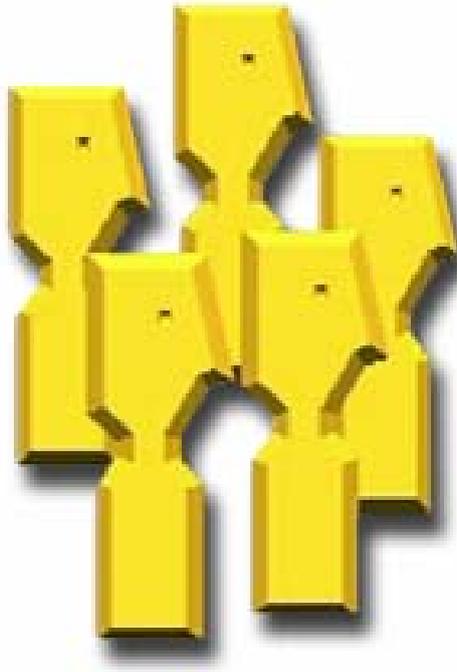


ANNUAL REPORT

2014-2015



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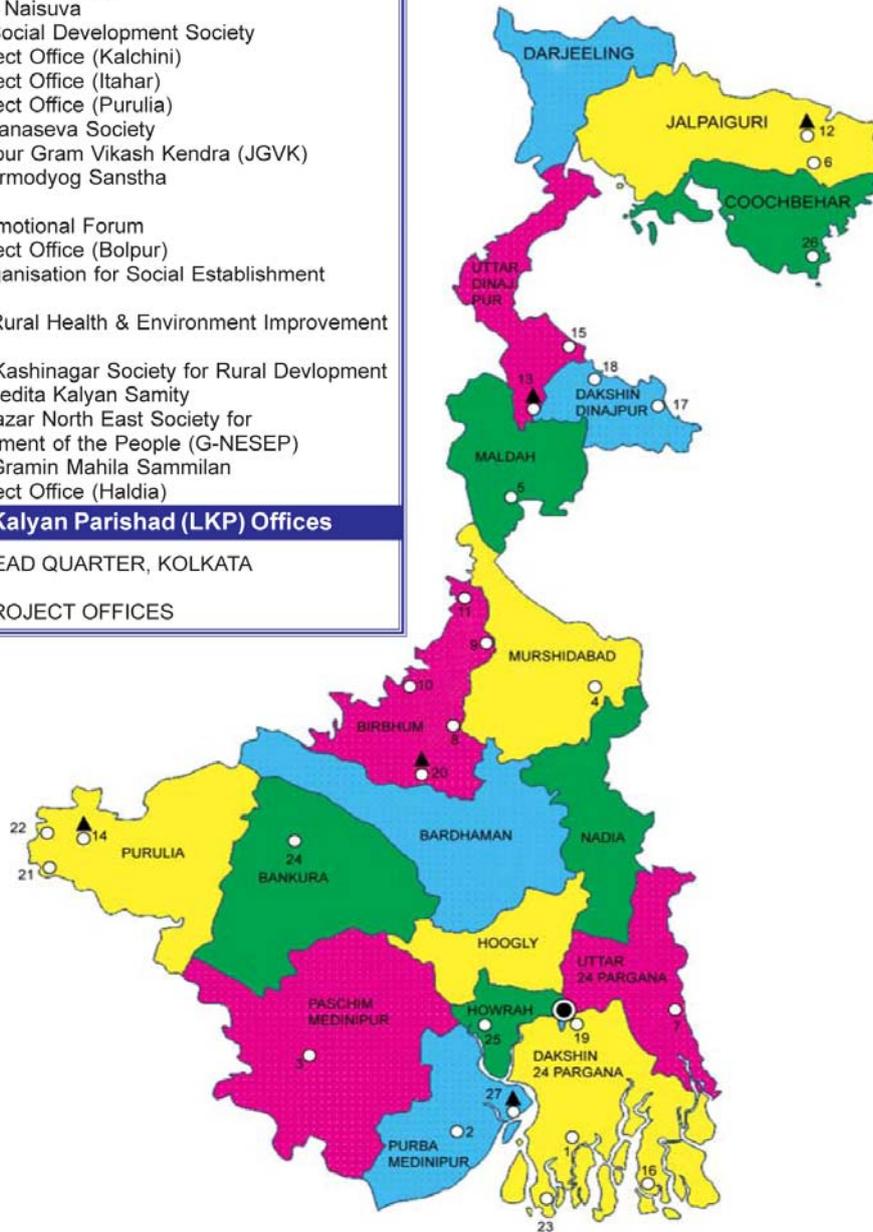
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Project Areas of Loka Kalyan Parishad

