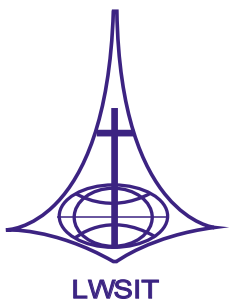


Annual Report 2011



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



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

Major Events - 2011

- Donor Partners' Consortium Round Table meeting held on 3rd and 4th February 2011.
- LWSIT became a full member of Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) International, Geneva.
- Odisha flood response program with Material Aid Grant from DCA/DANIDA completed.
- Humanitarian Assistance for Flood Affected Households in Odisha initiated with support from ACT Alliance.
- Integrated Humanitarian Response to the Most Vulnerable Flood Affected Households in Odisha initiated with support from ECHO/DCA.
- Extension of High School building at Sapkata village, Assam was completed with support from Sibson Foundation, Australia.
- Food aid project with support from CLWR/CFGFB for the people affected by 'bamboo flowering' in Manipur completed.
- 'Early Recovery Support to Cyclone Aila Affected People in Sunderban' completed.
- Women barefoot solar engineers created.
- LWSIT Theme Song developed.
- Motto of the organization - **'to empower the last, the least and the lost'** - coined.



Donor Partners' Consortium Round Table 2011



Message from the President, Board of Trustees

As India is developing into an open-market economy, its long term challenges widespread poverty, inadequate physical and social infrastructure, limited non-agricultural employment opportunities, insufficient access to quality basic and higher education, and accommodating rural-to-urban migration still dishearteningly persist. To add to its woes the Indian Rupee's free fall continues, touching the lowest psychological mark.

Despite government's policies and schemes to empower the rural populace over 70% live in the villages more than 300 million are below the poverty line. The Lutheran World Service India Trust (LWSIT) an associate program of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Department for world Service (DWS), Geneva since 1974, then known as LWSI, has worked with the poor and the helpless in the lines of rural development, agriculture and sustainable livelihood, disaster response, relief assistance, gender and youth empowerment, dalit and adivasi concern, health, education, environment concern, natural resource management. These works of social transformation, the LWSIT have done with purpose and commitment.

I commend the LWSIT's staff under the leadership of Dr. Vijayakumar James to work for self-reliant governance.

This 2011 Annual Report of the LWSIT highlights the programs and projects that have catered the needs of the poor and the helpless in 2011. I appreciate their continuance of diaconal work with their vision and mission in mind. I pray that God will provide the needed strength and appetite to quench the thirst and satisfy the hunger of many in the coming years as well.

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

FOREWORD



The world is growing. Every day, more people, homes, and factories are added and therefore, demand for energy increases several fold. What is the future we want? Endless, acquisitive economic growth, consumption patterns and wastage must stop. Truly, we need a sustainable future, that is ecologically and economically protected. As I write the foreword, world leaders at Rio+20 at “United Nations conference on Sustainable Development” take major decisions to reduce poverty and ensure environmental protection.

In this context, first priority is therefore to empower and enable those who are traditionally deprived of power to have control over their common affairs. LWSIT understands that empowerment of people gives them capacity to plan and implement actions on their own to improve the quality of life. Empowerment is a process that draws, builds peoples' capacity, competence by equipping people, local groups with knowledge, skill, attitude, that broadens their options, confidence and empower them to control lives.

Addressing poverty, malnutrition, food security; people, land and livelihood continue to be the main priority of work of the organization during 2011. Hunger and poverty can be reduced to a large extent if the interests and rights of the poor are assigned greater importance at appropriate levels. However, the challenges are great; need the inputs of many hands, hearts at different levels to find sustainable solutions.

With a population close to 1.3 billion, it is irony that 40% are below the age of 15 years. Therefore, mainstreaming youth was considered crucial in India Program during 2011. Rural areas with changing times, experience massive social changes. Cities, towns witness rapid growth of urban population. Over population, illiteracy, economic exploitation, caste and communal problems are main challenges which jeopardize development initiatives and growth. Water management is a much broader issue than supply of fresh water. Protection of eco-systems, increase in bio diversity, agriculture, food security, land use including forest protection, human health and sanitation are other issues dealt in the projects during 2011.

For several decades India has been a developing nation, yet remains number one in remote sensing satellites and milk production and also the 2nd largest producer of wheat and rice. The bad news however, is that there are millions of people who go to bed hungry. 60 million children suffer from malnutrition in India with the highest child mortality in the world. 60 million children work as bonded laborers, 225 million children have no access to education, 86% of dalits are landless and 60% depend on occasional employment. 1/3rd of the population suffer from chronic energy deficiencies, thus India accommodates world's largest concentration of poor people.

In this context, LWSIT is called to empower the last, the least and the lost. Throughout 2011 the organization continued to establish number of quality programs particularly in underdeveloped states like Odisha, Assam, Jharkand and West Bengal. Different times, several government programs were mobilized in the projects during 2011, which provided huge local resources to the right holders. This initiative has put forward the organization to a great extent.

Economic empowerment of rural women with a special focus on enhancing livelihood and improving income generation opportunities were part of key achievements during 2011. Over exploitation of natural resources, food sovereignty, specially in a changing climate, capacity of the communities, sustainable agri-based interventions and diversified livelihood practices were given importance during 2011.

LWSIT decided to adopt April - March financial year instead of the calendar year, in line with Government of India's financial year, made all accounting and reporting in Indian Rupees instead of US Dollars. The procedure has become operational from April, 2011. This report covers the period from January 2011 - March 2012.

For the first time, LWSIT assembled Solar lights using “women bare foot engineers” by setting up a work station at the Urban Project, Kolkata. It is yet another mile stone for LWSIT in 2011. Several unreachable, non-electrified, remote areas are being provided with solar lighting systems. This assures enhancement in children's education, improved household economy and air quality in homes including better livelihood options ensuring reduced carbon emission.

Throughout 2011, LWSIT continued its position as one of India's largest National Organizations providing quality humanitarian assistance and development support. LWSIT loves its mission to empower the last, the least and the lost. It is my wish that this report inspires you to join hands, wherever you are in making the world a better place.

Jai Hind,

Vijayakumar James

Executive Director

Girl Child

(LWSIT declared Decade of the Girl Child 2010-2020)

If the world becomes women less there will not be any men on this earth. Most likely our patriarchal society has forgotten this basic truth that a woman's womb bears, rears, nurtures and gives birth to male and female children.

2011 the provisional census report of India revealed a dismal picture of child sex ratio in the country. Indicating a continuing preference for boys in society, the child sex ratio in India has dropped to 914 females against 1,000 males (0-6) - the lowest since Independence.

Despite a slew of laws to prevent female foeticide and schemes to encourage families to have girls the ratio has declined from 927 females against 1,000 males in 2001 to 914, which was described as a "matter of grave concern".

Are we not heading towards a society without women and in future no human being? It proves a strong preference towards male child is still deep rooted in the heart of the Indian society. Battering, torturing and killing of girl child are almost a regular report which flashes in the dailies. Female foeticide is much higher in urban cities than in rural India. Taking advantage of the scientific technological advancement in the country, sex determination of the foetus has become an easy way to abort the unborn and unwanted female foetus. Though the law prohibits sex determination of the foetus, but the unscrupulous connive to misuse the law to have abortions conducted for the purpose of sex selection. If the law is not stringently implemented, the malpractice will continue.

Those who can afford opt for foeticide but female infanticide is also happening frequently. If the girl child fortunately survives, she has to struggle for the rest of her life. She is deprived of adequate food, education, overburdened with family chores, early marriage, victim of trafficking, sexual exploitation make her feel dishonoured; a life with no value.

The most bewildering feature is that, in the tribal society, which is basically matriarchal, also shows preference towards male child. One of the senior officials of Government of India has opined "the caution should be taken seriously. We are heading towards a crisis situation."

LWSIT is determined to bring changes in the situation therefore emphasizing on changing the mind set and attitude of people towards girl child. Effort is given on



Endangered gender

breaking the myth of girl child being a burden on the family by organizing regular gender sensitization camps. Continuous discourse on gender issues enable people to realize the importance of girls and their healthy nurturing for a prosperous nation.

LWSIT in its intervention strategy creates positive discrimination towards girl child and woman. In education sector, thrust is given on girls' education along with boys. The study centre is proven to be a successful endeavour to allow girls to continue their education. Being at home, girls are expected to help their mothers in household chores and care for the younger siblings leaving no time to study. Creating the opportunity to study outside home has enabled them to score better in classroom exams thereby continuing their education.

Nutrition demonstration sessions also organized with due importance to enhance the nutritional status of the pregnant, nursing mothers and children at large.

Most important attempt of LWSIT is to organize women in groups and build their capacity for socio economic empowerment. Women with greater capacity determine to offer better life to their daughters along with their sons. Mothers do not want their daughters to suffer in their life like them.

Gender sensitive intervention creates a difference in the operational areas of LWSIT. LWSIT's persisting efforts to create a gender just society will continue with due importance.

"A Happy Girl is the Future of our country" Girl Child Campaign of the Government of India. In alignment with Government of India, LWSIT is committed to contribute through its endeavour to the nationwide movement of Save the Girl Child.

LWSIT has declared 2010-2020 as "the decade of the girl child" during which LWSIT would endeavour to develop and capacitate the girl child focusing on 4 Es - Equality, Education, Enabling Environment and Empowerment.

National Milieu

India has undergone a profuse change since Independence. Though it has made a lot of technological advancement, mass deprivation of the poor and the marginalized sections still prevail. India being the second highest populous country in the world with a population of 1.21 billion, home to 18% of world population. Basic amenities are barely available to the rural population living in remote areas and city slums hindering further progress. Where poverty still remains the central challenge, urgency of achieving strong, equitable, sustainable growth in India is of utmost importance.

Development is a process of change from the rigid transitional model to a flexible model which responds to the needs of the present. More than 300 million Indians live in abject poverty - more than all the poor in Africa and Latin America combined, making India the world's largest concentration of desperately poor people. Despite 'Green Revolution' and increase in food production, 50% of the Indian children are undernourished and 1/3rd of the population suffer from chronic energy deficiencies.

The drawback of the current policies to reduce poverty at the national as well as the state level are due to misconceptions that poverty can be eliminated simply by improving the infrastructure and setting up big industries, assuming that the benefits of economic growth will trickle down and help the poor towards their development. Most communities are unable to avail the benefits of the Government schemes for poverty eradication, population control, provision of health care, literacy, drinking water, roads and employment generation as they have very little access to information on the schemes, or they lack the basic skills to comply with the formal requirements to avail the benefits.

Current Policies and Governance

Five year plans are drawn up by bureaucrats and technocrats, who have international exposure or trained in national institutions, are open to western concepts, policies and practices; which contradicts to the social developmental need of the country. The advantages and benefits of the new technologies, higher education and various industrial resources fail to reach the poorer section of the society.

Amendments to the constitution and legislation have given some powers to local bodies such as PRI elected village level governance system where 1/3rd of the seats are reserved for women and 1/3rd reserved for Dalit (Scheduled Caste and Socially Oppressed Communities). Thus the PRIs provide a great opportunity for women and dalit to demonstrate their leadership capacity. However, their participation in these local bodies is very weak or non-existent.

