

MODERN ARCHITECTS FOR RURAL INDIA (MARI)

Annual Report 2018-19



Leave No One Behind

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Vision, Mission & Objectives

Vision

MARI envisions empowerment of vulnerable sections of the society to fight against poverty, injustice and the environmental degradation that threatens their basic livelihoods. This should lead to establishing conditions in favor of sustainable growth of the poor and marginalized sections and ultimately of the society.

Mission

Promoting strong community-based organizations of the poor and disadvantaged, enabling them to mobilize resources from within government and other agencies and guide them to work together for sustainable development.

Objectives

- To organise and build capacities of people to engage in community development, whilst ensuring harmony and collective actions
- To empower people to access various resources and entitlements including the state/central government services meant for their welfare
- To improve educational opportunities and quality of life for children belonging to the poor and marginalized section
- To improve access to and quality of basic services (i.e., housing, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihood and financial services, social infrastructure, etc.) to the weaker sections
- To cater to health needs of people, particularly prevention, control and care on HIV/AIDS among HRGs
- To work on all the issues concerned with environment, it being an integral to rural development
- To initiate disaster management actions during events of drought, floods and other natural calamities
- To promote the use of appropriate and relevant technologies in all fields of development e.g., non-conventional energy
- To initiate any other action in furtherance of objectives of the society as and when decided upon by the Governing body of the society

CHILD DEVELOPMENT, RIGHTS AND CHILD SAFETY

Empowerment of Deprived Urban Children Achieved Through Education (EDUCATE)

MARI has the experience of working with waste collectors who have been playing a crucial role in keeping the city clean. They spend the whole day in collecting the waste generated by the citizens of Hyderabad through various means. There is no need to mention the hazardous impact of waste collected on their health and risks are more when children are involved in waste collection along with their parents.

The families of waste collectors and rag pickers live usually in slum areas. As parents, they have least understanding of the health impacts and importance of education of their children. MARI shared this idea with a number of donors in their contacts to see if they can support MARI in addressing the aspects of health and education of the children of these waste collectors, rag pickers and maid servants.

Project Goal: Contribute to the realization of SDGs 3 (Good Health and Nutrition) and SDG 4 (Quality Education) by enabling the children of waste collectors and street sweepers in the limits of Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation to undergo quality education and attain good health.

Project Objectives:

1. **Conduct situational analysis** of children in 606 families belonging to waste collectors, street sweepers and domestic servants ably supported with pictorial and video clippings depicting status of children before the project implementation
2. **Enhance the learning levels** of 300 targeted children selected from the above 606 families by giving need based support for education, health and overall development
3. **Strengthen the existing educational facilities** in the four government schools to which the children of rag pickers, street sweepers and domestic servants attend by providing need based infrastructure support and capacity building of teachers on innovative methods
4. Create an atmosphere in the **COMMUNITY** which is suitable to facilitate child development and child education through establishing **COMMUNITY LEVEL EDUCATION TASK TEAMS**

COVERAGE:

MARI chose 3 slums where the families of waste collectors and rag pickers live in large numbers. The three slums are:

1. Bathukammakunta with 297 (490) families of which 280 families belongs to Chenchu tribe are involved in waste collection.
2. Sainagar with 228 (660) families at Nagole and
3. Bhagathsinghnagar with 81 (165) families at Medipally.



ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN

Initiation of Anganwadi Centers at community level

Two Anganwadi centres were opened within the slum area which is more accessible to the children / community. One centre at Bhagath Singh Nagar, Medipally with 29 children and another at Sai nagar, Nagole with 35 children. The first centre is run in a rented place and the project has supported to construct a temporary shed at Sai nagar to run a child care center. MARI appointed teachers and ayahs to impart preprimary education to the children.

Impact of the Activity: Children (60) have a safe and secure place during the day time while mothers are at work and mothers are more happy that their children are taken care when they are away from home and able to finish work little early and without any mental tension and are able to earn more with the additional time they are spending at work (collection of recyclable garbage). Children are meaningfully engaged in learning alphabets and rhymes, with toys and play material, socializing themselves and some of them are able to communicate with others. Children having their own place / space to play.

COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTRES :

A place within the vicinity of each slum was identified to run evening tuition classes for children of 6 to 10 years age group i.e. children studying in primary school (1st to 5th class) irrespective of the school they are studying. These centres (three) are provided with a tutor who would teach these children the basics and guide them to complete their home works. These centres were initiated in October 2018 to create an atmosphere where children can peacefully continue their studies after school hours from 4.30 to 6.30 pm. 30-40 children are using these services in each of the centres.



Special Coaching classes on Science, Technology, English and Maths (STEM) for High School Children:

High School in Batukamma kunta and Sai nagar were chosen for project interventions. A tutor is provided to make up the slow learners from each class by paying personal attention to each of the student. These classes were held in the evenings within the school premises with the permission of Education department and the concerned teaching staff in the school. On an average 40 students are utilising the services in each of the centre.

Special Sessions for High School Students:

Special sessions were taken on personality development, career guidance and menstrual hygiene management (for girls) for high school students to enhance their concentration level while they are in class room and to give a broad guideline on the career options available. The session on MHM was really useful for girls and helps in maintaining hygiene during menstruation and the knowledge gained is useful for their lifetime.

Impact of the programme:

Most of the slow learners are lacking basic knowledge in the subjects. Initial two months they were taught to learn alphabets, additions, subtractions, tables, etc so that they are prepared to read and write and understand what is being taught in the class. The school Head Mistress/Head Master is so impressed upon their improvement, had requested MARI to continue these services in the next year too.

Facilities and Material Supplies to Schools and students:

Three primary schools and two high schools were supported with facilities like Sports material; library books; materials to keep the toilets clean; wall paintings; drinking water drums; motor for water pumping; water tank and pipeline; almairahs, wireless mike with speaker; weighing machine; height measuring scale; etc. 300 primary school students were supported with school bag; water bottle; slate; pencil box; story books; drawing and colouring books; colour pencils; hand writing books; sweater and other stationary.

Impact of the Activity : Attractive School premises makes children to learn interestingly, wall writings and pictures on walls will have long lasting memory in children, books and play material will provide additional information to children. Defunct toilets are brought under use by activating running water into the toilets. There was good cooperation from school teaching staff. In a way this has helped to build good rapo between MARI and school children and management.

Competitions in Government Primary Schools and Prize distribution to school children :

An attempt was made to explore the talents of the primary school children from these poor families. Children came forward to participate in the competitions. Competitions were held on ten components viz., attendance; neatness; recitation; story telling; hand writing; colouring; drawing; quiz; skipping; academics(merit). Though they were not aware of ‘competition’ they were happy to do so as it is something different from the regular curriculum. Children were proud receiving good quality prizes (exam pads, stationary pouches, note books).

Impact of the Activity : This has in a way helped to build competitive spirit in children and building up their confidence levels.

Parent - Child gatherings:

Gathering were organized with parents and children within the slum to show case the progress of their children and to motivate parents towards educating their children. The officials were also invited to grace the occasion and to make them understand the activities under implementation in the slums. It was a direct interaction between the local authorities (Deputy Commissioner, GHMC) and the community. Involving local government officials made an impact on the good work that is taking place in the slums.

Protecting the Childrens Right – Right to Education and Right to Good Health – (Realisation of SDG 3 and 4) :

SPECIAL DRIVE FOR ENROLLING DROPOUT CHILDREN:

Protecting the children’s rights is the primary objective of this project and MARI made its efforts to bring them into reality by convincing the students as well as parents and joined them in respective schools. To bring this into reality, school principal’s had to be convinced for giving admissions to these children. On the whole 13 students (Batukamma kunta-6; Bhagath Singh nagar-4; Sai nagar-3) who dropped out for various reasons were joined in their respective classes during the academic year 2018-19.



Health Camps for Primary and High School Children :

General Health Camp was organized with the support of Hyderabad Zindabad in Batukamma kunta slum where and schools 131 children & 256 adults were screened and medicines were supplied. Dental camp was organized with the support of Satya Sai Seva Trust in Bhagath singh nagar Govt. primary school where 130 were screened and 13 students were given treatment with project support. Dental Health Camp was organized with the support of Govt.Dental College at Govt. High School, Nagole where 546 students were screened and 65 students received treatment.



Community Based Organizations:

Community Education Development Committees (CEDC) were formed in all the three slums to motivate the parents towards educating their children. These members were given one day orientation on the judicial laws related to children to raise their awareness and build their capacities. Mothers Committees are formed for both the Anganwadi centres to brief them about the progress of their children and monitor their growth.

Summer Camps :

Centres were opened in all the three slums to engage children during summer vacations (45 days) where they were taught extra curricular activities viz., drawing, singing, dancing, paper craft, indoor games during pre lunch. Inputs on general knowledge with regard to solar system, lifecycle of flies, role of trees in protecting environment, etc. were given through slide shows. The regular tuition classes were held during post lunch to have continuity in their academics.



మమగంపు నగర్లో ముఖ్యమంత్రి పం.మ.హేందర్

'వేసవి శిక్షణా శిబిరాలలో ఉపయోగం'

గోల్కాడ, మే 29 (ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి): బాగోంబర్ పేట ఐదువంతులం లో మంచి వ్యవస్థల ఎదుర్కోవడం ప్రాజెక్టు ద్వారా విద్యార్థులకు వేసవి శిక్షణ కార్యక్రమం నిర్వహించి వివిధ అంశాలపై శిక్షణను ఇచ్చారు. ఎంపి లలో విద్యార్థులు ఎక్కడికీ వెళ్లకుండా వారిలో మామిడి ఉల్లాసం కలిగిస్తూ వారిలో జ్ఞానాన్ని పెంచేందుకు కే రోజులుగా డ్రాయింగ్, ఆర్ట్స్, క్రాఫ్ట్, ఐడీఆర్ గేమ్స్, క్వెస్ట్షన్స్, టెస్ట్, బాబ్, స్పీక్ ర్యాంకర్ లాంటి అటం, సాంస్కృతిక కార్యక్రమాలు, డీకెఎస్సీ పాటలు, డ్యాన్స్ వేర్వేరులను లాంటి కార్యక్రమాలు నిర్వహించారు. మంచి వ్యవస్థల సంస్థ ఐత చిన్నటి కార్యక్రమాలు నిర్వహించడం ద్వారా విద్యార్థుల శిక్షణకు సంకేతాన్ని ప్రకటించారు. ఐదువంతులం ఆరిగిన మమగంపు కార్యక్రమంలో ముఖ్యమంత్రిని పోజైవ డిల్లన్ ఎదుర్కోవడం వెబినార్ మొదటి కన్నెనర్ ఎం.మ.హేందర్ మాట్లాడుతూ మంచి సంస్థ కే రోజులు మరో మంచి వేసవి శిక్షణా కేంద్రాలు నిర్వహించు విద్యార్థులకు క్రీడలు, సాంస్కృతిక డ్రాయింగ్ చొర్యేలో చిన్నటి శిక్షణను ఇవ్వడం అవసరమవుతున్నాయి. బాబ్ కార్యక్రమంలో విద్యార్థుల్లో ఆసక్తిని పెంచి అన్ని రంగాల్లో రాణించడానికి కేంద్రమనుకుంటున్నారు. మంచి సంస్థ ఎదుర్కోలే ప్రాజెక్టు మేనేజర్ రమాకౌత్రి మాట్లాడుతూ విద్యార్థుల్లో విద్యలేపాటు వివిధ అంశాలలోనూ శిక్షణను పెంచాలనే సుకుంభావన తాము వేసవి శిక్షణా కేంద్రాలను నిర్వహించాము ద్వారా ముఖ్యమంత్రి ప్రారంభం కాగానే ప్రాజెక్టులో కేంద్రం దురావలం మొదటి సమస్యను అదు కేంద్రం, కార్యక్రమంలో కుడి సభ్యులు మహేందర్, స్పెషల్ డిప్యూటీ సీనియర్, రిజిస్ట్రార్, డీ.ఎస్.ఎం, మంచి కార్యక్రమ మహేందర్ వెంకటేశ్వర్లు గౌరవం పొందారు.

Impact of the Activity :

Children were meaningfully engaged during their summer vacation instead of keeping them idle or go to work along with their parents. These learning centres also helped them to escape from the heat wave and protect their health. They learned some new things which would not have happened otherwise. There was also some cross learning among the children as some new children (from the same slum who were not part of evening tuition classes)studying in private schools / residential schools also utilized these camps.

Observing Important Days:

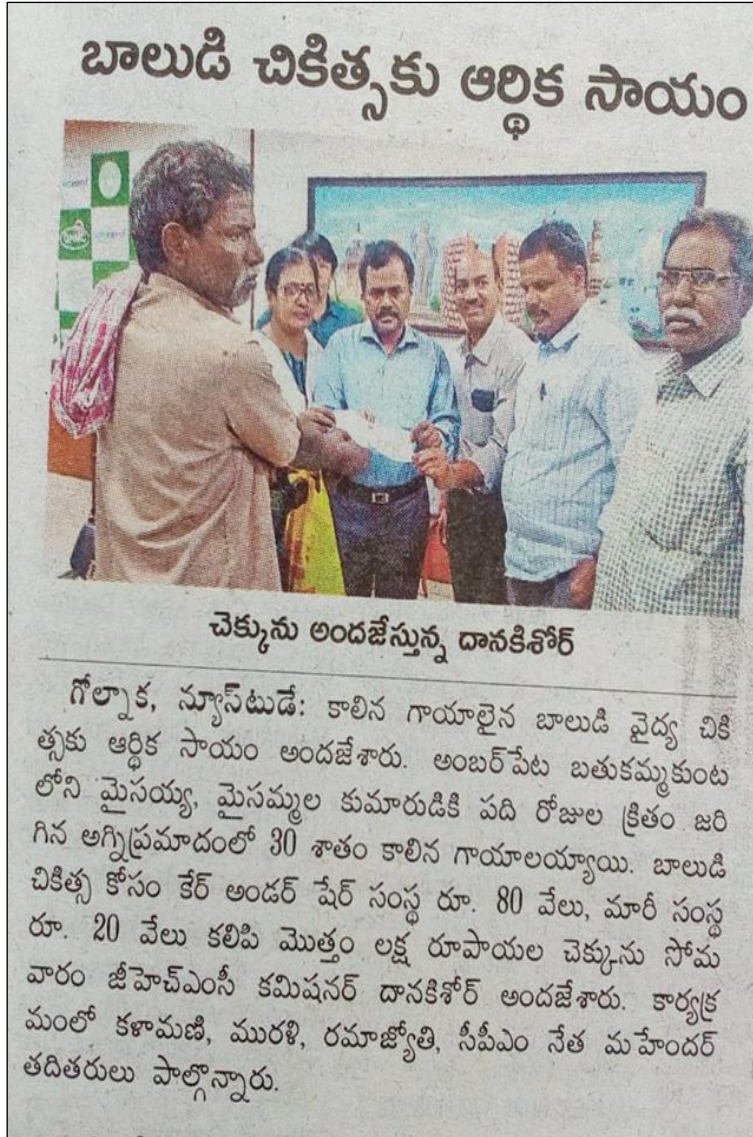
The importance days like Global Hand washing day; Child Rights Day; World Water Day; World Earth Day; were observed by engaging children and parents by conducting demonstrations; rallies; walkathons; runs; etc. This was an opportunity to make them aware about the importance of the day and

Making of Videos and Photos : Visits to the slums were organized from 3rd to 5th of December, 2018 with a professional photographer and a journalist from Italy to make special stories on the life style of waste collectors, rag pickers and street sweepers and also on the interventions made through EDUCATE project. This effort is aimed towards making special stories on these slums and publish in Italy for fund raising.

As part of baseline survey, four videos were taken on the status of slums before the project intervention. The conditions of the slums, the housing pattern, facilities available in the slum, etc were picturized.

Videos were taken in January on Mr.Kabir Bedi the Brand Ambassador of Care and Share and Mr.Tomasso Carraro, the Chairman of Care and Share explaining the conditions of the slums and interventions through EDUCATE project to be used in Italy for fund raising.