1. Bagaria Relief Welfare
2. Kajla Jana Kalyan Samity
3. Seva Kendra Kolkata - SKC
4. MARFAT
5. Ganga Bhangan Protirodh Action Nagarik Committee
6. Salsalabari Prayas Rural & Eco. Dev. Society
7. Swanirvar
8. Rangamati Seva Samity
9. Kirnahar Tarun Samity
10. Mallapur Naisuva
11. Tarapur Social Development Society
12. LKP Project Office (Kalchini)
13. LKP Project Office (Itahar)
14. LKP Project Office (Purulia)
15. Raigunj Janaseva Society
16. Joygopalpur Gram Vikash Kendra (JGVK)
17. Tapan Karmodyog Sanstha
18. SRHEDS
19. SHG Promotional Forum
20. LKP Project Office (Bolpur)
21. Rural Organisation for Social Establishment (ROSE)
22. Bandhri Rural Health & Environment Improvement Society
23. Dakshin Kashinagar Society for Rural Development
24. Sister Nivedita Kalyan Samity
25. Godhulibazar North East Society for Empowerment of the People (G-NESEP)
26. Bagnan Gramin Mahila Sammilan
27. LKP Project Office (Haldia)

Loka Kalyan Parishad (LKP) Offices

-  HEAD QUARTER, KOLKATA
-  PROJECT OFFICES





তুমি রবে নিরবে

সুমনা চক্রবর্তী

(২৫.১১.১৯৩২ - ০৫.১১.২০১৪)

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

FOREWORD

LOKA KALYAN PARISHAD has lived another year full of events, good measure of success and satisfaction accompanied by occasional set backs. We endeavored with all our strength to achieve what LKP had envisioned, fulfill its mission and accomplish what it undertook to through its various activities and programmes. This Annual Report- 2014-15 will give a complete account of LKP’s activities during the year. Readers, from this report are expected to have a fair idea of the organizational structure, its way of functioning, total activities, success stories, areas where LKP could not to live up to expectations etc.

We are thankful to all our funding agencies, partners, sister organisations and experts for supporting us at different times that made our journey smooth. We are also thankful to our employees for their dedicated services for the causes of the rural poor.

During the year under report LKP has lost its founder member and the Secretary for a long time when on November 5 2015, Sumana Chakraborty, our beloved Sumanadi, left for her heavenly abode, after a short illness. LKP is still to recover from the shock of her demise. May her soul rest in peace.

Mr. Amalendu Ghosh
Secretary

Prof. Sankar Kumar Sanyal
President

Kolkata, September 1, 2015

Introduction:

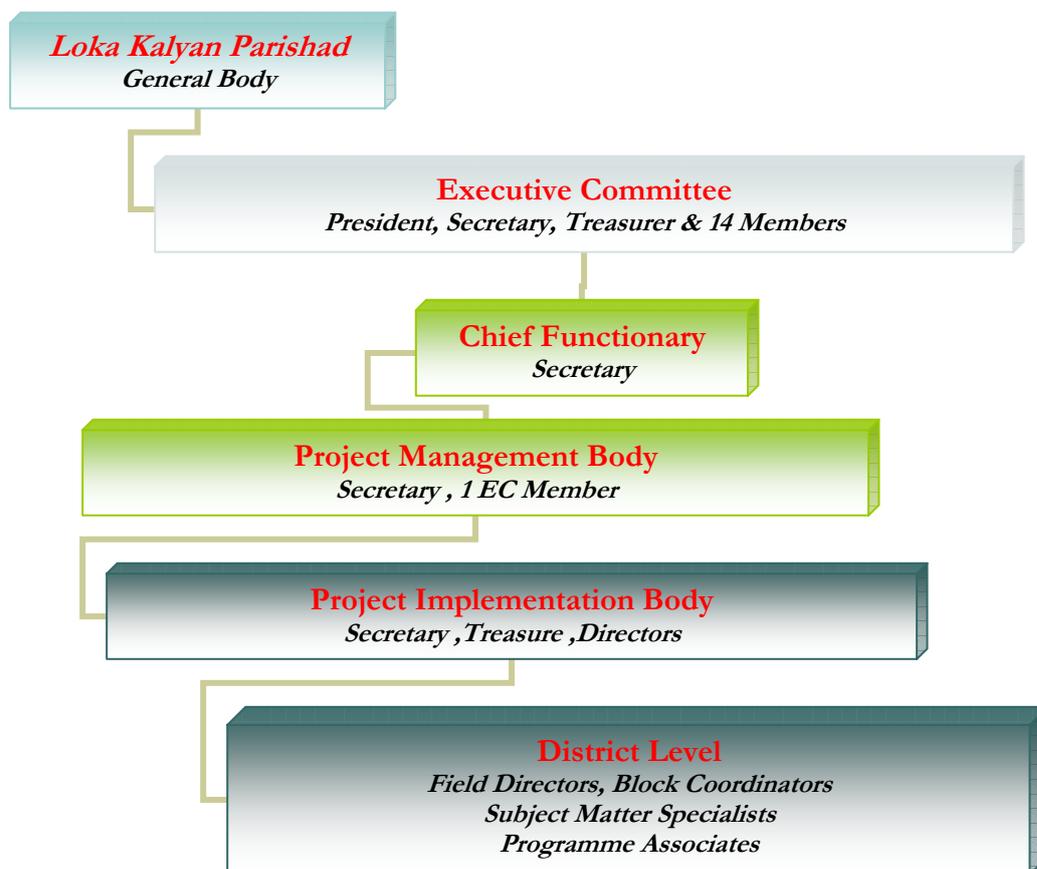
1. Origin of the Organization--

Loka Kalyan Parishad (LKP) established in 1977, as a voluntary organization has been striving to initiate a qualitative change in the lives of the underprivileged, primarily in rural Bengal and also in urban slum.

LKP was formed and mentored by luminaries 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.

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 following strategies are being followed:

- **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
	Kaligunj	1
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
	Joypur	7
	Saturi	1
	Alipurduar	Kalchini
Paschim Medinipur	Gopiballavpur-I	1
TOTAL	19	93

4. Report on Programme 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) in West Bengal (2011 – 2013).**
- 4.4. **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Collaborative Project** with Damodhar Cement Works, a unit of ACC Ltd.
- 4.5. **Project for convergence of National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS)-National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) and CFT Strategy.**

4.1 Information, Education and Communication Project-III

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.

This project aims to:

- 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.

Some highlights of the project in 2014-15

POVERTY REDUCTION

Direct Impact of IEC

- 2222 families get job card
- 14127 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.
- 14 extremely poor and starving people were identified and brought under SAHAY scheme.
- 14 deputations on issues related to BPL; rationing system; NREGS; improvement of infrastructure by 432 people.

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

- 103 MOUs drawn up by GPs with SHGs for nursery and social forestry.
- 934 capacity building trainings organized for improving agriculture.
- Seeds were distributed by the GPs to 200 SHGs.
- 881 SHGs motivated to take training from Horticulture department on vermi-compost and start it in their backyard.
- 67 MOUs drawn up by GPs and SHGs for taking lease of PRI owned ponds and water bodies and undertaking fish farming.
- 998 families start fish farming.
- 16847 families start kitchen gardens and 1344 families improve and expand their kitchen gardens.
- 44 grain banks were started by SHGs.
- 621 vaccinations camps for animals were made possible from the Animal Husbandry department because of IEC.
- 5397 families begin poultry and cattle farming.

MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH

- 213 SAM (severely malnourished) infants identified and referred for treatment.
- Birth Certificates of 2296 children were registered with the help from IEC members.
- 1148 reluctant pregnant mothers motivated to complete their vaccinations.
- 3747 women motivated to use contraceptives.
- Couples were motivated to go through legal termination of pregnancies in 53 instances rather than taking help from untrained sources.
- 1484 families get their health entitlements from the local government in the form of Rashtriya Sasthya Bima Yojana
- 29 mobile health centres started following deputations by women and insistence of IEC staff.
- 77 early marriages were prevented by SHGs.
- Infrastructure of 1 health sub centre was improved by GP following local demands.
- 3126 families motivated to apply for toilet.