The tension along the border between the neighbouring countries has shifted the Government's momentum towards spending more on defence and protecting its territorial integrity. To keep pace with the world economy and to maintain solidarity, the Indian Government has drastically reduced subsidy and marginally increased its support in areas of social responsibility such as food security, education, health and housing.

Poor Agriculture Yields

India has labor-intensive economy, agriculture and allied sector with service sector and industry playing the supporting role. India is a land of variable climatic conditions with wide variety of soils, providing scope for much diversity in agriculture. Drought and flood cause crop failures and considerable loss of agricultural production. Rapid environmental changes pose a constant threat to India and contribute to natural calamities. India being basically an agricultural country, the monsoon rains play a vital role in shaping the Indian economy. Unequal distribution of rainfall often causes devastating flood in different parts of the country. India had to cope with some major natural calamities such as cyclone Aila and high flood in the state of West Bengal and Odisha during the past 3 - 4 years. Intermittent droughts often affect the livelihoods of millions of small and poor farmers, agricultural laborers engaged in allied agro-based activities resulting in large scale starvation and huge migration. Close to 20,000 farmers killed themselves in 2009, the worst figure of farmers' suicide in 6 years, bringing the total since 1997 to 199,132 according to the NCRB.

The small and poor farmers, tribal and scheduled castes are alienated from their land at an alarming speed. Large number of small and poor farmers temporarily migrate to nearby urban or semi-urban areas due to inadequate land productivity and lack of viable income due to privatization.

Role of LWSIT in 2011 and beyond

LWSIT works with the hapless cultivators plodding homeward after a back breaking day; the ill-fated potter trying to give shape to his wares but failing to shape up his luck; the unfortunate cobbler, the luckless blacksmith; all trying to muster up strength from their malnourished body to sustain life. The inability of the government to provide and protect such victims of economic, social and political exploitations, humanity is sacrificed with each passing day.

LWSIT implements Integrated Rural Development activities in ten districts of Odisha and three districts of West Bengal which are socially and economically underdeveloped districts with a large population of tribal and scheduled caste communities. They have remained unaffected by any intervention of developmental activities in the mainstream of the society. Majority of poor living in the rural areas are small and marginal farmers who practice subsistence farming and face chronic food insecurity.

The operational districts are highly vulnerable to droughts, floods and cyclones. Inadequacy of employment, income and food during the droughts compel people to migrate in search of jobs. Those who do not migrate, borrow and sell or mortgage their assets. As a result, the rate of indebtedness is high and the rural poor are alienated from their land and other assets. The landless agriculture laborers are severely affected, because of the decline in their earning due to low demand for labor and depressed wage rates. Literacy levels are extremely low, particularly among women. Most villages do not have sufficient primary and other formal education facilities. Health facilities are inadequate and under-utilized. Chronic malnutrition is rampant among children and others.

To facilitate the poor, LWSIT actively works with community organizations and the groups to help them access government resources and schemes by undertaking advocacy work independently within the local administrative network. LWSIT supports organizations and groups to coordinate actions within the communities and also among other similar organizations in the neighbouring communities and areas. LWSIT organizes interactive sessions for the heads of the partners and alliances to build solidarity, share experience and spread learning. LWSIT looks out for ideologically like-minded local NGOs operating in the same region to enable the community organizations to establish links with such NGOs. LWSIT uses the

services of CBOs, SHGs and their alliances from deprived communities who act as a motivating agent in newer areas to gain better impact in lesser time. LWSIT assists communities to develop local resource based income generation opportunities for women, the landless and agricultural laborers. They are organized into Self-Help Groups, supported to initiate savings, credit and micro finance operations and linked to banks and other government resource agencies that can provide them working capital at affordable costs.

In the agricultural sector, LWSIT promotes water and soil conservation measures as well as environmentally sustainable agricultural practices. Small and marginal farmers are trained and equipped to cultivate crops suitable to the agro-climatic conditions. Farmers groups and service societies are organized and supported to establish relationship with government resource agencies to access credit, to procure quality inputs as well as appropriate and cost effective know-how at reasonable costs on a sustained level. LWSIT helps communities to develop seed banks and trains farmers in traditional seed preservation technologies. Insecure small farm households and landless families are organized to participate in grain banks which provide them with food grain and loans at reasonable rate of interest during lean seasons. LWSIT recognizes the central role of extending co-operation to improve the conditions of the millions of marginalized sections of society both in rural and urban India through Empowerment, Integrated and Rights Based approaches. LWSIT accepts that multifaceted needs of the poor communities cannot be solved or addressed by sector based or compartmentalized approach. The national ownership of the organization increases the legitimacy, increases scope for growth, reduces external dependence, opportunities to reposition and build a new identity in the National context.

2011 Projects

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

The Rural Development project operates in some of the most remote and inaccessible parts of ten districts in West Bengal and Odisha. These districts are highly prone to natural calamities such as droughts and floods. All areas have a high concentration of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe population. The project focuses on



Restoration of pond by the community

organizing communities and groups around viable development activities to mobilize, generate and build community assets and resources. The landless are offered training and support for entrepreneurship as a means to generate income. Other significant areas of intervention are education for school dropouts, illiterate adults, and improved access to health care—especially primary health care. Exploitation of land, water resources particularly for heavy industrial projects, mining in forests and hills and damming of rivers have serious impact on the environment, disrupting ecological balance contributing to adverse effects on climate. The loss of traditional livelihood in the rural areas and exploitation of natural resources have disastrous consequences for the people living in rural areas. The acquisition of traditional lands of farmers and tribal for commercial cropping, expressways and communication networks, mining, residential townships, transport hubs and SEZs for industrial projects have displaced and dispossessed several millions of people in different parts of the country. In absence of guaranteed land and alternate livelihood based rehabilitation, agricultural population, forest dwellers and nomadic pastoral communities are uprooted to face uncertain future in the rural areas. Forced displacement not only disperses and evacuates families but also fractures their framework of beliefs, identities, daily routines, relationships and social fabric and causes physical, emotional and psychological breakdown.

Rural India needs drinking water, sanitation, health care, primary education, resources for agriculture and good irrigation system which are adequately not available. In 2011 LWSIT has committed to the struggles and transformation of the poor, the weak and the exploited. The destitution and marginalization of vast population in rural and tribal inhabited mineral rich areas magnified

the divide between the rich and the poor in the country and the apathy of policy makers to their plight has forced the peasants, farmers and tribal to organize them to protect and control their habitat. LWSIT organizes marginalized people to form their own groups to address the basic needs as the right to self-empowerment. Thus, the empowerment gives the rural poor the capacity to plan and implement actions on their own to improve the quality of life. LWSIT continued the STEER Rural Project in the states of West Bengal and Odisha in 2011. The projects aimed at empowering the socially and economically disempowered men and women from the remote rural communities, enabling them to combat growing challenges affecting their lives.

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

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. The program has laid special emphasis on viable local organizational structures that can shoulder responsibility for the developmental activities initiated, thus empowering communities and their organizations to address their problems as per their priority. The major thrust of the intervention is to enable community organizations and groups to secure access to civic amenities and facilities offered by municipal and government agencies.

100 million poor people live in the cities and towns of India. 10 million people in West Bengal and Odisha live in precarious slum settlements. They are almost forced to become refugees and IDPs. Uncontrolled urban sprawls are a hindrance and burden on the development of a city and its residents which can otherwise improve the conditions or check deterioration.



Domestic workers obtain entitlements

LWSIT in 2011 continued their work on urban project in the states of West Bengal and Odisha which had its impact on economic empowerment reaching out to every individual and households of the operational areas in these states. There are many cases where women have almost doubled their income and brought their families above the poverty line. Economic empowerment has made it possible for diversification, greater coverage and wider marketing opportunities for scope of appropriate livelihood.

Bilateral Projects

Through the bilateral projects, LWSIT addresses the specific needs of the socially and economically vulnerable communities of a given region. These bilateral projects are single donor supported having specific timeframes.

In 2011, the following bilateral projects were implemented:

1. Rural Development Project in South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal with support from CLWR/CIDA.
2. Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project (ARRP) supported by Normisjon.
3. Development Support Program for the Stone Quarry Affected Communities in the states of West Bengal and Jharkand supported by Normisjon.
4. Right to food Project in western Odisha supported by DCA.
5. Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction project in Tamilnadu, supported by PDA.
6. Rights Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Odisha supported by DCA.

Emergency Response Projects

More than 2.79 million people were affected in 95 blocks of 19 districts out of 30 in the state of Odisha. Kendrapra, Jajpur Puri and Cuttack were the most affected districts in terms of extent and duration of inundation of water, internal displacement of affected population, loss of houses and agricultural crops like paddy. With assistance from different agencies LWSIT responded proactively with humanitarian aid to reduce the sufferings of the affected people.

STEER - Rural Project

State : Odisha

Unit : Kalahandi



Leaf plates making - profitable venture

Kalahandi had a great and glorious past, but in recent decades, it hits the headlines of the media for repeated drought-like situations that have completely broken the economic backbone of the people, who are dependent on agriculture as farmer or labourer. The recurring severe droughts force the people to migrate. Within the project framework of integrated, empowerment and rights based approach, in 2011 the STEER Unit Kalahandi focussed on enhancing the education of the adolescent girl children. Training on basic computer application was imparted to the girls of remote rural areas who on completion of the course undertook further studies on their own. By this way they were connected to the world beyond their village boundary. Some of the girls were selected by the local government authorities to participate in the BPL survey program.

The women SHG members were educated by LWSIT about their rights and entitlements and the different schemes of the government for upliftment of the marginalized. SHGs could establish their rights over local natural resources when they took lease of 67 acres of water bodies from Government for pisciculture, which was earlier done by businessmen from other areas. The production from this new venture was found satisfactory. The confidence and independence of the women greatly boosted the project's sustainability.

To ensure economic growth of the women, different income generation initiatives were implemented in 2011 such as running grocery shops, making of

leaf-plates, paper plate making, goat, sheep rearing, poultry, and petty businesses.

In an effort to mitigate the effect of climate change, the project converted 65 acres of wasteland into mango orchards and teak plantation, mobilizing support from government departments.

Unit : Subarnapur

Subarnapur is situated on the confluence of the rivers 'Mahanadi' and the 'Tel'. However, though two big rivers are flowing, the farmers are not sufficiently benefitted from these seasonal rivers for agriculture.



Traditional Bamboo craft

In any kind of vulnerability, be it economic, social, environmental and climatic conditions, women and children are worst sufferers. In 2011, the project witnessed significant change in the life of women. Through various trainings and handholding of the members of the SHGs, the women have become independent and confident. Through the awareness campaigns by LWSIT for the different flagship programs of the Government, the women learned about their rights. They address different social, political and environment issues within their community and also in the Self Government system-PRIs. Some of the members of the SHGs have also been elected to the local self government bodies, thus strengthening their foothold in the development planning and implementation in the PRI system.

