

# Annual Report 2013

*LWSIT empowers the last, the least and the lost*



## Lutheran World Service India Trust

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

### 40th Anniversary Edition



Participants of Donor Partners' Round Table Meeting 2013

Cover photograph: Mother and girl child of Rabha Tribe, Assam  
(Mother and Child Health is a primary concern)

## PREAMBLE

### Lutheran World Service India Trust

Lutheran World Service India (LWSI) was the Country Program of Lutheran World Federation/Department for World Service (LWF/DWS). LWF started its operation in India in the year 1974 in the aftermath of the Bangladesh War of Independence and as an offshoot of the Cooch Behar Refugee Service, providing relief and rehabilitation services to the refugees in the northern part of West Bengal. On 4<sup>th</sup> September 2008, LWSI was registered as Lutheran World Service India Trust (LWSIT), thus changing its identity from an international agency to a National NGO. Nevertheless, LWSIT continues to be an associate program of LWF/DWS, Geneva.

LWSIT is committed to build 'Communities of Hope' as its program goal. It has adopted for itself three distinct approaches to achieve this goal, namely, motivating disadvantaged communities to claim their rights, empowerment of communities and integrated approach.

The overall development goal of LWSIT is to empower men, women and children of disadvantaged communities to enhance the quality of their life, through programs that are geared towards the protection of rights for sustainable livelihood, food and human security. At present LWSIT is operational in the States of Assam, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, and Jharkhand and are engaged in both community development and 'Linking Relief and Rehabilitation to Development' projects. LWSIT responds to disaster situations across the country by providing relief materials to the victims.

### 40 years of serving humanity

The 40<sup>th</sup> Anniversary year was commemorated on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2013. All the staff of LWSIT along with its donor partners came together to commemorate the event of serving humanity for 40 long years and touching the lives of millions of vulnerable and marginalised people.

A Thanksgiving Service was held at Circular Road Baptist Chapel on A.J.C. Bose Road on the evening of 7<sup>th</sup> December 2013. The service was attended by representatives from Related Agencies, General Secretary of the ACT Alliance, Asian Zone Emergency and Environment Cooperation Network (AZEECON) member countries and consultants, Australian Lutheran World Service (ALWS), Member and Secretary of the State Planning Board of Mizoram, well wishers of LWSIT, the present and former staff of LWSI/LWSIT including 3 former Directors and the first Programme Secretary of LWSI.

An audio-visual, chronicling the journey of LWSI/LWSIT since 1974 was screened during the ceremony. This presentation was well appreciated and provided encouragement for pursuing the goals of LWSI with renewed dedication.

# PROJECTS AT A GLANCE

## Social Transformation, Economic Empowerment and Risk Reduction (STEER) – Urban Project

in the cities of Bhubaneswar, Cuttack in Odisha and Kolkata in West Bengal.

## Social Transformation, Economic Empowerment and Risk Reduction (STEER) – Rural Project

in the district of Bankura in West Bengal, Balangir, Kalahandi, Subarnapur, Nuapada, Keonjhar, Kendrapara, Jajpur and Puri districts in Odisha.

## Bilateral Projects

- ❖ Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project (ARRP) in Kokrajhar and Chirang districts of Assam.
- ❖ Development Support Program for the Stone Quarry Affected Communities in Birbhum district of West Bengal and Dumka district of Jharkhand.
- ❖ Rural Development Program in South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal.
- ❖ Red Light Area (RLA) Children program in Kolkata.
- ❖ Resilient Livelihoods and Sustainable Food Security (RLSFS) Program in Kalahandi and Kendrapara districts in Odisha.
- ❖ Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) and Coastal Protection Project in Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts of Tamil Nadu.

## Emergency Projects

- ❖ Floods and Landslides in Uttarakhand (ACT Appeal-IND 132).
- ❖ Cyclone 'Phailin' in Odisha (ACT Appeal-IND 134).
- ❖ Flood Response Program in Assam (2012-2013, special financial grants received through drs. Christiaan Minderhoud, former Director of LWSI)

## Mobilisation of Government Resources

- ❖ Sustainable Energy Development for Scheduled Castes Communities in Mathurapur Block – I, South 24 Parganas District, West Bengal, supported by Department of Science & Technology, Government of India.
- ❖ Shelter for the Urban Homeless in Kolkata supported by Department of Women and Child Development, Government of West Bengal.
- ❖ Micro Watershed Development in Lanjigarh Block, Kalahandi District, Odisha, supported by Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme - Plus (OTELP- Plus), ST and SC Development Department, Government of Odisha.
- ❖ Community Health in Lanjigarh Block, Kalahandi District, Odisha, supported by Health Department under National Rural Health Mission, Government of Odisha.
- ❖ Livelihoods Development in Jashipur Block, Mayurbhanj District, Odisha, supported by Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme (OTELP), ST and SC Development Department, Government of Odisha.
- ❖ Integrated Development in Bangiriposi Block, Mayurbhanj District, Odisha, supported by Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme - Plus (OTELP- Plus), ST and SC Development Department, Government of Odisha.

## MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT, BOARD OF TRUSTEES



Greetings in the precious name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ from the United Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India and its constituent member churches.

We congratulate LWSIT which provides humanitarian response to the poor and emergency relief operation for the people affected by natural disasters such as super cyclone and high floods and droughts in the state of Orissa, earthquake in the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra, devastating floods and cyclones in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Andhra Pradesh; Tsunami in Tamilnadu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

It also enables the community to address the problems of livelihood, education, children, women, health, shelter etc. It plays a major role in addressing poverty, malnutrition, food security, land and livelihood. LWSIT is working in both legally recognized and unrecognized squatter settlements in the cities of Kolkata, Cuttack and Bhubaneswar addressing problems of livelihood, education, children and women, health, shelter, civic amenities.

LWSIT also established number of programs in underdeveloped states like Odisha, Assam, Jharkand and West Bengal. Government programs were also conducted in the Projects.

This Annual Report highlights their work through rural project, urban project, disaster response, relief assistance etc.

I appreciate the hard work by the LWSIT staff under the leadership of Dr.Vijayakumar James, Executive Director who is very much committed to carry on this ministry.

We are privileged to be associated with LWSIT. We pray that God will strengthen and guide the Executive Director and all the staff to move forward and reach the unreached.

Our best wishes for the continuance of the ministry among poor and marginalized.

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

## FOREWORD



**T**he Foreword in Annual Report 2013 takes a slight shift of presenting facts about India, in order to understand the relevance of LWSIT and its work among the most vulnerable segments of people in India.

### **India as emerging super power**

Since the early 1990s, India has achieved great social, political and cultural changes. As world's largest democracy, it is most diverse Nation and is one the fastest growing economies. India is now 66 years after independence and widely regarded as an emerging superpower. We are a nation that has barely scratched its potential almost two and a half decades after economic liberalization in the absence of critical reforms for majority of Indians, the daily life is continuous struggle. Millions of marginal farmers are unable to find alternative livelihoods as the small land holdings have become unproductive. People living in slums want cheaper housing. Middle class families cobble together their savings to send their children to private schools because the Government schools are in a mess. A big reason for the struggle lies in our inability to push through and implement critical ideas. India has yet to shift away from its old mind set of scarcity. Perhaps, we should forget the past upheavals and move forward with confidence.

Over the last few years, however it has become clear that economy has created millions of jobs to many coming into the cities from smaller towns and villages, with emerging inequalities even as most of India has taken off with growth. The green revolution, the white revolution and the IT revolution have to a great extent passed them by. As before, the elite will close themselves in and close others out.

In the 1960s, Indian bureaucrats put the blame on the country's economic failures on our climate and Indians are fragile and incapable of hard work. As it turned out to be far from the truth and precisely India's strength in human capital that has spurred our economic transformation since the 1980s even as we battled daunting infrastructure challenges, capital inefficiencies and land shortages. India in retrospect had not done all that badly even in the initial decades after independence. The most encouraging fact is that change is spreading across the country and reaching villages and small towns. The rising middle class is driving a demand for transparency in local administration, rule and law and better infrastructure. It has also triggered the growth of a vibrant NGO sector concerned with issues ranging from health, literacy, rural employment including human rights.

### **Relevance of LWSIT**

It is time to recognise that LWSI/LWSIT has been a vital turning point on history to address the inequalities in the country. We are in a new era of speed to take on empowering vulnerable communities in the most neglected areas of India. The integrated right based approach of LWSIT helps the poor to cope with challenges in health, education, agriculture and agro-based livelihood options including protection of environment.



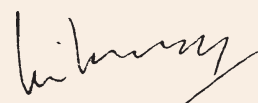
The on-going environmental losses in India are very different from the western world. The tropical areas like India have highly complex ecosystems and are very difficult to recover once destroyed, compared to the temperate areas of the west. The polluting industries can bring disastrous consequences. LWSIT should stand against this as we have only 3.5% of world's fresh water resources. Therefore, LWSIT stands against environmental challenges for protection and sustainable management of natural resources.

LWSIT has never been short of dreams, but as a National NGO, we have in many ways, been through trial by fire. But I still think that long and convoluted path after many stumbles and wrong turns, a different kind of moment seems to be upon us. There is momentum to change which is evident and visible. It is a vital awakening for the Organisation that it may finally become closer to its early promise of serving the last, the least and the lost.

The pages that follow, provide glimpses of LWSIT's engagement in 2013 in various development, emergency and rehabilitation work of building communities of hope. In line with the suggested change in project period from January to December, this report covers the period from April to December 2013. While millions of children die each year in India even before their 5th birthday, one third of such death relate to hunger. LWSIT in its project locations showed ways to combat malnutrition and starvation related death.

I am grateful to all who contributed in the mutual sharing of resources from the field and at National office to bring out this report. My heart is filled with gratitude for the members of the Board, former Directors of LWSI and well wishers who stood with LWSIT during the celebrations of 40th anniversary of LWSIT. I want to thank from the core of my heart all those who helped us during 2013, particularly Rev. Dr. Augustine Jeyakumar, the President of the Board of Trustees of LWSIT, who is a pillar of strength as always to the organization.

I take this opportunity particularly to thank the State Governments of Assam, Jharkhand, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttarakhand and the Federal Government of India for their cooperation and support to the development as well as humanitarian assistance being provided by LWSIT during the reporting year. LWSIT continues to look forward to further cooperation in the interest of the suffering people.



Vijayakumar James

# SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION, ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND RISK REDUCTION (STEER) - RURAL

**S**TEER - Rural Project is operational in the most backward and inaccessible parts of West Bengal and Odisha. All operational districts are prone to natural calamities like drought, cyclone and flood. These operational areas also have a high concentration of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population. During the year 2013, projects were operational in the districts of Balangir, Nuapada, Subarnapur, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Kendrapada, Jajpur and Puri districts in Odisha and Bankura district in West Bengal.