PRE-PRIMARY & PRIMARY EDUCATION

- Infrastructures of 19 ICDS centers were improved and some were newly established by Panchayat after deputations and reports of their dismal state.
- 815 children enrolled to the ICDS
- 77 GUS activated on ICDS related issues.
- 419 Mata Committees and about 120 women made active on ICDS related issues.
- 942 members of SHGs become active in Mata Committees.
- 7 deputations given by 550 women and guardians for improvement of ICDS. (only 2011-12)
- 134 children enrolled to primary school

- 307 children re-enrolled to primary school.
- 161 VEC made active on Primary education related issues.
- Guardians made active in 352 education committees.
- Infrastructure of 1 primary school was improved by Panchayat after deputations and reports of their dismal state. (only 2011-12)
- 9 deputations given by more than 460 members of SHGs and guardians for improvement of mid day meals and primary school infrastructure. (only 2011-12)
- 1652 students access scholarship schemes.

EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN & MEN

- 356 open sansad sabhas take place (in May & November)
- 480688 Voters in 2339 sansads take part in identifying their needs and evolving 106 plans for their Gram Panchayats
- 1442 women make the PRI accountable by giving 30 deputations on issues related to health-education and improving the living conditions in their locality.
- More than 340 women become active in pre primary and primary education related monitoring bodies.

Given below is a few tabular representation of the progression in participatory governance encouraged by the IEC III project over the last three years (2012-2014)

Figure 1: GPs Organizing Sansad Sabhas following guidelines

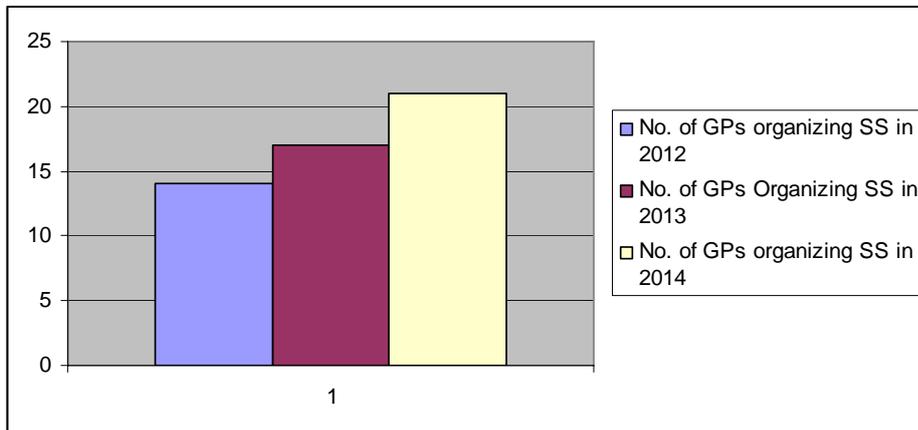


Figure 2: No. of effective sansad sabhas taking place

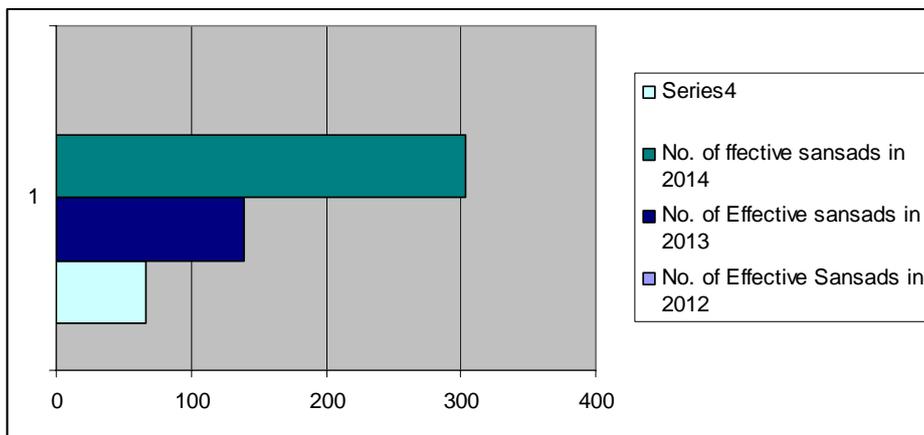
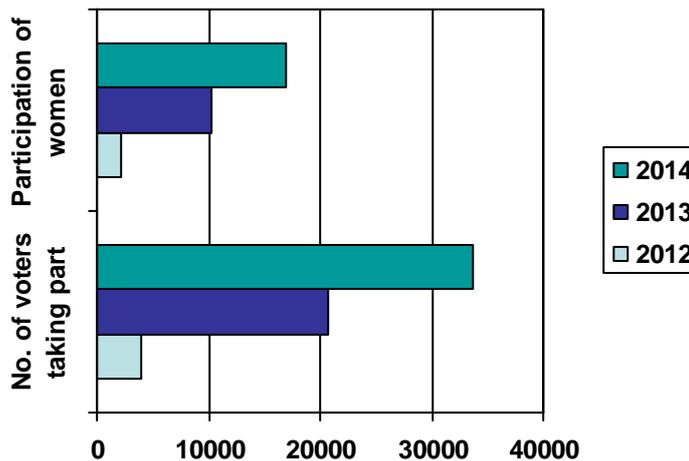


