districts of Odisha, most seriously affected by natural disasters of many types such as floods, cyclones, tornado, droughts and maritime and ecological disasters. Due to its geographical location and meteorological conditions, more than 80 per cent of area and 70 per cent of the population are located in areas that are often afflicted with major natural disasters. Kendrapara District lies in the river delta formed by the Brahmani and Baitarani rivers thus prone to regular floods.

The coastline covers 48 kms. The main occupation is fishing and farming.



Brief Profile	Kendrapara	Jajpur
Population	1,439,891	1,624,341
Sex ratio	1006	959
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	921	921
Area (sq. km)	6569	2887.7
Literacy rate	85.93%	72.12%
No. of villages	1792	1781
No. of Gram Panchayat	230	280
No. of Blocks	09	10
Climate	Max.: 46°C; Min.: 11°C	Max.: 38 °C; Min.: 12 °C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1842	1772

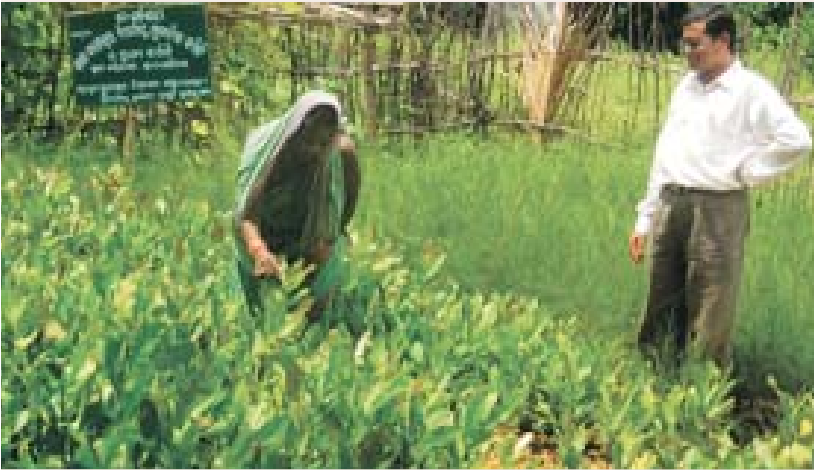
Jajpur is located on the banks of the Baitarani river and one of the richest mineral regions in the country.

However, since it is located along the coast of Bay of Bengal, the district is vulnerable to natural calamities like cyclones and floods. There are about 15 steel plants in the vicinity of Jajpur. However the issues relating to rehabilitation and displacement have been the main bottleneck in the industrial advancement of the region.



Focus Theme

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation



Nursery raising

These districts being prone to floods and cyclones, project mainly focused on the need for preparedness and increasing capacity of the operational communities to manage and mitigate the causes and consequences of disasters.

Project interventions were aimed at empowering communities and strengthening community organisations such as village development committees (VDC), disaster management teams (DMT), and self help groups (SHG) to take over and manage the community based disaster risk reduction initiatives. These people's organisations were trained and motivated to develop partnerships with local NGOs and government line departments to strengthen disaster preparedness, to address socio-economic issues and advocate for change. Disaster management teams formed in each community were provided different skill based training to increase their level of preparedness and supported with equipment to combat disaster. Communities were encouraged to create contingency fund.

Risk reduction measures like mass awareness on climate change, adaptation and mitigation measures such as massive tree plantation including coastal protection and wind breaker trees, cultivation of saline tolerant variety of rice were taken up in the operational communities. Besides, use of energy efficient lights like CFL, environment friendly income generation activities like paper packets making to minimize use of polythene and plastics, use of fuel efficient smokeless ovens were promoted.

Project's efforts have increased community resilience by developing

the capacity of individuals, households, and groups who face multiple environmental and other pressures.

Northern Odisha

Keonjhar Unit

Salient Features

Keonjhar district is rich in mineral resources with vast deposits of iron, manganese and chrome ores. About 30 percent of its total area is covered with tracts of dense forests. Massive mining operations are underway in the district, destroying the environment and shattering the livelihood of the tribal communities.

There is increasing exploitation of the tribal workforce and apprehension of the spread of sexually transmitted disease (STD) and HIV and AIDS. Marginalisation from their existing forest based livelihood options,



Brief Profile		
	Keonjhar	Mayurbhanj
Population	1,802,777	2,223,456
Sex ratio	977	979
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	957	952
Area (sq. km)	8,240	10418
Literacy rate	69.00%	52.43%
No. of villages	2135	3945
No. of Gram Panchayat	286	382
No. of Blocks	13	26
Climate	Max.: 38°C; Min.: 12°C	Max 47°C; Min 4°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1535	1615

massive destruction of land and forest due to mining operations, eviction from the forest are causing tremendous tension and unrest amongst the majority of the tribal communities in the district.



Mayurbhanj is a land-locked district of Odisha situated in the Northern part of the state with its headquarters located at Baripada. Mayurbhanj is inhabited by about 53 types of tribes. The major tribes found in Mayurbhanj are Santhals, Kolha, Bhuyan, Bathudi, Gond etc. The infrastructure of the district is poor. High level of dependence on natural resources and close linkage with the natural environment make the tribal communities more vulnerable to ecological changes.

Focus Theme

Tribal Rights and Natural Resource Management

Project works mainly with the most vulnerable Bhuiyan, Munda and Juanga tribes. Project adopted Rights-based approaches for the establishment of rights of the adivasi on their land, forest and water issues. Different NGOs network were created both at block, district, and state level as well as peoples' network including 'Adivasi's' network in the project. Project emphasised forest federation based movement and was successful in mobilizing forest land lease patta for 450 families in the operational communities. Communities were made aware to claim their right through acts like right to forest, right to land.

Project created linkages for the communities to avail schemes promoted by Government to plant more trees on homestead plots, orchard and development of social forestry. Many forest protection groups supported by the project are working in close coordination with government forest departments to protect and regenerate community forest.

Other planned activities on health, education, agriculture, alternative livelihood were carried on with integrated approach which contributed to minimize health problems, improved educational status, provides better access to food and other basic needs and thereby improved the quality of life.



Tribal folk dance

■ West Bengal

West Bengal state is located in the eastern part of India and is the fourth populous state. It stretches from Himalayas in the north to Bay of Bengal in the south.

West Bengal

Brief Profile

Districts	19
Area (sq. km)	88,752
Population	91,347,736
Population Density	1,029
Sex ratio	947
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	950
Literacy	77.08%
Blocks	341
Villages:	37,945
Climate: (in plain areas)	Max 42°C; Min 12°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1439 (Gangetic WB)

West Bengal is divided into nineteen districts under three divisions. The state's climate is transitional between tropical wet-dry in the southern portions and humid subtropical in the north. Throughout West Bengal there is a pronounced seasonal disparity in rainfall. It houses the world famous Sunderbans.

Agriculture is the state's main economic activity and rice is the state's principal food crop. Other food crops are pulses, oil seeds, wheat, sugar cane and potatoes. Tea is also produced commercially. However, the service sector is the largest contributor to the gross domestic product of the state, contributing 51% of the state domestic product compared to 27% from agriculture and 22% from industry. West Bengal is the sixth largest contributor to



Family engaged towards food sovereignty

India's GDP. A significant part of the state is economically backward. The literacy rate is 77.08. About 72% of people live in rural areas. The proportion of people living below the poverty line is around 32%. Scheduled caste and schedule tribe form 28.6% and 5.8% of the population respectively in rural areas, and 19.9% and 1.5% respectively in urban areas.

The state of West Bengal is vulnerable to natural calamities like flood, cyclone, hail storm, thunder squall, drought, landslide, erosion and sometimes earthquakes because of its geo-morphological, climatic and seismic conditions. Floods and cyclonic storms occur almost every year in different parts of the state and inflict huge loss of life and property causing untold hardships and trauma in the lives of the people. These natural disasters strike at the very root of the economic growth of the state.

The Ganges delta and the Sundarbans area have numerous rivers and creeks. Pollution of the Ganges from indiscriminate waste dumped into the river is a major problem.

■ Bankura Unit

◆ Salient Features

Bankura is located on the Western periphery of West Bengal and is part of Burdwan division of the state. Lack of employment opportunities and degrading natural resources are the main challenges facing the population of this district.



Brief Profile	
Population	3,596,292
Sex ratio	952
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	943
Area (sq. km)	6882
Literacy rate	70.95%
No. of villages	5184
No. of Gram Panchayat	190
No. of Blocks	22
Climate	Max.: 45°C; Min.: 12°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1400

Large section of the underprivileged population of the district, the schedule caste and the schedule tribes which constitute 43% of the population migrate to the neighbouring districts and states in search of employment and food security. Lack of employment opportunities and degraded natural resources are not the only challenges faced by the people of this region. In recent years, armed and violent ultra left groups have expanded their influence in the district. The activities of these groups have significantly affected the course of normal life in many communities of the district.

