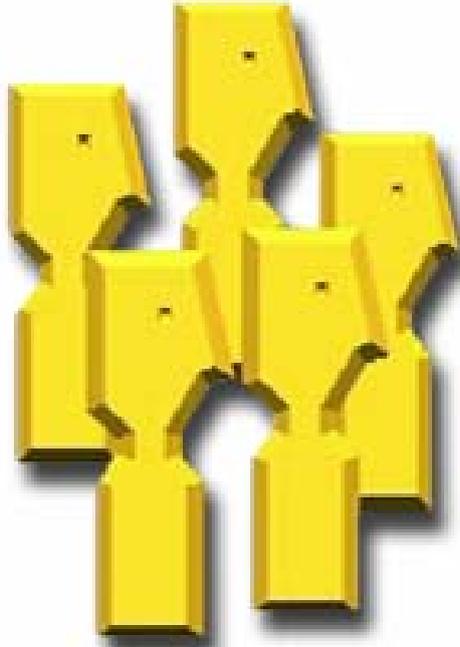


ANNUAL REPORT

2015-2016



Loka Kalyan Parishad

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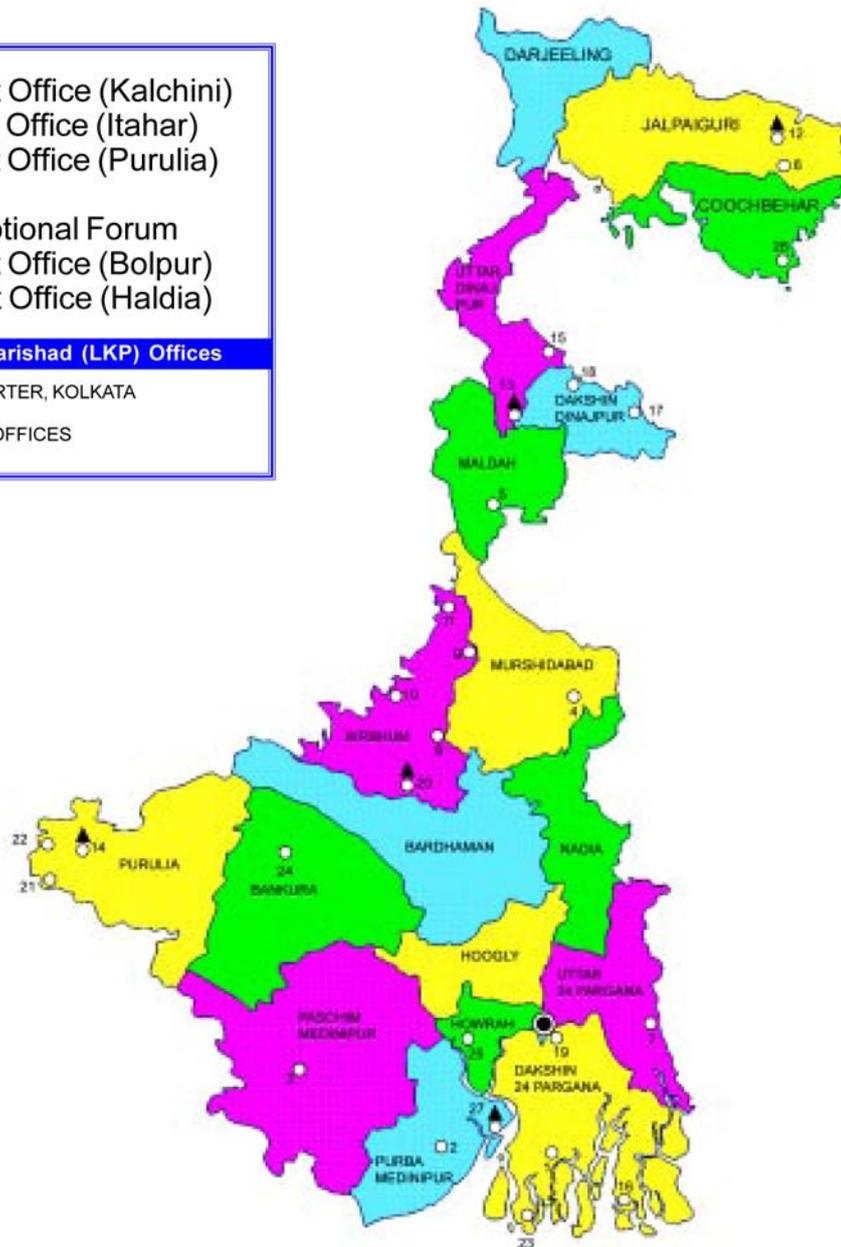
E-mail: lokakalyanparishad@gmail.com

Project Areas of Loka Kalyan Parishad

1. LKP Project Office (Kalchini)
2. LKP Project Office (Itahar)
3. LKP Project Office (Purulia)
4. SRHEDS
5. SHG Promotional Forum
6. LKP Project Office (Bolpur)
7. LKP Project Office (Haldia)

Loka Kalyan Parishad (LKP) Offices

- HEAD QUARTER, KOLKATA
- ▲ PROJECT OFFICES



***“WE STRIVE FOR THE POOR ON FAIR TERMS AND
DIGNITY TO ENHANCE THEIR LIVELIHOODS”***

FOREWORD

We are happy to present the Annual Report of Loka Kalyan Parishad for 2015-16, in which readers will be able to have a glimpse of activities undertaken during the year. Loka Kalyan Parishad has continued its relentless efforts through implementation of various projects to support the poor people of the rural areas in their struggle for improving their own socio-economic status. Though various constraints, particularly delays in obtaining funds and elections scheduled in May 2016, slowed down the work considerably, readers will hopefully, find our overall achievements satisfactory. However, there is no room for complacency and we commit ourselves to do even better in the days to come. We welcome advices; suggestions from the readers, well-wishers and others in this respect. We take this opportunity to thank all our funding agencies, MORD, Government of India, concerned departments of the Government of West Bengal, WBSRLM, our partner organisations, workers and volunteers of LKP and the members of the Executive Committee, for their continued support.

Amalendu Ghosh
Secretary

Prof. Sankar Kumar Sanyal
President

Kolkata, September 1, 2016

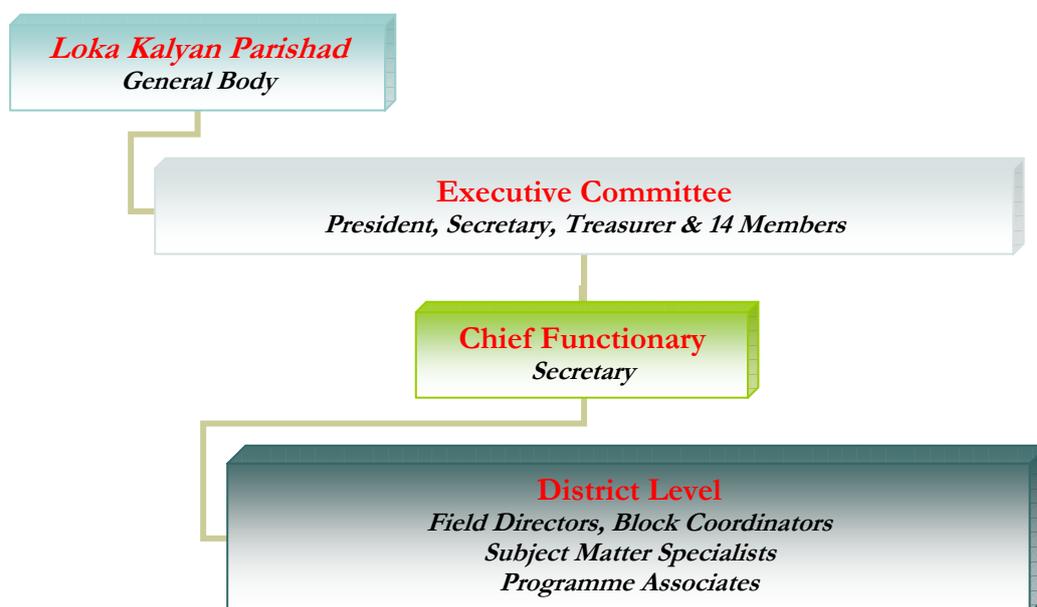
Introduction:

1. Origin of the Organization--

Loka Kalyan Parishad (LKP) was established in 1977, as a voluntary organization and mentored by the eminent personalities like Justice Shankar Prasad Mitra, former Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court; Sri Sudhangshu Kr. Chakraborty, former Vice Chancellor of the Rajendra Agricultural University and recipient of the National 'Padmashree' award for his work with small farmers in the Gandak / Kosi project in Bihar; Sri Narendra Nath Sen, Member-Secretary of the West Bengal State Planning Board; Sri Akshay Kumar Koley, industrialist and 13 other members. the organization was committed from the beginning to standby the most disadvantaged section of the people living in the rural Bengal.