The unit could mobilize huge amount of resource from the government department for cultivation of 1,000 hectares of paddy with government support. The project cost was ₹ 7.5 million. An amount of ₹ 2,50,000 was awarded to LWSIT to cover its operational expenses. In spite of the challenging weather condition, the farmers got a good harvest to reduce their food insecurity level to a great extent. The experiences thus gained encourage them to follow the practice for better sustainability.

Unit : Balangir

Balangir is drought-prone and one of the poorest districts in the country. Earlier, the district was agriculturally rich, but with the reduction and erratic rainfall, it has become a hub of disasters. Balangir is originally the home of indigenous tribes. The terrain of western part of Balangir district is undulating. Tribal communities, by generations, led forest based livelihood with very limited access to agriculture. They are the most vulnerable communities, migrate to other parts of the country in search of jobs. The vulnerability of the people are politically exploited by ultra groups to draw them into their fold, which disturbs the daily life of the once peace loving, self-contented communities.

The project interventions are focused on addressing the core issue of food security. Project adopted rights based approach to mobilize communities, support and strengthen organizations of the poor to access their



Large scale organic farming practiced

rights and entitlements through different social security schemes. Project promotes land development, water harvesting, sustainable organic farming, diversified cropping for extension and intensification of crop cultivation for increased food production.

Farmers, both men and women are trained to improve their traditional skills to grow more traditional varieties of crops. The time tested drought resistant quality varieties of crops require less investment, where yields are relatively low but the risk of crop failure is less. The Project encourages families to construct compost pits and use compost to grow vegetables and other crops. These interventions increased the asset levels of the poor and landless, which equipped them to cope with hazards. It enabled them to adapt to a changing environment and circumstances by building resilience.

SHGs and CBOs are strengthened and linkages made with various resource agencies to access micro credit schemes. Landless and unemployed men and women are supported with non-farm income generating activities.

Unit : Nuapada

The district has about 48.02 % of its geographical area as forests. About 80% of the population in the district depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihood. This district encounters drought almost in alternate years since 1965. This is due to erratic rainfall experienced almost every year. The average annual rainfall of the district is close to 1,230mm. Proper agricultural practices can not be undertaken due to lack of agriculture inputs and proper soil conservation.

In 2011, through awareness campaigns, trainings and workshops, the partner communities were educated about their rights, entitlements, and different social welfare schemes of the government. Many communities were successful in checking the irregularities in the distribution under TPDS. Due to collective initiatives of the CBOs, many needy families were identified as eligible for TPDS. These families availed the ration card from the concerned Panchayats. Likewise, the aged persons of the communities are covered under the pension scheme.

The communities were also trained and encouraged to make best use of natural resources, produced from homestead plantation, community land including wasteland. With small interventions like homestead gardening, live stock, backyard poultry and grain bank, the income opportunity of the poor and marginalised



Collective farming initiatives

sections increased enabling them to meet their nutritional requirements.

Unit : Keonjhar

The district of Keonjhar is highly rich in mineral resources and has vast deposits of Iron, Manganese and Chrome Ores. About 30 percent of its total area is covered with tracts of dense forests. But the district, in spite of its immense mineral and forest wealth, remains economically backward.

LWSIT intervention in 2011 prioritized the developmental needs of Juango communities- one of the primitive tribal groups. The primitive 14 Juango communities through collective initiatives ascertained their rights and entitlements. Several Forest Protection Committees were formed to safe guard the forest under Right to Forest Act. Juango community leaders regularly met the forest department officials to access their rights. 30 families received entitlement of 2.5 to 3 acres of land. Juango communities are being empowered to claim their rights to use common property for augmenting income. They also attend state level meeting to place their demands to the appropriate authorities.



Adult literacy among Juango Tribe

The communities took active role to improve the greenery in their locality by planting fruit and forest plants by mobilizing support from government horticulture department. They have understood the risk of drinking water from the open polluted water sources and are taking water from tube wells installed in their vicinity. The communities accept and adapt to changes including 100% immunization coverage in their villages. 5 communities mobilized an amount of ₹ 60,000.00 from government health schemes.

There is replication of good initiatives in non targeted villages. Adult literacy is one of the key initiative among Juango women.

Unit : Kendrapara

Most of the areas of Kendrapara are low lying and remain water logged for more than 4 months during rainy season. Some areas are affected by high tide. Nearly 70% population depends on agriculture. However, frequent occurrence of natural calamities such as cyclone, flood and drought has weakened the economy.

Jajpur is located on the bank of the Baitarni river and one of the richest mineral regions in the country. Since

it is located along the coast of Bay of Bengal, the district is vulnerable to natural calamities. The issues relating to rehabilitation of displaced people in the region is the major concern.

The Project focuses on the need for disaster preparedness and increasing capacity of the operational communities to manage and mitigate the consequences of disasters by empowering communities. VDCs, DMTs, and SHGs are formed and strengthened to take over and manage the community based disaster risk reduction initiatives. People's organizations are trained, motivated to develop partnerships with local NGOs, Government line departments to strengthen disaster preparedness, to address the socio-economic issues and advocate for change. Disaster Management Teams in each community provided different skill based training to increase their level of preparedness and supported with equipment to combat disasters.

Risk reduction measures like mass awareness on climate change, adaptation and mitigation measures such as massive tree plantation including coastal protection and wind breaker trees, cultivation of saline tolerant variety of rice are taken up in the operational communities.



Agriculture major livelihood

Unit : Puri

Puri is situated on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, thereby prone to natural disasters like cyclone and flood.



Coastal bio-shield creation

The Project Unit focuses on the economic empowerment of the communities through the mobilization of different resources. The SHGs are utilizing funds to the tune of ₹ 68,33,000 in different alternate livelihood ventures such as making of turmeric powder, paper bags, phenyl, coir rope, incense stick, petty business and group cultivation. Through these initiatives the SHG members have a steady monthly income which enables them to attend to the daily needs of their families.

To mitigate climate change, the project promoted and strengthened CBDMTs. Large scale awareness campaigns were also undertaken to sensitize the communities concerning climate change and the impact on their lives. DMTs formed in most of the communities are not only playing a vital role in rescue and relief through their trained task forces in the event of disaster; initiated active participation in mitigation measures such as tree plantation along the coastline, waste land, promoting saline tolerant crop cultivations and alternate income generation activities. Besides use of energy efficient lights like CFL, environment friendly income generation activities such as paper products to minimize use of polythene, use of fuel efficient smokeless ovens are promoted.

Unit : Ganjam

District Ganjam rich in marine wealth, but suffers from natural calamities such as flood and cyclone. Due to this catastrophic phenomenon agriculture is very fragile and challenging. Other livelihood options are grossly limited. Migration from this district is high in the state of Odisha and prevalence of HIV is highest in the state.

The focus group of the project unit is fisher folk and

other backward castes across the coastal operational communities. Emphasis was laid on leadership development among the youth and women. Importance was given on raising awareness on various rights, entitlements and social security schemes.

Most of the communities are very close to coastal region and prone to multiple hazards, therefore highest priority was given on community based disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction measures. In order to reduce risks and vulnerability and enhance capacity to face and combat disasters efficiently and effectively, regular mock sessions and skill training were conducted. Women participation across all development initiatives is noteworthy in the project operational communities including their involvement in disaster preparedness.

Project Unit took initiative to make liaison and linkage with NABARD for Seed Village program, wherein farmers were supported to grow quality seeds. With support from NABARD, Project Unit also initiated VDP which is a composite and perspective development plan for the village. Project Unit could also support farmers to cultivate 1000 hectares of paddy and 600 hectares of maize under the Extended Green Revolution - 2 project from the state agriculture department.



Creation of seed bed

State : West Bengal

Unit : Bankura

Situated on the Western part of the State, Bankura is very often declared as drought-affected by the State Government. Low productivity from natural sources, food insecurity are major problems to majority of landless and marginalized population in the district. Indebtedness to the money lenders and



Backyard poultry augments rural income

migration are quite widespread. The operational communities are extremely poor with families having little or no land. The majority are agricultural wage labourers, and hardly can take up skilled jobs.

The Project Unit emphasized on promotion of collective initiative of the marginalized by forming different people's groups or organization and working through them by developing their capacity in the areas of development plan, implementation, monitoring and follow up. With their own manpower and natural resources, trained communities mobilized resources from government and other institutions, which are meant for various economic and social development of the poverty stricken families.

The project activities mainly focussed on natural resource management and thereby improving productivity to address the problems of food insecurity and migration. Community managed food grain banks, utilization of wasteland, protection of forest, soil and water management through soil conservation and water harvesting are the focal interventions of the project. Alternative livelihood opportunities are also based on utilization of natural resources, animal husbandry, pisciculture. Study



Duck rearing a profitable venture

centers are operated to ensure education of rural children during the growing years. The project also concentrated on educating the adults hence NFE centers are operated to educate the adults.

Unit : Birbhum

Based on geophysical conditions and socio-economic status of the people Birbhum district can be divided into two parts. One part is mostly high land with denuded forests dominated by marginalized ST and SC population. Land based economy of the area is extremely fragile due to low productivity as the essential conditions for agriculture like soil fertility and rainfall are not favourable. The other part of the district is blessed with few seasonal rivers and rivulets and hence people can grow some crops without risk if the monsoon is favourable. On the other hand, excessive soil erosion from the degraded land has reduced the water bearing capacity of the rivers. Hence with moderate rainfall the people in those areas suffer from flood and thus loss of crop and capital. The natural resource based economy of the people is jeopardized thus forcing the resource poor tribal and other marginal families to migrate to other agriculturally prosperous districts.

Legal and illegal mining and quarry operations in certain parts of the districts have influenced negatively the environmental and economic status setting up a tradition of destruction and exploitation. The direct effect of these operations fall on the lives of the innocent tribal people.

During the year, the Project Unit focused on the economic upliftment of the poor and marginalized families through various initiatives such as apiary, duck rearing, animal husbandry, vermi composting and on-farm demonstration and extension program of SRI. Through these initiatives, distressed migration was checked to a large extent.