Press coverage



CASE STORIES

Nallabothula Raghava, a student of class 4 in Government Primary School at Batukamma kunta was irregular to school and never used to come to school punctually, as he used to accompany his parents to pick up waste from door to door in different colonies and come to school whenever he reaches home after 10am. Because of this he used to miss his classes and could not follow the teacher and also because of tiredness (go to work at 5.30 am and come back only around 10 am) he could not follow. His parents always insist that he goes to work and earn for the family rather going to school. MARI personnel made several visits to his house and tried to counsel the parents. Community Education Development Committee (CEDC) members also counselled the parents several times. At last, father agreed to send to school instead to work. Raghava showed lot of enthusiasm in attending the school regularly and also was regular to the evening tuition classes. The tuition teacher paid special attention on Raghava to cope up with the backlog syllabus. Raghava picked up within no time and proved himself that given a chance children would make their future 'bright'. Now he is one of the best student in his class. He proved to be a sincere and maintain 'neatness' and 'personal hygiene'. His parents are happy that their child was appreciated by the class teacher on his achievements in academics.

M. Sangeetha, studying 6th class in Government High School, Batukamma kunta is an enthusiastic student. Parents migrated from nearby District to Hyderabad city in search of employment in the year 2017. Her father runs a small tea shop and mother is working as domestic servant. She has an elder sister who is studying 7th class in the same school. They were new to city life and they were like 'fish out of water' and all their interest has gone down because of new school, and no friends. Both of them are going to school but their interest has lost and therefore not so good in their studies. Class teachers could not focus on them due to lack of time during regular sessions. And because of their financial status the family is not in a position to send them to tuitions where more attention is expected to be paid by the tutor.

MARI when approached the Head Mistress of the school to have evening tuition classes, she referred dull students from each class (7th to 9th class) and these two sisters were also there in the referred students. The evening tutor assessed each of the student on their knowledge levels in each subject and prepared a student specific plan and implemented the same. Tutor focused on teaching the languages first (Telugu, English and Hindi) right from alphabets, words and sentences. Sangeetha because of her interest in studies and regular to tuition (90% attendance) has picked up everything and now able to read text book lessons fluently and understand them thoroughly. She proved to be a quick learner. She also learned numbers till 1000 and tables till 10. Tutor also focused on easy methods of calculations and gave some tips which created lot of interest to learn the subject. Because of language improvement she could also follow the other subjects i.e. science and social. She is a disciplined child and grasp whatever was taught in the class easily and complete her notes / homework without any backlog work.

Sangeetha was continuously scoring 85% in the weekly assessments conducted by the tutor. She has secured Grade C1 in her final exams which is higher than one grade secured during mid-term exams. There is an increase of 48 marks in all the subjects put together. Parents are happy that both their children are showing interest in going to school and tuition which otherwise would be a financial burden to the family. The school Head Mistress was also surprised and happy to see the progress made by Sangeetha not only in her studies but also in her behavior (giving respect to teachers, parents and friends).

Achieving WASH for Right to Education (AWARE)

In the back drop of Swachh Bharath Mission the need for sanitation infrastructure in schools to realize the Right to Education for poorest of poor children got highlighted. MARI made a baseline survey of the sanitation status of schools in very remote areas where majority of the children are from tribal families. It is an established fact that availability and proper maintenance of good sanitation facilities with running water facility coupled with conducive habit systems evolved among the children will not only improve the health standards of the children but also their presence and performance in the schools as students.

Objectives:

1. Equip the selected schools with child friendly sanitation infrastructure.
2. Improve the awareness levels of all the stakeholders to understand the importance of WASH, MHM in realizing the dream of Right to Education.
3. Establish systems in schools and villages which ensures that the WASH and MHM awareness is converted into practice ultimately resulting in habit cultivation.
4. Share the learning and impact of the project with the Government line departments so that similar efforts can be replicated by the Government.
5. Enable the schools to be eligible for Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskars

Following are the project components:

1. Construction of toilets and hand washing infrastructure in the selected schools
2. Involve SMCs and/or Gram panchayaths for providing running water supply to the schools.
3. Awareness building among students through training of teachers under four themes – Toilet Usage, Hand Washing, General Hygiene and Menstrual Hygiene.
4. Form AWARE Clubs in schools to promote the process of habit formation.
5. Conduct Grama sabhas and use the platform for mass awareness promotion, decision making to ensure availability of toilets at household level and practice the conducive WASH and MHM habits.
6. Effectively use the platforms of Self-Help Groups and Village Organizations to ensure that WASH, MHM and education are part of the regular agenda in their meetings and conducive practices are put under use in their respective households and in their neighbourhood.

Coverage:

The project is being implemented in two streams:

1. AWARE I project is being implemented in 6 Grama Panchayaths in Eturungaram area, Jayashankar Bhupalapally District in 5 Anganwadi centres, 5 Primary Schools and 3 High Schools. Totally there are 5660 students studying in these schools. The project is being implemented in 8 habitations with 36584 population. There are 560 SHGs in the area. This project is under second year of implementation.
2. AWARE II project is being implemented in 24 Grama Panchayaths in Jangoan District in 15 Anganwadi centres, 15 Primary Schools and 12 High Schools. Totally there are 12660 students studying in these schools. The project is being implemented in 8 habitations with 74316 population. There are 1020 SHGs in the area. This program is being implemented since January 2019 and will be implemented for 3 years.
3. Both the projects (AWARE I & II) together are being implemented in 30 Gram panchayaths with 20 Anganwadi centres, 20 Mandal Primary Schools and 15 High Schools with a student population of 18320, 110900 population, 1580 SHGs.

The specific activities implemented:

1. Imparted training to teachers, anganwadi workers and VO leaders on WASH education with 52 participants
2. Formation of 13 AWARE clubs with students of primary schools and high schools (these clubs played a very important role in promoting awareness among all school children and practice the hygiene habits in consonance with the awareness related to WASH and MHM),
3. Toilet training and promotion of practice of hand washing to students of Anganwadi centers, Primary and High schools,
4. Construction of child friendly sanitation infrastructure in 2 Anganwadi centres, 2 Primary Schools, 2 High Schools completed.
5. Participation in Gram panchayat level meetings in 36 Habitations.
6. Supported schools in establishing hygiene corners. This is a specific place in school where AWARE club children can find hygiene related equipment such as mirror, comb, oil, soaps, nail cutters, etc. so that they can use to promote the hygienic behaviour among all the children in the school.

MARI has in-built project mechanism that individual self-assessment and group level theme-based assessment to assess the effectiveness of the awareness, assess the practice and multiplication effect of the project interventions.

MARI is very happy to report that there is logistic support from the mandal level educational officers, District Educational Officers, teachers, parents of the children, Gram panchayaths and SHGs. By the end of the project period the children with good hygiene habits will have friendly and functional sanitation infrastructure in schools, who will be leading healthy life and focus on their education.

MARI adopted this multifaceted approach with the belief that Right to Education for children can be a reality if only there is proper sanitation infrastructure not only in schools but also in their respective homes and in the neighborhood and that all the stakeholders should not only be aware of the WASH and MHM intricacies but also build relevant habit systems.



Summary of Achievements:

- The awareness promotion on MHM developed good leadership qualities among girls in the schools and started discussing it openly on the facilities they require to maintain personal hygiene during menstruation.
- Participation of project staff in the meetings of VO's and SHGs made WASH and MHM a public affair and an important item on the agenda of these women groups
- The children in the selected centres (Anganwadi, Primary and High Schools) were made aware of importance of hand washing, proper use of toilets, avoiding open defecation, menstrual hygiene, general hygiene in school and in their surroundings.
- MARI has observed that though the project is being implemented in a tribal agency area, the school going students have responded to awareness positively. The teachers have shared formally and informally that participation of children in educational activities has improved and they too are feeling encouraged to provide quality education to them.
- Construction of toilets in two Anganwadi Centres, two Primay Schools and two High Schools is completed and proper training is given to Anganwadi Teachers, Ayahs and Mothers' Committee members so that children get habituated to use toilets from a very tender age.



Protection of Child rights through child line 1098

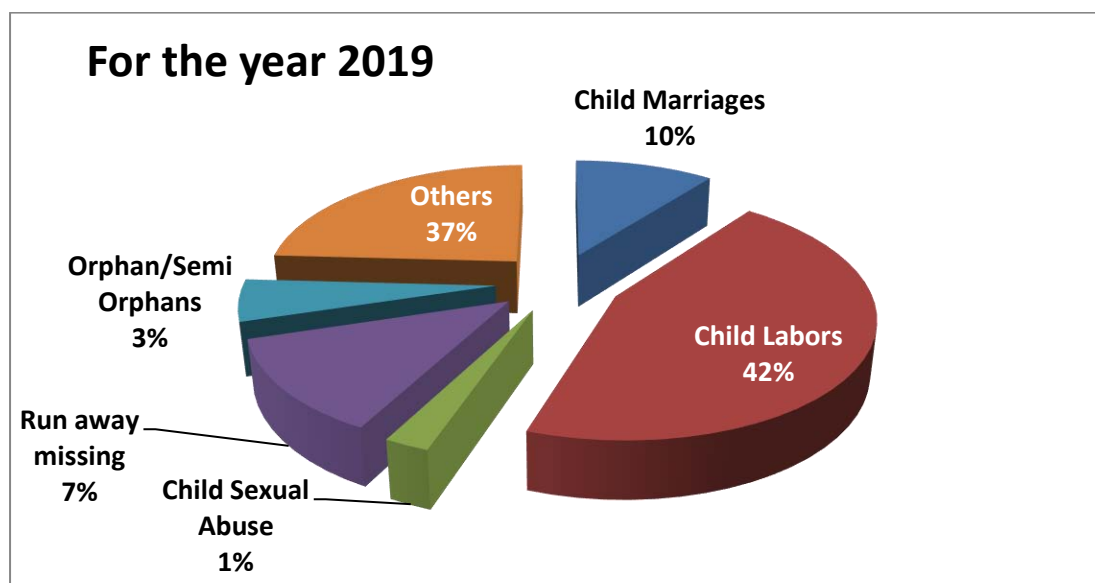
MARI undertook Childline project, funded by Childline India Foundation with the objectives of ensuring that every child has access to emergency assistance by setting up the CHILDLINE service in Warangal since 2011. Reaching out children in need of care and protection through operating a 24 hour free emergency phone number 1098 throughout the country is the primary focus of the project.

OBJECTIVES:

- Ensuring that every child has access to emergency assistance by setting up the CHILDLINE service in Warangal.
- Facilitating rehabilitation of children through a platform of networks amongst organizations throughout the country.
- Promoting child rights amongst every citizen through awareness about CHILDLINE 1098.
- Bringing forth core issues for advocacy, as determined by observing trends and gaps in service that emerge from Research and Documentation of issues related to children in need of care and protection.
- Promoting issues related to children in need of care and protection by sensitization of Government organizations, Non Government organizations, corporate sector, media, youth and concerned individuals.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS during the year 2018-19: (Total 826 Cases Rescued)

- No. Child Marriages Prevented: **81**
- No. Child Labour identified and reintegrated with their families: **348**
- No. of runaway & missing cases rescued & rehabilitated: **58**
- No. Child Sexual Abuse cases Counselling and provided shelter: **5**
- No. of Orphan & Semi orphans identified, provided shelter and education facility: **22**
- No. of other Cases: **312**
- Compensation Collected **Rs. 27,99,100/-** from 602 employers who has engaged child labour, and the has been utilised for their r higher studies.



OPERATIONAL AREA IN 2018-19:

- Jayashanker Bhupalapally,
- Mulugu,
- Jangoan,
- Warangal Urban

MAJOR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

1. Awareness Programmes conducted: Schools/ Colleges/CBOs/Youth groups/ Dept./ Children’s groups etc.:

Conducted **13** awareness programs to youth clubs, private and government high schools with **2108** Children, effectively using video films viz., KOMAL & ASHWINI on child sexual abuse and child marriages.

2. Grass root level outreach with children and concerned adults:

31 outreach programs conducted with 1355 members through individual and group awareness at gross root level (slums and rural areas) through distribution of pamphlets, display of posters and other IEC materials. During these visits, MARI also met local people’s representatives such as slum leaders and villages sarpanches or ward members and reminded them of their responsibility in case of child marriages and child labour .

3. Mass Awareness Meetings:

Conducted 9 Mass awareness programs in 9 areas with 1405 members. Audio visuals are also used in these Mass awareness programs.



Rescue of MR Child



Medical help cases In MGM Hospital

Safety and Future Prospects of Internally Displaced Children

As part of protection of child rights MARI is working in deep forests where physically reaching their settlements itself is a major challenge. This project is on Prevention, Promotion and Protecting the Rights of Children of Internally Displaced Persons in 50 settlements of Jayashankar Bhupalapally District (Mulugu) in Telangana funded by Save the Children/European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR).

The project covers a population of 5600 tribals who have migrated from Chattisgarh basically to escape from the menace caused both by the naxal movement and police action to control them. They are basically forest dwellers and their present settlements are deep inside the forest. As it is not legal for humans to reside in forest, these settlements are not recognized ones. Hence, are devoid of any services by the Government and being the weakest children are the first victims. The project aims at protection of child rights through advocacy approach.

Objectives:

1. 50% of internally displaced children are protected and their specific needs are considered in 50 IDP settlements.
2. 50% of families have access to government health, nutrition, livelihoods and social protection schemes.

Coverage:

50 Internally Displaced Persons settlements from 5 mandals in Bhupalapally district are covered under the project. The target groups are children, Pregnant and Lactating women and others for social security schemes and entitlements.

S. No.	Mandal	No. of settlements	Direct Beneficiaries				Indirect Beneficiaries	
			Adult males	Adult female	Boys	Girls	Adult males	Adult female
1	Mangapet	15	0	8	90	75	132	193
2	Eturnagaram	12	0	10	139	116	301	352
3	Tadvai	14	0	6	82	76	168	187
4	Kannaigudem	7	0	4	53	73	92	114
5	Govindaraopet	2	0	2	20	8	40	44
	TOTAL	50	0	30	384	348	733	890

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS TILL MARCH 2019:

1. Running 20 Child Friendly learning Spaces with a tutor
2. Appointed child care volunteers in remaining 30 settlements.
3. These settlements are covered under “Kanti Velugu” free eye testing programme of government of Telangana.
4. Special drive for deworming on the occasion of National Deworming day has resulted in provision of free medicine for more than 700 children in the age group of 3-16 years
5. 23 members have received Aadhar cards, 50 members received Voter IDs, residential certificates to 2 families; 25 children and 14 women were registered by Anganwadi centres for nutritional supplements, immunization and other services.
6. 450 children’s hunger was addressed through cooked food by their families, who have received food kit in March, 2019.

Against the Objective 1 (50% of internally displaced children are protected and their specific needs considered in 50 IDP settlements), 111% (1156 children as against 1039) of the IDP children (target 50%) are accessing services and schemes of the government in the operational locations by end of March 2019.

Against the Objective 2 (50% of families/adults have access to governmental health, nutrition, livelihoods and social protection schemes), 1158 adults out of 1241 (93%) of the IDP families/adults are accessing selected schemes and services of the Government.

IMPACT OF THE ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED:

- Child Groups have developed an understanding on the vulnerabilities and issues that are hampering their development such as hunger and education. Further the Child Federation at the mandal level has given these CG leaders a scope to identify and prioritize the critical issues such as child marriages and child labour and to represent these to the concerned officials, public representatives at mandal and district level platforms.
- Total 33 request letters to the local government officials were submitted on restoring the ICDS services at the settlements, conducting of health camps, and getting recognition certificates to the children for Aadhar card enrolment and for receiving the entitlements at the schools.
- 30 CFLSs are functional with the enrolment of 665 children (Boys-321 and Girls-344) and supported by 30 CFLS volunteers from the community and 20 Pre-Primary Educators (PPEC) to ensure a safe, protective and child friendly learning environment for their development. The school aged children are enrolled into formal schools and hostels, whereas the younger children were provided with pre-primary education in order to make them ready to go to school in the forthcoming academic years. From the beginning of the project facilitated enrolment of 229 children into formal schools and hostels.
- The IDPs are made aware of various social protection schemes and services of the government and project team is supporting them to apply for their entitlements such as job cards, voter cards, ration cards, etc.
- A total of 638 children were immunized from the inception of the project out of the 735 children targeted. The ICDS workers, ANMs, Doctors and other officials were sensitized and were periodically visiting some of the settlements to deliver the services.
- A total of 450 children of 354 IDP families were receiving the food kit which contains, rice and pulses. Every day parents cook this food along with locally available vegetables and serve their children at lunch time at the CFLS centres. The community members are appreciating the initiatives for addressing the hunger of the children during the lean period due to non availability of NTFP (Non-Timber forest produce) in the forest and also lack of daily labour work.

INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES:

A committee has been formed with the adult members of the community to ensure transparency and accountability in project activities. Apart from this Child Protection support groups and children groups were also formed and strengthened on their rights and advocacy. During this year, the committee members extended their support (labour work) in renovating and replenishment of CFLS with mud and cow dung. The committee members are also playing an important role in identification and monitoring of the CFLS volunteers. CGs and CPSGs are also continuously engaging in the interventions.

Advocacy Strategy:

MARI's rapport with the government officials at the state, district and mandal level and establishment of village level community ownership mechanism is progressively making its way towards building an advocacy platform for provision of services to the IDPs and their children. The officials visited the settlements and witnessed the hardships of the community in the settlements and committed to provide the services for the IDPs. With the help of the project, the community leaders from the settlements have taken forward the issues at different platforms in search of seeking the support

CHALLENGES:

- ✚ IDP settlements are located geographically in the reserve forest which is not legal.
- ✚ Communicating in local tribal dialect 'Gondi' with the IDP families is a challenge. It is very difficult for them to interact with officials to represent their problems and needs.
- ✚ In the community especially women are always silent and do not open up their mouth / speak.
- ✚ Transportation to some settlements located in the reserve forest area is difficult in rainy season.
- ✚ In the absence of cell phones, communication is very difficult with IDP families.
- ✚ Sustainability of the project – the interventions made so far are far from achievements, it is very difficult to think of sustainability at this juncture. The project has to continue for at least 10 years so that a hope can be developed that the present children who are into schools may take forward this agenda



CASE STUDIES:

Case Study on Immunization and Medical services

Thoggudem is a settlement 5 Kilometers deep inside the forest without any transport facility. 128 people live in 37 households. They belong to a tribe and they came from Dantewada District in Chattisgarh. It is horrible to know that none of the services from the government reach the settlement as the settlement does not exist in the Government records.

It was observed that, Children in this settlement are very weak, suffering from malnutrition and skin diseases. Most of the children have pot bellies. None of the children have been immunized, no mother has visited any hospital, no institutional deliveries, no mother knows about the IYCF practices, and none of the community members have ever visited any government officer / department.



The bridge between the government departments and the community that was built by the project team helped the children and mothers to get the medical and nutritional services from the sources. The Integrated Child Development Scheme helped 21 Children and 5 Pregnant and Lactating Women to get the nutritional services from the nearby ICDS center and about 15 children receiving the immunization services from the nearby PHC. Periodical Medical camps have been organised by the PHC-Chunchupally and provided free medical services and referred the emergency cases to the Community Health Center. Cases suffering from severe health problems have been referred to Community Health Center in Eturinagaram for better treatment.



Now the people from the settlement are aware of the sources and are able to deal with the service providers from the government side. The settlers always feel happy and say thanks to the project to get access to the services and opportunity to meet the government officers.

CASE STUDY ON CHILD CARE PRACTICES



Punem Laxmi, 28 years old pregnant woman expressed her views that she never fed the “**COLOSTRUM**” to the kids that she had earlier and also not followed any feeding practices due to lack of knowledge. After becoming a member in the mothers’ group “I learned many things during the child care sessions conducted by the project staff. I became aware not only on Infant and young child feeding practices but also pregnancy care, nutrition, institutional delivery, postnatal care, importance of early initiation of breast feeding after the delivery, exclusive breast feeding up to 6 months and complementary feeding practices, etc. All the learnings practiced by me have helped to improve the health status of

myself and my kid and I am also helping the pregnant and lactating mothers in the settlement by conducting sensitization activities to practice the child care regularly”.

PHOTOGRAPHS:



Children are being immunized



Promoted institutional deliveries by the project



Meetings with different stakeholders



Food materials distribution

PRESS CLIPPINGS:

ప్రజాపక్షం
www.prajapaksham.in
శుక్రవారం 23 నవంబర్, 2018

గుత్తికోయల అభివృద్ధికి 'మారి' కృషి

ప్రజాపక్షం/ఏటూరునాగారం: గుత్తికోయ ప్రాంతాలను మారి స్వచ్ఛంద సేవా సంస్థ విద్యా, వ్యవసాయ రంగాలలో తీర్చిదిద్దేందుకు కృషి చేస్తుందని ఆ సంస్థ మేనేజర్ ఎం.డి రోషి, కో ఆర్డినేటర్ రాజిరెడ్డి అన్నారు.

గురువారం స్థానిక ఎంఎస్ కార్యాలయంలో ఏటూరునాగారం, తాడ్వాయి, మంగపేట, వాజేడు, కన్యాయగుడెం మండలాల్లోని గుత్తికోయలు, విద్యార్థులు, ఫిలేకరులతో వర్క్ షాప్ నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా ప్రాజెక్టు మేనేజర్ మాట్లాడుతూ ఇతర రాష్ట్రాల నుంచి వలస వచ్చిన గుత్తికోయ ప్రజలు, విద్యార్థులు భాషా పరంగా ఎన్నో ఇబ్బందులు ఎదుర్కొంటున్నప్పటికీ వారి పిల్లలను అంగన్వాడీ, గిరిజన ఆశ్రమ పాఠశాలలో చేర్చివే బాధ్యత తీసుకున్నామన్నారు. 7వ తరతగతి విద్యార్థి సంఖ్య మాట్లాడుతూ భాషాపరంగా ఎన్నో ఇబ్బందులు ఎదుర్కొంటూ మారి సంస్థ ద్వారా చదువుకుంటున్న ఘనత సంస్థ అన్నారు. చత్తీస్ గడ్ రాష్ట్రంలో పొలాలు, అవులు, కాపలదారులుగా ఉండేవారమని, తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రం జయశంకర్ జిల్లా తాడ్వాయి మండలంలోని లింగపూర్ వలస వచ్చి చదువు నేర్చుకోవటం గొప్ప విషయమన్నారు.

ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి
ANDHRAWODHY

జయశంకర్ భూపాలపల్లి
20
శుక్రవారం 23, నవంబరు 2018

బడికొడు పిల్లలను బడికి పంపాలి

ఏటూరునాగారం రూరల్, నవంబరు 22: గుత్తికోయ గూడాల్లో నివాసం ఉంటున్న గొత్తికోయవాసులు తమ పిల్లలను వసతి పంపించడానికి బడికి పంపించాలని మారి సంస్థలోని ప్రాజెక్టు మేనేజర్ రోషి, అధ్యక్షుడు కో ఆర్డినేటర్ రాజిరెడ్డి అన్నారు. గురువారం మండలశాఖలోని మండల సమాఖ్య కార్యాలయంలో గొత్తికోయవాసులకు అవగాహన కార్యక్రమం నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా వారు మాట్లాడుతూ బడులతోనే ఏదైనా సాధ్యమవుతుందని, చదువుకుంటేనే గూడాల్లో అభివృద్ధి జరుగుతుందని అన్నారు. అదేవిధంగా గూడాం నమీషంలో పాఠశాల లేకున్నా మరో పాఠశాలకు పిల్లలను పంపాలన్నారు. మూలాశ్రమాలను నమ్మవద్దని, లోని చర్చివెంటనే ఆస్పత్రిలో చేరాల్సి కోరారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో మారి సీనియర్ సీ, రమేష్, సంధ్య విజయ, లక్ష్మి గిరి, కలితరులు పాల్గొన్నారు.

Strengthening Prevention, Prosecution and Protection Services for Children at Risk or subjected to Trafficking for Child Labour

MARI has been implementing this project with support from Plan International since 2013 and achieved impressive success rate. The project has actually come to an end in the first quarter of the year 2018-19. MARI recognized the fact that children are highly neglected and mismanaged section of the society where as they are actually very important future citizens and any nation aimed at sustainable development cannot ignore them.

OBJECTIVES:

- (1) To support effective implementation of child trafficking and child labour laws through sensitization and capacity building of community and government duty bearers for child protection.
- (2) To advocate for reforms in the child trafficking and child labour laws and schemes for rescued child laborers through engagement of Civil Society Organization.
- (3) To enroll and retain children who are rescued or prevented from child labour to continue their education and learning in formal school in accordance with the Right to Education law. (4) To enhance economic status of families that is vulnerable to child trafficking and child labour.

Outreach: 5 districts - Adilabad, Karimnagar, Peddapally, Jagtial and Sircilla - 17 mandals and 320 villages

ACHIEVEMENTS: final statistics in terms of success during the project period of 5 years:

- 11,047 children were rescued from child labour and 10,211 children were enrolled into government schools, regularly going to schools and are monitored by CPC members.
- 14,123 out of school children were enrolled in government schools (primary, secondary, KGBV schools) this includes children who had never been to schools earlier (never enrolled), drop outs, irregular children, etc. These children are now regularly going to schools and are monitored by CPC and CF members.
- 320 Child Protection Committees are in place and members are well trained on their roles and responsibilities viz., CLPRA 2016, RTE Act, ICPS & CP monitoring & reporting mechanisms etc. These committees are integrated into District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) of ICPS.
- 2,011 members/families were supported with livelihoods to establish units like petty business, livestock, food and catering services, etc. These units were given to parents of rescued children. The units are run successfully and the families are out of financial crisis and the child's education is assured. The total amount spent on livelihood support is **Rs. 1,06,48,000.**
- 28 women were trained in tailoring skills in Karimnagar district with the support of Lion's club of Ramagundam. After the training, each one of them is making their living by stitching clothes.
- 1,378 members were linked to government schemes, viz., single women pensions, old aged pensions, Physically handicapped pensions, Mudra yojana, loans from banks and SC/ST corporations, Swachha Bharath., etc.
- 155 villages are declared as Child Labour Free Villages (CLFVs). The mandal and district level CPCs have conducted district level meeting with district officials (District Collector, District Educational Officers, District Women and Child Welfare Officers, personnel of Integrated Child Protection Services) and declared these villages as child labour free villages.
- As part of the exit strategy MARI conducted project impact handing over processes in all the project focus 320 villages. The project achievements were made aware to local Child Protection Committees, Gram panchayaths in the presence of School Head Masters and Anganwadi Workers. The participants made a pledge to continue the status of the village as Child Labour Free Villages.

WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE & HEALTH SECTOR

Promotion of i Jal Station

MARI has been working to make available safe drinking water at an affordable price to village communities where ground water is affected by fluoride and other contaminants, thereby improving the health of the poor. This project is supported by Safe Water Network India. The activities included promotion of small water kiosks in the villages of Telangana through establishment of i Jal stations.

The machinery cost is provided on a loan basis, while the capacity building of operators, entrepreneurs and community; promotion; book keeping are supported on a grant basis. The amount received through sale of water every day is being used to repay the loan and operation and maintenance of the water plant. The entrepreneurs have been regularly making repayments enabling to use the repaid amount to further promote such plants in other needy areas.

Another important contribution of the project is to ensure recharge of ground water through different interventions such as improving green cover with the waste water generated, construction of recharge pits, etc.

1. **OBJECTIVES:**

Bring potable safe drinking water to village communities where the ground water is affected by fluoride and other contaminants and there by improve the health of the poor. This objective will be achieved by implementing quality assurance programs, health and hygiene education, and piloting funding mechanisms from funds allocated in the form of grant (stated above) to MARI. The initiative seeks to demonstrate the potential for broad scale replication in India. The Grantor, Safe Water Network India is now remitting such grant to the Grantee, MARI to work towards this noble objective.

2. **SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS TILL MARCH 2019:**

Stations: 23 new plants have come up in the year 2018-19. On the whole there are 174 i Jal Stations established in Project operational area since 2007-8 and MARI is continuously in touch with all these plants to ensure that they are functioning with profitability for the entrepreneurs. Out of these 19 are community model plants which are being managed by special committees formed at the village level and faced a number of challenges when plant does not function due to repairs. Hence since 2012 onwards focusing on Entrepreneurship model plants where a person not only invests on the fixed assets required such as room, water source, etc, but also takes care of the plant's electricity charges, plant operation without any gap, etc. In turn, the entrepreneur will have direct employment and regular income if the plant runs without any gap.

Beneficiaries (Consumers): 63,184 consumers were Enrolled and their families regularly consuming i-jal water

Livelihoods created under this project:

- 174 Entrepreneurs are engaged in running the i-jal stations
- 174 Operators are self-employed who regularly takes care of the i-jal stations
- 116 Auto drivers are indirectly employed who transport safe drinking water to the nearby habitations (home delivery) at an affordable additional cost.

3. **OPERATIONAL AREA:** Project is spread out in 12 districts (new) of Telangana state with 10,736 new consumers in this year.

4. MAJOR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

#	Name of the activity	Type of target group	No. of beneficiaries covered
1	Special Drive on Electricity bills Clearance & Fitting of ATWs	Entrepreneurs/Plants	
2	Focused on Distribution Points	House Holds	450
3	Freedom from diseases (62 Schools)	School Children	1083
4	Special Drive offer Scheme	House Holds	589
5	Re Connect to I Jal Activity (37 Stations)	House Holds	1733

5. IMPACT OF THE ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED:

- ❖ Token Amount Collected Rs. 8,25,000/- from 23 Stations during the Reporting period
- ❖ Employment generation to 165 Families
- ❖ 37 Distribution Points Arranged in 37 Villages

6. INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTICES:

- Initiation of Raw water Management at i-jal stations
- Involvement of MSW students in awareness programs for increasing consumption.
- Solar Power Connections, Establishment of Chillers and ATWs.
- Special Drive for decreasing of Dropouts and Reconnect to I-jal activity in selected sites and awareness created among 1733 families from 37 selected sites.
- 30 new sites identified from 63 potential villages from 10 Districts (this survey completed in Feb-18; +500 House households).
- New RMS (Remote Monitoring System) Panel Fitted in all sites for monitoring.

7. LEARNINGS:

- To ensure sustainability of the plants minimum distance between two plants should be 4 kms. To achieve self sufficiency and to ensure the livelihood of the entrepreneur / operator this is very crucial.
- I -JAL station to be situated in the middle of a village for providing equal access to all HHs. Involve people from different corners of the village in finalizing the location of the plant.
- Enterprenuer model is more effective in terms of continuous supply of drinking water when compared to community based model which requires intensive efforts.

8. STEPS TAKEN TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY:

- Increase adoption levels in all units from current level to 80%.
- Ensuring enrolment of at least 200 HHs before launching of unit.
- Attach auto to I-JAL station to enable distribution to nearby villages.
- Facilitating greater involvement of local leaders and village functionaries.
- Planning to increase sales more than 200 Cans.
- Develop the capacities to entrepreneurs and operators in i-Jal station management.
- To decrease the time to repair the plants in time so that supply of safe drinking water to the consumers is assured without any break.

9. CONVERGENCE WITH LINE DEPARTMENTS ACHIEVED:

Convergence with P.R Dept, Municipality, Revenue, Education, Health, ICDS, Police Departments, Local bodies, Public Representatives & Local NGOs is maintained to ensure that the plants adhere to legal guidelines pertaining to safe drinking water.

FANSA Activities

Enabling CSOs collective action towards realization of WASH commitments for the poor and most marginalized

During 2018-19 financial year MARI continued to provide leadership and facilitation support that significantly contributed to collective civil society action and advanced the progress towards equitable, inclusive and sustainable WASH progress in South Asia. The efforts initiated in the previous years have been logically pursued to make further progress during the reporting year and brief details of the outputs and results delivered in 2018-19 are presented below;

- 1. Inclusion of voices of most marginalized of SACOSAN-VII funded by WSSCC, WaterAid:** FANSA delegation to the SACOSAN VIII (15-17th April 2019) consisted of 35 members with CSOs and community representatives from the eight marginalized constituencies. FANSA organized the plenary session at the conference to make sure that the policy makers heard the voices and contributed to drafting of the commitments to include the issues of LNOB.
- 2. Workshop on Human Rights to Water and Sanitation in Bhubaneswar, Odhisha:** With the funding support from Waterlex, FANSA in collaboration with IIYD has conducted a workshop to build the capacities of the sector stakeholders and the commissions of Human rights, children, women and physically challenged etc.
- 3. Regional Workshop to develop the regional strategy to engage CSOs with Governments:** FANSA in collaboration with WSSCC, UNICEF, Water Aid, SWA-EWP and Watershed, organized a “Regional Workshop on Strengthening Advocacy Action of CSOs to accelerate progress on Realization of the WASH Commitment made by the National Governments in South Asia” in Sri Lanka from 14 – 16 August 2018 with a purpose to develop a regional engagement agenda for collaborative advocacy action of CSOs and sector partners for accelerating progress towards realization of SACOSAN VII commitments and SDG 6 in South Asia, with a focus on 6.1 and 6.2 and ensure that the progress is achieved with equity, accountability and sustainability. The finalized strategy was shared with the potential Donors and the revisions are made as per the suggestions and the revised strategy has been submitted for the approval.