Loka Kalyan Parishad was registered under the *Societies Registration Act 1961*. Subsequently it obtained registration under the *Foreign Contribution Regulation Act 1976* and obtained exemptions under Sections 12A and 80G of the *Income tax Act*. It obtained the unique ID Registration No. - *WB/2009/0015010* from Planning Commission, Govt. of India.

2. The Organizational Structure--



3. Loka Kalyan Parishad's VISION, MISSION and STRATEGIES

Our Vision:

Loka Kalyan Parishad envisages a world where people are at the centre of governance and development. Powers, responsibilities and functions move from the community outwards only on the basis of necessity through concentric circles of tiers of governance, from the local through the state to the national.

Our Mission:

Loka Kalyan Parishad believes that the 73rd and 74th amendments of the Constitution provide the pathway to achieve its vision. Therefore LKP strives to **strengthen local self governance institutions** as **catalysts** to become inclusive, participatory, just and efficient institution of people to provide basic infrastructure that supports the production and distribution of food, primary health facilities and basic education (including other infrastructures) and provide a forum for community groups (SHGs; farmer cooperatives).

Our Objectives & Strategies:

- Ensure food and livelihood security to the underprivileged families of the rural areas by empowering them through decentralized natural resource management.
- Community development in the areas of poor physical and economic condition and improving community based service provision that will eventually upgrade people's lives and opportunity..
- 'Capacity Building' of Panchayati Raj Institutions and their Functionaries, so that they can serve the people better and also continue the kind of assistance given by LKP after its withdrawal.
- Persuasion of Advocacy, Gender and Human Resource development policies.

With these objectives in view the our strategies have been:

- **Mutual cooperation** is developed **with Panchayats** in the project areas.
- **Project areas** are chosen from the most backward and disadvantaged zones in West Bengal,
- Most **poor families** are identified
- One member, generally female, from each of the selected families is encouraged to form **SELF HELP GROUPs** (SHG).
- Identification of **local natural resources**.
- Determination of the best **method to use** the local natural resources.

- To build up a mutual bonding between these natural resources and individual SHG with the help of the Panchayats.
- Similarly SHGs are tied up with the private owners of these natural resources, wherever available.
- **Capacity Building** of individual members of SHGs to raise production level.
- Panchayats are associated with these initiatives.
- Assist in institutional development of Panchayats
- Spread awareness among the underprivileged people on their rights and entitlements under different government plans and schemes.
- **Orientation and Capacity building of Local CSOs** for securing their support in similar activities.
- **Documentation, Publication and Circulation of the BEST PRACTICES** for the benefit of the people.

Functional areas of LKP under different projects:

District	Block	No of GPs
Uttar Dinajpur	Itahar	12
	Goalpukur-I	1
	Kaliaganj	1
	Hemtabad	5
Dakshin Dinajpur	Harirampur	6
	Kushmundi	1
	Banshihari	5
Birbhum	Lavpur	10
	Illambazar	9
	Maureshwar-I	1
	Maureshwar-II	1
	Nanoor	1
	Khoirashole	11
	Md. Bazar	11
	Rajnagar	4
Purulia	Jhalda –II	9
	Joypur	7
	Saturi	1
Alipurduar	Kalchini	11
	Alipurduar II	1
Paschim Medinipur	Gopiballavpur-I	7
South 24 Parganas	Pathar Pratima	3
Paschim Medinipur	Kharagpur	1
Jharkhand	Sindri	2
TOTAL	24	121

4. Report on Programmes Implemented by Loka Kalyan Parishad:

Major programmes which are now being implemented

- 4.1. **Information-Education-Communication Programme** (*IEC-phase 3*).
- 4.2. **Mahila Kishan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)**, a sub-component of NRLM.
- 4.3. **Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)**
- 4.4. **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)** Collaborative Project with ACC Ltd.
- 4.5. **Project for convergence of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)-National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and CFT Strategy.**
- 4.6. **Empowerment of the Elected Women Leaders.**
- 4.7. **Partnership project for Development of model block (under WBSRLM).**

4.1. Information Education Communication Programme (*IEC-phase 3*).

The IEC III programme entitled “Capacity Building and Advocacy for a local participatory self governance for poverty reduction through Information, Education & Communication” aims to address the following problems: (i) lack of access to information by primary stakeholders and their limited capacity to mobilise and organise access to services (ii) poor capacity of local governing institutions and public service delivery (iii) slow progress on specific aspects of the MDG programme (iv) lack of peoples’ voice and involvement at the policy formulation or policy implementation process.

Objectives of the Project were:

- a) Facilitate improvement and efficiency in gram Panchayat planning & implementation of Millennium Development Goals by PRI [poverty reduction; infant mortality rate (IMR); maternal mortality rate (MMR); primary education] through proper decentralized and integrated planning and appropriate utilization of funds;
- b) Enhance grassroots democracy through empowerment of local people and encouragement of their participation in development activities and local self-governance leading to reduction in poverty, improvement of health and education.
- c) Developing regional / state / district level networks of CSOs / NGOs for taking up advocacy on the Millennium Development Goals.

Implementation of the project started in October 2011, with fund support from Denmark through IGF a long time partner of ours. The Project ended in August, 2015. The major outcome of the project are enumerated below:

Direct Impact of IEC

A. POVERTY REDUCTION

- 13662 families get job card
- 28437 people were motivated to demand their entitlements from the PRI like ration cards; widow pension; PROFLAL; SASFAU; Aam Admi Bima Yojana; Krishan Credit Card; farmer's loans; Artisan Loans; Ayela benefits; IGNOAPS; IGNWPS; NDPS; IAY; NFBS etc. and were able to access their entitlements.

Impact as a result of IEC and other organizational activities including Food Security & MKSP

- 934 MOUs drawn up by GPs for nursery and social forestry.
- 1229 capacity building trainings organized for improving agriculture under NRLM programme.
- 29 MOUs drawn up by GPs and SHGs for taking lease of PRI owned ponds and water bodies and undertaking fish farming.
- 1559 families start fish farming.
- 98483 families start kitchen gardens.
- 273 vaccinations camps for 17885 animals were made possible from the Animal Husbandry department due to IEC.
- 7996 families begin poultry and cattle farming.

B. MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH

- 239 SAM (severely malnourished) infants identified and referred for treatment.
- Birth Certificates of 3325 children were registered with the help from IEC members.
- 2389 reluctant pregnant mothers motivated to complete their vaccinations.
- 6104 Women & men motivated to use contraceptives.
- Couples were motivated to go through legal termination of pregnancies in 5 instances rather than taking help from untrained sources.
- 4361 families get their health entitlements from the local government in the form of Rashtriya Sasthya Bima Yojana and 309 under Janani Sasthya Bima Yojana
- 27 mobile health centres started following deputations by women and insistence of IEC staff.
- 197 early marriages were prevented by SHGs.
- 2947 families motivated to apply for toilet.

C. PRE-PRIMARY & PRIMARY EDUCATION

- Infrastructures of 167 ICDS centres were improved and some were newly established by Panchayat after 21 deputations and reports of their dismal state by 308 SHG members.
- 924 children enrolled to the ICDS
- 89 GUS activated on ICDS related issues.
- 838 Mata Committees made active on ICDS related issues.
- 948 members of SHGs become active in Mata Committees.
- 927 children enrolled to primary school
- 587 children re-enrolled to primary school.
- 284 VEC made active on Primary education related issues.
- Guardians made active in 429 education committees.
- 1721 students access scholarship schemes.

D. WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

- 798 open sansad sabhas were organized by 19 GPs. 671376 voters remained present including 12435 women in these sabhas and take part in GP annual plan. In sansads of these GPs where open sansad sabhas did not take place, 7246 women of 585 sub cluster/cluster/SHGs take active part in identifying gaps and placing their demands with the Panchayat. 2427 sansad based and group based plans were submitted
- 174 women leaders from self help groups stood for Gram Panchayat elections of which 66 were voted to be elected representatives of the people.

4.2 Mahila Kishan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP)

PROGRESS UNDER MKSP- A SUB-COMPONENT OF NATIONAL RURAL LIVELIHOOD MISSION

Objectives of the project:

Empowerment of women farmers through creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities based on community managed effective sustainable agricultural practices and thereby successfully addressing the Food and Nutrition Security issues at the household level on the basis of Decentralized Natural Resource Management (DNRM) and enhancement of production and productivity, resulting in increase in income.