■ Birbhum Unit

◆ Salient Features

Birbhum is another district in south west part of West Bengal bordering Jharkhand state. Birbhum is primarily an agricultural district with 75% of the population depend on agriculture. Birbhum is one of the districts with lowest forest coverage (4-8%) and soil degradation due to continued illegal felling and quarry operation. Legal and illegal stone quarrying activities in a certain section of the district are threatening the already fragile environment; affecting the lives and livelihoods of the tribal communities.



Brief Profile	
Population	3,502,387
Sex ratio	949
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	952
Area (sq. km)	4545
Literacy rate	70.97%
No. of villages	4545
No. of Gram Panchayat	167
No. of Blocks	19
Climate	Max.: 40°C; Min.: 12°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1405

Focus Theme

Natural Resource Management and Sustainable Livelihood

These districts very often are declared as drought-affected by the state government. Low productivity from natural sources, food insecurity are major problems to majority of land less and marginalized population. Indebtedness to the money lenders, migration are quite widespread. The operational communities are extremely poor with most families having little or no land. Majority of the population are agricultural wage labourers, having little education and hardly any skill or training to do specialised jobs. The project activities were mainly focussed on natural resource management and thus by improving productivity to address the problem of food insecurity, migration etc. Plantation in the wasteland, protection of existing forest, soil and water management

through soil conservation and water harvesting were the focal interventions of the projects. Alternative livelihood opportunities based on natural resources like animal husbandry, pisciculture, group farming has improved the food security of the focused population. This has happened as a result of enhanced coping capacity and increased income through increased agricultural production and diversification of livelihood activities supported by the project. This includes support and training in artisan crafts, and establishment of petty businesses by the poor, particularly by women and the landless. Better access to employment and consumption credit were promoted.



Discussion by forest protection group

STEER Urban Projects

■ Bhubaneswar Unit

◆ Salient Features

Bhubaneswar replaced Cuttack as the political capital of the state of Odisha in 1948, a year after India gained its independence.

Bhubaneswar is one of the



Brief Profile	
Population	648,032
Sex ratio	796
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	934
Area (sq. km)	135
Literacy rate	88%
Climate	Max.: 45°C; Min.: 12°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1540

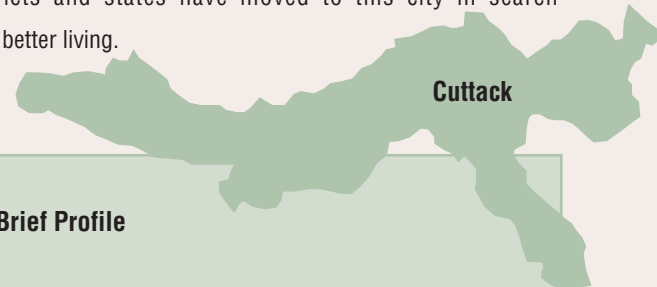
fastest growing cities in eastern India. Geographically, Bhubaneswar is situated in the eastern coastal plains of Odisha and south-west of the Mahanadi River. The rapid urbanization, influx of people to city in search of employment opportunities resulted in mushroom growth of slums. Bhubaneswar is also one of the largest slum populated cities in the state. Slums and squatters can be seen sprawling the canal, low lying lands and other hazardous locations. Their numbers are growing much faster reducing the availability of liveable space. Most of the urban poor live in sub-standard conditions.

■ Cuttack Unit

Salient Features

Cuttack is one of the most important districts in the state of Odisha. It is one of the oldest cities in India and the business capital of Odisha. Cuttack is also the largest slum populated city in the state. The total slum population of the city is more than 40

percent. According to BPL survey 2004 the total identified slums are 258. Most of the slums are located on private land and overcrowded. Scarcity of land and increasing population in the city has led to encroachments of large chunk of municipal and government land. The poor and the marginalized from neighbouring districts and states have moved to this city in search of a better living.



Brief Profile	
Population	534,654
Sex ratio	870
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	951
Area (sq. km)	398
Literacy rate	85%
Climate	Max.: 40°C; Min.: 15°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1444



Protection of child rights

Focus Theme

Women Empowerment & Child Rights

Both the project units work with legal and illegal squatter settlements whose access are limited to services and facilities from municipal agencies due to lack of awareness and collective initiatives.

Women's association for prevention of violence against women was strengthened through regular meetings and discussion with women's commission members, lawyers and women activist organisations. As a result, this association was able to successfully address specific social issues such as alcoholism and violence against women. They have also raised awareness on girl child education, female foeticide, gender discrimination, dowry cases, self employment of women.

Emphasis was given on facilitating government schemes and facilities for slum dwellers. Self help group and mahila samities (women's committee) were strengthened through different programs and supports, meetings, regular interaction and proper guidance were provided time to time. As a result the beneficiaries are actively participating in community development programs. They are also demanding the rights and entitlements from the duty bearers. In some of the communities ICDS centers were opened due to the efforts of the communities and are monitored by them. Community members are monitoring ICDC center in some instances. Most of the Community Based Organisations have channelised different government schemes like Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the community development. Eligible beneficiaries were included under pension scheme.

Project supported community organisations are very good at inter lending process and most of them joined SHG federations and cooperatives at larger scale. For economic empowerment and social action, 520 needy and poor families from 31 communities became members of 2 Self-Help Cooperatives formed under Odisha Self Help Cooperative Act 2001 and is awaiting registration.

■ Kolkata Unit

◆ Salient Features

Kolkata, the capital city of West Bengal is the commercial capital of east India, located on the east bank of the Hooghly river. The city is situated by the coast of Bay of Bengal where river Hooghly meets the sea.

Kolkata lies in the Gangetic plain region. Due to its location, it

has the influence of sea on its weather and climate.

The population of Kolkata Municipal Corporation area is 4,486,679. However with high influx of people and rapid urbanization the population of Kolkata



Brief Profile

Kolkata

Population	4,486,679
Sex ratio	899
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	930
Area (sq. km)	185
Literacy rate	81%
Climate	Max.: 40°C; Min.: 10°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1582

metropolitan area, including suburbs exceeding 15 million has made it the third most populous metropolitan area in India and the 13th most populous urban area in the world.

Due to its extremely accommodative nature and affordable cost of living even to the poor and marginalized, Kolkata is the destination of unorganized, labour intensive job seekers, internally displaced persons and also people from across the border. Thus slum and pavement dwellers account for nearly one-third of total population.

Focus Theme

Education, Environment, Renewable Energy



Government support for urban housing

People who live in slums and unauthorised settlements are most vulnerable. They are virtually deprived from all the basic services

of health, education, water and sanitation which affect the communities at large, women and children being worst sufferers. Project focused on health and education programmes, creating access to the various government sponsored food security schemes, other facilities, sanitation and other environment sensitive activities.

Learning centres for school dropouts and out of school children, study centres to give additional support to formal school students are considered by the project. Students from extremely poor families were supported with books, uniforms and other study materials to help them continue studies. With support from Japan Evangelical Lutheran Association (JELA), a bridge course was started for drop out children with the aim to enrol them in formal schools. Three centres were set up and around sixty

children attended classes regularly. Apart from studies, children were motivated and encouraged to take part in extracurricular activities. A general and dental health check-up was organised for the children.

Regular health awareness sessions and health camps were organised to provide basic health services to the slum dwellers. Adolescent boys and girls were trained on various adolescent issues. Project encouraged disadvantaged communities to avail government health care facilities.

Using renewable energy sources is highly beneficial from environmental point of view. Project has initiated installation of solar light, which provides light to the community study centres thus reducing the usage of grid power and with a view to promote clean green energy.



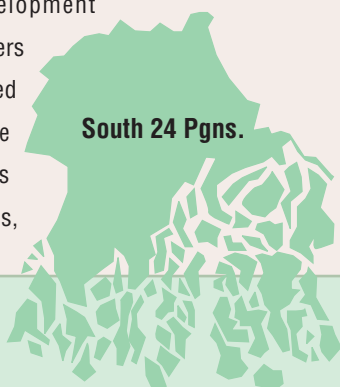
Environment Protection

Bilateral Projects

■ South 24 Parganas Unit

◆ Salient Features

This Rural Development Project has completed 3rd year of the 2nd phase of intervention. The project provided capacity building and skill development trainings for the CBO leaders and individuals. Increased employment and income generation opportunities for individuals and groups,



Brief Profile

Population	8,153,176
Sex ratio	949
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	953
Area (sq. km)	9,960
Literacy rate	78.57%
No. of villages	2086
No. of Gram Panchayat	312
No. of Blocks	29
Climate	Max.: 36.3°C; Min.: 13.6°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1750

improvement in health status, increased agricultural productivity through sustainable agriculture practices and increased level of literacy especially for women and girl children, were major achievement of the project.

As cross cutting issues, focus was given on rights based approach, environment and gender for sustainable holistic development.

Project focused on strengthening Strategic Action Groups (SAGs) through training on leadership development for effective functioning of program. The SAG members, particularly women are very active and participating in Gram Sansad (Village Council) meetings and submitting their proposals at different government institutions.

To ensure food security and alternative income generating opportunities within the community, different livelihood supports like micro enterprises activities and grain banks were promoted for the disadvantaged groups.