The project carried out a series of activities to develop and strengthen community based institutions and to enhance their capacity and skills for collective initiatives as well as negotiation and advocacy to claim their rights and entitlements from the duty bearers. The project supported grain banks to meet food deficiency during the lean period. Groups and organizations were supported to generate and strengthen group capital through community cultivation and group income generation initiatives. Information dissemination camps were organised and interface programmes between the communities and government officials were organised. The Project organised awareness sessions on various aspects like – right to food, civil and political rights, and social security schemes. The project also organised series of training programs such as organization building, leadership development, fund management and book keeping, advocacy and lobbying. The project supported groups and organizations to prepare and submit proposals to the concerned local self government authorities and various government departments. Groups and organizations formed alliances to move forward in their developmental initiatives and put forth stronger demands to assert their rights.



■ System of rice intensification adapted

A number of activities were implemented to ensure that children continue formal education and also operated learning centres for school dropouts. Youth clubs as well as CBOs were assisted to take up and promote creative activities among children and helped them to celebrate Children's Day, World Environment Day and International Literacy Day and other important events.

The project supported communities to mobilise resources from different government schemes and also sensitized them to adopt healthy practices. Resources from government agencies were mobilised to develop and renovate drinking water sources. Smokeless chullahs (ovens) were promoted to maintain clean household ventilation.

Sustainable livelihood is one of the major thrusts of the project. Community members were supported with vocational and entrepreneurship development training. The emphasis of the project was on transferring updated information on better agricultural practices. In addition, it also provided improved agriculture inputs;



■ Mushroom cultivation augments household income

with emphasis on producing organic manure/vermi compost which gradually reduces the application of chemical fertilisers by the farmers. The project further stressed on natural resource management and environment protection related activities such as formation of forest protection groups, who actively engaged in protecting the forests in the vicinity of their communities. They work closely with officials of the Forest Department to prevent illegal felling of trees. Tree planting is another area of importance under the project. The Project assisted in developing orchards, social forestry as well as homestead fruit plantation. SHGs were supported for collection and marketing of NTFP.

## Key achievements

Activities	Unit	Coverage
Awareness camps on Right to Food	Community	587
Assistance to develop assets	Organizations	05
Information dissemination camps	Community	581
Awareness camp on role and responsibility of PRI, legal and civil rights	Community	95/127
LSG members sensitized	Women/men	81/137
Trained community leaders and members on PIME, leadership, book keeping, advocacy and lobbying	Women/men	1769/1092
Grain banks	Grain banks	20
PRA and PE Exercise	Number	11/184
CBOs and groups to develop networks and alliances	Organizations and groups	1301
NFE center for dropouts	Boys/girls	45/65
Community study centers	Boys/girls	1180/1370
NFE and pre school instructors trained	Women/men	65/30
School students supported with books and uniforms	Boys/girls	44/315

NFE centers for adults and adolescents	Women learners	364
Health and nutrition awareness camps	Communities	250
Homestead nutrition gardens	Families	1316
School health program	Boys/girls	437/496
Training on adolescent issues	Boys/girls	367/655
Drinking water sources developed, renovated and disinfected	Sources	5/205
Sanitation, RCH, HIV and AIDS awareness camps	Community	281
Training on HIV and AIDS	Women/men	213/93
Gender Empowerment Impact Assessment (GEIA and HAGA) exercise conducted	Numbers	49/51
Gender sensitization Programs	Women/men	1245/940
Training on warning, search and rescue operation, first aid, mock drills and demonstration	Women/men	371/428
Agriculture inputs - compost pit provided for sustainable farming	Farmers	557
Provided appropriate agri-implements	Community	36
Farmers supported to develop irrigation facilities	Acre/farmers	29/32
Farmers trained on sustainable agriculture	Women/men	638/831
Communities and groups supported for income generation activities	CBOs/SHGs	24/30
Group members assisted to take up income generating activities	Women/men	403/44
Community and group cultivation	CBOs/SHGs	20/13
Vocational training	Women/men	412/126
Environmental awareness camps	Communities	355
Land development and irrigation facilities	Acre/farmers	123/176
Communities supported to plant trees on waste and uncultivated land (including wind breakers, orchard, homestead)	Acre/saplings	304.5/ 148954
Forest protection groups	Groups	59
Provision of solar lights	Community/family	31/489

## SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION, ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT AND RISK REDUCTION (STEER) - URBAN

**R**apid urbanization leaves behind a great number of urban poor in the slums and on the pavements. Many of these urban poor are either refugees or migrant workers, who came to cities in search of a better livelihood or internally displaced persons, uprooted by different development projects due to natural or human induced disasters. Generally, the city bound rural poor, who come in search of odd jobs or look forward to other livelihood opportunities, often end up settling on encroached lands and are thus not entitled to any basic amenities to

live in peace and with dignity.

In 2013, LWSIT continued to work with the underprivileged urban communities in both legal and illegal settlements in the cities of Kolkata in West Bengal and Cuttack and Bhubaneswar in Odisha. The partner communities of the project face continual difficulties in the areas of education, livelihood, health, water and sanitation along with other basic civic amenities.

The project emphasised on building community based structures to shoulder the responsibility to implement and continue social development initiatives, which ultimately empower the communities to address the issues and concerns of their daily life.



■ Regular health camps conducted

The project also organized training programs and capacity building programs for the community leaders like leadership development, PIME, advocacy, lobbying and para-legal training. The project also supports community based groups and organizations to build and strengthen effective linkage with financial institutions for resource support and with government bodies to avail their rights and with other like-minded organizations for necessary technical support.

### Key achievements

Activities	Unit	Coverage
Awareness camps on Right to Food, legal and civil rights	Community	72
Information dissemination camps	Community	18
Trained community leaders and members on PIME, leadership, book keeping, advocacy and lobbying	Women/men	224/22
PRA and PE	Community	27

Community study centers	Boys/girls	284/306
School students with books and uniforms supported	Boys/girls	123/128
Child development centres	Boys/girls	27/38
Awareness camps on health, RCH and nutrition	Community	31
Training on adolescent issues	Boys/girls	33/38
Smokeless oven project	Families	623
Gender sensitization programs	Community	16
Awareness programs on HIV and AIDS	Community	17
Support for income generating activities	CBOs/SHGs	111
Vocational training programs	Women/men	121/18



■ Special emphasis for education

## BILATERAL PROJECTS

### Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project (ARRP)

Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project (ARRP) supported by Normisjion completed its second five year project cycle (2009-2013). The project focussed on rehabilitation of the conflict stricken and displaced families in collaboration with the Government in the first five year phase of 2004-2008. In the recently concluded project phase, the emphasis of the project was on restoring the livelihood of the people through various training programs and input support on farm, non-farm and skill based activities. At the same time, continued efforts were taken to create awareness in the partner communities to access their rights, entitlements and different services provided by the government. Conflict, unrest, frequent strikes and bandhs appeared to be an integral part in the life of the people in Kokrajhar and Chirang districts, where the project was operational. Keeping this fact in mind, peace building and reconciliation was introduced as cross cutting issue. Since youth are the most vulnerable group and fall prey to all kinds of socio-political evils and manipulations, sensitization of the youth was of paramount importance. The youth were involved in different kinds of developmental activities for their community. They organized peace building camps, where youth groups from all ethnic and religious communities came together to share their views. Local government officials, political and religious leaders and civil society representatives also participated in the meeting to encourage the youth and promote solidarity amongst them.

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■ Women SHG involved in food processing

An end term evaluation of the project was conducted during the reporting period. The recommendations of the evaluation were to work with more compact population and intensify the peace building effort with active involvement of people from all sections of the society and all ethnic and religious groups. However, uncertainties of day to day life need to be addressed through sustainable livelihood measures and accessing rights and entitlements within the legal and constitutional framework.

An action based research on 'Causes and Consequences of Depletion of Forest in Kokrajhar and Chirang districts of Assam' was also conducted during the reporting period. The research report, which was necessitated more in view of the eviction operation, reflects the relationship between the habitat and the inhabitants which includes overdependence on forest resources by the people living in the forest area, but developed a living atmosphere without destroying the forest. Yet they play an important role in protection and restoration of the forests. Local people and officials from the Forest Department actively participated in the study. The report was shared with the concerned department for appropriate and remedial action.



■ Improved agriculture activities adopted by CBOs

## Key achievements

Activities	Unit	Coverage
Training programs on sustainable agriculture practice including pest management	Women/men	663/317
Grain bank	Community	11
Awareness program on right based issues related to food security and social issues	Community	239
Vegetable seeds and agriculture implements	Community	164/61
Construction of RCC Ring well, tube wells and drinking water well with platforms	Numbers	94
Groups and members supported for income generation schemes	Group/families	12/301
PRA and PE Exercise	Community	68
Programs on agriculture demonstration, compost pit and soil testing	Plots/numbers/sample	50/77/36
Supply of fruit bearing trees	Families	3000
Construction of low cost latrines	Numbers	69
Awareness and seminar on peace building	Community	149
Awareness program on gender sensitization and legal issues	Community	63
Training on animal husbandry	Women/men	305/406
Awareness programs on BCC and career building	Women/men	935/1148

Supply of vegetable seeds	Community	164
Nutrition demonstration programs	Community	91
Awareness on health issues, HIV and AIDS	Community	191
Awareness on prevention of deforestation	Community	42
Awareness programs for adolescent girls and boys	Community	42
Community leaders and members trained on trauma counseling, PIME, book keeping and leadership development	Women/men	855/892
Awareness on disaster risk management	Community	19
Training on life skills for the youth	Boys/girls	273/236

## Development Support Program for the Stone Quarry affected Communities in Birbhum district of West Bengal and Dumka district of Jharkhand



■ Special coaching for tribal children

This project is supported by Normisjion and is operational in Birbhum district of West Bengal and Dumka district in Jharkhand State.

After the initial pilot phase of 3 years, 2013 was the first year of intervention of the project for the phase 2013-2017. The quarry affected communities, mostly tribals, were being exploited for years who never raised their voices. But now after being empowered, they are able to raise their voice against the socio-economic and environmental exploitation. The quarry affected communities of Shikaripara block of Dumka district protested and resisted collectively against opening of a new stone crushing unit over their waste land and were successful in their efforts. They decided to plant fruit bearing plants on that patch of land. Although it was a small beginning, it conveyed a clear message to the owners of the crushing units in the location.

A seminar on Occupational Safety, Health and Environmental Pollution was organized involving 81 stone quarry workers, like-minded NGOs and partner organizations in the district headquarters of Dumka. Media coverage of the seminar played an effective role in drawing the attention of the duty bearers. SHGs of Makrapahari under Shikaripara block decided not to allow opening of any new crusher units on their own land. Legal

and civil rights programs, programs on awareness of environmental protection and management, programs on STD, HIV and AIDS and respiratory diseases were organized at the community level. People are much more conscious about their rights and entitlements. They are taking care of their health. People are aware of HIV and AIDS and there is significant change in their behavior patterns and they are curious to know more about the after affects of the disease.