Area under intervention

Intensive area of action					
District	Block	No. of GPs	No. of villages	SHGs	Mahila Kisans
Birbhum	Illambazar	9	134	1000	10000
	Labpur	11	180	1000	10000
Purulia	Jhalda II	5	53	700	7000
Uttar Dinajpur	Itahar	9	175	700	7000
Dakshin Dinajpur	Harirampur	6	152	600	6000
Jalpaiguri	Kalchini	5	23	600	6000
Sub total (A)	6 blocks	45	717	4600	46000
Extensive area of action					
Birbhum	Md. Bazar	1	12	200	2000
	Khoirasole	1	21	400	4000
Purulia	Joypur	1	13	200	2000
Uttar Dinajpur	Goalpokhor I	1	15	300	3000
Dakshin Dinajpur	Banshihari	1	36	300	3000
Sub total (B)	5 blocks	5	97	1400	14000
Grand total (A+ B)	11	50	814	6000	60000

The progress at a glance under the project for the reporting period is enumerated as below:

❖ **Institution building:**

The entire project activities are carrying out by coordinated action of communities and community based organizations in which people's participation is an essential part for their all round development in a community institution architecture i.e sub cluster at village level (**VLF**), cluster at GP level (**GPLF**) and Block Level Federation /**BLF** at block level. The village and GP level federations are being capacitated to prepare need based bottom up plans for livelihood development and management of funds and functions on behalf of their institutions.

The present status of community institutions in our project area:

No. SHG covered: 5186

No. of MKs covered: 55366

No. Sub cluster/Village Level Federation: 655

No. of Cluster/GP Level Federation:48

No. of Block Level Federation: 4

❖ **Sustainable agriculture based livelihood activities:**

Mahila Kisans have adopted traditionally practiced resource conserving environment friendly technologies to create and sustain agriculture based livelihoods.

Sl. No.	Name of activity	No. of Mahila Kisan (MKs) involved
1	Home Nutrition Garden	49879
2	Community Nutrition Garden	1609
3	Group based grain bank	2765
4	Group based seed bank	7425
5	School nutrition garden	579
6	Soil Health Improvement	
	Farm Yard manure/Vermi Compost	39373
	Liquid & semi liquid bio fertilizers	9482
	Green manure/Dhoincha	2060
	Popularization of legumes	3311
7	Soil moisture conservation	
	Bio mulch	3769
	Pitcher irrigation	1550
	Poira/relay cropping	2096
8	Bio pest management	19580
9	Bio diversity enhancement	
	Introduction of new crop	2651
	CPR management- agro forestry	3242
	Fruit vegetable nursery	3830
10	Pond based Integrated farming	1524
11	Livestock/small ruminant development	39291
12	System approach	
	Paddy	3004
	Wheat	496
14	Mushroom cultivation	5544

❖ Access to additional land and water bodies:

More than 42000 acres of land (out of which about 31000 acres own land) and 11000 acres obtained on temporary lease has been brought under use for the these activities.

❖ Bottom-up Planning in Participatory Approach

Member of MKSHG prepare need and demand based livelihood plans which are consolidated at village level/ sub cluster level. After being approved in the Sansad Sabha, the plan forwarded to Gram Panchayat for incorporation into annual GP plan which forms the basis of Annual GP plan. Mahila Kisans from 44 GPs participated in need based bottom up planning for livelihood development.

❖ Social capital development

200 Community Resource Persons,150 Para Professionals, and 100 Prani Sakhis (live stock attendants) have been trained on institution building, sustainable agriculture & livestock development. They are utilizing their skill and knowledge for providing services for their own community. Their skill and knowledge are being utilized locally by the Mahila Kishans and others.

Producer Group

90 Producers' Groups (total of 963 women members) have started functioning and marketing their products. Steps are being taken for strengthening these groups and linking their activities with formal marketing agencies.

❖ Convergence:

One of the major strategies of MKSP has been to converge its activities with other departments' programmes / activities. This enables to dovetail other departments resources for maximizing the benefits of Mahila Kishan. Given below a picture of convergence in terms of financial resources that took place during the period under report.

MKSP convergence with Dept./schemes	Amount of benefit received by MK through convergence (Rs.)
Agriculture Dept, Govt. of W.B	704000
Horticulture Dept., Govt. of W.B	1597075
MGNREGA_CFT	6813165

Special achievement:

272 Mahila Kisans(MKs) from 154 MKSHGs in 22 GPs under 6 blocks have participated in the programme and produced Certified seeds from Foundation classes of MTU 1010, MTU 7029, GB 1 and Pratiksha varieties in 87.58 acre of land complying all protocols as prescribed by Govt. of India. MTU 1010, which is an early variety has already gone through germination test process in the state Govt. laboratory and come out with **99% genetically purity**.

The entire programme was carried out under the guidance of eminent scientist and former professor Dr. Pranab Chaterjee of Bidhan Chandra Krishi Bidyalaya.



Bio manures and pesticides in entrepreneurship mode:

Women farmers trained in production of Bio manures (Ghana Jeevamrit, Draba Jeevamrit, Amrita Jal, Sanjeebak etc.) and pesticides (Nimastra, Brambhasta, Agneyastra, Sangharak etc.) are producing bio pesticides in large scale and linked with market.

The samples are under phytochemical analysis and field testing at different institutes like Panskura Banamali College under V.U, IIT, Kharagpur, Rathindra KVK under Viswabharti. MoRD, Govt. of India in its last review meeting in March'2016 appreciated the programme and commented that the **NPM shops of such bio product can be a viable enterprise under MKSP**



Capacity building: Capacity building:

Training on MKSP protocols have been provided to 48014 MKs. They are provided with training on Institution Building, Panchasutra, Group Management, Financial Management, Sustainable Agriculture, System Approach, Decentralised Natural Resource Management etc. These capacity building includes residential training from the institutions & universities of repute, like BCKV, KVK-Purulia, Birbhum, Bankura, Coochbehar, D.Dinajpur & WBCADC-Siuri, Purulia, Kaliaganj, Balarampur & Bagnan apart from regular training & handholding provided by LKP's experts. Intra & inter exposure visits have also been made within this time period by SHG members, CRPs, PPS & project staff.



Training at Dakshin Dinajpur KVK & handholding at community level

Sustainable Agriculture Practices



Home and Community Nutrition Garden



Cultivation using system approach & use of gender friendly equipment for deweeding



Use of machines for threshing

4.3. Integrated Watershed Management Programme. (IWMP)

Loka Kalyan Parishad has been implementing the Integrated Watershed Management Programme and has three projects in hand. Out of these Tantipara Project in Birbhum (IWMP) is in the implementation stage. Rajnagar Project (IWMP-5) also in Birbhum and Garfusra Project in Purulia (IWMP-14) are in the preparatory stages, where only the entry point activities are being done.

Objectives of the IWMP project include:

Conservation, development and sustainable management of natural resources. Water harvesting by constructing appropriate structures. Soil health improvement. Enhancement of agriculture productivity and production in a sustainable manner. Restoration of ecological balance in degraded and fragile rain fed eco-system. And enhancement for livelihood and all round socio-economic development of the project area which bring about improvement of quality of lives of watershed users.

Project Area:

Following three Projects have been sanctioned by the State Government to be implemented in five years.

SI No.	Name of the Project	Year of sanction by State Government	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in Crore)	Treatable Area (In Ha)	Nos. of Moujas
1.	IWMP-3, Tantipara, (Batch-III), Rajnagar Block, Birbhum District	2012-13	4.80	4000	24
2.	IWMP-5, Rajnagar, (Batch-IV), Rajnagar Block, Birbhum District	2013-14	4.80	4000	17
3.	IWMP-14, Garaphushara, (Batch-IV), Joypur Block, Purulia District	2013-14	5.85	3900	37

IWMP-3/ 2011-12 (Batch-III), Tantipara, Birbhum:

24 moujas of Rajnagar block spread over three GPs. About 19244 peoples and 4000 Ha treatable area are to be covered in this project.

Entry Point Activities (Physical Progress): during 2015-16

1. Re-excavation of Pond- 2 No., 14.8 lakh litre storage capacity created.
2. Agro based activities of different crops: 16 nos. on culturable up land fallows.

Institution Building: during 2015-16

156 SHGs oriented and engaged in agro based income generation activities.

Capacity Building: during 2015-16

296 Training days-- trained - 6701 persons

Watershed Development Works activities: during 2015-16

Horticulture on culturable waste land- 9.7 Ha

Farm Pond Renovation (Re-excavation) - 2 Nos.

Livelihood Activities for Asset less Persons: during 2015-16

No. of Activities: 11 nos. No. of Beneficiaries: 2011 nos.

Production System and Micro Enterprise: during 2015-16

Fishery: 1 no. Beneficiaries: 25 nos.

Financial Report: up to 2015-16

Total amount received as on 31.03.2016 was Rs. 130.88 Lakh (27.26% of the Project Cost) and budget utilized Rs. 128.96 Lakh (96.23% of fund received).

Evaluation: during 2015-16

Evaluation- MELD (Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Documentation) is conducted by AFC India Ltd appointed by West Bengal State Watershed Development Agency on monthly basis.

Re-excavation of Pond
Kulupukur, Plot no,-87, Vill- Malkora,
Lat E 87°21'.394 Long N 23°56'.085



Before



After

Given below some success story of farmers benefited due to diversification & introduction of new crops in the project area.

