



Annual Report 2016



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ERIKSHJÄLPEN

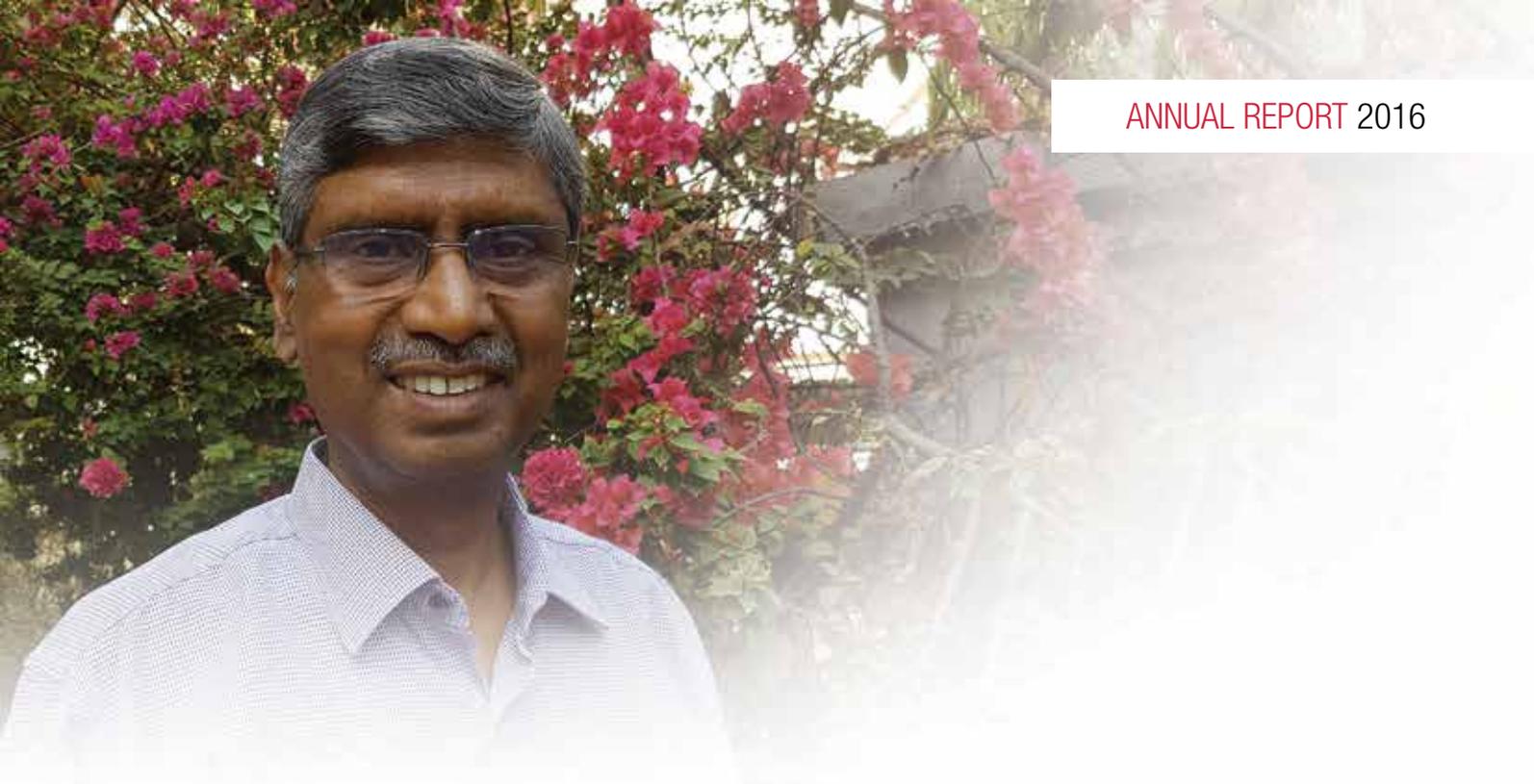
Erikshjalpen, Sweden is a large child rights development organisation working in more than 20 countries with over 125 projects. Presently ERIKS is supporting 8 large projects of HCDI.



ICA Japan, earlier known as Ecumenical Institute, is supporting one large project of HCDI in Bihar. Apart from being present in Japan, ICAs are present in many countries.

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Message From The Director

I am delighted to present this 2015-2016 Annual Report, narrating various program activities that were undertaken during this period. HCDI was able to achieve what it had planned and that was possible only because of God's grace and mercy.

The year 2015 was marked by completion of forty long years of this Ministry's service to the children and their families. All these years, this organization has seen plenty of success and many a time faced with challenges too. Presently it is confronted with a biggest challenge of finding new International donor organizations due to ending of forty years of Partnership between HCDI and its principal donor Kindernothilfe in 2015. HCDI will soon overcome this challenge. On the other hand, HCDI's partnership with ERIKS, Sweden and ICA, Japan is growing. Our constant efforts to establish partnership with such likeminded donors are continuing.

Our strength has always been the long years of experience in innovatively designing and executing various program interventions that are appropriate to the communities with child rights approach and professionally monitoring the projects. Though Kindernothilfe had discontinued its financial support to HCDI for the programs for nearly eighty projects from April 2015 due to its change of policy worldwide, the responsibility of monitoring their projects in India including those of which were under different partners earlier, was given to HCDI for a period of one year

– until March 2016, as a special assignment. HCDI had successfully completed this task. However, the project for training a large number of project staff in India on 'Child Protection Policy' funded by BMZ and Kindernothilfe shall be with HCDI till December 2017. With the less number of projects, HCDI is moving forward with optimism to continue its mission to serve the deprived communities with the same vigour.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to Kindernothilfe for its long years of partnership with HCDI. Equally I am grateful to ERIKS, Sweden, which is now our primary partner and to ICA, Japan for their continued support. Also I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Governing Body of HCDI for its continued guidance and encouragement. Of course without the cooperation of our partner Churches, project staff and the staff of HCDI it would not have been possible for this organization to move forward. Above all I thank our Almighty God for His continued blessings upon HCDI.

N. Thomas Rajkumar

OUR VISION

HCDCI has a vision of children, youth and communities growing up in a holistic and friendly environment, to fulfil the God-given human potential within them, and thereby become creatively productive, responsible and caring citizens to promote equality and justice, peace and harmony in the society and to create a harmonious, equitable and sustainable global community.



OUR MISSION

HCDI, in partnership with Churches and other Christian Organizations with similar objectives as that of HCDI, endeavours to serve children, youth and communities who are alienated, deprived and marginalized for any reason whatsoever, irrespective of caste, creed, colour, sex or religion by facilitating them with opportunities for a wholesome growth within a community setting, to realize their full God-given human potential, thereby enabling them to be productive and economically self reliant, socially responsible, spiritually alert and ecologically friendly.



HOLISTIC CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDIA

Holistic Child Development India, being a humanitarian organization, endeavors to bring about positive changes in the quality of life of children and their families who are exploited and deprived of their basic human rights. With an experience of over four decades, HCDI is committed to bring a positive change to this group of Society by implementing programs and activities with the Child Rights Approach that would help them develop themselves and progress in life. With the firm belief that investment in a child today will surely bear fruits tomorrow. Through our projects we ensure that the children become the primary beneficiaries along with their families and community.

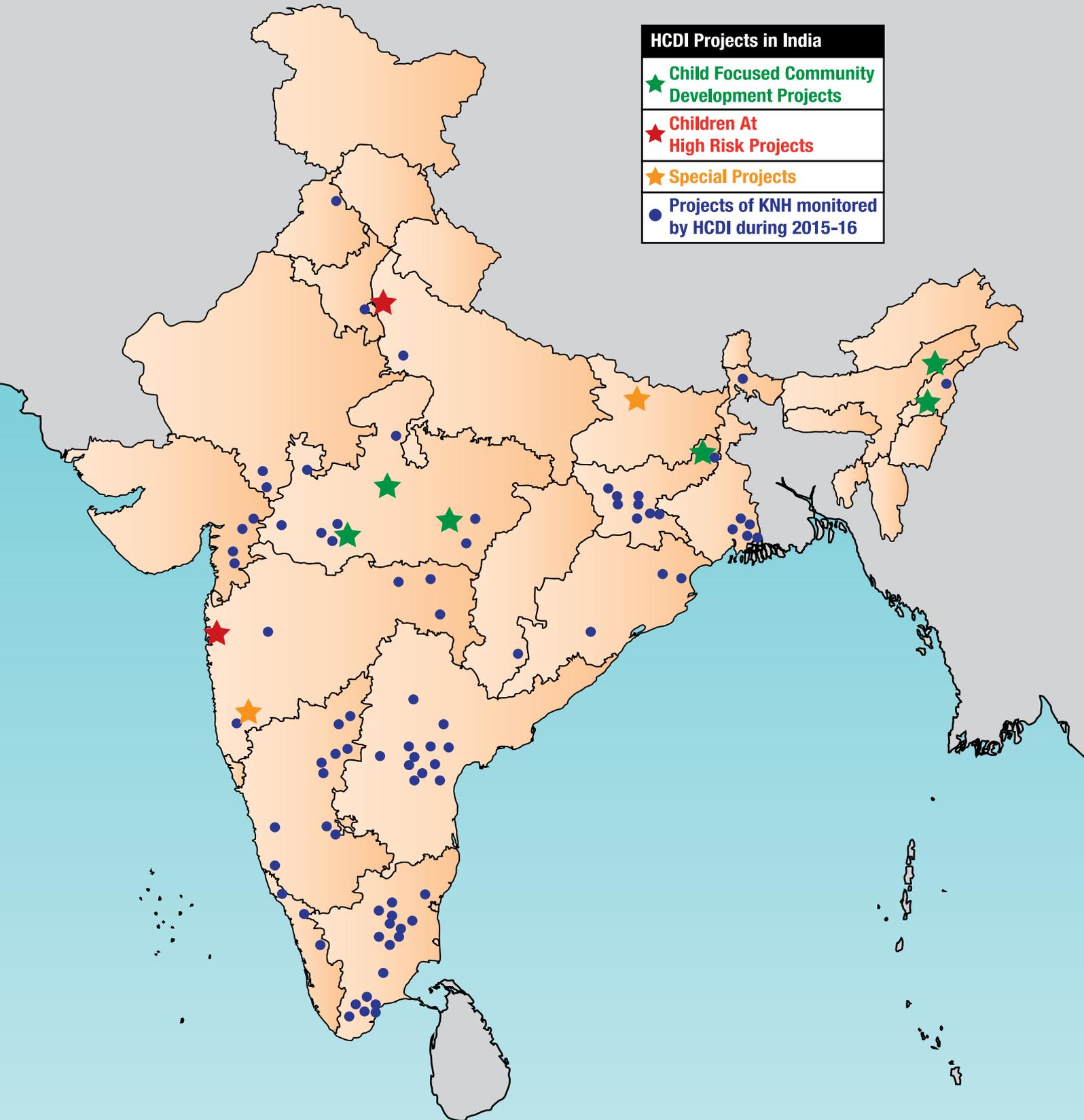
HCDI is a registered Society under the Societies Act with its registered office in Delhi and Administrative office in Pune, Maharashtra. As a national non-government organization, HCDI presently works in over eight states across the country through its local partners promoting the rights, interests & dignity of children, their families and communities.

HCDI's programs mainly focus on:

- Carrying out child focused community development programs in rural and tribal areas that involve families and communities in the development process to create a sustainable and developed future.
- Programs for children at high risk, including children who are differently-abled. Residential child care for children from rural and tribal setting who have no access to education and other basic needs.
- Mitigating the impact of climate change by building the capacities of the communities to adopt new methods of farming to enhance their livelihoods and face environmental challenges.
- Emergency response and disaster management to reduce the negative effects that disasters can have on families and children.
- Advocacy initiatives that promote the rights of children and women who are the support structures of families.

HCDI believes in the active participation of the people including children in any development program that addresses their needs and interests. With the support of International funding partners and individual donors within this country, HCDI is able to accomplish its work in a meaningful and successful way.

