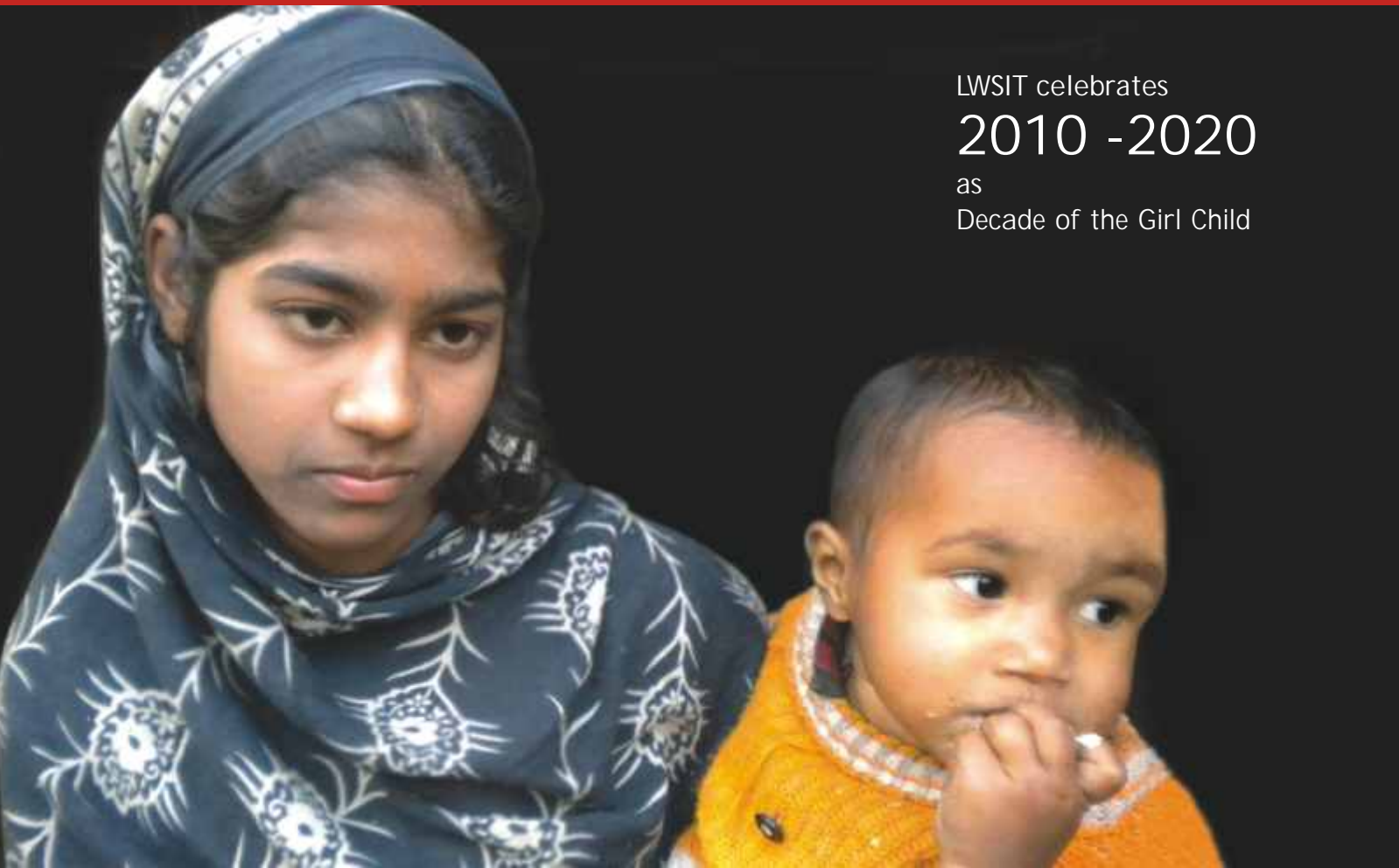


Annual Report 2012



LWSIT celebrates

2010 -2020

as

Decade of the Girl Child

Towards 40 years of empowering
the last, the least and the *l*ost



Lutheran World Service India Trust

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

PROJECTS AT A GLANCE

■ STEER - Urban Project in the cities of Bhubaneswar, Cuttack in Odisha and Kolkata in West Bengal.

■ STEER - Rural Project in the districts of Birbhum and Bankura in West Bengal, Balangir, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Nuapada, Puri and Subarnapur districts in Odisha.

■ BILATERAL PROJECTS:

● ARRP in Kokrajhar and Chirang districts of Assam, supported by Normisjon.

● Development Support Program for the Stone Quarry Affected Communities in Birbhum district of West Bengal and Dumka district of Jharkhand, supported by Normisjon.

● Rural Development Program in South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal, supported by CLWR.

● Right to Food Project in Balangir, Nuapada, Subarnapur and Kalahandi districts of Odisha, supported by DCA.

● Right Based Disaster Risk Reduction Project in the coastal districts of Kendrapara, Jajpur and Puri in Odisha, supported by DCA.

● Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Coastal Protection Project in the districts of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu supported by PDA.

■ EMERGENCY PROJECTS:

● Assam Floods 2012 (ACT Appeal - IND122) in Barpeta district.

● Relief to Conflict Affected People in Assam (ACT Appeal-IND123) in Kokrajhar district.

Message from the President,
Board of Trustees



UNITED EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN INDIA

Registered under Societies Act, XXI of 1860 S. No.3 of 1942-43

Rev. Dr. A. G. Augustine Jeyakumar

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LWSIT Annual Report Message

With this message I share greetings from the United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India (UELCI) in the inimitable name of our Lord and saviour Jesus Christ.

It is inspiring to see rays of hope from few organizations like the Lutheran World Service India Trust (LWSIT) that strive for a better world in a country where widespread poverty, inadequate physical and social infrastructure, limited non-agricultural employment opportunities, and insufficient access to quality basic and higher education still dishearteningly persists.

The Annual Report highlights their work with the poor and the helpless in the lines of rural development, agriculture and sustainable livelihood, disaster response, relief assistance, gender and youth empowerment, dalit and adivasi concern, health, education, environment concern, natural resource management.

Saving girl children and right to their education has been the LWSIT's integral focus in all its programs and projects. Though the Government has passed a female education bill that offers parents incentives for access and punishment for denying them the right to learn, reports estimate that more than 50 percent of girls fail to enroll in school and those who are likely to drop out when they are 12 years. The LWSIT is working to render education to girls so that they realize their fullest potential to think, question and judge independently. *'Educate a man, you educate one person, educate a woman, you educate a complete family.'*

I commend the LWSIT's staff under the servitude leadership of Dr. Vijayakumar James who carries his work with passion and commitment.

I am privileged to be associated with the LWSIT as they work along the conduit of striving towards life in its fullness. I appreciate their continuance of diaconal work with their vision and mission intact. I pray that God will provide the strength and courage to reach many more in need in the coming years.

Rev. Dr. A. G. Augustine Jeyakumar
President, Board of Trustees, LWSIT
Executive Secretary, UELCI & LWF National Committee (I)



Foreword

For close to 40 years, Lutheran World Service India Trust (LWSIT) has been advocating relief from poverty, hunger, misery, the implementation of human rights, building fair societies, peace building initiatives to conflicts, transforming communities in terms of social and economic sustainability.

In 2012, LWSIT through staff retreat, committed among other things, to more accountability and responsibility of funds entrusted with clear foresight, establishing quality programs in the units under its control. The most dramatic change has been in 2012, the change in perception towards usage of right human resource and its importance to transformation of lives in all the program units including National office. It is about several positive trends in the organization that will not only contribute to the advancement in the organization but establish quality in the projects. The shortest answer to LWSIT's success is to find many high quality projects in several project units. LWSIT wants to be the change maker, to launch something new, drive change in the organization that will ultimately lead to change the community and the country.

While it has been a long, hard journey, LWSIT has learnt many valuable lessons in 2012. We have learnt that as a team, we can move mountains, can change people's lives for the better and honestly make differences in the society, in our world. Perhaps, the greatest lesson was that under challenging situations, LWSIT could achieve more. It is a matter of turning all our potentials to reality.

We believe in transformation, responsibility and accountability in equal measure to all our partners and stakeholders. Yet, I acknowledge that there is still work to be done to improve overall quality, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, transformation and accountability at all levels.

We spoke out and acted against those conditions, structures and systems, which increased vulnerability and perpetuated poverty, injustice, destruction of environment. We integrated peace building, reconciliation and psychosocial aspects into our work with communities affected by conflict, violence and trauma. We build relationships, strengthen effectiveness and avoid duplication through cooperation with other actors.

All our approaches adopted in our rural and urban contexts targeted the most vulnerable. The key aspects of our work in 2012 was to address inequalities, women's access to and participation in the creation of economic structures and policies as to how women deal with choices in economic activities. We use a "transformative change" approach in our work to ensure it has the knowledge needed to bring about positive transformative social change. In addition, the right based approach adopted to development identifies the root cause of poverty, injustice, all kinds of discrimination, facilitating the participation and empowerment of the discriminated groups to claim the rights in all our project units. Both state and central governments who have primary responsibility as "duty bearers" are linked wherever possible to meet the human rights obligations.

In 2012, LWSIT focused on risk management and planned programmes to ensure greater potential for

identifying, assessing and reducing risks, including the growing risk of natural disasters. LWSIT will further explore and address risks proactively to reduce the likelihood or the consequences of an event in future. This process will focus on how LWSIT can better maximize its development potential as a National organization.