Livelihood Initiative of 2 SHGs at Tantipara GP

Lat & Long N 23° 55.085” E 87° 22.093”

Mouja- Tantipara, Plot No-91

Block	Rajnagar
IWMP-3 Project Commenced	1 st August 2012
Group initiative started	August 2015
Name of SHGs	a)Purnima Chand Self Help Group (10 members) Secretary: Smt. Bishala Dolui b) Sandhya Tara Self Help Group (10 members) Secretary: Smt. Sumitra Dolui
Total nos. of SHG members involved	20
Socio- economic status of members	SC , BPL Landless Agri labourers
Assets acquired	Fruit plantation done through IWMP works for 3.5 Ha on lease allotted by the GP 0.13 Ha farm pond excavated through MGNREGS convergence within the plantation area handed over to the groups
Support given under EPA	a) Capacity building on orchard management, Duckery development, nursery development, mushroom cultivation etc. b) Each members given RIR chicks- 10 nos. (200 nos. laying stage)

	<p>c) Each group given 15 layer ducks (30 nos. reaching laying stage)</p> <p>d) Seeds for nursery & vegetables</p> <p>e) Fruit plants for home stead back yard plantation</p> <p>f) Vermi worm, mushroom spawn.</p>
Activities done by the groups	<p>a) Up keep, maintenance of the plantation</p> <p>b) Intercrop (Arhar) on fences, some vegetables in the interspaces</p> <p>c) Agro forestry seedling raised- 15,000 nos.</p> <p>d) Papaya seedling raised-6,000 nos.</p> <p>e) Fish fingerlings released</p>
Income generated from the Plantation based activities	<p>a) Sale of 6,000 papaya seedlings @ Rs. 4.00 = Rs. 24,000/-</p> <p>b) Sale of Agro forestry seedlings to GPs @Rs. 3.00 = Rs. 45,000/-</p> <p>c) Production & sale of RIR eggs (hatchable) @ Rs. 3,000/- per member Rs. 60,000/-</p> <p>d) Production & sale of vegetables Rs. 13,000/-</p> <p>e) Production of Arhar grains (own use) & fuel @ Rs. 450/ member = Rs. 9,000/-</p> <p>f) Contractual wage for guarding, maintenance of the plantation @ Rs. 2,000 per month Rs. 20,000/- per year</p> <p>Additional total income (2 groups) : Rs. 1,87,000/-</p>
Average additional income/members	Rs. 9,350/- (as on July 2016)
Assets/members	Chicks 10 nos. @ Rs. 300 = Rs. 3,000/-
	Ducks 3 nos. @ Rs. 900/-
	Vermi compost pit @Rs. 700/-
	Back yard growing fruit plants

Apart from their individual home stead level activities & the above said group initiative they also earn wage from outside activities like working under MGNREGS, as farm labour, etc. on rotation basis.



Growing Khaki Cambel ducks for hatchable egg production



Fetching irrigation water by group member

IWMP-5/ 2012-13 (Batch-IV), Rajnagar, Birbhum:

17 moujas of Rajnagar block spread over two GPs. About 22183 peoples (5544 household) and 4000 Ha treatable area are to be covered in this project.

Achievement:

Survey and PRA activities has been completed and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under progress.

Institution Building: during 2015-16

New SHG formed: 8 Nos. consisting of 87 members.

No. of SHG assisted: 154 Nos., Members-1509.

Formation of User Group: 1 Nos. Members-312

Capacity Building (SHG): during 2015-16

Training-144 Nos. Participants-2211 Nos.

IWMP-14/ 2012-13 (Batch-IV), Garaphushara, Joypur, Purulia:

37 moujas of Joypur block spread over three GPs. About 3900 Ha treatable area are to be covered in this project.

Achievement:

Survey and PRA activities has been completed and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under progress.

Entry Point Activities (Physical Progress): during 2015-16

No. of activities: 36 nos.

Institution Building: during 2015-16

New organized SHG: 5 Nos. Members-10.

Earlier formed SHG revamped & assisted: 111 Nos., Members-1038.

Capacity Building (SHG): during 2015-16

Training-285 Nos. Participants-3035 Nos.



New crop introduction- Onion in the project area



**Capacity building of SHG Groups under Mukundapur GP
of Joypur block, Purulia district**

Evaluation: during 2015-16

Apart from internal audit by our appointed auditors and statutory audit by the donor appointed auditors performance of these projects are evaluated on mostly basis by the MELD (Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning & Documentation) is conducted by AFC India Ltd appointed by West Bengal State Watershed Development Agency.

4.4 Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Collaborative Project with ACC Ltd.

Journey with M/s ACC Ltd., began in September 2012, with the local area development programme undertaken at the behest of the said company in the villages around its plant at Madhukunda. This was a kind of pilot project which ended in August 2015. Positive impact of LKP's intervention encouraged the company to go into the second phase of the programme not only in Madhukunda but also in Sindri. They have shown keen interest to engage LKP for similar activities at Kharagpur where a new plant is coming up. A summary of achievements in each of the projects are discussed below.

A. Madhukunda (Damodhar Cements Works): District Purulia.

CSR Project "DISHA" at Damodhar Cement Works.

Consolidated physical achievements from September, 2012 to August 2015.

Sl. No.	Activity	No. Of Events	No of participants	Remarks
1	Formation of new SHG Reactivation of old SHGs	71 25	759 250	
2	Capacity Building of SHG members on Group management, Planning, Accounts etc	454 camps	6081	Cumulative no.
3	Capacity Building on Livelihood Activities; Agri and Horti culture practices Fisheries Animal and Birds Vermin compost/Bio-pesticides Nursery management, Grafting Mushroom Seed bank/Grain bank	- 520 21 203 207 155 126 49	- 7280 168 3916 3396 1090 1450 582	
4	Capacity Building for livelihood Development-Non-Agri—Tailoring, Katha stich, Agarbatti making etc.	25	601	
5	Participatory Input support: Seeds (Veg, TPS, Onion etc. Sapplings and Fruit plants Ducklings, Chicks, Spawns Agri-Tools		1926 451 1028 12 SHGs	
6	Awareness Camps on Education *Training on computer and madhyamik exam	22 2	272 68	
7	Awareness Camp on Health, Sanitation, including health camps	126	2602	
8	Awareness camp on Safe Drinking Water	52	1113	

PROJECT COST : Head wise – year wise

I.No.	Program	Financial Year wise Expenses (Rs.)			
		Total for the 1st year	Total for the 2nd year	Total for the 3rd year	Total of the whole project
A	Formation Groups & SHG Clusters	28,173.00	2,306.00	-	30,479.00
B	Capacity building of SHG members	27,831.00	38,370.00	10,269.00	76,470.00
C	Staggered capacity building on Livelihood (Farming activities)	92,382.00	118,508.00	38,327.00	249,217.00
D	Staggered capacity building on Livelihood Dev.(Non-Farming activities)	87,762.00	148,798.00	78,524.00	315,084.00
E	Participatory support for Seed Money	221,839.00	136,461.00	244,291.00	602,591.00
	Fixed Asset	24,490.00	-	-	24,490.00
I	Documentation	1,106.00	1,060.00	3,520.00	5,686.00
J	Evaluation	-	-	18,176.00	18,176.00
K	Administration & Management	635,251.00	591,991.00	693,195.00	1,920,437.00
	Program TOTAL :	1,118,834.00	1,037,494.00	1,086,302.00	3,242,630.00
L	Overhead :	25,919.00	29,642.00	43,309.00	98,870.00
	GRAND TOTAL :	1,144,753.00	1,067,136.00	1,129,611.00	3,341,500.00

DISHA-II

ACC Ltd. has extended its activities into a three year project titles DISHA -II with a total cost of Rs. With effect from October 2015 physical and financial performance during the period under review are shown below:

ACC CSR DISHA Phase -2, Madhukunda, initiated from October, 2015 for a period of 3 years.

