

PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN

ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19

PREPARING PEOPLE TO HELP THEMSELVES



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Annual Report

2018-19

Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan

From the Desk of the Chief Functionary



Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan started its rural development initiative since 1995. Earlier, the institution conducted its activities with the participation of local community. It is a not for profit, secular and non-political organisation.

Today, the organization is receiving funds both from the state and central governments as well as from national and international funding agencies. The main objective of the organization is to improve the living conditions of the rural and tribal people by developing environmentally sound land

and water resource programmes; improving the environment and ecosystem; arresting distress migration; improving the socio-economic status of rural people and striving for their overall development.

Community based institutions support and sustain the initiatives and are at the core of it. Most of our project area is classified as a drought prone semi-arid Bundelkhand region of the country and is pre-dominated by tribal and rural poor representing the poorest section of our society. The project area is presently extended across two more districts Etah and Chhindwara under various NRM activities. The organisation has provided initial support to many civil society organisations during their beginning, strengthening of their governance system.

Besides implementation of livelihood programmes centred on NRM, the organization has been at a great scale imparting training, capacity building and technical inputs to large numbers of government and non-government organizations under “Building Grass root civil society Cadres through Effectiveness and Transparency”. This program not only has excellent physical infrastructure and facilities but is manned by highly qualified and richly experienced staff. Usually, groups from the government and non-government organizations and various prominent institutes from many Indian states take benefit of our training and have been influenced by the training institute Tarun Jal Vidhyapeeth. The organisation is manned by professionally qualified team of dedicated staff. In the reporting year Organization started partnership with *Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Germany)*. We have been continuously getting good support of our donors and co-funding scenario has been at satisfactory level during the year. Considering the success in our activities and other factors such as good and transparent management, it is expected that our major donors will continue their support in future.

I express my deep sense of appreciation for all my colleagues for their sincere efforts to achieve organisation's goal and I also thank to our Governing Board, members of General Body and our Advisors for providing able guidance and support to us throughout the year.

-Sanjay Singh

Legal Status and Documents at Our Disposal

- ✓ Registered under Society Registration Act 1860, Registration No - 624, Dated - 11th January, 1996
- ✓ Registered under Foreign Regulation Act (FCRA) -Registration No 136500010, Dated - 7th January, 2000 (Renewal up to 31st Oct 2021)
- ✓ Registered under Income Tax Act, 1961 under section 12(A) No. 17/12 A/IT Commissioner-II/Tech/Kanpur, Dated - 25.11.2002
- ✓ Registered under Income Tax Act, 1961 under section 80(G) IT Commissioner-II/80-G/124/Tech/Kanpur/923, dated - 17.06.2009
- ✓ Income Tax Permanent Account Number: AAATP6454F
- ✓ TAN - KNPP01309A
- ✓ Registered with Darpan Portal of NITI Ayog with unique ID UP/2016/0099233
- ✓ HR Manual
- ✓ Anti-Sexual Harassment Committee Rule Book



Our Donor Partners Include:

Government : NABARD; District Education Department, Jalaun (U.P.), UPSACS

Corporate : Hindustan Unilever Foundation; PwC India Foundation; Usha International; Sitaram Jindal Foundation

Institutional : Welthungerhilfe; Healing Lives; Child line India Foundation; Asia Initiative; Save Indian Farmers; Asha for Education;; Rang De; NOREC; Association for Democratic Reform (ADR);

The Parmarth Landscape

| States | Districts & Blocks | Number of Villages |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Uttar Pradesh | Districts: Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur Blocks: Jhansi City, ORAI city Jalaon Talbehat, Dakore, Kadaura, Madhougarh, Rampura, Sarila and Sumerpur | 229 |
| Madhya Pradesh | Districts : Teekamgarh, Chhatarpur Blocks : Jatara, Baldeogarh, BLOCK Bijawar Badamalahara Bacxoha. | 78 |
| Rajasthan | Districts : Karoli, Alwar Blocks : Masanpur, Thanagaji | 20 |
| Total | 15 blocks of 8 districts | 327 |

A few more figures are relevant

- Parmarth reached out to 500000-**beneficiaries** either directly or indirectly
- Among them beneficiaries, **approximately 60 percent were from extremely marginalized sections, or Dalits**
- Approximately **45 percent of the beneficiaries were women**
- Through Parmarth's initiative **280 CBOs were formed** in the intervention areas. Most of these were livelihood based CBOs

Our Organogram



Parmarth currently has 01 head office, 01 Secretariat office & 06 field offices.

It also has total manpower strength of 78

Of this more than 50 are full time staffs whereas the remaining are part time members.

Strengthening Our Pillars




What are we doing?

Parmarth believes in functionality of local community based organization, which provides ownership to community members and ensure peoples' participation. CBOs work through people-cantered modes of development. The organization has promoted the concept of CBOs with the purpose to plan, implement and monitor social & economic development programs and provide technical and financial help to communities. CBOs positively affects the process of social / rural changes i.e. increase in income, improvement in health, nutrition, access over essential services & entitlements, access over water resources, improvement in sustainable livelihood and education status of the communities. CBOs intervention also supports in leadership development, which further contribute in making the CBOs self functional & operational. The organization has gradually capacitated the functionaries of CBOs to make it sustainable. Parmarth has formed range of issues based CBOs such as common interest group, village development committee, Farmers Group etc in due course of project implementation. These organization works to generate improvement within a community on the local level.

PARMARTH has also facilitated the community level processes in due course of project intervention towards formation of women centric CBOs for taking up the development agenda. These women centric CBOs are ushering in gender development in the cross cutting manner across our programme.

Parmarth has also identified community volunteers and engaged them in issues based intervention including social development in favour of poorest & marginalized community groups.

The following table introduces the various CBOs and alliances that have been at the centre of progress of Parmarth interventions (some particularly formed by women) that are pillars of various interventions:

| Pillar | Particulars | Strength |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Pani Panchayats | Pani Panchayat : A Village level women based institution will become functional and operational on the issue of water and other natural resource management and livelihood promotion. | 196 Pani Panchayats/ CBOs with 3416 members are formed and capacitated |
|  Jal Sahelis, Jal Doots and Jal Yodhas | Jal Saheli : Jal Saheli network will become the focal point for capacity building, legal aid and issue related to human right. Jal doot : field level Volunteer responsible for raising water issues at village level. Jal Yodhas : water leader responsible of raising awareness on government schemes and engaging the government and politicians. | 462 Jal Sahelis 2219 Jal doots 516 Jal Yodhas |
|  JJJA Alliance | Jal Jan Jodo Abhiyaan is a nationwide campaign begins with an objective to ensure water security, protecting pond, lakes, and rivers through community participation by motivating society by developing water literacy campaign. | 130 Civil Society Organization, Individuals and likeminded organizations |

Aim of the CBO strengthening Programme

PARMARTH has been intensively supporting in strengthening of existing CBOs along with empowerment of community level volunteers, who are directly associated with these CBOs. The aim of CBOs strengthening is following...

- To establish organizational leadership of the CSOs in relation to institutional governance, strategic direction and people's management
- To promote management of processes and resources
- To encourage CBOs towards advocacy, community led grievance redressed mechanism, watchdog functions and mobilizing peoples to strengthen governance processes as well as voicing for accessing essential services and due entitlements
- To bring clarity about roles & responsibilities to be discharged along with value & norms of CBOs towards inspiring people
- To improve financial management, transparency and accountability of the organization through change processes

Here are some of the activities undertaken to strengthen the pillars of the programme:

➤ Jal Samvad Yatra

Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan under Jal-Jan Jodo campaign conducted a 6-day awareness drive called 'Jal Samvad Yatra' in 50 villages in the Bundelkhand region. The purpose of the campaign was to create awareness amongst villagers about

- Measures related to drought resilience
- Techniques to improve agriculture farming
- Water use efficiency and soil and water conservation

➤ National Convention on Ganga

Three days long National Convention Ganga was held under the leadership of Jal Jan Jodo Campaign at Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi. Rajendra Singh, water Man of India led the programme. Nitin Gadkari, Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Conservation Minister, Government of India addressed to participants. Large number of social activists, subject experts and environmentalist from different part of India witnessed the programme.

Multi stake holder Workshop : Multi-stakeholder partnership meet was organized at Yojna Bhawan, Lucknow in April 2018 under the joint leadership of Jal Jan Jodo Campaign and Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan. The purpose of the meeting was to announce the efforts of campaign in reducing impact of drought in the lives of poorest & marginalized communities. Mr. Rajiv Kumar, Chief Secretary, Government of Uttar Pradesh, the Ambassador of



Israel, representatives of reputed research organizations and representatives of civil society organizations were present during the meeting.

- ✓ **Preparation of people's Manifesto :** while the Lok Sabha elections were held this financial year in 7 phases and all the political parties left no stone unturned for coming to power, none focussed on the biggest problem that the country is facing, namely that of water crisis. Currently more than 362 districts in India are drought affected and are facing water crisis.

In this backdrop, CSOs together have prepared “People's Manifesto” that says that people want that the leaders in 2019 should be factual and approachable by the people. The leader should remain prepared to follow the path of equity as per our Constitution and be respectful to Constitutional institutions and traditions. He should be respectful to us and nature equally and find the way forward for betterment. Thus movement was initiated in this direction.

- ✓ **Ganga Sadbhavna Yatra :** The aim of Ganga Sadbhavna Yatra was to create awareness among the masses and awaken their consciousness for clean Ganga. Construction of dams on the river is eroding the specialties of Ganga. People need to understand this. In future dams should not be constructed on the river and Ganga needs protection and conservation.



The Yatra continued for 111 days. It started from the origin of Ganga and ended at Ganga Sagar near Kolkata. GSY participants during the Yatra from Gomukh to Ganga Sagar could understand the need to preserve sanctity of the rivers. The yatri had the opportunity during the trip to get to know about various facets of river ecosystems.

- ✓ **Training of team members on Water Resource Management :** six field staff were sent to TBS, Karuali for training on water resource management from 2nd-5th March'19. It was a totally field based training in which they were oriented on identification of water structures, conducted river walk and learnt the ways to revival and rejuvenation of rivers. Jal Purush Rajendra ji took practical



sessions and helped them to learn from the real examples. This will enable them to pass the technical knowledge and resources to more members of the team and up to the ground roots level.

✓ **Training of Jal Sahelis on Budget issues and Water Manifesto :**

Two days long training was organized for Jal Saheli on Water budget issues and water manifesto. Inputs were given on budget and financial issues. Inputs were also provided on preparation of water manifesto. It was decided during training that Jal Saheli will mobilise the community and helps in sensitisation on issues related to water rights, conservation and management and also various other issues. Hence recurrently building their capacity is extremely important. This subsequently enabled them to prepare their charter of



demands in the form of Water Manifesto for inclusion of water issues in the election manifestos of the political parties. It was decided that Jal Sahelis will conduct meetings in their respective villages to create awareness on Water Manifesto and will also present their demands before political parties so that water issues can also a part of Election Manifestos of political parties.

✓ **International Youth Summit, Norway :** From 3rd -9th March International Youth Summit was organized in Oslo, capital of Norway in which representatives from 24 country participated. From

India Sanjay Singh, National Campaign Coordinator, Jal Jan Jodo Abhiyan participated in this Summit. This programme was a part of Norwegian Development policy that aims at capacitating youth for leadership. It also supports exchange programme of young leaders for cross learning. Various sessions by experts were undertaken during the summit on communication and leadership.