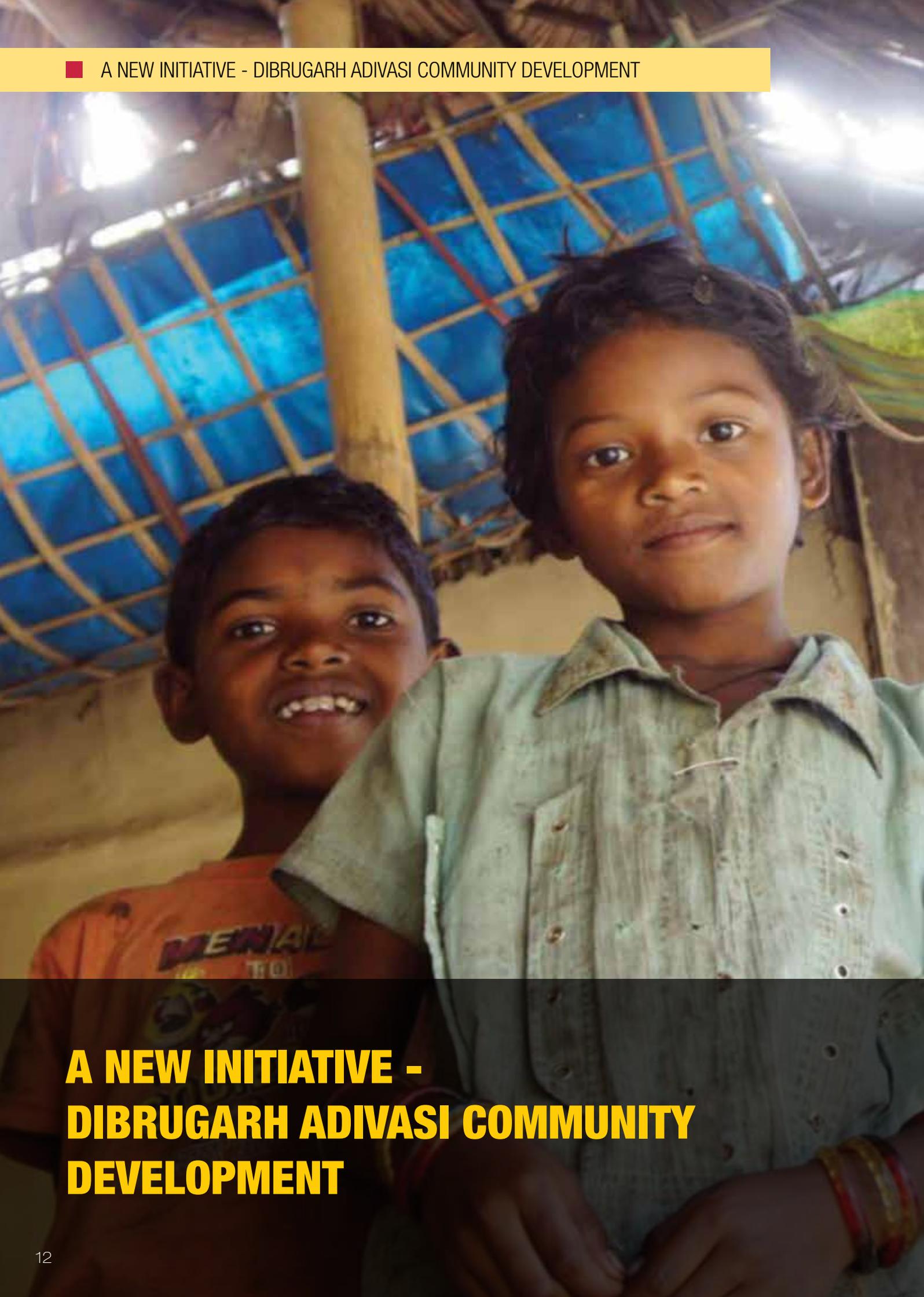
WHERE WE WORK



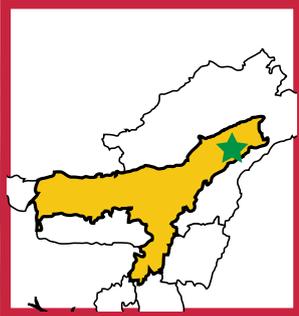
PROGRAMS & PROJECTS AT A GLANCE

PROGRAMS & PROJECTS AT A GLANCE: Year 2015-16							
Programs	Number of Projects	Sponsored Children	Enrolled Children	Total Children Covered	Villages	House Holds	Population
Child Focused Community Development Projects	6	254	5045	5299	67	7623	40420
Children At High Risk Projects	2	---	947	---	---	1011	4084
Climate change Adaptation and Mitigation Project	2	---	---	12658	131	13372	75940
Project Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development	1	---	---	500	10	10554	45752
Ensuring Livelihood through Livestock Management	1	---	---	500	10	2331	110071
TOTAL	12	254	5992	18957	218	34891	276267





**A NEW INITIATIVE -
DIBRUGARH ADIVASI COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT**



DIBRUGARH, ASSAM



The Adivasi migrant tribal communities that live in the interiors of Assam, are one of the most backward tribes in India, untouched by the social mobility elsewhere. They own small land holdings by which they are unable to sustain themselves. Being vulnerable has made them easy targets for exploitation from the time they came here in search of work with the tea gardens owned by erstwhile British Companies. For tea plantation labourers working at Dibrugarh (Assam), living in poverty has been the accepted way of life for generations. Post- Independence, they have been driven further away from the mainstream of society

Dibrugarh Adivasi Community Development Project, Assam

The project is like a child of 6 months and is gaining experience in implementing the Child Focused Community Development Project. The main phase of the project would begin from October 2016.

The First Steps to Education

The immigrant tribal community, has never been exposed to education and its benefits, as a result their children have remained illiterate in the past. The project started supporting the already existing anganwadies fortifying for more effective and development oriented education. Parents are now motivated to enroll their children in the anganwadies. The anganwadi teachers and helpers are given training and the project plays an important role in supplementing the teaching and learning materials which is not being provided by the government.

Academically weak children are provided regular tuitions and motivation for regular recreational activities. Parents have formed village education committees in 7 villages and play an active role in the regular Parents Teachers Association (PTA) meetings. They have learnt to ask for educational facilities that the children have right over.

Nutrition supplements are being provided to 100 children below 6 years of age to tackle the serious concern of malnourishment. The nutritional status is slowly improving



SUCCESS STORIES

now with the families realizing the importance of a well-balanced diet.

With the aid of health camps the community was given free medical checkups and medicines with 622 people benefitting from such drives. The programme has also helped 165 women with pre and post natal care. To ensure clean and safe drinking water 12 hand pumps were installed.

Finding a lost voice

Women across the villages have formed SHGs and meet regularly. Their savings is part of pooling their economic resources for development. SHGs provide them information on issues related to leadership and social change. Training sessions are organized to build leadership and make them self-reliant.

The Farmer Groups meet regularly to discuss new methods for improving agricultural production. They have been facilitated to discuss on improved methods of agriculture and food security through whatever land they own.

Playing their part in this developmental process are the youth groups who meet regularly and revisit their role in developing the village.

With VDCs in place there is now a platform to provide leadership training and define the roles and responsibilities of each member of the community towards bringing overall progress.

With the aid of methodologies like Baseline Survey, Participatory Rural Appraisal and feasibility studies on income generation the needs of the community are being identified and various government schemes like MGNREGA and Midday meals are being implemented. The community is being prepared for a full-fledged project for their development.



Fishery development

At village Chapatoli 'Eden' an SHG, was started 5 years ago by the government but it failed to take off. When HCDI stepped in, the members were motivated to start an income generating activity. By following official procedures, they were able to hire Job Card workers for fishery development.

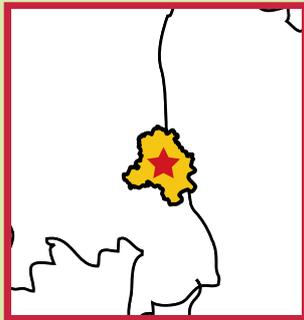
The members dug a pond. The initial seed funding to provide feed for the fish was given by the project. With the enthusiasm and improved networking among members, 96 thousand rupees was raised as self-contribution by the group. This initiative will provide employment for the community in the days ahead and contribute towards improving the economic standard of members.

Broiler poultry farming

Marchalan Kulla is from Chapatoli village. It was difficult to support his wife and three children by working in the field. So, the opportunity for farm training organized for the community during the pilot phase of the project was very welcome. With support from the organization and a well-wisher, he was able to invest in this business of broiler poultry farming which has now made a good start. Today he earns 12000 rupees per month and is able to buy 500 chicks on a monthly basis. The knowhow and resources have changed his life.



CHILD RAG-PICKERS PROJECT IN DELHI



DELHI, INDIA

Empowering Rag Picking Children by Promoting and Protecting Their Basic and Ecological Rights by Deepti Foundation, Delhi.

HCDI and Deepti Foundation of Missionaries of St. Thomas (MST), Delhi have joined hands to bring changes in the lives of the children engaged in rag picking in order to shape their future. This has been the challenge since the time the project was started in January 2013. In these three years the project has progressed very well.



The project covers one of the biggest dump yards of Delhi where more than 1000 families scavenge their daily living. Children are part and parcel of the whole occupation. The more they scavenge, the more they earn, without giving a thought for the wellbeing and future of these children.

Today more than 400 children have become part of the project and are attending various programmes organised under the banner of Ghyansarovar.

Main Objectives of The Project

- Children become free from hazardous living conditions and become responsible citizens striving for their future.
- Child rights are protected and enjoyed by all the children involved in rag picking.
- Better and quality education of rag picking children
- Healthy and hygienic living conditions for the children.
- Better health status of children
- Strengthening of the community organizations to meet the needs of children
- A positive environment free from the impacts of alcoholism and substance abuse.
- Restoration of self-esteem and confidence of rag picking children
- Better participation of children in the community
- Rag pickers learn scientific and systematic ways of waste management





Bringing Relief to Rag Pickers

- The rag picker's community at Balaswa dumping ground has been ignored or overlooked by mainstream society. Deepti Foundation works for the welfare and bring relief to the marginalised lot.
- Continued progress is being made to convince parents to allow their children to be a part of formal schooling. Exposure to Children's Parliaments, have given a voice to many children something that they did not know ever existed.
- Women SHGs are teaching women to make their own decisions and through SHG credit facilities extended to help the community escape the grasp of unscrupulous money lenders who have preyed on them for years.
- Training for different occupations is aimed at the adolescent boys and youth who now have access to learning a new trade. This provides an alternate work to rag picking, which will help free themselves from health hazards on a daily basis.

Opening New Avenues

Don Bosco Technical centre (Najafgarh) has established a link to this project and these children now have access to learn trades like industrial tailoring, retail and marketing, information and technology, and electrical work. These three-month courses assure them of placement on successful completion.

When the project started, the area was marked with unhygienic conditions, poor transportation systems, unplanned open drainages, substance abuse, child marriages, child labour and money laundering.

Today the CPs are confident enough to approach the CMO who gave them a hearing appointment. At the meeting children requested repair of the road and drainages, building a public toilet and improving the government schools in the area. As a result of this action the public toilet is under construction and they have been assured that measures will be taken to address their other grievances. Now children are more confident of doing better things for the local people and have also planted more trees near their surroundings which will be maintained by the community.

The project continues to explore new ventures and possibilities for betterment of people living around these dumping grounds in the days ahead.

CASE STUDIES

A Certificate to Life

Maina lives at Kabadigali and is a mother of 11 children. Her husband died 8 years ago, making her the sole bread winner for the family. Circumstances forced her into the flesh trade and as a result the entire family was exposed to its vices.

As she aged, her concern was for Meena – 16 year-old daughter who is mentally challenged and the security of her future. With the efforts of project staff a lifetime disability certificate was procured for her within 4 months – a process that can drag on for couple of years.

With the help of this certificate Meena is eligible for government schemes and her mother is happy that her daughter now has a chance for a more respectable life.

A New Hope

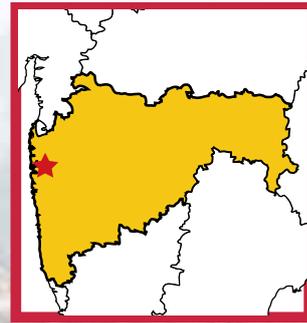
The rag-picking community is full of stories of struggling women, multiple children and alcoholic men. Rabidevi at Kabadigali is one such example. When her elder son who was addicted to substance abuse tested positive for HIV, her hopes were further dashed. Her other children had no option but to engage in rag picking.