Another notable area of intervention of the project was land shaping by excavating a pond in 0.33 acre of land. The excavated soil was used for making bunds surrounding the plot and raising the land up to 6 to 8". The earthen bunds are used for vegetable cultivation throughout the year by using stored rain water. Raised paddy land is used for growing short duration paddy and harvested pond water is used for irrigation as well as short term fish farming.

70,000 mangrove seedlings were planted in 02 communities. The survival rate of the plants are good and their growth is encouraging. Eco-groups promoted by the project consisting of adolescent girls and boys are working towards protection of environment.

Impact of developmental interventions on environment was a major focus area of the project and all activities of the project were carried out with due consideration on environmental issues.



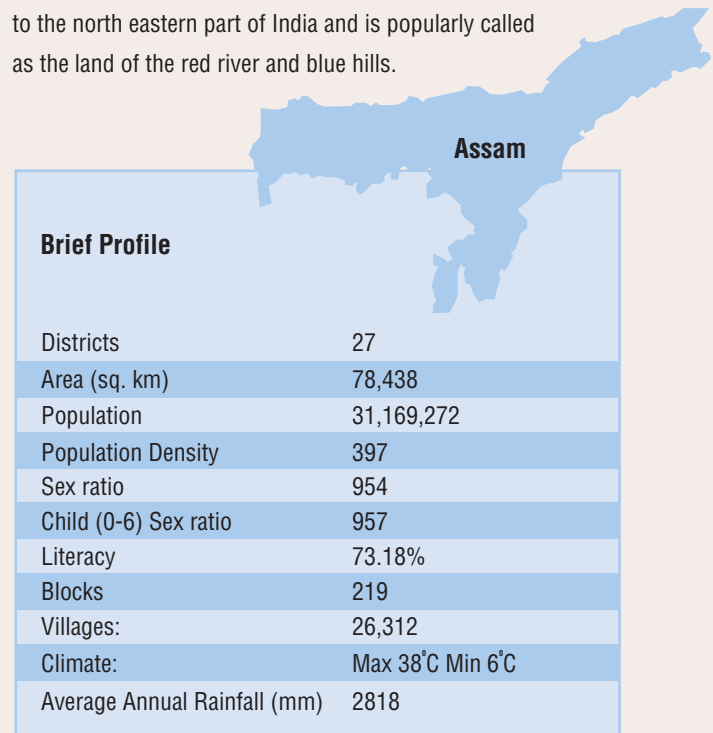
Mangrove plantation in progress

Self Help Groups formed	Women / Men	72 / 15
Leaders trained in management and communication skills	Women / Men	768 / 256
Community – government Interface programmes conducted	Number	28
Low-cost family latrines constructed	Number	352
Drinking water source created	Number	12
Training on adolescent issues / RCH	Girls / boys	1040/795
Support for nutrition gardening	Families	1850
Awareness camps on RCH organized for eligible couples	Couple	1125
Land development	Acre / No. of plot	34 / 103
Compost Pit	Numbers	172
Farmers assisted to use organic/green manure	Women / Men	451 / 204
Farmers trained on sustainable agriculture practices	Women / Men	119 / 220
Assist communities to plant trees on waste / uncultivated land	Saplings / Acres	88360 / 25
Forest protection groups organized	Groups	15
Training on Environment to the community people	Women / Men	208 / 51
Formation of Environment Protection Eco groups	Groups	31
Awareness camp on Environmental Protection & Regeneration	Camps	82
Bio Gas Plants	Number	13
Installation of Solar Lights	Number	78
Groups assisted for income generation activities	Groups: Women / Men	117 / 32
Grain banks assisted with grain	Quintal	395
Awareness programme on Gender sensitization	Number	72

■ Assam

◆ Salient Features

Assam, with an area of 78,438 square kilometres is the gateway to the north eastern part of India and is popularly called as the land of the red river and blue hills.



It is one of the seven north-eastern states of India and has unusually rich diversity of ethnic groups, languages, religions, climates and landscapes. The Brahmaputra river valley is the dominant physical feature of Assam. The river enters Assam near Sadiya in the extreme northeast and runs westward across the length of Assam for nearly 450 miles before turning south to enter the plains of Bangladesh. The valley is surrounded on all sides, except the west, by mountains and is intersected by many streams and rivulets that flow from the neighbouring hills to flow into the Brahmaputra. The state shares international borders with Bangladesh and Bhutan.

Total population of Assam is 31,169,272 and the sex ratio is 953 female. Agriculture accounts for more than a third of Assam's income and employs 69% of workforce. Assam's biggest contribution to the world is tea. It produces some of the finest and expensive tea.

The Brahmaputra which is a major international river, not only carries immense water resource potential but its vast watershed is also endowed with an exceedingly rich biodiversity. Besides it

symbolizes extreme manifestation of nature's fury in the form of devastating flood and erosion hazards that create annual havoc of death and destruction on millions living in its valley in India. The scenario is further aggravated by a multitude of social, environmental and economic factors that make riverine population increasingly vulnerable. Deposition of coarse sands by rivers has damaged large tracts of productive cropland, human habitats and infrastructural facilities causing considerable loss of property and misery to the people and huge cost to the exchequer.

Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project in Kokrajhar and Chirang

The project during the year and in the second year of second phase 2009 – 2013, worked with 200 riots affected communities in 5 blocks under 2 districts namely Kokrajhar and Chirang of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC),



Brief Profile	Kokrajhar	Chirang
Population	886,999	481,818
Sex ratio	958	969
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	951	958
Area (sq. km)	3168	1975
Literacy rate	67%	65%
No. of villages	2182	502
Village Council Development Committee	302	67
No. of Blocks	5	4
Climate	Max 38°C; Min 8°C	Max 37°C Min 8°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	3127	3200



Assam Project focused its activities through rights based approach in five sectors namely food security & livelihood, health, education, capacity building and right to information.

The main objective of the project behind all its programs and activities is to establish peace and harmony which was lost due to the unfortunate ethnic conflict between the Bodos and Santhals in the year 1996 and 1998. The Project played a proactive role in resettlement of thousands of displaced people (especially Bodo and Santhal). To bring about sustainable development within its operational areas, the project worked towards improving the living standard and food security of people; developing the capacities of CBOs to take up alternative means of livelihood. Better health practices are promoted, safe drinking water sources are provided

and the communities were informed adequately on different health aspects and how to access health services from the government sources. Education status improved through programs and support provided to students.

Women participation in decision making process encouraged through program activities and people are made aware to take up gender related issues and environmental issues as well.



Peace building initiatives between Bodo and Santhal tribes

Training on sustainable Agriculture Practice including Pest Management	Numbers	25
Awareness program on Right Based Issues relating to Food Security	Program	13
Support for nutrition garden	Families	2576
Support of Agriculture Implements (spade, sickles, water spray machine/pump set, etc.)	Families	600
Support of grain Bank	Numbers	31
Construction of Tube wells with platforms	Numbers	80
Construction of Low cost latrines	Numbers	30
Awareness camp on education	Camps	158
Awareness / Seminar on PEACE Building	Programs	104
Awareness program on Gender Sensitization	Programs	103
Training on leadership development to VDCs/others	Participants	38
Fruit bearing saplings supported	Family	3000
Awareness on HIV and AIDS	Number	105
School students supported with books, uniforms etc.	Students	773
Training on PIME & Book Keeping conducted	Number	45

Relief support at Lungsung and Laopani

The Longchung forest area under Kokrajhar district of Assam witnessed yet another episode of unrest through eviction of otherwise settled communities from their existence in the forest during the month of October 2010. The Forest Land eviction was carried out by the forest department of Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) in *Lungsung* area and in Laopani of the *Ripu Chirang* reserve forest (*Green Forest*) in Kokrajhar and Chirang districts respectively, in order to clear the declared reserve forest areas.

97 forest encroached villages were evicted, 63 villages belonging to the *Santhal* communities and 34 villages belonging to the *Bodo* community. Project staff along with members of Central Committee assessed the situation and found that about 2,253 families were without shelter and was living under the open sky with minimum clothes to cover themselves during extreme cold conditions.

Project provided relief assistance to 2,253 families (*Santhal*: 1,554 and *Bodo*: 699 families) of Lung sung and Laopani areas. Repeated negotiation and contact with the district administration and the Bodoland Territorial Council government were made prior to the relief distribution.

The relief materials were distributed directly to the affected people by LWSIT staff members in the presence of the central committee members, various students' organisations, civil societies and the local intellectuals.

The relief kit consisted of plastic sheet, blankets, bed-sheets, lungi for men, and food ration consisting of rice, dal and iodized salt were provided.

Development Support Program in Birbhum and Dumka for the stone quarry affected communities

The project was initiated in the month of March, 2010 covering two adjacent blocks – Shikaripara in Dumka district of Jharkhand state and Mohammad Bazar in Birbhum of West Bengal.

In the first phase of the three years (2010 – 2012) pilot project, interventions were aimed at reducing the vulnerability of the *Santhals* due to stone quarry operations which has affected communities considerably.