Key Achievements

Awareness Camps on Right to Food	Communities	708
Organizations supported to develop Assets	Organizations	424
Information dissemination camps organized	Communities	601
CBOs and groups supported to submit proposals to local self governments	Organizations and Groups	229
LSG Members sensitized	Women / Men	94 / 132
Community Leaders and Members trained	Women / Men	1430 / 1065
Grain banks supported	Grain banks	29
CBOs and groups supported to develop rules and regulations	Organizations and Groups	423
CBOs and Groups supported to develop networks/alliances	Organizations and Groups	1532

Community Study Centers supported	Boys / Girls	1563 / 1479
Literacy Awareness Camps organized	Communities	231
Village Education Committees strengthened	Committees	89
Pre-School Centers supported	Boys / Girls	272 / 277
Support School Students with books, uniforms etc.	Boys / Girls	39 / 60
NFE centers for adults and adolescents supported	Men / Women Learners	103 / 1577
NFE centers for dropouts supported	Boys / Girls	400 / 399
NFE / preschool instructors trained	Women / Men	62 / 42

Health camps on Prevention of Communicable Disease organized	Communities	198
Health / Nutrition Awareness Camps organized	Communities	546
Homestead Nutrition Gardens supported	Families	1242
School Health Programs Organized	Boys / Girls	2703 / 2191
Training organized on adolescent issues	Boys / Girls	306 / 898
Drinking water sources developed/renovated	Sources	88
Drinking water sources disinfected	Sources	233
Sanitation Awareness Camps organized	Communities	523
Low-cost family latrines supported	Families	18
Smokeless ovens supported	Families	519
Garbage bins/pits supported	Families	757
RCH Awareness Camps /Clinics organized	Communities	312

Gender Empowerment Impact Assessment (GEIA) exercise conducted.	Communities	219
Gender Sensitization Programs conducted	Communities	263
Women Leaders trained	Participants	289

Agriculture Inputs provided for sustainable farming	Farmers	2106
Farmers supported to construct Compost Pits	Farmers	456
Farmers supported to develop irrigation facilities	Acre / Farmers	105 / 206
Seed Banks supported	Communities	65
Farmers supported for Soil Testing	Farmers	64
Farmers trained on sustainable agriculture	Men / Women	1054/518
Groups supported for income generation activities	SHGs – Men / Women	2 / 59
Group members assisted to take up income generating activities	Persons assisted	617
Group cultivation supported	SHGs – Men / Women	13/ 46
Entrepreneurship development training organized	Persons	97
Vocational training organized	Persons	694

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Exercise conducted	Communities	15
Environmental Awareness Camps organized	Communities	555
Farmers supported for land development initiatives	Acre / Farmers	16/10
Nursery groups supported	Groups / Saplings	18/186,850
Communities supported to plant trees land including wind breakers on waste / uncultivated land	Acre / Saplings	59 / 53,400
Community supported for Orchard plantation	Acre / Saplings	183/ 41,764
Homestead fruit trees plantation supported	Families / Saplings	2387/ 11,932
Forest Protection Groups organized	Groups/ Members	73/ 2,148
Communities supported with solar lights	Communities	37

**STEER - Urban Project
Unit : Kolkata**

Kolkata is the main commercial and financial hub of east and north-east India. Cost of living being low in Kolkata it attracts high influx of people from the neighbouring states and villages. It is home for the unorganised, labour intensive job seekers and IDPs. This has led to the development of slums accommodating these people. Some of the slums being illegal leave the inhabitants no access to any of the services from Corporation.

The Project Unit focussed on bringing change in the quality of life of the slum dwellers by empowering the women of the disadvantaged families. In order to enhance family income, women are supported and guided for different



Women bare foot solar engineers

alternative income sources. The social and economic empowerment of the women and adolescent girls in the communities has brought about significant change in the position of the women in their families and society.

A large section of the slum women are earning their livelihood working as domestic help - the most vulnerable section of the society without any security system to fall back on during the time of need or in future. In order to improve livelihood security, Project Unit has organized two associations to create safety net to establish them as workers and protect their rights.

Children's education is given priority by the unit, especially girl children are encouraged and supported to enroll and continue their study.

Project Unit organized many interface and information dissemination camps at the community level for the SHG members. In the camps emphasis was given on ways of accessing different government sponsored social security schemes.

A noteworthy initiative undertaken this year was to open a study center in a red light area for the children of sex workers in collaboration with a local NGO. The center operates in the evening when women are busy with their profession. The primary aim was to address the educational as well as emotional need of the children, and get the children enrolled in the mainstream schools.

Unit : Cuttack

As per 2011 census the population of Cuttack is 2.6 million. It is home to the largest slum population of the state. The dearth of land and the increasing



Women cooperative for economic venture

population have led to encroachment of government land.

Keeping in mind the varied needs of the partner communities, in particular the untold needs of women, Project Unit focussed on building institutions of

vulnerable women and strengthening them for resource mobilization for betterment of their life situation and their families as a whole. Thus project mainly concentrated on empowering women, creating sustainable livelihood options and improved mother and child health. Another area where project unit focuses on is education of the children and drop out adolescent girls.

Cuttack unit has promoted two women cooperatives for economic venture and obtained registration from Government authority to operate on their own. More than 400 women from operational communities are the registered members of these cooperatives.

Equal importance is given on awareness generation on climate change, disaster preparedness and mitigation.

Unit : Bhubaneswar

Bhubaneswar is the capital of Odisha and the largest city of the state. People from all corners of Odisha and from the neighbouring states have migrated to the city in search of employment. Large slums are seen mushrooming around the city; most of them lead their lives in very poor conditions.

Since women's empowerment is the key to socio economic development of the community; mainstreaming women into development process has been the major thrust of LWSIT. The Project Unit facilitated income generation program for women and men of the disadvantaged communities to secure their livelihood. Significant area of achievement is group income generation schemes where groups of women are involved in business venture thus ensuring higher income.

Women's association on Violence against Women (WAVAW), an all women's club was formed by 30 slum representatives from the partner communities. The objective behind forming the club is to stop violence against women, to create awareness amongst the community members and to support the victims of violence.



Association on violence against women club

Key Achievements

Awareness Camps organized on Right to Food	Communities	79
Organisations supported to develop Assets	Organizations	39
Information dissemination camps organized	Communities	96
Awareness camps organized on legal and civic rights	Communities	58
Community Leaders and Members trained	Women / Men	596 / 15
CBOs and groups supported to develop rules and regulations	Organizations and Groups	97

Community Study Centers supported	Boys / Girls	445 / 566
Literacy Awareness Camps organized	Communities	49
Village Education Committees strengthened	Committees	16
Pre-School Centers supported	Boys / Girls	532 / 553
Support School Students with books, uniforms etc.	Boys / Girls	10 / 10
NFE centers for adults and adolescents supported	Learners	48
NFE centers for dropouts supported	Boys / Girls	23 / 18
Child Development center operated	Boys/ Girls	40 / 53

Health camps on Prevention of Communicable Disease organized	Communities	09
Health / Nutrition Awareness Camps organized	Communities	86
School Health Program organized	Boys / Girls	38 / 40
Training organized on adolescent issues	Boys / Girls	209/ 235
Drinking water sources developed/renovated	Sources	32
Low-cost family latrine supported	Families	03
Smokeless oven supported	Families	65
RCH Awareness Camps /Clinics organized	Communities	60

Gender Empowerment Impact Assessment (GEIA) exercise conducted.	Communities	23
Gender Sensitization Programs conducted	Communities	42
Women Leaders trained	Participants	23

Groups supported for income generation activities	Groups	2
Group members assisted to take up income generating activities	Persons	79
Vocational training organized	Persons	215

Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Exercise conducted	Communities	02
Environmental Awareness Camps organized.	Communities	79

Bilateral Projects

Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation Project in Kokrajhar and Chirang

The main objective of the Normisjon/Norad supported project intervention is to establish peace and harmony amongst the Bodo and Santhal. Ethnic conflicts between the Bodo and Santhal communities way back in 1996 and 1998 resulted in bloody riot, which devastated both the communities.

The Project not only continued its effort on peace building in the communities but equally laid emphasis on livelihood restoration based on natural resources, local skill, opportunities and viability. The project adopted rights based approach to address the issues of food security, livelihood, health, education, capacity building and right to information. To ensure sustainable development of the communities, the focus was on improving the living standards and food security of both the communities. CBOs were strengthened, different alternative income generation schemes were introduced in the partner communities. Wasteland development through social forestry program, creation



Peace building initiatives amongst tribal groups

of irrigation facilities for improving cropping practices and cropping intensity were areas of emphasis during the year. Recovery of mortgaged land was one of the encouraging actions by the CBOs of the poor and marginalised. Through awareness campaigns, the communities were informed and educated about the different social welfare schemes of the government on their rights and entitlements. Through the program activities, the women are encouraged to participate in decision making process. The partner communities are also sensitized about gender and environment issues.

Key Achievements

Training on Sustainable Agriculture Practice including Pest Management	Numbers	29
Awareness program on Right Based Issues relating to Food Security	Numbers	31
Support for nutrition garden	Families	3050
Support of grain Bank	Numbers	28
Construction of Tube wells with platforms	Numbers	129
Construction of Low cost latrines	Numbers	36
Awareness camp on education as a matter of Right	Camps	120
Awareness / Seminar on Peace Building	Numbers	102
Awareness program on Gender Sensitization	Numbers	83
Training on leadership development to VDCs/others	Numbers	27
Seeds supported to SHGs	Groups	33
Awareness on health issues	Numbers	181
Awareness on HIV and AIDS	Numbers	93
Village cleaning program organized	Communities	184
Formal school students supported	Students	1209
Girl students supported for higher education	Students	38
Agriculture demonstrations supported	Plots	07
Construction of Irrigation sources	Numbers	10
Multipurpose community centers constructed	Numbers	05
Communities supported with Solar Lighting System	Communities	25
Social Forestry Plantation Supported	Acre/ Saplings	05/2900

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

The Normisjon supported development program for the stone quarry affected communities in the states of West Bengal and Jharkand follows empowerment approach by building capacity of the traditionally disempowered tribal population. They are supported to get organized to take collective actions to assert their rights from the duty bearers. Various income generation options have helped to increase the family level income and enable these people to have greater choice of occupation. Vocational training has equipped the youth to take up different profession for their livelihood. Continuous health awareness programs have enabled people to take preventive measures and demand from the employers protective measures as well as adequate health care facilities in time of need.

Education is one of the basic rights. In accordance with the Right to Education Act of Government, project organized motivational programmes for parents to enrol their children in schools and to allow them to continue their education. These children are



Pisciculture and duck rearing in abandoned quarry

the first generation learners in their families therefore do not get any guidance for study. To ensure the continuation of education and reduce drop-out, project organizes study centres to provide guidance to the school going children.

As an alternative income generation, LWSIT introduced pisciculture in some of the abandoned stone quarries filled with water. These quarries were lying redundant close to the community. The communities sought the permission from the local institution to use the abandoned quarries for pisciculture. 8 SHGs from four communities in Birbhum district were involved in the initiative.

Key Achievements

Awareness camps organized on legal and civic rights	Camps	8
Awareness camps organized on STD/ RD/ HIV and AIDS	Camps	25
Referral services provided to the RTI cases	Cases	50
Stone quarry workers supported for occupational safety measures e.g. spectacles, masks, helmets etc.	Persons	100
Awareness camps organized on Rights Based Issues related to Food Security	Camps	19
Grain bank supported to CBOs/SHGs	Banks	8
Group income generating schemes supported	Groups	16
Group members assisted to take up income generating activities	Persons	10
Vocational training provided to Youth	Persons	6
Organized general health awareness camps including RCH	Camps	19
Nutrition Demonstration Camps organized	Camps	18
Organized training for adolescents	Persons	37
Support for disinfection of water sources	Sources	40
Awareness camps organized on environmental protection and management	Camps	11
Community orchard plantations supported	Acre	3.36
Irrigation facilities created in the orchard	Number	1
Study center supported	Students	501
Folk media groups supported	Groups	6
School health program organized	Students	375
Gender Empowerment Impact Assessment conducted	Numbers	15
Gender sensitization camps organized	Camps	20
Women leaders trained	Participants	320
Awareness camps organized on roles and responsibilities of PRI	Camps	6
Training organized on advocacy/ lobbying/ networking	Participants	86
Interface programs organized	Camps	5
Training conducted on organization development; management and PIME	Participants	155

Major Break throughs 2011

Apiary

LWSIT has initiated Apiary involving the tribal communities in the operational districts of Birbhum and Bankura in West Bengal. Beekeeping is primarily forest based. Most of the partner communities are surrounded by hills, forests, and several other natural plant species that provide nectar and pollen to honey bees, it seemed feasible to initiate apiary as an alternative income generating option in the communities.