4. **FANSA at First World Summit on Leave No One Behind:** FANSA presented a paper on inclusive sanitation to the physically challenged and elderly and the pilot project proposal and won a cash prize of 5000 Euros. Mr. Murali Ramisetty and Snehalatha Mekala presented the paper at the summit in Geneva on 7th to 8th Feb 2019 and a detailed proposal will be worked out after receiving the funding from Waterlex to plan the activities with the local Governments.
5. **Learning sharing conference on sustainable sanitation solutions (3S) :** FANSA has extensively contributed in developing the concept and planning for this conference organized jointly by RSC, FANSA, WaterAid, UNICEF and CPR which was attended by representatives of south Asian Governments, CSOs and various other sector partners from the region. FANSA facilitated the thematic session on Building blocks for achieving equitable and inclusive sanitation.



6. **FANSA- IRC Watersheds program:** The MOU between FANSA and IRC has been extended to the year 2020 with the annual action plan agreed for the year 2019. From the broader regional strategy the component on building Accountability mechanisms has been chosen by IRC to fund under its Watersheds program. As part of this, two countries i.e Afghanistan and Bhutan will be prioritized for demonstrating the Mutual accountability mechanisms in the WASH in the sector for achieving the SDG6 with appropriate accountability mechanisms. To achieve this FANSA will be working closely with SWA and the CSOs of Bhutan and Afghanistan and will be giving handholding support to work with the Governments duly building their capacities. Further these experiences will be shared across the sector stakeholders in all the remaining six South Asian countries.

Baseline Study on Sanitation and Faecal Sludge Management in Low income settlements in Warangal City

ASCI engaged Modern Architects for Rural India (MARI) to undertake an assessment in 25 slums in Warangal city to understand the current situation and suggest probable strategies to address the FSM issues in the slums with the specific objectives of (a) to map sanitation value chain reflecting all the stages of sanitation value chain, (b) Prepare SFD for each slum under study (c) to assess the attitudes, behaviors, barriers, specific sanitation needs of the population in the identified slums. (d) Suggest technically feasible solutions suitable to the specific slum areas (e) Recommend specific strategies and interventions for behavioral change towards sustainable FSM and to achieve community participation towards making continuous improvement in the status of city sanitation.

For undertaking the assessment, 25 representative slums were shortlisted, various quantitative and qualitative research methods were administered with pretested questionnaires or check lists. The detailed data was collected from 1250 households @ 50 per slum apart from transect walk , focus group discussions, key informant interviews and sharing meetings with officials of GWMC and ASCI for feedback and cross validation of the findings. The data collected through above methods was analyzed and the consolidated findings for all the slums and individual profiles prepared for 25 slums along with Shit Flow Diagrams(SFDs) were prepared

The study team formulated recommendations which are very specific to address 12 categories of gap situations identified in the 25 slums and these technical and non technical recommendations are applicable for all the 183 slums in GWMC limits. Salient recommendations include (1) Developing an overall implementation plan including financial plan for implementing accepted recommendations, prioritization of the same for implementing in 5 best potential slums (2) Finalize a simple and strong community engagement strategy banking upon the existing CBOs strengths (3) Formulate a robust review and mutual accountability structure to ensure efficient implementation by defining clear roles and responsibilities to all the players involved in implementing faecal sludge management strategy. (4) Prioritize implementation in 5 slums, review the learnings and plan for upscaling in the remaining slums.



Study on Urban Sanitation management issues in Telangana

This study has been carried out by MARI in Siddipet, Karimnagar and Mahabub Nagar towns with the support from National Institute for Urban Affairs (NIUA) during the previous year. The report finalization and sharing of recommendations at a national stakeholders meeting in Delhi on 19th December 2018 has been done during the year 2018-19. The summary of the study recommendations are following.

Methodology

- Collaboration with RCUES and Research team composition, defining roles & responsibilities
- Consultation with the key officials in CDMA
- Preparation of checklist / listing data collection methods and sources
- Collection of data from secondary sources and 3-ULBs
- Preliminary field visits to the 3 towns by total team
- Meetings with all the 3 Commissioners, Chairpersons and Councilors
- Detailed interactions with staff teams (Water Supply, Sanitation, Town Planning, Finance, MEPMA, PHED, DMHO)
- FGDs with SLFs, TLFs, Slum Dwellers, Pit Emptiers, DRCC Entrepreneur, Contractors executing UGD works
- Transact walks in City area, Site visits to public toilets, IHHLs, DRCCs, Vermi Compost Units, Landfill areas, STPs, Water bodies, Sewerage Networks, etc.
- Collection of 60 Water Samples and analysis of the same by IPM.
- Preparation of Fact Sheets, Interim Reports
- Sharing of the key findings at NIUA meeting

Next Steps

- Peer Review among the Team
- Revision of the Reports based on feedback from NIUA and Peer Review
- Sharing of the same with ULBs and CDMA for feedback.
- Finalization and Submission of Final Reports to NIUA

Profile of the Towns

#	Parameter	Siddipet	Karimnagar	Mahabubnagar
1	Status of the Municipality	Special Grade	Corporation	Special grade
2	Extent of the city in Sq. Kms.	36.03	23.5	98.64
3	No. of Wards	34	50	41
4	Population SKS 2014	1,39,690	3, 01,885	2,60,000
5	Households (SKS)	37,765	77,085	56,500
6	Slums (Notified/Non notified)	41 (29/12)	58 (42/16)	41 (28/13)
7	% of Slum/BPL Population	34.82 %	11%	28.12%
8	Swachh Sarvekshan Rank	45th	201	249
9	GOI Funded initiatives	SBM & AMRUT	AMRUT & Smart City	SBM & AMRUT

Overall Recommendations

- Three (3) essential requisites for sustainable sewerage management
 - i) adequate scientific understanding
 - ii) robust governance system and
 - iii) sound technical skills related to O&M
- Good plan for augmentation of own sources of income for meeting the O & M cost of the assets created (STPs, UGD network)
- Effective strategies should be implemented for community engagement and ensuring shared responsibility of the users in monitoring and maintaining the facility
- State level resource agency, pool of resource persons need to be created to guide and support ULBs in choosing location specific approaches and technologies of sewerage management



Toilets and Septage Management – Key Challenges / Issues

- Technical gaps and deviations in Twin Pit Toilet Construction (Single Pit, Bottom Sealing with Concrete, No Y Junction, Vent Pipes Fixed, No Distance between Pits,)
- No Standard Design for Septic Tanks and overflow from the Septic Tank is directly connected to open drains and in some locations presence of fecal matter was also noticed.
- Insanitary Toilets and practice of open defecation continue to exist.
- Poor hygiene and maintenance of Public / Community Toilets.
- Lack of awareness on hand hygiene and health benefits of safe disposal of fecal waste.

Toilets and Septage Management – Recommendations

- Streamline the database on different types of toilets and develop the inventory of Septic tanks in the city to be able to estimate the discharge quantities and to send alert messages on the emptying.
- Local Task Team to carry out social and technical audit of constructed toilets and initiate corrective actions.
- Municipality should update its knowledge and adopt an improved Universal Design for promoting all inclusive 'Public Toilets'.
- Comprehensive check list based self-monitoring by the operators, supervision by local community organizations and Sanitation wing of the Municipality need to be institutionalized for effective maintenance of public toilets.

Toilets and Septage Management– Recommendations

- Periodic consultation and sensitization meetings with Builders, Architects, Civil Engineers, Residents Welfare Associations, Mason's Unions, leaders of Slum and Town Level Federations of SHGs and other stakeholders to raise awareness and seek cooperation for proper construction and emptying of septic tanks.
- The sanitation workers and drainage maintenance staff need to be capacitated and engaged in disseminating key messages.
- The operators and personnel involved in septic tank emptying should be oriented on personal and environmental safety aspects.
- Municipality needs to initiate proactive measures to monitor compliance to safety norms by ensuring proper database, locally availability of safety gear,
- Provide support system for low cost capital for investing on emptying trucks.

Solid Waste Management – Key Challenges / Issues

- High expenditure on Free distribution of Blue and Green Bins and Low / No emphasis on effective IEC strategies and tracking of the peoples behaviour.
- Despite having success in Pilot DRCCs no strategy for scaling up the same.
- Inadequate collection vehicles and insufficient collection staff coupled with low motivation and understanding of the importance of segregation.
- Lack of data for estimating cost of service and strategies to recover the same.

Solid Waste Management – Recommendations

- Strategy should be in place to produce Vermi Compost and supply the same to villages around where there is good demand for the same.
- Capitalize on the learning from existing DRCCs and multiply the same by promoting enterprises with Rag Pickers, Sanitation Workers, Scrap Vendors and Women SHGs.
- Introducing the system of daily wet waste collection and weekly dry waste collection would improve the consistency and effectiveness of segregation.
- Standards to be developed and enforced on safe disposal of hazardous waste and prohibition of low value plastics.
- Mobilization of RWAs, Schools, Colleges, Traders Associations, Labour Unions, SHG Federations, CBOs, etc. in ensuring source segregation and safe disposal of solid waste.

Finances – Challenges

- Disproportionate increase in Revenue expenditure compared to income resulting in huge revenue deficit and high dependency of ULBs on the grants for providing core services.
- Lack of vision and capacities to build / enhance revenue opportunities from urban infrastructure projects, expanding cities and own assets
- Slums and poorest neighborhoods lack engagement, bargaining capacity and thus lack investments for improving on basic services (SLBs)
- Lack of coordination and shared responsibility among Finance management, Revenue, Town planning, Water and Sanitation wings resulting in loss and poor collection of taxes and non-taxes

Finances – Recommendations

- ULBs own plan for augmentation of income implemented by a dedicated committee at the council level and task team from the staff of ULB, institutionalized mechanisms for review, monitoring and accountability of the same
- Reliable data on potential tax base
- Efficiency of assessment and collection methods
- Financial plan for O & M of new assets created
- Disaggregated data on SLBs of slums and dedicated plans and investments to improve the same
- Ensure competent professionals, Prudential norms and controls to reduce mismatch between income and expenditure without compromising on quality of services and social equity

Community involvement in City Sanitation

- Engage the city 30ulfil30lors, RWAs and TLF/SLF/SHG members and inform them about the proposed works, appropriateness of the design and pipe size, execution schedule of the work
- Toll free number to respond to any public queries and posting the basic information in the website of the Municipality would also be helpful in keeping the public informed of the execution details of the new infrastructure projects.
- Plan for developing IEC strategy to ensure that users have appropriate behavioural practices required for sustainable use and maintenance of the sewerage network, eliminating the malpractice of pushing solid waste and silt into the sewer lines.
- MEPMA Team and the Women leaders from TFs, SLFs and SHGs need to be engaged to ensure participation of poorer neighborhoods and slums in planning, execution and sustainable use and maintenance of the sanitation facilities.
- Area based committees to be formed for ensuring good public cooperation in sustainable use and maintenance of the sanitation services (solid, liquid and septage management)
- Social audit committees to ensure that the contractors/ outsource agencies 30ulfil the conditions of contract related to fair wages, safe working conditions and facilities for the human labour engaged for the execution of various works.

Climate Literacy and Marine Litter Management Project

Third party monitoring and Evaluation Report by

Modern Architects for Rural India (MARI) October-December 2018

The Climate Literacy and Marine Litter Management project has been financially supported by GIZ to be implemented in coastal communities across the 4 states and union territory of Puducherry on the east coast of India. The project was implemented through the East Coast Forum (ECF) with CEE as the lead organization. On ground implementation was led by AGS and Avvai and 18 partner organization and experts across the east coast from West Bengal in the north to Tamil Nadu in the south. MARI has provided professional support for monitoring and provided field level support to implementing partners of this project and in the process MARI also gained rich insights on the coastal environmental issues.

Livelihoods of the local population, both marine and agro based have been the focus of the project. The east coast has been a hot bed of disasters, having been hit by intense cyclonic storms each year. This leads to destruction of infrastructure and causes serious economic distress. The objective of the project was defined as follows:

1. To **enhance awareness** among the coastal communities on marine pollution, litter management.
2. To **engage local youth and women** in marine litter cleaning and management.
3. To **build the capacity of the local communities and local government** for addressing the climate change challenges by framing local climate action plans.
4. To **facilitate community dialogues** on climate literacy and marine litter management.
5. To **develop and carry out pilot initiatives in 25 village communities** to reduce vulnerabilities through multi-sectoral cooperation and approaches which include but not limited to measures for prevention of coastal erosion, technology transfer and improvement of infrastructure to prevent loss of life, property and livelihoods during the time of coastal hazards and coastal erosion.



Project Achievements :

The CLMLM reached out to more than three lakh (three hundred thousand) communities across 280 villages in four East coast states and one union territory Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Puducherry. The project had also undertaken a pre and post campaign survey to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of the campaign, particularly on people awareness. A review of the survey results revealed that the project had positively influenced all stakeholders across diversified livelihoods, age groups and gender. Almost 62% respondents attributed that exposure to the campaign has led to a significant increase in their awareness-motivation levels and priorities to learn and participate in actions/activities related to climate change adaptation, marine litter management, livelihood diversification, invest in insurance, learn life saving skills, participate in village meetings and contribute to local governance considering the future scenario and resilience building.

Further, the project was also able to improve resilience of the communities through 24 pilot projects on climate change adaptation infrastructure. In addition to improving literacy and building resilience, 143 km of the coastline was cleaned and the Dry Waste Resource Collection Center was established at Bheemunipatnam, Visakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. The strategy adopted for project implementation resulted in building good partnership relations between NGOs, concerned line departments of the state Governments, local bodies of governance and the community based organizations and these partnership have great potential in promoting awareness and mobilizing local community actions towards climate change adaptation and sustainable marine litter management. As a follow up, the project also influenced the setting up of the East Coast Forum with the aim of continuing the activities and advance the work initiated by the CLMLM project. The team also conducted discussions with different sets of stakeholders to understand how the measures which have been taken can be made sustainable.

To summarise, the east coast has been ravaged time and again by disasters including cyclonic storms every year and a Tsunami in 2004. The benefits of development for the population residing in coastal areas is intermittently disrupted by these disasters. Development of the ecosystem is important to ensure that a holistic approach to the problem is conceived and conceptualised which, not only allows the communities to adapt to changing climatic conditions, but also ensures that accrued developmental benefits are not lost to disasters. This will require an array of stakeholders to participate in order to develop knowledge, assist implementation and effectively manage the ecosystem to attain Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



SWACHH KRISHNA

Supported by: **TATA Education and Development Trust**

Period: April 2018 to September 2018

Project Outreach: 230 villages in Krishna District

Project Goal:

Increase access to toilet and usage in 230 villages of Krishna district, Andhrapradesh and declare 230 villages ODF by the end of September 2018

Project Objectives:

Main tasks associated in the delivery of this project are:

- Identification of the beneficiary
- Motivating the beneficiaries
- Obtaining Government sanction
- Supply of material required for construction of IHHL
- Ensure quality construction of the toilet
- Involve local communities and Gramapanchayaths to ensure use of toilets constructed.
- Monitoring the overall process from initiation to completion of construction of IHHL



Activities Undertaken:

- 1) Coordinated with the Government to add sanctions to 267 back to deleted beneficiaries and completed construction of the same.
- 2) Ensure that gaps identified by MARI and TATA trusts to rectified and ensure proper completion of construction by the NGO partners.
- 3) Adopted the strategy of Point persons to guide the NGO partners to use the material supplied properly, human resource management, coordination with Government officials to facilitate timely completion of construction.
- 4) Totally 8426 IHHLs constructed and FTO raised for getting the beneficiary amount.