Rabidevi came in touch with project staff and was introduced to the SHG model, her life changed. She availed of the income generation facilities and invested in her business as a vegetable vendor with the local market. This has helped improve her income and she can now think about providing education to her children. At present she is working on making her second son financially independent as she plans for him to get married.





CHILD RAG-PICKERS PROJECT IN MUMBAI



MUMBAI, MH



Holistic Child Development India initiated a project for the Ragpickers in Mumbai, on 1st October 2013, in partnership with Mumbai Diocese of the Mar Thoma Church. Navodaya Movement, a venture of the Mar Thoma Church, strives to facilitate a rights-based approach to development. It has been their belief that along with rehabilitation there must be empowerment of the underprivileged and marginalised.



In the bustling, mega commercial city of Mumbai over 300,000 rag pickers exist of which 120,000 are kids below the age of 14. It is a hazardous job, as they go about their daily routine of scavenging the landfills of Mumbai and picking out items that can be sorted and resold.

Identifying and Adapting

Navodaya Movement first identifies from the rag picker community, the children and their families, most vulnerable to abuse or exploitation. It then works on the 4 aspects that would make a sustainable change,

1. With nutritional support to make the child reach acceptable levels of physical wellbeing and mental health;
2. With educational inputs -literacy and life skills classes,
3. With an introduction to mainstream formal education system
4. Connect the youth with training facilities for gainful vocations, trades and skills so as to enhance their earning capacity.

Main Objectives of The Project

- Ensuring physical and mental wellbeing of children involved in Rag Picking.
- Providing non-formal education to empower school age children to shape their future.
- Supporting formal education endeavours in order to empower school going children to improve their academic performance.
- Empowering women of the community by forming SHG's and parenting skills
- Advocacy for child rights by ensuring children's participation, networking and mobilizing community for gaining their entitlements and prevent child abuse.





In 2015-16, 123 children were prepped to join school through the day care centres at the dumping grounds as well as the drop-in centre at their Kalyan office. Through constant monitoring of attendance, provision of extra tuitions and reinforcements, there has been a marked progress in these children. 400 children were supported with school kits, study books and extra coaching. These children were also provided nutritious breakfast, lunch and snacks. 14 medical camps and 3 dental camps, were held for regular health check-ups at the various day care centres.

In association with governmental agencies, pulse polio and other vaccination campaigns were conducted at day care centres where nearly 1600 children were immunized. More than 300 children had the opportunity to have a different learning experience with 6 picnics and 5 exposure visits that were organised. Regular classes on yoga, meditation and moral science for the school going children were conducted. Navodaya also organized sports and games and other extra-curricular activities for the children.

In addition, 2 Counselling and Guidance programmes were held for the children. Film shows were arranged this year, while the children actively participated in the various festival celebrations. Special gifts were provided to all children. The children did their part by enthusiastically participating in the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan' which was organized at all centres.

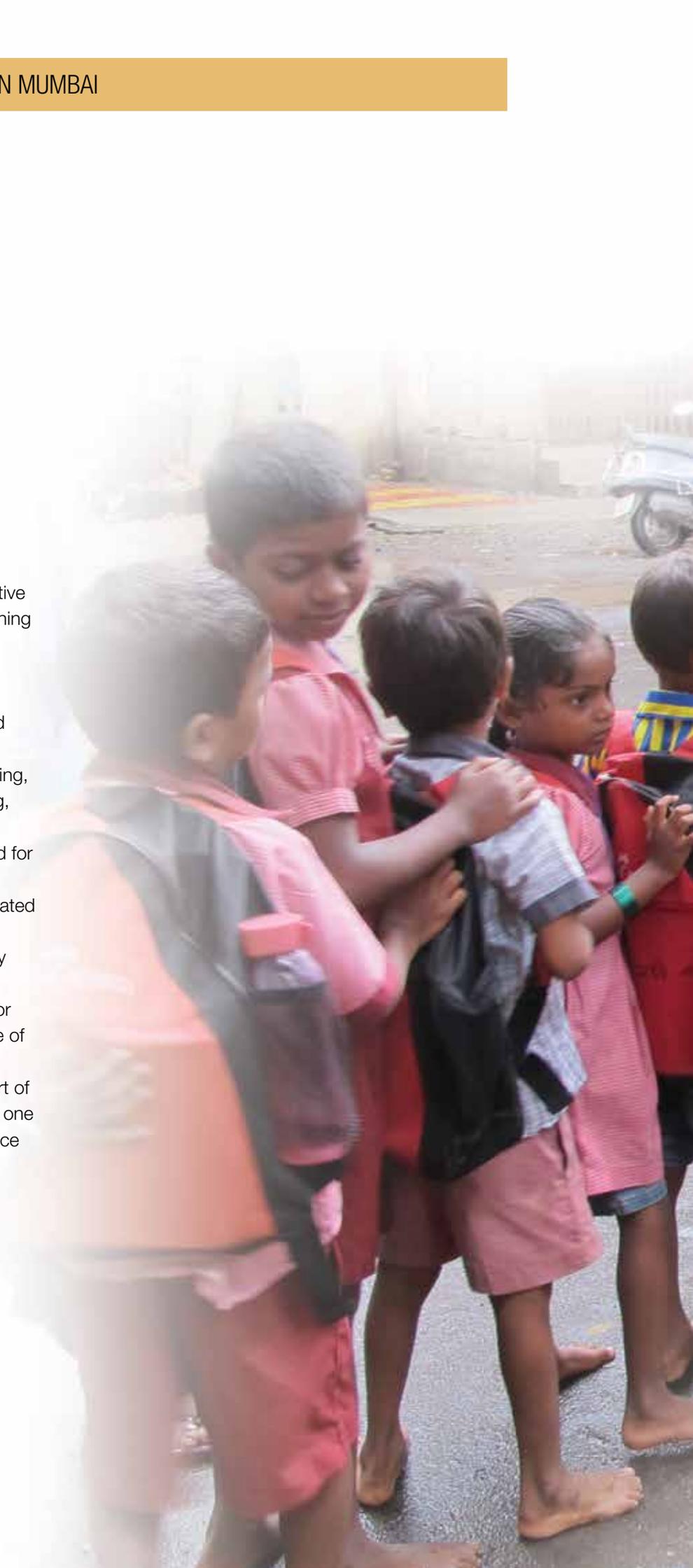
Enlightening Young Minds

The Children's Parliaments in this project have been particularly quick and regular. This platform gives them expression, enabling the development of their social consciousness and participation. Together they have achieved a lot.

- a. The Children's Parliament initiatives organized public street rallies on pressing issues like the water crisis as well as on AIDS awareness.
- b. Literacy programmes were organised for adolescent girls and women. Special training classes were given on the topic of mother and

child care. In addition, there were health awareness camps, reproductive health programmes and family planning initiatives undertaken this year.

- c. Five new Self Help Groups (SHGs) were formed and micro credit loans were disbursed. Girls were imparted vocational training in courses like beautician training, mehendi designing, tailoring, book-binding, craft making, hand-printing and embroidery. Pre-marital counselling camps were held for the girls.
- d. The youth were engaged and motivated through vocational and skill training classes and some were successfully placed with jobs. Medical and De-addiction camps were conducted for the men in the community. A couple of sensitisation camps were also held.
- e. Ten handcarts were provided as part of alternate livelihood programme and one man was given with a sugarcane juice machine.



CASE STUDIES



Barku Pandurang Waghe's desire was to study but was unable to continue her schooling after 5th grade. Her alcoholic father squandered his daily earning as a ragpicker, and the financial condition of the family continued to deteriorate.

To escape the pitiable conditions at home she moved in with her Aunt who stayed at Adhiwashiwadi and collected rags with her. Then Navodaya opened a center in this locality and started a tailoring class. Barku enrolled. A year later on completion of the one year course she was given a sewing machine. With her newly acquired skill she started stitching clothes of the community and nearby areas. The resultant income improved her life and she isn't a ragpicker anymore. Later she was requested to help with the day care centre at Adhiwashiwadi as some of the staff members were transferred to a new centre at Kalyan. Today she works as a day care helper in the morning, and does her tailoring in the afternoon. Life has taken a positive turn for this seventeen year old girl who is growing in confidence every day.

Lata Deepak Sable's story is an inspirational one. Living on the brink of hunger and poverty in a mud house in Jalna District has seen difficult days. To escape this grip of poverty she moved to Sathenagar (Kalyan) with her family, and resorted to rag picking to earn a living. During the floods of 2005 she lost her possessions and documents. Yet despite the frustration she decided to make a fresh start. Lata started reapplying to government offices for new documentation and learnt to read and write during her spare time. When Navodaya opened a day care centre, she enrolled her daughter in it. Looking at her determination and progress she was offered a job as care taker in 2014, and she stopped picking rags for a living. Today she is a member of the Navodaya Bachat Gat and has been provided with a handcart and sugarcane machine for livelihood. This has motivated her husband to look after the business and within three months she was able to repay Rs 25,000 from the loan of Rs 40,000 taken from the organisation. At present all her three children attend a semi English medium school and Lata is able to support their education. Her resilience in the face of adversity has made her successful.



NIMAR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



KHANDWA, MP

Nimar Tribal Development Project focuses mainly on the tribal population. 92% of the target communities are tribals belonging to Bhils, Bilalas and Barelas. Bhils are migrants from Kargone District of MP and from Rajasthan.

The project is run under the umbrella of Khandwa Diocesan Social Services started in June 2011 as the first Child Focused Community Development project of HCDCI with the support of ERIKS which has completed its 5 year period and has entered into 6th year.

The project covers 17 hamlets (or Falias in the local dialect) with 1,071 households and 6,483 population, of which 3,377 are males and 3,106 females.





Main Objectives of The Project

- Improved economic status of the target families
- Improved quality of school education
- Promotion of general health and wellbeing of the community with particular emphasis on reproductive health
- Improved nutritional status of children
- Promotion of gender equality
- Promotion of rights based approach- increasing people's participation in local self-governance
- Developing community organizations including that of women and children
- Reducing ill effects of climate change

These 8 objectives are planned to be achieved in a time period of 6 to 7 years of which 5 years are over. Presently the project focuses on sustainability and withdrawal in the line of recommendations received after the mid-term evaluation conducted in 2015.

Empowering the Community

The Nimar Tribal Development Project at Khandwa is an example of the successful rapport with the local community. Their work is now well received by the local panchayats and government institutions like schools, anganbadi and health centres. Over the past five years the project has impacted the lives of women and children, total of 4144 beneficiaries across target villages.

Creating Better Opportunities

The project initiated vocational training for the youth and adolescent girls and this was able to stem the migration to cities and other places in search of work. A common scenario is the lack of job opportunities for youngsters in villages. This was addressed by aiding them to start a trade like a mobile repair shop. For girls working from home for additional income proved suitable.

For the Farmer groups especially for landless labourers, employment was increased with opportunities like repair of farm bunds, de-siltation works and well deepening. This in turn increased the cultivable land. Some farmers have partially adopted organic farming with vermin pits, bio-pesticides and others are making manure at home with locally available resources. During the initial project inception period the migration rate was 875 and now fallen to 370 as of March 2016.

Educating young Minds

To improve the quality of education the project focussed on training the village education committees and tuition teachers. 232 male and 311 female academically weak children received coaching. Government teachers have also been trained to make the curriculum interesting with games and action oriented activities. Significant improvement in the attendance -up to 90%.-in every class. Students are actively engaged across 26 Children Parliaments with a total strength of 282 boys and 310 girls in 17 villages. The new ministers play an active role in gram sabhas and have given an application to address their various needs.

Raising the Health Standard

1. Twelve ANMs (Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery) were trained followed by a motivational talk and counselling tips for mothers. This has significantly

improved the percentage (95%) of institutional deliveries. The local community is being made aware of the availability of government facilities like 'Janani Surksha Van' and 'Yojana.'