As India celebrates its 67th Independence day on 15th of August, these are the startling facts:

A survey by HUNGaMA in 2012 suggests that 59% of India's children have stunted growth and 42% are underweight due to chronic malnutrition. Close to 440 million people lack access to electricity supply. The world's largest multidimensional poor (those who lack health, education and living standards) more than half the population at 612 million live in India. Therefore, the government or the 552 Members of Parliament, alone cannot change the course of pathetic conditions of the several millions of people in India. Therefore, the relevance of National level organizations like LWSIT is essential to work in alliance with the vulnerable and marginalized people to ensure that their rights are addressed.

Realising that without rapid agricultural growth in the rural projects, we cannot achieve our goal of making our rural groups prosperous, we constantly endeavoured to increase production to ensure that the farmers get remunerative prices for their produce. We have implemented new schemes such as study centers to ensure that weaker sections have access to opportunities particularly girls, to complete school level education.

There has been a good progress both in expansion and improvement of health services. In 2012, we have taken many important measures to make the work of LWSIT responsive, transparent and honest. We have journeyed a large distance in the last year. But much remains to be done. The progress of change that we have initiated will be continued in the coming time. As I have stated earlier, rapid economic growth is an imperative in the communities to achieve removal of poverty, provision of good quality education, health services and build an environment more conducive, coherent, stable for the tribals and marginalized. LWSIT thinks today what changes we would like to see in the decade ahead.

LWSIT will continue to work hard to get rid of poverty, hunger, inequality and ignorance. LWSIT will grow and all its target groups will be equal partners in its growth and prosperity, irrespective of their religion, caste, region or language.

Let us all rededicate ourselves to building such an organization together.

Jai hind,



Vijayakumar James



■ Social Transformation Economic Empowerment and Risk Reduction (STEER-Urban) Project



Urban poor could be identified as the most marginalized and vulnerable community. Mostly they dwell in the city slums and in the squatter settlements and contribute to making up the largest part of the unorganized labour sector in the cities. The oppressed life in the absence of basic amenities in the city slums is a prominent feature. The stagnant and deteriorating rural economy is the major factor for the increased influx in the urban segment. The urban poor lack access to basic needs like education, health, water, sanitation and housing. The gender discrimination, sexual violence and rape amongst the migrants are on the rise.

LWSIT with an optimistic approach, dealt with such major problems of the urban poor with overall aim to bring changes in the living conditions through socio-economic empowerment. The project continues to organize slum dwellers into peoples' organisations like SHGs, Mahila Samities and women's associations. The projects closely collaborate with these

groups and organisations to sensitize against violence on women, their rights and entitlements, thus empowering communities to take collective action with dignity and self respect.

The project developed human resources through various seminars and training programmes. Mobilization of internal and external resources, linkage with financial institutions have strengthened the groups and provided them with opportunities for additional income. The project supported study centres for students which ensured better performance in schools. There has been a considerable decline in the number of school dropouts.

Improved access to water, sanitation, health and hygiene of the community are the foremost priority of the project. Project provided remedial measures for clean drinking water and built awareness on health, hygiene and improved sanitation, which contributed to minimize water borne diseases to a great extent.

Key Achievements		
Awareness Camps on Right to Food	Communities	31
Information dissemination camps organised	Communities	69
Awareness camps on legal and civic rights	Communities	28
Community Leaders and Members trained	Community Leaders	761
CBOs and groups supported to develop Rules and regulations	Organizations and Groups	22
PRA/PE conducted	Communities	42
Community Study Centers supported	Boys / Girls	302/362
Village Education Committees strengthened	Committees	10
Pre-School Centers supported	Boys / Girls	199/226
Support School Students with books, uniforms etc.	Boys / Girls	231/302
Child Development Centres operated	Boys/ Girls	36/44
Mobilised youth groups	Groups	13
Health / Nutrition Awareness Camps organised	Communities	51
School Health Program organized	Boys / Girls	66/101
Training organised on adolescent issues	Boys / Girls	131/145
Sanitation Awareness Camps organised	Communities	24
Low-cost family latrine supported	Families	116
Smokeless oven supported	Families	92
RCH Awareness Camps /Clinics organised	Communities	21
Gender Empowerment Impact Assessment (GEIA) exercise conducted	Communities	32
Gender Sensitization Programs conducted	Communities	35
Organised Awareness Programs on HIV and AIDS	Communities	31
Crèche operated	Children	56
Group members assisted to take up income generating activities	Persons assisted	164
Vocational training organised	Persons trained	166
Entrepreneurship Development training organised	Persons trained	80
Environmental Awareness Camps organised	Communities	40

■ Social Transformation Economic Empowerment and Risk Reduction (STEER-Rural) Project



STEER-Rural project reaches out to the vulnerable and the excluded from geographically backward areas, who are always under the threat of oppressions. LWSIT works in various districts of Odisha, namely, Kalahandi, Nuapara, Balangir, Subarnapur, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Jajpur and Puri in Odisha and in Birbhum and Bankura districts of West Bengal. These districts are home to economically backward and socially outcast people in abject and acute poverty. Majority of the people primarily are dependent on agriculture and its allied activities to earn their livelihood.

STEER-Rural follows empowerment, integrated and right based approaches in all the nine districts of Odisha and West Bengal to bring about social transformation through economic empowerment of people's institutions.

STEER-Rural project promotes peoples' institutions like SHGs, VDCs, DMTs and strengthen them through training and awareness programmes on wide range of issues like rights and entitlements, sustainable agriculture practices, health and hygiene, education

and disaster risk reduction. Besides, the growing financial resources of the organisations have enabled the members to venture into alternative livelihood measures to enhance their household economy.

Low level of literacy, coupled with lack of awareness and financial constraints, forces the communities to remain poorly educated. The STEER-Rural project through its initiatives create awareness about education so that all children attend formal schools and adults are motivated to learn in NFE centres.

The land development processes and construction of water harvesting structures have transformed the agricultural practices from mono-crop to multi-crop and also brought large areas of wasteland under cultivation. Some of the uncultivable wastelands are being covered under multi species fruit and non-fruit tree plantations. The creation of new water bodies like farm ponds, and the revival of the deserted community ponds through MGNREGS have provided the rural poor with alternate means of livelihood opportunities in the form of pisciculture and duck rearing, which turned out to be immensely viable.

Key Achievements		
Awareness Camps on Right to Food	Communities	603
Communities supported to develop Assets	Organisations	290
Information dissemination camps organised	Communities	569
CBOs and groups supported to submit proposals to local self governments	Organisations and Groups	510
LSG Members sensitized	Women / Men trained	201/276
Community Leaders and Members trained	Women / Men trained	3214 / 2642
Grain banks supported	Grain banks	61
CBOs and groups supported to develop rules and regulations	Organisations and Groups	336
CBOs and Groups supported to develop Networks/alliances	Organisations and Groups	1720
Community Study Centers supported	Boys / Girls	1352 / 1309
Literacy Awareness Camps organized	Communities	167
Village Education Committees strengthened	Committees	126
Support School Students with books, uniforms etc.	Boys / Girls	38 / 257
NFE centers for adults and adolescents supported	Men / Women Learners	- / 290
NFE centers for dropouts supported	Boys / Girls	130 / 165
Health camps on Communicable Disease Prevention organized	Communities	112
Health / Nutrition Awareness Camps organised	Communities	387
Homestead Nutrition Gardens supported	Families	2018
School Health Programme Organised	Boys / Girls	2019 / 2030
Training on adolescent issues conducted	Boys / Girls	336 / 649
Drinking water sources developed/renovated	Sources	57
Drinking water Sources Disinfected	Sources	215
Sanitation Awareness Camps organised	Communities	277
Smokeless oven supported	Families	74
RCH Awareness Camps /Clinics organised	Communities	191
Gender Empowerment Impact Assessment (GEIA) exercise conducted	Communities	39
Gender Sensitization Programs conducted	Communities	159
Women Leaders trained	Participants	218
Agriculture Inputs provided for sustainable farming	Farmers	2590
Farmers supported to construct Compost Pits	Farmers	664
Farmers supported to develop irrigation facilities	Acres / Farmers	77/80

Seed Banks supported	Communities	8
Farmers supported for Soil Testing	Farmers	102
Farmers trained on sustainable agriculture	Men / Women	921
Groups supported for income generation activities	SHGs-Men / Women	- / 29
Group members assisted to take up income Generating activities	Persons assisted	367
Group cultivation supported	SHGs-Men / Women	2/25
Entrepreneurship development training organised	Persons trained	185
Vocational training organised	Persons trained	275
Environmental Awareness Camps organised	Communities	198
Farmers supported for land development initiatives	Acres / Farmers	47/67
Nursery groups supported	Groups / Saplings	8 / 65370
Communities supported to plant trees on waste/ uncultivated land (including wind breakers)	Acres / Saplings	344 / 139805
Community supported for Orchard plantation	Acres / Saplings	80/ 4995
Homestead fruit trees plantation supported	Families / Saplings	1577 / 5805
Forest Protection Groups organised	Groups/ Members	42 / 678
Communities supported with solar lights	Communities	19

BILATERAL PROJECTS

■ Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project (ARRP) in Kokrajhar and Chirang

LWSIT with aid from Normisjon has supported the riot affected population in Kokrajhar and Chirang districts of Assam since the conflicts erupted in 1996. The riots were due to the ethnic clashes between two tribes - Bodos and Santhals. It works with the socially, economically and educationally underprivileged people to bring about reconciliation and rebuild mutual trust between conflict ridden communities. Majority of the communities depend on forest. Single crop cultivation due to lack of irrigation facilities made them economically poor. Lower level of literacy among adult population and school drop-outs among children are major concerns of the project.