Key Issues /Challenges:

- It was very difficult to facilitate repair of damaged/defunct toilets, construct toilets for poor who have their houses in common/public land, for divided families living under one roof, houses not having enough space for IHHL, etc.
- It was also difficult to meet the huge demand of quality toilets which had also put pressure on the Government officials to support such quality toilets.

Best Practices:

- MARI made it mandatory to involve village leaders such as opinion leaders, sarpanches and local associations to ensure that the beneficiaries are properly motivated to get the toilets constructed and completed in time.
- Got circulars issued by the district collector to mandal level officials to act in time, support the efforts of MARI/TATA trusts to achieve the ODF status to the district.
- Facilitated daily update of MIS and informed all the stakeholders which has been helpful in close monitoring and quickly resolve problems that hamper speedy construction. **Photographs:**

Wellbeing Out of Waste - towards sustainable solid waste management

Joint initiative of ITC WOW, GHMC and MARI to promote awareness and behavioural practices with respect waste management

Wellbeing Out of Waste –a flagship initiative of ITC, launched in 2007 under its Corporate Social Responsibility has completed 12 years of its implementation and achieved significant progress in educating school children, college youth and urban communities and influenced their behavioural changes towards sustainable solid waste management. MARI has successfully completed – collaboration with ITC WOW and implemented the project in urban communities, schools and colleges of Hyderabad city. During the year 2018-19 implementation WOW has made noteworthy contribution to improved sanitation, health and environmental in Hyderabad urban areas by promoting efficient solid waste management practices . The specific results achieved are, a large number of volunteers from schools, colleges, RWAs, Corporates are promoted to practice and advocate 'source segregation of waste'; livelihoods of the waste collectors are improved by creating conditions for recovery and recycling of valuable material from waste; strengthened efforts of ULBs in effective implementation of SWM Rules 2016 and establish scientific waste management practices. Implementation of WOW has resulted in increasing a sense of shared responsibility among people and all other city stakeholders about sustainable solid waste management.

Since inception WOW has given highest priority to provide educational inputs which are aimed at achieving a visible impact among the waste management practices of children and those of their families, peer groups and the neighborhoods. Engagement in WOW action enables the school children to gain knowledge and behavioural change that increases their self pride and builds enormous potential of children acting as change agents for sustainable waste management which is essential for achieving Swachh Bharath. Children being the future citizenry of this nation, their awareness and motivation are pivotal for achieving Swachh Bharat and Swachh Hyderabad. As part of this partnership project MARI has played following role.

1. Signing of MOU with the concerned DCs of GHMC for implementation of WOW initiative in their respective jurisdictional areas.
2. Obtaining allotment of Dry Resource Collection Centers (DRCCs) in different parts of the city of Hyderabad.
3. Creating necessary infrastructure to receive, weigh, handle, sort and store dry recyclable waste at DRCCs.
4. Recruiting Propagation Teams and Operation Teams.
5. Training the Swachh Dhooths/Propagation Executives, Municipal Workers, Waste Collectors and DRCC Operators.
6. Propagating about source segregation among households, schools, colleges, Corporate offices by Propagation Teams.
7. Distributing non woven bags and Information Education and Communication (IEC) material by Swachh Dhooths.
8. Providing PPE materials (gloves, masks, etc.) to the Waste Collectors.
9. Ensuring that the waste collectors collected dry recyclables separately from household's daily/ weekly by using tricycles/ tractors and bringing dry recyclables to the DRCCs and selling it at market rates to the DRCC Operators.

10. Taking up steps to educate households regularly on source segregation and seeing that Municipalities ensured strict compliance by households and imposing penalty on non-abiding households.
11. Offering incentives in the form of cash or kind to households, corporate and school children in order to inculcate the habit of source segregation of recyclables. Conducting competitions and giving rewards in schools to motivate people to practice source segregation. Offering ITC products to households, corporate employees and school children for supporting the WOW Initiative.
12. Ensuring that the GHMC took up the responsibility of transporting the dry recyclables by using their tractors from small storage points to DRCCs.
13. Ensuring that the GHMC take up the responsibility of disposing of muck/inert material once in a week from the DRCCs and small storage points.

During the year 2018-19 MARI had taken up community educational work in 80 wards and also educated about 2.00 lakh students in 2000 schools on sustainable solid waste management practices. The programme has contributed to collection and recycling of 3000 metric tones of dry recyclable waste.

Achievements for the years 2018 & 2019

Particulars	2018-19
Dry Resource Collection Centres Established	42
Schools covered under WOW education	1368
Students outreached	6,95,166
Dry waste collected by school students and supplied for recycling	1680 MT
Colleges Students covered WOW education	9000
Dry recyclable waste College Collected from colleges	90.5MT



Jalam Jeevam

The Hyderabad Metro Water Supply and Sewerage Board (HMWSSB) has taken up a noble programme JALAM – JEEVAM not only for the benefit of the citizens of Hyderabad but for people at large. Hyderabad city has a population of nearly one crore and to meet the demand of 'water' which is the basic need, HMWSSB is procuring water from Krishna and Godavari rivers which are located nearly 160 Kms. away, as the nearby water bodies like Osman sagar and Hussain sagar are unable to meet the massive demand. In this scenario, the water board has come up with the idea of 'conserving water' and 'recharge the rain water'. The Board solicits the cooperation and participation of all the citizens of Hyderabad to take up construction of 'RAIN WATER HARVESTING PITS' within their own premises and contribute to raise the ground water table. This will directly help the citizens to meet their daily needs of water and reduction in dependency from external sources.

To propagate the idea and make every citizen of Hyderabad to participate in this 'people's movement', Water Board has engaged Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) working in Hyderabad. MARI has been working with the Board for the past two years in propagating schemes such as 'daily water supply in Hyderabad slums' and 'Jala Bhagyam' in Division-XIV and to further continue the efforts, MARI again has chosen the same division for implementing 'Jalam Jeevam'. Even though the project is for a very short period i.e. from February to August 2019, MARI made systematic attempt to reach maximum number of people and to motivate and mobilise maximum resources. Propagation was also done on water conservation practices through which wastage of water can be minimised and controlled, reduce the pressure on pumped water, also reduces burden on the use of electricity.

AWARENESS PROGRAMMES

To propagate the concept of water conservation and to take up rain water harvesting wherever possible in common places, in residences, etc., MARI has conducted meetings with colony association members in Division 14. The participants were shown film on water and how does it reaches to our door steps.

1. Awareness meetings in 10 colonies actively involving Colony Welfare Associations.
2. Awareness meetings and rallies in colonies / main roads with the support from 7 educational institutions functioning in the division.
3. **Door to door visits** - A total of 557 houses were visited during the reporting period in various colonies (67) under Division 14.
4. **Collection of data through Android App during door to door visits** - An android app was developed by MARI for collection of data from households. The details covered are Name and address of the house, RWH structure availability, the condition of the pit if it exists, condition of the existing borewell, if no structure exists is there any possibility for a new structure, site selection for new pit, acceptance of the house owners for construction of new pit, etc.,

RAIN WATER HARVESTING STRUCTURES

A total of 177 RWH Structures were constructed in a short duration of seven months of Jalam Jeevam project (February to August) 2018 under MARI's guidance as per the specifications of HMWSSB. The total volume of civil works comes to 871.084 cubic meters which costs approximately Rs. 30,24,456. It is estimated that every rain during the rainy season enables the recharge of over 871,000 liters of water through these pits.

Renovation of Existing RWH pits on the road sides :

A total of 18 road side pits were revived during the project period through motivating the respective colony association members.

Renovation of Existing RWH pits at residences and Apartments 25 RWH pits were renovated during the project period through motivating the resident welfare associations.

Geo tagging of RWH structures

On the whole 135 pits were geo tagged. Out of 135 pits, 80 were geo tagged by MARI and the rest of 55 pits were geo tagged by the consumers itself with the help of MARI.

Formation of Jala-Varasathva Committees

102 Jala- varasatva committees were formed in colonies of Ramanthapur , Mallapur, Nacharam, Uppal and Kapra under Division 14 during the reporting period.

PARTICIPATION IN EVENTS ORGANISED BY HMWSSB

Launching of Jalam jeevam campaign on 2nd February 2018 by the city Mayor Hon.Sri Bonthu Ram Mohan in the campus of HMWSSB. The campaign vehicles were also launched on this occasion.

5K and 10K Run – Two such events were organised during February one at Hi-Tech city; and one at Charminar. These Runs were organised to seek the attention of the public towards water conservation and water harvesting measures and for wide publicity through media.

Meeting with Resident Welfare Association Members in twin cities of Hyderabad was organised on 7th April by HMWSSB Members from 15 associations from Division 14 participated in the meeting.

Thatha – Manavadu meeting with Resident Welfare Association senior citizens along with their grand children in the twin cities of Hyderabad was organised on 26th May by HMWSSB. MARI had mobilised 14 members (7 grand fathers and 7 grand children) from Division 14 to this meeting.

PUBLIC CONTEST ON ACCOUNT OF WORLD WATER DAY

On the occasion of World Water Day which is being celebrated on 22nd March every year, HMWSSB has announced felicitation for the best Rain Water Harvesting structure in various categories such as Apartments, Gated Communities, Colonies. MARI motivated citizens in division 14 who are having RWH structures and out of 7 nominations 3 got selected {Sri Tirumala Harmony (Kapra); Land Mark Apartments (Kapra); Ratna Nidhi apartments (Snehapuri, Nacharam)} and felicitated by Sri Aravind Kumar, Special Secretary, Municipalities and Sri Dana Kishore, Managing Director, HMWSSB.

Media Coverage

Apart from the regular coverage of news in daily news papers regarding the awareness programmes and rallies , electronic media (channel V6) has explained about the programme and the role of NGOs in taking up the campaign activities in the allotted divisions and peoples perceptions about the concept of jalam jeevam.

Case Study

The president of Hymavathi apartments Sri Sk.Ali who is also an ex-serviceman had participated in all the meetings organised by HMWSSB. He was felicitated by them on the occasion of World Water Day. He further got inspired so much that he immediately called for an in-house meeting of the residents in the apartment and motivated all of them to the extend that everybody agreed to have more no. of RWH pits within their apartment to get rid of water scarcity. MARI team followed them up and 5 more pits were constructed costing approximately 2.5 lakh within two months of time.



PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS AMONG HIGH RISK GROUPS

MARI was involved in Targeted Intervention (TI), funded by TSACS, undertaken to halt and reverse the epidemic in HIV/AIDS Infection among the HRGs (High Risk Groups) in two TIs –

- 1) Warangal – areas covered - Hanamkonda, Jangoan, St.Ghanpur, Raghunathpally, and
- 2) Jayashankar Bhupalapalli district - areas covered - Mulugu, Narsampet, Parkal during the year.

The objectives of the program are to:

1. prevent new infections in the year among all HRGs, increase knowledge levels on STI/HIV/AIDS among targeted HRGs,
2. establish quality of STI services and increase utilization of the services, improve health seeking behaviour among HRGs,
3. encourage 100% HIV testing in six months period, ensure 100% positive support to the PLHA,
4. increase consistent usage of condoms among all HRGs in the intervention area,
5. create enabling environment for HRG with GOs, NGOs, Political and others towards accessing rights and social entitlements,
6. empower and strengthen the Community Based Organization there by to struggle for their common issues of the HRG and strengthen the community towards utilization of referral services.

The above objectives are in line with the goal which is - by the year **2020**, 90% of people who are HIV infected will be diagnosed, 90% of people who are diagnosed will be on antiretroviral treatment and 90% of those who receive antiretroviral will be virally suppressed.

The goal 0-0-0 refers to 0 Stigma and Discrimination against the HRGs or HIV/AIDS positives, 0 New infections and 0 AIDS related deaths.

In both the TIs of MARI all the activities are focused to realize the above mentioned goals.

The specific activities included routine medical checkups /STI, HIV Testings, syphilis screening, condom distribution, CBO membership that targeted FSW, MSM and TGs.

MARI participated in district level HIV/AIDS related rallies, meetings and seminars, advocacy activities such as World Aids Day rally, International Sex Workers Rights day, International Women's Day, Candle Light Memorial Day, Blood Donation Day, etc.



OUTPUTS:

- Cover 7477 Routine medical check-up screening (undertaken 4 times in a year).
- HIV Testings of 3516 persons and found three HIV positive cases and linked to ART centre
- Through a batch of Outreach Workers and Peer Educators ensured that the persons who received treatment from Government Hospitals consume the medicines regularly.
- Covered all the HRGs under Behaviour Change Communication (3925- 1516 in Warangal and 2409 under Bhupalapalli TI).
- Distributed 851965 Condoms and encouraged the target beneficiaries to use them during intercourse to prevent HIV/AIDS.
- Established DICs where the interested HRGs can spend their free time together and understand each other's problems.
- Took the support of Mass Awareness Society – a CBO of trans genders and Navya Sri society for MSMs in promoting responsible and healthy sexual behaviour among them.



Advocacy & Net working

• CBO Formation & Strengthening:

The project team and CBO leaders has established good rapport with all the service providers like ICTC, ART, STI, TB Hospitals, care and support services, DLN, etc. Project team has been participating in the Dist. level Convergence Committee Meeting.

STEPS TAKEN TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY: COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION:

- **Formation of Community Based Groups:** In Parkal site 12 FSW CBGs (398members); Bhupalpally 14 CBGs (526 members); Narsampet 6CBGs (210 members); and Mulug 2 CBGs (145 members) are formed. Out of total 1422 HRGs, 1279 (90%) took membership in CBGs.



- CONVERGENCE WITH LINE DEPARTMENTS: Active participation in Community Events viz., “World AIDS Day”; “International Sex Workers Rights Day”; International Womens Day; “Melukolupu”; Swetcha Sammelanam” along with concerned department officials.

PRESS CLIPPINGS:

ఎయిడ్స్ అంటున్నామి కాదు

అవగాహన పెంచుకోవాలి

కలెక్టర్ ఆకుసూరి మురళి



మానవహారం నిర్వహిస్తున్న విద్యార్థులు

భూపాలపల్లి టౌన్, సూన్ టుడే: ఎయిడ్స్ అంటున్నామి కాదని, దీనిపై ప్రతి ఒక్కరూ అవగాహన కలిగి ఉండాలని కలెక్టర్ ఆకుసూరి మురళి పిలుపునిచ్చారు. ప్రపంచ ఎయిడ్స్ నివారణ దినోత్సవం సందర్భంగా శుక్రవారం జిల్లా వైద్య ఆరోగ్యశాఖ ఆధ్వర్యంలో భూపాలపల్లిలోని అంజేడ్చర్ల సెంటర్ నుంచి ప్రగతి భవన్ వరకు ర్యాలీ నిర్వహించారు. సంఘమిత్ర డిగ్రీ మరియు పీజీ కళాశాల ఎన్ఎస్ఎస్ విద్యార్థులు పాల్గొన్నారు. అంజేడ్చర్ల సెంటర్లో మానవహారం నిర్వహించారు. ఆనంతరం ప్రగతిభవన్లో డీఎంహెచ్వో డాక్టర్ అప్పయ్య అధ్యక్షతన సదస్సు నిర్వహించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా కలెక్టర్ మురళి మాట్లాడుతూ 'ఎయిడ్స్ వ్యాధి, హెచ్ఐవీ గురించి యుక్త వయస్సు వచ్చిన వారు చర్చించుకోవాలి. ఈ వ్యాధి పట్ల పూర్తిగా అవగాహన పెంచుకోవాలి. నివారించడానికి అందరూ కృషిచేయాలి' అని చెప్పారు. రాష్ట్రంలో నవం



ర్యాలీని ప్రారంభిస్తున్న రృక్మం

బర్ నెలలో అత్యధిక వ్యాసైక్లమీ అవరేషన్లు చేసిన ఆజం గర్ పీహెచ్సీ డాక్టర్ ప్రభాకర్ను కలెక్టర్ మురళి ప్రశంసా పత్రం అందజేసి.. సత్కరించారు. అలాగే వివిధ సేవలందించిన వైద్య సిబ్బంది రాజయ్య, అన్నలలకు సైతం కలెక్టర్ ప్రశంసాపత్రాలు అందజేశారు. ఈ కార్యక్రమంలో భూపాలపల్లి మున్సిపాలిటీ వైరీపర్సన్ బండారి సంపూర్ణ డాక్టర్ మధుసూదన్, మలేరియా ఆడిటర్ చందూ, మారి నస్య ప్రతినిధి సదానందం పాల్గొన్నారు.