2. As a step towards better sanitation 83 toilets were constructed
3. 4 cases that tested positive for HIV/AIDS were referred to an NGO, specialised for HIV/AIDS care.
4. The project identified 34 differently abled children across villages and schools enabling a customised approach towards them. Additional 68 disabled people were rehabilitated and counselled.
5. At present 15 male and 13 female malnourished children are regularly monitored and referred to NRC (Nutritional Rehabilitation Centre). Initiatives have been taken to provide protein powder with locally available food grains to these malnourished children.
6. Attendance in anganbadis has increased from 40% to 70%.

Improved Living

For sustainable development, it is vital to organize communities through CBOs such as Self Help Groups, Farmers Groups, Children's Groups, Mahila Mandals, Eco clubs, Youth Groups and Federations. Since many government schemes which can be availed only through the CBOs, the project has created a total of 194 such bodies that comprise of 1567 male and 1845 female members. Working with the CBOs has facilitated the following improvements to the local community across target villages:

- 162 old people and 97 widows received pension
- 1066 children received scholarship
- 23 children received cycles
- 56 beneficiaries have gained access to Prime Minister Housing Loan schemes.
- 80% of target families have access to electricity
- 551 Households got BPL (Below Poverty Line) cards.
- 805 people got ration cards.
- 1520 people got Aadhar cards.

Total SHGs	47	Total Members	975
Total Farmers Groups	33	Total Members	439
Total Youth Groups	17	Total Members	288
Total Adolescent Groups	15	Total Members	149
Total VDCs	17	Total Members	210
Total Tuition Centers	17	Total Students	747
Total CPs	26	Total Members	623
Eco Clubs	17	Total Members	271
Total Vocational Trades	5	Total Members	442

NRM Activities

The local community has been made aware of climate change and realised the need to implement steps for mitigation. 17 awareness programmes on climate change were held benefitting 740 participants. Tree plantation rallies were organised across 17 villages and saw participation of 475 children. Eco Groups in each village protect trees and plants as well as their local environment.

Highlights:

- Plantation of 10000 trees in 17 villages.
- Around 5000 trees being kept alive by 27 CP members.
- 40% houses using CFL bulbs.
- 84 vermi pits made reducing use of chemical fertilizers.
- 70 farmers have reduced chemical farming and grown food grains instead of cash crops.
- 400 houses using solar lamps

CASE STUDIES

Adopting to Change

From village Dehri, at Khandwa comes Heeralal, a farmer who has for years engaged in traditional methods of farming and grew cash crops like cotton and soyabean using only chemical fertilizers. He did not know any other kind of method. At the project, he took interest in the new methods introduced. His exposure helped him transition from chemical to organic farming. The exposure visits and training programmes on various agriculture methods helped him to grasp the concept of organic farming which spoke about less investment leading to more profit. He joined the farmer group and learnt how to make matka khad, bio pesticides, vermin bag and *bhu nadep*. The project supported him with the seeds. He was also inspired by seeing another farmer Lalsingh who had adopted multi cropping. By using verm manure and tonic for maize, ground nut, pulses, cotton, ginger and turmeric he noticed an increased yield. He has now decided to increase the production of organic manure and bio pesticides and use organic farming for his entire field this year. He also plans to join the staff in motivating more farmers to adopt organic farming and multi cropping.

Overcoming the Caste Divide

It was a challenge for project staff at Junapani to bring together the community that was divided along caste lines – the Charans and Barelās. Their prejudices were so strong that the two did not interact even at common village events. To avoid conflict separate VDCs, SHGs and CPs were formed for these two rival castes. It was a test of patience but gradually they were exposed to bigger communities and witnessed the level of interaction between different castes that was bringing progress to their villages. Training was given to both these communities on panchayat raj, gram sabha, public hearing and lokseva guarantee. Many of them travelled together to Bhikangaon for procuring ration cards, election cards and their aadhar cards. Soon every member of the village got these important documents and they realised the impact of collective action. At present, it is encouraging to notice the healthy interaction between these two communities at village programmes.



JANANI COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Janani Community Development is the second CFCD project implemented by HCDI through its local partner Diocesan Corporation of Jabalpur. The local partner had already gained experience in implementing a CFCD project in other areas. Their experience and expertise helped the project in its implementation.

The project started on 1st July 2011 and covers 10 tribal villages of Mandla District, Madhya Pradesh. 57% of this district's population are one of the most backward tribal communities with a total of 1125 households and 5178 population. The major tribe is Gond. The Biga tribal community is also residing in project villages. They are the original inhabitants of this area. The Gonds and the Bigas combined together account for 93% of the total population of the project

villages. Traditionally the Biga tribe does not interact with other communities, live adjacent to the forest and is under the threat of extinction. This seclusion has made interaction with them a challenge. The project through its efforts managed to bring this community in to the light and joined them with other tribal communities for their development.



MANDLA, MP



Main Objectives of The Project

- Improving quality of education
- Reducing difficulties in accessing health services
- Rehabilitating disabled persons
- Improving nutritional status of children below six years
- Improving on-farm and off-farm livelihood opportunities
- Protecting and promoting trees and forests
- Making the CBOs and the PRIs more effective
- Improving overall conditions of the Baiga tribal families

While entering into its 6th year of implementation the project focuses on sustainability and withdrawal keeping in mind the recommendations received from the mid-evaluation conducted in the year 2015.





लोकार्पण
चैंक - डेम - चरगाँव
ERIKS / HCDCI / CATHOLIC CHURCH
के सौजन्य से
जलनी सामुदायिक विकास परियोजना के अंतर्गत
दिनांक - 19-09-2015 को संपन्न

Inroads to Progress

Working among the tribal and backward villages have proved to be an uphill task, as the tribals are set in their ways and do not accept change easily. Development, especially in core areas like education, healthcare and community development is no easy work. This becomes a major setback for the project implementers. However, across nine villages at Mandla the Janani Community Development project has been making inroads to progress.

1. Early Child Care Centers have been successful to help children adjust and adapt to formal schooling. Tuition centers have made considerable progress with 434 children in attendance that have shown marked improvement in their grades.
2. Skill based education has helped girls complete their ANM (auxiliary nursing and midwifery) and few have joined the city hospitals earning Rs 6000 per month. Some of the boys are working in repair shops after completing their ITC courses.
3. The Grihini course has aided girls from Chargaon and Mawaijhar villages to learn and sell handicrafts and cater to the tailoring demand. This is helping them become wage earners for the family.
4. The villages here have been sensitized with health camps and awareness drives and many have given up their reliance on charmers and quacks. An outbreak of diarrhea at Bhandartal village was successfully contained by engaging the district CMO in time. Health awareness camps were conducted on various topics like HIV/ AIDS Awareness, Prevention and Precautions, Hygiene and Nutrition, Malaria – Prevention and Treatment, Vaccination, T.B and Child Care. Nutritional support is being provided to pregnant and lactating mothers.
5. Children discuss various right based issues at Children's Parliaments held every fortnight. At Mawaijhar village the local panchayat was approached to clear the school playground which was usurped by a local politician. CP leaders regularly attend a gram sabha meeting which is much appreciated by village elders.
6. Self Help Groups meet once a month and most are already graded and linked with banks. Loans are being utilized for income generation activities for members like running school mid-day meals, hiring building materials, kitchen garden and agriculture, goat rearing, chicken rearing and creating awareness and sale of sanitary pads / napkins.



Improving the Village

Damaged electricity poles which were posing a danger to Dhangaon Mal village were replaced when the SHG submitted an application to the collector's office. This was followed by action within fifteen days. At Jamunpani village the VDC and Youth Group got together to restart the 'Nal Jal Yojana' and met with the collector. Their efforts are now being rewarded with a water connection given to every house in the village.

Rallies were organized to motivate parents to send children to school and improve participation of women at the gram sabha on the occasion of Women's Day. Twenty six hectares of uncultivable land was made cultivable with construction of farm bunds. The construction of the check dam at Chargaon helped 36 farmers to start cultivating the third crop (summer crop) .

The Baigas are the most backward tribal group in the target area who need special attention. Awareness was given to them on the importance of maintaining their traditions while showing them the ill effects of alcoholism on the community. Their involvement in the project activities has helped them to interact with other tribal communities.

CASE STUDIES

Multiplier Effect

Chargaon village has a dearth of cultivable land due to lack of access to irrigation facilities. For Simaran the agriculture produce was low and he was unable to sustain. With the construction of the check dam, the water level increased at wells in the vicinity, enabling the cultivation of two crops instead of a single crop. The irrigated land is gone up by 8.75 hectares and productivity for the village has had a multiplier effect. It is nothing less than a miracle for 25 farmers like Simaran who have land near the check dam and are now able to cultivate a third crop.

Persevering for a Better School

For many years, the village had a small and dilapidated school building. Pleas for renovation fell on deaf ears. There are 26 children at the school. The building was demolished for constructing a new building in 2014, but new building was left incomplete without plastering and flooring and used to leak during the rainy season. "We were made to

Type of Community Based Organizations (CBOs)	No. Of CBOs	CBO Members		
		Male	Female	Total
Self Help Groups (SHGs)	54	---	650	650
Children Parliament (CP)	18	231	204	435
Farmer's Group (FG)	35	449	---	449
Village Development Committee (VDC)	9	62	63	125
Village Education Committee (VEC)	9	---	---	---
Water-shed Development Committee (WDC)	9	22	23	45

sit in those classrooms, on the dusty floors and children were getting sick,” he says. The issue was put forward to the panchayat but nothing was done. Rajkamel is the education minister of his CP at Bhandartal.

With the support of parents and the project animator they prepared an application and met the collector who assured of action but nothing happened. At their next meeting they decided to boycott the building and a decision was taken to construct a shed by Shramdan (human labour) and organize classes there. A revised petition has been presented to the new collector who ordered a lockdown of the school building till the work is completed after the rainy season. The perseverance of the children is awaiting its reward at the hands of the district administration once the monsoon is over.

The Saving Music Band

The youth at Chhapri village had never experienced the feeling of meeting together under one roof. During the initial years, the youth group was dormant as they came to terms with working together but the project staff persevered. In due course the feeling of unity began to take hold and they decided to put together a marriage band with the funds they had saved and additional seed funding from the project. Eight of them now play for the band and after deducting daily wages the balance is added to the Youth group fund.

“We have earned rupees 23,000 last summer out of which Rupees 10000 was paid as wages; Rupees 3000 was paid to sponsor two members for education and Rupees 3000 was refunded to the project,” reveals Dileep Dhurvey who is now keen to upgrade the band with the purchase of additional musical instruments.





Life has improved for the 983 families, living in squalid hamlets across 6 villages of Raisen District, (MP), once Madhyanchal Tribal Development Project (MTDP) was started in 2011.

MADHYANCHAL TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



BHOPAL, MP

Holistic Child Development India with its local partner in Bhopal, Cyriac Elias Rural Organisation for Women and Children (CEROWC) started its third CFCD project supported by ERIKS in Madhya Pradesh on 1st July 2011. The project covered 21 hamlets of Raisen District, Madhya Pradesh, India. During the last two and half decades, CEROWC's efforts have revolved around education, health awareness, livelihood, soil conservation, agriculture, vocational training for youth and women, advocacy and lobbying.

The present project is implemented in the target area of tribal communities. 92% of them are Gond and Bhil tribes. Most of them are migrants from Khargone, Nimar and Dhar Districts, post the famine in the state. The 21 hamlets have 982 households and 5,729 population.

Now in its 6th year, the project was assessed at the mid-term evaluation in 2014-15. The project is now focusing on sustainability and withdrawal.



Providing Stepping Stones to Development

Life has improved for the 983 families, living in squalid hamlets across 6 villages of Raisen District, (MP), once Madhyanchal Tribal Development Project (MTDP) was started in 2011. The project focused on child development with interventions to improve the quality of education and health. With the formation of CBOs livelihoods improved. Agriculture is the most important livelihood source for these communities and the project is focusing on conservation of soil and water and improving the agricultural practices to increase the production.

Filling the Blanks

The project has implemented Early Child Care centres adopting a play way method that makes it interesting and entertaining for children to attend. The centres also promote child nutrition with mid-day meals and provide healthcare with vaccinations. For the local community this has given improved access to educating children. Tuition centers are of great support to slow learners and school dropouts who are unable to keep pace with the curriculum.