**Total project budget Rs. 1,19,82,954/-
Year wise budget break up**

Activity/Program	Total (Rs.)	Percentage(%)
Public Disclosure & Entry Point Activities	117,000.00	1%
Awareness & Campaign activities	200,000.00	2%
Development, Restoration, Management of Environment & Natural Resources	3,239,936.00	28%
Income generation & entrepreneurial activities for rural neo educated youth (Male & Female)	1,529,000.00	13%
Orientation & Skill Building	1,236,000.00	11%
Sanitation & Health	1,096,000.00	9%
Participatory input cost	675,000.00	6%
Social Capital Development: Culture & Sports	270,000.00	2%
Monitoring, Evaluation & Documentation	95,000.00	1%
Administration & Management	3,176,000.00	27%
Program Total	11,633,936.00	100%
Add: Overhead @ 3%	349,018.08	
Grand Total	11,982,954.08	
Percentage	100.00%	

NB : Fund provided Rs. 33,41,500

Fund utilized Rs. 33,41,500

Cumulative Physical activities conducted 1st & 2nd Qtr (October 2015 to March 2016)

Programme	No of Activities	Beneficiaries / Participants
Public Disclosure & Entry Point activities	26	474
Awareness & Campaign activities	75	1292
Development, Restoration, Management of environment & Natural Resources	12	461
Income generation & entrepreneurial activities for rural neo educated youth (Male & Female)	85	593
Orientation & Skill building	99	1592
Sanitation & Health	12	490
Participatory input cost	15	349
Social Capital Development: Culture & Sports	3	169
Monitoring, Evaluation & documentation	7	3
GRAND TOTAL	334	5423

B. Sindri Plant in the district Dhanbad, Jharkhand.

Success of the DISHA project at their Damodhar Cements Works, Madhukunda, ACC Ltd. Invited LKP to initiate similar activities at Sindri around their Sindri Plant. A pilot project titled SWABALAMBAN therefore was initiated at a total cost of Rs.29,52,000/-

The focal areas of *Pilot phase* of the Project included

- Women of the locality mobilised in Self Help Groups, federated, oriented, capacitated & engaged in livelihood activities to bring about changes in quality & of living and participation in clean environment activities.
- Entrepreneurial development in production & service sector- both individual & Group linked with Project and mainstream backward & forward market & credit linkages.
- Functional Education for the activity Groups will be taken care of.
- Scaling up of Farm production, productivity through skill building in agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, animal & bird farming including non-farm activities.
- Promotion of functional education for acceleration of Group activities.
- MDG related awareness building on Gender, Preventive Health & Hygiene particularly for women & children.

- Maintenance of eco-friendly environment by spreading social agro-forestry plantation, enhancing water (waste, natural & irrigation) use efficiency.
- Sports & culture to create a peaceful mental & physical strata among inhabitants
- Marketing of Farm & Non-farm produce, establishment of linkages with rural & urban markets will be taken up on high priority.
- Natural Resource Management with priority on “global warming and climate resilient” activities through large scale plantation, water preservation etc..
- Collaboration with the ACC AHEAD Sindri of the ACC colony in awareness generation programmes on social issues.
- Adequate transparency & accountability will be maintained through public disclosing activities.

Outcome of Pilot Phase :

Villages covered: 5 Nos. (Simatand, Chattatand, Khusberia, Samlapur Pathardihi & Samlapur Adibashi Para)

Target Families : 500 Nos.

SHG Formed : 36 Nos. (Members -502)

Training Camps organised :

- Agri/Horticulture/ Composting/ use of Botanical pesticides – 32 Nos.
- Production techniques of vermin-compost, organic manures, botanical pesticides/ insecticides- 18 Nos
- Vegetable Seeds/ vegetable Saplings / Fruit saplings distribution : 502 families
- New crops introduced: Lettuce, Yam-bean, Red cabbage, Pak-choi, Water melon, Elephant-foot yam, Brocoli , Pineapple.
- Nursery management , production of seedlings, saplings and techniques of budding & grafting in Agro-forestry(FFFT) system –11 Nos
- Preservation of grain/ pulse/ vegetable seed and its storage / fruit preservation – 7 Nos.
- Mushroom spawn & edible flesh production - 12 Nos.
- Fisheries – 3 Nos.
- Animal Rearing – 14 Nos.
- Bird vaccination Camps – 11 Nos.(Chicks-2422 Nos. & Duck- 414)
- Non Farm Livelihood Training: *Stitching / designing on clothes etc.(Kantha-stirch) – 12 Nos.*

- Non Farm Livelihood Training: Tailoring /Stitching/Bag making - 17 Nos.
- Non Farm Livelihood Training: Muri (Rice puffing) using machine – 10 Nos. (Installed 3 Nos. of Machine)

Fund Received: **2,952,249.00**

Fund Utilized: 2,953,059.00.

Swabalamban First phase:

After the Pilot phase of the Project (SWAWLAMBAN) , the Phase –I project for 3 years has been sanction by M/S Sindri Cement Works , an unit of ACC Ltd. w.e.f from 1st March, 2016. The project intends to initiates the community development program in **19** (Nineteen) **village** areas of **Chhatatand & Birsing Gram Panchayat** and **Ward No. 54 & 55 of Sindri Municipal Corporation** of **Dhanbad** district of Jharkhand state. Total Target families are 1500.

The pilot phase was women centric and this time it is for both male & female youths to engage themselves in institutional frame work (Farmers Groups, SHGs & its Federation) and will slowly link up with the mainstream (Gram Panchayat, Micro-Finance Institutions, Banks and development Departmental programs) development process.

Total approved value of the project is Rs.1,89,72,809/-

B. Kharagpur Project: District Paschim Medinipur.

ACC ltd. has started the process of setting up their plant at Kharagpur. Without much hesitation they inducted LKP there to initiate holistic development activities in the locality. A small project of Rs. 40.53 mainly in the nature of Entry Point Activities was started. During the financial year under report we had only one month to work. Physical and financial achievements are shown below:

Physical activities conducted during the month of March, 2016 and the Expenses incurred

Programme	No of Activities	Beneficiaries Participants	Expenditure
Public Disclosure & Entry Point activities	14	248	0
Awareness & Campaign activities	12	214	0
Development, Restoration, Management of environment & Natural Resources	0	0	0
Skill based entrepreneurial & income generation activities for rural educated youth (Male & Female)	3	22	Rs. 81870
Skill & Management Building activities	10	33	Rs. 56,306
Sanitation and Health	0	0	0
Income generation input cost	2	102	Rs 62,814
Social Capital Development: Culture & Sports	0	0	0
Monitoring, Evaluation & documentation	0	0	0
Administration and Management	0	0	Rs. 27,650/-
Overhead	0	0	Rs. 6860
GRAND TOTAL	31	586	Rs. 2,35,500

4.5 “Enhancing Women’s Empowerment and Leadership in the Political Process of Rural Local governance in Bengal” – Project:

This is short duration project of pilot nature funded by the US State Department through its Kolkata Consulate Office. Implementation started in August 2015 in 15 Gram Panchayats of Birbhum, Alipurduar, Purulia, and south 24 Pargana, covering 203 Gram Sansads.

Objectives of the Project are:

- (i) To empower the elected women representatives to actively involve themselves in the local governance system particularly in preparing plans and their implementation
- (ii) To encourage increased institutional response (by the Gram Panchayat & women’s institutions in the form of clusters and sub clusters) in dealing with gender issues especially gender based violence and discrimination.
- (iii) To Increase grassroots women’s participation in the democratic in the political decision-making process and evolve a supportive network for women leaders in order to build collective community power.

Strategy adopted for this Project are:

- (i) Intensive advocacy at the Government, political, social even at family levels.
- (ii) Capacity building of the women representatives along with hand holding
- (iii) Net-working and strengthening of women organisations so that those can function as support group for the women representatives.

Base-line status of target women representatives:

A survey with semi-structured questionnaire followed by focussed group discussions was undertaken to ascertain the status of the target women elected representatives. What ere found are discussed below:

- 60.7% of elected women representatives came from backwards castes (30% (SC); 5% (ST); 25.3% (OBC). Hence women hailing from these castes have the additional marginalization apart from gender affecting their lives.
- 79.7% are Hindus and 20% are Muslims
- 3.7% women never went to school; 22.7% studied less than class five; 59.4% studied less than Madhyamik; 3.7% are graduates. Low levels of formal education made things difficult for these women and made them dependent on the officials of the GPs and the male leaders.
- 72% are above poverty line (APL)

- 64.5% have no income of their own. This again breeds dependence for a large section.
- 98.7% are married
- Almost 53% of the children of the respondents have age below 10 years. This means that the issue of double burden gets heightened as the women remain as the primary care givers to their small children.
- 53% of the elected women representatives filed in nomination because the political party insisted; 22.7 % instances, family was the motivating and deciding factor. The woman's autonomy in 'choosing to become a political leader by own volition' is still a far cry
- On an average, the women GP Pradhans spend an average of 4 hours daily. Time spent by the sadasyas (members) in the GP ranged between 3 hours weekly to 3 hours monthly on an average. In most cases, they are unaware of their roles and responsibilities and lack the confidence to take up tasks on their own.
- Almost 80% of the elected representatives have no recollection of the training programmes offered by govt. on PRI.

Immediate impact of the Project

The project has shown some direct impact within the short time of intervention

A. November 2015 Bi-annual Gram Sansad Sabha:

- 12 out of 15 (80%) GPs organized sansad sabhas in all or some of their sansads.
- Effective Quorum realized sansad sabhas took place in 48% of sansads (98 of 203)
- Of these sansads sabhas 56% took place in the sansads (55) represented by a woman elected representative.
- 52% of the total women elected representatives under the 15 GPs (55 of 106) took initiative to organize sansads sabhas.

This is significant because, though holding Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha meetings are mandatory for discussion and decision on prescribed issues, these meetings rarely held as per rules. In our project area importance of such meetings could be focussed where women members took the lead.