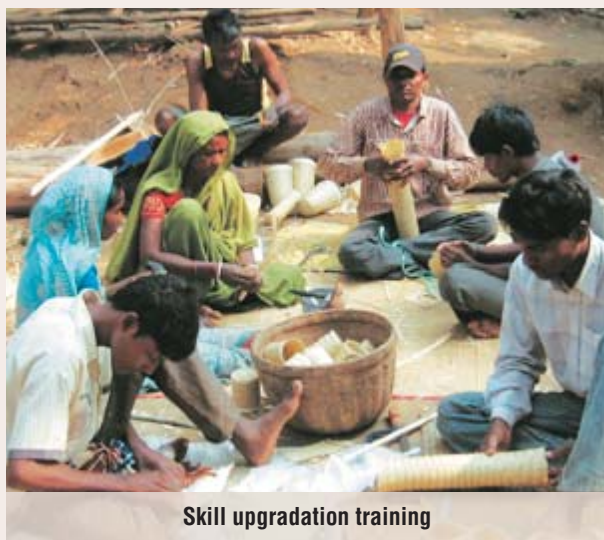
Distribution of relief materials

The project is implemented in association with two other partner organisations namely ESAF and MCH/NELC, Dumka. Project intervened with specific activities to secure the rights of the people for better lives and livelihood.

Brief Profile	
Population	1,3,21,096
Sex ratio	974
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	957
Area (sq. km)	3716
Literacy rate	63%
No. of villages	2944
No. of Gram Panchayat	206
No. of Blocks	10
Climate	Max 37.5°C; Min 10.2°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1378

Working in the stone quarries in an unprotected environment and extended hours are extremely hazardous for the health of the work force. Project tried to sensitize them along with the owners to provide protective gears, and other protective measures. Soil degradation is a major factor affecting the communities. The affected communities are encouraged to take appropriate measures to check further degradation and improve the green coverage.

Alternate livelihood based on natural resources was another focus area of the project.



Skill upgradation training

Occupational Safety and Health		
Awareness on legal and civic rights	Numbers	14
Health Check up camps	Numbers	07
Referral services to the RTI cases	Cases	51
Food Security and Livelihood		
Awareness on Right to food	Numbers	13
Grain bank support to CBOs/SHGs	Numbers	31
Environment Protection & Regeneration		
Awareness on environmental protection and management	Numbers	6
Tree plantation	Acre	2
School health program	school	9
Right to Information and Advocacy on Human Rights		
Gender sensitization camp	Numbers	11
Organize women's SHGs	SHG	109

Early Recovery Support to Cyclone AILA affected people

Project was designed to revive the lives of families affected by cyclone AILA in Patharpratima block of South 24 Parganas district, West Bengal. The project worked on four components, livelihood, water and sanitation, shelter and disaster preparedness targeting 18 most vulnerable communities.

Under livelihood and food security 40 days cash for work was created for most vulnerable families. Landless and marginal farmers and women headed households were provided with winter variety vegetable seeds for vegetable cultivation. Agriculture farmer families who had lost their crops were provided with saline tolerant paddy seeds for cultivation and to secure food for next quarter. Women headed families were provided with ducks which served for nutritional needs of the family as well as supplemented the source of income. Landless and marginal families with experience of aquaculture were supported with 5 kgs of fish fingerlings each. Several ponds were cleaned under cash for work program. To control migration, project identified and provided vocational training to educated/unemployed youths and adolescent girls.

Families whose houses were totally damaged were assisted with house building materials like RCC pillars, GI sheets and ridges and bamboos, thus enabling them to rebuild houses and ensure secured homes. To increase access to safe drinking water new



Raised tubewell platform with inclusive approach

deep tube wells with raised platform above the flood level were installed. Community latrines were constructed to enable families to access safe sanitation.

As part of disaster preparedness interested men and women from the operational communities were trained on various aspects of disaster in detail. Individual skills and capabilities were considered while selecting disaster management taskforce (DMT) members. Women were encouraged to join the DMTs.

Livelihood and Food security		
Support of saline tolerant indigenous variety paddy	Farmers	2914
Cash for Work	Families	1200
Support for Pisciculture	Families	800
Vegetable seeds for kitchen garden	Families	1500
Vocational training	Persons	203 youths
Support of ducks	Families	200
Shelter		
House building material support like RCC Pillars, GCI Sheets, Bamboo etc	Families	500
Water sanitation and hygiene promotion		
Installation of new tube-wells with raised platforms	Numbers	2204
Rejuvenation of existing tube-wells by construction of raised platforms	Numbers	
Construction of Community latrines	Numbers	600
Disaster preparedness & Mitigation		
Formation of DMTs and providing skill development training	Numbers	18

Rights Based Disaster Risk Reduction program

Ganjam, Kendrapada/Jajpur and Puri Unit

Project interventions were aimed at improving the socio-economic conditions of the marginalised disaster affected communities by building the capacity and prepared to cope better, respond effectively to disasters.

Project ensured that all the operational communities had a DMT and accordingly different skill training on various aspects were imparted. Task force members developed knowledge and skills. Awareness programs on disaster preparedness were conducted for school children, teachers and PRI members.

Support for community and group income generation program such as coir rope making, pisciculture, bamboo crafts, mushroom cultivation, masala production etc were given through self help groups and disaster mitigation teams.

Climate change awareness programs were organized to sensitize women, men and children on the negative impacts of climate change. Project encouraged communities to bring massive tree coverage in order to increase bio-diversity. Since trees are useful and act as a measure for carbon sink, forest and fruit bearing saplings were provided.

In the agriculture sector, project promoted environmentally sustainable agriculture practices. Small and marginal farmers were trained on improved cropping practices suitable to the agro-climatic conditions. System of Rice Intensification method (SRI) was adopted in all three units.

Awareness programs conducted on right to food (RTF) issues raised awareness on various food and social security schemes meant for marginalized people both BPL and APL families.



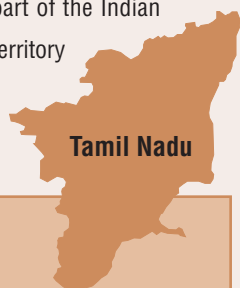
Disaster Management Team with Early Warning and Rescue Kit

Training on Disaster Risk Management	Persons	1112
Right to Food awareness and sensitization campaigns	SHGs / CBOs	101
Awareness programs on gender sensitization	Camps	46
No. of networks / alliances formed	Networks / Alliances	7
Training on leadership for women	Women	208
Developed disaster preparedness plans and activities	DMT	64

■ Tamil Nadu

◆ Salient Features

Tamil Nadu lies in the southernmost part of the Indian peninsula and is bordered by the union territory of Puducherry, and the states of Kerala, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh.



Brief Profile	
Districts	32
Area (sq. km)	130,058
Population	72,138,958
Population Density	555
Sex ratio	995
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	946
Literacy	80.33%
Blocks	385
Villages:	15,243
Climate:	Max 43°C, Min 3°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	998

Tamil Nadu is the eleventh largest state in India with an area of 130,058 square kilometres and the seventh most populous state. It is the fifth largest contributor to India's GDP and ranks tenth in Human Development Index as of 2006. Tamil Nadu is also the most urbanised state in India.

Tamil Nadu is the only state in India which has both the western ghats and the eastern ghats and they both meet at the Nilgiri hills.

The western ghats dominate the entire western border with Kerala, effectively blocking much of the rain bearing clouds of the south west monsoon from entering the state. The eastern parts are fertile coastal plains and the northern parts are a mix of hills and plains.

Tamil Nadu has a coastline of about 910 kilometres which is the country's third longest coastline. Tamil Nadu's coastline bore the brunt of the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami when it hit India, which caused 7,793 deaths in the state. Tamil Nadu falls mostly in a region of low seismic hazard with the exception of the western border areas that lie in a low to moderate hazard zone; as per the 2002 Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) map, Tamil Nadu falls in zones II and III.

Tamil Nadu is heavily dependent on monsoon rains. The climate of the state ranges from dry sub-humid to semi-arid. The normal annual rainfall of the state is about 998 mm. Since the state is entirely dependent on rains for recharging its water resources, monsoon failures lead to acute water scarcity and severe drought.

Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Coastal Protection Program

This project focuses on building capacity of the communities to make disaster resilient through community based disaster preparedness program with livelihood support programs intrinsically linked to it.

Project committed to an empowering, rights based, inclusive approach, with an emphasis on the active and direct participation of the most marginalized, directed its interventions in 20 inland communities, comprising predominantly of dalits, in Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts of Tamil Nadu. Project activities were initiated from October 2010.

Project conducted awareness programme in the 20 operational communities to create understanding towards the united efforts for disaster preparedness.

Events were conducted carrying the messages about disaster definition, types, effects, impacts and necessary preparedness measures in individual, family and community level.