Project Units initiated apiary in the partner communities after considering the prospect and feasibility of the venture. The Project Units have started with 120 frames of Apis Mellifera species involving three women SHGs. SHG members subsequently started increasing the number of frames. Trainings were imparted on apiary to some youth from the communities. It is a new and novel venture by LWSIT in 2011. The communities could harvest 150.5 kgs. of honey which they could immediately market having huge profit. This successful model will be replicated.



Honey produced by the tribal



Vegetable grown on the raised land plinth

Land Development

Simple technique of raising land has assured cultivation round the year and growing more food for the small and marginal farmers in the low lying deltaic region in the district of South 24 Parganas in the state of West Bengal. LWSIT has been implementing rural development project with support from CLWR/CIDA. Water gets stagnated during and after monsoon. During monsoon, crops other than paddy cannot be grown on low lying, water logged fields. Raising land in this region is the only option to make the land cultivable in all seasons. At one corner of the land a pond is excavated and the surrounding land is raised with the extracted soil. Farmers are growing seasonal vegetables on the raised land and on bund. The pond water is used for irrigation and pisciculture.

Project supported 295 small farmers who have stopped migrating to cities. Consumption of vegetables in daily meals increased. The surplus vegetables were sold to augment family income to ₹ 1,500.00 to ₹ 5,000.00 (\$ 30 to \$100) per month per family. People are able to cultivate during water logged season improving their family status.

Solar Light



Solar power enhances education and economic development

Other benefits

- Children can study at night, education enhanced
- Employment created, financial stability enhanced
- Reduced lighting cost, household economy improved, Improved air quality inside house, respiratory health enhanced
- Reduced carbon emission, carbon offset value
- Mobile phones charged, useful SMSs sent to remote locations



Around 300 million Indians do not have access to electricity. After food, the highest expenditure of rural families is on lighting. Solar lanterns powered by solar energy can replace kerosene. Leading to improved health of the people and environment. The breakthrough LWSIT created is based on energy for tomorrow. LWSIT demystified solar technology and decentralized its application by making it available to the remotely located poor communities. It is by placing the fabrication, installation, usage, repair and maintenance of sophisticated solar lighting units in the hands of rural, illiterate and semi-illiterate women and men. Educational qualifications are not needed or poor background are no barrier to acquire the skill, essentially LWSIT trained, few members to be "barefoot solar engineers", who will assemble, install, repair and maintain solar lighting units. The methodology applied for rural electrification is unique and provides lighting to inaccessible, remote and non-electrified areas.

Rural Development Project in South 24 Parganas District

The CLWR/CIDA supported rural development project implemented in south 24 parganas district of West Bengal completed the fourth year of its intervention. The project is operational in 170 vulnerable communities.

The Project Unit gave continuous emphasis on sustainable agriculture in partner communities with an aim to improve the food security and income of the impoverished farmers. In this aspect the Project Unit has witnessed a significant change in the area. Land development and vermi compost pits are found to have a great impact on people's lives and livelihoods. A large area has been brought under double cropping (cultivating vegetables) through land development and increased use of vermi compost. This practice not only enhanced the quality of crops, but has reduced the cultivation cost.

Special emphasis was given on the education, health, awareness on gender and other social issues with regard to vulnerability of women in the partner communities. The school going girl children were

encouraged to attend the study centers for better studies.

The girl students particularly the first generation learners from poor families in the non-electrified operational communities were also encouraged by the Project Unit by providing solar lanterns. As a result, significant improvement in the examination was noticed.

Significant achievement in the project is perceived in regard to sanitation- use of safe drinking water and sanitary toilets. Women with increased access to livelihood options show confidence in decision making.

Around 32 acres of land was covered by planting 85000 deep rooted 'KANKRA' and 'BANI' (local name) species of mangrove which would safeguard two most vulnerable operational communities from disaster. The community people including women actively participated during the execution of this program. This endeavour was much appreciated by the government officials who encouraged the community to plant more mangroves.



Drinking water major concern

Key Achievements

Self Help Groups formed	Women/Men	40 / 28
Leaders trained in management and communication skills	Women/Men	220 / 82
Community – government interface programmes conducted	Number	28
Community center constructed	Communities	13
Community study centers operated	Boys/ girls	895 / 962
Operate NFE center for adults and adolescents	Men / women	284 / 970
Post literacy centers operated	Men/ women	327 / 749
Low-cost family latrines constructed	Families	481
Community bathing enclosure constructed	Communities	22
Drinking water source created	Number	16
Community health resource persons trained	Participants	68
Training organized on HIV and AIDS	Women/men	116 / 122
Training on adolescent issues / RCH	Girls/boys	378 / 310
Support for nutrition gardening	Families	1421
Awareness camps on RCH organized for eligible couples	Couple	864
Soil testing conducted	Samples	320
Land development supported	Acre/no. of plot	36 / 113
Compost Pit supported	Numbers	228
Farmers assisted to use organic/green manure	Farmers	108
Farmers trained on sustainable agriculture practices	Women/men	304 / 328
Assist communities to plant trees on waste / uncultivated land	Saplings/acres	86060 / 32
Forest protection groups organized	Groups	4
Training on Environment to the community people	Women/men	57 / 27
Formation of Environment Protection Eco groups	Groups	36
Awareness camp on Environmental Protection & Regeneration	Camps	84
Bio Gas Plants	Number	4
Installation of Solar Lights	Number	130
Groups assisted for income generation activities	Women / Men Group	24 / 98
Grain banks assisted with grain	Quintal	222
Awareness programme on Gender sensitization	Number	92

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

The objective of this PDA supported CBDRR and Coastal Protection Project is to reduce disaster risk and increase resilience through effective community based risk reduction measures and enhanced capacity within the community to combat major disasters like flood, cyclone or Tsunamis. Realising the need of the area, the project focused its program in 30 coastal communities predominantly belonging to Scheduled Castes (Dalit) and Tribal communities of Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts in Tamilnadu.



Bio-shield nursery for coastal protection

Project emphasized on building capacities towards social, physical, political, economic and disaster resilient communities through community based disaster preparedness program. Further in order to achieve these, livelihood promotion and community managed infrastructure development programs were highly prioritized and strengthened the coping mechanism among vulnerable communities. Besides these, the project put importance on different kinds of community level capacity building programs, sharing of information on rights and entitlements among right

holders, adhering inclusive approach by bringing the most excluded persons in the communities such as differently abled, aged, widows, with emphasis on active and direct participation of the most marginalized.

In order to protect communities from tidal waves, storm surges or Tsunamis, the project emphasized on mangroves and bio-shield creation across the coastal communities. Sand dune plantations were emphasized to prevent further soil and sand erosion in the coastal areas.

Key Achievements

Mass Awareness Session on Disaster Preparedness	Community	30
PRA Exercise conducted	Community	24
Motivational Training to Community Volunteers on Disaster Preparedness	Participant	1,694
Training to PRI members on Disaster Preparedness	Participant	36
Promotion of VDC/VCs, DMTs & SHGs	Number	67
Skill Training to DMT members	Participant	756
Demonstration of Mock Drills	Number	20
Support of First Aid and DMT Kits	Number	50
WASH Awareness with Hygiene Kits support	Family	121
School vulnerability mapping, awareness & School DM Plan	Number	30
Training for Teachers on Disaster Management	Teacher	62
Infrastructure support to schools	Number	5
Mangroves & Coastal Bio-Shield Creation (multi-species)	Acre	12
Sand Dune Plantation	Acre	10
Support to VDCs/SHGs,/Youth Groups/DMTs	Number	10
Agriculture & Income Generation Support	Family	409
Training on improved agriculture practices	Participants	162
Support for Homestead Nutritional Garden	Family	1,500
Career up-gradation/ vocational training to Adolescents	Person	62
Construction of Family Toilets & Community Infrastructure	Number	158
Training to Masons on Hazard Resistant Construction Practices	Number	58

DRR and Social Empowerment project in Tsunami affected districts in Tamil Nadu - IND103

ACT Appeal project IND103 was the extended project of IND093. In its third year of intervention this project was carried out to complete the on-going project activities those were commenced since 2008. During the rehabilitation phase of Tsunami response program in Tamilnadu, LWSIT identified number of villages with resource poor and non-fishing communities, whose livelihood opportunities were directly or indirectly affected by Tsunami or flood.

The Schools in the operational communities are within the village and very close to the sea. Therefore importance was given to sensitize, upgrade the knowledge and skill among students to respond to disasters. Hence, school level DMTs were formed and trainings were organized by which they shared the learning and other information with their friends and relatives.

In order to build linkages LRRD was emphasized and community based disaster preparedness was strengthened. Safe water and sanitation facilities, livelihood, homestead tree plantation, environmental protection through smokeless oven, educational material to school children and support of solar light for children's educational purpose were provided. 65 most vulnerable and marginalised Scheduled Caste communities indirectly affected by Tsunami were covered through this ACT Appeal project.

Key Achievements

Formation of School level DMTs and Training on School Safety	School	20
Construction of Family Toilets	Number	205
Creation/ Renovation of Water Sources	Number	15
IG Support to VDCs/SHGs/ Youth Groups/DMTs	Community	14
Career up gradation/ Vocational Training	Participant	20
Garbage disposal system (Dust Bin)	Number	25
Homestead Nutritional Garden	Family	1,000
NFE Centers for children	Number	39
Education support to students	Student	650
Solar Lantern & Smoke Efficient Oven supported	Number	1,000

Rights Based Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

DCA supported DRR Project implemented in four coastal districts of Odisha- Kendrapara, Jajpur, Puri and Ganjam were covered. The context of natural disaster became more phenomenal in recent years



Youth participation in mock-drill

and the impact was wide spread. Though disaster affects everyone irrespective of rich or poor, women or men, young or aged, its impact is more on the most vulnerable especially those who are socially and economically marginalized and disadvantaged. LWSIT strongly believes that, the community needs to enhance their capacity to respond timely and effectively to minimize loss and reduce risks that pose threat to their lives and livelihood, Since the operational communities are most vulnerable to disasters, LWSIT also emphasized to build their coping capacity and resilience to face the causes and consequences of disasters. The Disaster Management Team comprised of men and women, who were trained and equipped to respond to disasters and sensitized them to address the gender specific needs at the time of disaster situation. Awareness and sensitization programs on disaster preparedness were conducted for school children, teachers and PRI members. Support for community and group income generation programs such as coir rope making,

pisciculture, bamboo craft items, mushroom cultivation, spice making were given to most vulnerable families through SHGs, DMTs and VDCs. Climate change awareness programs were organized to sensitize women, men and children on negative impacts of climate change.