Being Health Conscious

Medical camps to make the local community aware and conscious of better healthcare facilities have benefited 699 people. The project has also facilitated immunization of 126 children and provided pre-natal and ante-natal care to 67 women through public schemes.

Main Objectives of The Project

- Promote options to improve the household income
- Reinforcing learning among school students
- Improving general and reproductive health status
- Improving nutritional status of children age below 6 years
- Facilitate the disabled in their physical, socio-economic rehabilitation
- Making community based organizations more effective
- Introducing rights based approach
- Facilitate the community to reduce ill effects of climate change



Bringing Together

The concept of SHGs (total 54 SHGs formed since project inception) has enabled more people have access to savings and credit. There are many who now operate a savings bank account that provides them access to loans with a more affordable rate of interest. One of the SHGs (Sharda) won a district level award for services rendered to bring relief to the local community. The youth and farmers are oriented and trained to act collectively for social development and to tap more resources through governmental schemes. Children's Parliaments promoted by the project are trained to practice democratic functioning and improve children's participation in different activities like education, health and environment protection.



Total SHGs	54	Total Members	602
Total Farmers Groups	11	Total Members	117
Male Female Mix Groups	12	Total Members	100
Total Youth Groups	7	Total Members	75
Total Adolescent Groups	3	Total Members	31
Total VDCs	5	Total Members	66
Total ECC Centers	1	Total Children	46
Total Tuition Centers	12	Total Students	220
Total CPs	26	Total Children	736
Total Vocational Trades	18	Total students	285

Creating more Opportunities

For communities living under constant whims of climate change providing food security is vital. The project promoted livelihood options which increased economic development of the households. Income Generating Programmes like goatery, poultry or setting up a petty shop were introduced. The year saw 22 families taking up goatery and 4 landless families benefitting from setting up a shoe repair shop. The project also trained 12 women in bangle making of which 6 women are now earning additional income by selling their products. Interventions have helped improve the knowledge and capacity of 212 small farmers resulting in adoption and practice of soil testing, mixed & diversified cropping, crop treatment, compost making and organic farming.

The project has trained 109 farmers and motivated 28 households to establish kitchen gardens and produce vegetables under seed subsidy from SRLM (State Rural Livelihood Mission).



SUCCESS STORIES

Housebound to Hostel

Pooja Gond from Maholi village was keen to study and dreamt of becoming a teacher. However her family conditions prevented her from continuing her education. As is for poor girls they are made to stay home to do the chores and mind their siblings. With the mindful intervention of the project staff the parents understood Pooja's need to continue her studies. She has since joined a hostel and looks forward to the fulfilment of her dream.

Bridging the Caste Divide

When a community comes together lots can happen and when women are the motivating force positive social change is on the cards. Such is the story of the women of Gadha village. An extremely difficult life with hard labour, lack of basic facilities and contaminated water their only source. This was the cause of several diseases in the community.

The pleas of women to do something about this situation fell on deaf years till a women SHG was formed. This initiative, got women from different castes together and changed their mindset. They could sit and discuss together – an interaction which was only reserved for a marriage or function in the community. At one such meeting this issue was discussed and an application was presented to the local panchayat. This brought in motion the plan to dig a well. But the men divided along caste lines refused to work together. The matter seemed headed for a deadlock till the women came together. Working together in the SHG had helped overcome their caste prejudices and this unity brought the men together. During the gram sabha meeting on 26th January, the local sarpanch presented the application given by the women. The work commenced with the collaboration of VDC and women SHG. Daily about 30 people worked under MNREGA and the women at this village have lead by example in bringing about change.





PEREN, NAGALAND

LIANGMAI COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Development and social change has been long neglected in the Northeastern States of India. The general terrain of the region also leads to inward looking communities that reject intervention. The Liangmai community lives in 32 hamlets of 7 villages of Tening Block, Paren District. The 7 villages comprise 856 households with a population of 4,598.



HCDI with its local Partner Nagaland Baptist Church Council (NBCC) started CFCD project in March 2013. Three years into the project implementation the impact is visible despite challenges of terrain and transportation.

In extremely difficult conditions the project is trying to make a dent in the living styles of the community, especially of children and women. At the LCDP 4598 beneficiaries are now exposed to the idea of developmental progress and the question of rights.

There were several vital areas that need addressing- as degradation of resources, limitation in rights over resources, knowledge and skills of people for proper utilization and management of resources. Lack of these has added to poverty and marginalization of these communities.

Bringing Change with Education

Prior to the implementation of LCDP, the regular practice of school going children after school was to go to the jungle for shooting birds and loitering around in the absence of their parents.

Since a structured educational pattern was put in place by the project, many changes happened. Teaching and play equipment was provided to anganwadi centres and 343 needy school going children were provided text books and nutritional support. Coaching classes have become quite popular, with 228 children regularly attending them. Success of students during the last final examination can be credited to learning that is done at these centers. The exposure to play equipment and learning aids makes it interesting for them. Many dropouts have once again joined school after implementation of the project. Recreational activities like sports day and world children's day were celebrated where children got an opportunity to come together and get a feel of teamwork. On the event of youth day, leadership training was organized for 24 youth leaders.

Main Objectives of The Project

- Improved quality of education and child care facilities in the target area
- Improved utilization of available health services
- Improved nutritional status of children below 6 years.
- Rehabilitating differently abled persons, particularly children below 15 years.
- Enhanced income level of poor households
- Community based organisations (CBOs) are empowered due to the awareness of their rights and are able to contribute for effective village governance
- Promotion of gender equity in all aspects of life

Now parents are sensitized about gender equality and realize that similar quality of education should be given to both. Equal education is given to both boys and girls and domestic chores are not only for girls. The platform of Children's Parliament has given them the confidence to talk of serious issues even before adults. They now take an active part in decision making and keenly participate in drives and rallies to promote hygiene and the environment.

Creating new possibilities

1. The window of opportunity to learn knitting and weaving makes many adolescent girls employable with local production units.
2. The youth were taken on an exposure visit to a piggery and awarded certificates.



3. Health checkup and treatment camps organized by the project gave the community access to medicines and vitamin supplements. Pregnant and lactating mothers were provided with prenatal and post-natal care.
4. With the creation of SHGs women are becoming more competent to address social issues and many who were illiterate are able to identify and sign their name. The SHG at Tening village has started a weekly bazaar by constructing temporary huts to sell organic products like pumpkin, brinjal, bitter gourd, green vegetables and Naga chillies. Support from the project was also provided for income generation activities to 70 members of SHGs for piggery, poultry and yam cultivation.
5. To enhance the income of farmer groups they were provided cardamom plants and Naga chilly for cultivation. Farmers were also trained on organic farming and preparing organic pesticides. Mixed cultivation practices like proper sticking, pest insect management on paddy, maize and Naga chilly were explained.
6. Winters can be quite harsh so 300 poor children were given sweaters and special gifts were distributed to 1220 children.
7. Sensitization and exposure to local disaster management practices was given to 17 villagers at Dimapur.



CASE STUDIES

Spring in his Step

In Azailong village a six year old boy Ruangtiwi, was always sick and unable to attend school regularly. This impacted his grades and certainly his self-confidence. With the care and guidance provided by LCDP at medical camps the condition of the boy was diagnosed and he was prescribed proper diet and medications. "Thanks to this initiative the health of our son has now considerably improved. It is a delight to watch him run and dance on his way to school," say the relieved parents.

Inspiring Cleanliness

The introduction of the Children's Parliament model to the Naga society was quite a challenge. Traditionally children were expected to remain silent and go along with the decisions of the adults. CP and its concept has sensitized the children and their participation at all levels is visible. From all the seven project villages, the CP at Tening has made considerable progress. The children have become self-reliant and conduct their own meetings. Their participation in village management has also improved considerably. On school holidays the CP members go around the village helping to maintain cleanliness in all the public areas.

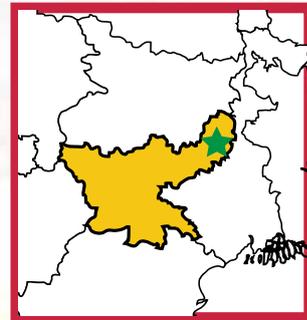
A Path of Self Discovery

At the Liangmai community, women have a very lowly status. Despite bearing the burden of housework and many times as a breadwinner, the leadership at project villages has always rested with the males. Added to this are the traditions like early marriages. The societal callous attitude has led to women with multiple health issues that stem from malnutrition.

With the advent of women SHGs the scenario has started to change. Now they are aware of their worth and importance in society. This has led to several taking up leadership roles in the family or at community activities. With 112 SHGs functioning across project villages, a wave of progress and new found self-confidence is experienced by women. Equal opportunity to study at school and members who were illiterate can identify their name and sign against it. Inspired by the weekly market started by the Tening SHG, the members of Azailong and Nchangram village have replicated their model. This particular initiative provides them a platform to showcase their goods and produce. This exposure has made them realize their value which was often overlooked in the past.



INTEGRATED CHILD FOCUSED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



PAKUR, JHARKHAND



Theodori Rural Development Project (TRDP) partnered with HCDI on several projects for more than a decade. In July 2013, HCDI started the CFCD project “Integrated Child Focused Community Development” in partnership with TRDP. The setting is Jharkhand, a largely underdeveloped state and the Santhals are the target community

The project implemented in 19 villages of Pakur District in Jharkhand has a total of 1982 households and 10077 population. The villages are predominantly inhabited by the Santhal tribe and in the interiors of this region no development plan or ventures of the government have reached. Illiteracy, poverty and lack of awareness have kept them backward for ages.

Main Objectives of The Project

Education:

- Increasing retention rate of the enrolled students
- Preparing children for formal school education
- Creating opportunities for enhancing learning process
- Enhancing employability of the out of school adolescents and youth

Health and Nutrition:

- Improving health status, particularly of children and women
- Improving nutritional status of children
- Rehabilitating differently able children up to 18 years

Livelihood:

- Promoting on-farm livelihoods
- Promoting off-farm livelihoods
- Enabling people to access government schemes

Community Organization:

- Organizing community
- Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Human Rights and Climate Change

- Enabling people to cope with ill effects of climate change
- Minimizing gender gap
- Creating awareness about child rights
- Enabling people to access their entitlements



Bringing about Change

This project works with a child focused community development approach across 19 villages in Pakur District (Jharkhand). Since the project's inception in June 2013, there has been commendable progress made in this economically underdeveloped area.

Empowering the Children

There were 10 Early Child Care and Education centers at the start of. It catered for children between 3 to 6 years of age. There is a growing awareness for education and this has resulted in several study groups, which 1491 school going children attend.

Teachers and School Management Committees report that the retention rate of children in schools has improved and so have the grades. Empowering these children further are 23 Children's Parliaments in 19 villages with 872 children as members. Children meet regularly and

discuss relevant issues like climate change and its impact on children, improvement in quality of education, child rights and liaising with PRI elected representatives. Skill development trainings are given to school dropouts which has instilled them with confidence. They are encouraged to start contributing a portion of their earnings towards family income.

Keeping a Tab on Health

Awareness sessions on health, hygiene and nutrition are an important element at ECC centers. Children are given nutritional supplement which has resulted in 718 families changing their diet. They now incorporate green vegetables as an integral part of their food. Health camps continue to sensitize the community especially pregnant and lactating mothers. On quarterly basis health checkup of 440 children attending ECCCs is being conducted.

Increased participation of Women

Adhering to the maxim that till a community is not organized it cannot think of development, the people across target villages were made a part of the following groups:

No. of villages	No of CBOs	No. of members	
		Female	Male
19	19 VDCs	92	213
	59 women SHGs	684	---
	19 Farmer Clubs	191	1516
	19 Youth Clubs	58	438
	19 CPs	373	309

During Panchayat elections, last December, 10 women leaders were elected to the posts of chief and ward members. In an encouraging move, the project has been finalizing development plans for each target village with village leaders. These plans were presented to the local Panchayats and were well accepted by the village elders.

Towards a better Harvest

Trainings were given to farmers on kharif and rabi crops along with preparation of vermi compost to replace the use of chemical fertilizers. As a result, 104 farmers have moved to more ecofriendly interventions and observed, that this in turn has also lead to an increase in water holding capacity of the fields. Under micro enterprises few women from SHGs were provided goats to enhance the family income.