■ Brief Profile

	Cuddalore	Nagapattinam
Population	2600880	1614069
Sex ratio	984	1025
Child (0-6) Sex ratio	895	961
Area (sq. km)	3678	2716
Literacy rate	79%	84%
No. of villages	896	2508
No. of Gram Panchayat	681	434
No. of Blocks	13	11
Climate	Max 36.8°C; Min 19.9°C	Max 32°C; Min 24.6°C
Average Annual Rainfall (mm)	1428	1000



Students involved in Disaster Preparedness

Disaster Response Projects

■ Tropical Storm in Bihar

On 13th April 2010 a severe storm lasting about 90 minutes struck parts of Bangladesh and Eastern India. The storm struck in north-eastern parts of West Bengal and Bihar and eventually moved to Bangladesh. The strong winds uprooted trees, displaced roof tops, and snapped telephone and electricity lines. The initial strong winds were followed by heavy rains, causing further damage to weakened structures. Nearly 500,000 people were left homeless or otherwise affected by the storm. There was widespread damage to crops and livestock in both West Bengal and Bihar, as well as in Bangladesh.

In Baise block of Purnea district in Bihar all gram panchayats (GP) in the block were severely affected by the storm. The most affected gram panchayats were Malharia, Khapra, Karabadi, Aiza Mobia and Chandragama. On the basis of findings of the rapid assessment team and with close cooperation of the Purnea district administration, project provided relief support to 2850 most affected families in Malharia, Khapra and Chandragama GP. The relief kit consisted of one shelter material (HDPE Plastic Sheet)



Shelter support for tropical storm affected family

and family kit consisting of one plastic bucket and one plastic mug, two bed-sheets, two family size sleeping mats, essential cooking and serving utensils and a pack of candle and matchbox.

In the post crisis phase with the available funds LWSIT provided traditional house building materials to 200 most vulnerable families who did not have the means to rebuild their damaged shelter.

District	Block	Gram panchayat	No. of villages	Families supported with relief materials	Families supported with shelter materials
Purnea	Baise	Malharia	7	900	80
		Khapra	07	1,000	120
		Chandragama	06	950	-
	1	3	20	2,850	200

■ Flood in Tamil Nadu

Pouring rain, gusty winds and biting cold between 9th and 10th November 2009 changed the face of the Nilgiris. Normal life was disrupted and the district remained cut-off from the outside world for more than ten days. More than 400 landslides took place in Nilgiri's in the abovementioned two days killing 74 people and washing away more than 800 houses. People evacuated from the vulnerable areas were put up in camps which lacked proper sanitation facilities. Lack of safe water and food along with an increase in prices for basic items exacerbated the situation.

As soon as the road to the Nilgiris became accessible, LWSIT need assessment team along with local identified partner Don Bosco visited the worst affected communities in Kothagiri and Coonoor blocks/taluka. The team met with the survivors, and consulted village leaders, local government officials and other local actors. On the basis of situation analysis and need assessment carried out by the team with the involvement of local partner, relief package was designed and distributed to 1100 most affected families living in deplorable conditions. In the selection process of villages and beneficiaries the local partners played an important



Distribution of relief materials in Tamil Nadu

role. Beneficiary families expressed satisfaction regarding the quality of the materials and the transparency maintained during selection and distribution.

List of materials utilized for intervention

SI. No	Particulars of items	Quantity
01	G.C. Sheet	2,500 nos.
02	Blanket	2,200 nos.
03	Bed Sheet	1,100 nos.
04	Women's wear : Saree	1,100 nos.
05	Men's wear : Lungi	1,100 nos.
06	Garment for boys	1,100 nos.
07	Garment for Girls	1,100 nos.

Flash Flood at Kalahandi, Odisha

Heavy rains, influenced by a low pressure in the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon month of August, disrupted normal life in several parts of the state of Odisha. About 85,000 people in six districts of the state were badly affected by flash floods as major rivers submerged vast areas following heavy rains.

Kalahandi which is one of LWSIT's operational districts in Western Odisha was battered by heavy rains leading to increase in inflow to major reservoirs.

With funds under the Rapid Response Fund mechanism of Act Alliance LWSIT provided relief support to 750 most affected

families from 15 villages in Koksara and Kalampur block of the Kalahandi district in Odisha. Most vulnerable sections of the affected population such as families whose houses have been fully and partially damaged, women headed families, widows, families with physically challenged members, dalits were targeted as beneficiaries. Families were supported with a relief kit consisting of one plastic sheet, two bed-sheets, two blankets, one saree (women's wear), one dhoti/lungi (men's wear) and a set of childrens' garment for boys and girls.



Distribution of relief materials in Kalahandi, Odisha

DRR and social empowerment project in tsunami affected districts in Tamil Nadu-IND093

This project is the second part of a 3-year project that started on 1st April 2008. LWSIT had received assurance from three of its core resource partners, namely FinChurchAid, Church of Sweden and the Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR) that it can divide their contribution to the funding over a period of three years, pledges which are taken into account in this appeal project. During the rehabilitation phase of Tsunami response in Tamil Nadu, LWSIT identified a number of villages with resource poor, non-fishing communities, whose livelihood opportunities are also directly or indirectly affected by the tsunami and the floods. They are even less privileged, marginalized and unorganized compared to the fishing communities who were affected by the tsunami. Caste bias, low social status and lack of land ownership, these communities did not receive any assistance. Hence three year project was designed to support these communities.

Project interventions were aimed at linking relief and rehabilitation to development (LRRD) through five components: support to community based disaster risk management, housing and community infrastructure, livelihood, environmental protection and strengthening of organisational community capacity. This project covered sixty five most vulnerable and marginalised dalit communities which were indirectly affected by tsunami. These communities of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts of Tamil Nadu are situated within five kilometres distance from the sea on the coastal line and experience periodic flooding .



Women engaged in alternate livelihood ventures



Water rescue with improved skill

Key achievements at a glance

Community Based Disaster Preparedness		
Mass Awareness Session on Disaster Preparedness	Community	20
PRA Exercise	Community	24
Promotion & strengthening DMTs	Community	20
Skill Training to DMT members	Participants	1796
Training on Disaster Preparedness to People With Disability	Participants	118
Sensitization of School Children on DRR through Puppet show & Film Show	Children	3464
Formation & Training of School Safety Task Force	School	17
Infrastructure Support		
Construction of low cost multi hazard resistance houses	Families	191
Construction of Family Toilets	Families	104
Livelihood Support		
Formation & Strengthening of Self Help Groups	Groups	45
Livelihood support	Families	103
Support to Homestead Nutrition Garden	Families	1503
Community Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening		
Training to Community leaders, members & Panchayat representatives on Panchayati Raj Institutions system	Participants	30
Training on different social security schemes and entitlements	Participants	46

Watershed Development Project

Nuapada, Kalahandi and Balangir units of LWSIT implemented Western Odisha Rural Livelihoods Project (WORLP). WORLP is implemented through the Odisha Watershed Development Mission (OWDM) with financial assistance from Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India and the Department For International Development (DFID) UK. The project adopts watershed-area-development approach to address participatory livelihood focused development. The purpose of the project is to promote sustainable livelihood for the poorest in the districts in replicable ways.

Livelihood improvement, capacity building of the primary and



Percolation tank recharges ground water

secondary stakeholders and enabling policy environment are the three major components of the project.

Increased community resilience has developed through the project's efforts in building the capacity of individuals, households and groups who face multiple environmental and other pressures as well as ensuring their increasing control over resources. Farmers have been supported to increase their skills in cropping, agricultural diversification, vegetable gardens, aquaculture, small livestock rearing and other livelihood activities. This increase in skills enabled people to adapt their livelihoods, and build resilience to climate changes and shocks. The project has increased the asset levels of the poor and very poor, which in turn has helped to ensure that they are better able to cope with anticipated hazards, and to adapt to a changing environment and circumstances.

Project has now reached the last phase of the work and it will be completed on 31st of March, 2011.

Capacity building

Mass Awareness Session on Disaster Preparedness	community	20
Community representative trained	Women / Men	175 / 270
Watershed associations strengthened	Number	38
Watershed development committees strengthened	Number	38
Grain Banks supported	Number	40

Income Generation

SHGs formed and strengthened	SHGs	446
Vocational training	Women / Men	288 / 747
SHG members supported for income generation activities	Women / Men	1763 / 525

Agriculture

SHGs formed and strengthened	SHGs	446
Activity	Unit	Coverage
Total area under watershed coverage	Acres	38,711
Assistance provided for organic / compost making	Farmers	3,425
Support for improved cropping / dry land farming	Acres / Farmers	14,656 / 7,003
Land development and soil conservation supported	Acres / Farmers	5,644 / 3,842
Irrigation facilities developed	Acres / Farmers	2,297 / 2,579
Agricultural implements assisted	Numbers / Communities	658 / 246
Farmers trained on watershed management	Persons	6,906
Social forestry developed	Acres / Saplings	1,786 / 1,526,622
Homestead tree plantation	Families / Saplings	5,399 / 40,484
Orchard developed	Families / Saplings	85 / 3,397

Staff Capacity Building

Fin Church Aid (FCA) has been supporting Lutheran World Service India and the nationalized Lutheran World Service India Trust for Staff Capacity Building program since 2007. It has helped the organisation to take a regular approach to improve the competency, knowledge and skills of the staff members on different thematic, managerial and on staff development issues to deliver services in a more efficient way. In the year 2010, FCA extended their support to an amount of EURO 10,000 which helped LWSIT to organise and conduct some training program, workshop on i) Resource mobilization and communication ii) Disaster risk reduction and community based disaster preparedness iii) Communication, visibility and networking.