ARRP particularly works with rehabilitated

communities in the districts of Kokrajhar and Chirang under BTAD, Assam.

LWSIT had created social platforms for the community participation, which had aggrandized ample opportunities for mutual sharing and interactions. During development phase (2009-2013), LWSIT had adopted rights based approach focusing its intervention on integrated development of partner communities. It addressed different issues related to livelihood, health and sanitation, education, right to information, prevention of deforestation and community mobilization. The project built and strengthened people's institutions and made communities self-reliant to address various issues of development. The project succeeded in restoring mutual trust

and confidence between the two communities by initiating developmental activities through promotion of community based organisations.

Representatives from peoples' organisations, social and educational bodies across the operational districts were trained to initiate peace, leading to development. As a result of the peace programmes organised across the operational communities, the need for peace in the area has become the talking point of all the people which, gradually paved the way to development later.



Key Achievements

Training on sustainable Agriculture Practice including Pest Management	Farmers	418
Village road constructed	KM/Communities	6/8
Awareness program on Right Based Issues relating to Food Security	Numbers	11
Awareness program on Rights based Issues	Numbers	20
Supplementary Nutrition provided	Children	993
Construction of Tube wells with platforms	Numbers	48
Construction of Low cost latrines	Numbers	20
Awareness camp on education as a matter of Right	Communities	72
Awareness / Seminar on Peace Building	Communities	74
Awareness program on Gender Sensitization	Communities	27
Awareness program on Legal Issues	Participants	1111
Training on Animal Husbandry	Participants	308
Training on leadership development to VDCs/others	Participants	95
Awareness on BEC	Communities	37
Seeds supported to SHGs	Groups	8
Awareness on Career Building	Camps/ Participants	15/746
Nutrition Demonstration Program	Communities	52
Awareness on health issues	Communities	167
Awareness on HIV and AIDS	Communities	69
Awareness on prevention of deforestation	Communities	31
Formal school students supported	Students	13
Girl students supported for higher education	Students	26
Non-Formal Education Centres supported	Centers/learners	12/278
Social Forestry Plantation supported	Communities/Saplings	10/3325

■ Development Support Program for the Stone Quarry Affected Communities in the States of West Bengal and Jharkhand

Development support programmes for the stone quarry affected communities in the states of West Bengal and Jharkhand are supported by Normisjón.



Hundreds of stone quarry and crusher units are located across the district of Birbhum in West Bengal and its bordering areas in Jharkhand. The project has over 100 partner communities of which over 60 per

cent of the population primarily depend on stone quarries for livelihood. About 16,500 people are directly or indirectly exposed to the stone dust that causes respiratory tract infection and other health hazards. During the last three years, about 150 respiratory tract infection cases were detected in the health camps which were jointly organized by LWSIT and Mohulpahari Christian Hospital in Shikaripara, Jharkhand.

The project is working with community based organizations like VDCs and SHGs. The communities are empowered through various awareness and training programmes. Such initiatives enabled them to realize the rights and entitlements. As a result, they have started discussions about collective actions by demanding immediate necessary protective measures and adequate health care facilities from their employers. To expand livelihood opportunities and to reduce exploitation, the project supported various alternative livelihood options to augment the household income. Vocational trainings for youth have opened up avenues for additional income for families. Education is another priority area of the project, wherein study centres are opened to facilitate additional coaching in the evening to create a conducive learning environment for the children to pursue education.

Support Group Income Generating Schemes	SHGs	16
Group Members assisted to take up Income Generation Initiation	Participants	23
Vocational Training to Youth	Participants	230
C. Right to Health, Water and Sanitation		
General Health awareness camps including RCH	Communities	21
Nutrition Demonstration Camps	Communities	18
Training for Adolescents	Participants	43
D. Right to Protection and Management of Environment		
Awareness on Environmental Protection and Management	Communities	16
Measures for tree plantation/orchard	Acres/Saplings	5.5/2200
E. Right to Education		
Awareness on Importance of Education	Communities	14
Honorarium/Book support - Study Centers	Centres	15
Support to Folk Media Groups	Groups	5
F. Right to Information and Advocacy on Human Rights		
Assessment of Gender Empowerment	Communities	10
Gender Sensitisation camps	Communities	28
Train Women Leaders	Women	189
Support to Crèche	Children	27
Awareness on roles and responsibilities of PRI	Communities	22
Training Advocacy/Lobbying/Networking	Participants	148
Interface Programs with Service Providers/ Bankers/ Government line Departments	Communities	21
G. Implementation and Administration		
Networking with Other NGO/Stakeholders involving local CBO/SHG	SHGs	88
Training on Organization Development, Management and PIME	Participants	174
PRA/ PE/ EIA Exercises conducted	Communities	23

Key Achievements

A. Right to Occupational Safety and Health		
Awareness on legal and civic rights	Communities	13
Awareness on STD/HIV and AIDS	Communities	16
Support Occupational Safety measures	Participants	100
Seminar on Occupational Safety and Health & Environmental concerns	Participants	93
B. Right to Livelihood and Food Security		
Awareness on Right Based Issues related to Food Security	Communities	16
Training on Agricultural Development Practice	Farmers	347
Grain Bank Support to CBO/ SHG	Numbers	17

■ Right to Food Project

Right to Food project is supported by DCA. It focuses on mobilizing and strengthening the most vulnerable and poverty stricken people to secure right to food and sustainable livelihood. The majority of partner communities primarily depend on agriculture and allied activities. However, unavailability of land and technical know-how limit the land productivity. On the other hand, unfavourable and erratic weather conditions coupled with poor irrigation facilities compel farmers to engage in single crop cultivation that exacerbates poverty leaving male population with no choice but to migrate to other neighbouring



states as well as other parts of the country. The groups and organisations continue to empower communities through various awareness and sensitization camps.

Besides, the empowered CBOs took collective actions towards asserting rights and entitlements. Various interface programmes with Government line departments were organized by the project. These initiatives have been instrumental in linking the community with the duty bearers.

A series of awareness programs on RTF was organized at the community level to improve the understanding of various food and social security schemes available

for the marginalized people. Community and group income generation programs such as, bamboo crafts, raising small livestock, mushroom cultivation, backyard poultry and duck rearing, were supported through SHG, DMT and VDC. This project also encouraged the farmers to follow sustainable agriculture practices. Small and marginal farmers were trained on improved cropping practices, suitable to the agro-climatic conditions and paddy cultivation by adopting the SRI method.

Key Achievements		
Community Based Organizations engaged in collective marketing	Communities	26
PRA Exercises conducted	Communities	36
Families involved in Vegetable cultivation	Families	1565
Awareness on Right to Food organised	Communities	82
Seed banks supported	Seed Banks	21
Families availed government social security schemes	Families	28532

■ Right Based Disaster Risk Reduction Project

Right Based Disaster Risk Reduction project supported by DCA was implemented in three coastal districts of Odisha - Kendrapara, Jajpur and Puri. The disaster affects everyone including the rich and poor, women and men, young and aged. However, the socially, economically and geographically vulnerable segments are the worst affected. LWSIT, therefore, strongly believed that the capacity of the community be enhanced, to respond effectively and thereby minimise the loss and reduce risks that pose threat to the lives and livelihood. In this context, since communities are the first responders to any disaster, LWSIT continued to provide effective and efficient services to community members in order to promote knowledge and skills on disaster risk reduction and link with the development process.

During the year 2012, LWSIT emphasized on developing and coping capacity and resilience among

partner communities to face and combat disasters more efficiently and effectively. Simultaneously, supports were extended to improve the socio-economic conditions and enhance food security among the marginalized. CBDMT comprising of both women and men were organized and strengthened. They were trained and equipped with knowledge for responding to disasters and sensitized to address the gender specific needs at the time of any disaster. Awareness and sensitization programs on disaster preparedness were also conducted for school children, teachers and PRI members.

Awareness programs on climate change were organized to educate women, men and children on the negative impacts of climate change. Similarly, the project encouraged communities to plant trees on available wasteland in order to increase green coverage and promote bio-diversity.

Key Achievements		
CBDMT formed/strengthened	Communities	50
Training on Disaster Risk Management	Persons	3607
DMT Kits Support to Communities	Communities	50
Right to Food awareness and sensitization campaigns	SHG/CBOs	80
Awareness program on legal/civic rights	Participants	977
Training on advocacy/lobbying skill	Persons	321
Awareness/sensitization program on Gender Issues	Participants	1050
Training of Women Leaders	Persons	521
No. of networks/alliances formed	Alliances	7
Community Contingency Plan developed	DMTs	50
Community managed Grain Bank/Seed Bank supported	Numbers	8
Training of farmers on location specific agricultural practices	Farmers	177
Agricultural input assistance	Farmers	729
Support for income generation activities	Persons	135
Awareness/sensitization program on Climate Change	Participants	400
Tree Plantation to increase green coverage	Trees	85600
Fruit Tree Plantation	Trees	4379
GO-NGO Forum established and strengthened	Numbers	03

■ Gift Catalogue Fund “Give the Ducks” Project

Gift Catalogue Fund “Give the Ducks” supported by DCA has been implemented in Kendrapara, Jajpur and Puri districts of Odisha during 2012. All these districts are highly vulnerable to natural disasters. The most vulnerable and poorest of the poor families are the worst affected due to various natural catastrophes. While flood and drought directly affect the agricultural crops, the alternative livelihood amongst small artisans are also affected. In such a backdrop, a special assistance by DCA has been beneficial particularly among the matriarchal families and



Key Achievements	
No. of communities covered	21
Total no. of families covered	200
Men	27
Women	173
Total coverage	200

women folk at large in 21 communities covering 200 right holders where such initiatives were complemented with the ongoing DRR programs.