- ✓ **Capacity building of CSOs :** under Jal-Jan Jodo Abhiyaan, Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan has done regular interaction with likeminded civil society organizations, village level community based organization (CBO), farmers, youths and women cadre. These members regularly joined the leadership development camps, training programmes, workshops and other events under project.

As impact, total of 130 Civil Society Organization (CSO), Individuals and likeminded organizations have joined alliance with JJJJA network. During the reporting period number of women members to promote the agenda of water right at grassroots level also increased.

- *Yatras and seminars, Chintan Shivirs for Nirmal & Aviral Ganga were initiated. Ganga Sadbhavna Yatra, reached to millions of people and created awareness on the issue. In fact, Parmarth reached out to more than 2 million people on water conservation through different awareness campaigns, yatras, rallies and demonstrations.*
- *Consistent Liaisoning with government has resulted in giving assurance for rejuvenation of 1000 Chandela ponds in Bundelkhand region through community participation.*
- *Dushkal Mukti Yatra has been initiated for revival of 500 pond in 500 villages in Madhya Pradesh*
- *Water security Bill has been drafted and shared with national government and state governments.*

- ✓ **Bhopal Water Convention :** The increasing water crisis is a grave threat today and there is a need for serious discussion and thinking on it. Under Jal Jan Jodo Abhiyaan (People Water Alliance), Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan organized a one day State level Water Convention at Manas Bhawan, Bhopal on 24th February 2019. This convention was presided by Water Man of India, Dr.Rajendra Singh. In the event, Shri Kamleshwar Patel, Honourable Minister of Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, Shri Sachin Yadav, Honourable Minister of Farmers' Welfare and Agriculture Development, Horticulture and Food Processing and Shri Lakhan Singh Yadav, Honourable Minister of Livestock, Fisheries and Fishermen Welfare, Shri Umakant Umraon, Secretary, Rural Development, MP Government, were present.

In the event the Government gave an assurance for rejuvenation of 1000 Chandela ponds in Bundelkhand region through community participation. Finally at the closing of the programme, the participants who had come from six districts of Bundelkhand region pledged for renovation of 500 ponds in their areas. It was also decided to start Jal Chetna Yatra for creating awareness on water issues.



- ✓ **Dushkal Mukh Yatra :** From 24th February Dushkal Mukh Yatra started in MP. Everyday a water literacy campaign was initiated in one village and rally was organized. My village my pond- pledge was taken by the villages for revival and restoration of at least one water body in their villages. During this journey the identification and demarcation of the ponds was completed and efforts initiated for their inclusion in Government's plan.



- ✓ **Celebration of Women's Day :** Parmarth has been celebrating **women's day** on various themes that strengthen the cause of women's equality and empowerment. This year the theme was 'Balance for Better'. The important point though is that Parmarth does not make it a one-day celebration but moves to strengthen the particular thematic aspect throughout the year.

On women's Day, a women's rally of Jal Sahelis was organized on water issues at Jhansi, after the rally, a seminar was conducted in which eminent speakers gave their views on women's issues.



- **Celebration of world water Day**

World Water Day (22nd March) is an annual UN observance day to mark the importance of fresh

water. The day is used to advocate for sustainable management of fresh water resources so that water is available for all this year the theme is “Leaving none behind”. Freshwater is a human right and it should be available to all. UN Sustainable Development Goal 6 also states “water for all by 2030. By definition, this means leaving no one behind. But today, billions of people are still living without safe water – their households, schools, workplaces, farms and factories struggling to survive and thrive.



This World Water Day, 22nd March, is about tackling the water crisis by addressing the reasons why so many people are being left behind. On World Water Day at Jhansi, a signature campaign was conducted at Elite Crossing. More than 100 persons signed the pledge for conservation of water. Parmarth team motivated the onlookers about the importance of freshwater and how together we all should work for conservation of water.

- ✓ **Publication of newsletters :** 04 issues of Hindi Newsletter titled “Jal Adhikaar JeevanAadhar” were prepared and 1000 copies of each issue published. These Newsletters were disseminated among leaders of PANI PANCHAYAT / JalSaheli, Representatives of PRIs / Block & District level duty bearers and service providers. Newsletter capturing the project experiences, learning & challenges and success cases of demonstration.

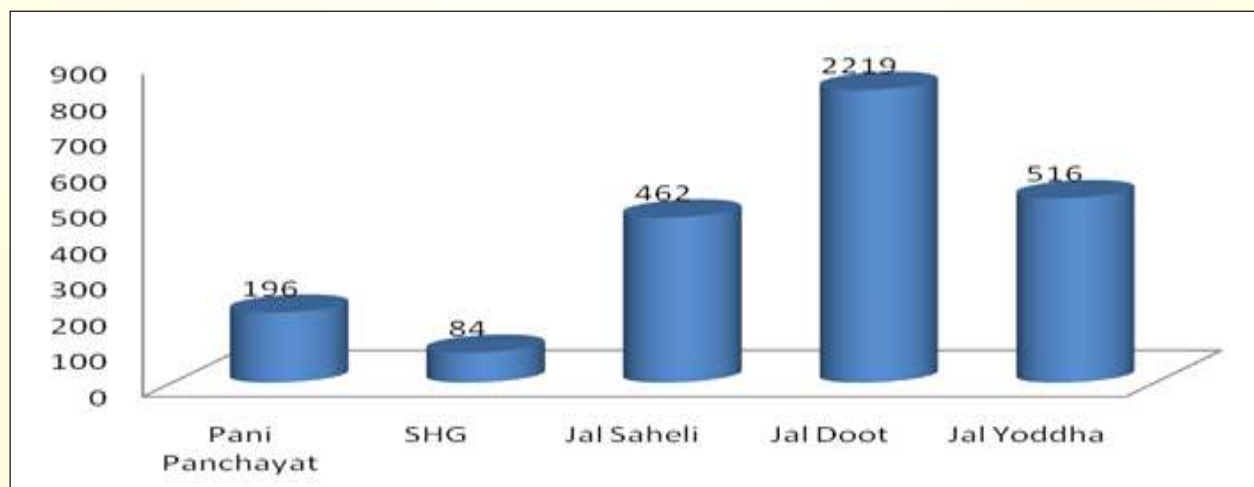
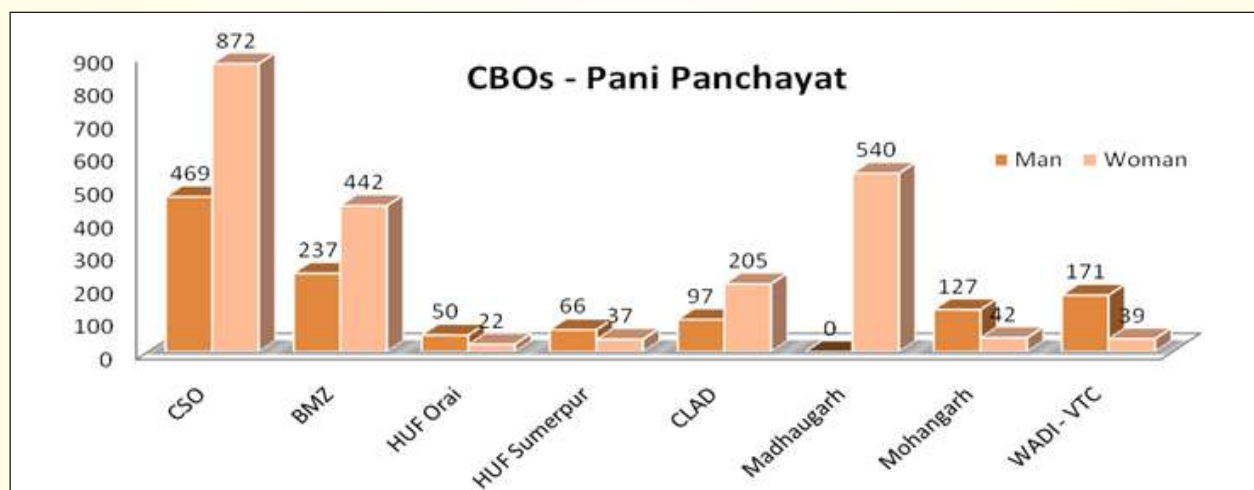
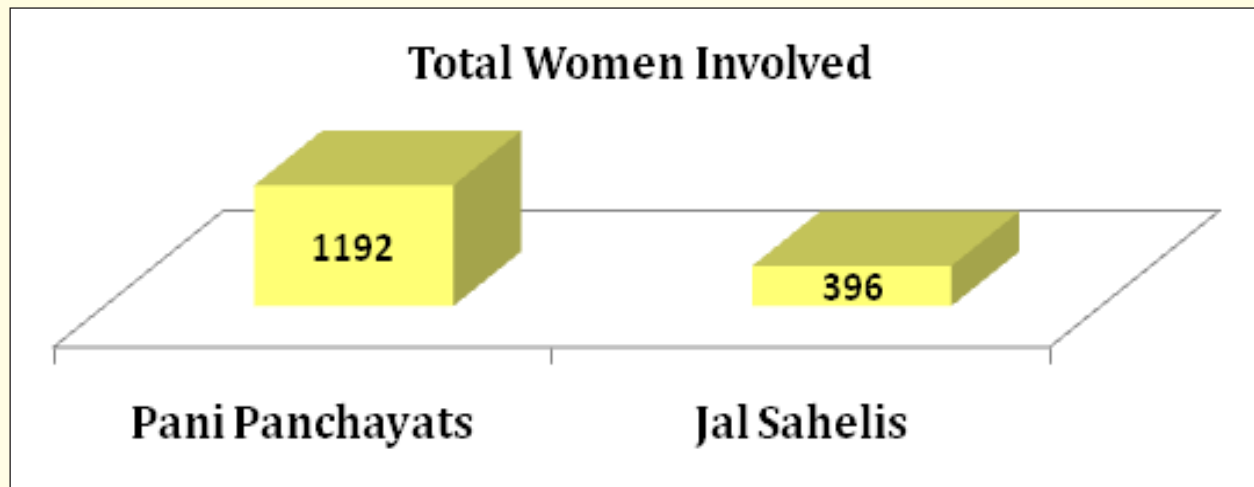
As a result, through these news-letters, project visibility explored to different forums like government, various stakeholders, civil society members and general masses.



Major Quantitative Outcomes

- 196 Pani Panchayats with 3416 members were formed and capacitated.
- A cadre of 462 Jal Sahelis was created and capacitated
- A cadre of 2219 Jal-doots and 516 Jal Yodhas was created and capacitated
- 130 Civil Society Organization, Individuals and likeminded organizations have been in alliance with JJJJA network
- Over 400 grass root leaders and volunteers were capacitated through leadership camps
- 125 water structures were revived through community contribution in 6 districts.
- 10 Water literacy camps were organized
- 8 State level Jal Saheli Sammelans were organized

- 101 river yatras were organized across the country
- 21 river basin organisations were established



Our Cases speak of Change

Geeta Devi – the water crusader

In Bundelkhand water crisis is turning into all the hand pumps and wells are totally sufficient in these areas. Besides, many

Compounding the problem, this year Bundelkhand and villagers were drinking water. Village Manpur is among such villages that are

In Manpur, as in such areas, the women have to more and more Manpur, this involves having to search of water.

In this backdrop, in February Sansthan formed Pani village. Geeta Devi, an active always ready to take solutions to village problems, was selected as Jal Saheli of this and responsibilities seriously security in the village.