Considering the depletion of ground water, people showed keen interest towards adopting more and more soil and water conservation measures in communities, thus improving the moisture retention capacity of the soil and also to protect top soil erosion.



■ Stone craft is a lucrative livelihood option

Partners of the project like Mohulpahari Christian Hospital (MCH) of NELC who have the expertise of rendering health care services with hospital facilities if required, and Evangelical Social Action Forum (ESAF) with core competencies on skill based training, production and marketing, are working together to address the socio-economic, health and rights based issues to improve the quality of life and living conditions of the partner communities. However, more synergy and focused effort is envisaged in the coming years to make a real impact in the lives of the partner communities, who have been exploited for generations.

## Key achievements

Activities	Unit	Coverage
<b>A. Right to occupational safety and health</b>		
Awareness on legal and civil rights, STD, RD, HIV and AIDS	Community	58
<b>B. Right to livelihood and food security</b>		
Awareness on right based issues related to food security and agriculture development practice	Community	54
Vermi compost pit and compost pits	Farmers	50
Watershed management –excavation of CCT and irrigation boxes	Acre/farmer	40.74/188
Families involved in dry land farming and oil seeds cultivation	Farmer	198
Soil and water conservation measures such as land development	Acre/farmer	6.16/17
Training on agricultural development practice	Women/men	42/30
Grain bank, seed bank and grain storage structure	Community	04/17/19
Income generating schemes for group and group members	SHGs/person	15/130
Vocational training to youth	Participants	66
<b>C. Right to health, water and sanitation</b>		
Homestead nutrition garden program	Families	151
Construction, repairing of tube well platform/disinfection of water sources	Number	17/12

<b>D. Right to protection and management of environment</b>		
Awareness on environmental protection and management	Community	19
Tree plantation – orchard and homestead	Acre/families	5.68/150
<b>E. Right to education</b>		
School health program	Girls/boys	1053/927
Book support - study centers	Girls/boys	211/202
Provision of solar light	Families	100
Training for instructor of child education center	Women/men	14/4
<b>F. Right to information and advocacy on human rights</b>		
Assessment of gender empowerment	Community	6
Crèche	Girls/boys	16/14
Training on advocacy, lobbying, networking, PIME and women leadership	Women/men	725/70
Interface programs with service providers, bankers and government line department	Women/men	198/88

## Rural Development Project in South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal



■ Mangrove plantation on river embankments

Rural Development Project in South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal was supported by CLWR. LWSIT has successfully completed the implementation of eight year project in two phases from 2005-2008 and 2008-2013 in Mathurapur Block - I and II in South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal. During the project period, multi-sector support that focused on gender, environment and human rights as cross cutting issues created greater impact among the underprivileged people in the area.

Communities are socio-economically empowered to lead a better quality of life by increasing access to their rights and entitlements as well as food and human security through collective actions. The community based social organizations carried out the integrated

development process with enhanced skills and capacity building for education, health, nutrition, water, sanitation, livelihood, food security, environment protection, and regeneration, leading to social development of people.

This Gangetic delta area is highly disaster prone and the work of the project on promoting salt tolerant varieties of paddy and environmental protection through mangrove plantation along the river embankments were appreciated by the local government and other National and International organisations working in that area.



■ Preservation of salt tolerant rice varieties by farmers

## Key achievements

Activities	Unit	Coverage
Leaders trained in management and development skills	Women/men	318/109
Community study centres	Girls/boys	287/271
Drinking water sources	Number	06
Farmers trained on sustainable agriculture practices	Women/men	59/76
Training programs on environment	Women/men	73/58
Awareness camp on environmental protection and regeneration	Community	22
Nurseries developed	Number	7
Awareness programme on gender sensitization	Community	11
Community and government interface programme	Number	69
Awareness camp on HIV and AIDS	Community	16
Awareness camp on WASH	Community	13
Awareness camp on RCH	Community	47
Issue based campaign on domestic violence, human trafficking and early age marriage	Number	15

## Integrated education program for Red Light Area (RLA) Children



■ RLA Project

The children of sex workers particularly the girl children are victims of circumstances for no fault of their own. Being born with the stigma of illegitimacy and growing up in a red light area, the children are isolated from the mainstream of society and deprived of the basic opportunities for their physical and psychological development.

Hence, LWSIT has launched a shelter cum education programme for the girl children of sex workers in the Kolkata unit complex. 14 girls between the age of three and seven are staying in this shelter home.

The shelter home was inaugurated on 13th May 2013. The home provides a child friendly environment where children are able to have a safe home to live in, nutritional meals and a conducive atmosphere to pursue their studies.

## Resilient Livelihood and Sustainable Food Security (RLSFS)



■ Location specific agriculture

The newly merged DCA supported programme of Right to Food and Disaster Risk Reduction titled as Resilient Livelihood and Sustainable Food Security emerged after various consultations and workshops with the involvement of almost all the partners of DCA including LWSIT. While right to food and food security programmes were implemented in the four western districts of Odisha (Balangir, Kalahandi, Nuapara and Subarnapur), the Disaster Risk Reduction program was implemented in the four coastal districts of Kendrapara, Jajpur, Puri and Ganjam. Both these programs in two different locations were extremely helpful for the communities. While the communities in

western Odisha districts are prone to drought and resultant acute food insecurity, the coastal districts experience high floods and cyclone almost every alternate year. Both cases people lose crops and assets, leading to food scarcity, loss of livelihood which result in migrating to the cities and towns.

During the project period, the mid-term review and end-term external evaluation were carried out for both the programmes at different times, to understand their relevance and impact.

As an outcome of the evaluation, merger of these two programs into one was felt necessary, as the issues of food insecurity and disaster are interrelated and should be addressed together. Therefore, the project RLSFS was evolved focussing on the relevant geographical contexts.

This integrated programme addressed the issue of right to food and built strong resilient communities across two geographical locations in Kalahandi and Kendrapara districts of Odisha, without compromising on the quality of programme.

## Key achievements

Activities	Unit	Coverage
VDC and CBDMT formed and strengthened	Community	61
Skill training to CBDMT members	Person	342
Training on book keeping, fund management and organization development	Person	301
Awareness and sensitization camps on social security schemes, MGNREGS, Right to Information and FRA	Community	54
Awareness program on legal and civil rights	Community	50
Training on advocacy and lobbying skills	Person	288
Awareness and sensitization program on gender issues	Community	59
Training of women leaders	Person	277
Number of network and alliances formed	Alliance	9
Community contingency plan developed	DMT	31
Community managed grain and seed bank	Number	38
Training to farmers on location specific agricultural practices	Farmer	320
Homestead nutritional garden	Family	600
Income generation activities	Person	135
Awareness and sensitization program on climate change	Community	57
Tree plantation to increase green coverage	Tree	26,400
Fruit tree plantation	Tree	4,379

## Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) and Coastal Protection

The CBDRR and Coastal Protection Project supported by PDA was implemented in Tamil Nadu for a period of two years and was completed in March 2013. However, in order to ensure sustainability and ownership of the program, one year follow up program was continued. The overall objective of this project was to reduce disaster risks, vulnerability and enhance resilience through effective community based disaster risk reduction measures. Looking at the need of the area, this project focused its program in 30 coastal communities which predominantly belong to fisher folk, scheduled castes (dalits) and tribal communities of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts in Tamil Nadu.

During this follow up program, emphasis was given on capacity building of the communities in the areas of social, physical, political, economic and disaster resilience. Furthermore, livelihood promotion and community managed development programs were intrinsically linked and prioritized.





■ Fishing nets provided to vulnerable fishermen

WASH awareness program was one of the major components under project intervention. Community level awareness and sensitization programs were conducted including women, men, adolescents and children to learn and practice preventive measures for water borne diseases. Since the area is prone to natural hazards like flood, women and girls face greater risks while walking through waist deep water to defecate in the outskirts of village. Hence, the project stressed on the importance of constructing family toilets to protect the modesty and dignity of women and girls and at the same time reduce the risk of contracting infections.

## Key achievements

Activities	Unit	Coverage
PRA exercise	Community	12
Skill training programs to DMT members	Participant	1050
Demonstration of mock drills	Number	31
WASH awareness program and distributed hygiene kits	Family	521
School vulnerability mapping with disaster management plan	Number	04
Awareness programs on social security schemes, MGNREGS and Disaster Management Act	Participant	591
Awareness programs on DP for school children and teachers	Participant	3,213
Training for students on disaster management	Student	343
Training for teachers on disaster management	Teacher	68
Simulation drills	School	16
Livelihood support to poor and vulnerable families	Family	23
Training on improved agricultural practices	Participants	424
Homestead nutritional garden	Family	200
Career up-gradation and vocational training to adolescents	Person	57
Construction of family toilets and community infrastructure	Number	280

# EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROJECTS

## Floods and Landslides in Uttarakhand (ACT Appeal-IND 132)

In June 2013, heavy rains coupled with cloudbursts over the north Indian state of Uttarakhand, caused devastating floods and landslides. It is being considered as the worst disaster in India since the 2004 tsunami. More than 108,653 people were evacuated to safer places using various means of transport, including helicopter services in the worst affected and least accessible areas. The Uttarakhand government has declared 5,700 missing persons as “presumed dead”.

The overall goal of this project was to extend life-saving and life-sustaining emergency support as well as early recovery among the flood and landslide affected people. During the first six months, though the affected communities in remote locations remained inaccessible,

LWSIT was able to reach them by using mules as mode of transport for distributing the relief materials. The intervention included provision of food, non-food items, temporary shelter materials, early recovery and livelihood restoration program including distribution of fruit trees, agricultural equipments, including kitchen garden seeds, goats, milch cows and weaving looms



■ Cloudburst and earthquake devastated Uttarakhand



■ Relief materials transported to remote locations

During implementation of the project, the most vulnerable villages were identified and different kinds of relief and recovery support was provided. The 1,200 families covering 12 villages, belong to Bhatwari block, Uttarkashi district in Uttarakhand. LWSIT prioritized the most vulnerable sections of the affected population such as the marginalized and excluded communities, widows, children, physically challenged and families headed by females.