The identified right holders are from among the socially excluded category like Dalits and Adivasis, whereas rest of them are from other backward caste communities. Among them, the category of women headed families comprised of 85%.

The right holders participated in community level as well as cluster basis training programs facilitated by the resource persons from government veterinary department. The training emphasized on rearing and management of ducks to make it as an income based venture. The initiative is quite successful and had ripple effects on neighboring families to take up such scheme or similar program to enhance income at household level and sustain their family.

Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction and Coastal Protection Project in Tamil Nadu

The CBDRR and Coastal Protection was implemented in Tamil Nadu with the support extended by PDA. The overall objective of this project was to reduce disaster risks, vulnerabilities and enhance resilience through effective community based disaster risk reduction measures. The project operated in 30 coastal communities, which predominantly belong to fisher folk, scheduled caste (dalits) and tribal communities of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts in the state of Tamil Nadu.

The emphasis was given to build upon the capacities of communities encompassing social, physical, political, economic aspects through community based disaster preparedness programs. Livelihood promotion and community managed infrastructure development programs were intrinsically linked and highly prioritized in order to make the communities financially sound. Thereby, the empowered communities have the confidence to recover from any natural disaster which might occur. Major emphasis was on different community level capacity building programs, sharing of information about rights and entitlements among the right holders, to help the communities, particularly the disabled, aged

and widows to enhance their living standards.

In order to protect the communities from tidal waves, storms or tsunami, the project highly emphasized on mangrove development and bio-shield creation across the coast line. In the coastal areas, sand dunes were created and stabilised by planting locally available species to prevent soil and sand erosions.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion is another major component under this project intervention. While community level awareness and sensitization programs were conducted covering women, men and adolescents as well as children, emphasis was also laid on similar kind of awareness at the family level. The area is prone to natural hazards like frequent flood during which women and girls have to traverse miles for defecation. Therefore, the project took up construction of family toilets for privacy and to protect the modesty of women and adolescent girls. As a triggering effect, more and more families took initiatives to set up family latrines with the aid from Government of Tamil Nadu. This has been the hallmark of the project.

Key Achievements		
Mass Awareness Session on Disaster Preparedness	Communities	30
PRA Exercise conducted	Communities	30
Motivational Training to Community Volunteers on Disaster Preparedness	Participants	1176
Training to PRI members on Disaster Preparedness	Participants	62
Promotion of VDC/VCs/DMTs and SHGs	Numbers	161



Skill Training to DMT members	Participants	916
Demonstration of Mock Drills	Numbers	30
Support of First Aid and DMT Kits	Numbers	60
WASH Awareness with Hygiene Kits support	Families	745
School vulnerability mapping, awareness and School DM Plan	Numbers	30
Training on DM for NCC /NSS /JRCs/Scouts	Participants	92
Awareness on DP to school children	Students	5004
Training for Students on Disaster Management	Students	947
Training for Teachers on Disaster Management	Teachers	78
Simulation Drills	Schools	27
Infrastructure support to schools	Numbers	10
Mangroves and Coastal Bio-Shield Creation (multi-species)	Acres	28
Sand Dune Plantation	Acres	21
Support to VDCs/SHGs,/Youth Groups/DMTs	Numbers	30
Agriculture and Income Generation Activities support	Families	432
Training on improved agriculture practices	Participants	424
Support for Homestead Nutritional Garden	Families	5000
Career up-gradation/vocational training to Adolescents	Persons	171
Construction of Community Infrastructure	Numbers	5
Construction of Family Toilets and Community Infrastructure	Numbers	500
Training to Masons on Hazard Resistant Construction Practices	Numbers	58

Rural Development Project in South 24 Parganas District

The Integrated Rural Development Project supported by CLWR was implemented in 170 communities in the backward district of South 24 Parganas of West Bengal to bring about holistic development. The fifth and final year of the five year project was concluded in this reporting year 2012. During the period of operation, the project strengthened the SAGs and their Alliances with major emphasis on strengthening decentralized governing systems thus ensuring food security among its members through various innovative programmes.

Awareness and training programmes on health issues, emphasized at household level ensured the communities' access to health care services. Reduced open defecation has restricted water borne diseases. This is a major achievement. It improved health and hygiene among the communities. The project established study centres with the objective of



providing an appropriate learning environment to promote education among the formal school students. These initiatives are managed by SAGs to ensure sustainability of the program.

LWSIT empowered the communities through skill and

leadership development programmes to participate in the local decentralized governance system viz. PRI to provide committed services towards community development.

The empowerment of SAG members and the

community leaders facilitated them to raise voices against issues concerning development. The project intervention has also induced significant changes in the socio-economic aspects of the community people.

Key Achievements		
Self Help Groups formed	Women/Men	33 / 11
Leaders trained in management and communication skills	Women/Men	785 / 351
Community government Interface programmes conducted	Numbers	119
Community centres constructed	Communities	6
LSG Leaders Sensitized	Women / Men	56 / 113
Community study centers operated	Boys/ girls	1135/1212
Post literacy centers operated	Men/ women	47 / 359
Low-cost family latrines constructed	Families	370
Community latrines constructed	Communities	15
Community bathing enclosure constructed	Communities	12
Drinking water source created	Numbers	12
Community health resource persons trained	Women/Men	25 / 7
Training organised on HIV and AIDS	Women/men	361 / 83
Training on adolescent issues / RCH	Girls/boys	355 / 353
Support for nutrition gardening	Families	1425
School health Programs organised	Girls / Boys	3068/3220
Health Camps organised	Patients treated	3110
Soil testing conducted	Samples	337
Land development supported	Acres/no. of plot	19.95 / 66
Compost Pit supported	Numbers	162
Farmers trained on sustainable agriculture practices	Women/men	182 / 293
Communities assisted to plant trees on waste / uncultivated land	Saplings/acres	55000/22
Families supported for Homestead Plantation	Saplings/Families	7038 / 812
Forest protection groups supported	Groups	53
Training on Environment to the community people	Women/men	345 / 198
Awareness camp on Environmental Protection and Regeneration	Communities	41
Groups assisted for income generation activities	Women / Men Group	87 / 27
HAGA Exercise conducted	Communities	170
Awareness programme on Gender sensitization	Numbers	57

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROJECTS

■ Assam Floods 2012 (ACT Appeal - IND122)



The primary objective of this Appeal Project was to extend immediate emergency services to the disaster survivors. The project was implemented for flood

affected families in the Barpeta district of Assam. Most parts of the district were reeling under floods and so there was a dire need to provide food and non-food items to the worst affected families, living on the embankments of the river Brahmaputra and its periphery.

There was an urgent need of temporary shelters for those, who were rendered homeless especially the women, children and elderly persons. In such adverse situations, LWSIT was proactive in distributing relief materials to the affected population, which helped the victims to cope with the aftermath of the disaster.

The relief materials given to the flood affected families included temporary shelter materials (high quality HDPE Tarpaulin sheets), to put up makeshift shelters at their native places; cotton sarees for women and lungis for men were distributed; sleeping materials such as floor mats and bed sheets were provided to the flood affected families.

The assisted families belonged to the socially and economically marginalized groups, such as dalits and minority groups like Muslims.

Key Achievements			
Activities	Unit	Assisted Quantities	Families Covered
Temporary Shelter with HDPE Tarpaulin Sheet	Number	4,000	4,000
"Lungi" (for Men)	Piece	8,000	4,000
Cotton "Sari" (for Women)	Piece	8,000	4,000
Sleeping Mat	Piece	8,000	4,000
Bed Sheet	Piece	8,000	4,000
Mosquito Net	Piece	8,000	4,000
Woolen Blankets	Piece	5,600	2,800

■ Relief to Conflict Affected People in Assam (ACT Appeal - IND123)

Ethnic violence in Assam flared up on 19th July, 2012 which triggered a series of violent attacks on the vulnerable. The violence had its roots in the conflict prevalent between the Bodo and Muslim communities. Hundreds of people lost their lives. Approximately 500,000 people were displaced from both the communities belonging to 500 villages. The affected people were provided with shelter in more than 250 relief camps across the districts of Kokrajhar,

villages, unidentified persons looted valuables from several houses, since nobody was there to stop them from such anti-social activities. It was also observed that the health and hygiene conditions deteriorated among the affected population.

The primary objective of this short term intervention was to provide dress materials to the adult men and women, as they had limited clothes, while residing in



Chirang and Dhubri by the state government. The affected population did not feel safe and secure to return to their native villages. Amidst such uncertainty, they preferred to stay in relief camps which were hastily arranged either in schools or college premises. It was difficult to ascertain the number of houses burnt by either groups. In some

the relief camps. Most of the belongings of the affected people were either burnt down during clash or stolen, or destroyed by the anti-socials. However, appropriate clothes were provided to both sections of religious groups. Prior to the implementation of the project, a need assessment was done at the planning stage.