B. Women representatives' participation in these sabhas (meetings)-raising gender issues

More than 60% women voters participated in these sabhas and submitted plans for development (infrastructure like road, water connection, sanitation, crèche for women, anti-gender based violence vigilance committee, adult literacy centers, nursery, social forestry, individual benefit scheme etc) and specifically raises gender issues to be indoctrinated into GP planning.

C. December-January Gram Sabha

Although some Gram Panchayats failed to organize gram sansad sabhas in each and every sansads (barring a few), they were motivated to organize the Gram Sabha

- Gram Sabhas have taken place in 12 GPs under the project.

As a rare display of maturity, GPs have decided to institutionally integrate and address gender issues of minimizing barriers faced by women in the following manner:-

- 9 Gram Panchayats (60%) have accepted the demand for establishing crèche, women's centre and adult literacy centres.
- 7 GPs (46.6%) have accepted the establishment of Anti Gender based Violence Vigilance Committee within its Sub Committee of Women & Child Welfare Sub Committee. (In 3 more GPs, the same is expected to be adopted in the Gram Sabha meetings).

4.6 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) CONVERGENCE, with CFT strategy Project:

CFT project has been conceived as a strategic partnership of the Executing Agencies of MGNREGS and the C.S.O.s in carrying forward the agenda of MGNREGS through a participatory mode of planning, increased coverage in wage employment of vulnerable families particularly those belonging to S.C/S.T. with focus on convergence with other programme aiming at sustainable livelihood from the assets created in rural households. Loka Kalyan Parishad was initially sanctioned ten (10) blocks for implementing the programme of convergence through CFT strategy. And the M.O.U. was signed in July, 2014. Later one (1) more block in Paschim Medinipur district was allotted by the State Government to the Loka Kalyan Parishad. The blocks are:

Purulia district	-	Jhalda-II and Joypur
Birbhum	-	LabpurKhayrasol, Mahammadbazar, Ilambazar
Uttar Dinajpur	-	Itahar
Dakshin Dinajppur	-	Bangshihari, Harirampur
Alipurdooars	-	Kalchini
Paschim Medinipur	-	Gopiballavpur-I

Loka Kalyan Parishad has thus been identified as a CSO to implement the programme in 99 Gram Panchayats spread over 11 Blocks in 6 districts in West Bengal.

A multi-disciplinary Cluster Facilitation Team has been put in place in all the Blocks with a judicious mix of experts in the fields of agriculture, community mobilization and engineering with subsequent capacity building of the members of the team.

The programme was launched with the following objectives –

- Creation of awareness and generation of demand for work
- Identification and planning for works that converge with the livelihood activities under Anandadhara
- Worksite execution and measurement
- Provision of capacity building and training for all stakeholders involved including PRIs

The key deliverables of CFT over the 3 year project period are –Preparation of livelihood based plans for every GP with natural resource management approach using participatory rural appraisal methods

- Aid and assist the Gram Panchayats to implement the plan of action of MGNREGS
- Assist the GP to ensure 75 days of work to all S.C./S.T. households
- To assist the Gram Panchayats to ensure payment of 100% wages on time

To achieve this the following activities were taken up by Loka Kalyan Parishad as CSO through the CFTs in 99 Gram Panchayats in West Bengal:

1. awareness generation for creation of demand
2. identification and planning of works that converge with livelihood activities
3. assist worksite execution and management
4. assist timely payment of wages
5. capacity building of all stake holders

Thus based on the major mandates for the C.S.O.s in the CFT projects, achievements made in 2015-16 may be highlighted as follows :-

Facilitation in Intensive and Participatory Planning Exercise for 2016-17

As constituents of the Block Planning Team, the members of CFT have contributed significantly in the IPPE in 2016-17. In many sensitive Gram Panchayats, the members have completed the survey works by inspiring the other members of the planning team and panchayat functionaries. In 2016-17, CFT members successfully facilitated the planning process in all the 99 G.P.s. However, our experience is that in spite of sincere efforts by the CFTs, the process part of the programme is not yet duly prioritized in many areas. Observance of GRDs, generation of demand for work, fulfillment of rights and entitlements of workers, transparency could be more meaningful if the PIA were little more sensitive.

Generation of mandays for S.C./S.T. families

Efforts have been made to lay emphasis on the coverage of S.C./S.T. families in the project blocks in terms of providing them wage employment under MGNREGA. However, limited achievements have been made in this aspect though in a number of blocks the achievement was above the state average and better than the performance in 2014-15. The status is shown in the following tables :-

Table : 1.1

No.of days of work provided to S.C. Households

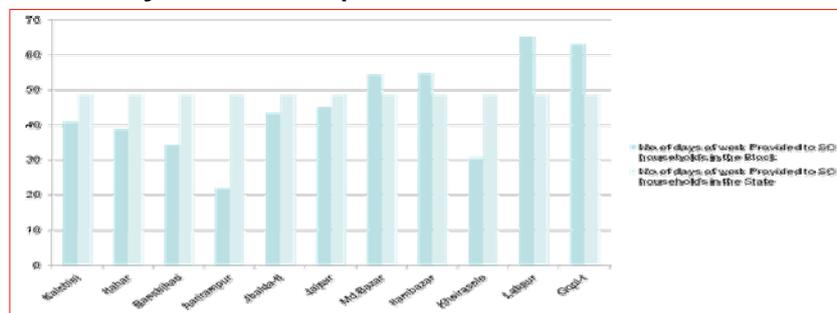
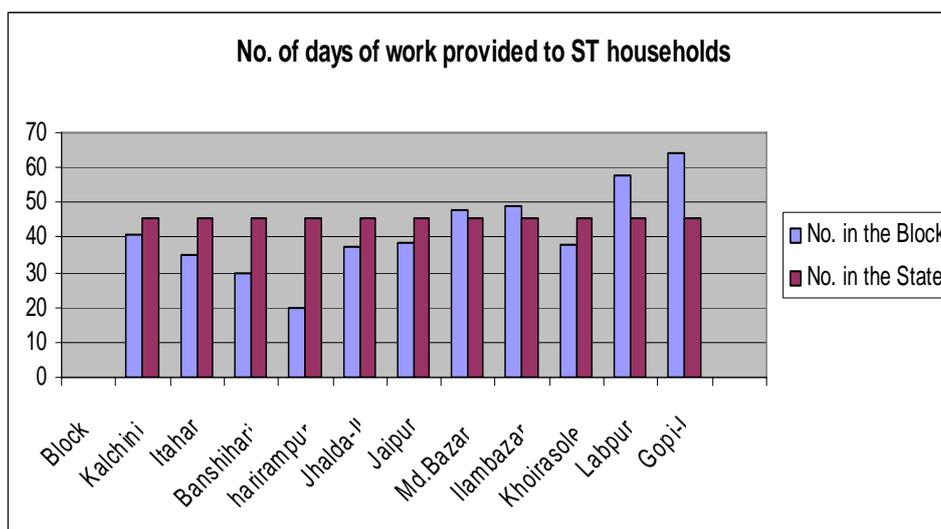


Table : 1.2



It is seen that achievement in 4 blocks was above state average. In other blocks, the coverage was lower due to poor financial performance of the blocks as a whole due to various factors and in spite of intensive facilitation by CFT the situation could not be improved. This is another area to be taken care of during the next year.

Increase in expenditure in agriculture and allied activities

This is one sector where focused attention was given by the CFT in all the blocks. The expenditure increased by 40.87%, 40.55%, 58%, 63.35%, 11% and 12% in Md.Bazar, Ilambazar, Khoirasole, Jhalda-II and Joypur Blocks respectively compared to 2014-15

Payment of wage within 15 days of work

CFT members facilitated payment of workers and maintained constant liaison particularly with the post office in the blocks. As a result, the situation has improved in Khoirasole, Illambazar, Md. Bazar and in a few other blocks. Itahar, Banshihari, Jaipur and lavpur have shown better than state average results. Desired results could not be achieved mainly due to lack of fund, poor inter-net connectivity etc.

Implementation of IBS schemes

The IBS schemes identified during the planning process were not generally implemented due to lack of priority. This was brought to the notice of the state government. However, during the planning process for 2016-17 around 38000 IBS schemes in the project blocks were identified and expected to be implemented in 2016-17.

Facilitation in seeding of AADHAR cards and freezing bank accounts of women job card holders.