In one of Pani Panchayat problem of drinking water, this problem a priority. Under were capacitated on water through various trainings. at village level, but also at block reached to officials at all levels including Gram Pradhan, ADO Panchayat, Jal Nigam, Jal Sansthan, District magistrate and Commissioner. They raised their concern to CM office also.

ADO Panchayat, Jal Nigam, Jal Sansthan, District magistrate and Commissioner. They raised their concern to CM office also.

All these initiatives resulted in survey of the village by block and district level officials of Jal Nigam and Jal Sansthan. Through continued dialogues with village Panchayats, today availability of safe drinking water has been ensured in Manpur and 70 such water deprived villages.

As Jalsaheli Geeta Devi says, “These initiatives cannot remain limited to our village only. In fact, we will create awareness on water conservation and water literacy in other villages also. Our initiatives have been fruitful in ensuring availability of water.”

an acute problem. In many parts of the region dried. Water supply through tankers is not parts are too remote for tankers to reach.

too rainfall was less than normal in facing severe problems of irrigation and from Babina block of Jhansi district facing water crisis.

water level is decreasing and distance to fetch water. In cross National Highway 26 in

2017, Parmarth Samaj Sevi Panchayat committee in this lady from this village who is responsibilities for finding was part of this committee. She village. Geeta Devi took her role and started her crusade for water

meeting, Geeta Devi narrating the requested other members also to give Jan JalJodo campaign these women conservation and management issues The Jal Sahelis took initiatives not only and district levels and thus their voices

including Gram Pradhan, ADO Panchayat, Jal Nigam, Jal Sansthan, District magistrate and Commissioner. They raised their concern to CM office also.



Well-deserved recognition for efforts

Bundelkhand is synonymous with severe drought. This situation not only impacts irrigation but also drinking water. Imarti Bai who lives in Moto village, is also the victim of drought. She was compelled to drink contaminated and mud mixed water from the only one existing well in village.



Since she belongs to the schedule caste community, the upper caste society did not allow her to take water from handpumps in the village. Through facilitation of Parmarth, she formed a group of Jal Saheli in her village through alliance with 5 other women.

They collectively decided that they would dig a well for the deprived community who are not able to access clean water supply otherwise. They then identified a dried well and started digging it further. At the initial stage villagers made fun of them and no one stood up for their support. In fact, nobody had faith that these women would be able to dig the well. However, the determination of Imarti devi and other Jal Sahelis made it possible.

Now the image of this village has been changed. Due to her tireless efforts now the villagers are able to fetch potable water for village. Not only villagers from Moto village but also other villagers are all praises for the effort of Imarti Devi. Now they have commitment to protect and manage water bodies. They also sensitise other women to come forward to conserve water. Imarti Devi's efforts have been recognized by National Women Commission and she was awarded on 8th March, International Women's Day by the Delhi government.



Water Conservation, Management & Water Rights for all

What are we doing?

In the Bundelkhand and several of the other regions where Parmarth works, water scarcity is a frightening reality. Here, recurrent droughts have been negatively impacting the farming of poor & small farmers and as a consequence, crop gets adversely affected and agriculture income of farming communities shrinks. Hence Distress Migration, social vulnerability, food insecurity and indebtedness are the other consequential points of concern. Also, inadequate and unequal rights to ownership and access to water, particularly by women and members of the lower castes, is further perpetuating the problem.

Based on vast experiences in the sector, Parmarth focuses on building and strengthening water rights and water conservation of rural communities, particularly marginalised communities, as a vital element for food and nutrition security. In various areas, Parmarth facilitates adoption of water conservation through different ways such as through micro irrigation devices like sprinklers and drip system; less water intensive agri technique, crop diversification, ground water development and reclamation of ravine lands. Parmarth believes that such initiatives and measures not only affect the quality of life of the people but are also contributing in environment protection by improving long term water security.

Parmarth is exploring it's issue based intervention as following:

- Ecosystem based Watershed Development
- River rejuvenation
- Soil & Water conservation
- PRA exercise with Community Participation
- Water budgeting
- Promotion of climate resilience agriculture
- Availability of potable water

What is our coverage?

| Name of the State | District | Block | Total villages |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Uttar Pradesh | Jhansi | Babina | 27 Village |
| Uttar Pradesh | Lalitpur | Talbehat | 18 Village |
| Uttar Pradesh | Jalaun | Dakore/Madhogarh/Rampura | 41 Village |
| Uttar Pradesh | Hamirpur | Sarila/Sumerpur | 22 Village |
| Madhya Pradesh | Chhatarpur | Bijawar, Baxwaha, Badamalhara | 42 Village |
| Madhya Pradesh | Teekamgarh | Jatara, Baldeogarh | 28 Village |



The Water Use Master Planning process helped the village community and Organization to identify, prioritise and focus on implementation with much efficiency. WUMP is a holistic, participatory and inclusive planning process that takes an integrated approach to the management of water resources and conjunctive water uses at the village level. It empowered the marginalized groups to claim their rights to an equitable share of water within and between communities. The WUMP also helped local governance bodies like PRI, Farmer Cooperatives etc., with annual and periodic planning and project prioritization.



The organization has provided support in construction of 12 check dams, 02 Spillways, 03 Outlets, 11 earthen bunds and 09 tube wells and Revival of 19 water harvesting structures such as 02 check dams, 03 Outlets, 12 ponds, 02 earthen bunds and deepening of 25 dug well in the operational areas. Total of 831.8 Ha agricultural lands of 1177 farmers has treated due to construction of these structures. These structures helped in allowing farmers for doing double cropping. Available water due to construction of these structures also ensured irrigation facilities during rabi cropping. Farmers has done irrigation in the areas of from available water of these check dams during Rabi season.

Apart from that, the organization has been constructed of **351 water harvesting structures** till now, through which total of **8903.4 Ha agricultural lands of 5904 farmers** has been treated due to construction of these structures. After the construction of this water harvesting structure a outcome also that the ground water level of the nearby 2245 water structures also increase. Handpump become more functional then before.

3. Soil and Water conservation

The organization has been focusing in intervention on natural resource management in which soil & water conservation is an important intervention of the organization. Over the years, the organization has treated 210.731 ha lands which is directly benefiting to 432 small holders of the operational areas. This helped in checking soil erosion as well as retention of moisture content. This ultimately helped in enhancing soil health status and increasing the fertility of the soil.

4. Watershed development

Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan is Implementing the project of watershed development with the concept of **“Gaon Ka Pani Gaon me, Khet ka Pani Khet me”**. With the objective of To Conservation and management of natural resources, To accelerating ground level credit flow by rural financial institutions, To promoting incremental agricultural production and productivity, To generating rural employment and To raising the standard of living of rural poor through credit and grant, Parmarth Implement the watershed development project in village Ragauli and Hansa in Jalaun, Village Neolibasa in Hamirpur, Baxwaha and Bijawar in Chhatarpur district of Bundelkhand. Under the Project **961** Ha of agricultural land will be treated through various types of low cost soil and water conservation structures like farm bunding, Gully plug with community participation. Watershed Project has focused on basically of Key Component of Jal, Jangal, Jameen, Jan and Janwar.

There are four factors changing in the climate that will affect water use by plants. These factors are: increasing carbon dioxide (CO2) concentrations, increasing temperatures, more variable precipitation, and variations in humidity.

Promotion of Efficient use of water in agriculture

Promotion of measures of Micro Irrigation : The organization has encouraged small holders for promotion of measures of micro irrigation in the operational areas. The organization has introduced sprinkler and drip irrigation and done demonstration with small holders. It further helped in practicing micro irrigation measures by more than 250 small holders of the operational areas.

Total of 136 small & marginal farmers are using sprinkler set, which is irrigating 70.06 Hectare of agriculture field. It contributed in saving 35 percent of water of the areas.

Promotion of Sustainable agriculture practices : The project contributed in educating farmers to adopt improved and sustainable agricultural practices. Earlier, in all the project areas, there has been huge scarcity of water due to unsustainable agricultural practices, indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, introduction of cash crops etc. The project conducted several rounds of training and awareness camps on sustainable agriculture practices based on LEISA principles. The

sustainable agricultural practices such as Line sowing, Seed treatment before sowing, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), System of Wheat Intensification (SWI) and System of Vegetable Intensification (SVI) were introduced in the project villages. Previously, the farmers used to broadcast the paddy or wheat seeds which requires more seeds (around 20 kgs of wheat), but now the seeds are sown in the nursery and later transplanted in a line using a rope with eight centimetre spacing marked out. Through the line sowing, there is not just a saving of five kilograms of seeds per acre but also the yield has doubled.

Promotion of Less water intensive crops – Seeds and cropping method

Parmarth are actively carrying the agenda of water management in their respective areas. Jal Sahelies and Pani Panchayat are well-versed less water intensive crops in the face of low water supply and community based management of water bodies & structures in the areas. The organization has rich experiences in promotion of less water intensive crops, promotion of efficient water uses and water & soil management. The organization has also brought drought resilience capabilities to over 5,000 families in the region. The organization has successfully demonstrated model of Seed Bank in more than 100 villages in the region with active engagement of Pani Panchayat. Its replication in other villages is started happening in the region. The organization has grounded knowledge base with expert technical teams in water management with less water intensive seed variety selection vis-a-vis efficient use of water in agriculture.

Water use efficiency (WUE) is defined as the amount of carbon assimilated as biomass or grain produced per unit of water used by the crop. One of the primary questions being asked is how plants will respond to a changing climate with changes in temperature, precipitation, and carbon dioxide (CO₂) that affect their WUE. At the leaf level, increasing CO₂ increases WUE until the leaf is exposed to temperatures exceeded the optimum for growth (i.e., heat stress) and then WUE begins to decline.

Furrow Cultivation and Zero Tillage

Organization is promoting the concept of furrow irrigation, which is suitable for many crops, especially row crops. Crops that would be damaged if water covered their stem or crown should be irrigated by furrows. Furrow irrigation is also suited to the growing of tree crops. In the early stages of tree planting, one furrow alongside the tree row may be sufficient but as the trees develop then two or more furrows can be constructed to provide sufficient water. Sometimes a special zig-zag system is used to improve the spread of water.

PSSS are also conserve the water with the concept of Zero tillage, which is also called as no till. Zero tillage is an extreme form of minimum tillage. Primary tillage is completely avoided and secondary tillage is restricted to seedbed preparation in the row zone only.

Till planting is one method of practicing zero tillage. The machinery accomplishes four task in one operation: clean a narrow strip over the crop row, open the soil for seed insertion, place the seed and cover the seed properly. A wide sweep and trash bars clear a strip over the previous crop row and planter-shoe opens a narrow strip into which seeds are planted and covered.



In all of the villages (from Alwar and Karauli districts in Rajasthan; Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun and Hamirpur districts in Uttar Pradesh; Chhatarpur and Teekamgarh districts in Madhya Pradesh) where Parmarth worked intensively on water rights, resource conservation and management, it selected, trained and sensitised 2 Jal Sahelis (UP &MP)/Jal yodhas (Rajasthan) from every village and formed a Water Resource Management Group (Pani Panchayat).

The members of the Pani Panchayats are responsible for creating awareness on water conservation issues among the masses and also for taking initiatives for water rights, water bodies' restoration and rain water harvesting in their villages. Thus, they are like extended hands of the organisation and play a strong role in impacting local practices and behaviour. The Pani Panchayats hold regular monthly meetings, often under the guidance of a facilitator from Parmarth.