The Project encouraged communities to plant trees on available land in order to increase vegetation and promote bio-diversity. Since trees are useful and act as a measure for carbon sink, forest plants and fruit bearing saplings were provided. The Project also promoted environmentally sustainable agriculture practices by which small and marginal farmers were trained on improved cropping practices suitable to the agro-climatic conditions and paddy cultivation by adopting SRI. Awareness programs conducted on RTF issues raised awareness on various food and social security schemes meant for marginalized people of both BPL and APL families.

Key Achievements

CBDMT formed/strengthened	Community	50
Training on community based disaster preparedness and risk reduction	Persons	1,886
Right to Food awareness and sensitization campaigns	SHGs/CBOs	94
Awareness/ sensitization program on Gender Issues	Camps/ Participants	36/1,959
Networks/ Alliances formed	Number	07
Community Contingency Plan developed	DMT	50
Community managed Grain Banks supported	Number	04
Training to farmers on location specific agricultural practices	Farmer	130
GO-NGO Forum established and strengthened	Number	03

Right to Food Project

DCA supported Right to Food Project is implemented in the districts of Balangir, Nuapada, Kalahandi and Subarnapur in the state of Odisha. These districts have become synonymous with poverty and underdevelopment. Although average annual rainfall in this area is higher than in most of the



Grain bank ensures food security in lean period

country, but drought like situation due to erratic rainfall and undulating topography resulted in recurrent crop failure. This situation compels people to migrate to other districts or sometimes other states in search of livelihood. People borrow money from moneylenders on high interest rate. Due to inequitable social structures most people do not have access to arable land. They farm on the un-irrigated slopes and depend purely on the erratic rainfall. Their land holdings are small, with low productivity. Agriculture practices are basic and lack adequate inputs. Appropriate information and technology are required to improve agriculture produce.

The project empowers the most vulnerable sections of the communities to take up and continue development efforts to secure right to food and livelihoods. The groups encouraged to analyse their situation, identify the reasons of their deprivation, make plans to reduce poverty and vulnerability. Special attention was given on increasing agriculture production, enhancing household incomes through contextually suitable livelihoods and involving in the management of natural resources to combat drought with a combination of their own resources, contribution from other sources.

Groups and CBOs are encouraged to form horizontal and vertical networks. This initiative enabled them to bargain with policy makers for appropriate functioning of poverty alleviation schemes.

Key Achievements

Seed banks established	Numbers	30
Support to grow homestead nutrition gardens	Communities/Households	10/2515
Availed government social security schemes	Families	25,911

Emergency Response Projects

Response to Odisha Flood through Material Aid Grant

The floods in Odisha caused huge breaches in the embankment covering almost all parts in the districts of Kendrapara, Jajpur, Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack, Samabalpur, Boudh and other districts of the state. The intensity of flood was such, that many of the villages were marooned and affected people had no other alternative but to leave their villages and take shelter on embankments or roads and compelled to leave with scarce food and drinking water. The flood water ravaged the thatched houses of the villagers and completely ruined crops. Many were rendered homeless, and stayed on the roads, on roof tops or on

the embankments of rivers. The most disadvantaged villagers particularly small and marginal farmers bore the brunt of the situation and lost entire standing crops.

In the midst of such situation, LWSIT provided relief assistance of dry ration -rice, pulses and edible oil which enabled the affected survivors to have access to immediate food items.

23,184 people were benefited through the relief assistance. The support rendered to the flood affected families were of great help and people have appreciated the support given by DCA/DANIDA and LWSIT as these agencies have stood with them at the time of need and trouble.

Key Achievements

District	Block	No. Of Villages covered	Families supported with Dry Ration and Water Purifiers	Families supported with HDPE Tarpaulin Sheets
Kendrapara	Marshaghai	19	1,612	1,612
	Mahakalpada	05	888	888
Puri	Gop	25	600	100
	Nimapara	61	400	900
02	04	110	3,500	3,500



Cash for Work: Community participation

Integrated Humanitarian Response to the Most Vulnerable Flood-Affected Households in Odisha

Integrated Humanitarian response project, supported by ECHO/DCA to provide support to the flood



Flood affected survivors get material support

affected families for early recovery in Puri and Kendrapara districts. 47 most vulnerable villages from worst affected 5 Blocks and 8 Gram Panchayats were covered. The project worked on three major components such as food security, WASH and shelter.

Within the framework of Food Security, Cash for Work was implemented in order to ensure earning

and use of money for food consumption and to meet other household needs. Advocacy with duty bearers have been planned to make linkages with MGNREGS. Cash for Training were provided to the most vulnerable women who were unable to participate in Cash for Work due to family responsibilities. Those involved in Cash for Training, received ₹ 6,000 per head for attending 6 days training. Supplementary nutrition program was provided to cater to the nutritional needs of malnourished children and lactating mothers. High raised tubewell platforms with hand pumps were constructed to enable families to access safe drinking water during flood. Ramps and handrails provided to high raised water sources proved to be extremely useful for women, aged and disabled. Hygiene kits provided helped to minimize rampant epidemic during flood. WASH awareness program conducted to sensitize people on the issues of healthy and hygienic practices.

The transitional shelter support was provided to selected right holders among them priority was given to women headed family, disabled and socially as well as economically backward. DRR features were adopted in these houses in the form of raised plinth, use of RCC pillars or reinforced brick pillars, brick walls or mud mortar walls, CGI roof or thatched roof which would withstand flood disasters. HDPE tarpaulin sheets were provided to make temporary shelters. Non-food items such as blankets and mosquito nets were distributed since affected families lost their sleeping materials due to flood.



Newly constructed shelter on high raised plinth

Key Achievements

Cash for Work	Family/ work days	3,669/ 1,87,119
Cash for Training	Family	172
Supplementary Nutrition (Nutrimix) Program	Children/ Women	307/ 43
Cleaning and renovation of Tube Wells with Raised Platform	Number	27
Hygiene Kits (Toilet Soap 5 pcs, Laundry Soap 5 pcs, Sanitary Napkin 4 pcs & Antiseptic Liquid 110 ml)	Family	4,080
Awareness Program on WASH	Village	30
Temporary Shelter (HDPE Tarpaulin Sheets)	Family	1,380
Transitional houses with DRR features	Family	91
Blankets & Mosquito Nets (2 pairs each/ family)	Family	4,080

Assistance to Flood Affected in Odisha (IND111)

The objective of this flood response program with the support from ACT Alliance (IND111) extended to most vulnerable families and facilitated early recovery from massive flood that affected Kendrapara, Jajpur and Puri districts in Odisha. LWSIT assisted flood survivors with tarpaulin sheets which enabled to make temporary shelters on raised plinths. Houses with semi-permanent structures with special DRR features were provided to the most vulnerable flood survivors.

Flood 2011 caused havoc to the standing crops particularly rice cultivation which was totally destroyed due to stagnation of water in the agricultural fields for more than three weeks. LWSIT provided different kinds of agricultural seeds such as paddy, groundnut, green gram, black gram and potato, through which farmers earned good income and sustained their families.

Key Achievements

Temporary Shelter with HDPE Tarpaulin Sheet	Number	1,500
Seeds – Groundnut	Kg.	7,050
Seeds – Green Gram	Kg.	19,100
Seeds – Paddy	Kg.	12,390
Seeds – Potato	Kg.	4,800
Transitional Shelter with Semi-Permanent House	Family	50



Cultivation of ground nut by flood survivors

Mobilization of Government Resources

Seed Village

Quality seed is basic requirement for agriculture, which plays a significant role. Good quality seed alone increases the yield by 15-20 percent. To meet the potential challenge of catering to the food need of 1.4 billion people of the country by 2025, a quantum increase in agriculture productivity is essential, hence production and distribution of quality seeds of improved varieties to the farming community is becoming increasingly important.

The central government in collaboration with NABARD has launched Seed Village Program with an aim to provide quality seeds to the farmers by the farmers. The main objective of the program is to increase the productivity and availability of certified seeds. The program gave the farmers a platform to exchange ideas and experiences within and also in nearby villages. OSSC provided 720 kg of foundation seeds MTU 7029 Swarna to the farmers.

The program was implemented in Ganjam district in 35 acres of land. Extensive training was imparted to 41 farmers on land preparation, seed sowing, transplantation, plant protection, harvest, post harvest handling and processing.

OSSC procured 170.10 quintal of paddy seeds at ₹ 1500 per quintal. Each farmer, earned ₹ 6000 by producing and selling certified seeds to OSSC. The farmers had opportunity to share experiences with other farmers in post harvest Mela (rural fair).



Good seed provide increased yield

Extended Green Revolution-02 in Eastern India

The 'Extended Green Revolution -02' in Eastern India of BGREI under RKVY scheme is the project of the Department of Agriculture, Government of Odisha. The programme was implemented in 16 districts of which in 3 districts (Ganjam, Kendrapara and Subarnapur), LWSIT was the implementing agency. Aim of the project was demonstration of systematic



Several acres of land brought under cultivation

method of paddy cultivation in 1000 hectares of land in each project unit through supplementing micronutrient in soil, ploughing the fields adequately, line sowing or line transplantation, regular weeding. The yield increased from 7-8 quintals to 12-15 quintals per acre. The project cost was ₹ 75 lakhs, for 1000 hectares of land. In addition the government paid ₹ 2.5 lakhs as operational expenditure to each district unit of LWSIT. Seeing methodical approach and success of the project in LWSIT operational areas, government department requested to take more areas with maize cultivation. This support will be extended in the coming years.

Family Owned Toilets (Tamilnadu)

Family toilet is one of the major achievement in Tamil nadu program as part of WASH. 192 family toilets provided to the selected right holders during 2011. Marginalized right holders covered under the project can not afford construction of toilets. Tamilnadu government under TSC provided ₹ 3200 per toilet. Through this initiative, a sum of ₹ 6,14,400 was mobilized during the year 2011-12. The toilets provided, completely arrest open defecation and improved environment sanitation.



Family owned toilets

Staff Capacity Building

LWSIT continued to receive fund support for staff capacity building program from FCA. LWSIT utilized the resource for developing the capacity of the staff members on different thematic, programmatic and skill building issues. Based on the need and availability of resources, trainings and workshops were organized on resource mobilization and communication, climate change adaptation and mitigation, participatory monitoring and evaluation.



Staff attending Participatory Impact Monitoring training

Resource Mobilization and Communication

Three staff members participated in a training program on Resource Mobilization and Fund Raising conducted by Nice Foundation. The training program was on the principles of fund raising, various sources for fund raising and on how to communicate with the donors with proposals.