Key Achievements			
Activities	Unit	Assisted Quantities	Families Covered
"Gamchha" for Men (Bodo Family)	Piece	925	925
"Dokna" for Women (Bodo Family)	Piece	925	
"Lungi" for Men (Muslim Family)	Piece	1175	1175
Cotton "Sari" for Women (Muslim Family)	Piece	1175	

MOBILIZATION OF GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

■ Shelter for the Urban Homeless

Urban homelessness is a growing concern in rapidly urbanizing India. Over 286 million people are now inhabitants of the country's cities; three of them namely, Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata, are home to 17 percent of the world's slum dwellers. Since the homeless tend to be highly invisible group, these numbers are likely to be gross underestimates.

safely and with security.

In 2012, LWSIT mobilized government resources from the Department of Women and Child Development and Social Welfare, Government of West Bengal to operate a shelter home for the urban homeless. This project is operational in the Ultadanga complex.



Invisibility of homeless groups pose to be a difficult group to work with, although many may have lived several years, sometimes even a generation or two on the streets, they are seldom recognized by anybody. They lack a formal residential address and are also considered anonymous because they usually lack even the elementary status of required identification in India without amenities, such as ration cards and voters' identity cards.

Under this shelter for urban homeless project, provision has been made to provide shelter to 80 inmates (40 women and 40 men). At present there are around 50 regular inmates residing at the shelter. While most of them commute to work place during day and return to the shelter home for rest, few aged persons who have no work stay most of the time at the shelter. The Project provides the inmates with bed roll, mosquito net and during onset of winter, blankets were provided. Each inmate has a cabinet of his/her own to keep things. In an effort to provide recreation to the inmates, television set is installed at men and women sections.

LWSIT has been operating a night shelter in the complex since early 1980's wherein the homeless especially women and adolescent girls are able to stay

SUPPORT TO LOCAL NGOS

■ Extended Green Revolution 02 in Eastern India

The 'Extended Green Revolution 02' is a project to bring Green Revolution to Eastern India under the "Rastriya Krusaka Vikash Yojana" of the Department of Agriculture, Government of Odisha. LWSIT has facilitated this Government scheme in close

LWSIT facilitated mustard cultivation in another 500 acres of land covering 239 farmers in the district.

Training on improved agricultural practices were organized in collaboration with Agriculture



collaboration with the Agriculture Department in Subarnapur district, Odisha. The aim of the project is to demonstrate systematic and scientific method of paddy cultivation, which, includes, supplementing micronutrients in the soil, ploughing the fields adequately, line sowing or line transplantation and regular weeding. LWSIT implemented the project in 5000 acres of land involving 1734 farmers. Besides,

Department of Government of Odisha in Kendrapada district. Building strong rapport with partner communities, LWSIT initiated training programmes at community level, involving resource persons from the Agriculture Department. The trainings were on sustainable agricultural practices, importance of line sowing and line transplantation of paddy.

■ Canal Alternative Improvement of Mass Society (CAIMS)

Ecoles et Sante, a Swiss based organization, provided fund support to LWSIT to assist an educational program run by Canal Alternative Improvement of Mass Society, a NGO based in the city of Kolkata. LWSIT provided funds to continue the education program in the slums situated near the drainage canal embankments. The underprivileged

families in the area were also provided financial support to establish income generation activities. The pilot program is for a period of one year with further possible support for next two years. This is the first time LWSIT routed fund support for education program for the slum children run by another local NGO.

■ Durbar

The children of sex workers are victims of circumstances with no fault of their own. Having born with the stigma of illegitimacy and growing up in the red light area the children are isolated from the main stream and deprived of the basic opportunities for the physical and psychological development. Being children of sex workers, they are often confronted with problems of deprivation, abuse, social neglect

Durbar, a NGO based in the city of Kolkata works for sex workers and their rights. In collaboration with Durbar LWSIT implemented the 'Education Programme' for the children of sex workers in the city of Kolkata.

The programme enrolled 25 children from the community, provided them with coaching facilities



and rejection. They are also exposed to problems arising out of their life situation, like lack of paternal care, guidance and protection, economic hardship, lack of facilities to meet basic minimum needs, unhealthy social environment, malnutrition, illiteracy and ill health. They lack education and live in an environment that is exposed to vices like gambling, addiction, physical and sexual harassment.

which helped them to perform better in schools. The children are students of class five to ten. The key achievements of the project were:

It helped the children of sex workers achieve better results in school education. It helped minimize stigma and discrimination attached to sex workers' children.

THEMATIC ISSUES FOCUSED

■ Women Empowerment

The empowerment of women and the improvement of social, economic and health conditions are essential requisites for the achievement of sustainable and holistic development. Women need to be empowered to deal with discrimination and

sensitization initiatives, which resulted in less violence against women. The women were trained on various aspects of leadership and nurtured to be leaders - not just in their families but also in communities and society at large. They were



physical and mental abuses, to stand against atrocities. They need to be empowered and motivated to be able to push forward agendas of socio-political importance, which would bring about favourable changes in the communities. The women were guided and encouraged to participate actively in different stages of the projects namely, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The processes have enhanced confidence and enabled women to have access and control over resources.

LWSIT implemented gender

organised, formed into homogenous groups like SHGs. They were trained to take part in decision making in community level institutions such as VDCs and DMTs.

LWSIT emphasised that women take part in local politics and assume lead roles in local self government bodies. There were 281 women from operational communities who got elected in recent elections held in 2012. These empowered women are bringing about sustainable changes, not just in their personal lives but in the communities.

■ Fair Economic Development

Fair economic development is about building strong communities, which can serve to several needs. To ensure fair economic development, both men and women need to realise the right to sustainable livelihoods. Economic development increased the economic freedom of women and provided opportunities for alternative livelihood while optimally utilizing the available local resources. It also focused on making agriculture and natural resource based occupations, which are more remunerative and environment friendly.

LWSIT is committed to bring about economic development in the partner communities which provides platform to lead a life of self respect. LWSIT formed several SHGs/VDCs/DMTs of both women and men. Various income generation and entrepreneurship development activities were introduced for the SHG members, who can contribute to fair economic development.

The impact of such initiatives resulted in enabling the communities to lead a dignified life. Both women and men have achieved considerable amount of economic stability. This growth has cascaded into holistic development of the families such as, children



are able to continue their education, the health conditions are improved, family members are able to have better food with nutritional value. Thus, there are considerable changes noticed both economically and socially.

■ Renewable Energy

440 million people in India do not have access to the basic requirement of on-grid electricity. Solar lanterns powered by solar energy can replace kerosene lamps



or fuel leading to improved health in remote areas where grid power is not available.

LWSIT is consistently contributing towards climate change mitigation through promotion of renewable energy across its projects. There are communities which are in complete darkness after dusk and confined to houses without lights, yet surprisingly manage the daily chores in the dark. The introduction and promotion of solar lights in such susceptibly weak families have exposed the communities to plethora of benefits leading to: first generation learners, able to study after sunset, the women cook meals in light, thus avoid minor accidents. The solar lights are certainly a ray of hope amidst complete darkness in people's lives in remotely located areas.

The petty business owners are able to run their business after dark. Expenditure has been cut short and significant amounts were saved by the people, by not buying kerosene and candles. Solar lights installed in the community centres have enabled the community to hold meetings even after sunset. Study

■ Health

Intense motivational drive spearheaded by the Government through National Rural Health Mission, significantly improved the status of immunization and antenatal care. On the other hand, inadequate infrastructure facilities and lack of quality health care services have added to the low health status among the rural and urban population. Anaemia and malnutrition among women and children, especially girl children, are areas of great concern. India is the home to the largest number of children with stunted growth.

LWSIT complements and supplements government

centres, run at nights, also enable students to study after dusk.

Solar lights are also provided in schools to benefit children to study at school premises after dusk.

interventions in the villages by undertaking extensive awareness campaigns. Through these campaigns, the communities are made aware of the various initiatives undertaken by the government to ensure preventive, promotive and curative health care measures.

In remote locations, LWSIT holds health camps, which enable the villagers to have access to quality healthcare in their villages. These health camps have been very useful especially for the women, since information related to health facilities are available at the door steps.



■ Education

Education immensely contributes to the development and widening the mental faculties and enhancing the progress of nation. It is important to guarantee that all children have access to primary education. During this period, the cognitive, emotional and social foundation is laid. Education is an 'enabling right', which is critically important instrument for bringing about the social, economic and political inclusion of the marginalised.

LWSIT pays a lot of attention to impart quality education to the children as they are the leaders of tomorrow. LWSIT does not duplicate the government's efforts but complement them as and where appropriate. LWSIT supports community managed pre-primary centres and study centres across its project units. During the year, LWSIT supported 36 pre-primary centres and 286 study centres attended by 1544 and 6518 children respectively. Instructors are selected from among



educated youth in the communities, who are given extensive training to become effective instructors in the pre-primary and study centres. As a result of running such pre-primary centres as well as study centres, there has been drastic fall in the drop-out rates and the children are inclined to continue their education, even though the schools are situated at far flung locations.

■ Sustainable Organic Farming

The rural projects of LWSIT diligently shared information related to emerging global concerns regarding environmental degradation and climatic changes. The impacts of global warming and climatic changes are witnessed in varied forms and in different

degrees across the world. These changes adversely affected the natural ecosystem and biodiversity. LWSIT vouches on agriculture, as a potentially viable sector that could transform millions of lives in rural India. Therefore, there is a need to mitigate the gamut



of challenges and curb the threats of climatic change that will, in turn, affect agricultural production.