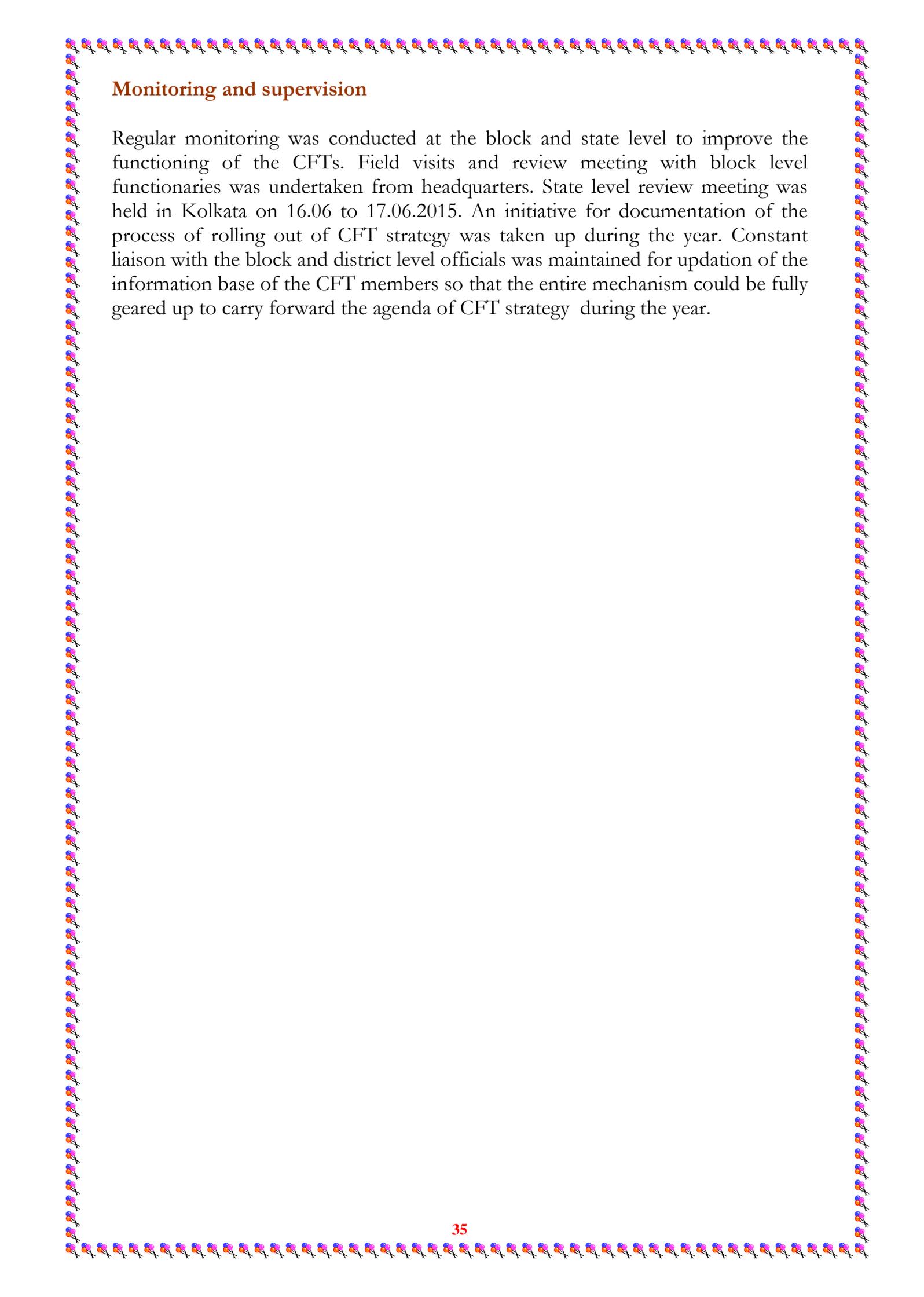
Due to initiatives of the CFT members in the project blocks and around 17000 AADHAR cards were seeded with the respective bank accounts of the job card holders. In addition, bank accounts of more than 61000 women job card holders have been frozen during the year. The initiative would be scaled up in 2016-17.

Facilitation in the observance of Gram Rojgar Dibas (GRD)

Only limited success was achieved in this respect. CFT members in all the project blocks had taken up with the Gram Panchayats the issue of regular holding GRDs and underscored the need of holding GRDs for accelerating the implementation of MGNREGS. Excepting in a few areas, no. of meeting held was far short of the target. However, in Harirampur Block, 74% of the target was achieved. More focused attention will have to be given on this issue in 2016-17

Meeting with SHGs and on generation of awareness

In almost all the projects regular meeting with SHGs were held to identify IBS schemes and to explore formulation of schemes in a convergent mode. Besides, CFTs organized/participated in campaign for generation of awareness on the rights and entitlements of workers under MGNRES. CFTs participated in fairs and interacted with the visitors for highlighting the salient issues of the programme and this has significantly contributed to building environment for effective implementation of the programme.



Monitoring and supervision

Regular monitoring was conducted at the block and state level to improve the functioning of the CFTs. Field visits and review meeting with block level functionaries was undertaken from headquarters. State level review meeting was held in Kolkata on 16.06 to 17.06.2015. An initiative for documentation of the process of rolling out of CFT strategy was taken up during the year. Constant liaison with the block and district level officials was maintained for updation of the information base of the CFT members so that the entire mechanism could be fully geared up to carry forward the agenda of CFT strategy during the year.

4.7 MODEL PARTNERSHIP PROJECT UNDER WBSRLM

Loka Kalyan Parishad was entrusted with the work of implementing Partnership Project in Harirampur Block (*Dakshin Dinajpur*) and Hemtabad Block (*Uttar Dinajpur*) in the year 2015 (February & March). The purpose of the Project is to develop a home-grown model of institution building, capacity building of the SHG organizations, putting in place demonstration sites of livelihood activities by the poor landless families and social mobilization in SHG movement in the model blocks ushering in sustainable livelihood for the SHG members.

Objectives of the Project

- Social Mobilization: One member from poor, SC/ST, marginalized vulnerable families would be included in SHG.
- Institution Building: The poor SHG will form powerful and strong institution like Sub-Cluster, Cluster and Federation.
- Financial Inclusion: The SHGs will be so skilled and competent to access bank services and other financial institutions.
- Livelihood Promotions: For better standard of life, they will be provided with homegrown livelihood provisions.
- Awareness and Improvement of Gender Equity, Community, Food, Health, Nutrition, Water and Sanitation activities.
- Social Development: As and when the women collectives will take over the charges of development, social development will automatically take its way.

In this regard, Loka Kalyan Parishad jointly with DRDC (DMMU) is generating Annual Action Plan for each year in both the blocks.

The role of NGO as indicated in the MoU are as follows:

- To form SHGs and their Capacity Building
- At least 80% of targeted family should be covered within specified period (3 year)
- 90% of the SHG will form Sub Cluster, Cluster and Federation.
- Groups will in a habit to maintain Panchasutra
- 80% of the SHG member will attend Sansad Sabha.
- Insurance coverage of each and every member.
- 70% of the member of SHG will come under Bank loans.

On the above context our achievement in 2015-16 is as follows:

- Baseline survey has been done.
- CRPs selected, put in place and have been given proper training (Orientation of CRPs)
- Sensitization of Panchayat Pradhans and Staff and GP members
- Sensitization of existing SHG Members, Upa-Sangha, Sangha leaders
- Public awareness in Sansad meetings
- IEC Material development (handout, booklet and audio-visual in DVD format)
- Capacity building of Prani Bondhu O Krishi Bondhu
- Initiation of livelihood activities along with proper training

Outputs of the Projects during 2015-16:

1	Institution Building				
	No. of EXISTING GROUPS before our intervention	No. of NEW GROUPS formed in 2015-16	No. of defunct SHGs revived in 2015-16	Total No. of ACTIVE GROUP As on 31.03.2016	
Hemtabad	765	196	164	1125	
Harirampur	876	103	0	979	
2	Financial Inclusion				
	No. of SHG received R/F in 2015-16	No. of SHG received CIF (with MCP)	No. of SHG Received CC (1 ST dose & Amount)	No. of SHG Received CC (2 nd dose & Amount)	
Hemtabad	155	24	793 (Rs.25000 to Rs.1 lakh) (cumulative)	613(Rs.1.25 lakh to s.1. 6 lakh) (cumulative)	
Harirampur	670	0	35 (Total Rs.5.25 lakh)	270 (Rs. 306.00 lakh)	
3	Livelihood Activities				
	No. of SHG With Livelihood Activities (2015-16)		No. of SHG prepared MCP	No. of SHG Received MCP Loans	
	FARM	NON-FARM			
Hemtabad	200 SHGs		305	NIL	
Harirampur	85	52	84	NIL	

Financial performance of the Projects

Sl. No	Block	Opening Balance as on 01.04.2016	Fund Received	Misc. Receipt	Available fund	Expenditure	Balance as on 31.03.2016
1	Hemtabad	187064.00	1500000.00	NIL	1687064.00	1419714.00	267350.00
2	Harirampur	NIL	700000.00	NIL	700000.00	670122.00	29878.00

5. Livelihood Intervention in Model Partnership Project in Hemtabad Block- An experimentation in five villages

Based on assessment of the need and capacity of the SHG members 100 groups in Hemtabad were identified for introducing improved and alternative and sustainable agriculture practices. Home nutrition garden in 1000 families, orchard in 200 families, cultivation of “oal” in 250 families have been introduced, which have generated considerable income to these families. Steps for linking these families with banks for scaling up their activities have been taken. Expenses for these activities have been met out of LKP’s service charges. This initiative has been appreciated by the WBSRLM.