A snapshot on the Community Based Organisations created/capacitated by Parmarth towards ensuring water rights, water management and water conservation

Pani Panchayats

It consists of 15 to 20 members and 3 officials. 20 percent of the members are Dalits and 33 percent women farmers. Parmarth strives to capacitate this to almost act like water engineers

Jal Sahelis

This is a women's cadre in each GP, who play an important role in grounding & internalizing the project component at village level. They spread awareness on water rights in the community; facilitate community action & initiate demand of benefits from government schemes.

Jal Doot & Jal Yodha

The former is a field level Volunteer responsible for raising water issues at village level. The latter is a water leader responsible for raising awareness on government schemes and engaging the government/politicians

Community Ownership and Contribution in Water Conservation: Today Community involvement in water conservation is a reality in a region where previously the community had no sensitisation to water conservation.

- Parmarth has facilitated formation and strengthening of 84 SHGs. Self-help groups not only act as micro finance units but also serve as effective platforms to collectively engage women in various activities. Such activity areas include taking forward the agenda of water conservation at village, block and district level. The groups help women to voice out their difficulties, come up with solutions and formulate an implementation strategy too. Hand holding support is provided through various training, exposure visits and seed support for establishing community kitchen garden.
- Similarly, 20 villages in Rajasthan state have Pani Panchayats or water resource management groups. Monthly meetings are conducted with the Pani Panchayat members for creating awareness and sensitization on water issues. These meetings have also helped in building their capacities on water rights.

CBOs preparedness for promotion of different measures of natural resource management and water governance measures

PARMARTH has been intervening in its operational areas through CBOs. CBOs are pillars of Parmarth intervention. The organization has formed PANI PANCHAYAT, Water user groups, Jal Saheli Network, SHGs, Farmers Producer Groups in its operational areas and many of community members joined these CBOs. The purpose of these CBOs is to promote different measures of natural resource management, improved agriculture practices and water & soil conservation methods. In this direction, the organization has worked for strengthening of these CBOs as well as building capacities to its members / leaders on different technical agenda. Today's, these CBOs are efficiently working towards promotion of measures in the operational areas.

CSOs readiness towards promotion of different measures of soil & water conservation and improved agriculture practices

The organization works with CSOs and provides support in strengthening of CSOs for taking up the agenda of different measures of soil & water conservation and improved agriculture practices. CSOs are also coming forwards for providing their support in policy advocacy agenda such as their solidarity & support in making political manifesto, support in river rejuvenation & other issues based campaign and taking up mobilizing resources from government on water & soil conservation agenda.

The Pani Panchayat members and Jal Sahelis actively participated in celebration of World Water Day. World Water Day (22nd March) is an annual UN observance day to mark the importance of fresh water. The day is used to advocate for sustainable management of fresh water resources so that water is available for all.

Through Parmarth and local groups' initiatives such as regular community meetings, field visits and supports, the community today understands and contributes to integrated water resource management, water use efficiency, integrated sustainable organic farming and works together to arrest the adverse impact of climate change. In fact, the community members have started participating in planning and executing actions. At the same time, the Pani Panchayats in several

regions are strong bodies good knowledge on their topic and almost work like water engineers in certain thematic areas.

Today the Pani Panchayats are using their learning in preparation of water security plan for their respective Panchayat in several areas where Parmarth has been working towards water conservation, management and rights of the rural community, particularly the marginalised. In fact the Pani Panchayats have made a strong contribution towards such plan for the MNREGA.

To increase visibility on topics related to water rights, water conservation and water management, Parmarth celebrated the **World Water Day on the 22nd of March** with the vital theme, '**Leaving none behind**'.

This was in fact celebrated across days in various regions. For example, water conference was organized by Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan on 26 February in Bhopal At the end of the program drought-free water literacy campaign was started by all. Also water associates moved from school to school and village to village panchayat to Panchayat, on the suggestion of Jal Purush ji at an even that was organized by Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan on the occasion of Water Day in village Nandanpur of Teekamgarh district and Devpur village of Chhatarpur district. The Pani Panchayats played a key role in celebrating this day and bringing greater water awareness among the masses.

The community involvement is very high in areas ranging from planning, to implementation, monitoring and maintenance of the newly created water structures/water bodies.

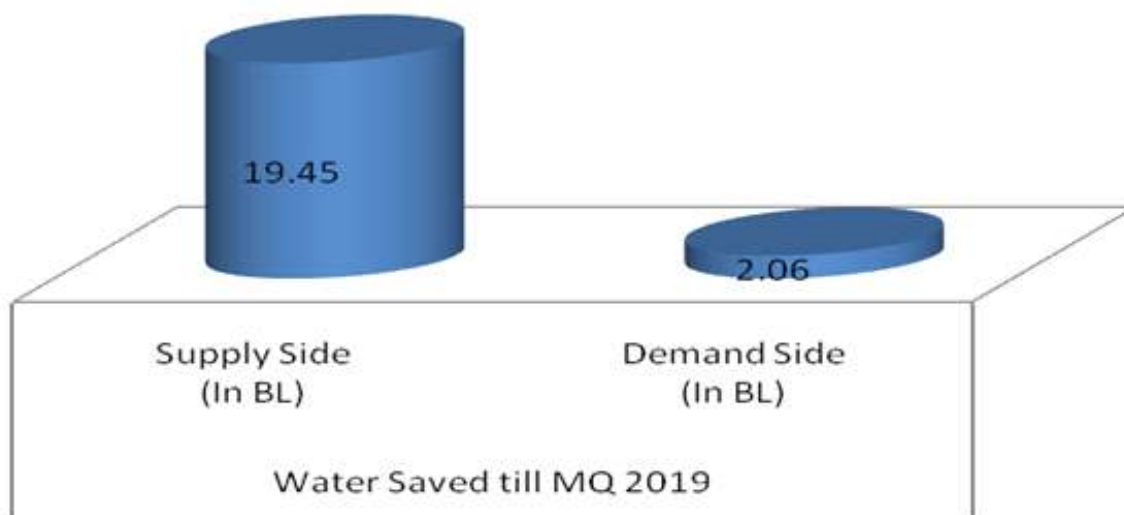
In the various intervention areas, it has been noted that water table of nearby bore wells and hand pumps have started improving, both strengthening agricultural irrigation and drinking water availability in the regions.

Billions of litres of water is getting saved through rainwater harvesting and demand side sensitivity in usage of water in the intervention areas. For example, 701 farmers in Sarila, Hamirpur, have started using low water intensive seeds in Rabi crop, which has reduced the demand of water.

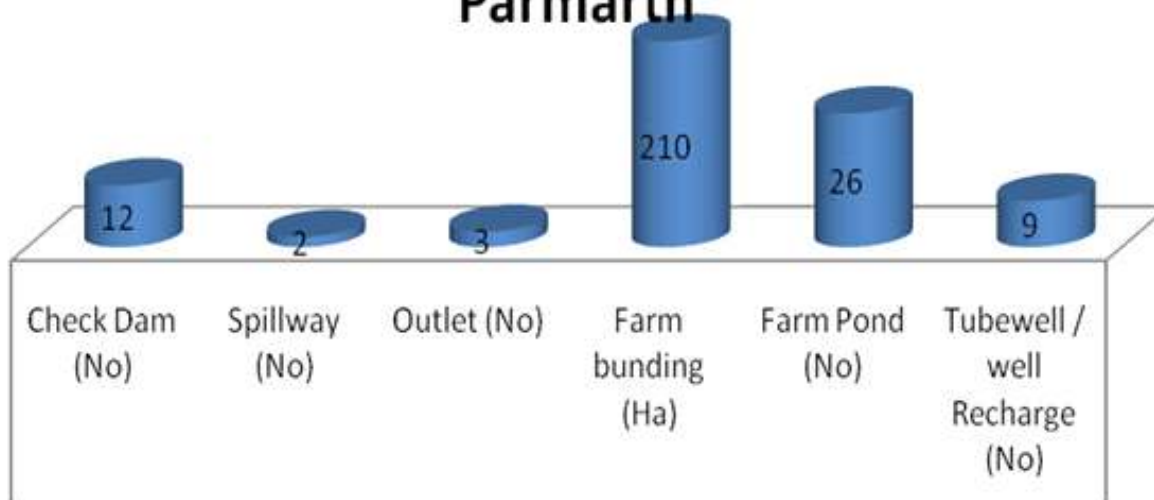
Specific Actions with Definite Results : In each of the aforementioned areas where Parmarth is working on this vital topic, the community has either revived or created various water bodies. It has also done Farm Bunding, constructed check dams and outlets, developed spillways and dug up water bodies such as ponds. A large number of pipe outlets have also been strategically placed by the beneficiaries, which is contributing in sustainability of water structures.



Water Saving



Creation of Water Harvesting Structures by Parmarth



Through the concerted effort of Parmarth, the Jal Sahelis, Jal Doots, Jal Yodhas and the community, the following have been achieved:

- Water security Bill has been drafted and shared with national government and state governments
- 21 river basin organizations have been established out of which 8 have been functioning very well.

Impacting Lives by Strengthening Livelihood

What are we doing?

We provide, support and enhance livelihood opportunities for the marginalised. This enhances their standard of living and also is a step towards reducing out migration. Enhancing agriculture based profits is at the core of our initiatives, in which Parmarth take an initiative for the Agriculture allied Livelihood promotion with the adaptation of Improved agricultural Practices, LEISA and WADI orchard development, which will not only increasing the production as well as income but also make an behavioural change in the target community.

Our efforts range from creating alternative livelihood options through selling of tendupatta based livelihood to support for livelihood options such as Goatry to enhancing livelihood through increased man days required in agriculture (Sowing to systematic cultivation during the Rabi season, which was earlier not possible). Thus there are various ways in which Parmarth has enhanced the livelihood of the marginalised stakeholders.

Apart from that Parmarth also doing off farm activity like Formation & Strengthening the SHGs, deposit their Monthly saving, taking inter-loan for their income generation activities like goat rearing, Dairy promotion, stitching work etc.

What is our coverage?

| Name of the State | District | Block | Total Village |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Uttar Pradesh | Lalitpur | Talbehat | 18 Village |
| Uttar Pradesh | Jalaun | Dakore/Madhougharh/Rampura | 41 Village |
| Uttar Pradesh | Hamirpur | Sarila/Sumerpur | 22 Village |
| Madhya Pradesh | Chhatarpur | Bijawar, Baxwaha, Badamalhara | 42 Village |
| Madhya Pradesh | Teekamgarh | Jatara, Baldeogarh | 28 Village |



Qualitative Results for all to see

Community Mobilisation & Community Based organisations continue to play a big role in the process: Community based organization have been formed and strengthened by Parmarth to take up village level issues and also spread awareness on select topics among the villagers. Thus, 18 Village Planning Committee were formed in the region of intervention in Talbehat block.

It may be mentioned that the intervention in Talbehat block is with Sahariya tribal. They form among the most marginalised section in the region as per various types of HDI parameters. Providing them an alternative livelihood in various ways, including through selling of tendupatta, is at the core of the intervention.

Mass village meetings were promoted and held by Parmarth to generate awareness and knowledge among the villagers in 4 villages in Talbehat block on the topic of livelihood creation, soil and water conservation, to develop the understanding on project. Close to 200 villagers participated in it. Through mass mobilisation, 17 SHGs of women from marginalized communities were formed in 10 villages in this region. These SHGs have been linked to banks and are playing a role in linking or strengthening livelihood options of a large number of women members.