Understanding the gravity of climatic change, its impacts and the urgency for an effective response, LWSIT has consciously adopted organic farming as a means to promote sustainable agriculture practices, improving soil health and promoting quality food production.

■ Food Security

LWSIT has addressed food insecurity among the operational communities by bringing extensive areas of land under multiple crop cultivation through moisture retention and proper soil and water conservation measures. The usage of salt tolerant local variety of seeds in the Sunderban deltaic region produced better yields, besides, the conservation of such seeds.

Food security is highly prioritized by LWSIT in its partner communities. The food insecurity usually leads to hunger. Prolonged hunger leads to malnourishment, which ultimately reduces the efficiency at work, children's ability to learn, lead productive and healthy life. Dwindling levels of agriculture production coupled with single crop cultivation in absence of irrigation facilities and lack of required agricultural inputs, diminish the household economy of the poor and the marginal farmers. Limited access to knowledge and information on government resources and the lack of alternative means of livelihood opportunities have compelled the poor to live in such food insecure conditions.

Increased awareness and linkages with the government and resource agencies have enabled the community based organizations like SHGs, DMTs and VDCs to mobilize the resources. A number of groups have ventured into various alternative income

The rainwater harvesting structures created by LWSIT to encourage multiple cropping help the farmers to ensure food security, improve household income, thereby enhancing their living conditions and status. Use of compost or vermin compost, by the individual farmers and at community level, help to maintain the soil fertility. Bio pesticides prepared by farmers, trained by Krishi Vigyan Kendra, protect crops from major attacks from pests.



generating activities and thus increased the household income. Community managed grain banks have helped the food insecure families to access food grains within their vicinity. Similarly, seed bank initiatives managed by community based organizations across the projects helped farmers to obtain quality seeds to improve agriculture practices without depending on external sources. Thus, LWSIT strengthened the level of food security in the partner communities.

■ Wasteland Development

Inadequate rainfall during monsoon, coupled with drought and semi-drought like situations every year, consistently degraded the arid or semi-arid zone's agriculture production in several operational areas of Odisha and West Bengal. About 68.35 million hectares of land in India is unused and declared as wasteland.

Agricultural land, being the primary source of livelihood for the greater half of the community, LWSIT encourage the farmers to take up wasteland development measures. Resource mobilization from MGNREGS had helped to materialize the land development initiatives. Rainwater harvesting structures with large catchment areas have provided the farmers with unprecedented opportunities to



practice multiple cropping throughout the year. The land development initiative has brought huge areas under cultivation, thereby enhancing the household income. Uncultivable areas in the higher regions are covered with various types of tree plantations. LWSIT proved that wasteland development in the Rural projects was an immense success which had directly contributed to the welfare of the rural economy.

■ Soil and Water Conservation

Soil and water are the two indispensable components of production upon which the entire rural economy is dependent. Soil fertility and availability of adequate water are the keys enhancing the socio-economic status of the community. However, the run-off rainwater causes soil erosion by sweeping away the fertile top soil. This reduces land productivity which adversely affects the farmers. This critical issue was addressed by LWSIT adequately by initiating appropriate measures to prevent soil erosion by creating field bunds, land leveling, gully control, and construction of check dams. Uncultivable land areas

were covered with mangrove plantations in South 24 Parganas and with multi-species tree plantation in other areas. These measures have checked erosion considerably and helped to retain soil fertility and maintained productivity. LWSIT mobilized communities for the construction of water harvesting structures in the form of ponds or water tanks for storage of water through MGNREGS program.

Thus, rainwater harvesting enabled the farmers to adopt multiple cropping techniques which in turn improved the source of income round the year.



■ Tribal Rights



LWSIT works closely with various ethnic tribal groups in the state of Odisha, West Bengal and Assam. These are socially, economically and educationally backward classes. They are primarily dependent on forest produce, while a small number of them undertake agriculture. The educational backwardness, limited access to information and lack of knowledge contribute to constant exploitation and deprivation.

LWSIT appropriately identified and recognized the situations of the tribal communities. Accordingly it responded to the communities by sensitizing people about their rights and mobilised them into CBOs. Thus empowering the communities to take collective actions to assert their rights. As a

result, they are able to mobilize resources under various state run social security schemes. It is notable that, there are 1,458 landless tribal families who acquired 2,370 acres of land through pattas in the last couple of years under the FRA in Keonjhar, Nuapada, Subarnapur districts of Odisha and Bankura district of West Bengal. By the efforts of CBOs and VDCs promoted by LWSIT, some of the tribal dominant communities formed JFM, which protect and preserve their forests.

The projects operated in the western Odisha districts namely Kalahandi, Nuapada, Balangir, Subarnapur, Keonjhar, and Birbhum district of West Bengal, as well as Kokrajhar and Chirang districts of Assam, basically work with the various disadvantaged ethnic tribal groups, proved to bring about positive and long lasting changes amongst the tribal communities.

■ Girl Child

The girl child and women occupy the verbal imagery in the society. Unfortunately, the reality takes a leaf out of one's book with atrocities against girl children and women. The rising trend of malice across the nation is alarming. LWSIT considers a girl child as a precious boon to the society.

LWSIT strives to make a few exceptions in its operational areas in empowering the girl children. The organization has declared '2010-2020' as a decade dedicated to the Girl Child. It focuses on the girl child, in all its intervening projects, major emphasis is laid on education, health and socio-economic development of girl children and adolescent girls.

Parents of the girl children, who are socio-economically backward have been supported and encouraged to take up income generation activities. The additional income of the families checked the possibility of engaging girl children as child labourers. Often, these girls are forcibly engaged to work as domestic helps or in the labour intensive places like brick kilns or stone quarries. These girls in the work places are mostly exploited for sexual favours. The collective efforts resulted in 94% enrolment of girl children in schools and pursue education.

'Child malnutrition is a National shame' is the statement made by the Prime Minister of India in 2012, when a report was published which stated that more than 50% of India's children are stunted. Segregated figures as boys and girls, the ratio reflects the pitiable plight of the girl children in India. Girls are often discriminated from childhood and, not provided with proper food and education by the parents.

There are social barriers and the rigid, orthodox prejudices contribute towards discrimination against girls which start when the child takes shape in her mother's womb. Female foeticide and infanticide are on the rise inspite of all acts and laws. It is important that a change in the mindset is brought about to usher in a new era, where girls will be respected and loved. Hence, LWSIT undertook several initiatives to create awareness among all the operational communities on various issues which are detrimental for the holistic growth of the girl child. LWSIT developed a poster highlighting these facts and distributed within the communities.



■ Organisational Development At Community Level

LWSIT understands the importance of well equipped CBOs for long term sustainability. Extensive trainings were imparted to community leaders on the important aspects of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process. They are

to ensure sustainability and transparency in its operation. LWSIT equipped the community organisations to establish effective link with the government and local self government institutions. The initiatives enabled communities to mobilise



equipped to undertake regular participatory evaluation and appraisal at the community level.

Towards attaining sustainability at community level, training programs on fund management for different developmental projects were conducted. The members of the community organisations received loans at a lower rate of interest. The money was utilized for educating children, initiating various income generation schemes including to perform social rites and customs, when required.

Development and nurturing of second line leadership within the community organisations was emphasised

resources for different forms of community development. These organisations are also effectively linked with different financial institutions to avail financial support to implement alternative and viable income generation ventures.

Once, the CBOs mature, they are encouraged to form federations. These federations provide the communities a platform to discuss local but important issues, such as environment protection, access to state run social security schemes, land and agriculture related issues in association with the duty bearers.

STAFF TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

LWSIT organized staff capacity building programs for a number of staff members. Staff members participated in various training programs on resource mobilization and communication skills, climatic change, participatory monitoring and evaluation. Training programs and workshops were also organised based on priority and needs. Training and workshops enabled the staff to be better equipped.



■ Staff Retreat 2012

The Staff Retreat 2012 was held in Gangtok, Sikkim from 1st to 4th October 2012. The staff of National office, Kolkata project office and few senior staff from project units participated in the retreat. The theme of the Staff Retreat was, "Keep the Main Thing, Main Thing". All the staff members analyzed the contributions they can make to the overall growth of the organisation and felt enriched through the various sessions.

The Retreat derived few strong recommendations to the organisation and called upon to "Remain humble

and dedicated."

Staff Convergence 2012:

I am in LWSIT by choice and not by chance.
I will remain humble in serving the marginalized.
I am dedicated to bring about quality changes in the lives of others.

'Making Retreat 2012 Real' workshops were carried out at different locations of LWSIT covering all project personnel. The learning and outcome of the Staff Retreat were shared.



AZEECON

AZEECON is a network of Country Programs and Associate programs of LWF/DWS. The AZEECON member countries namely, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao-PDR, Myanmar and Nepal, meet

during the annual summit to discuss various regional issues including co-operation and co-ordination between country programs.

■ AZEECON EETV On 'Renewable Energy'

Every year, AZEECON organises four EETVs which provide the platform to share and learn about important contemporary issues and take measures to implement in respective countries. In May 2012, LWSIT organised an EETV on 'Renewable Energy'. The

three day long sessions focussed on the global scenario of energy crisis, climate change, and renewable energy. It also focussed on how the different country programs can explore alternative energy sources in their countries.