నిశ్శబ్దాన్ని చేదిద్దాం... ఎయిడ్స్పై చర్చిద్దాం..!

హెచ్ఐవీ మహమ్మారిని కలిగించడం కలెక్టర్ మురళి

భూపాలపల్లి టౌన్, డిసెంబర్ 01 : నిశ్శబ్దాన్ని చేదిద్దామి ఎయిడ్స్ గురించి చర్చించాలి అవసరం ఎంతైనా ఉందని కలెక్టర్ మురళి అన్నారు. ప్రపంచ ఎయిడ్స్ నివారణ దినోత్సవం సందర్భంగా జిల్లా కేంద్రంలోని ప్రగతి భవన్లో ఎయిడ్స్పై అవగాహన సదస్సు డీఎంహెచ్వో డాక్టర్ అప్పయ్య అధ్యక్షతన జరిగింది. కార్యక్రమానికి కలెక్టర్ ముఖ్యఅతిథిగా హాజరై మాట్లాడారు. ప్రపంచంలోని మూడు దేశాల్లో 30శాతానికి ఎయిడ్స్ వ్యాధి చేరుకుందని, అప్రమత్తమైన ఆ దేశ ప్రజలు, యంత్రాంగం, కంట్రీమేతో తిరుగుముఖం పట్టించారన్నారు. ఎయిడ్స్పై మన దేశంలో 1996లో నిశ్శబ్దాన్ని చేదిద్దామనే నినాదంతో నివారణ కార్యక్రమాలు ప్రారంభించడం జరిగింద



ఎయిడ్స్ నివారణ దినోత్సవం సందర్భంగా ర్యాలీ తీస్తున్న రృక్మం

నారు. ఎయిడ్స్పై చాలామంది ఓపెన్గా మాట్లాడుకోవాల్సిన అవసరం ఎంతైనా ఉందన్నారు. కేవలం ఎయిడ్స్ నివారణ దినోత్సవం రోజునే కాకుండా ఇలాంటి కార్యక్రమాలు నిరంతరం కొనసాగిస్తున్నాడే హెచ్ఐవీ మహమ్మారిని పూర్తిస్థాయిలో తరిమికొట్టడం సాధ్యమవుతుందన్నారు. అవగాహనతో ఎయిడ్స్ను దూరం చేయాలని, సురక్షిత లైంగిక సంపర్కంతో ఎయిడ్స్ రాకుండా ఉంటుందన్నారు. ఎయిడ్స్ వ్యాధిగ్రస్తుల పట్ల వివక్ష చూపవద్దని, వారితో మాట్లాడినా, కరాచలనం చేసినా, వారితో కలిసి బోజనం చేసినా ఎయిడ్స్ వ్యాధి చెందదని అన్నారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా డీఎంహెచ్వో అప్పయ్య హెచ్ఐవీ, ఎయిడ్స్ నివారణపై కార్యక్రమానికి హాజరైన వారితో

ప్రతిష్ట చేయించారు. ఆనంతరం ప్రోగ్రాం ఆఫీసర్ డాక్టర్ మధుసూదన్ ఎయిడ్స్, హెచ్ఐవీ నివారణపై మాట్లాడారు. ప్రతీ పీహెచ్సీలో హెచ్ఐవీ పరీక్షలు ఉచితంగా చేస్తారని తెలిపారు. వివరాలు గోప్యంగా ఉంచుతారన్నారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా నా ఆరోగ్యం...నా హక్కు అనే వాల్పోస్టర్లను కలెక్టర్, అధికారులు అవిష్కరించారు. అలాగే ఆయుర్వాచన, చైల్డ్ టు హెల్త్ ఆఫ్ మొబైల్ యూనిట్ను కలెక్టర్ అవిష్కరించారు. ఈ సందర్భంగా జిల్లాలో ఉత్తమ వైద్య సేవలందించిన వైద్యులకు, సిబ్బందికి కలెక్టర్ ప్రశంసాపత్రాలు అందజేశారు. కార్యక్రమంలో మున్సిపాలిటీ వైరీపర్సన్ బండారి సంపూర్ణ, ప్రభుత్వ డిగ్రీ కళాశాల రాజయ్య, మాన్ మీడియా ఆఫీసర్ అన్నల, వైద్యులు కిరణ్బాయి, చందానాయక్, ప్రభాకర్, మారి కోఆర్డినేటర్ సదానందం, ఆయా కళాశాలల విద్యార్థినీవిద్యార్థులు, ఆశా వర్కర్లు, వైద్యసిబ్బంది పాల్గొన్నారు.

SAHAY Project

Back ground : SAATHII seeks to supplement the efforts of the national programme towards reaching the first 90 of the 90-90-90 national goals through its project Sahay. The project aims to expand HIV prevention to care services to At Risk groups (ARG) such as single male migrants, prisoners and female partners of HRGs/ARGs and MSM/TG , and other associated High risk groups (HRGs) hitherto not covered under any project, with customized and innovative interventions relevant to the local context of the state.

Project objectives:

1. Increase uptake of HIV and STI prevention and reproductive health and rights related services among ARGs and hard to reach MSM/TG and other HRGs.
2. To identify and initiate early treatment for the clients with HIV + under the project.
3. The project seeks to leverage current test and treat paradigms to maximize immediate early ART initiation for individual testing HIV positives, to reduce disease progression and further the cause of viral suppression to minimize HIV transmission.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Map the area where there are more 'uncovered population' who are at risk of getting affected with HIV.
2. Inform the respective District AIDS prevention and Control Units of TSACS about the population and check with them about the non-coverage.
3. Collect testing kits from DAPCUs
4. Conduct camps and inform the ART centres about the positives found during the camp and get the confirmation test done at the ART centre.
5. Follow up with the positive cases and see that they are on regular medication.

The interventions are of very short term and have started from January 2019 and till March 2019 the following is the progress achieved:

Name of the district	No. of camps organised	Total screening	Total positives	Positives confirmation	Positives linked to ART
Warangal	2	233	1	1	1
Medak	2	187	0	0	0
Rangareddy	2	137	1	1	1

SANGRAHA Project

Project Sangraha, supported by European Union, is being implemented to reduce violence and discrimination, and promote access to justice for lesbian, gay, bi, transgender, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ+) communities in eleven districts in the states of Odisha, Manipur, and Telangana. While SAATHII is the main applicant for the project, MARI is the co-applicant. The first year of the implementation of Project Sangraha began with the preparatory activities, such as, recruitment of project staff at SAATHII, partner assessment and contracting in Telangana state, induction training and development of an annual plan for implementation

Overall objective: Contribute to country's efforts towards realizing the Sustainable Development Goal 16 of promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Specific objective: Reduce violence and discrimination, and promote access to justice for lesbian, gay, bi, transgender, intersex and queer (LGBTIQ+) communities in 11 districts from three states of India (Manipur, Odisha, Telangana) over a 36-month period.

Project Initiation

The first quarter of the first year of project implementation serves as the preparatory phase for the project with focus on staff recruitment, induction/ orientation training of newly appointed staff, stakeholder mapping at the state level and district level, introduction of project Sangraha to the stakeholders and building of strong rapport with relevant government officials, CBO and other stakeholders and getting a clear understanding of the awareness and access level of communities regarding legal entitlements, how to address violence and discrimination and access to several schemes.

➤ Partner Induction

MARI participated along with other co applicants on the project orientation conducted by SAATHII in Bhubaneswar which is aimed at

1. To enable clear understanding on the project goal, objectives and key result areas in line with Sustainable Development Goals (for LGBTIQ+ communities), the role clarity of various actors in the project and develop an annual action plan
2. To enhance increased capacity among the project team on Gender, Sex and Sexuality, current national and focal state-specific laws, policies and practices relevant to LGBTIQ+ communities in India.
3. To enable a comprehensive understanding of the EU contract, budget line items, compliance and financial reporting as per the government norms and EU contract requirement
4. To finalize and streamline uniform MIS formats for the project

➤ Baseline Study

The tools and guidelines of the baseline study were developed and Consultants were recruited and oriented on the tools. The baseline study was carried out by a consultant has revealed deep insights into the plights of the sexual minorities, especially the trans women both at their family level and at the societal level. They have faced a lot of discrimination in schools, hospitals, while applying for jobs, and to be brief

at every step of their life. This project interventions will be of immense significance to them.

Respondents	Telangana
Lesbian	2
Gay	32
Bisexual	16
Transgender Female	32
Total	82
Stakeholders	28

➤ **Result areas**

#	Activity	No. of Participants	Impact
1	Sensitizing them about laws, Supreme court judgement, etc.	763	Many participants shared that they are told about all these aspects for the first time (L4, G 277, B 181, T 301)
2	Strengthening CBO groups	199	Made the leaders aware of laws related to seeking justice. Role of Access to Justice institutions is made known to the participants and they have assured that they will take this information to each person to deal with violence and discrimination.
3	State level consultation with CBOs, individuals and activists	53	Bring together all the sexual minorities to work collectively for Transgender Welfare Board at the state level.
4	Training of trainers at the state level		Make the participants aware of various laws like POCSO, Domestic violence, Juvenile justice, etc.
5	Support towards entitlements and schemes	121	Applications were filed and the response from the respective agencies was ensured by the project personnel which successfully resolved to the satisfaction of the individuals. (Separate table given)
6	Sensitization of master trainers of SCERT		The participants were sensitized on the behavioural patterns of the who are likely to be sexual minorities and support them so that they can complete their education and compete with others in leading normal life.

#	Entitlements	Telangana	
		Applied	Accessed
1	Voter ID	12	12
2	PAN Card	34	34
3	Aadhar card New	10	10
4	Name & Gender change in Aadhar	17	17
5	Bank Account	4	4
6	Caste certificate	2	2
7	Residence certificate	1	1
8	Pass port	1	1
9	GIC Affidavit	12	12
10	Income Certificate	1	1
11	Housing scheme	2	2
12	Labor cards	3	3
13	SHG Formation	12	12
14	Live in Affidavit		
15	Ration Card		
16	MBPY (Scheme)		
17	Din DayalAntordyaYojna (Scheme)		
	Total	121	121

STATE LEVEL CONSULTATION MEETING:

Telangana State, A state level consultation meeting with Government departments was organized under the guidance of State Legal Services Authority, attended by 43 LGBTIQ+ community members and officials from various Government departments, such as, Police, Women and Child Welfare, SCERT, Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC), Minorities Welfare, Disabled Welfare, DLSA, etc (List of participants presented at Annexure VI) .Discussions were held mainly on SC-NALSA Judgment and other current laws and verdicts that affect LGBTIQ+ communities. From SAATHII, Managing Trustee, Project Director, National Program Manager, Finance Manager and State Program Manager attended the event. From partner MARI, Project Director, Training and Advocacy Coordinator and four Crisis Support Peers (CSPs) attended the meeting.

Important way forward from the Consultations includes:

1. Submission of concept note to Principal Secretary, Women and Child welfare department, Government of Telangana by Managing Trustee of SAATHII and regular follow up on TG Welfare Board formation in the state of Telangana
2. Seeking continuous support from Telangana and Manipur SLSA on Para-legal volunteers training for the community members and implementation of NALSA ruling
3. Redressal of violence and discrimination through Human Rights Commission of both the states
4. Sensitization of Police personnel
5. School sensitization and Curriculum Inclusion
6. Economic inclusion, where possible, for gender and sexual minorities

Sensitization of Master Trainers of NCERT for Southern Region at Telangana

An effort towards sensitizing the schools and the curriculum was a point of advocacy strategized during the initial meetings with community leaders and partners. Towards this, SAATHII team explored the opportunity to facilitate a sensitization session for the Master Trainers for secondary school teachers at the SC/ST concentrated areas in the southern region organised by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) at Hyderabad, Telangana on 8th August 2018. The main objective of this was to bring inclusion of curriculum on gender and sexuality in NCERT books. An elaborate session on gender, sex and sexuality was facilitated by Dr. L. Ramkrishnan, Vice-President, SAATHII, with the support from Mr. Biswa Bhushan Patnaik, SAATHII and experience sharing by Ms. Neetu, the Training and Advocacy Coordinator for Telangana, Sangraha, MARI.



The project's achievements:

- i) The community consultation in the Telangana brought together various community groups under one platform, discuss on the common issues and rights violations faced by the community and arrive at a consensus on taking significant issues to the government;
- ii) The community consultation led to a meaningful and productive interface with government departments in the states, resulting in the departments being sensitized on the issues of the community and agreeing to work towards inclusive systems in law enforcement, access to justice, education, health and setting up Transgender Board to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the directions of NALSA judgment and welfare measures for the community groups.

- iii) Capacity building of more than 176 LGBTIQ community carried out at the State and District Levels have led to increased knowledge among individuals from LGBTIQ community on Sexual Orientation Gender Identity Expression and Sex Characteristics (SOGIESC), Fundamental Rights, SC-NALSA Judgment, Sec 377 of IPC, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV Act), and Juvenile Justice Act (JJA).
- iv) The increased knowledge resulted in 42 incidences of violence and discrimination reported, out of which 39 cases were resolved through formal and informal mechanisms.

Case Study of Ms.Susana (name changed)

Age: 28 years

Nature of the crisis: Physical violence from peer drivers and eventually by police

Reported on: August 10.08.18 **Case Background:**

Ms.Susana, is a transwoman, residing at Ibrahimpatnam village, Rangareddy District. She was staying away from family members and driving auto rickshaw for a living. On 10th Aug 2018 as part of her regular work she was driving through the road near the IbrahimpatnamBustand with five passengers in her auto. On reaching the destination, few of the fellow Auto Rickshaw drivers started passing comments and picked up a fight with Susana and one of the drivers pushed her to the ground causing injuries on her back. Immediately, she rushed to the police station to file a case but the police officer reluctant to register the complaint called up the drivers and warned them not to do any ruckus in the village. But during this course, there were a lot of unwanted comments passed by police personnel too against Susana.

Project Involvement:

She shared the incident with the other community members and they suggested, contacting the Sangraha Team. After four days, she called up Neethu, TAC and explained about the incident.TAC informed other community leaders in the District and requested to provide support to the Trans women by addressing her issue.

Strategy used:

All the community leaders and Sangraha team decided to meet the respective police official on the issue. On 17th August 2018,Ms.Rachana, Ms.Priya, Mr. Lawrence, Ms.Anjali, Mr.Vinni and Mr.Tashi and SPM, TAC and CSP from Sangraha team went to the police Station and sensitized the Circle Inspector of the Ibrahimpatnam police station and requested him to register the complaint against the fellow drivers and he agreed and apologised to Susana for not registering the complaint.

Conclusion:

The following day, the inspector called up the fellow drivers and also Susana. A common understanding was brought between Susana and the fellow drivers. The inspector assured that in future such incidents would not be repeated.



NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Capacity development and enabling farmers collective action for managing climate risks and adaptation towards climate resilient agriculture and natural resources management in Krishna River Basin of Telangana State India

Introduction:

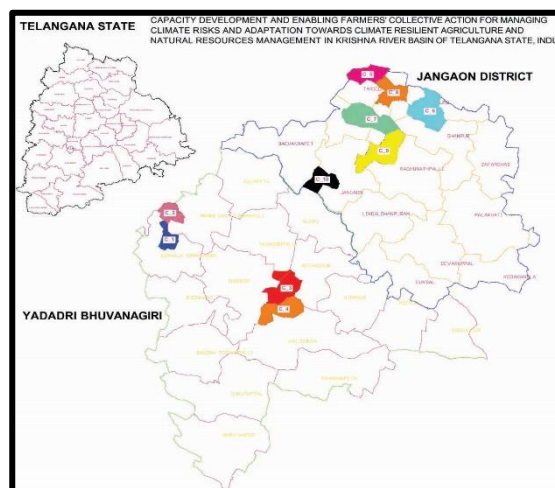
Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Livelihoods are the major aspirations of the four years old state of Telangana. The state Government is implementing ambitious programmes towards achieving the same, Jala Yagnam for water secured state, Mission Bhagiratha for state wide domestic water supply, Mission Kakatiya for complete restoration of chain of traditional water harvesting structures/water bodies, Harithaharam for massive vegetative cover are some of the important flagship programmes aimed at achieving 'Bangaru Telangana' (Golden or prosperous Phase of Telangana). While all these programmes are in the gestation period to offer beneficial returns, the changes in minimum and maximum temperature, variability of rain fall are severely affecting the yields and profitability of agriculture, particularly the rain fed area which is the dominant feature of the Telangana state. In this larger background, the joint initiative of WALAMTARI and MARI under the GIZ funding support, with focus on farmers capacity building to manage climate risks and adopt to climate change resilient cropping system was very much welcomed by the multiple stakeholders engaged from the state Government, mandated institutions working on Agriculture and related issues and the farming communities in the selected pockets of Krishna Basin. During the first six months of this joint initiative the progress achieved is in the areas of Establishing proper coordination mechanisms, building a good spirit of partnership with local communities, establishing the project team and field office, selection and commencing watershed activities, farmers trainings on climate resilient cropping, replacing irrigated paddy with millets crops, capacity building of farmers producing organizations and leveraging matching support from NABARD. Elections for the state Legislative Assembly and local bodies, pre parliament election atmosphere and the dry weather conditions were the main challenges that affected the pace of project implementation progress.