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

India is one of the most disaster prone countries in the world. India is ranked 2nd in the world, facing the burden of climate change. It is important to develop the resilient capacity of the global community, especially of the poor and marginalized towards the ill effects of climate change. To improve understanding and knowledge of the staff members on Climate Change issues with its effects on lives and livelihood of people and how to cope with the situation a three days institutional training was organized, 13 staff members from different project locations participated.

10 women SHG members were trained on assembling and marketing of solar lights. The women will be trained on fabrication, installation, usage, repair and maintenance of sophisticated solar lighting units. Educational qualifications are not needed or poor background is no barrier to acquire the skill. This will contribute to promote economic development, improved education, health and benefit to local environment.

Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Three day training was organised on Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation by Karl Kubel Institute for Development Education in Coimbatore. The training was attended by 3 staff members. The objective of the three day training program was to develop clear understanding amongst the participants on different terms and tools used in the field of development leading to successful participatory monitoring and evaluation.

Staff Retreat 2011

The Staff Retreat 2011 raised the curtain with the theme "Let Us Serve" which was attended by the staff of the National Office and STEER Urban-Kolkata Unit in Darjeeling from 1st September to 4th September 2011. The three day long sessions focussed on team-



Staff taking session during the retreat

building, level of dedication and commitment of the staff. Aid effectiveness and sustainability of the program and organization were the other issues discussed. The evenings witnessed vibrant performance and hidden talents were brought out of the staff.

Learnings from the retreat culminated in three main areas of convergence:

1. Strive for Excellence (Provide effective and efficient service)
2. Foster Human Values (Servant-leader model: not to be served, but to serve)
3. Effective Leadership (excellent managerial skills to handle program and progress in the right direction)

The motto of the organization was coined through consultative and participatory method- **'To empower the last, the least and the lost'**.

AZEECON

AZEECON is a network of country and associate programs of the LWF/DWS in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, and Nepal. It aims at strengthening the capacity, performance, quality and effectiveness of AZEECON partners to integrate development and emergency components in all the country programs. It focuses on co-operation and co-ordination amongst regional partners.

Youth in Development

Two staff members participated in a regional workshop on Youth in Development in Cambodia. The primary objective was to involve the youth in the community development and guide them accordingly.

AZEECON Summit

The AZEECON Summit and Workshop on 'Communication', organized from 5th to 9th December 2011 in Dhaka, Bangladesh was attended by the Executive Director and other staff members. There were participants from Myanmar, Nepal, Indonesia, Cambodia, and Bangladesh. Apart from the representatives from AZEECON member countries, representatives from FCA, LWF-Geneva and ELCA participated in the meet.

During the AZEECON Summit from the 5th - 6th December, each country presented their current country context, significant issues and the response of the country programs. Different issues like budget and expenditure, evaluation of AZEECON programs, upcoming EETV, customized training, special support from donors were discussed.

Following the AZEECON Summit, a 'Communication Capacity Building' Workshop was organized from the 7th - 9th December 2011. The workshop was facilitated by LWF-Geneva. Along with the basics of communication and planning, different communication tools like Stories, Photos, Videos, Blogs, Social Media, Newsletters, Website and other tools like Visibility and Branding etc. were discussed. Communications in different situations mostly during emergencies were also discussed with identification of critical gaps.



AZEECON summit at Bangladesh

Financial Information

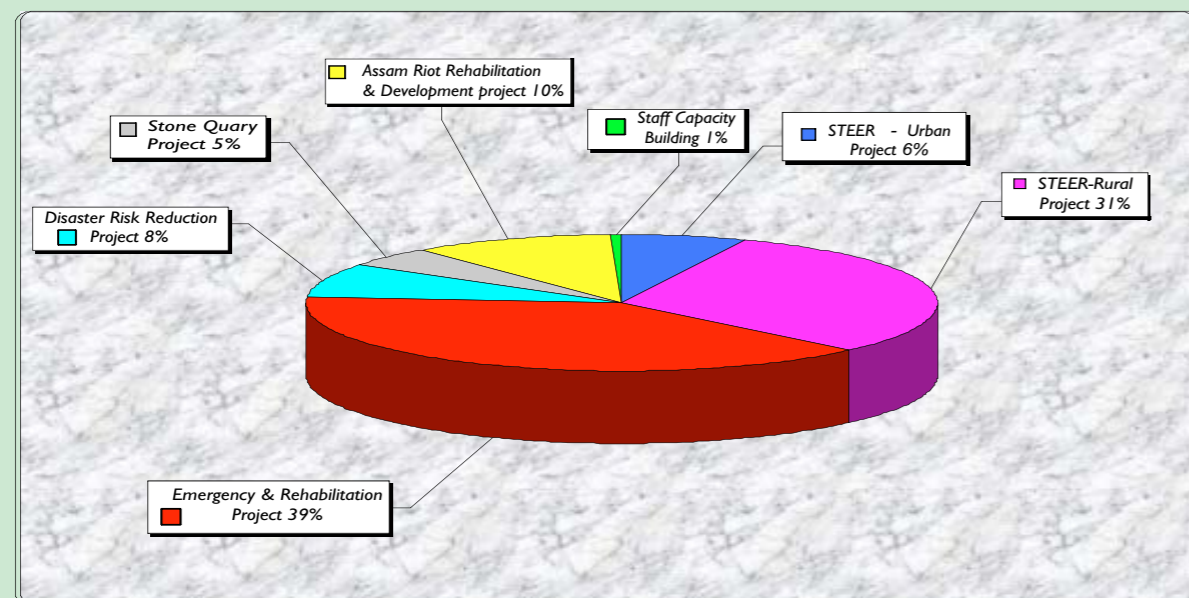
Expenditure January 2011-March 2012

Lutheran World Service India Trust		
As per SoN Project 2011 Detail 1		
Project / Unit	Amount ₹	Amount EUR
STEER - Urban	11,259,978	173,125
STEER - Rural	25,415,233	390,767
Total	36,675,211	563,892

Lutheran World Service India Trust		
As per Emergency & Rehabilitation 2011 Detail 2		
Project / Unit	Amount ₹	Amount EUR
Flash Floods and Landslide in Ladakh IND 102	67,533	1,038
Disaster Risk Reduction & Social Empowerment - IND 103	3,651,040	56,136
Tropical Storm in Bihar & West Bengal IND 101	13,308	205
Tamilnadu Flood - RRF	1,115,034	17,144
Floods in Odisha 2011 - IND 111	1,986,350	30,541
Total	6,833,266	105,063

Lutheran World Service India Trust		
As per Non SoN Project 2011 Detail 3		
Project / Unit	Amount ₹	Amount EUR
Watershed Balangir DPAP	289,751	4,455
Assam Riot Victims' Rehabilitation & Development	18,489,856	284,287
Staff Training Program	631,683	9,712
Support to Odisha State Advisor Secretariate	1,585,998	24,385
South 24 Parganas Rural Development Project (Phase II)	27,866,922	428,462
Early Recovery Support to Cyclone Aila	4,491,272	69,055
Stone Quarry Project - Normisjon	8,507,029	130,798
Cyclone Relief in West Bengal	(10,000)	(154)
Rights Based Disaster Risk Reduction in Odisha	3,819,942	58,733
CBDP & Livelihood Project in Tsunami Affected Areas	10,618,602	163,264
Capacity Building of the Country Program	325,909	5,011
Food Insecurity Resulting from Bamboo Flowering in Manipur	11,319,862	174,046
DCA Rights to Food Project in Odisha	4,152,912	63,852
Sapkata School in Kokrajhar, Assam	4,087,647	62,849
Seed Village Programme (NABARD)	58,083	893
DCA Materials Grant	4,140,530	63,662
Integrated Humanitarian Response in Odisha & Assam	35,336,179	543,304
Total	135,712,177	2,086,615

Details of Expenditure 2011



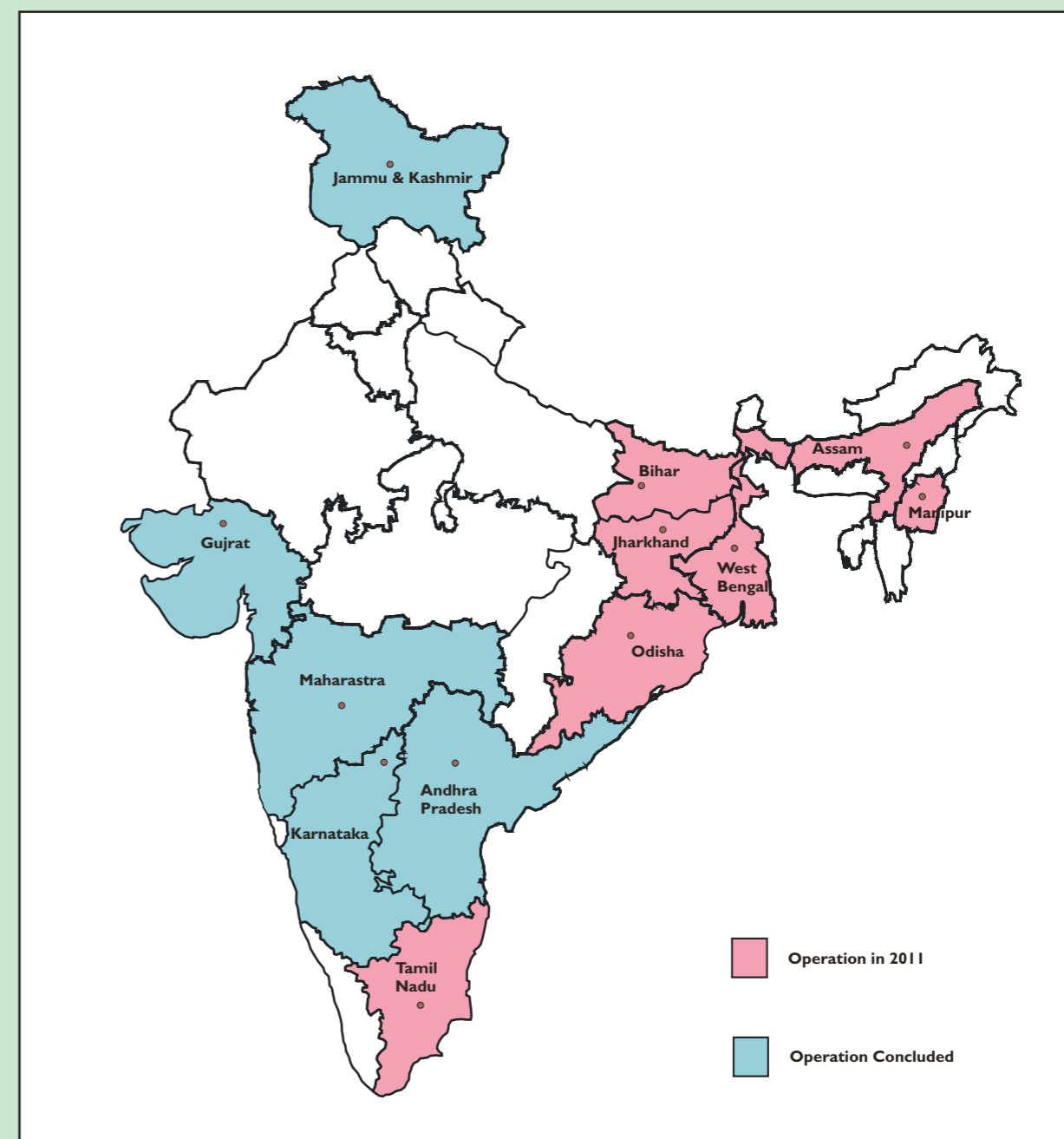
Lutheran World Service India Trust		
Donor During the Year 2011		
Donor Name	Amount ₹	Amount EUR
Bread for the World	12,498,879	192,174
Canadian Lutheran World Relief/CIDA	28,242,026	434,229
Canadian Lutheran World Relief/ Canadian Food Grain Bank	11,270,668	173,290
Church of Sweden	14,370,048	220,944
DanChurchAid	9,202,371	141,489
DanChurchAid /Danida	659,261	10,136
DanChurchAid /ECHO	39,827,451	612,359
Disciple:Week of Compassion - USA & Canada	928,188	14,271
Evangelical Lutheran Churches in America	5,798,467	89,153
Ecoles et Sante	5,49,8120	84,477
FinnChurch Aid	8,706,502	133,865
Gary Sibson Foundation	4,087,647	62,849
Japan Evangelical Lutheran Association	145,200	2,232
Normisjon	26,996,885	415,085
Norwegian Church Aid	1,240,721	19,076
Presbyterian Church - USA	269,578	4,145
Presbyterian Development Agency - USA	10,362,331	159,324
United Church of Canada	67,533	1,038
Government of Odisha, India	661,063	10,164
Local Others	48,083	739
DanChurchAid /Danida (In Kind Contribution)	3,837,750	59,007
Total	1,79,220,653	2,755,571