Staff capacity building

Major training programs

Project Management Information System (PMIS) workshop

A three days workshop on Project Management Information System (PMIS) - a database management was conducted by CLWR at Santiniketan West Bengal from 19th to 21st March, 2010. 19 staff members including 04 from National office of LWSIT participated. Ms. Elaine Peters and Mr. Abdon Aguillon from CLWR facilitated the workshop. The objective of the workshop was to upgrade the skills of staff on PMIS and to develop knowledge on database management with Microsoft Access 2007.



PMIS workshop participants

Scope and diversification in agriculture

A five day training programme was organised with support from CLWR and facilitated by KVK, Nimpith. 25 participants (07 women and 18 men) from 04 project locations and 07 selected farmers from 07 zones of RDP South Parganas, two CLWR personnel attended the said training. Objective of the training was to enhance capacity of project staff to render appropriate extension services to the farmers on sustainable agricultural practices and quality monitoring of all agricultural and income generation interventions.



Training in agriculture

Staff Retreat

Staff retreat program was conducted involving staff of National office and some project units at the Regional Resource Centre (RRTC) Umran, Meghalaya from 4-8 June 2010. The three days retreat on the theme "Introspection" focused on attitudinal change, team building and change for tangible results and organisational visibility. The event was described by many participants as unique, not witnessed before. It was the time to recall and reflect on 36 years of legacy, built on efforts and sacrifices of innumerable staff and caring donors. As LWSIT continued working towards completing 40 years in the development field, it analysed how close it had come to fulfilling the objectives, vision and mission of the organisation. The sessions were conducted by the Executive Director and staff of LWSIT. Apart from the regular sessions, the day began with morning exercise. During the cultural program, many exhibited the talents such as singing, acting and playing music. A skit was also enacted by the support staff members. The four day session ended with the valedictory function.



Staff Retreat 2010

AZEECON

Asian Zone Emergency and Environment Cooperation Network (AZEECON) is a network of country programs of the LWF/DWS in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India Nepal. AZEECON promotes mutual sharing and exchange of experiences and works to develop common understanding on regional and global issues of concern. During the year, Myanmar and Indonesia country program of LWF/DWS has joined with AZEECON network.



AZEECON events during 2010

Sl.no	AZEECON Events	Number of participants from LWSIT		
		Men	Women	Total
1	EETV on Food Security	2	2	4
2	Customized training on Climate Change	1	1	2
3	Annual Review Planning meeting	2	2	4
4	ACCPAC and Project cost Management training	7	1	8

Lutheran World Service India Trust

Analysis of expenditure 2008-2010

Amounts are in USD	2008	2009	2010
Development Project As per SoN (See Detail 1)	1,418,000	1,228,000	997,166
Emergency and Rehabilitation Projects (See Detail 2)	1,272,000	1,093,000	831,176
Non SoN Projects (See Detail 3)	1,144,000	675,000	1,349,966
Sub Total	3,834,000	2,996,000	3,178,308
Value of Donated Commodity	156,000	23,000	126,888
Total	39,90,000	30,19,000	33,05,196

- Excess Income (received from Donors) over expenditure is considered as received in advance for ongoing project.

SoN Projects (Detail 1)

Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount USD
STEER - Urban	11,597,743	259,809
STEER - Rural	32,492,554	729,743
Transition to Local Ownership/Management	337,753	7,614
Total	44,428,050	997,166



Alternative livelihood through floriculture

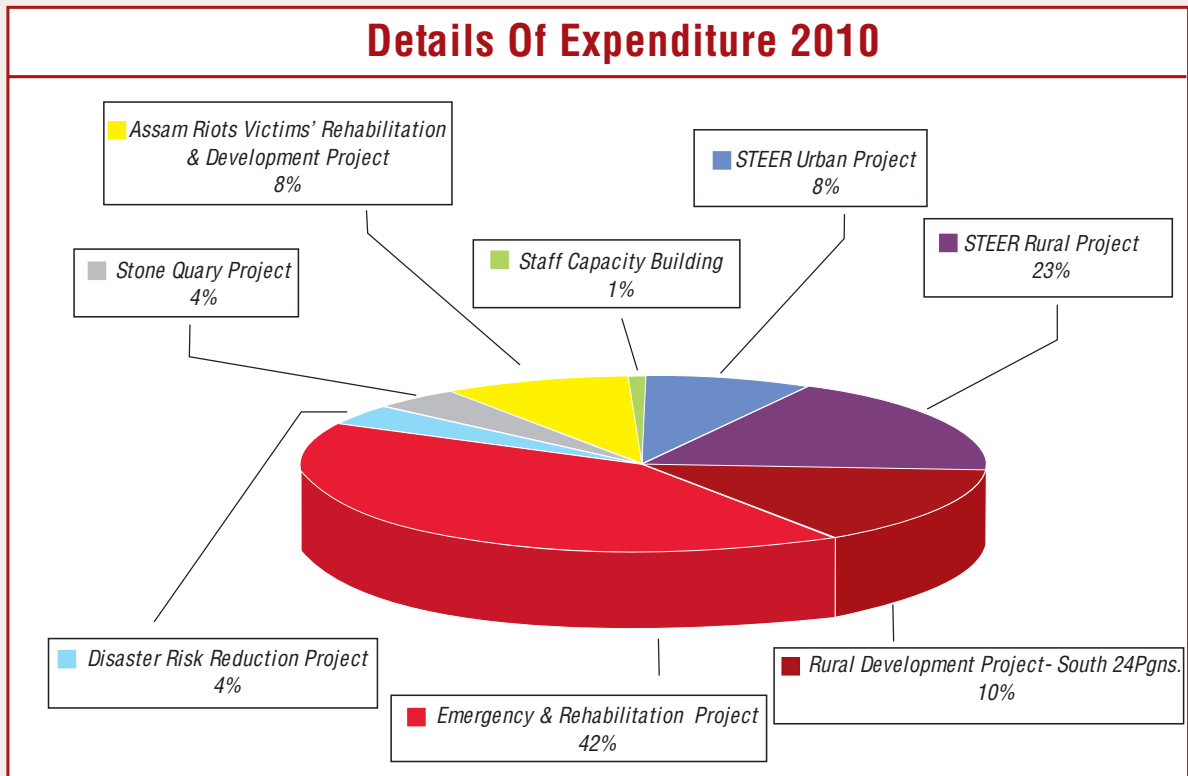
Emergency Response and Rehabilitation Projects (Detail 2)

Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount USD
Flash Floods and Landslide in Ladakh IND 102	2,064	47
Disaster Risk Reduction & Social Empowerment - IND 103	668,454	15,332
Floods in States of Odisha	890,000	20,000
Tropical Storm in Bihar & West Bengal IND 101	10,456,383	109,614
Disaster Risk Reduction & Social Empowerment - IND 093	28,187,156	630,326
Tamilnadu Flood - RRF	2,590,537	55,857
Total	42,794,594	831,176

Non SoN Projects (Detail 3)

Project / Unit	Amount (INR)	Amount (USD)
Watershed Bolangir DPAP	31,336	421
Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project	13,318,284	300,374
Staff Training Program	600,972	13,646
Support to Odisha State Advisor Secretariate	964,342	21,600
South 24 Parganas Rural Development Project (Phase II)	14,228,918	317,499
Early Recovery Support to Cyclone Aila	16,614,259	375,244
Stone Quarry Project - Normisjion	6,231,053	141,344
Health & Education Program - Urban	31,292	655
Cyclone Relief in West Bengal	978,740	20,982
Rights Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Odisha	2,995,062	67,773
CBDP & Livelihood Project in Tsunami Affected Areas	2,562,884	58,481
Capacity Building of the Country Program	30,018	691
Food Insecurity Resulting from Bamboo Flowering in Manipur	55,307	1,256
Assam Relief Program	1,321,500	30,000
Total	59,963,967	1,349,966

Details Of Expenditure 2010



DMT members are ready with floating aids

Donor partners

Donor Name	Amount INR	Amount USD
ACT - Action for Churches Together	3,491,306	75,857
Bread for the World	11,830,953	269,959
Canadian Lutheran World Relief/CIDA	20,829,238	464,123
Church of Sweeden	24,909,931	558,102
Dan Church Aid	4,807,373	107,846
Dan Church Aid /Danida	8,049,252	176,960
Dan Church Aid /ECHO	20,545,992	463,658
Diakonisches Werk - Stutgart	4,965,890	106,713
Disciple: Week of Compassion - USA & Canada	401,327	8,973
Evangelical Lutheran Churches in America	2,139,187	47,500
Finn Church Aid	16,220,012	357,925
Finn Church Aid / DIDC	1,188,058	25,656
Japan Evangelical Lutheran Association	364,825	8,000
Lutheran World Relief	446,000	10,000
National Council of Churches in Australia	3,180,098	68,338
Normisjon	20,825,888	471,719
Norwegian Church Aid	2,791,242	63,083
Presbyterian Church - USA	444,500	10,000
Presbyterian Disaster Assistance - USA	3,270,340	73,326
United Church of Canada	68,798	1,562
Government of Orissa, India	19,618	421
Local Others	935,710	19,500
Dan Church Aid /Danida (In Kind Contribution)	5,628,750	126,888
Total	157,354,288	3,516,109