CASE STUDIES

Case studies vermi compost.

Dinesh Tudu at Tithidanga village was finding it difficult to make ends meet. As a small time farmer, he just wasn't getting enough produce. After attending a training on

preparation of vermi compost he had one constructed for demonstration on his land. Since the past two years he has been using this compost for growing vegetables and seen





an increased yield. He is happy that at the same time he is able to produce seasonal vegetables giving him a profit. "Producing vermi compost has brought improvement in our nutritional level and I am also able to save money. The savings I spend on other needs of the family," he says. By selling these vegetables at the local market his income has increased by rupees five thousand annually. He now motivates five neighboring farmers to follow his example.

Multiplying her Goats

Subhashini Hansdak at Birkibathan wanted to contribute towards the pressing needs of her family but did not know how. After joining the SHG she gained exposure and awareness on many activities and at present serves as President of her SHG. Opting for the micro enterprise program, she was given 2 goats and with proper planning and care, she now has six of them. "I intend to keep all four female goats and sell the two male ones which will get me a good price." Today she is a happy contributor to the family income.

Growing in Confidence

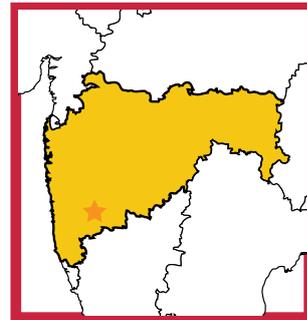
Parvati Tudu Marandi at Akhrasol village has three daughters. While the elder one studies in Standard 10, the youngest was a year and half toddler. Four-year old Elbina Tudu was very shy and seemed under emotional stress and unable to express herself. After joining the ECC center she gradually started interacting with others and growing in confidence. The family have noticed her changed behavior and watch her go happily to school. This positive change in Elbina, bring her applause from the family and the teachers "We are happy that at the center she learns new things which enlightens the others at home," says Parvati who is now confident that Elbina will be able to adapt to formal schooling.



ENSURING LIVELIHOOD THROUGH LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

Surekha Patil earns meagre wages as an agricultural labourer and is the lone wage earner in her family. With a drunkard husband, it was impossible to manage. The future of her children's education was at stake. She even thought of not sending her daughter to school and wanted her to get some sort of employment to sustain family needs. At this juncture with the support of ERIKSHJALPEN Sweden, she purchased a buffalo which changed her life. She was able to meet the family expenses and could educate her children from the income earned by selling the milk. Now her son goes to college and daughter after completing her studies is happily married.

There are many more women like Surekha whose lives have changed similarly. It all happened with initiation of the cow project.



SANGLI, MH



Main Objectives of The Project

- To enhance the family income by creating productive assets through dairy farming
- To create an eco-friendly atmosphere by the promotion of bio gas and organic farming
- To promote diversification of livelihood through dairy products

The Cow Project was conceptualized keeping in mind the need of enhancing the economic status of the poor, especially the parents of the differently abled children in Sangli district of Maharashtra. The project was started in 2011 and has become a source of livelihood for the families of differently abled children.

The project addressed the issues of malnourishment, the health issues, education and economic situation of

children and their families because these directly affect the development of the children. The intervention also helped the families to improve their economic standards and prevent children from any type of exploitation like child labour, child abuse, etc.

The primary beneficiaries were the families of differently abled children and the poorest in the villages who did not have any source of income.

Village	Poor Families	Families with Disabled	Total
Malgoan	18	14	32
Mhaishal	6	7	13
Nandre	12	12	24
Vasagade	23	5	28
Kavathepiran	5	6	11
Kavlapur	6	9	15
Kumathe	3	2	5
Manerajuri	0	3	3
Manjarde	1	2	3
Nagaj	3	1	4
HBR	18	2	20
Total	95	63	158

Year wise distribution of amount for purchase of cow/buffalos		
Year	Buffalos/ cows given	Amount Distributed
2011-2012	55	1,771,000.00
2012-2013	08	220,000.00
2013-2014	36	1,120,000.00
2014-2015	21	720,000.00
2015-2016	38	1,180,000.00
Total	158	5,011,000.00

The project implementation

1. Number of beneficiaries

In 2011 (the first phase) 55 buffalos /cows were distributed. Then with the repayment amount, the project distributed 103 more buffalos/cows making it 158. The project had received Rs 1,771,000.00 from ERIKS for the purchase of buffalos/cows. Till today the project distributed Rs. 3,240,000.00 more for purchasing buffalos/cows with the amount returned. The Chart below depicts the village wise distribution of animals during 2015-16

2. Beneficiaries Selection Process

The beneficiaries are the members of Self Help Groups. The members make an application to SHGs and the SHGs discuss the matter. Next they make a proposal to the organization with their recommendation. The project staff members make regular visits to verify the situation and then recommend for support.

3. Construction of Biogas

Beneficiaries are motivated to construct biogas plants. 6 families have already constructed it. The total expense to construct a biogas plant of 2 cubic meter was Rs 30,000/- Each beneficiary got Rs.8,000/- as subsidy from the Government.

Impact of the project

Improvement in Education & Health of the Children

With the availability of milk at home the health of the family especially of children improved dramatically. They also saved the money used to spend earlier to purchase the milk. Many beneficiaries use the income for the educational expenses of their children and send them to school regularly.

Improved the living standard of the family

The sale of milk got the families additional income and the standard of living changed for the better. They constructed toilets, repaired houses, purchased modern household essentials like TV, cooking gas, etc.

Women are empowered

The project also has promoted an increase in the personal savings and many of the beneficiaries are saving their money through SHGs, LIC, Micro Insurance and other forms of small scale investments. The beneficiaries are united in Self Help Groups. During the meetings of SHGs they discuss different problems and try to find solutions. They also fight against social evils and participate in the social events organized by the project like, rallies, planting trees etc.

Reduction in dependency

Earlier the women used to approach money lenders and pledged their gold or land as security for loans. This project provided loan without the requirement of security. This has reduced the exploitation by money lenders. There were some organizations in the name of micro finance, exploiting the people, now they have stopped coming to the project villages.



CHILDREN'S PARLIAMENTS

When is a child old enough to become an active player and participate in the decisions that affect his life? Numerous occasions and trials at forums have shown that the young generation had matured views and opinions on human rights and economic development issues. But the one thing that concerned them on several occasions was peace.

The idea of the Children's Parliament has since become an important tool for strengthening child rights, especially the Participation Right of the Child. The main objectives of Children's Parliament are to generate awareness among children about rights and to create a platform for them to speak, share and discuss. The Children's Parliament inculcates a sense of responsibility among children to shape their future and that of their village community. It also gives them a voice to stand up for their needs and to protect and promote their rights.

The CPs are promoted through child advocacy and participation of children from families belonging to project villages. Children are explained about the concept, objectives and role of Children's Parliament, especially in realisation of their rights. Parliament formation is done through a democratic process which includes election of different ministers and their oath taking. Parliament procedures are made interesting through songs, games, sharing of experiences and general knowledge.

Trainings and development programmes are organized to create a dynamic and creative environment for learning about children's rights. Promoting positive well-being of children has been growing among local leaders and community. Overall children's capacities are enhanced and their independence and resilience are strengthened through various training programmes. When children participate in decision making, they are less vulnerable to abuse and exploitation and more empowered for their protection and development.



Ensuring Child Rights through CPs

Right to Survival

A child's right to survival begins before a child is born. According to Government of India, a child's life begins after twenty weeks of conception. That makes the right to survival inclusive of the child's rights to be born; right to minimum standards of food; shelter and clothing; and the right to live with dignity.

HCDI through its Children's Parliaments across all the projects ensures that no female foeticide or gender discrimination occurred with families. The Children's Parliaments have condemned patriarchal society and its discriminatory gender traditions. They requested the community to promote gender equality and reject child marriage and dowry system.

Right to Development

Children have the right to develop as healthy human beings, which includes physical, mental, emotional and psycho social wellbeing. Opportunities are created through Children's Parliaments for their recreation and physical exercises so that proper physical development takes place. Child nutrition also has been given significant importance. Love and proper care in the families, a support system in the community and regular discussions on issues of development and finding ways to solve them are part of Children's Parliaments. Education drives in all the target villages to ensure 100% enrolment and 100% retention are taken very positively by the communities. It is highly appreciated that many of the children's parliaments save a small amount every month to support poor children for their education material. This has inculcated a sense of responsibility to help each other within the groups.

Children have taken initiatives to become change agents and environment ministries of the Children's Parliaments are active in awareness generation, plantation and promotion of practices to mitigate the impact of climate change.

Present Update

HCDI has initiated Children's Parliaments through 8 projects in 6 states of the country. As of now 134 Children's Parliaments are promoted in 8 ERIKS supported projects. They cover 3637 children consisting of 1773 male and 1864 female.

Right to protection

A child has the right to be protected from neglect, exploitation and abuse at home, community, society and outside. Through Children's Parliaments HCDI ensures that the child has a right to live a normal childhood in a family environment.

The members of Children's Parliament ensure that the children have a security net to depend on. In order to create this security net HCDI promoted Child Protection Committees (CPC) in all the target villages. The committees collaborate with Child Welfare Committees (CWC) set up by the Government. All child rights violations are referred to the CWC. In Delhi the Children's Parliaments are part of a network 'Nine is Mine' through which they have access to government services for their protection.

Right to participation

Children's Parliament itself is a forum to ensure the participation of children. This challenging task is made possible by patience and perseverance of the project staff. Stepping out from the family to the Village Meeting/ gramsabha, children are given opportunity to participate and express their views on development issues, especially concerning Child Rights. Children's participation ensures space for children and becomes a platform for developing future leaders.

Such participation of children is a significant aspect towards creation of a just society. Increased awareness among the community members, children and other stakeholders on Rights of children has been observed across all HCDI projects.

The Impact.

Creating a Spark of Enthusiasm

The general lack of interest the villagers had towards the gram sabha disappointed the CPs at Eknagar and Mageria. Poor participation from the community was of major concern for the local panchayat at these villages. Was it an indication that the people had no faith in this system of governance to bring change? They failed to realize the fact that the very purpose of gramsabha was for their own development.

At their CP meeting it was decided to promote the importance of the gram sabha through rallies which were organised on holidays of national importance. This initiative was much appreciated by the community and led to a gradual increase in participation. Villagers have now begun to talk about the rights and the role they have to play in development of the village.

Going Green

Children from Nathiya, Kasouty and Satyamev Jayate CPs in Roshia village come from deprived backgrounds and lacked a goal in their lives. Their villages only offered the bare essentials and it was common for these children to loiter away their time after school.

After the CP was organized they were made aware of the ill-effects of climate change and global warming. With guidance from animators they learnt of the measures to curtail the use of plastic. More importantly they became aware of promoting tree plantation which would make a valuable contribution to the climate. In July 2015 members from these CPs conducted a mega plantation drive, planting 150 saplings in front of a village school. With the hard soil, it was no easy task. Their effort was appreciated by the community and the local panchayat gave them gifts. At present, there is scarcity of water at these villages but the children are determined to plant trees and do whatever it takes to nurture them.





LINKING RELIEF, REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT - BIHAR

Two humanitarian organizations from two countries -India and Japan came together to reach out to the flood affected communities in Bihar. Their response of emergency aid and relief work has changed the lives of the affected population.

The magnitude of the natural disaster of floods that struck Bihar in Aug-Sept 2008 was difficult to comprehend. This region's vulnerability to such disasters was well known, but the floods of 2008, were of a different level. The resilience of the community year after year is noticeable, but this annual battering drowns all forms of progress and social development which make Bihar one of the most backward states in India.

To uplift that resilience and make the community realise its own potential, a helping hand from a humanitarian organization is meaningful. Not only does it soften the blow of the disaster but provides awareness and direction along with actual support.

Two humanitarian organizations from two countries -India and Japan came together to reach out to the flood affected communities in Bihar. Their response of emergency aid and relief work has changed the lives of the affected population.

Institute of Cultural Affairs Japan (ICAJ) and Holistic Child Development India (HCDI), two organizations with a common vision and mission embarked upon the Relief and Rehabilitation measures in the 10 villages most affected by the floods.