Key achievements			
Activities	Unit	Quantity	Family Coverage
<b>Food security and nutrition</b>			
Raw rice	Kg	36,000	1,200
Wheat flour	Kg	18,000	1,200
Lentil dal	Kg	3,600	1,200
Edible oil	Litre	3,600	1,200
Sugar	Kg	3,600	1,200
Soyabean (nutrella)	Kg	2,400	1,200
Salt	Kg	1,200	1,200
Supplementary nutrition	Kg	2,400	1,200
Packing bag	Piece	1,200	1,200
<b>Shelter, settlements and Non-Food Items (NFI)</b>			
HDPE tarpaulin sheets	Piece	1,200	1,200
High quality woollen blanket	Piece	2,400	1,200
Bed sheet	Piece	2,400	1200
Floor mat	Piece	2,400	1,200
Mosquito net	Piece	2,400	1,200
<b>Early recovery and livelihood restoration</b>			
Milch cow	Number	40	40
Goat or ram	Number	156	78
Weaving handloom	Number	6	6
Apple saplings	Number	32,670	634
Pear saplings	Number	5,370	634
Sprayer	Piece	634	634
Pruning cutter	Piece	634	634
Pruning saw	Piece	634	634
Kitchen garden seeds	Kit	634	634



Dr. John Nduna, General Secretary Act Alliance delivers keynote speech



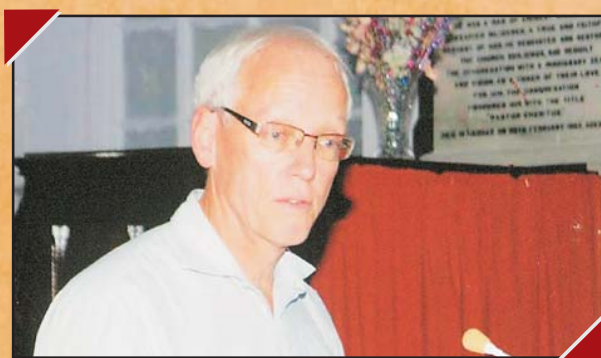
Dr. Roger Gaikwad, Vice President Board of Trustees, LWSIT



Dr. Gerlind Schneider, Brot-fur-die Welt



Mr. Anders Salomonsson, Church of Sweden



Mr. David Smith, Dan Church Aid



Rev. Anders Akerlund, Church of Sweden



Mr. Jacob Smordel, Normisjon



Former Directors, Former Program Secretary with Executive Director



Rev. Dr. Chandran Paul Martin, Evangelical Lutheran Church of America



drs. Christiaan Minderhoud, Former Director of LWSI



Mr. Howard Jost, Former Director of LWSI



Mr. Neville Pradhan, Former Director of LWSI



Dr. Vijayakumar James, Executive Director of LWSIT



Program and Finance Managers discussing with DCA partner

## THANKS GIVING SERVICE



Rev. David Rout



Congregation Procession



Praise and Worship Team



Congregation during the Service



Special Song Rendered



Dr. Ivan Satyavrata and Shri. P.L.Thanga, State Planning Board, Mizoram

# 40TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS



40th year celebrations



Dr. and Mrs. Nduna at LWSIT



Mr. Marceline LWF Nepal at LWSIT



Evening get together at LWSIT



40th Anniversary Exhibition



Performance by RLA children



Celebrations at LWSIT

## Cyclone 'Phailin' in Odisha (ACT Appeal-IND 134)

On 12th October 2013, a Category 5 Cyclone 'Phailin', crossed over 16 districts of Odisha, leaving a trail of destruction, flattening thousands of houses and affecting nearly 900,000 people and thousands of livestock. As per Government of Odisha sources, 151 blocks, 2,015 Gram panchayats and 18,118 villages were affected by the cyclone and flood. A total of 457,994 houses were damaged and 47 people lost their lives.

The saline water from the sea destroyed all standing crops including paddy worth about INR 24 billion (about US\$400 million). Safe drinking water became a major problem in the villages where sea water surged into the villages and the drinking water sources got contaminated.

Authorities in Odisha evacuated 983,642 people, the largest evacuation in history, to cyclone shelters and public buildings. Over 40,000 people took shelter in 45 multi-purpose shelters constructed by LWSIT in Ganjam, Puri, Kendrapada, Jajpur, Jagatsinghpur and Bhadrak districts in the aftermath of Super Cyclone in 1999.



■ Aftermath of cyclone phailin

Looking at the dire needs among cyclone affected families in Ganjam district of Odisha, 1200 families were provided with relief aid to meet immediate survival and combat the effects of the disaster.

### Key achievements

Activities	Unit	Quantity	Family Coverage
<b>Food security and nutrition</b>			
Boiled rice	Kg	36,000	1200
Lentil dal	Kg	3,600	1200
Edible oil	Litre	2,400	1200
Sugar	Kg	2,400	1200
Tea (250 grams packet)	Packet	1,200	1200
Soyabean (nutrella)	Kg	1,200	1,200
Salt	Kg	1,200	1200
Supplementary nutrition	Kg	3,000	1200
Biscuits	Packet	12,000	1200
Packing Bag	Piece	1,200	1200

Shelter, settlements and Non-Food Items (NFI)			
HDPE tarpaulin sheets	Piece	1,200	1,200
Hygiene kits	Kit	2,200	2,200
Candle and matchbox	Kit	1,200	1,200
High quality woollen blankets	Piece	2,400	1,200
<b>WASH</b>			
Construction of raised platform for tube wells	Number	20	14 Communities
<b>Early recovery and livelihood restoration</b>			
Green gram seeds	Kg	7,000	746
Groundnut seeds	Kg	15,420	514
Backyard poultry (21 days old Chick)	Number	2,000	100
Utensil sets for community	Set	20	20 Communities



■ Relief material extended to the victims

## Chief Minister of Odisha accolades CBDMT



■ Chief Minister of Odisha congratulates initiatives by LWSIT

**K**antiagarh Community under the Palibandha Panchayat in Ganjam block under Ganjam district is one of the underprivileged communities, which was terribly hit by Cyclone 'Phailin' during October 2013. This community is very close to the sea (Bay of Bengal) which is flanked by natural forest and large area under green vegetation.

LWSIT trained CBDMT members of the village and took all precautionary measures by informing all families in the village to take shelter in safe houses that are permanent in nature. Since they had a list of vulnerable persons in hand such as physically challenged, pregnant women, lactating mothers, children below five years of age, elderly and the crippled, were given priority to evacuate to the safer buildings. All the residents of the area were able to take shelter either in safe buildings or in multipurpose cyclone shelters, thus the loss to human life was considerably reduced and the people of the area were able to escape the force of the cyclonic storm. Such preparedness and effective evacuation plan helped the people of Kantiagarh community to save their lives.

The district administration of Ganjam including Revenue and Disaster Management Ministry of Government of Odisha has acknowledged the efforts of CBDMT for their outstanding efforts made by Baba Bateswar DMT of Kantiagarh for rescue and shelter management at the time of cyclone. Taking into consideration the herculean efforts taken by CBDMT, the Minister declared that CBDMT as the 'Best DMT in the State of Odisha'. In a special function, the Chief Minister of the State of Odisha awarded a citation with seal to CBDMT which was greatly appreciated by the audience and the State Government officials.

## Flood Response Program in Assam (2012-2013, Special Financial Grants received through drs. Christiaan Minderhoud, former Director of LWSI)

In June 2012, Assam experienced high floods which affected all the 27 districts in Assam. It left 2,800 villages across nine districts completely marooned. The worst-hit districts included Dhemaji, Lakhimpur,



■ Village approach road being constructed by women

Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Nalbari, Barpeta and Dhubri. It is said that it is the worst flood since 1950. The 2012 flood affected 2.2 million people, 116 people died and around 500,000 were left homeless.

LWSIT provided immediate relief materials to 4,000 families spread across 25 villages in Gumaphulbari, Chenga and Mandia Revenue Circles under Barpeta District of Assam. The assistance included providing temporary shelter materials, non-food items and sleeping materials. This support was extended through ACT Appeal – IND122.

With the Special Financial Grants received from The Netherlands, LWSIT ensured food security among most vulnerable and flood affected families in Barpeta district. The families received boiled rice and pulses (lentil dal) against work done under Food-For-Work (FFW) program. Under the FFW, the communities constructed village roads, river embankments, and established earthen mounds where cattle and human beings can take safe shelter during similar kind of floods in future.

Details of the program components and coverage of beneficiaries are elaborated below.

Key achievements			
Activities	Unit	Quantity	Family Coverage
<b>Food security</b>			
Boiled rice	Kg	70,000	1,144
Lentil dal	Kg	7,000	1,144
Number of person days generated	Days	9,466	1,144

## MOBILIZATION OF GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

Partnership has been established between Lutheran World Service India Trust and the State for development of underprivileged people in Odisha and West Bengal. During the year, six government supported projects were operated by LWSIT of which one project is supported by the Government of India, one by the Government of West Bengal and four by the Government of Odisha. LWSIT is involved in three projects as an implementing NGO, while in other three projects in Odisha, LWSIT played the role of a facilitating NGO. Through these projects, 2,028 families of 62 villages are benefitted from self managed renewable energy development, livelihood development, improvement in health and nutrition status, education and skill development, community infrastructure development, rural financial services and participatory forest management.

### OTELP Plus Micro Watershed Development

OTELP Plus Micro Watershed Development is supported by Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme (OTELP - PLUS), SC and ST Development Department, Government of Odisha. It is being implemented in Lanjigarh, of Kalahandi district. The main objective of this project is to ensure livelihood and food security for the poor tribal households. This is realised through promotion of efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable use of natural resources. LWSIT has been selected as facilitating NGO wherein it is involved in capacity building and empowerment of the communities.

This endeavour is enhancing livelihood through land and water management, agriculture and horticulture development, livestock and aquaculture production, through rural financial services, community infrastructure development and participatory forest management.

The project is located in the hilly and forest area. The area lacks communication facilities or electricity, coupled with poor access to healthcare and education.

This project started in 2013 and covers 25 tribal communities comprising 634 vulnerable families.



■ PRA in the community

### Community Health

Community Health, supported by National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Government of Odisha is being implemented in Lanjigarh of Kalahandi district. The programme aims to improve the health condition of the community. LWSIT was selected to be the implementing agency. LWSIT creates awareness on health, nutrition and sanitation. As the villages are far flung, LWSIT provides necessary support so that government healthcare facility can cater to inaccessible areas too.



■ Health care extended to the marginalized

In the communities, child immunization percentage is miserably low, antenatal as well as postnatal care is far below standard. Another serious issue that is prevalent amongst the tribal communities is that, pregnant and young mothers suffer due to malnutrition along with children. In some areas, due to insufficient and highly contaminated water, skin related diseases are on the rise.

LWSIT regularly conducted health awareness camps as well as health camps, which were attended by ANM, ASHA and anganwadi workers.

The project commenced in the year 2013 and the same will be renewed annually by the Government. The programme at the moment covers 25 communities, ensuring health to 634 vulnerable families.