Local resource mobilised within LWSIT Partner Communities

Project Unit	Cost sharing by Community & Others (Rs.)	Independent Investment by CBOs and Groups (Rs.)	Local resource mobilisation facilitated by projects (Rs.)	Local resource mobilised by CBOs & Groups (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
Kolkata	1,50,000	62,000	31,25,000	1,00,000	34,37,000
Cuttack	2,41,549	4,90,202	4,52,400	11,61,000	23,45,151
Bhubaneswar	4,39,763	1,32,700	16,17,000	1,35,000	23,24,463
STEER Urban Project	8,31,312	6,84,902	51,94,400	13,96,000	81,06,614
Birbhum	9,17,085	93,685	8,00,000	23,400	18,34,170
Bankura	19,14,500	4,61,61,700	-	68,92,592	5,49,68,792
Balangir	3,10,800	8,19,000	63,23,000	1,36,12,800	2,10,65,600
Nuapada	18,86,196	90,800	59,44,850	19,65,000	98,86,846
Kalahandi	39,40,834	79,000	33,59,982	23,99,000	97,78,816
Subarnapur	2,96,889	8,61,800	28,25,960	1,08,95,000	1,48,79,649
Keonjhar	7,31,152	3,49,206	7,36,055	1,02,46,800	1,20,63,213
Puri	7,30,270	27,000	6,34,370	41,35,000	55,26,640
Ganjam	61,255	48,480	11,00,000	11,00,000	23,09,735
Kendrapada/Jajpur	3,50,000	6,40,000	1,45,000	25,85,000	37,20,000
STEER Rural project	1,11,38,981	4,91,70,671	2,18,69,217	5,38,54,592	13,60,33,461
South 24 Parganas Rural development Project	21,01,796	5,23,712	6,11,645	50,67,010	83,04,163
Tamilnadu- CBDRR Project	5,55,750	30,000	7,96,755	60,000	14,42,505
Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project	6,36,621	1,28,584	-	6,73,125	14,38,330
Stone Quarry Project, Birbhum & Dumka	1,81,713	28,440	39,20,000	1,65,84,000	2,07,14,153
Total	1,52,64,460	5,05,37,869	2,84,72,017	6,10,50,727	15,53,25,073

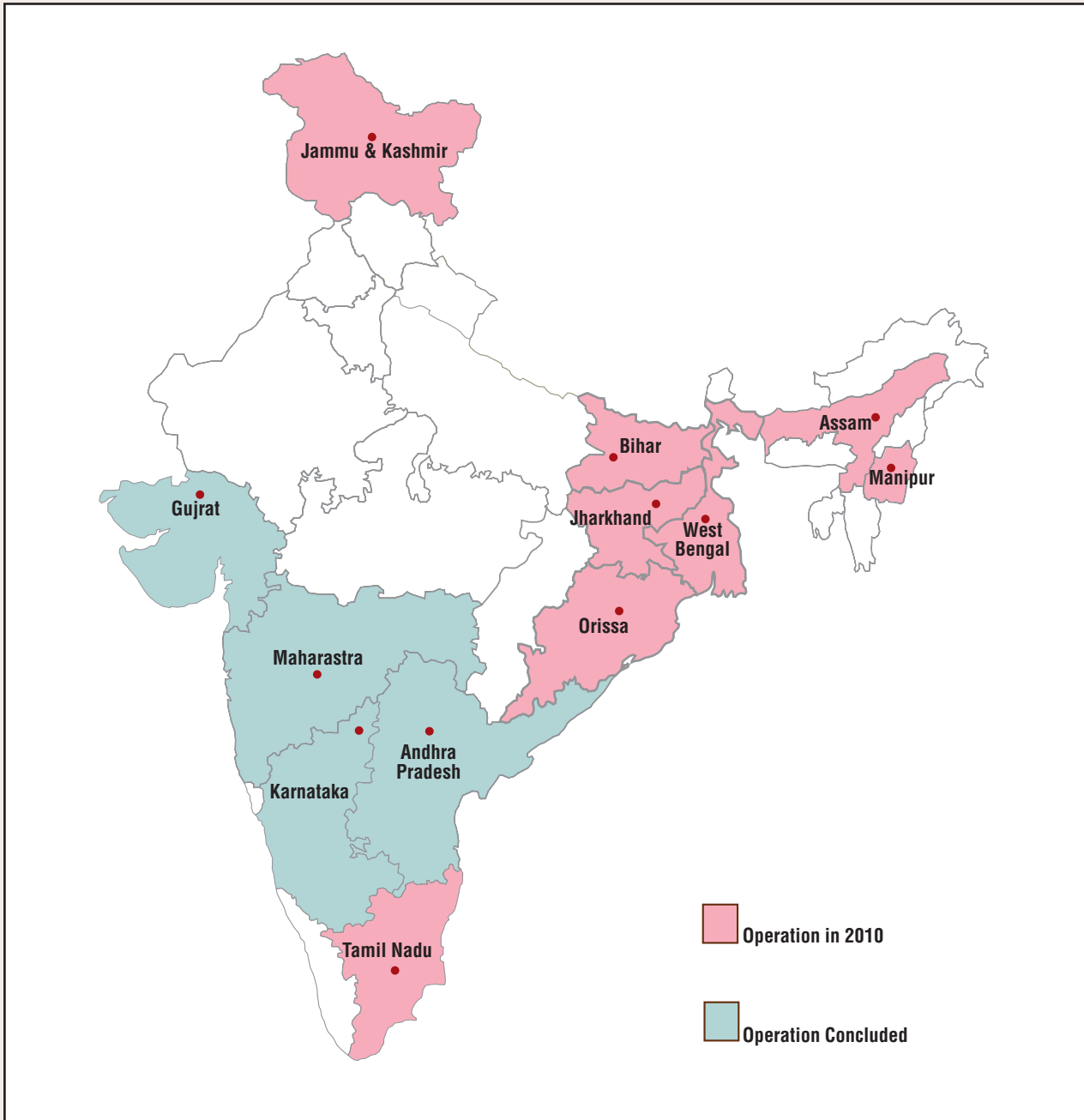
Partner Communities, Organisations and Groups

Project Unit	Community	Households	Population	Groups/Organisations
Kolkata	32	9,750	45,488	50
Cuttack	71	7,270	25,430	145
Bhubaneswar	35	2,387	12,225	100
STEER Urban Project	138	19,407	83,143	295
Birbhum	42	1,699	8,657	93
Bankura	92	3,914	21,336	225
Balangir	211	21,175	98,649	437
Nuapada	362	22,904	1,17,396	651
Kalahandi	184	7,866	40,842	413
Subarnapur	356	15,988	84,991	627
Keonjhar	248	9,297	48,194	515
Puri	165	8,332	52,773	593
Ganjam	62	6,917	31,617	136
Kendrapada/Jajpur	123	6,889	35,492	201
STEER Rural project	1,845	1,04,981	5,39,947	3,891
South 24 Parganas Rural development Project	170	14,271	77,320	736
Tamilnadu- CBDRR Project	65	6,574	30,241	115
Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project	200	11,070	57,262	330
Stone Quarry Project, Birbhum & Dumka	100	3,498	17,971	106
Total	2,418	1,56,303	7,87,913	5,367