Another important community level body is the Pani Panchayat, which is basically a well-trained and well skilled water resource group of women. Through the regular efforts and liasioning of Pani Panchayat committee 6 small and marginal farmers from Bangara, Harsundi, Barhara villages of Sarila block in Hamirpur district have received 90 percent subsidy on sprinkler sets from the Agriculture Department.

Through mass mobilisation, total of 1022 women of 84 SHGs from marginalized communities were formed in project area villages. These SHGs have been linked to banks and are playing a role in linking or strengthening livelihood options of a large number of women members.

Goat rearing : During the reporting period Parmarth has supported 28 women farmers of the project



area to create alternative means of livelihood through goat rearing. The main objective of the goat rearing is to increase the livelihood by selling milk and kids of goats. For the purpose of increasing the livelihood of women, a total of 148 women have been provided

assistance in Madhougarh, Rampura and Dakore block of Jalaun district. Apart from them, a total of 61 women members of SHGs have been provided assistance to rear goats at the Talbehat block of Lalitpur district. This intervention has ensured additional income for the women and also positively affected their socio-economic status.

Dairy Promotion : Parmarth provided support to 53 women of the project area to create alternative means of livelihood through dairy promotion through buffalo rearing. The main objective of the Buffalo rearing was to increase the livelihood options and income by selling milk. For the purpose of increasing the livelihood of women, a total of 53 women have been provided assistance to rear buffalo. As a consequence there has been a definite increase in their income level.

Building capacity to improved Agricultural Based Livelihood (LEISA/SWI/SVI/SRI) :

The organisation considers systematic and recurrent training and hand holding as a pre requisite to improving agricultural techniques, making cropping choices and improving profit margins. A well-used training is a participatory training for farmers about techniques of Low **External Input and Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA)**.

Through the trainings, understanding is enhanced among participants about SRI / SVI methods of farming. Inputs of seed treatment through organic method, wheat and vegetable sowing through SWI/SVI method and difference between traditional and SWI/SVI method also provided during these training sessions. Post training almost all trainees has adopted the SRI / SVI methods in wheat and vegetable cultivation.

Another important parameter of Parmarth interventions is its emphasis on agriculture based livelihoods. The farmers are well trained in all the intervention areas through Parmarth facilitation and also supported with insecticides, fertilizers, seeds, various types of agricultural equipment such as spray



machines. A lot of these are achieved by linkage to various government schemes and entitlements.

Parmarth has also trained the farmers towards systematic plantation, cultivation of cash crops, orientation of farmers so that they may use more scientific techniques in farming to increase yield and linking them to government schemes and subsidies that support farming.

Improved Agriculture Practices through promotion of SVI, SWI and SRI : The project has trained farmers about SVI, SWI and SRI techniques during reporting period, which helped in making them aware about use, processes and expected benefits by the use of SWI / SRI / SVI in the project



areas. Total of 146 demonstrations was done during reporting period. Farmers learnt about the processes of SWI / SRI / SWI, in which approximately 1625 farmers have started adopting the techniques. It was reported that increased practices of SWI / SRI / SVI helped in saving 25-30 percent of water in comparison to practices of older techniques. Adoption of techniques of SWI / SRI / SVI has not only enhanced the productivities but it has also reduced inputs cost by 20 to 25 percent in one season. Ultimately, farmers gained higher profitability.

Promotion of LEISA : The Organization has trained 275 farmers about LEISA techniques which includes nutrient management through crop rotation, bio composting, cover cropping, farm diversity, intercropping, green manureing, use of *panchgavya*, bio-fertilizers etc. and pest, disease and weed

management through mulching, biological pest control, botanical extracts, *neem* and cow urine, etc. Through the efforts the participants became aware about LEISA concept, preparation & use of organic composting and low cost agriculture practices. Total of 90 demonstrations on LEISA techniques was done with the support of the project during reporting period. It is reported that more than 50% trained participants started adopting LEISA practices in their farming.



Wadi Development : the aim of this was to develop sustainable livelihood opportunities for participating tribal communities through remunerative self-employment to prevent migration. Through Parmarth incessant efforts and with the support of NABARD 541 WADI orchards have been developed. The organization is providing support to the landless families at the rate of approximately one acre per family.

Institutionalising Farmers towards profit making body (FPO) : The farmers in certain regions of Parmarth interventions have been facilitated by Parmarth to form FPOs. In this way, the Kshamta Farmers' Producers' Company Limited Alipur has been formed in Kadaura block of district Jalaun and another is Pahal Farmers Producer Company Limited - Talbehat. The Board of Directors hold regular meetings to discuss the progress of the FPO. An important dimension of the farmers in the FPO is that they use organic insecticides and fertilizers, which enhances ecology and also the quality of the crops. At the same time, these indigenously made fertilizers and insecticides reduce cost of production. Crops and vegetables, ranging from potatoes, tomato, ladies finger, gourd to brinjal are all made in this way.

The FPO helps its different members in various ways. Thus 2 farmers were provided with superior quality of seeds and 233 farmers were provided with 500 sacks of



urea and 160 sacks of DAP. As many as 85 farmers in the FPO received field level inputs so as to improve technique of farming. The FPO also provided for business training to its members so that they may increase profit margins by reducing input costs. The FPO makes its business plans through internal discussion, often with presence of more community members and is supported in the process through technical inputs from Parmarth, where required.

- With a view to providing livelihood resources to the landless families of the project area, the **Cycle repair shop, Goat rearing** and **Self-help Group** women are encouraging the sewing business in village Hansa.
- Their sewing skills were further enhanced through the seven-day residential training by the women of Amraundha block of Kanpur Dehat district. Today, by setting up a “Silai School Centre” in their village, the work of sewing is being encouraged by adding other girls of the village.

Alternative livelihood through Stitching : Parmarth felt that skills training in tailoring could ensure sustainable livelihoods for women and encourage them to live life with dignity. To this end, 136 women were provided vocational Silai (stitching) School skills development training. During this training, women learnt and developed tailoring skills. The organisation also provided them with sewing machines and tool kits to survive on their own and live with dignity. Today, these women are not only doing stitching work themselves but have also trained the girls in their respective villages.

Formation & Strengthening of SHGs : The project facilitation helped information and strengthening of 84 SHGs during project implementation phase. Together, these SHGs have 1022 members. Total of INR 10, 45,751.00 have been saved by members of these SHGs. These SHGs have been also taking lead in promotion of livelihood of members of SHGs through Micro Credit Linkages. Total of 118 members of SHGs has started Business & Self-employment income generating activities in due course of project period and additional income raise up to 24000 per annum.



Today, Parmarth effort, community ownership, soil and water conservation mechanisms and creation of various types of water bodies has played a key role in ensuring irrigation during Rabi Season. This has resulted in far higher cultivation of Rabi crops and consequently higher profits and man days of labour. The small and marginal farmers of all aforementioned project area are either taking up or have taken up take multi cropping.



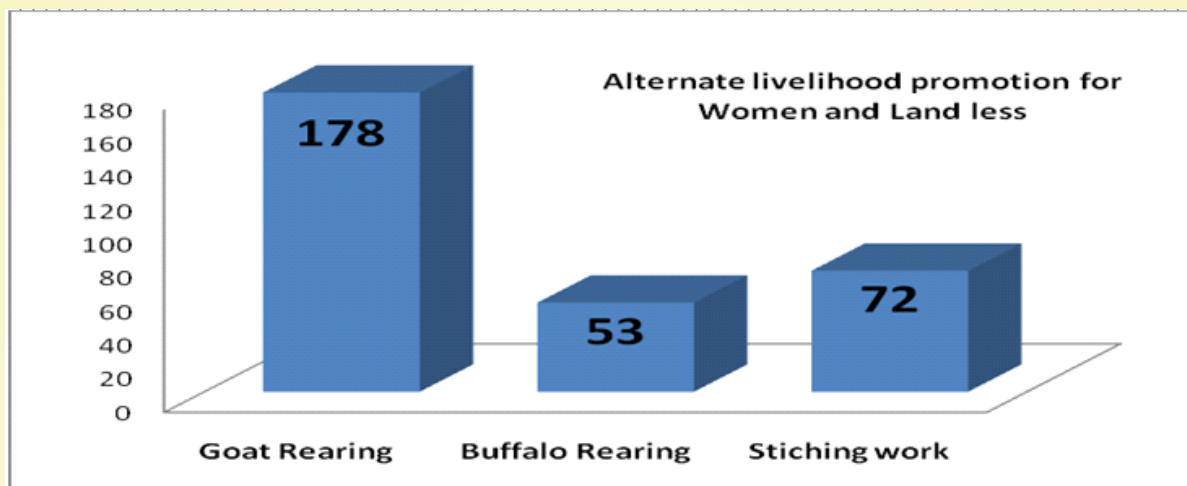
“The FPO has supported me to provide agri input availability in the village. All this has increased my earnings.”

Besides their role in finance, the groups are also an effective platform for dissemination of information among members of SHGs regarding various relevant issues. Such issues include women participation & leadership in water & soil conservation and promotion of improved agriculture practices.

“I earn additionally almost Rs.3000 per month from the Goatry. I could not have done this without Parmarth support. Earlier I used to earn only around 2500 a month.”



Quantitative Miles



Other Quantitative Outputs/Achievements: Block Sarila, Hamirpur

- Total 1309 hectare agriculture land of 937 farmers is being benefitted through these water bodies, while total 145.6 hectare barren land has been converted into fertile agriculture land due to availability of water for irrigation

Other Quantitative Outputs/Achievements:

- Total 1022 women members of 84 SHGs and 3416 members of Pani Panchayats have started kitchen gardening
- 793 small & marginal farmers started adopted LEISA techniques, resulting in better profit margins
- 252 farmers have started using organic manure (vermin compost, NADEF, Green manure) in their farming
- 1151 farmers started are adopting low water intensive crop.
- 136 farmers adopting micro irrigation technique.
- Additional 2499.02 ton of Agriculture and Bio mass production achieved (due to improved availability of water or due to improved agriculture practices)

Effort to Improve the Health and nutrition of the target villagers

What are we doing?

Parmarth has always believed in the compelling role of community sensitisation and ownership in order to make a strong and sustainable impact. Hence our health based interventions aim to sensitise & strengthen community ownership and also improve demand for better health services. At the same time, it involves the supply end of the spectrum and tries to link the community to various service delivery points. We facilitate, sensitise and motivate advocacy, networking, Liaisoning with different government departments, organizations and institutions.

A focus health based intervention Parmarth is currently running is reducing HIV/AIDs incidences among high risk groups by various mechanisms, including mainstreaming them to better livelihood. Besides this, the organisation is also working on maternal and child health and general health issues in certain areas.

What is our coverage?

| Name of the State | District | Block | Total villages | Beneficiaries |
|-------------------|----------|------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Uttar Pradesh | Jalaun | Orai | Urban (14 Ward of Orai & | 400 IDUs |
| | Hamirpur | Jalaun | Jalaun town) | 280 FSWs |
| | Lalitpur | Madhougarh | Rural (42) | 3000 person |
| | | Sarila | Rural (01) | 295 Person |
| | | Talbehat | Rural (15) | 2250Person |



Qualitative Results for all to see

Parmarth has been successfully implementing the project titled '**Target Intervention' in 14 hotspots of IDUs (Injecting Drug users) and HRGs (High Risk Groups) in district Jalaun Uttar Pradesh.** The core objective of the intervention is to reduce HIV/AIDs incidences among high risk groups through various mechanisms, including mainstreaming them to better livelihood opportunities.