## Livelihood for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in HK and MDA Micro Project Areas



■ Primitive tribal household

Livelihood for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in HK and MDA Micro Project Areas, supported by OTELP, SC and ST Development Department, Government of Odisha.

objective of this Government project is to ensure holistic and sustainable development of the PVTGs. This project is implemented in Jashipur block of Mayurbhanj district. LWSIT was selected as a facilitating NGO responsible for capacity building of the community, empowerment of the communities and promotion of various livelihood options. The project is being implemented in 18 Hill Kharia and Mankirdia villages covering 688 vulnerable and poor families.

Basically the livelihood of these tribes depend on minor forest produce and a small minority of them practice agriculture, but this is greatly insufficient. Both the tribes are semi-nomads. They are one of the most primitive and little known forest dwelling and wandering communities of the State as well as the Country. They wander inside forests in small bands and stay at different tandas – the temporary makeshift settlements, comprising of temporary dome shaped huts constructed out of leaves.

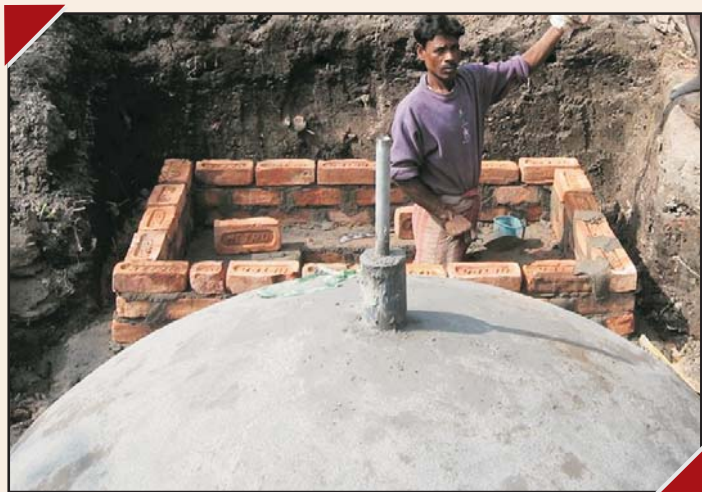
## Watershed Development

Watershed Development, supported by OTELP – PLUS, SC and ST Development Department Government of Odisha, is implemented in Karanjia, Mayurbhanj District.

The main objective of this project is to ensure livelihood and food security for the poor tribal households. This is realised through promotion of efficient, equitable, self-managed and sustainable use of the natural resources. LWSIT has been selected as facilitating NGO, engaged in capacity building and empowerment of the communities.

This endeavour has enhanced livelihood through land and water management, agriculture, horticulture development, livestock and aquaculture production, through rural financial services, community infrastructure development and participatory forest management. The project covers 33 tribal communities comprising of 566 vulnerable families.

## Sustainable Energy Development for Scheduled Caste Communities



■ Bio gas as renewable source of energy

Sustainable Energy Development for Scheduled Caste Communities supported by Department of Science and Technology (DST), Government of India, being implemented in Mathurapur – 1 of South 24 Parganas West Bengal.

The project was started in 2013 with the goal to improve the quality of life among the Scheduled Castes families through self managed energy development approaches for sustainable livelihoods. This project is implemented in 4 villages covering 140 families. These communities hardly have access to any means of development; they have minimum land resource and minimal income generating

opportunities. LWSIT has been selected to be the implementing agency for this project.

## Shelter for Urban Homeless

Shelter for Urban Homeless, supported by Department of Women and Child Development and Social Welfare, Government of West Bengal.

The objective of this programme is to ensure that the urban homeless population of the city have access to basic amenities of life, which will enable them to lead a life of dignity. The project is being implemented in LWSIT's campus in Ultadanga, Kolkata. At present 17 men and 36 women are residing at the shelter home. Most of the inmates go to work during the day and return at night to the shelter. Some elderly inmates who cannot work, stay at the shelter the whole day. The provisions made available at the shelter for the inmates have truly ensured that they lead life with dignity and security.



■ Member of Parliament Mr. Sudip Bandyopadhyay visited the project

## THEMATIC ISSUES

### Gender Empowerment



■ Gender equality practiced in the community

Empowerment of women is a prerequisite for achieving social, economic, political, cultural, and environmental security among all peoples.

The eight MDGs provide a universal framework for development with targets agreed upon by all the countries and leading development institutions. The third goal is to 'promote gender equality and empower women'. It is particularly noteworthy that it has been recognised as an end in itself and also a critical means to achieve the other seven goals. Empowered women contribute to the health, education, and productivity of both families, communities and large extent to nation building.

The core strategy of LWSIT was to form women's self help groups which are set up with social, economic and political objectives. It is encouraging to note that these groups eventually have access to non-financial resources and benefits. The groups across communities have been successful in mobilizing resources that have given their communities better infrastructures or services, for instance, safe water supply, child care facilities, health care services and improved roads. During the reporting period, 469 women SHGs across the projects have played a key role in promoting changes in collective access to resources; like mobilizing around INR 23,554,479 from the Government for goat rearing, pig rearing, petty business, widows pension, disability pension, old age pension, water harvesting structure, pond excavation and many more.

After various leadership training programs that have been organised for the women, it is noted that nominal yet steady improvement in women's involvement in household decision-making is established. Women are now jointly deciding with their male counterparts on issues like, children's education, family health care, procuring household assets etc. The group members have become more aware of their property and political rights.

As in the case of mobility and social interaction, there has been significant improvement amongst the women, who commute to the banks alone, attend training programs and meetings, go on exposure visits and also participate and contest in elections to represent the local self government bodies.



■ Men and Women join hands to fight against domestic violence

## Sustainable livelihood and food security

As a direct fall out of globalization and free market domination, the poor and marginalized have become more vulnerable and their ability to cope with the changed situation has been further weakened. LWSIT recognize the



■ Community based vegetable cultivation profitable

importance of protecting the environment to sustain food security and agriculture based livelihood. Therefore, guided by these realities and values, the project supported community initiatives for improving agriculture production, promote appropriate income generation activities based on the use of local resources and promote water, soil conservation and management as well as environment protection and management issues. Sustainable food security could not be achieved through popular chemical fertilizer based agriculture practices. It could be achieved better through judicious use of chemical fertilizers and organic manure along with bringing larger areas into cultivation. Economic development could lead a community to become a stronger community. It brings alternative opportunities before them to sustain their livelihood, to attain food security.

## Environment protection and regeneration

Sustainable use of natural resources is a key element to development. A major cause of environmental degradation in the country is the lack of integrated environmental planning and management. Modern day infrastructure and industry focused development do not maintain the balance of environment and in many cases, development choices create conflict destroying the environment.

The partner communities of LWSIT are heavily dependent on natural resources for their survival. LWSIT prioritized tree plantation on a massive scale across project operational areas with active involvement of partner communities. Forest protection groups are strengthened and encouraged to own responsibility of preserving and protecting the forests in their vicinity. This endeavour will enable the future generations to benefit from the green cover. In drought prone areas LWSIT also supports creation of water harvesting structures and promotes soil conservation to recharge the ground water and improve the water table, to check soil erosion and improve soil fertility. It is encouraging for LWSIT to recognise that such good practices are being replicated by other stakeholders.



■ Women forest protection group



■ Community farm pond under excavation

## Renewable energy

Over 440 million Indians do not have access to power. Access to energy is one of the key building blocks of economic development. Kerosene is the conventional form of energy for lighting in rural India which is unsafe, polluting and unhealthy. Many rural families live in complete darkness after sunset and they spend a lot of money next to food for buying kerosene for lighting and cooking. To add to their misery, by cooking indoors, the hazardous smoke emitted from wood and kerosene causes debilitating respiratory diseases and even untimely death of women and children. Solar lanterns can replace kerosene lighting leading to improved health of the people along with preserving the environment.



■ Children's education enhanced



■ Solar power in remote village

LWSIT is promoting solar lights and assisting partner communities across all projects based in Assam, Odisha and West Bengal. Multiple benefits are being reaped at household level by using solar lights. These include, first generation learners to study after sunset, women can cook using adequate light, reduced inhalation of harmful gases and

saving costs on kerosene, and recharging mobile phones using solar energy. Hence, solar lighting is considered as one of the alternative sources of energy for the poor and marginalized, and thus providing a ray of hope amidst complete darkness in the lives of the people living in remote locations.

LWSIT through the project envisages creation of employment opportunities and boost the income for rural poor. This also instills a sense of well-being, purpose and confidence among SHG women entrepreneurs. Another important advantage is that it reduces carbon emission, and prevents millions of litres of kerosene from polluting the atmosphere.

## Education

It is often emphasised that investing in education is the single most effective means of reducing poverty. Children who learn to read, write and count provide a better future for families and societies. Access to quality education leads to holistic development, increases income, promotes one's rights, modern agriculture techniques thus boosting economic growth and reduction of poverty.

LWSIT promotes and supports community managed pre-primary centres and study centres for sustainable development of not only children but also the community at large. During the reporting period, 686 boys and 764 girls were enrolled in the pre-primary centres across project units, among whom 349 boys and 405 girls were enrolled in formal schools.

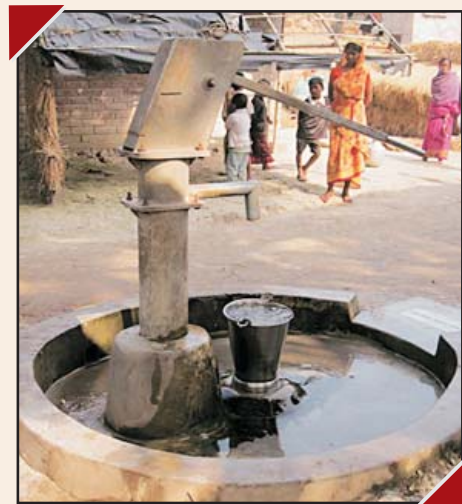
A total of 1,805 boys and 1,865 girls were enrolled in LWSIT run study centres in the operational areas. These study centres have ensured that the children study well and are able to cope with the curriculum and not end up as school drop outs.



■ Rural study centre

## Health

Primary health care still remains the most challenging area of the health sector for a country of 1.2 plus billion population, 70% of whom live in the rural areas. The Government in recent years, have taken numerous steps to decentralize the health care services amongst the grass root level, through health programs like NRHM, NUHM with deployment of community level health workers. Though some clinical and curative service providers are close to the communities, the services are still inadequate in respect of responding to the needs of the people. Water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition are the four basic pillars to maintain public health, which are in deplorable state. Adequate, potable water is still a dream for most people in India, thus water borne diseases are one of the major causes of high morbidity and mortality. Close to 60% of the population practise open defecation, which is the root cause of biological contamination of water. Malnutrition amongst Indian children is highest in the world. Unhygienic conditions is a cross cutting issue in all the areas of water, food and sanitation.