Partner Communities and Funds available with Community Organizations & Groups 2011-2012

Project unit	Community	Households	Population	Groups/ Organizations	Members	Loan Disbursed ₹	Loan Outstanding ₹	Cash in Hand ₹	Cash at Bank ₹	Value of Assets ₹	Total Assets ₹	Value of assets per member ₹
Kolkata	32	7,643	39,274	82	1,223	1,08,339	6,40,055	39,864	5,07,320	1,63,321	14,58,899	1,193
Cuttack	42	2,880	14,152	139	2,900	14,01,741	16,01,741	1,07,133	6,77,508	16,38,151	54,26,274	1,871
Bhubaneswar	35	2,490	12,831	100	1,375	42,56,800	37,91,921	1,77,270	13,38,752	27,41,287	1,23,06,030	8,950
STEER Urban Project	109	13,013	66,257	321	5,498	57,66,880	60,33,717	3,24,267	25,23,580	45,42,759	1,91,91,203	3,491
Birbhum	42	1,699	8,657	93	1,049	10,69,185	7,91,986	5,435	7,50,975	10,50,587	36,68,168	3,497
Bankura	92	3,914	21,336	225	5,226	31,51,779	31,51,779	98,938	37,45,674	31,25,106	1,32,73,276	2,540
Balangir	211	21,175	99,631	446	10,248	27,77,448	88,89,238	38,720	48,26,555	52,07,864	2,17,39,825	2,121
Nuapada	398	21,830	1,16,004	651	11,754	9,12,650	27,70,348	3,65,777	85,25,709	1,33,13,413	2,58,87,897	2,202
Kalahandi	184	8,494	42,371	425	12,036	7,12,787	32,51,201	65,737	49,28,687	14,42,867	1,04,01,279	864
Subarnapur	356	16,000	85,127	630	8,281	26,86,400	1,91,28,298	69,870	88,19,030	63,78,289	3,70,81,887	4,478
Keonjhar	77	2,675	13,424	208	3,489	3,89,500	3,53,960	1,78,205	17,64,911	29,29,025	56,15,601	1,610
Puri	165	8,332	52,773	529	7,042	3,46,400	70,32,374	4,11,919	49,13,696	5,11,333	1,32,15,722	1,877
Ganjam	62	6,917	31,617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kendrapada	123	6,889	35,492	201	5,476	5,08,593	4,17,676	95,201	12,10,142	1,26,595	23,58,207	431
Jajpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
STEER Rural project	1,710	97,925	5,06,432	3,408	64,601	1,25,54,742	4,57,86,860	13,29,802	3,94,85,379	3,40,85,079	13,32,41,862	2,063
S. 24 Pgs	170	14,489	78,269	784	9,397	32,71,848	1,24,66,653	6,02,926	55,54,448	1,43,66,749	3,62,62,624	3,859
Tamilnadu	30	3,685	16,365	60	1,350	60,000	35,700	27,000	5,000	1,90,000	3,17,700	235
ARRP	200	11,070	57,262	385	5,296	2,91,950	11,89,706	3,89,767	8,02,143	77,74,663	1,04,48,229	1,973
Stone Quarry Project	142	5,197	26,628	262	3,041	16,04,346	11,81,150	79,975	23,14,076	19,24,077	71,03,624	2,336
Total	2,219	1,40,182	7,24,585	4,958	86,142	2,19,45,420	6,55,12,636	26,73,762	4,83,70,550	6,09,59,250	19,94,61,618	2,315

Local resource mobilized within LWSIT Partner Communities in 2011-2012

Project unit	Cost sharing by Comm. & Others ₹	Independent Investment by CBOs and Groups ₹	Local resource mobilisation facilitated by projects ₹	Local resources mobilised by CBOs & Groups ₹	Total ₹
Kolkata	1,75,903	53,700	6,26,250	67,07,250	75,63,103
Cuttack	1,11,440	1,30,673	1,11,040	54,000	4,07,153
Bhubaneswar	5,98,205	1,28,910	14,14,000	39,45,600	60,86,715
STEER Urban Project	8,85,548	3,13,283	21,51,290	1,07,06,850	1,40,56,971
Birbhum	37,806	2,89,000	-	25,70,350	28,97,156
Bankura	4,46,396	24,164	-	30,62,000	35,32,560
Balangir	1,80,845	3,21,575	1,05,24,000	16,93,000	1,27,19,420
Nuapada	42,15,988	56,200	5,17,160	45,99,000	93,88,348
Kalahandi	10,46,560	1,58,900	5,27,100	42,58,144	59,90,704
Subarnapur	1,14,391	44,700	45,43,000	8,54,500	55,56,591
Keonjhar	8,91,502	1,73,800	31,03,200	69,22,500	1,10,91,002
Puri	7,03,024	2,03,525	1,16,850	26,30,000	36,53,399
Kendrapada/Jajpur	3,50,000	6,40,000	1,45,000	25,85,000	37,20,000
STEER Rural project	79,86,512	19,11,864	1,94,76,310	2,91,74,494	5,85,49,180
S. 24 Pgs	30,86,388	12,46,464	9,23,500	1,79,17,560	2,31,73,912
Tamilnadu	20,000	20,000	-	50,000	90,000
ARRP	17,41,524	-	-	5,94,000	23,35,524
Stone Quarry Project	1,20,840	7,34,000	3,000	46,41,350	54,99,190
Total	1,37,19,972	34,91,611	2,25,51,100	5,84,42,904	9,82,05,587

National Presence of LWSIT
(Past and present operational areas)

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STEER - Urban Unit

■ **Ms. Judith Hembrom (March-December 2011)**
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■ **Mr. Rabindranath Saha (Till February 2011)**
Ms. Monalisa Bhanja (March 2011 - August 2011)
Mr. Samir Kumar Sengupta (From August 2011)
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Bilateral Project

■ **Mr. Prakash Narzary**
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■ **Mr. R. Pratheep Kumar (Till February 2011)**
Mr. Animesh Pal (From February 2011)
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Lutheran World Service India Trust

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6. Dy. Manager- Procurement : Mr. Samir Kumar Sengupta till 25th May 2011
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8. Asst. Manager-Public Relations and Communications : Ms. Sucheta Mukherjee
9. Asst. Manager Personnel : Mr. Geoffrey Rodrigues
10. Dy. Manager- Finance : Mr. Bidyut Kumar Saha till 13th January 2012
11. Consultant- Human Resource and Administration : Col. Shantanu Ray from June to December 2011

LWSIT Staff position as on 31.03.2012

	Staff		
	Male	Female	Total
National Office	17	07	24
STEER Rural	50	12	62
STEER Urban	08	12	20
Bilateral Project	43	06	49
Total	118	37	155

Acronyms

ARRP	:	Assam RiotVictims' Rehabilitation Project
APL	:	Above Poverty Line
AZEECON	:	Asian Zone Emergency & Environment Cooperation Network
AIDS	:	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BGREI	:	Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India
CBO	:	Community Based Organization
CFGB	:	Canadian Food Grain Bank
CLWR	:	Canadian Lutheran World Relief
CIDA	:	Canadian International Development Agency
CBDMT	:	Community Based Disaster Mitigation Teams
CBDRR	:	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CFL	:	Compact Florescent Lamp
CGI	:	Corrugated Galvanised Iron
CBDP	:	Community Based Disaster Preparedness
DPAP	:	Drought Prone Areas Program
DWS	:	Department for World Service
DRR	:	Disaster Risk Reduction
DMT	:	Disaster Management Teams
DCA	:	Dan Church Aid
DANIDA	:	Danish International Development Agency
EIA	:	Environment Impact Assessment
ECHO	:	European Community Humanitarian Office
ELCA	:	Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
FCA	:	Finn Church Aid
GEIA	:	Gender Empowerment Impact Assessment
HDPE	:	High Density Poly Ethylene
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HAP	:	Humanitarian Accountability Partnership
IDP	:	Internally Displaced Persons
IG	:	Income Generation
LWF	:	Lutheran World Federation
LWSIT	:	Lutheran World Service India Trust
LRRD	:	Linking Relief Rehabilitation to Development
LSG	:	Local Self Government
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NORAD	:	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NABARD	:	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NCRB	:	National Crime Records Bureau
NFE	:	Non-Formal Education
OSSC	:	Odisha State Seed Corporation
PRI	:	Panchayat Raj Institution
PDA	:	Presbyterian Disaster Assistance
RCH	:	Reproductive and Child Health
RCC	:	Re-inforced Cement Concrete
RTF	:	Right to Food
RKVY	:	Rastriya Krusaka Vikash Yojana
STD	:	Sexually Transmitted Disease
SoN	:	Statement of Need
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SRI	:	System of Rice Intensification
STEER	:	Social Transformation Economic Empowerment and Risk Reduction
SEZ	:	Special Economic Zone
SHG	:	Self Help Group
TPDS	:	Targeted Public Distribution System
TSC	:	Total Sanitation Campaign
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
VDP	:	Village Development Program
WAVAW	:	Women's Association on Violence Against Women
WASH	:	Water Sanitation and Hygiene

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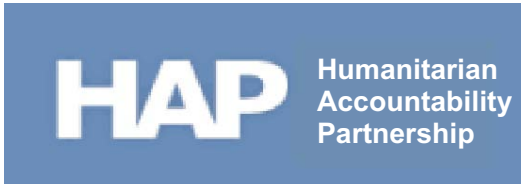
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