The **key focus areas** of the project are :

- ❖ Out Reach Service
- ❖ Clinical Service
- ❖ HIV/VDRL/RMC Testing
- ❖ Condom Promotion
- ❖ Enabling Environment



Today the **HRGs are better organised and are better aware of various government schemes** pertinent for them. In the financial year 2018-19, 46 IDUs/HIGs have been supported, linked to OST (where IDUs are taking oral drops rather than injections), 3295 HRGs have been facilitated through better counselling, behavioural change endeavours and linkage to clinics and 43 IDUs have also been linked to ART centres. Another very noticeable change has been noticed in the behaviour of the other high risk group, **the Injectable Drug Users (IDUs)**. Needle sharing has substantially come down and they come to Parmarth facilitated hotspots to deposit used needles and take new once. In fact usage of condoms among them has gone up and abscess management has improved.

Owing to our sensitisation initiatives, **sales of condoms among Female Sex Workers (FSWs)** have substantially gone up. The result was that any form of STI infection has come down to a large extent.

Another noticeable positive change is in the behaviour of the **spouses of the high risk group individuals**, who have now started coming forward to HIV testing and to ICTC centres, in a need based manner. Thus positive changes are taking place in different layers of society.

The organisation has also been successfully implementing the project titled 'Drought and Flood Effected Farmer's Support Programme' in 42 villages of Madhougharh and Rampura block of district Jalaun Uttar Pradesh. The project focus is **"To provide health care and diagnosis for the community especially among women, children, elderly and disabled by conducting health camps."**



The main goals of the project are:

- ❖ To provide health care and diagnosis for the community especially among women, children, elderly and disabled by conducting health camps
- ❖ To start nutritional awareness by starting community kitchen garden for and by the participants.
- ❖ Introduce digital literacy by providing Tablets with pre-loaded videos of health, education, nutrition, gardening, farming related material.

At the initiation of the intervention, through interaction with community and SHG members, it had emerged that in this area, women and adolescent ladies have not been taking green vegetables and had limited nutrition value of their diets. Today, the intervention covers more than 3200 members of 600 households and ensures that green vegetables in their food pattern enriches their diet and improves the nutrition status of the family.

To this purpose, as many as 34 individual and 42 community kitchen gardens have been established in 42 villages of Rampura and Madhougharh blocks. These gardens ensure at least three types of green leafy vegetables, at least one for each agricultural cycle. Here those without

homestead lands use available spaces near the house, or with mutual consent, homestead land of others on lease. These community kitchen gardens have bloomed under the leadership of SHG members and have been designed as a nutrition-based cultivation. The farming is essentially bio/organic and locally made Jeevamrit and AmritPani have used as insecticides and fertilizers in these kitchen gardens. Additionally these kitchen gardens often provide additional income of Rs.1500 – 2000 a month.

Parmarth has been promoting good health by promoting clean surroundings.

During project implementation, total 89 village cleaning sessions were organized by community contribution. In this process, Sanitation programmes were organized in project area. It was found that garbage was dumped in the surrounding of hand pumps, which could cause water borne diseases in monsoon. To prevent this, SHG members contributed in cleaning the surrounding of hand pumps. Similar sanitation programme was organized at the community water sources like ponds to make them clean. Members of SHG and community also took oath to make their surrounding clean.



SHG members sensitised to reproductive health

Under the project, reproductive health education sessions aim to disseminate awareness and



sensitization among women and adolescent girls towards reproductive health in holistic way. During project tenure, total 375 such session during SHG meetings were organized in villages of project area. In this session ASHA and Anganwadi worker explored and discussed about reproductive hygiene, the prevention and cure during pregnancy as well as vaccination time

cycle. The ASHA also sensitized women to use toilets instead of going for open defecation. She then shared the Swachha Bharat Mission scheme for toilet construction with them.

Reducing diseases and promoting good health through health camps : To relieve the community from health complications, total 6 health camps were organized in the project area. The target beneficiaries of these camps were mostly villagers who had poor economic conditions and are thus

unable to take treatment in private clinics and hospitals. Also, there is no medical facility available in nearby village.

Through these health camps, farmers and other community members enhanced their understanding about seasonal diseases and method of prevention. Simultaneously, they were able to take free health check-ups and medicines. Through these health camps, total 1250 community members including SHG members were benefitted.



Digital Literacy and Health through tablets:

To promote the digital literacy among women and girls, Parmarth has launched the concept of digital literacy by using tablets. During regular meetings of SHGs, pre-loaded videos on sanitation, health, hand washing practices, government schemes, motivational stories and roles of Gram Panchayat etc. were shown to the women.



However, now they are able to access the tablets and play videos on their own. Simultaneously, they are spreading the messages among other women.

Maya devi from Sonepura village has started raising demand for toilet construction as she came to know about entire process and fund disbursement channel through video. Thus these tablets are promoting better health and hygiene practices.

Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan has successfully implemented improved water Security and Sanitation amongst Marginalized communities in Dharaupur villages of Sarila Block of Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh. Efforts of SMC, SHG, Pani Panchayats and the community has also resulted in construction of sanitary complex in a few government school premises in Dharaupur village of Sarila block in Hamirpur district.



With the active participation of Pani Panchayat committee project has constructed 5 concrete washing platforms with Soak pit to mitigate water logging problem. It not only recharges the ground water with the waste water but also helps in maintaining cleanliness around the hand pump by providing a proper drainage system. Total 51 families are now able to access safe drinking water in hygienic condition due to these hand pumps linked to soak pits.

During baseline it was found that the community members were compelled to go for open defecation earlier as there were only 2 toilets for 51 families, which caused discomfort to all, particularly the women and the elderly. Through the project Pani Panchayats raised the issued on sanitation and hygiene at the village level as well as district level, resulting in sanction of 37 toilets and construction of 31 of them, allowing large sections of the community relief from open defecation.

Also 2 toilets and 2 urinals have been constructed (Separate for Girls & Boys) with the support of project. This sanitary complex is used by 61 students from schools as well as Anganwadi.

Water borne diseases challenged through Matka filters: as many as 295 members of 51 families of Dharaupur village are now able to use potable water by installing Matka Filter. Basically, Matka filter is a low cost technique to overcome the problem of bacteriological

contamination in drinking water (by adding layers of sand, coal and grit). This ensures safe drinking water to the community.

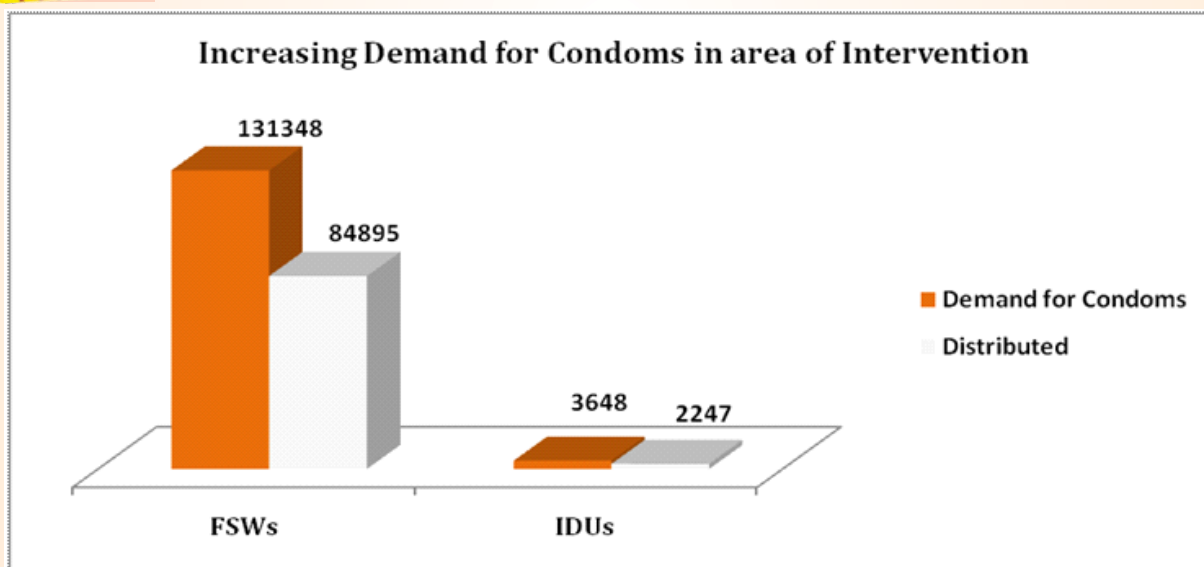
Better Nutrition and Hygiene practices to tribal families: Parmarth is implementing the Project WADI in 18 Village of Talbehat block of District Lalitpur with 550 tribe families. Here, one of the focus endeavours is to provide balanced food to the people of the tribal community under the project area, promote health and use of wasted water and increase income. To this end, kitchen gardens were established with 118 families.



Also, **cleanliness awareness rally was organised** in the region. The main objective of the activity was to conduct a cleanliness drive to sensitize the community towards personal and environmental cleanliness in the tribal community under the project area, which will reduce the spread of infectious diseases in the community. The campaign through rally was conducted in 9 villages. A total of 12 meetings were organized in which 287 participants took part.



Quantitative Miles



- ✓ At present 400 active IDUs and 280 FSWs are covered by the intervention
- ✓ 100 high risk groups are getting referral/linkages services like as HIV testing, VDRL testing, DOTS, ART etc.
- ✓ 28 percent of the high risk groups are enrolled at ART centres
- ✓ During the year only two individuals from the High Risk group were found positive

- ✓ Total 34 Individual and 42 community kitchen gardens have been established during project tenure. Those without homestead lands use available spaces near the house, or with mutual consent, homestead lands of others on lease. Based on this practice Parmarth promoted the concept of Community kitchen garden under leadership of SHG members. Designed as a nutrition-based cultivation in homestead lands.



- ✓ The intervention covering over more than 600 households was intended to enrich the diet and improve the nutrition status of the family.
- ✓ To disseminate awareness and sensitization among women and adolescent girls towards reproductive health in holistic way. During project tenure, total 375 such session during SHG meetings were organized in villages of project area.
- ✓ Through health camp farmers and other community enhanced their understanding about seasonal diseases and method of prevention as well as they are able to take free health checkups and medicines. Through these health camps, total 1250 community members including SHG members came for check up and diagnosed.
- ✓ Total 509 women members of 48 SHGs have been engaged in these SHGs. Under the project, project staff organized regular meetings of these SHGs and enhanced their understanding upon saving, credit, book writing, writing of meeting minutes, demand raising, government schemes, contribution towards village development etc. In the project tenure these SHG members have been total savings Rs 2, 00,660/-. The funds created by their own savings helps them meet urgent monetary needs without depending on their men folk or moneylenders.

- ✓ As many 61 students in Dharaupur village of Sarila block in Hamirpur district are benefitting from the sanitary complex built there
- ✓ 37 toilets had been sanctioned for Dharaupur village under Swachh Bharat Mission, of which 31 toilets have already been constructed and are in use.
- ✓ During project tenure total 51 families were supported with Matka filter to access clean, potable water in Dharaupur, Sarila. In fact, data shows that 80 percent of the community have become aware of hygiene practices and their rights and Government entitlements especially those related to water. As a result, implementation of water and sanitation related government schemes have been enhanced by 50 percent.

Ensuring Quality Primary Education for All

What are we are doing?