■ AZEECON Summit

LWSIT participated in the AZEECON Annual Summit conducted at Yangon, Myanmar, from 19th-21st November 2012. During the summit a session on 'Mainstreaming Disability' was incorporated. It was

further decided that the Regional Consultation will be combined with 2013 AZEECON Summit and will be organised in India in December 2013.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Lutheran World Service India Trust : Core Project 2012-2013 Detail 1

Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount EUR
STEER - Urban Development Project	10,587,735	151,253
STEER - Rural Development Project	24,174,131	345,345
Total	34,761,866	496,598

Lutheran World Service India Trust : Emergency & Rehabilitation Projects 2012 -2013 Detail 2

Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount EUR
Assistance to Flood Affected in Orissa IND 111	2,613,600	37,337
Assam Flood IND 122	10,743,405	153,477
Relief to Conflict Affected Peoples in Assam IND 123	1,078,236	15,403
Total	14,435,241	206,218

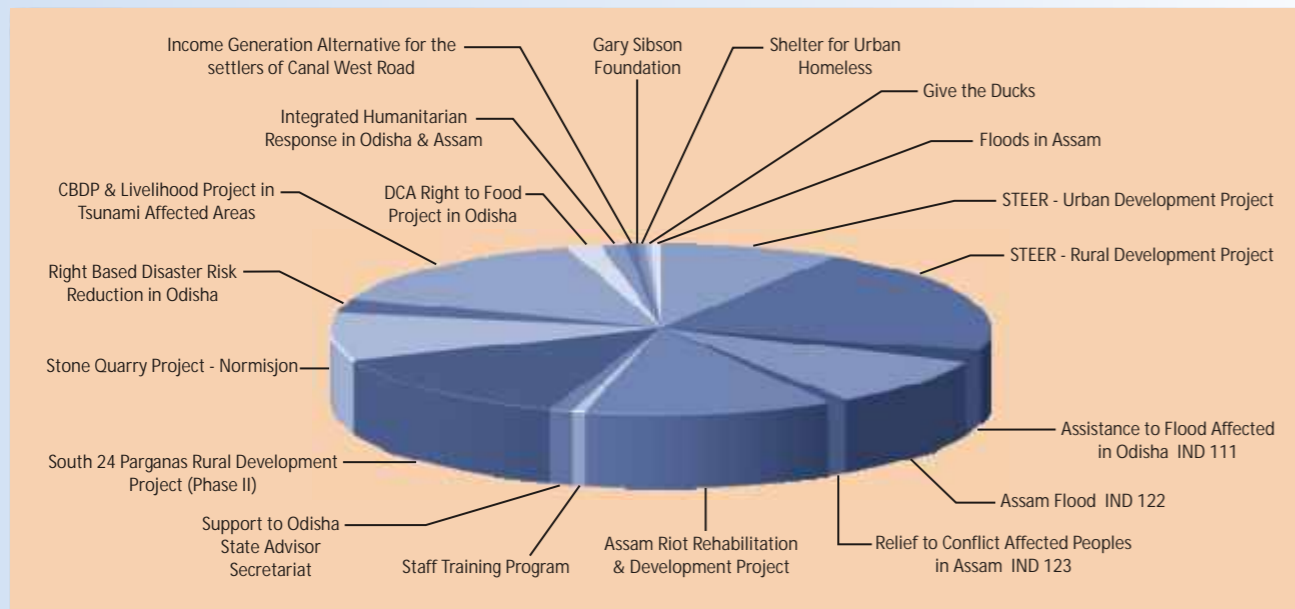
Lutheran World Service India Trust : Bilateral Projects 2012 -2013 Detail 3

Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount EUR
Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation and Development Project	14,281,121	204,016
Staff Training Program	709,100	10,130
Support to Odisha State Advisor Secretariat	1,385,909	19,799
South 24 Parganas Rural Development Project (Phase II)	15,686,161	224,088
Stone Quarry Project - Normisjon	10,777,465	153,964
Right Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Odisha	3,263,608	46,623
CBDP & Livelihood Project in Tsunami Affected Areas	17,470,481	249,578
DCA Right to Food Project in Odisha	2,028,447	28,978
Integrated Humanitarian Response in Odisha & Assam	1,377,029	19,672
Income Generation Alternative for the settlers of Canal West Road	675,105	9,644
Gary Sibson Foundation	4,915	70
Shelter for Urban Homeless	504,789	7,211
"Give the Ducks"	369,560	5,279
Floods in Assam	578,214	8,260
Total	69,111,904	956,847

Lutheran World Service India Trust : Donors During the Year 2012 - 2013

Donor Name	Amount INR	Amount EUR
Bread for the World	6,500,000	92,857
Canadian Lutheran World Relief/CIDA	15,606,810	222,954
Canadian Lutheran World Relief/Canadian Food Grain Bank	29,868	427
Church of Sweden	19,637,892	280,541
Dan Church Aid	6,607,947	94,399
Dan Church Aid /ECHO	3,699,321	52,847
Diakonisches Werk - Stuttgart	3,577,046	51,101
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	12,376,420	176,806
Finn Church Aid	6,913,725	98,768
Gary Sibson Foundation	565,641	8,081
Japan Evangelical Lutheran Association	271,000	3,871
Normisjon	12,714,420	181,635
Other International Donor from Holland	3,449,500	49,279
Presbyterian Disaster Assistance - USA	18,900,096	270,001
United Church of Christ - USA	166,903	2,384
United Methodist Committee on Relief	115,996	1,657
Government of West Bengal, India	1,457,186	20,817
Local Others	2,007,571	28,680
Total	114,597,342	956,847

Detail of Expenditure 2012-2013



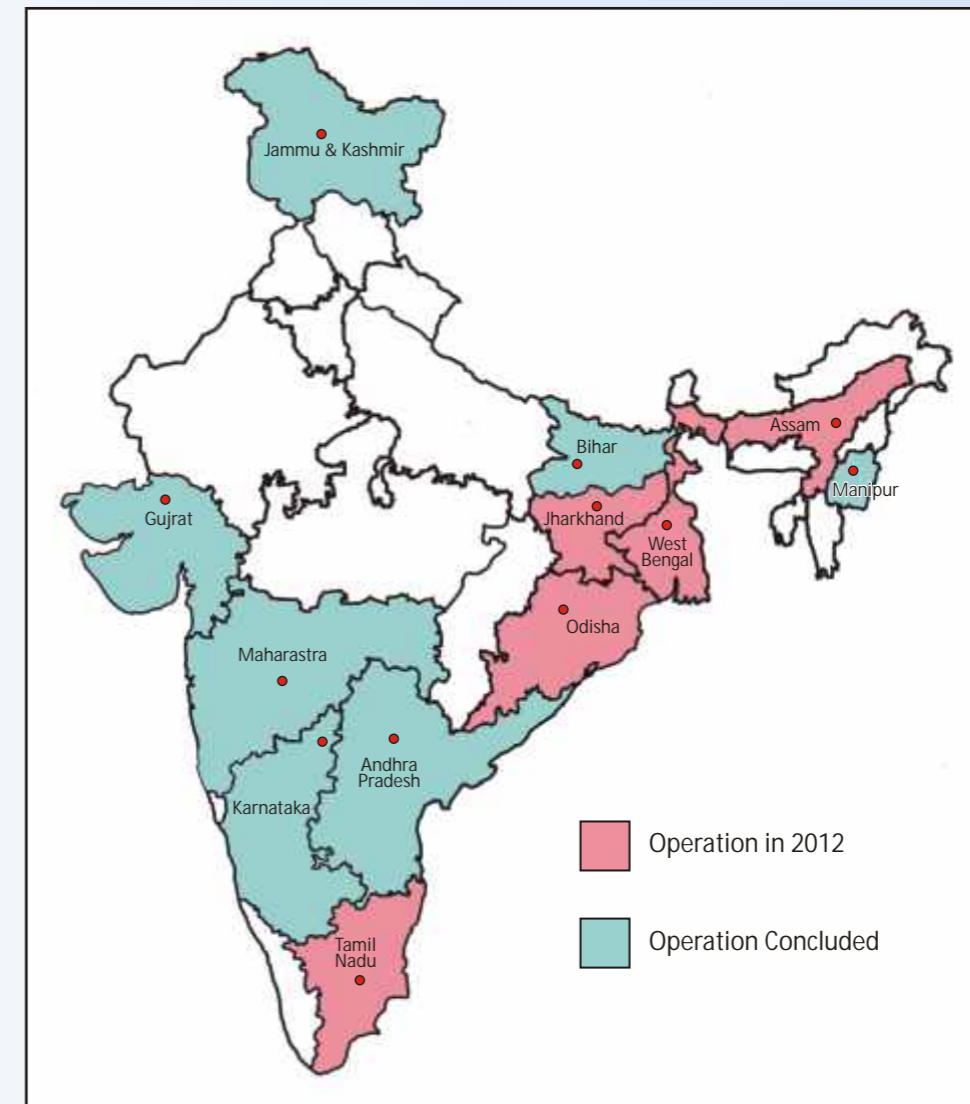
Partner Communities and Funds available with Community Organizations and Groups 2012-13