■ Potable water ensured in the community

LWSIT is educating and mobilizing the communities to access all health care facilities like maternal care, child care with immunization, curative services from the Government run hospitals. At the same time LWSIT plays an important role in minimizing the gap in the area of water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition through awareness, training on different issues, provision of safe water sources, improved sanitation facilities through mobilization of resources from the government. The project also educates the families and communities on community level management of malnutrition through demonstration and supplementation program using locally available fruits, seeds and grains converting to indigenous food.

## Tribal rights

LWSIT has been closely involved in working with different ethnic tribal groups in the State of Odisha, West Bengal and Assam. These tribal groups are socio-economically backward and with minimum land holdings, their livelihoods mostly depend on forest based products and daily wages. Due to the economic vulnerability,



■ Land deeds provided to tribal women



■ Bamboo craft as alternative livelihood

education, health, nutrition and other basic needs are usually ignored. Poor level of literacy and awareness levels make them targets of exploitation and deprived them of access to information, rights and entitlements.

LWSIT recognized the vulnerability of the tribal communities and special efforts are made to change their status. Communities are mobilized to form CBOs and these organisations are empowered through training programs to raise awareness and capacity building for collective actions to access rights and entitlements.

The sensitized and empowered tribal communities are ultimately enabled to mobilize resources under various Government sponsored social security schemes. Besides that, 3,730 landless tribal families are able to get land 'pattas' (deeds) from the Forest Department under Forest Right Act in Nuapada, Balangir, Kalahandi and Mayurbhanj districts of Odisha.

## Girl Child

India's aggressive consumerism seems to negatively impact the safety, security and dignity of women and girls. At the same time, the patriarchal system prevalent in India still perceive and portray women as a commodity either consciously or unconsciously. Sexual abuse and violence against girl children, teenagers and adolescents continue to increase in shocking dimensions.



■ Girl children attend school

Focussing on girl child, LWSIT always strives to educate and sensitize the communities on their value and contribution to the society at large and that they should be treated as equal human beings. To help them grow as complete and independent human beings, LWSIT is practising positive discrimination towards the girl child in education and other forms of care and services through the families. Continuous campaigns are conducted on the evils of early marriage, dowry and trafficking of girl children. The communities are therefore aware of all the social evils and take preventive measures.

## Institutional strengthening and advocacy

CBOs play a key and instrumental role in mobilizing people to plan together and implement development initiatives to alleviate poverty.

LWSIT emphasises on leadership development, networking with both local and external organisations. LWSIT trains and supports them to get registration and to strengthen and sustain them as a legal entity. CBOs also play an important role in accessing their rights and entitlements from the duty bearers through networking and advocacy.

Hence, the leaders have been given intensive and extensive training on how to nurture leadership qualities. The CBOs with the support from LWSIT undertake participatory monitoring, evaluation and appraisal in the communities. The strengthened and equipped CBOs are able to mobilise resources from both Government and other agencies to build improved roads, lease land from the Government to grow plantations, gain access to healthcare facilities and quality education.



■ Communities are strengthened through meetings



■ Right based advocacy

## DRR and climate change adaptation

There is significant convergence between the factors that contribute towards disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Both DRR and climate change adaptation share a common conceptual understanding of the components of risks and the processes of enhancing resilience. The two approaches regarded risks as the product of exposure and vulnerability, to hazard or effects of climate change or both. Disaster related shock or stress can cause significant loss, increase vulnerability, resulting in further downward trend, impoverishment and accessing the rights from the government.



■ Avenue plantation act as wind breaker

In order to reduce disaster and climate change risks, LWSIT strives hard through building capacity of operational communities to adopt essential measures to combat the after effects of natural calamities efficiently and effectively. Similarly, priority is given to sensitizing communities on causes and consequences of climate change phenomenon and enable community based adaptation practices to reduce the effects of climate change. Thus, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation share a common goal including strengthening the capacity and resilience of people and society so that the efforts of development interventions may lead to full realization of communities equipping to ascertain rights and entitlements. This is a dynamic process requiring continual efforts across economic, social, cultural, environmental, institutional and political spheres to move from vulnerability to resilience, which LWSIT emphasises as priority in partner communities.

## Accountability and transparency

The word accountability refers to “responsible use of power”. In project design, it has been cautiously planned to inculcate the sense of accountability among the existing community leaders promoted through project intervention. Different participatory methodologies have been used to involve all sections of the communities irrespective of gender, caste, creed, educational and financial background. Different stakeholders are involved in designing of the project and are involved in all stages of project implementation, monitoring and participatory evaluation. In some communities, complaints handling mechanism has been established where communities share concerns



■ Accountable to the community

and grievances regarding project implementation. Project details and budget including complaints if any are recorded and appropriate registers are maintained by the CBOs. Moreover, the project also organises awareness and training sessions to inspire local self government members to understand duties and responsibilities and use constitutional rights in a responsible manner. This practice promotes to uphold the sense of accountability in the project operations.

## ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### Staff training



■ Senior staff at a workshop

In order to develop the organisation's capacity and response to relief, rehabilitation and development effectively, the staff participated in different training programs at local, national and international levels.

Climate change is contributing to increased frequency and intensity of disasters particularly in South and South East Asian countries. During the reporting period, staff members from the organisation attended a policy level advocacy program on Climate Change facilitated by ACT Alliance.

LWSIT Staff attended a training program on capacity building on Emergency Proposal and Report writing organised by Asia Regional Emergency Hub at Bangkok.

LWSIT staff attended a lessons learnt workshop related to CBDRR organised by PDA in Indonesia.

Conflict being the major cause of human made disasters, staff attended training program on Disaster and Conflict Response facilitated by lower Assam NGO forum.

LWSIT is being associated with government funded projects especially in the State of Odisha for tribal empowerment and development. For meaningful and sustainable implementation of the project, a number of training programs were organised on livelihood development, land and forest rights by the Government in which LWSIT staff were active participants.

Training programmes covering contemporary issues like health, water, sanitation and hygiene were attended by staff members. The training programmes were organised by different reputed institutions.

To get better understanding on nutritional scenario especially among women and children, LWSIT staff were actively involved in Nutrition Status Assessment facilitated by Action Contre la Faim (ACF) India.

The knowledge and skill gained through these training programs have contributed to better understanding amongst the staff about relevant contemporary issues, which resulted in improved performance of the project.

## Network

### Asian Zone Emergency and Environment Co-operation Network (AZECON)

LWSIT hosted the 17th Annual Planning Summit from 9th to 11th December, 2013. Representatives and Directors of LWF/DWS Country Programmes from Nepal, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar and India attended the Summit. During the Summit new network focal persons were selected, RDRS Bangladesh as the Network and Finance Focal Point, while LWD Cambodia as the Communication Focal Point of the Network. This decision was accepted and agreed by all the members of AZECON.

During the Summit, a short workshop was held on Renewable Energy. The workshop dealt with the need and demand to tap renewable energy and how AZECON member countries can utilise available resources for sustainable development of the rural poor.

During the reporting year, LWSIT staff participated in Exchange, Exposure and Training Visits (EETV) on climate change and adaptation in Dhaka.

### Inter Agency group (IAG)

LWSIT is currently part of IAG in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. IAG is an alliance of different NGOs and INGOs, wherein the members discuss issues such as disasters and management. There is good coordination and collaboration between IAG, State Governments and Sphere India. The advantage of being a part of IAG is that there is scope for joint assessment, coordination of response besides working together to reduce vulnerability, risk and enhance resilience.

### Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP)

LWSIT is a full member of HAP. The Executive Director visited Bangkok to attend the HAP General Assembly from 29th to 31st October, 2013. All the HAP members from across the world participated in the Assembly, wherein new board members were elected for a period of two years. This is the second time LWSIT participated in the General Assembly.

### ACT India Forum

LWSIT played the role of Co-ordinating Agency for ACT India Forum during 2013. Several ACT Appeals were generated through coordinated efforts involving other ACT members in India responding to several disasters in the country. These include, drought in Maharashtra (IND131), floods and landslides in Uttarakhand (IND132),



■ ACT India Forum

floods in Andhra Pradesh (IND133) and Cyclone 'Phailin' in Odisha (IND134). LWSIT co-ordinated the annual meeting of ACT India Forum that was held in Kolkata and the discussion primarily focussed on updated news of ACT Alliance Secretariat apart from a specific agenda on 'Advocacy for Justice in the Context of Exclusion'. The matter was widely discussed by the external consultant and it was agreed to develop a framework for action. During the meeting, lot of thought was given on social exclusion and how the youth can be brought into the mainstream of development. The Forum also decided to hold the ACT India Forum Assembly in 2014.

A special meeting of ACT India Forum was held on 7th December which was chaired by Dr John Nduna - General Secretary of ACT Alliance. During the meeting, the three aims of Strategic Plan of ACT Alliance: 2015 – 2018 were discussed besides a few suggestions made by the Forum members were considered. It was informed that the Global Strategy will be finalized and adopted during the ACT Alliance Assembly to be held in October 2014 in Dominican Republic.

### **Partners' Round Table Meeting**

The Partners' Round Table Meeting 2013 was held on 5th and 6th December 2013. It witnessed participation from Brot-fur-die Welt, Church of Sweden, DanChurchAid, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America and Normisjon.

The three former Directors of LWSI/LWSIT- drs Christiaan Minderhoud, Mr. Howard Jost and Mr. Neville Pradhan, as well as the first Programme Secretary, Mr. John Nathan participated in the Round Table meeting besides senior staff and the Vice President of the Board of LWSIT.

Dr. John Nduna, General Secretary of ACT Alliance was the Chief Guest, who delivered the Keynote Address. In his keynote presentation, he made note of the challenges that we face today emphasizing on development aid that is not adequately available to the developing countries.

Rev. Dr. Roger Gaikwad (Vice President, LWSIT Board of Trustees), in his welcome address highlighted the core values of LWSIT and spoke of how this resonated with the struggle for justice of people and also that of the Church.

The Executive Director in his session presented the relevance of LWSIT in the years gone by and also in the coming years.

The intensive discussion with the partners during the two days focused on partnership, challenges in monitoring and evaluation, how meaningful changes can be brought about in LWSIT partner communities.

Some heartwarming success stories from the field were presented in the Round Table which emphasised the meaningful and relevant changes that LWSIT is bringing in the lives of the last, the least and the lost.