Project Implementation area:

Under the directions of the project advisory committee project staff have invested considerable time in selecting the most suitable clusters in Janagaon and Yadadri Bhuvanagiri districts of Telangana. MARI has initially scanned the available data (rainfall, soil types, existing cropping pattern, etc) and identified about 34 potential clusters in the Krishna Basin area of the above two districts. Basing on the same project team conducted series of visits and organized project introduction meetings and selected the villages where farmers had shown keen interest to be part of the project. Following is the list of the villages in the operational area.

S. No.	Name of the Cluster	No. of Villages	District
1	Bommaramaram	6	Yadadri-Bhongir
2	M. Turkapally	5	Yadadri-Bhongir
3	Veeravelli	5	Yadadri-Bhongir
4	Puligilla	4	Yadadri-Bhongir
5	Tharigoppula	5	Janagaon
6	Chilpur	11	Janagaon
7	Narmetta	7	Janagaon
8	Abdulnagaram	7	Janagaon
9	Pasarmadla	3	Janagaon
10	Raghunathpally	9	Janagaon
11	Ghanpur	4	Janagaon
12	Jaffergadh	2	Janagaon
	Total Villages	68	



Soil, water and moisture conservation measures in Chinavagu watershed:

Detailed survey was carried out and the area has been delineated and the data sheets were developed. Series of small group meetings were held with the farmers to explain the watershed based approach to climate adaptation which finally culminated into organizing a 'Grama Sabha' where in the village community has passed the resolution expressing their interest and motivation to take up the watershed based treatment activities in their area. Basing on the same brief proposal was submitted to NABARD seeking funding support. Feasibility assessment study was carried out independently by the NABARD team and basing on this report Rs. 14,92,600 financial sanction was given by the projects approval committee of NABARD with which the project implementation under the capacity building phase has commenced and the local farmers are labourers are participating in the same with great interest and motivation. MARI is also very happy to share that 600 man days of work has been done by the watershed community under shramadhan and completed works worth Rs. 2,68,393 which qualified the village to get grant sanction from NABARD. MARI has also planned for expansion of the watershed work in the next year after completion of the current phase project. Based on the study of topographical survey maps of Janagaon and Yadadri Bhuvanagiri districts 8 potential new sites were identified for future expansion.





Stone bunding Qualifying Shramadhan works

Farmer’s capacity building on millets production:

Enabling farmers in the selected project locations to adopt millets cultivation has been included as one of the main activities to promote climate resilient crop production systems. In persuasion of the same MARI had meetings with the Heads and or technical experts from various institutions which include Indian Institute of Millets Research, ICRISAT, CRIDA, State Agricultural University, Agricultural Department, Center for Sustainable Agriculture, Deccan development Society etc to gather information on their efforts to promote millets cultivation in Telangana state and also to explore the possible technical support that can be leveraged for MARI’s project implementation.

Following are the list of trainings conducted during the reporting period.

Date	Place	Farmers covered from villages	No. of Farmers trained
29 Nov 2018	Chilpur	Pallagutta, Venkatadripet, Abdulnagaram, Lingampally	149 (3 Batches)
15 Dec 2018	Janagaon	Bonthagattunagaram, Zalbaitlanda	66
19 Dec 2018	Yadadri Bhongir	Veeravelli, Bandasomaram, Puligilla	68
21 Dec 2018	Janagaon	Srimannarayanapuram	37
24 Dec 2018	Janagaon	Fathepur	149 (3 batches)
28 Dec 2018	Janagaon	Pasaramadla, Peddaramcharla	56
29 Dec 2018	Janagaon	Mekalagattu, Goparajpally	52
05 Jan 2019	Janagaon	Marigadi, Mandalagudem	56
		Total	633



Farmers Capacity Building at Bhongir

Production of Millets by the farmers in the project area:

Millets need very little water for their production. They need 25% of rainfall regime i.e., 200 to 250 mm and do not burden the state with more irrigation water or power. They are adaptive to wide range of ecological conditions growing often on less than 15cm soil depth and do not demand rich soils for their survival and crop growth hence vast dry areas are a boon. Millet production not dependent much on synthetic fertilizers and most of the millet farmers use organic fertilizers. They are pest free crops and not even storage pests too. Millets are amazing in nutrition content and they are three to five times nutritionally superior to wheat in proteins, minerals and vitamins. Nutritive analysis of millets vis a vis the major grains show 30 to 300 % more nutritional elements such as Calcium, minerals, Iron, fibre, Beta Carotene and many other micro nutrients. All these qualities of millet farming system make them the Climate change compliant crops. It is important that with the projected 2-degreeCelsius temperature rise other crop may disappear but millets will sustain as they are extremely thermal sensitive crops. Millets are all season crops can be cultivated round the year and they produce multiple securities such as food, fodder, health, nutrition, livelihood and ecological security also. During the reporting period MARI has encouraged adoption of Sorghum in 434 acres by 321 farmers in 43 villages, 400 acres of finger millets and 100 acres of foxtail millets. To provide farmer advisory services on millets crop production MARI has also developed a digital solution by engaging experts from the open market.



Hand sowing of Sorghum

Capacity building of farmers on business development, democratic management of farmers' organizations, statutory and legal compliance and leveraging Government support services.

During the reporting period project staff have organized consultation meetings with the leaders of all the existing 11 Farmers Producers Organizations and also promoted two new FPOs. Leaders of FPOs have agreed to go through a rigorous process of member education, capacity building of leaders in visioning and planning for further growth and long term sustainability of their FPOs. However during the past six months priority was given to support the FPOs in developing action plans and submit all the required documentation to avail the opportunity of funding for FPOs from NABARD. This has taken considerable time and effort and finally the results were good in terms of accessing the funding sanction from NABARD and the details are given below in the table. These FPOs are expected to promote crops that are not water and capital intensive and have market demand. The crop clusters identified by the respective societies are diary, vegetable cultivation, maize, pulses and millets. NABARD expects these FPOs to be able to support the farmers with input supply such as seeds, fertilizers, aggregation of produces and facilitate marketing of these climate resilient crops and ensure that agriculture becomes a profitable livelihood for the farmers. Further MARI also worked out a broad framework for developing the business plan for each of the FPOs.

Review, Monitoring, Evaluation and documentation of learning:

As per the project design the review and monitoring of the project progress is being done by the Project Advisory Committee lead by the Chairman of WALAMTARI and at the project Team level lead by the Executive Director of MARI. Formally three meetings of the Project Advisory Committee were held during this reporting period.



Key Challenges faced in the project implementation:

Identification of interested farmers for millets production took longer time as the present-day generation of farmers did not have any idea of millet crops. The traditional cropping systems and community knowledge systems related to millets have completely vanished in the selected project villages.

Timely availability of seed in required quantities, unprecedented and sudden increase in temperature, finding resource persons to provide good quality training to farmers on millets production were some of the challenges faced in this project. A major constraint during this reporting period was elections to state legislative assembly, Panchati Raj Institutions (Local bodies) and preparatory processes for Parliament elections and the election code in force during these different elections which kept the community busily engaged and distracted farmers from their farming activities.

BETTER COTTON INITIATIVES

MARI has begun working with cotton farmers in the year 1995 propagating the Non Pesticidal Management methods to control the pests on the crop thereby reducing the investment cost and to protect the soil health. To take forward the experiences of MARI, partnered with WWF in the year 2006 implemented Better Cotton Initiatives focussing on minimizing impacts on environment while improving productivity.

OBJECTIVES:

- To ensure that the farmers take up best management practices in cotton cultivation
- To build the capacities of the farmer's societies leading to development of leadership skills, commitment and resource base to take up BMP practices in cotton cultivation
- To promote accessibility to improved markets and profitability to the farmers
- To protect environmental quality and healthy living standards of the farmers.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS TILL MARCH 2019:

All the four Producer Units (Shyampet INTL03, Geesugonda INTL04, Parvathagiri INTL05 and Regonda INTL06) were continued this year too. On the whole 175 villages are covered with 15238 farmers who were grouped into 433 Learning Groups. The area of cotton grown was 11237.6 ha and produced approximately 2,80,940 quintals.

A total of 294 training programs were conducted across 4 Producer Units covering 8338 farmers and other stake holders such as women laborers. These technical trainings were on applying FYM and organic extracts to enhance the soil fertility and seed selection, irrigation methods, stem application, weeding, IPM techniques, pheromone traps, yellow sticky plates, identifying the variety of pests in the cotton fields and their economic threshold level, recommended dosage of fertilizer application, spray of pesticides, improvement of fiber quality, safe usage (storage and disposal) of pesticides and containers, importance of use of personal protection equipment, clean picking and storage and transportation of produce, issues of Child labour, child labour eradication monitoring committees, workers issues, equal wages, disadvantaged groups, empowerment etc; Special focus on issues like water stewardship, decent work, minimum wage and biodiversity were taken up. In this process the Farmers societies played major role in implementing the activities and also funded the trial and demo plots.

OPERATIONAL AREA IN 2018-19:

S No.	District	Mandals	No of villages	Type of target groups covered	Number of beneficiaries Covered
1	Warangal Rural	Shyampet	36	Cotton growing farmers	3969
2	Warangal Rural	Geesugonda	38	Cotton growing farmers	2984
3	Warangal Rural	Parvathagiri	52	Cotton growing farmers	4000
4	Warangal Rural	Regonda	37	Cotton growing farmers	4282

STEPS TAKEN TO ENSURE SUSTAINABILITY:

Though farmers are growing cotton since ages, MARI has identified the need for inculcating a sense of ownership for producing better cotton. Any cotton produced can be better cotton only if it results in protection of quality of soil, quality and quantity of water available, establishing enabling environment for thriving biodiversity, avoiding child labour, equal wages for both men and women, providing basic

facilities at work places, etc. MARI is concerned that Sustainable Better Cotton Production is possible only through strong societies. We are ensuring of the input supplies based on the demands of the farmers, facilitating marketing of the cotton produced and licensed as Better Cotton, compliance to different policies of the societies, book keeping both for the project and legally required book keeping for the societies.

All the field staff, managers and coordinator constantly monitored and reviewed the activities and need based improvements brought into the action plan immediately which has contributed to the success of the project.

Resource mobilization for PU Societies

MARI has been promoting Paddy Procurement Centers through the PUs. The PUs are registered cooperative societies and Paddy Procurement Centers are the important source of income for these societies to achieve financial sustainability. The number of centers promoted by MARI in these 3 societies has increased from one center in Navajeevan Society to 5 in all the 3 societies.

Total earnings during the project period for all the 3 PUs together amounts to Rs.7,57,369 with total value of business transactions at Rs.3,68,26,368 for 23,668 quintals of paddy procurement

RESPONSE OF VISITORS:

We had three 2nd level credibility checks and two validation checks by WWF India and BCI India. They interacted with the FF's, PU Manager and the concerned LG farmers and had taken the needed information through discussions with the chosen farmers from the PU's. They further verified all the Policies and the time bound plans and other related documentation which are supposed to be with FF's and the PU. They gave necessary suggestions on improving the training and adoption levels by the farmers.

Impact

1. Use of fertilizers has gone down by 28% (from over 8 bags of different types chemical fertilizers to less than 6 bags)
2. Use of pesticides, especially the internationally banned pesticides has gone down by 45%.
3. Cost of cultivation is over 25% less than the farmers who are not part of the project. MARI has submitted a Result Indicator Report to BCI which confirms this achievement.
4. Over 50% water is conserved straight away as farmers have been voluntarily following the alternative row irrigation.
5. Reduction of use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has resulted into 40% increase in farmer-friendly insects and other bird population enabling the biodiversity and environmental protections accrued due to this project.
6. Out of 28705 tons of better cotton produced by the project farmers over 80% was marketed to licensed ginners.

Sustainable Development Projects & FPOs

MARI has been implementing a number of initiatives since it has started implementation of 12 Watershed Development Projects with the unstinted support of NABARD. Though Watershed Development Projects have come to an end by 2014-15, MARI is actively involved in following tasks:

1. Ensure that people protect the soil and moisture conservation structures so that they continue water and soil fertility on a sustainable manner.
2. Ensure that Maintenance Fund available with the respective Watershed Development Committees is managed properly.
3. Ensure that Livelihood Fund available with the respective Watershed Committees is properly revolved leading to improvement in livelihood opportunities in the respective villages.
4. Use special programs from NABARD to promote adoption of crops that are suitable to local soils and water availability so that the concept of PER DROP MORE CROP is realized and sustainable increase in crop productivity results in better income to the farmers.

Following activities were conducted by MARI during the reporting period:

S. No.	Activity	Number of beneficiaries covered	Impact created
1	Formation of Farmers Producer Organizations	14 FPOs are functioning within the limits of all 12 Watershed Projects and also covering surrounding areas with Maize, Vegetables and Dairy as commodities.	Large quantity of maize is being produced both as Zero Tillage Maize and in the ordinary process. Marketing is done only through formal markets as licensing private societies is not possible. Dairy is promoted on a large scale through Livelihood Development Fund. Cultivation of vegetable crops is also picking up.
2	Sustainable Development Projects	NABARD sanctioned 10 SDPs covering 10 out of 12 Watershed areas aimed at improvement of land and water productivity.	Took up 200 samples of soil testing, conducted crop water budgeting to chose crops which consume less water and more number of farmers get better incomes from agriculture during rabi season. Also promoted crops such as fodder, agro information services, etc.
3	Livelihood Development	Revolving the Livelihood fund successfully.	Provided loans to 520 persons to the tune of Rs.1, 56,00,000/- and recorded a repayment rate of 93% as very old loans continue to be non-performing assets both for the beneficiaries and for the villages. 80% loans are for milch animals.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:

S. No.	Name of the activity	Type of target group	No. of beneficiaries covered
1	Promotion of Vegetable cultivation	Farmers	200
2	Promotion of Kitchen garden	Households	200
3	Promotion of Mixed Crops	Farmers	250
4	Soil sample collection	Farmers	2000
6	Agri Sim card distribution	Farmers	1750
7	Promotion of zero tillage maize	Farmers	120
8	Trainings on vegetable cultivation, soil sample collection, etc.	Farmers and Watershed Committee members	1560

CONTROL SYSTEMS IN MARI

Over the past three decades of its existence, MARI has grown in terms of volume of projects, diversified projects, expanded to many districts, implementing varied programmes involving defraying of substantial amounts of project expenditure towards charitable activities. It is imperative that effective control systems are in place both as regards financial matters and project implementation.

MARI has well qualified and experienced accounting personnel placed at the Head Office in Hyderabad, who are primarily involved in recording of expenditure. The Accounts Department is guided by Accounting Manual and also complies with individual contractual obligations of donor organisations, which are not in contradiction with its Accounting Manual. There are well laid down procedures to be followed, as regards varied transactions, viz., provision of advances, thorough system of verification of expenditure bills, selection of vendor through bidding for payments above Rs.10,000/-; payments above Rs.3000/- only through cheques; no cash balance to be maintained etc. However, in matters of exigencies, cash payments in excess of the above permitted levels are allowed after duly taking into account the ground realities or justification for such requirement, on individual transaction basis. The management is considering the need for enhancement of increase in cash limit for expenditure.