Parmarth is trying to ensure quality and inclusive education to deprived children in primary and upper primary schools. The role of the community in social monitoring of education in these schools is considered to be a driver towards quality and sustainability.

Under the project holistic support is being provided to 100 poorest deprived girl students who have completed their 8th class and were identified from Kasturba Gandhi Awasiya Vidyalaya. Also, 55 children have started receiving additional learning opportunities through special classes from Parmarth Kaushal Vikas Kendra. In these centres, additional classes are taken for children from the marginalised communities to bridge age specific learning gaps.

Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan is also working on the core cutting issue of the community is education. The Organization has been working in the villages in the areas where agriculture, water conservation and livelihoods have been associated for the last several years. The work of connecting the community there with education is being done by the Organization.

In order to encourage education level, government schools of 05 villages in these areas are being developed as models. So that the government department can adopt them and better education can be ensured.

What is our coverage?

| Name of the State | District | Block | Total villages | Beneficiaries |
|-------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Uttar Pradesh | Jalaun | Madhougarh & Rampura | 05 Village | 1800 Students |
| | | Jalaun | | 119 Girls |



Qualitative Results for all to see

Greater Community Awareness, support & Involvement : When Parmarth started off with its interventions in five villages of Madaugarh block in Jalaun, most SMC members in the intervention areas was not even aware about their membership.

Today, they are well aware of their roles and responsibilities. These SMCs now feel accountable on quality education issues and have started visiting their school on regular basis. They are well aware of their roles and responsibilities and have also developed School Development Plans and shared it with BRC.

It may be mentioned that children from SC/ST households and girl children are at the centre of the interventions. Specific effort is made to make the environment inclusive in the target schools and Kishor Kaushal Vikas Kendra has particularly been set up to improve the learning levels and bridge learning gaps of these children.

As a result of community and SMC ownership and monitoring, attendance level of children in these schools has gone up. Greater awareness has been generated in the area on RTE Act through active participation of SMC members, SHG members and members of Pani Panchayat (Water Resource Management Group), aided by other members from the community.

“Earlier I did not even know that I was a member of SMC. Nowadays I systematically attend SMC meetings and follow up on quality of education in schools,”

“Nowadays there is better two way interaction in my classroom after Parmarth help me to understand joyful teaching methods. Children learn more as a consequence.”

Quality Education and Life Skill aspects being covered through learning Centres : As many as 60 children from the deprived community are benefitting through additional learning opportunities from special classes in Parmarth Kaushal Vikas Kendra. In these centres, additional classes are taken for children from the marginalised communities to bridge any age specific learning gaps. Here free coaching is provided by Parmarth on subjects like Science, English, Maths and Computer on a regular basis through teaching aids, digital literacy and practical sessions. Their monthly progress is also tracked regularly for ensuring their overall progress. With the aid of computer and projector, lessons are explained in a very practical and easy way that has helped the students to learn these subjects quickly.

During the period the students were especially prepared for the annual exams that included revision of course, practice of test papers, orientation and practice on various Science and Maths principles and formulas. It helped them to understand, analyse and grasp the subjects.

At the same time they were oriented on practical exams, how to prepare practical files, different science practical's etc. Besides they were provided information on gardening, cleanliness, environmental safety as extracurricular. These children have also been getting necessary support towards quality education through regular and systematic use of the library.

Input Support for government schools

In due course of project assessment, few critical gaps were identified by Parmarth in the 8 government run schools of the project area. These gaps emerged through need assessment exercises with the school teachers and members of SMCs. It was found that utensils for eating (both glass & plate), almirah / book shelf for library, electric fitting, fan and mat for sitting of children were not available in the school.

Parmarth decided to provide support to these schools and through Parmarth efforts, definite changes in school facilities and hard components have been ensured. For example, Parmarth provided utensils to these schools and today Mid-Day Meals are better and more regularly served in the targeted schools. General hygiene conditions such as usage of toilets and amenities such as availability of drinking water, has also improved.

Girls Education promotion

Under the project, Parmarth is providing holistic support to 100 poorest deprived girls who have been identified from among students of Kasturba Gandhi Awasiya Vidyalaya that have completed their class

eight. Due to lack of resource these girls were unable to continue their higher secondary school education. Also through intervention support, **19 girls have been provided with free residential school education facilities.** Also, through the project Parmarth is trying to provide access to quality education up to intermediate level 19 identified girls from deprived sections. The identified students are enrolled in Kasturba Balika Inter College where they are receiving formal education. For further improvement in studies, they are being provided extra coaching for English, Maths and Science subjects so that they may grasp the subjects well. It has been observed that these are the subjects that require extra efforts to get good marks.

In this way, Parmarth aims to address the challenges of inaccessibility of higher education for deprived children. Quality nutritious and fresh food is provided daily to the girl students residing in the school as per their physical requirement and interest.

To provide education from class 6 to 8 to school girls from 11 to 14 years of age of non-poor families of the community.

Key Component

- Enrolments of girls from the target community
- Conduct bridge course classes
- Operation of academic classes
- Food and accommodation
- Health check up / treatment
- Self defence training
- Parent meeting

Girls not only participate in school level but also in other social awareness programs, such as World Water Day, Women's Day, Global Hand wash Day, World Water Day etc. Dramas, posters between the District Magistrate and other departmental officers and the intelligent section of the society Attempt to develop self-confidence, expressive capacity of girls along with awareness through pamphlets etc is done.

The internet facility available in the school is used for the adoption of new technology for the education of the girls; the students of the bridge course are being informed about the digital education through games.

There is a library present in the school which has more than 500 books related to girls as well as Hindi fiction, general knowledge, Indian history. Apart from this, the school has a small laboratory in which the available material is used to teach science by experimental teaching.

In the school from time to time, many competitions are organized at the school level such as sports competitions, Rangoli, Mahanadi, essay writing, calligraphy, speeches, etc. Children are encouraged through competitions.

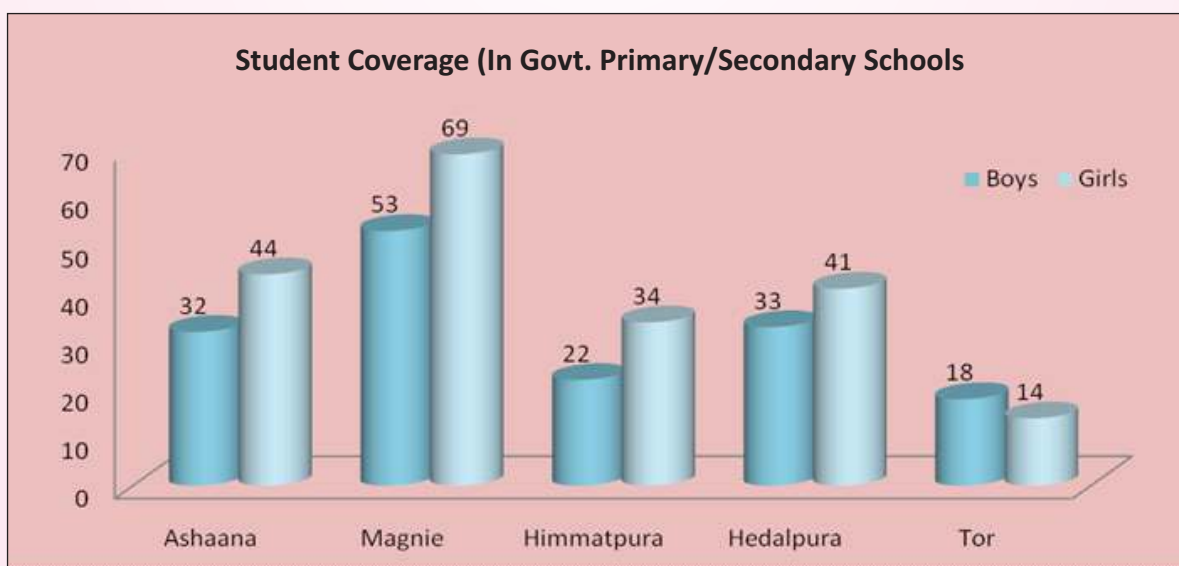
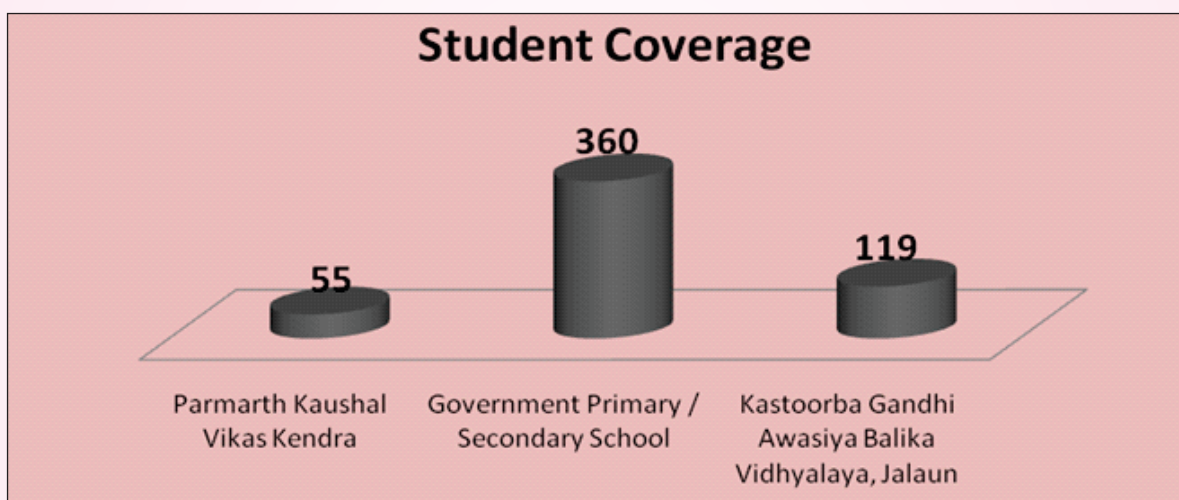
Learning and Creativity Levels of Children is going up : the final outcome of any education based intervention is to improve the learning, knowledge and creativity boundaries of the children. This change is noticeable in the area where Parmarth is intervening. In fact, children have now started

taking out Children's Newspaper's on a systematic basis every month and various topics ranging from science and technology to general knowledge find place in these monthly editions. These work on the children's curiosity, creativity and knowledge levels. Children's groups, which were formed through Parmarth facilitation, has increased the involvement of the children in matters related to their schools and environment and enhanced their decision making & leadership skills.

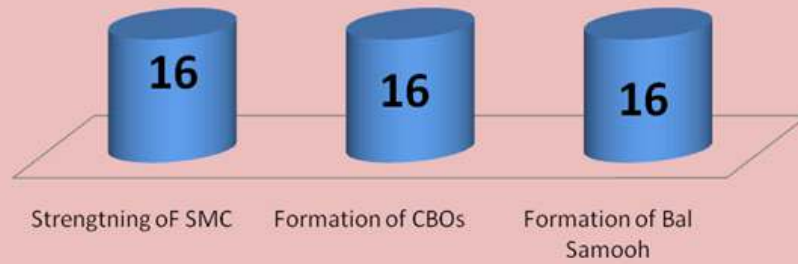
The teaching learning processes in the schools where Parmarth is intervening has improved overall. A big contributing factor in this direction was additional classes on General Knowledge, Drawing, Health & Hygiene and English language with joyful teaching methodology in 6 schools, where teaching was essentially in a joyful manner. Teachers have now started owning this joyful and participative teaching learning technique in a cross cutting manner.