### **Accountability and transparency**

LWSIT is a full member of HAP International. All HAP benchmarks are followed by LWSIT. All staff members have signed the code of conduct. By signing the code of conduct the staff are duty bound to exercise the authority invested in him or her in a responsive manner. The need to maintain transparency and accountability at all levels using the guiding document in relation to conflict of interest and complaints handling mechanism. This issue was discussed by LWSIT at various meetings.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

### Core Project 2013

#### Expenditure

Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount EUR
STEER - Urban Project	5,567,161	69,590
STEER - Rural Project	21,985,907	274,824
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,553,068</b>	<b>344,413</b>

### Emergency & Rehabilitation Projects 2013

#### Expenditure

Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount EUR
Uttarakhand Floods and Coudburst - IND 132	13,223,347	165,292
Cyclone Phailin - IND 134	5,600,552	70,007
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,823,899</b>	<b>235,299</b>

### Bilateral Projects 2013

#### Expenditure

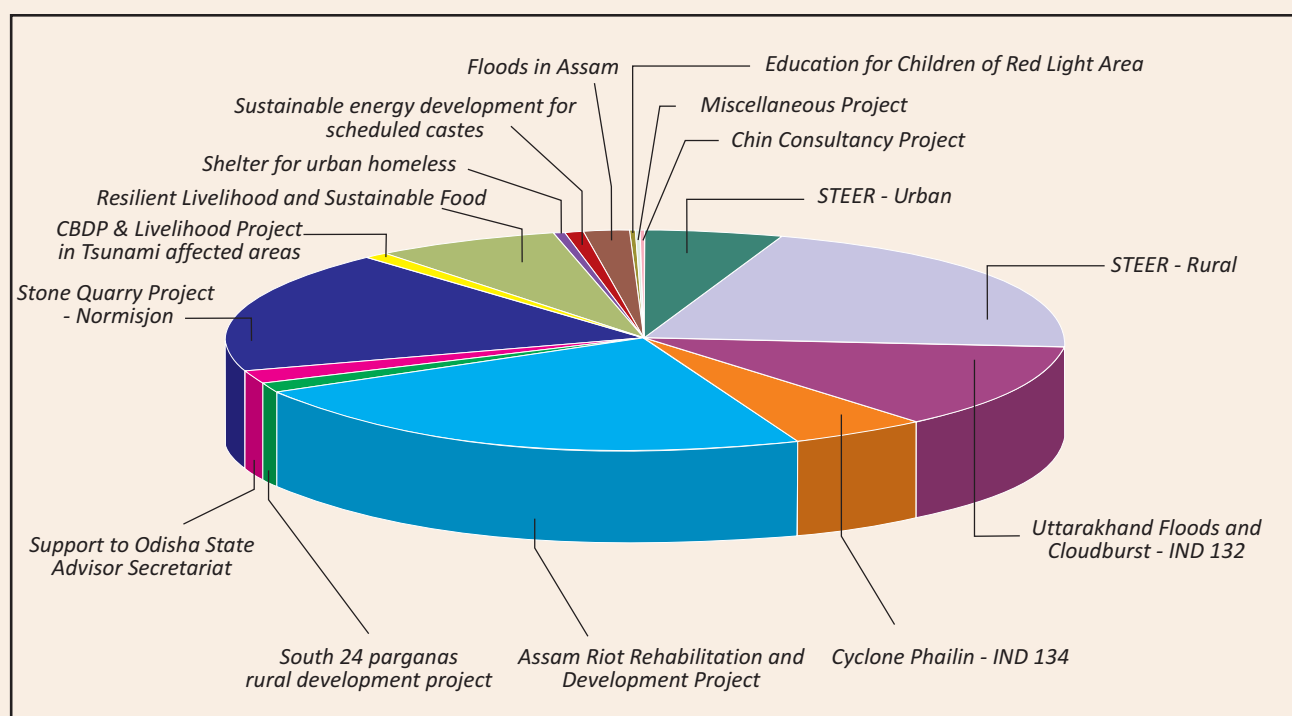
Project / Unit	Amount INR	Amount EUR
Assam Riot Victims Rehabilitation Project	24,078,439	300,980
Support to Orissa State Advisor Secretariat	1,277,247	15,966
South 24 Parganas Rural Development Project	2,056,195	25,702
Stone Quarry Project - Normisjon	18,988,207	237,353
CBDP and Livelihood Project in Tsunami Affected Areas	982,868	12,286
Resilient Livelihood and Sustainable Food Security	7,659,842	95,748
Shelter for Urban Homeless	431,071	5,388
Sustainable Energy Development for Scheduled Castes	749,281	9,366
Floods in Assam	1,961,091	24,514
Education for Children of Red Light Area	478,256	5,978
Miscellaneous Project	15,000	188
Chin Consultancy Project	87,868	1,098
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,765,365</b>	<b>734,567</b>

## Donors During the Year 2013

Donor Name	Amount INR	Amount EUR
Brot-fur-die Welt	8,680,012	108,500
Canadian Lutheran World Relief/CIDA	2,056,195	25,702
Church of Sweden	20,648,858	258,111
DanChurchAid	9,089,549	113,619
DanChurchAid/Danida	5,081,973	63,525
Diakonisches Werk - Stuttgart	3,468,021	43,350
Ecoles -et- Sante	478,256	5,978
Evangelical Lutheran Church in America	7,673,086	95,914
Japan Evangelical Lutheran Association	4,353	54
Normisjon	43,066,646	538,333
United Methodist Committee on Relief	756,075	9,451
Other Donor International	1,976,091	24,701
Presbyterian Disaster Assistance	982,868	12,286
Government of West Bengal, India	1,180,352	14,754
Total	105,142,335	1,314,279

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## Details of Expenditure 2013



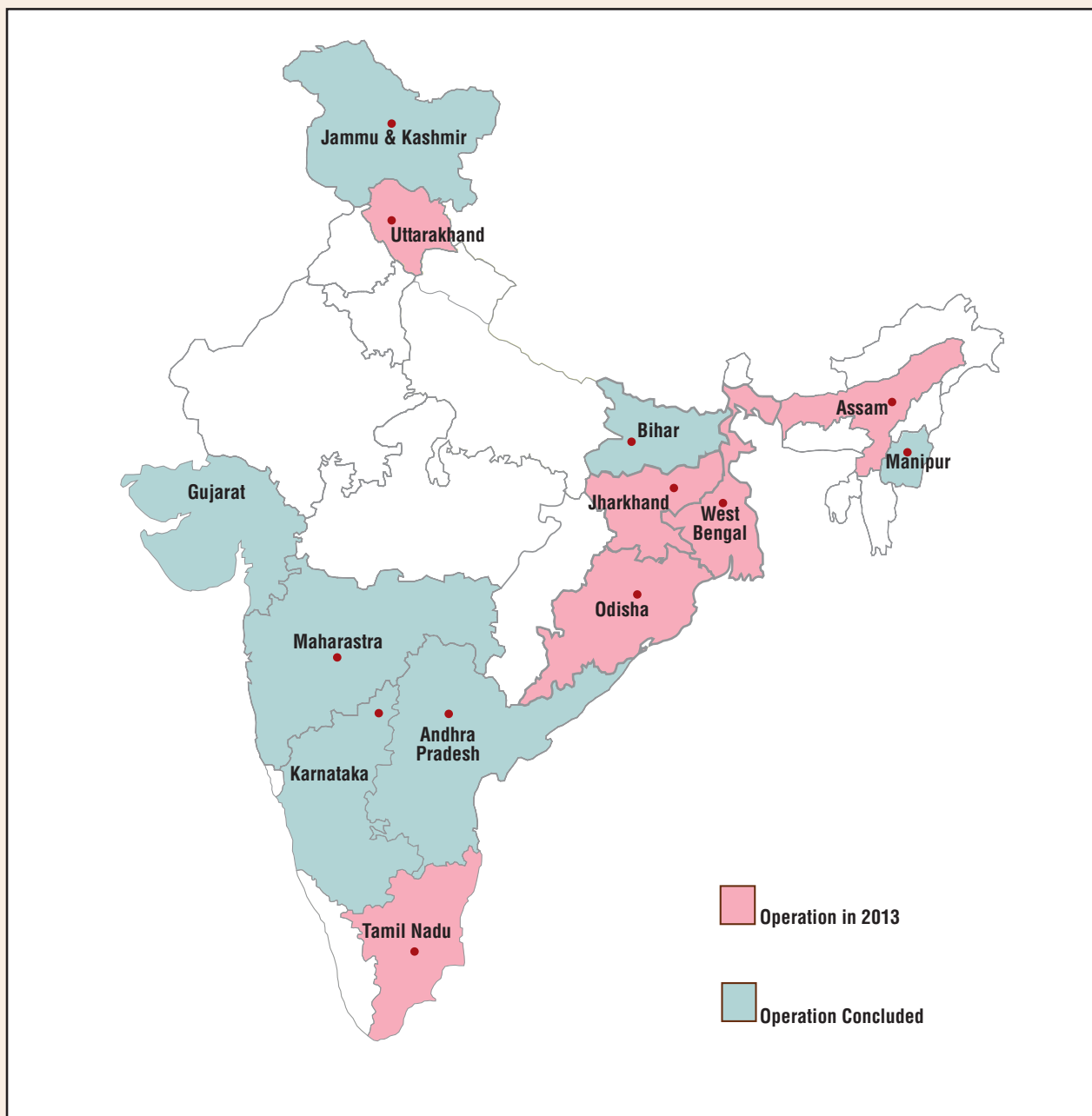
## PARTNER COMMUNITIES AND FUNDS AVAILABLE WITH COMMUNITY ORGANISATION AND GROUPS 2013