Ms Shizuyo Sato the Executive Director of ICAJ personally visited to make an on the spot assessment of the poverty-stricken area. Her personal visit laid the foundation for a new relationship between the people of Bihar and the people of Japan. A 3 year-long project proposal was designed by the two agencies and funding from Japan was sought.

The three major components of the project were:

1. Construction of eight community centres in eight villages.
2. Community mobilization and leadership development
3. Capacity building of community to carry forward the development process.

The project began in 10 villages in 2012.

Eight centres were built in 3 phases in the 8 villages. The community centres were designed to accommodate maximum number of people for common programmes, children's activities, SHG meetings, classes and trainings for farmers, the youth and village leaders. These multi purpose centres have become the centre for social interaction and fulfilled the common need expressed by the community.

Each community centre is being used by more than 200 people every month for different activities at different times.

Community Mobilization Seminars held and conducted by the staff of HCDI, in which 1021 people participated and expressed their views. Such seminars focused on the need for community participation in community development, and for them to understand the process of change. Identification of leaders was important to ensure sustainability in the initiatives. 16 such training programmes reached 1256 participants.

For the capacity building of the community to carry forward the development process, even after the withdrawal of the project, various trainings were organized, as a result;

1. Empowered women manage their group activities: The illiterate women in these very backward regions have come forward to undertake and manage the group activities of the 60 SHGs in the ten villages. Various training programmes (13) for 1088 women were to propel them into management positions of their own activities.
2. Microfinance and Income Generation Activities: Sources of income are limited in such poor communities. Therefore, training on how to explore alternate means of income and generate income through novel programmes was most important. HCDI staff helped them with knowledge on how to start small scale businesses, and how to get micro loans. Information was also given on how a SHG can become a successful income generating group along with ways of trading and service providing methods were discussed. 829 women took part in the 11 training sessions in three phases.

3. Agricultural Development as a primary source of livelihood: As in rural India the majority of the population are the farming community with small holdings and this is the most important source of livelihood. Improving their knowledge and capacity will go a long way in increasing their livelihood options and increasing food security.

Hydroponic Agriculture technology was introduced to the farmers in 2 training sessions. The focus was on how to cultivate vegetables in limited space and get maximum output. Farmers were given pots to try the technique. Later they were trained in Thaihi – the method of making a compost pit with bamboos.

36 training sessions were conducted for 2572 farmers in three years, through which the farmers learnt of crop protection methods mixed cropping, biomass manure and soil nutrients.

4. Empowering youth and women with skills to earn their livelihood: Lack of skills is a major drawback in the villages. The youth may be educated to some extent, but do not have employability. 12 boys were given vocational training in welding fitter and electronics at the vocational training center in Kolkatta. 8 of them have completed the course and are earning with their new skill. 58 women and young girls were given tailoring instructions and 20 women were given machines to start their own tailoring business. They are all earning extra money

towards the family income. Tailoring course are a big draw for the girls.

5. Efficient teachers to deliver improved Quality Early Child Care Education: To build a strong foundation for all children, HCDI believes a holistic development through good quality education must start early. 10 ECC centres are now running in the ten villages with 50 children at each centre. The teachers receive training that reinforces the play way methods and encourages children to be active, participative and analytic. Every year 150 children pass out of the ECCs and join formal schools.
6. Communication and Motivation through Drama and Street Plays: Theatre performed in the rural ambience is perhaps the most effective way of communication and entertainment for the community. The message they carry may be simple but it has a strong appeal. Often street plays motivate the audience to action and can be thought provoking on the whole. 10 members from these villages, trained in street theatre at Varanasi have done much to create awareness through their skits.

The people from the affected 10 villages have come a long way since those dreadful days of 2008. Today they are better prepared to face natural disaster and have made sustainable development that will not sink them into poverty. ICAJ and HCDI have together shown them the path and led them to progress.



NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Degradation of land resources, pollution coupled with erratic climatic behaviour have been observed globally. Add to this the annual depletion of water resources. When such elemental churning is heaped on humans the result is nothing short of calamitous. The matter is further complexed by lack of knowledge and resources to manage land and water. This scenario is a key concern for the majority of rural India.

While some farming communities have progressed, HCDI's focus is on the resource deficient and most vulnerable communities in order to build their capacities and resources to manage soil and water. These communities are primarily dependent on agriculture and therefore they need to focus on prevention of soil erosion and water depletion which have a direct impact on their agricultural production and food security. They have no reserves, and no backup plan when disaster strikes. Moreover, such communities have not experienced modern progress and the social change is slow to come by.





An average farmer in India, relies on traditional methods of cultivation which fails to withstand the weather changes. Since some level of climate change is now inevitable, other actions must help people adapt and become more resilient.

Introducing Soil and Water conservation measures in these rural regions could be part of the solution. These conservation initiatives are the collective efforts of individuals or communities to improve the quality of soil and quantity of water required and to minimize erosion and depletion.

HCDI believes that implementation of Soil & Water conservation measures is not enough to achieve the aimed objectives. It is equally essential to sustain the impact of the efforts put in. Therefore, the approach also focuses on post adoption behaviour of the community for the maintenance and upkeep of their resources.

Here knowledge transfer to the farmer is vital while instilling in him notions of productive capacity and leadership for collective action through user groups.

Through the community development projects HCDI offered guidance and assistance in planning and implementing of Soil & Water conservation measures such as laying earthen embankments across surface runoff and constructing check dams / weirs along drainage channels.

On cultivable lands, Soil & Water conservation treatments were undertaken by constructing farm bunds, compartmental bunds, strengthening and repairing the old peripheral bunds, and providing spillways for surplus water. Treatments such as deepening and widening the basins of the old existing water reservoirs, farm ponds, pit plantation were also undertaken depending upon the topography of the land.

To enhance the agricultural production and secure water for agriculture and for domestic purposes, drainage line treatments were undertaken. The projects seek to accomplish this by harvesting rain water in Check dams, Earthen dams, Farm ponds and in open dug wells. Thus the poor farmer would be empowered with climate resilient agricultural practices.

EYE HEALTH PROGRAM FOR RURAL POOR

**Sponsored by Mitsui Chemicals, Inc., Japan
through Institute of Cultural Affairs, Japan**

In rural and tribal areas, where poverty and backwardness have their own definitions, hundreds of people silently suffer from eye diseases and many lose their sights every year for not being privileged enough to spend a meagre amount for eye treatment or for an eye surgery. Avoiding eye treatment is preferred choice for the tribal Bhils over spending their hard earned money on treatment due to ignorance and lack of awareness regarding eye health and care that frequently leads to the only earning member of a family loosing eye sight.



■ EYE HEALTH PROGRAM FOR RURAL POOR

Holistic Child Development India (HCDI), in partnership with Institute of Cultural Affairs (ICA), Japan organised a four day programme under the banner of 'Do green for eye health' from 26th to 29th October 2015 at Palanpur and Dahod, Gujarat. The programme was sponsored by Mitsui Chemicals Inc. (MCI), Japan as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility.

The programme focused on a research exercise to find out about the eye health of the rural poor. The research programme revealed that there are many rural people who are not aware of the eye care and many are not taking any treatment. More than 60% of the 150 people screened, suffered from cataract and another 20% suffered from other problems like retina damage, squint eye or lacrimal, etc.

Majority of the people came for eye check-up were between the age group of 40 and 70 years, both men and women, which means most of the people start realising

the problems after the age of 40. Though the eyes are affected due to various reasons, the rural population, especially the tribals do not take care of their eyes till they can hardly see things and recognise.

The research also revealed that many of them do not go to any eye treatment due to fear of fully losing sight. However majority have poor eye health and could be treated if they take treatment at the early stage, but they do not attend to it due to lack of finances or negligence.

In such a situation, DO GREEN FOR EYE HEALTH was a wonderful initiative by HCDI and ICAJ with the support of Mitsui Chemicals INC. This was the first such initiative which has reached out to the rural poor. The camp has generated awareness among the rural communities that they need to take care of their eyes and do regular eye test. Such initiatives are always welcomed by the rural poor so that they can maintain a good eye health.



ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Adaptation and Mitigation are the basic tenets of addressing climate change. For communities that have followed traditional agricultural practices and lack the knowledge of modern methods of cultivation to adopt change is a herculean task. More over illiteracy and poverty are the overriding factors. When KNH and BMZ came forward to initiate a project that would address adaptation in 5 states in India, HCDI as the facilitator had an enormous challenge for itself.



The focal point of this programme was adaptation to climate change through an increase and protection of natural resources. The five climate sensitive regions were Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Jharkhand. One project began on 15th Oct 2011 while the other began July 2014. The projects covered 131 villages with a populace of 75940.

Lack of water, led of course to loss of agriculture, food, and unsafe water, but it also impacted the lives of women who had to go long distances for water, and that of the children who were kept away from schools to simply fetch water for their daily use.

The farmers realised that use of chemicals had depleted the richness of their land, and without water storage facilities, farming was impossible. As a community, they had never looked at alternative occupations other than farming or husbandry.

The project's overall aim was the reduction of poverty and hunger, while enforcing the principles of sustainable farming, keeping in view the natural resources available.

A multipronged strategic plan was devised in which

- climate change strategies are strengthened
- the community prepares to address climate change and mitigate its impact
- use of natural resources especially water and soil conservation
- adaptability of agriculture to impact of climate change is increased
- Women to manage climate change effectively
- Community participation and commitment to planting and nurturing trees
- use of more efficient technology by the community.

Networking within the five regions and sharing of best practices helped consolidate the project. At local level the projects partnered with NGOs along with governmental and state institutions. More over training at all locations for the staff was organized in a structured way.

It was important to make the community an active participant in this task of addressing the impact of climate change. The youth, women and children in their own activities carried the message of adaptation, mitigation, recycle, reuse and plant more trees. Through Environment Clubs and Street Plays the message was reinforced to the community, who at the end of the project period were able to fully comprehend the enormity of the situation they were facing. It is safe to say that children became the change agents for this project.

Once the community became aware of problem they understood the reason why the activities planned were important.

Construction of Check Dams, helped to increase water resource which in turn increased the irrigated land by 30% to 40 %.

Construction of Nalla Bunds increased ground level water so, during the dry spell the wells didn't run dry. It also added moisture to the surrounding land thus enabling better production.

Restoration of percolation tanks, increased water levels by 5ft. More than 500 acres of land was irrigated and production increased by 40%.

Restoration of the water resources such as existing wells gave the community women more time for meaningful activities and they no longer had to go long distances to fetch their daily need water. Children too were free to pursue the school going routine.

9121 users were direct beneficiaries, while they understood the imperative need to conserve water and build the water assets of the community.

Agricultural practices were shared with the farmers of these 5 states. 11930 farmers participated in trainings for intercropping, crop rotation and agro-forestry. Information and techniques for organic farming as well as management of weeds and pests was imparted to the eager farming community. A whole new way of farming using bio-waste and cow dung, as well as vermi-compost has awakened the

The project components

- Capacity Building of Community, Children & youth
- Natural Resource Management: Water and Soil Conservation
- Adaptive Agricultural Practices
- Strengthening women for resource management
- Promotion of tree plantation
- Promotion of energy efficient technologies
- Networking for successful climate change strategies

farmers to natural manure. Units for production of bio-pesticides have been introduced.

Women and children were active participants in the work undertaken. Women as proactive resource managers and children as active environmentalists have brought a visible change to the community. Households have been encouraged to set up bio-gas plants as well as solar lanterns which are cost effective as well as energy saving items.

HCDI is extremely pleased to mention that the impact of the project activities will last much longer and will have definite impact on the lives of the rural communities. To share the experiences, HCDI has published one booklet named “**Understanding the Best Practices**” which narrates the best practices during the implementation of the project. Another booklet named “**Success Stories in Climate Change adaptation and mitigation**” is underway for printing and publishing, which will speak about the success achieved through the project implementation.

While one project closed on 30th June 2015 having made a sustainable impact on the lives of the rural communities in the five states, the second one to close in June 2016.

Projects of this nature were easier to implement and achieve early results than the expected, due to large community development projects that were already in existence in all the five regions.

Networking with local NGOs and institutional bodies of the government supported the project with their expertise.

A good monitoring mechanism backed by an effective monitoring tool developed by an expert from Germany helped to track the results at every stage of the project and to see the achievements of results very clearly. It also helped HCDI to make necessary adjustments in programme and fund allocations.