Project unit	Community	Households	Population	Groups / Organisation	Members	Loan disbursed Rs.	Loan outstanding Rs.	Cash in hand Rs.	Cash At Bank Rs.	Value of Assets Rs.	Total Assets Rs.	Value of Assets per Member Rs.
Kolkata	32	7,643	39,274	166	2,816	4,17,500	11,72,142	1,11,743	14,85,559	2,69,442	30,38,886	1,079
Cuttack	30	2,185	10,211	71	1,251	2,93,786	8,86,252	1,06,035	2,53,891	5,02,126	17,48,304	1,398
Bhubaneswar	35	2,540	12,210	106	1,441	7,63,350	47,65,880	2,80,132	15,43,473	29,58,610	95,48,095	6,626
STEER-Urban Project	97	12,368	61,695	343	5,508	14,74,636	68,24,274	4,97,910	32,82,923	37,30,178	1,43,35,285	2,603
Birbhum	42	1,699	8,657	93	1,049	3,13,726	6,06,237	10,375	10,28,342	17,07,984	33,52,938	3,196
Bankura	92	3,156	20,383	216	5,203	28,51,329	14,53,707	1,22,982	41,18,453	46,32,275	1,03,27,417	1,985
Balangir	211	12,612	55,831	435	5,790	1,52,48,500	61,06,728	81,164	67,27,348	8,95,632	1,38,10,872	2,385
Nuapada	398	24,363	1,16,004	655	12,660	2,67,524	26,02,482	1,19,340	97,76,531	8,96,785	1,33,95,138	1,058
Kalahandi	184	9,096	42,371	508	7,620	78,42,132	8,39,300	23,400	49,87,910	53,10,288	1,11,60,898	1,465
Subarnapur	356	16,000	85,127	630	8,281	7,18,304	1,78,57,800	64,599	94,38,747	13,51,502	2,87,12,648	3,467
Keonjhar	77	2,675	13,428	212	3,657	25,38,688	5,94,760	1,58,325	16,67,411	30,43,334	54,63,830	1,494
Puri	165	9,973	58,136	531	12,990	66,96,425	68,33,031	61,709	50,82,359	6,13,614	1,25,90,713	969
Kendrapada/Jajpur	123	6,844	37,222	304	7,370	14,50,000	10,33,017	38,900	15,64,731	4,43,810	30,80,458	418
STEER-Rural project	1,648	86,418	4,37,159	3,584	64,620	3,79,26,628	3,79,27,062	6,80,794	4,43,91,832	1,88,95,224	10,18,94,912	1,577
S. 24 Parganas	170	14,868	78,781	865	9,614	67,58,524	1,69,75,396	4,62,248	78,10,309	1,48,71,783	4,01,19,736	4,173
Tamil Nadu	30	3,685	16,365	50	1,125	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,70,000	3,70,000	329
ARRP	200	11,070	57,262	385	5,296	10,54,769	15,91,510	6,66,957	9,72,019	5,52,86,743	5,85,17,229	11,049
Stone Quarry Project	100	3,582	16,040	192	2,224	1,13,757	22,75,750	1,80,010	22,34,243	6,69,340	16,79,960	755
Total	500	33,205	1,68,448	1,492	18,259	79,27,050	2,08,42,656	13,09,215	1,10,16,571	7,11,97,866	10,06,86,925	5,514

Local resource mobilised within LWSIT Partner Communities in 2012-13

Project unit	Cost sharing by Comm. & others Rs.	Independent Investments by CBOs & Groups Rs.	Local resource mobilisation facilitated by project Rs.	Local resource mobilised by CBOs & Groups Rs.	Total Rs.
Kolkata	1,10,16,571	1,42,100	1,45,000	11,05,000	16,65,986
Cuttack	69,356	4,96,227	47,000	99,000	7,11,583
Bhubaneswar	11,47,307	7,47,000	8,52,000	16,30,000	43,76,307
STEER-Urban Project	14,90,549	13,85,327	10,44,000	28,34,000	67,53,876
Birbhum	1,11,284	39,856	2,500	7,22,378	8,76,018
Bankura	4,86,790	75,885	-	30,62,000	36,24,675
Balangir	3,24,360	84,500	4,08,860	1,12,04,000	1,20,21,720
Nuapada	1,13,053	4,27,000	12,58,500	47,20,000	65,18,553
Kalahandi	6,16,309	4,33,025	7,17,807	69,50,000	87,17,141
Subarnapur	1,49,07,993	11,70,000	11,80,000	14,29,362	1,86,87,355
Keonjhar	3,06,186	10,20,199	6,17,200	6,65,280	26,08,865
Puri	4,62,014	5,21,453	3,45,125	47,10,000	60,38,592
Kendrapada/Jajpur	5,46,962	19,75,000	15,000	1,35,000	26,71,962
STEER-Rural project	1,78,74,951	57,46,918	45,44,992	3,35,98,020	6,17,64,881
S. 24 Parganas	26,82,536	34,25,931	14,91,250	2,49,85,026	3,25,84,743
Tamil Nadu	70,000	70,000	12,00,000		13,40,000
ARRP	3,65,126	41,175	-	72,25,875	76,32,176
Stone Quarry Project	1,57,659	1,50,465	3,000	5,53,000	8,64,124
Total	32,75,321	36,87,571	26,94,250	3,27,63,901	4,24,21,043

National Presence of LWSIT (Past and present operational areas)



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- Mr. Rabindranath Saha
(Till May 2012)
Mr. Mukunda Sutradhar
(June 2012-January 2013)
Mr. Satyashree Nayak
(From February 2013)
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER-Rural Puri Unit
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Lutheran World Service India Trust
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(Till May 2012)
Mr. Amiya Kumar Barik
(From July 2012)
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Kantabhanji
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Odisha 767039
- Mr. Ashim Kumar Sarkar
(Till May 2012)
Mr. Lalatendu Kumar Pathy
(From June 2012)
Lutheran World Service India Trust
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Odisha 766 001
- Mr. Lulu Soren
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- Mr. Monoranjan Behera
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- Ms. Abhamayee Tarenia
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- Mr. Saroj Kumar Sadhu
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■ **STEER-Urban Unit**

- Mr. Debasis Mondal
(Till June 2012)
Mr. Asim Kumar Sarkar
(From June 2012)
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER-Urban, Kolkata Unit
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Kolkata, West Bengal 700067
 - Ms. Ranjulata Mohapatra
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER-Urban, Cuttack Unit
3C/1274,CDA
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 - Ms. Monalisa Bhanja
Lutheran World Service India Trust
STEER-Urban, Bhubaneswar Unit
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Housing Board Colony
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- **Bilateral Project**
- Mr. Prakash Narzary
Lutheran World Service India Trust
ARRP Unit (Assam)
C/o Mrs Rashmi Narzary
Rajapara Ward No. 3
P.O: Gossaigaon
District - Kokrajhar (BTAD)
Assam 783 360
 - Mr. Animesh Paul
Lutheran World Service India Trust
Tsunami Follow On Programme
Plot No. 36,VKA, Nagar
Ammapettai, Chidambaram
District - Cuddalore
Tamil Nadu 608 401
 - Mr. Sujit Chakraborty
(Till May 2012)
Mr. Debasis Mondal
(From July 2012-March 2013)
Lutheran World Service India Trust
Rural Development Project
South 24 Parganas Unit
Village and P.O: Harindanga
P.S: Dholahat, West Bengal 743 354

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National Office

- | | | |
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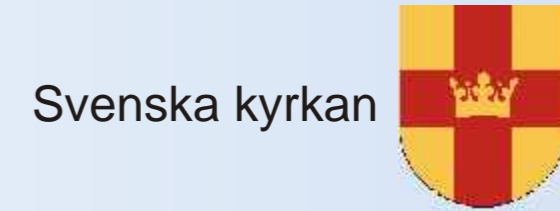
LWSIT Staff position as on 31.03. 2013

	Staff		
	Male	Female	Total
National Office	19	7	26
STEER-Rural	48	12	60
STEER-Urban	6	13	19
Bilateral Projects	39	7	46
Total	112	39	151

Acronyms

ARRP	:	Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project
AZEECON	:	Asian Zone Emergency & Environment Cooperation Network
AIDS	:	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
BEC	:	Behaviour Education Communication
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BGREI	:	Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India
BTAD	:	Bodoland Territorial Autonomous Districts
CBO	:	Community Based Organisation
CLWR	:	Canadian Lutheran World Relief
CIDA	:	Canadian International Development Agency
CBDMT	:	Community Based Disaster Mitigation Teams
CBDRR	:	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CBDP	:	Community Based Disaster Preparedness
DWS	:	Department for World Service
DRR	:	Disaster Risk Reduction
DM	:	Disaster Management
DMT	:	Disaster Management Teams
DCA	:	Dan Church Aid
EETV	:	Education, Exposure, Training, Visit
EIA	:	Environment Impact Assessment
ECHO	:	European Community Humanitarian Office
FRA	:	Forest Rights Act
GEIA	:	Gender Empowerment Impact Assessment
HDPE	:	High Density Poly Ethylene
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HAGA	:	HIV Aids and Gender Assessment
HAP	:	Humanitarian Accountability Partnership
JFM	:	Joint Forest Management
JRCs	:	Junior Red Cross
LWF	:	Lutheran World Federation
LWSIT	:	Lutheran World Service India Trust
LSG	:	Local Self Government
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NGO	:	Non-Government Organisation
NFE	:	Non-Formal Education
NCC	:	National Cadet Corps
NSS	:	National Service Scheme
PRI	:	Panchayati Raj Institution
PDA	:	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance
RFA	:	Right to Forest Act
RCH	:	Reproductive and Child Health
RTF	:	Right to Food
RKVY	:	Rastriya Krusaka Vikash Yojana
SAG	:	Strategic Action Group
STD	:	Sexually Transmitted Disease
SoN	:	Statement of Need
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SRI	:	System of Rice Intensification
STEER	:	Social Transformation Economic Empowerment and Risk Reduction
SHG	:	Self Help Group
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
VDP	:	Village Development Program

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