6. Administrative and Financial Information:

6A. Administration:

Apart from the Kolkata office LKP has been maintaining field offices in Kotshila, Sindri, Madhukunda, Bolpur, Ilambazar, Khoirasole, Lavpur, Md. Bazar, Rajnagar, Itahar, Harirampur, Hemtabad and Kalchini.

Staff strength at the close of the year is:

1. MKSP 56
2. IWMP 08
3. CSR 06
4. EWPP 13
5. CFT 90
6. Partnership Project: 3

Beside those mentioned above there are about 350 Community Resource Persons selected by LKP, are assisting and giving hand-holding support to the local Self Help Groups and Clusters/Sub-clusters. Their service charges are being paid out of the MKSP fund. Similarly, 40 Community Resource Persons have been working under the Partnership Project.

6.B. Financial status:

The following statement will give a glimpse of financial transactions of LKP

SL	Project	Fund Received	Fund Spent
1.	IEC	39,91,244	53,83,378
2.	MKSP	6,81,63,676	2,17,01,596
3.	CFT	1,54,89,323	1,45,74,272
4.	IWMP	63,00,000	50,17,427
5.	Partnership Project	21,11,072	15,04,356
6.	ACC (CSR)	24,66,601	39,93,667
7.	EWPP	66,14,400	34,17,508

NB: These figures do not include opening balances.

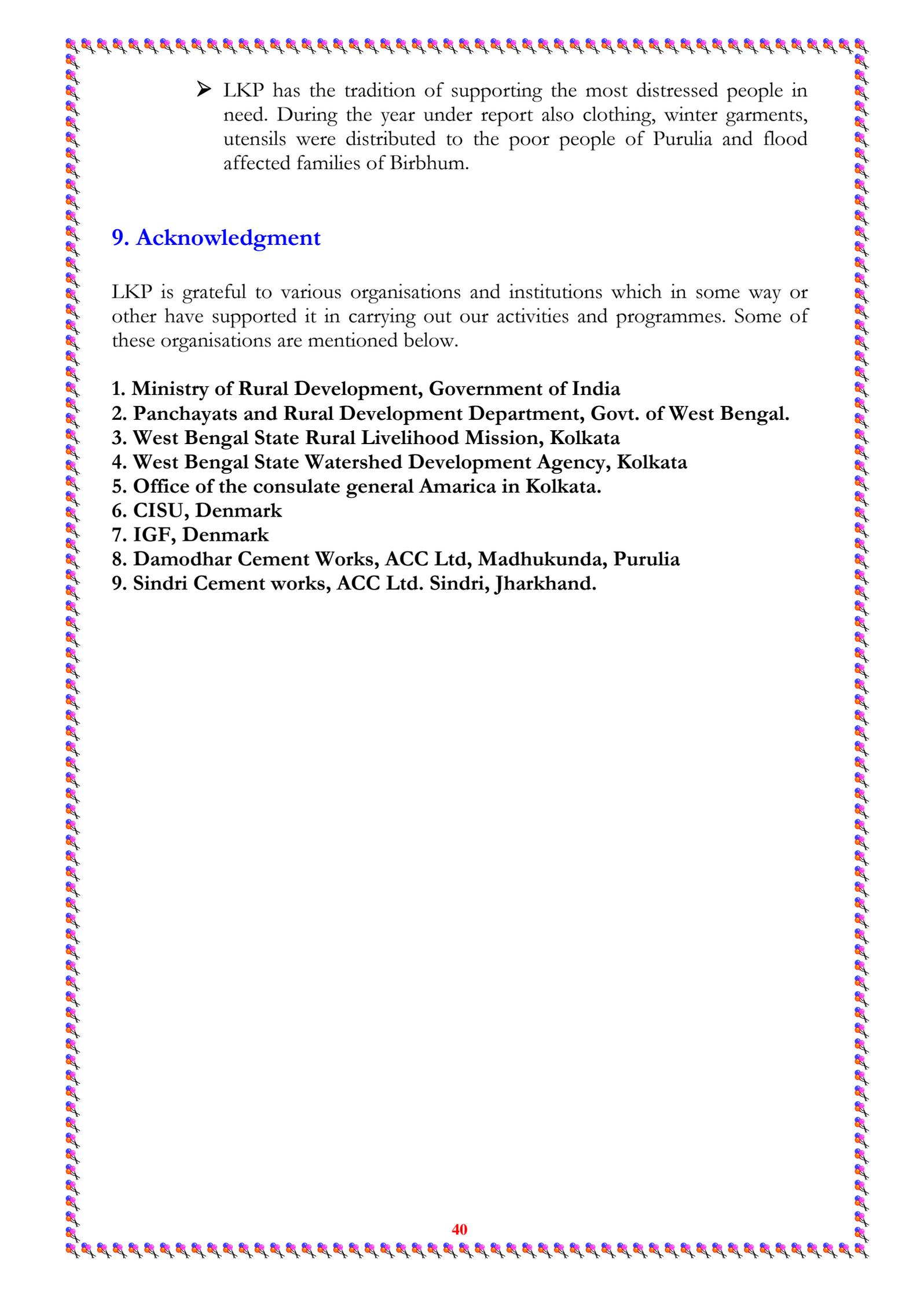
7. Publication of Panchayat-o-Amra.

The fortnightly magazine Panchayat-O-Amra containing the reports on activities of LKP on different projects and also from other areas, success stories, experiences, government policies rules and regulations etc. are being published on a regular basis. Presently there are nearly 800 subscribers and another about 3000 copies are circulated among the Panchayat bodies of different project districts.

Another tabloid, “Mukta Moner Angina” is also published monthly. This is a unique tabloid which carries the thoughts of the target women of our different projects, put in candidly by themselves. This has generated huge enthusiasm among the women which is evident from the contributions received from different corners.

8. Miscellaneous:

- Keeping to the traditions, functionaries of LKP are regularly invited to share their experiences in workshops, seminars, impart trainings, etc.
- Several of our employees participated in different training programmes organized at NIRD, Hyderabad, SIPRD, KVK etc. on different subjects.
- It is a matter of satisfaction that WBSRLM considered LKP workers including the CRPs competent to train farmers in other areas.
- Net working with other NGOs / CSOs on different issues have continued this year as well. Particularly association with WRA has very helpful in generating awareness among women in the matters of child and maternity health.
- Our association with AMAN the International Foundation to stop domestic violence against women has continued in this also.
- St. Xavier’s collage Alumni association donated fund for construction of child friendly toilet in a ICDS centre at Jhalda, Purulia.

- 
- LKP has the tradition of supporting the most distressed people in need. During the year under report also clothing, winter garments, utensils were distributed to the poor people of Purulia and flood affected families of Birbhum.

9. Acknowledgment

LKP is grateful to various organisations and institutions which in some way or other have supported it in carrying out our activities and programmes. Some of these organisations are mentioned below.

1. Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India
2. Panchayats and Rural Development Department, Govt. of West Bengal.
3. West Bengal State Rural Livelihood Mission, Kolkata
4. West Bengal State Watershed Development Agency, Kolkata
5. Office of the consulate general Amarica in Kolkata.
6. CISU, Denmark
7. IGF, Denmark
8. Damodhar Cement Works, ACC Ltd, Madhukunda, Purulia
9. Sindri Cement works, ACC Ltd. Sindri, Jharkhand.

ABBREVIATIONS USED

ATI	-	Administrative Training Institute
CB	-	Capacity Building
CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CSO	-	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	-	Corporate Social Responsibility
DNRM	-	Decentralised Natural Resource Management
DRCSC	-	Development Research Communication & Services Centre
DRP	-	District Resource Person
FS	-	Food Security
GP	-	Gram Panchayat
GUS	-	Gram Unnayan Parishad
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HRD	-	Human Resource Development
IGF	-	Indien Gruppen Fyn
LKP	-	Loka Kalyan Parishad
LRP	-	Livelihood Resource Person
NGO	-	Non - Governmental Organisation
NIRD	-	National Institute of Rural Development
MGNREGA-		Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Act
NRM	-	Natural Resource Management
PDIS	-	Panchayat & Development Information Centre
PRDD	-	Panchayat and Rural Development Department
PRI	-	Panchayat Raj Institution
PRRC	-	Panchayat Raj Resources Centre
PS	-	Panchayat Samity
RTI	-	Right to Information
SHG	-	Self Help Group
SGSY	-	Swaarnajayanti Swarozgar Yojanas
BRAIPRD-		Bhim Rao Ambedkar Institute of Panchayat & Rural Development



‘‘আকাশে তো আমি রাখি নাই মোর
উড়িবার ইতিহাস।
তবু, উড়িছিনু এই মোর উল্লাস’’