All legal documents such as registration certificates, legal returns, audited statements, minutes books are safeguarded under double lock system along with bank account related documents such as Cheque Books, Fixed Deposit Receipts, Title deeds etc. There are four signatories to Cheques, out of which any two are jointly authorised to sign on the negotiable instruments. All financial transactions are under the supervision and authorization of the Management. Further, the Accounts Department is involved in preparation of Financial Statements of various types to be submitted to varied authorities from time to time. It is also entrusted with the task of compliance of legal and other matters.

There are well laid down procedures in MARI for providing advances and settlement of expenditure bills. Actual person who spends the money prepares detailed budgeting of any activity, requests for advances which is verified by the respective project manager on need of the activity, estimation of expenditure and availability of budget and cross checks with the respective Accounts personnel. Again, the same procedure is followed in verification of expenditure bills.

The Finance Manager is vested with the specific responsibility of complying with all the legal requirements such as Income Tax, FCRA, PF, Society, etc.

The documentation at MARI's organization level includes maintenance of various records like stock, attendance, daily and periodical reports, employment appointment/renewal letters, project reports etc.

MARI has Project personnel with requisite expertise in varied fields of charitable activities. With ever increase in new programs that are conceived to be implemented every day, the experienced project personnel are quick to adapt easily and ensure the success of any program. The management is actively involved in monitoring the implementation of various programs in accordance with the sanctioned budgets of the Donors and the submission of Reports in compliance with the Agreements with the Donors.

MARI has a code of conduct to be followed by its employees. MARI has formulated various policies and the employees are expected to strictly comply with the same.

EC cum SMT Functioning

MARI has a five-member Executive Committee which is elected every two years by the Members at the Annual General Meeting. MARI formed a Senior Management Committee (SMT) comprising of these five Executive Committee members, permanent Members, viz., the Executive Director, Director – Programs and Director – Human Resources. Also, the Committee comprises two representatives of Staff, who are appointed on rotation basis. Thus, the composition is varied, which is to ensure that there is a representation of office bearers, management and staff. The main objective is to function effectively, transparently to the satisfaction of the General Body, the donors and the beneficiaries of all the projects and also adhere to the systems of MARI and other legal requirements without any speck of doubt. The Executive Committee cum SMT Meetings are held regularly once in a quarter and at least four meetings are held in a calendar year, which is a statutory requirement. More than complying the statutory requirement, it is the objective of the management to benefit from the thinking and guidance of all the constituents of the Executive cum SMT Meeting.

The EC cum SMT meeting is notified of all the payments above Rs.25000/-all the purchase procedures, attrition of employees, legal compliances, fund position of all the projects, etc. and guides the project implementation wherever required. The EC cum SMT also takes decisions required to ensure that the organization functions to work in consonance with the established procedures and at the same time works for realization of vision, mission and objectives of MARI and at the same time agreed deliverables are achieved from respective projects.

REPORTS TO STATUTORY AUTHORITIES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2018-19

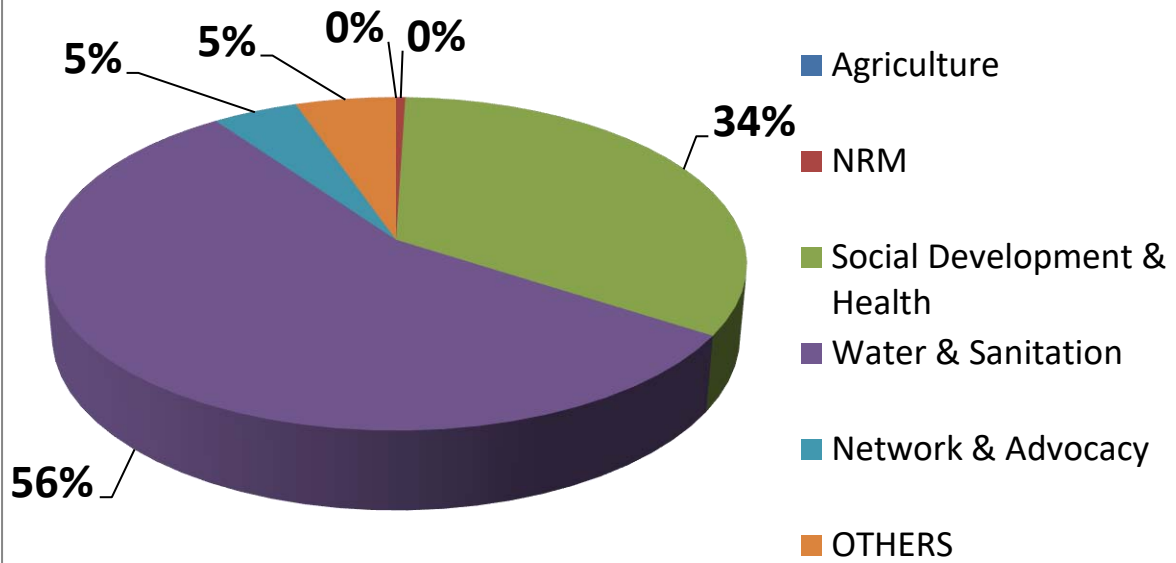
S. No.	Projects	Donors / Authorities	Reporting Period	Due Date	Submission Date
1	4th Qtr ETDS	INCOME TAX	Quarterly	31st May 2019	23rd April 2019
2	Filing of FCRA quarterly Grants update	Ministry of Home Affairs	Quarterly	15th April 2019	9th April 2019
3	Monthly EPF	PF Commissioner	Monthly	1st fortnight end of the following month	On or before 1st fortnight end of the following month
4	Monthly PT	State Govt. Authority	Monthly	1st fortnight end of the following month	On or before 1st fortnight end of the following month
5	1st Qtr ETDS	INCOME TAX	Quarterly	31st July 2018	12th July 2018
6	Filing of FCRA quarterly Grants update	Ministry of Home Affairs	Quarterly	15th July 2018	11th July 2018
7	INCOME TAX RETURN	INCOME TAX	YEARLY	31st October 2018	28th September 2018
8	Monthly EPF	PF Commissioner	Monthly	1st fortnight end of the following month	On or before 1st fortnight end of the following month
9	Monthly PT	State Govt. Authority	Monthly	1st fortnight end of the following month	On or before 1st fortnight end of the following month
10	2nd Qtr ETDS	INCOME TAX	Quarterly	31st October, 2018	22nd October, 2018
11	Filing of FCRA quarterly Grants update	Ministry of Home Affairs	Quarterly	15th October 2018	11th October, 2018
12	DARPAN ID - No.TS/2017/0164976	NITIAYOG	YEARLY	31st October, 2017	11th October, 2017
13	FCRA Annual Return (2017-18)	Ministry of Home Affairs	YEARLY	31st December 2018	20th December 2018
14	Monthly EPF	PF Commissioner	Monthly	1st fortnight	On or before 1st fortnight end of

S. No.	Projects	Donors / Authorities	Reporting Period	Due Date	Submission Date
				end of the following month	the following month
15	Monthly PT	State Govt. Authority	Monthly	1st fortnight end of the following month	On or before 1st fortnight end of the following month
16	3rd Qtr ETDS	INCOME TAX	Quarterly	31th January, 2019	22nd January 2019
17	Filing of FCRA quarterly Grants update	Ministry of Home Affairs	Quarterly	15th January, 2019	4th January 2019
18	Monthly EPF	PF Commissioner	Monthly	1st fortnight end of the following month	On or before 1st fortnight end of the following month
19	Monthly PT	State Govt. Authority	Monthly	1st fortnight end of the following month	On or before 1st fortnight end of the following month

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET		
FUNDS & LIABILITIES :	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
Non-Corpus / General Fund	27,805,188.10	25,402,351.85
(inclusive of Surplus / Deficit for the year)		
Current / Non-Current Liabilities	18,378,753.20	69,479,490.20
TOTAL	46,183,941.30	94,881,842.05
FIXED & CURRENT ASSETS		
Fixed Assets (Net of Depreciation)	15,389,709.32	2,972,831.68
Current, Non-Current Assets, Loans and Advances	1,887,972.46	2,856,536.10
Amounts in Savings Accounts & Fixed Deposits	28,906,259.52	89,052,474.27
TOTAL	46,183,941.30	94,881,842.05
ABRIDGED INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT		
INCOME		
Foreign Grants	38,281,646.10	20,008,922.30
Indian Grants	44,519,532.10	127,406,310.45
Interest on Savings Accounts	1,856,150.24	1,521,544.00
Interest on Fixed Deposits	1,857,815.31	1,786,828.54
Interest on IT Refund (F.Y 2009-10)	-	30,400.00
Other Income	22,332.77	45,495.37
Deficit (Excess of Exp. Over Income)		-
TOTAL	86,537,476.52	150,799,500.66
EXPENDITURE		
Foreign Project Expenditure	38,919,449.60	21,222,545.78
Indian Project Expenditure	44,596,717.60	114,556,720.20
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	618,473.07	613,105.00
Surplus (Excess of Income over Expenditure)	2402836.25	14,407,129.68
TOTAL	86,537,476.52	150,799,500.66

REVENUE BY SECTOR - 2018-2019



S. No	Revenue By Sector Wise	Financial Year 2017-18	Financial Year 2018-19	Variance %
1	Agriculture	1	5	4
2	NRM	1	-	(1)
3	Social Development & Health	18	34	16
4	Water & Sanitation	75	56	(19)
5	Network & Advocacy	3	-	(3)
6	Others	2	5	3
	Total	100	100	-

S. No.	NUMBER OF THE STAFF	Financial Year 2017-18	Financial Year 2018-19	Variance
1	MARI / FANSA Staff Members	174	141	(33)
	Total	174	141	(33)

Grants details during the year 2018-19

S. No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Name of the Donor	Grants Received	REMARKS
1	Wellbeing out of Waste	01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019	ITC CSR	1,72,22,681.00	
2	Prevention of HIV/AIDS among HRGs through Targeted Interventions	01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019	TSACS - WARNGAL	13,16,287.00	
3	Prevention of HIV/AIDS among HRGs through Targeted Interventions	01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019	TSACS - Bhupalapally	21,25,063.00	
4	Protection of Child rights in Warangal District	01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019	Childline India Foundation	26,02,410.00	Rs.4,80,000/- excess grant amount is returned to Child line
5	Sustainable Development Projects	01.04.2018 to 31.03.2019	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	3,42,700.00	
6	Fusion - Swachh Krishna Project	01.06.2016 to 30.09.2018	Tata Education and Development Trusts (TEDT)	63,75,000.00	
7	Fusion RF - Swachh Krishna Project	01.06.2016 to 30.09.2018	Tata Education and Development Trusts (TEDT)	61,72,705.10	
8	Strengthening of prevention, prosecution and protection services for Children at Risk of or Subjected to trafficking for labor in Telangana	01.06.2013 to 30.06.2018	Plan – India	4,49,677.00	HDF Project
9	Strengthening of prevention, prosecution and protection services for Children at Risk of or Subjected to trafficking for labor in Telangana	01.06.2013 to 30.06.2018	Plan – India	82,009.00	IF
10	Promotion of iJal Stations of Telangana State	01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018	SATE WATER NETWORK (SWN)	5,52,840.00	FC
11	Promotion of iJal Stations of Telangana State	01.04.2017 to 31.03.2018	SATE WATER NETWORK (SWN)	41,24,036.00	IF

S. No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Name of the Donor	Grants Received	REMARKS
12	Advocacy Action by Strengthened Civil Society WASH Network (FANSA) to contribute to SDG Goal 6, Wash related targets at the National and Regional Levels (SACASON)	01.08.2017 to 31.07.2018	WATER AID- BMGF	21,61,470.00	Core Support also included
13	National Data Collection and Reporting Writing on Review of National Accountability Mechanism	01.08.2018 to 31.12.2018	WATER AID (EWP)	10,03,500.00	Regional Workshop
14	Research Study on Urban sanitation Management in Telangana	01.07.2017 to 31.03.2018	National Institute for Urban Affairs (NIUA)	11,92,000.00	
15	JALABHAGYAM Program	01.05.2017 to 31.10.2017	Hyderabad Metro Water Supply & Sewerage Board (HMWS & SB)	8,95,000.00	
16	Safety and future prospects of Internally displaced children	01.03.2017 to 30.11.2019	Save the Children - Bal Raksha Bharath	72,68,369.00	
17	Achieving WASH for Rights to Education	01.7.2017 to 30.06.2020	Hope for Children	15,26,870.00	
18	Better Cotton initiative Project in Warangal District of Telangana	01.04.2018 to 31.03.2020	World Wide Fund for Nature - India (WWF)	58,20,953.00	
19	EDUCATE - Empowerment of Deprived Urban Children Achieved Through Education	01.06.2018 to 31.05.2019	CARE AND SHARE ITALIA	41,81,200.00	The project is extended up to 31st December 2019.
20	EDUCATE - Empowerment of Deprived Urban Children Achieved Through Education	01.06.2018 to 31.05.2019	PALMIRA COBAI - ITALY	1,21,360.00	The amount was given when she visit the Project area.
21	Capacity development and enabling farmers collective action for managing climate risks & adaption towards climate resilient agriculture & natural resources management in Krishna River basin of Telangana State	01.08.2018 to 31.05.2019	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	97,87,692.00	The project is extended further period of three months

S. No.	Name of the Project	Project Period	Name of the Donor	Grants Received	REMARKS
22	HIV community based screening (CBS) for HRG and ARG populations in selected districts	01.03.2018 to 31.12.2019	Solidarity and Action Against the HIV Infection in India - SAATHII	16,47,290.00	SANGRAHA Project
23	Government-Led Processes Strengthen government led systems and national processes	01.01.2018 to 30.11.2021	UNICEF-SWA	8,21,539.00	
24	Achieving WASH for Rights to Education (AWARE-II)	01.1.2019 to 31.12.2021	Hope for Children	19,81,187.10	
25	Watershed empowering citizens program	01.04.2018 to 31.12.2018	IRC INTERNATIONAL WATER AND SANITATION CENTER	7,46,499.00	
26	HIV community based screening (CBS) for HRG and ARG populations in selected districts	01.04.2019 to 31.08.2019	Solidarity and Action Against the HIV Infection in India - SAATHII	2,11,200.00	SAHAYA Project
27	Baseline study on sanitation and FSM in low income settlements in Warangal City	01.06.2018 to 30.09.2018	Administrative Staff College (ASCI)	10,40,000.00	The project is extended up to 31st December 2018.
28	Climate Literacy and Marine Litter management	01.11.2018 to 05.12.2018	The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	6,47,291.00	Climate Change
29	Systematic voters education and electoral participation awareness program	15.09.2018 to 25.09.2018	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corpn. (GHMC)	23,100.00	Voter Awareness Programme
	TOTAL			8,24,41,928.20	

List of Field Offices

1. **Registered Office:** 2-17-61, SBH Colony, Opp: Survey of India, Uppal, Hyderabad – 500039, Telangana, INDIA
2. **Administrative Office:** 12-13-677/66, Plot No.187, Street No.1, Kimtee Colony, Tarnaka, Secunderabad – 500017, Telangana, INDIA, Tel:+91-40-64543830 | admin@mari-india.org, mariwgl@gmail.com | www.mari-india.org
3. **Field Office:** # 2-5-335, 1st Floor, Nakkalagutta, Hanmakonda, Warangal – 506001, Tel: 08702574845 / 6
4. **Field Office:** # 12-379, Akulavari Ghanapuram Village , Eturinagaram – 506165, Jayashankar Bhupally District, Cell: 9948420140
5. **Field Office:** # 1-8-512, Behind Ekashila Park, Balasamudram, Hanamkonda, Warangal – 506001
6. **DIC Office:** # 2-7-171, C/o. Ch. Yadalaxmi, Satram Bazar, Near Busstand Backside, Janagoan – District
7. **Field Office:** # 6-84/A, Sagarveedi, Beside Soundaraya Hospital, Parkal – 506169, Warangal District Rural
8. **DIC Office:** # 6-15, Beside Urvasi Theatre, Bhupalapally - 506169, Jayashankar Bhupalapally Distirct
9. **DIC Office:** # 1-7/3, Opp: SBI Bank, Main Road, Narsampet, - 506349, Warangal District Rural
10. **DIC Office:** # 3-50, Gollaveedi, Opp: Grampanchayathi Office, Mulugu – 506343, Jayashankar Bhupalapally Distirct
11. **Field Office:** Near St. Johns Church High School, Christian Colony, Station Ghanpur. Contact Person – B. Yadaiah