The midterm evaluation very clearly brought out the areas which need to be focused further for the remaining period of the project and HCDI has done the follow up on the suggestions and recommendations of the evaluators.

The impact of programme can be seen clearly in the following areas:

- a. Awareness: The people in the project area are now well aware of the impact of climate change and are taking action to mitigate or adapt to the climate change.
- b. Water resources: There is a rise in ground water table and the availability of water for agriculture and drinking has increased.
- c. Food security of the community in the project area has increased with the increased agricultural production.
- d. Community has learnt to manage the resources, share them and use them for their own development
- e. The community knows that only planting and protecting trees can reduce the CO₂ and can save the earth.





Projects of Kindernothilfe monitored by HCDI - A Special Assignment

The synergy of Kindernothilfe and Holistic Child Development India have had over three decades is a success sort of its own. Continuing this partnership into 2016, HCDI played the role for of facilitator and monitoring agent for the KNH projects as part of KNH strategy for India.

During the year from 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016, 41 non-CSI projects in South India and 60 projects in North India were monitored and facilitated by HCDI. The responsibilities included the following areas:

- Dialogue with concerned Church leaders
- Preparation of Concept Notes and long term budgets for the new contracts
- Capacity building of Project staff in project and financial planning
- Assessment of ongoing projects both Programme and Finance
- Facilitation in preparing and submitting annual and biannual project reports.
- Sponsorship Administration of all the 101 projects



As part of facilitation, HCDI organized meetings and discussions with the core staff and the church leaders of South India non-CSI projects. This was to help them develop their capacities and competence in programme and finance management, so that they become independent and eligible partners of KNH. Part of the orientation was to help them develop Concept Notes, Log Frames, Annual Budgets, Action plans, long term budgets and year-wise schedule of activities. Since the projects were not capacitated to prepare the documents on their own as per the requirements of KNH, HCDI played the role of facilitator to support the projects in this task.

To enable the non-CSI partners of South India in better financial management and adhering to FCRA of India, workshops were organized for the key management officials of the projects and inputs were given by the financial experts.

Three additional staff were appointed to closely monitor the aspects of qualitative program implementation, with a constant perspective on adhering to the child rights and child protection policies.

The projects and the Church officials have been guided to understand the following aspects:

- Responsibilities towards the Child Care program
- Management and ownership of the projects
- Aims and objectives of the Residential Child Care programs
- Improvement in the child care facilities
- Sustainability of the projects
- Quality of child care provided at the project level with a focus on Child Rights
- Documentation and reporting systems

The key findings during the assessment visits by HCDI staff were communicated to the Church leaders and key project officials during the meetings and discussions. The findings were also communicated to KNH officials during their visits to HCDI. The capacity building needs were placed before KNH to plan the future trainings.

Sponsorship management was another area where the project staff were not well-versed with the requirements. HCDI appointed one staff to take care of all the sponsorship aspects and guide the projects to manage the sponsorship requirements. The project staff and officials were given inputs and guidelines to fulfill the sponsorship requirements.

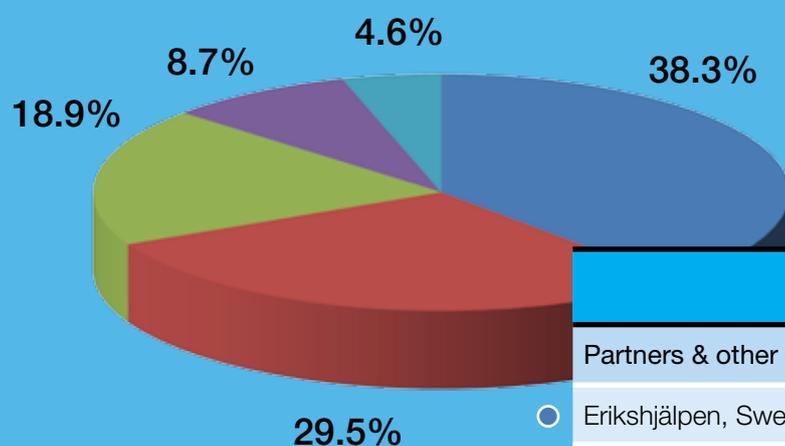
On the other hand, the projects in North India were already prepared for the transition and were capable of entering into direct partnership with KNH, however HCDI played the role of monitoring the projects as was earlier. The regular visits to the projects, the mid and final evaluations as per the timelines were carried out. The capacity building needs of the project staff were discussed and placed before KNH. The projects were helped to finalize their concept notes, Log Frames, Action Plans, activity schedules and budgets to enter into the new contracts.

The role played by HCDI during the transition period helped KNH to take over all the projects from 1st April 2016 and manage them directly. It has been an unforgotten experience for HCDI as it partnered with KNH for decades. HCDI feels proud that it has played a significant role in the history of churches in India in their Child Care Ministry.



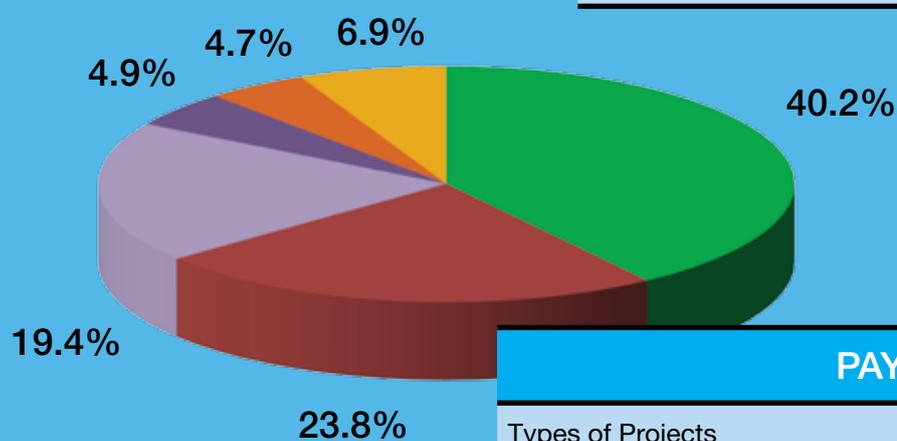
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

2015-16



RECEIPTS

Partners & other sources	Rs. In Lakhs	%
○ Erikshjälpen, Sweden	261.44	38.3%
● Kindernothilfe e. V. Germany	201.41	29.5%
● ICA Japan	129.39	18.9%
● Bank Interest	59.37	8.7%
○ Other Income/Receipts	31.47	4.6%
Total	683.08	100.00%



PAYMENTS

Types of Projects	Rs. In Lakhs	%
● Child Focused Community Development Project	174.19	40.2%
● Rural Development Project	103.13	23.8%
● Children At High Risk	84.04	19.4%
● Climate Change Mitigation Project	21.31	4.9%
● Residential Child Care Programs	20.43	4.7%
● Others	29.82	6.9%
Total	432.92	100.00%

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF HCDCI FOR THE YEAR 2015-16

RECEIPTS		
RECEIPTS	2015-2016	2014-2015
	In Rupees	In Rupees
Opening Balance	39,44,003.23	7,97,388.84
Grants from Kindernothilfe, Germany	201,40,935.00	1864,09,695.00
Grants from Eriks, Sweden	261,44,236.00	292,00,109.39
Grants from ICA Japan	129,38,693.00	82,83,321.00
Donations	9,52,690.00	24,29,571.00
Bank Interest	59,37,239.00	96,91,426.00
Other Income/Receipts	21,94,566.00	118,27,877.00
Total	722,52,362.23	2486,39,388.23

PAYMENTS		
PAYMENTS	2015-2016	2014-2015
	In Rupees	In Rupees
Funds Disbursed to Projects	289,21,239.00	2074,22,330.00
Programme Administration	193,91,874.79	182,50,059.00
Other Expenses /Disbursement	215,41,071.03	145,77,203.00
Capital Expenditure	3,86,499.00	44,45,793.00
Closing Balance	20,11,678.41	39,44,003.23
Total	722,52,362.23	2486,39,388.23

BALANCE SHEET		
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	As at 31-03-2016	As at 31-03-2015
	In Rupees	In Rupees
Reserves And Surplus	643,76,341.87	614,84,083.56
Specific Funds	322,37,967.28	297,68,887.41
Current Liabilities	508,30,949.26	521,41,046.26
Total	1474,45,258.41	1433,94,017.23

PROPERTY AND ASSETS	As at 31-03-2016	As at 31-03-2015
	In Rupees	In Rupees
Fixed Assets	515,55,482.00	518,60,555.00
Investments	934,28,229.00	872,73,223.00
Deposits And Advances	4,49,869.00	3,16,236.00
Cash And Bank Balances	20,11,678.41	39,44,003.23
Total	1474,45,258.41	1433,94,017.23

PROJECT PARTNERS OF HC DI

HC DI'S PROJECT PARTNERS

Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church (GELC)	Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar
Nagaland Baptist Church Council (NBCC)	Theodori Rural Development Society
Congregation of Mother of Carmel (CMC)	Missionary Society of St. Thomas the Apostle (MST)
Catholic Diocese of Jabalpur	Catholic Diocese of Khandwa

Kindernothilfe's Partners in India whose projects were monitored by HC DI during 2015-16 on a special assignment

NORTH INDIA

- Baptist Union of North India (BUNI)
- Carmelites of Mary Immaculate (CMI)
- Catholic Diocese of Belgaum
- Catholic Diocese of Cuttack- Bhubaneswar
- Catholic Diocese of Gwalior
- Catholic Diocese of Indore
- Catholic Diocese of Raipur
- Catholic Diocese of Ujjain
- Community Outreach Programme (CORP)
- Dioceses of Nagpur and Barrackpore of the Church of North India
- Dominican Sisters of the Presentation (OP)
- India Evangelical Lutheran Church (IELC)
- Indian Missionary Society (IMS)
- Lake Gardens Women & Children Development Centre (LGWDC)
- Missionary Sisters Servants of the Holy Spirit (SSpS)
- Naujhil Integrated Rural Project for Health & Development (NIRPHAD)
- Navjeevan Seva Mandal (NSM)
- North West Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church (NWGELC)
- Phom Baptist Christian Association (PBCA)
- Prabhudasi Sisters of Ajmer (PSA)
- Sisters of St. Joseph Of Saint-Marc
- Sisters of the Cross of Chavanod (SCC)
- Sisters of the Good Shepherd (RGS)
- Society of Jesus (SJ)
- Society of St. Mary the Virgin in India (SSMVI)
- Society of the Divine Word (SVD)
- South India Salesian Society (SDB)
- Syro-Malabar Catholic Church Kalyan Diocese

Kindernothilfe's Partners in India whose projects were monitored by HCDCI during 2015-16 on a special assignment

SOUTH INDIA

- Franciscan Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (FIHM)
- Victory India Charitable Tent of Rescue Yacht
- Salesians of Don Bosco, Hyderabad Province
- St. Joseph's Development Trust
- Brothers of the Sacred Heart of Jesus
- Sisters of St. Anne Tiruchirapalli, Valan Province
- The Society of Mother of Sorrows Servants of Mary, Louisa Province
- The Congregation of the Immaculate Conception, Madurai (CICM)
- Catholic Diocese of Guntur
- Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church
- Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church
- Methodist Church in India South India regional Conference
- Marthoma Syrian Church of Malabar/ Christian agency for Rural development
- Carmelites of Mary Immaculate (CMI)
- Christian Education Health and Development Society

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE SOCIETY OF HCDCI 2015-16

Bishop Dr. Nelson Lakra
Chairman

Mr. N. Thomas Rajkumar
Secretary

Fr. Glen Mascarenhas
Hon. Treasurer

- Bishop Dr. Isaac Mar Philoxenos
- Bishop Brojen Malakar
- Bishop Dr. Anil Kumar Servand
- Bishop Dular Lakra
- The Most Rev. A. Durairaj
- Dr. Mrs. Sharada M. Rao
- Mr. Manoranjan S. K. Paty
- Mr. Y. Nuklu Phom
- Dr. Mrs. Sonajharia Minz
- Mr. J. N. Cherubin
- Dr. (Mrs.) Mini S. Thomas
- Mrs. Veena Lakra
- Mrs. Sylvia Jacob





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