Quantitative Mile



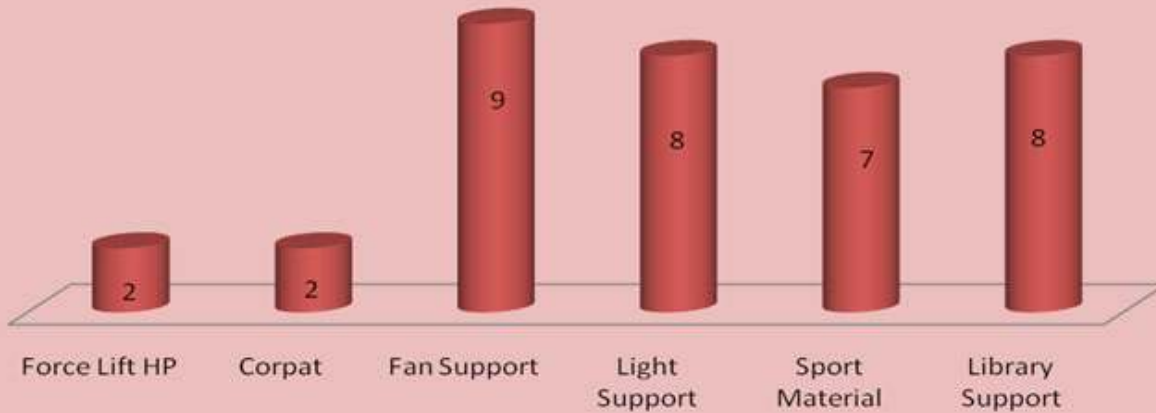
Institution Development



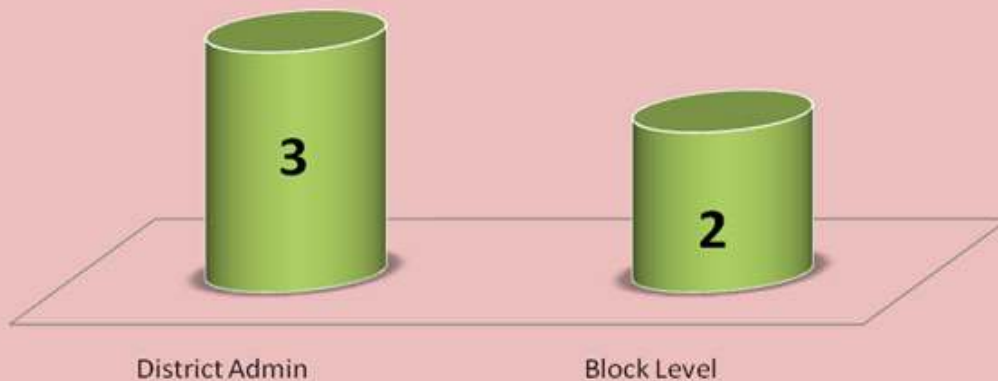
Number of Meeting Conducted



Input Support



Coordination Meeting



| Activity | Physical Unit |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| No of School Covered | 8 |
| No of Student Covered | 360 |
| Strengthening of SMC | 16 |
| SMC meeting (No) | 46 |
| Strengthening of CBOs | 16 |
| No of Meetings of CBOs | 33 |
| Formation of Bal Samooh | 16 |
| Meetings of Bal Samooh | 26 |
| Parents Meeting | 2 |
| Input Support | 0 |
| Force Lift Handpump | 2 |
| Carpet | 2 |
| Fan Support | 9 |
| Light Support | 8 |
| Utensil Support | 52 |
| Sport Material | 7 |
| Book Shelf Support for Library | 8 |
| Sweater and Shoe support | 52 |
| Parmarth Kaushal Vikas Kendra | 60 Student |
| NEWS letter | 7 |
| Coordination Meeting with BSA | 1 |
| Block Level Coordination Meeting | 2 |
| Health Camp | 1 |
| Extra Educational Class | 90 |
| Smart Class | 2 |
| Sanitary Toilet | 1 |

PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN

BALANCE SHEET (CONSOLIDATED) FINANCIAL YEAR 2018-19

MONA HOUSE, CHURKHI ROAD, ORAI- JALAUN

U.P – 285001

CONTACT NO. 0562-254910, 258412

Email : parmarths@gmail.com

PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN
H.O. Mona house, Churkhi Road, Orai(Jaloun)

Consolidated Income & Expenditures Account for the year ended on 31st March'19

| Expenditures | | Amounts | Incomes | | Amounts |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| To <u>Project Expenditure</u> | | | By <u>Grant Aid Utilized</u> | | |
| Indian Contribution | 22,114,079.19 | | Indian Contribution | 21,408,262.51 | |
| Foreign Contribution | 24,730,449.85 | 46,844,529.04 | Foreign Contribution | 26,468,400.55 | 47,876,663.06 |
| To <u>Parmarth General Expenditure</u> | | | By <u>Bank Interest</u> | | |
| Indian Contribution | 1,786,232.04 | | Indian Contribution | 203,234.00 | |
| Foreign Contribution | 4,966.70 | 1,791,198.74 | Foreign Contribution | 83,824.20 | 287,058.20 |
| To To Depreciations | | 522,008.00 | By <u>OTHER RECEIPTS</u> | | |
| To Excess of Income Over Expenditures | | 2,336,171.52 | Indian Contribution | 3,327,054.04 | |
| | | | Foreign Contribution | 3,132.00 | 3,330,186.04 |
| Total | | 51,493,907.30 | Total | | 51,493,907.30 |

Subject to our separate report of evendate attached herewith.
for : SUDHINDRA JAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants

FOR : PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN

(G.K.SUKLA)
Partner



PLACE : KANPUR
DATED : 30.09.2019

SANJAY SINGH
(Secretary)



BHUPENDRA GUPTA
(Treasurer)

PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN
H.O.Mona house, Churkhi Road, Orai(Jaloun)

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019

| LIABILITIES | | AMOUNTS | ASSETS | | AMOUNTS |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Capital Fund | | | FIXED ASSETS | | 3,576,327.84 |
| Opening Balance | 3,099,517.14 | | (As per Schedule Attached) | | |
| Add:- Excess of Income Over Expenditure | 2,336,171.52 | 5,435,688.66 | | | |
| Unspent Grant | | | LOANS & ADVANCES | | |
| Opening Balance | 13,205,067.33 | | Loan to Beneficiary | | 1,149,909.00 |
| Add: Grant Received | 51,220,668.52 | | Advances/Receivable | | 94,959.00 |
| | 64,425,735.85 | | TDS A/c | | 82,935.00 |
| Less: Grant Utilised | 40,901,561.06 | | Grant Receivable | | 124,416.00 |
| Less: Grant Refunded | 13,084.03 | 23,511,090.76 | Security | | 1,000.00 |
| Current Liability | | 2,150,877.70 | Grant Receivable | | |
| Secured Loan | | 604,499.00 | Opening Balance | (305,254.30) | |
| | | | Add: Grant Utilised | 6,807,102.00 | |
| | | | Add: Grant Refunded | 32,114.00 | |
| | | | | 6,533,961.70 | |
| | | | Less: Grant Received | 5,304,544.00 | 1,229,417.70 |
| | | | Closing Balances | | |
| | | | FCRA | | |
| | | | Cash in hand | 66,173.10 | |
| | | | Bank Balance | 18,352,049.40 | 18,418,222.50 |
| | | | Indian | | |
| | | | Cash in hand | 74,619.50 | |
| | | | Bank Balance | 6,950,349.58 | 7,024,969.08 |
| Grand Total | | 31,702,156.12 | Grand Total | | 31,702,156.12 |

Subject to our separate report of evendate attached herewith.

for : SUDHINDRA JAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants



(G.K.SUKLA)
Partner

PLACE : KANPUR
DATED : 30.09.2019

FOR : PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN

[Signature]
SANJAY SINGH
(Secretary)



[Signature]
BHUPENDRA GUPTA
(Treasurer)

| PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN H.O.Mona house, Churkhi Road, Orai(Jaloun) Consolidated Receipts & Payment Account for the year ended on 31st March'19 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Receipts | | Amounts | Payments | | Amounts |
| By | Opening Balance(FCRA) | | To | Project Expenses Paid | |
| | Cash in Hand | 22,328.10 | | Foreign Contribution | 25,720,358.85 |
| | Bank Balance | 11,114,918.87 | | Indian Contribution | 22,748,819.19 |
| | Less-Liability | (715,882.00) | | | 48,469,178.04 |
| By | Opening Balance(Indian) | | To | Parmarth General Exp | |
| | Cash | 9,084.10 | | Foreign Contribution | 4,966.70 |
| | Bank Balance | 5,248,513.65 | | Indian Contribution | 1,786,232.04 |
| | Less-Liability | 1,607,921.76 | | | 1,791,198.74 |
| By | Grant Recd | | To | FIXED ASSETS | |
| | Foreign Contribution | 33,719,150.52 | | Foreign Contribution | 278,000.00 |
| | Indian Contribution | 22,974,062.00 | | Indian Contribution | 450,193.00 |
| | | 56,693,212.52 | | | 728,193.00 |
| By | Grant Receivable(Op.) | | To | ADVANCES PAID/Receivable | |
| | Indian Contribution | 108,090.00 | | Foreign Contribution | - |
| | | | | Indian Contribution | 219,375.00 |
| | | | | | 219,375.00 |
| By | BANK INTEREST | | To | TDS Receivable | |
| | Foreign Contribution | 83,824.20 | | Foreign Contribution | 3,188.00 |
| | Indian Contribution | 203,234.00 | | Indian Contribution | 21,214.00 |
| | | 287,058.20 | | | 24,402.00 |
| By | OTHER RECEIPTS | | To | Repayment of Bank Loan | |
| | Foreign Contribution | 3,132.00 | | Indian Contribution | 562,469.03 |
| | Indian Contribution | 3,096,250.04 | | | |
| | | 3,099,382.04 | | | |
| By | COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION | | To | Grant Refunded | |
| | Indian Contribution | 873,544.00 | | Indian Contribution | 45,198.03 |
| | | | | | |
| | | | To | Closing Balance(FCRA) | |
| | | | | Cash in hand | 54,225.10 |
| | | | | Bank Balance | 18,358,139.40 |
| | | | | Less;Liability | (191,406.36) |
| | | | | | 18,220,958.14 |
| | | | To | Closing Balance(INDIAN) | |
| | | | | Cash in hand | 80,477.50 |
| | | | | Bank Balance | 6,950,349.58 |
| | | | | Less;Liability | (1,959,471.34) |
| | | | | | 5,071,355.74 |
| Grand Total | | 75,132,327.72 | Grand Total | | 75,132,327.72 |

Subject to our separate report of evendate attached herewith.
for : SUDHINDRA JAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants

FOR : PARMARTH SAMAJ SEVI SANSTHAN

(G.K.SUKLA)
Partner

PLACE : KANPUR
DATED : 30.09.2019

SANJAY SINGH
(Secretary)

BHUPENDRA GUPTA
(Treasurer)



Parmarth Samaj Sevi Sansthan

Nearby Income Tax office, Opp. Collectrate, Churkhi Road,
Orai (Jalaun) U.P. - 285 001

Phone / Fax : 05162-258412, 254910

E-mail : parmarthorai@gmail.com, parmarths@gmail.com

Secretariat Office:

686, Shivaji Nagar, Behind of Bharat petroleum, Jhansi