Project unit	Community	Households	Population	Groups/ Organi- -sations	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)
Cuttack	30	1,194	7,063	48	881	3,92,788	7,86,035	60,467	1,84,890	3,34,296	17,58,476	1,996
Bhubaneswar	30	2,197	10,722	88	1,296	9,97,550	33,73,114	1,57,434	16,25,250	28,83,610	90,36,958	6,973
Kolkata	15	3,402	17,645	81	1,196	3,02,700	9,24,152	39,369	9,43,683	1,60,800	23,70,704	1,982
<b>STEER Urban Project</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>6793</b>	<b>35430</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>3373</b>	<b>16,93,038</b>	<b>50,83,301</b>	<b>2,57,270</b>	<b>27,53,823</b>	<b>33,78,706</b>	<b>1,31,66,138</b>	<b>3904</b>
Bankura	92	3,156	20,383	216	5,203	5,61,010	16,89,785	58,010	46,72,607	34,05,349	1,03,86,761	1,996
Balangir	211	12,612	55,872	523	8,635	99,03,397	64,65,103	1,90,319	72,53,427	21,58,117	2,59,70,363	3,008
Kalahandi	184	9,105	43,303	531	7,667	81,43,100	9,06,267	43,460	49,36,320	67,55,288	2,07,84,435	2,711
Kendrapada	123	5,702	34,896	304	4,890	18,41,850	16,18,600	55,580	21,32,290	30,75,000	87,23,320	1,784
Keonjhar	77	2,675	13,428	187	4,013	10,000	5,11,400	1,20,815	18,84,611	23,70,369	48,97,195	1,220
Nuapada	398	24,363	1,16,004	657	12,687	7,81,875	38,62,146	1,95,798	1,03,78,321	8,96,785	1,61,14,925	1,270
Puri	165	9,973	58,136	533	12,993	52,84,125	88,95,157	4,35,784	63,93,047	8,65,436	2,18,73,549	1,683
Subarnapur	356	16,019	85,229	630	8,293	3,46,010	1,81,71,746	64,339	98,24,747	2,87,12,648	5,71,19,490	6,888
<b>STEER Rural Project</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>83,605</b>	<b>4,27,251</b>	<b>3,581</b>	<b>64,381</b>	<b>2,68,71,367</b>	<b>4,21,20,204</b>	<b>11,64,105</b>	<b>4,74,75,370</b>	<b>4,82,38,992</b>	<b>16,58,70,038</b>	<b>2,576</b>
CLWR Rural Development Project-South - 24 Parganas	170	14,868	59,442	763	9,153	7,04,590	1,72,56,149	10,42,351	85,73,770	14,87,17,831	17,62,94,691	19,261
Stone Quarry Project	130	4,876	16,064	215	2,464	24,60,725	74,865	1,84,550	25,92,114	16,52,725	69,64,979	2,827
PDA Supported Project Taminadu	29	3,565	15,844	58	2,610	-	-	25,000	13,000	-	38,000	15
Assam Riot Victims Rehabilitation Project	200	11,070	57,262	397	7,897	14,57,084	14,29,669	16,48,461	10,59,964	5,52,86,743	6,08,81,921	7,709
<b>Bilateral Projects</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>34,379</b>	<b>1,48,612</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>22,124</b>	<b>46,22,399</b>	<b>1,87,60,683</b>	<b>29,00,362</b>	<b>1,22,38,848</b>	<b>20,56,57,299</b>	<b>24,41,79,591</b>	<b>11,037</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>1,24,777</b>	<b>6,11,293</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>89,878</b>	<b>3,31,86,804</b>	<b>6,59,64,188</b>	<b>43,21,737</b>	<b>6,24,68,041</b>	<b>25,72,74,997</b>	<b>42,32,15,767</b>	<b>4,709</b>

## LOCAL RESOURCES MOBILISED WITHIN LWSIT PARTNER COMMUNITIES 2013

Project unit	Cost sharing by Community & Others (Rs)	Independent investment by CBOs and Groups (Rs)	Local resource mobilisation facilitated by projects (Rs)	Local resources mobilised by CBOs & Groups (Rs)	Total (Rs)
Cuttack	2,15,352	3,93,247	1,47,000	1,82,000	9,37,599
Bhubaneswar	5,34,768	1,50,000	3,90,000	15,00,000	25,74,768
Kolkata	2,09,886	4,95,200	2,15,000	1,97,40,000	2,06,60,086
<b>STEER Urban Project</b>	<b>9,60,006</b>	<b>10,38,447</b>	<b>7,52,000</b>	<b>2,14,22,000</b>	<b>2,41,72,453</b>
Bankura	5,37,461	2,97,875	-	34,02,122	42,37,458
Balangir	3,63,474	2,45,713	1,17,761	41,91,500	49,18,448
Kalahandi	12,27,615	3,05,000	7,38,500	1,21,60,000	1,44,31,115
Kendrapada	2,84,098	3,80,000	2,77,000	12,39,000	21,80,098
Keonjhar	4,49,584	2,65,000	28,75,000	2,65,000	38,54,584
Nuapada	2,17,376	4,37,500	6,14,700	20,23,000	32,92,576
Puri	6,25,782	7,45,560	1,25,450	2,34,000	17,30,792
Subarnapur	2,72,816	12,25,000	3,70,000	6,90,000	25,57,816
<b>STEER Rural Project</b>	<b>39,78,206</b>	<b>39,01,648</b>	<b>51,18,411</b>	<b>2,42,04,622</b>	<b>3,72,02,887</b>
CLWR Rural Development Project -South 24 Parganas	1,53,719	4,59,100	7,34,700	2,90,400	16,37,919
Stone Quarry Project	2,50,396	1,33,575	4,370	3,71,000	7,59,341
PDA Supported Project Tamilnadu	15,000	15,000	25,20,000	NIL	25,50,000
Assam Riot Victims Rehabilitation Project	9,52,909	71,100	1,23,660	72,25,875	83,73,544
<b>Bilateral Projects</b>	<b>13,72,024</b>	<b>6,78,775</b>	<b>33,82,730</b>	<b>78,87,275</b>	<b>1,33,20,804</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,10,236</b>	<b>56,18,870</b>	<b>92,53,141</b>	<b>5,35,13,897</b>	<b>7,46,96,144</b>

## NATIONAL PRESENCE OF LWSIT (Past and present operational areas)



84, Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road, Kolkata-700 014

Phone: +91 33 2284 9200/9730/9731

Fax: 91 33 2265 3062

Website: [www.lwsit.org](http://www.lwsit.org)



Lutheran World Service India Trust

## UNIT OFFICES

## ■ STEER - Rural

**Mr Satyashree Nayak**Unit Manager-Puri,  
Odisha**Mr Santosh Kumar Das**Unit Manager-Kendrapara  
Odisha**Mr Amiya Kumar Barik**Unit Manager-Balangir  
Odisha**Mr. Lalatendu Kumar Pathy**Unit Manager-Kalahandi  
Odisha**Mr Lulu Soren**Unit Manager-Nuapada  
Odisha**Mr Monoranjan Behera**Unit Manager-Subarnapur  
Odisha**Ms Abhamayee Tarenia**Unit Manager-Keonjhar  
Odisha**Mr Saroj Kumar Sadhu**Unit Manager-Bankura  
West Bengal

## ■ STEER – Urban

**Ms Swagata Sen till July 2013****Mr Debasis Hazra**  
Unit Manager-Kolkata  
West Bengal**Ms Monalisa Bhanja**Unit Manager-Bhubaneswar  
Odisha**Ms Ranjulata Mahapatro**Unit Manager-Cuttack  
Odisha

## ■ Bilateral Projects

**Mr Prakash Narzary till September 2013****Mr Swapan Kumar Banerjee**  
Unit Manager-ARRP  
Assam**Mr Animesh Pal**Unit Manager-Tsunami  
Follow On Programme  
Tamil Nadu**Mr Debasis Mondal**Unit Manager- Rural Development Project  
– South 24 Parganas  
West Bengal**Mr Manisankar Mahato**Unit Manager-Development Support  
Program for the Stone Quarry affected  
communities  
West Bengal

## Board of Trustees

- |    |                                       |   |   |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | Rev. Dr. A.G. Augustine Jeyakumar     | : | President   |
| 2. | Rev. Dr. Roger Gaikwad                | : | Vice-President  |
| 3. | Rev. Dr. B. Suneel Bhanu              | : | Trustee   |
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| 5. | Mr. D.T. Reji Chandra                 | : | Trustee   |
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| 8. | Mr. Suman Biswas                      | : | Trustee   |
| 9. | Dr. Vijayakumar James                 | : | Executive Director and Working Secretary to the Board |

## National Office

- |    |                                      |   |                           |
|----|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. | Executive Secretary                  | : | Mr. P. C. Janardhanan     |
| 2. | Program Manager                      | : | Dr. Subhash Chandra Garai |
| 3. | Finance Manager                      | : | Mr. Subhasish Basu        |
| 4. | Manager Personnel                    | : | Mr. Samir Kumar Sengupta  |
| 5. | Deputy Manager Program and Emergency | : | Mr. Bibekananda Biswal    |
| 6. | Deputy Manager Finance               | : | Mr. Anirban Basu          |
| 7. | Gender Focal Person                  | : | Ms. Sucheta Mukherjee     |

## Staff position as on 31st December 2013

Location	Male	Female	Total
National Office	17	6	23
STEER Rural	33	10	43
STEER Urban	4	9	13
Bilateral Projects	44	7	51
Total	98	32	130

## ACRONYMS

ACT	: Action by Churches Together	LSG	: Local Self Government
ACF	: Action Contre La Faim	LWD	: Life With Dignity
ALWS	: Australian Lutheran World Service	MCH	: Mohulpahari Christian Hospital
ANM	: Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery	MGNREGS	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
ARRP	: Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project	MDG	: Millennium Development Goal
ASHA	: Accredited Social Health Activist	MDA	: Mankirdia Development Agency
AZEECON	: Asian Zone Emergency & Environment Co-operation Network	NGO	: Non-Government Organisation
AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	NFE	: Non-Formal Education
BCC	: Behaviour Change Communication	NFI	: Non-Food Items
CBO	: Community Based Organisation	NELC	: Northern Evangelical Lutheran Church
CCT	: Continuous Contour Trench	NRHM	: National Rural Health Mission
CLWR	: Canadian Lutheran World Relief	NUHM	: National Urban Health Mission
CIDA	: Canadian International Development Agency	NTFP	: Non Timber Forest Produce
CBDMT	: Community Based Disaster Mitigation Team	OTELP	: Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods programme
CBDRR	: Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction	PE	: Participatory Evaluation
CBDP	: Community Based Disaster Preparedness	PRI	: Panchayati Raj Institution
DP	: Disaster Preparedness	PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
DWS	: Department for World Service	PDA	: Presbyterian Disaster Assistance
DST	: Department of Science and Technology	PIME	: Planning Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation
DRR	: Disaster Risk Reduction	PVTG	: Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
DMT	: Disaster Management Team	RCH	: Reproductive and Child Health
DCA	: Dan Church Aid	RD	: Respiratory Disease
ESAF	: Evangelical Social Action Forum	RDRS	: Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service
FRA	: Forest Right Act	RLA	: Red Light Area
FFW	: Food For Work	RLSFS	: Resilient Livelihoods and Sustainable Food Security
GEIA	: Gender Empowerment Impact Assessment	RTF	: Right to Food
HAP	: Humanitarian Accountability Partnership	STD	: Sexually Transmitted Disease
HAGA	: HIV AIDS Gender Assessment	ST	: Scheduled Tribes
HDPE	: High Density Poly Ethylene	SC	: Scheduled Castes
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus	STEER	: Social Transformation Economic Empowerment and Risk Reduction
HK	: Hill Kharia	SHG	: Self Help Group
IAG	: Inter Agency Group	VDC	: Village Development Committee
LWF	: Lutheran World Federation	WASH	: Water Sanitation Hygiene
LWSIT	: Lutheran World Service India Trust		



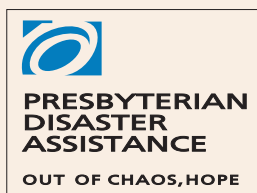
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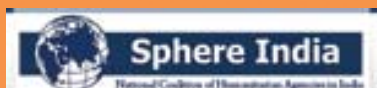
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