Funds available with Community Organisations and Groups – 2010

Project Unit	Groups / Organisations	Members	Loan Disbursed (Rs.)	Loan Outstanding (Rs.)	Cash in Hand (Rs.)	Cash at Bank (Rs.)	Value of Assets (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
Kolkata	50	811	1,30,086	1,13,239	98,794	2,13,950	8,05,000	12,30,983
Cuttack	145	2,990	3,98,045	12,77,660	1,38,939	4,99,868	20,53,480	39,69,947
Bhubaneswar	100	1,370	24,84,770	24,70,615	1,78,177	10,55,566	25,12,896	2,17,254
STEER Urban Project	295	5,171	30,12,901	38,61,514	4,15,910	17,69,384	53,71,376	1,14,18,184
Birbhum	93	1,049	3,34,276	7,96,575	25,631	11,25,387	9,82,982	29,30,575
Bankura	225	5,568	12,49,848	12,49,848	1,30,646	34,86,550	50,91,270	99,58,314
Balangir	437	6,407	80,39,000	61,11,790	51,315	36,51,374	1,31,21,536	2,29,36,015
Nuapada	651	11,754	13,91,594	19,27,730	63,860	86,27,428	1,31,66,128	2,37,85,146
Kalahandi	413	7,258	21,92,700	22,61,093	37,651	43,46,663	24,20,000	90,65,407
Subarnapur	627	8,245	35,64,497	1,86,38,731	93,099	85,38,315	61,71,846	3,34,41,991
Keonjhar	515	12,688	8,65,896	2,07,131	4,01,723	38,48,939	93,23,777	1,37,81,570
Puri	593	13,635	22,20,307	54,38,406	3,76,278	42,09,391	10,37,822	1,10,61,897
Ganjam	136	3,208	10,88,000	6,12,000	4,76,000	19,04,000	2,92,74,939	3,22,66,939
Kendrapada/Jajpur	201	5,476	5,08,593	4,17,676	95,201	12,10,142	1,26,595	18,49,614
STEER Rural project	3,891	75,288	2,14,54,711	3,76,60,980	17,51,404	4,09,48,189	8,07,16,895	16,10,77,468
South 24 Parganas Rural development Project	736	7,725	36,33,956	69,60,667	5,11,490	53,15,179	1,20,98,766	2,48,86,102
Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project	330	4,652	63,48,843	6,28,088	2,12,283	3,75,043	30,35,600	42,51,014
Stone Quarry Project, Birbhum & Dumka	106	1,261	99,887	81,587	25,750	6,17,737	7,53,100	14,78,174
Total	5,358	94,097	3,45,50,298	4,91,92,836	29,16,837	4,90,25,532	10,19,75,737	20,31,10,942

**National Presence of LWSIT
(Past and present operational areas)**



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Project Units

STEER - Rural

- Mr. Manisankar Mahato
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER Rural Birbhum Unit
C/O Late Ananda Bhusan Banerjee
SEORAKUR MORE,
P.O. Seorakuri, P.S. : Md.Bazar
District – Birbhum Pin Code – 731127
- Mr. Saroj Sadhu
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER Rural Bankura Unit
“ Jahaj Bari”,
Satyakinkar Sahana Road,
P.O. Kenduadihi, District – Bankura,
West Bengal – 722102
- Mr. Lalatendu Kumar Pathy
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER Rural Balangir Unit
Plot No-363, Patel Colony
Kantabanji-767039
Dist-Balangir, Odisha
- Mr. Pranab Bhoi
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER Rural Ganjam Unit
On N. H. 5 – By pass Road,
At./P.O. Chatrapur
Ganjam District,
Orissa, Pin – 761020
- Mr. Ashim Kumar Sarkar
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER Rural Kalahandi Unit
Ward No. 6, Plot No752
Main Road behind TVS Show room,
At/P.O. – Kesinga, District – Kalahandi,
PIN – 766012 Orissa
- Mr. Santosh Kumar Das
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER Rural Kendrapara Unit
B.N. Colony, Mahesh Bhawan,
At/P.O. Kapaleswar,
District – Kendrapara Pin – 754211

- Mr. Sudip Routh
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER Rural Keonjhar Unit
C/O. Shri Chaturbhuj Hota,
Vill- Kamargoda (Side of N. H. 6),
P.O. Keonjharagarh,
Dist – Keonjhar Orissa – 758001
- Mr. Bibekananda Biswal
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER Rural Puri Unit
Kakatpur Road, P.O. Nimapara,
Dist – Puri, Orissa – 752106
- Mr. Lalatendu Kumar Pathy
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER Rural Nuapada Unit
Boden chowk,
P.O. Raj – Khariar,
Dist – Nuapada, Orissa – 766107
- Mr. Manoranjan Behera
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER Rural Subarnapur Unit
Gokarneswar Para,
District – Subarnapur, Orissa
Sonepur – 767017

STEER - Urban

- Ms. Monalisha Bhanja
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER Urban Bhubaneswar Unit
Plot NO. 458, 1st Floor
Madhusudan Nagar, (Sabar Sahi)
Nayapalli, Orissa Pin – 751012
- Mr. Rabindranath Saha
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER Urban Cuttack Unit
1B/98, Sector – IX
Market Nagar, C. D. A.
P.O. Avinab Bidanasi. Cuttack – 753014 Orissa
- Ms. Pratyusha Chattopadhyay
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER Urban Kolkata Unit
Ultadanga Complex
33/7, Muraripukur Road,
Kolkata - 700067

Bilateral Projects

Rural Development Project

- Mr. Sujit Chakraborty
Lutheran World Service India Trust
Raidighi Gram Panchayat,
Office Building, 2nd floor,
Post- Raidighi, District – South 24 Parganas,
West Bengal 703383

Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project

- Mr. Prakash Narzary
Lutheran World Service India Trust
C/o Mrs. Roshmi Narzary
Rajapara, Ward No. 4 (Opp. To Handloom house)
P/O. Gossaigaon – 783360
District – Kokrajhar (BTAD), Assam

Disaster Response Project

Tsunami Follow on Project

- Mr. Pratheep Kumar
Lutheran World Service India Trust
Tsunami Response Programme
Plot No. 36, VKA Nagar,
Ammappettai, Chidambaram – 608401
District – Cuddalore
Tamilnadu

Task Force Offices

AILA Recovery Project, South 24-Parganas

- Mr. Syed Murshid Imam
AILA Recovery Project
H/o Mr. Mangal Jena,
Madhabnagar (Lakhimore)
P.O. M. Durgagabindapur ,
Patharpratima, South 24 Parganas,
West Bengal Pin - 743371

Tropical Storm Relief, Bihar

- Mr. Naresh Chakraborty
Lutheran World Service India Trust
C/O MELC Head Quarter
Zomi Colony P. O. Box- 10
Churachadpur
Dist: Churachadpur
Manipur Pin: 795128

Lutheran World Service India Trust

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7. Dy. Finance Manager	:	Mr. Satyaprakash Sarkar from 20.5.2010 to 31.12.2010
8. Program Manager	:	Mr. George Varghese -till 30.4.2010
9. Personnel Officer	:	Mr. Andrew Sukhendu Baidya –Till 31.3.2010

LWSIT Staff position as on 31.12.2010

	Staff		
	Male	Female	Total
National Office	17	7	24
STEER Rural	72	15	87
STEER Urban	8	16	24
Bi-lateral projects	57	12	69
Total	154	50	204

Acronyms

ACT	:	Action by Churches Together
AD	:	Anno Domini
AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
APL	:	Above Poverty Line
AZEECON	:	Asian Zone Emergency & Environment Cooperation Network
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BDO	:	Block Development Officer
BLCC	:	Block Level Coordination Committee
BTC	:	Bodoland Territorial Council
CAG	:	Climate Action Group
CBDMT	:	Community Based Disaster Management Team
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CFGB	:	Canadian Food Grain Bank
CFL	:	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
CIDA	:	Canadian International Development Agency
CLWR	:	Canadian Lutheran World Relief
DCA	:	Dan Church Aid
DFID	:	Department For International Development
DLCC	:	District Level Coordination Committee
DMT	:	Disaster Management Team
DRR	:	Disaster Risk Reduction
DWS	:	Department of World Service
ECHO	:	European Community Humanitarian Aid Office
ESAF	:	Evangelical Social Action Forum
FCA	:	Finn Church Aid
FCRA	:	Foreign Contribution Regulation Act
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GI	:	Galvanize Iron
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
HAP	:	Humanitarian Accountability Partnership
HDPE	:	High Density Poly Ethylene
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAG	:	Inter Agency Group
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Scheme
KVK	:	Krishi Vigyan Kendra

LRRD	:	Linking Relief Rehabilitation with Development
LSG	:	Local Self-Government
LWF	:	Lutheran World Federation
LWSIT	:	Lutheran World Service India Trust
MCH	:	Maternal & Child Health
MDM	:	Mid Day Meal
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NADRR	:	National Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction
NCCI	:	National Council of Churches in India
NELC	:	Northern Evangelical Lutheran Church
NFE	:	Non-Formal Education
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organization
NOAP	:	National Old Age Pension
NSSO	:	National Sample Survey Organization
OWDM	:	Odisha Watershed Development Mission
PDA	:	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance
PMIS	:	Project Management Information System
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institution
RCC	:	Reinforcement Cement Concrete
RDP	:	Rural Development Project
RTF	:	Right to Food
RTI	:	Respiratory Tract Infection
SAG	:	Strategic Action Group
SAGA	:	South Asian Gender Alliance
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SHG	:	Self-Help Groups
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
STD	:	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STEER	:	Social Transformation Economic Empowerment & Risk Reduction
SJSRY	:	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
TPDS	:	Targeted Public Distribution System
UELCI	:	United Evangelical Lutheran Church in India
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
WCD	:	Women & Child Development
WORLP	:	Western Odisha Rural Livelihoods Project

Great minds have purposes, others have wishes;

Excellence has always been core value of LWSIT in 2010.

LWSIT:

Wants to focus not Everywhere but Somewhere;

Wants to work not with Everyone but with Someone;

Wants to do not Everything but Something



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EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Humanitarian Aid



Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
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**Brot
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OUT OF CHAOS, HOPE



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