Figure 3: Participation of voters in sansad sabhas



A Quick Assessment of the progress in Model Sansads

- 40% of the cluster members are active in meetings
- 47% of sub clusters are able to manage their own affairs and 40% of members regularly attend GP meetings.
- We see an average of 74% of institutional deliveries across 58 sansads in 14 GPs
- 61% of Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) taking place.
- 83% children regularly eat in the 149 ICDS.
- 87% children undergo complete immunization in 149 ICDS in 33 GPs and 118 sansads.

Best Practices:

1. **Encouraging involvement of women voters** from amongst SHGs to develop individual livelihood plans and community development plans and placing before the sansad sabhas or directly with the GPs where sansad sabhas were not effective.
2. **Encouraging Vigilantism:** For the Gram Panchayat to be able to implement its plan, it is imperative for citizen's groups to play a vigilant role in implementation of plan/policy and stringently monitor them. In the absence of an effective Gram Unnayan Samity, we decided to widen our focus to strengthen various civil society institutions and monitoring bodies in the areas of health-education-SHG (the Village education committees; Parent's Monitoring Committee in ICDS; Guardian's committee in Primary Schools) so that the service delivery and accountability of these institutions improve.
3. **Nutrition garden in ICDS and PS compound:** Advocacy to build Nutrition Gardens at ICDS and Primary Schools were successful in 75 instances.
4. **Activating Existing Govt. Programmes:** Emphasis is being put on activating some very important government programmes that have become tokenistic and redundant. Regularizing and improving effectiveness of Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) which is a major initiative under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) to improve access to maternal, newborn, child

health and nutrition (MNCHN) services at the village level. Following regular advocacy, this programme has become regularized with a considerable number of women and children attending the programme.

5. Increasing women's access to government entitlements: SHGs/women are motivated to improve their socio-economic status by greater participation in governance and demanding their entitlements from the PRI.

Case Studies

Purulia district – Nowahatu GP

Through the interaction with the local women, the IEC workers found that there was a problem with the facilities for the cooking of the Mid-day meals, at the local school. The meals had to be prepared out in the open, which caused a series of problems with contamination and hygiene of the food. Through the mobilization of the local SHG's and advocacy with the sub cluster, the problem was brought to the GP. From here, the demand for proper kitchen facilities was raised at the block level. It then turned out, that it was the local men of the area who was against the construction of a kitchen, since the lack of available land, meant that they had to give away some of their land. The SHG's then came together and gave a portion of their own personal land, which then allowed for the establishment of a kitchen for cooking the Mid-day meals.

Seeing the results, the SHG's were able to achieve the school committee asked to group to help them in establishing a boundary wall around the school, to protect the children. The SHG's raised the request on behalf of the school and now a boundary wall is being built around the school. In similar fashion, other local people are now coming to the SHG's with their problems, to get support and advice on how to handle them.

What was done	How was it done	What was the background	What was needed	What was the result
Kitchen facilities were constructed to ensure the safe and hygienic preparation of Mid-day meals at the local school	Through a mobilization and empowerment of the SHG's awareness about the problem was created. Through advocacy towards the GP it was possible to find a solution	A lack of available land and the local men's resistance to donate own land. The construction of proper kitchen facilities had been hindered	A mobilization of the SHG's Advocacy towards the GP and Block officials	The construction of kitchen facilities and the empowerment of the local SHG network, making it into a strong resource for the local people and a facilitator of change

Uttar Dinajpur district – Itahar GP

The IEC workers got in contact with 5 local tribal groups, whose only means of livelihood was 2 fishing ponds. The IEC workers helped in formulating a livelihood plan for the tribal groups, aiming at the excavation of additional ponds, to support their ability to provide for themselves.

The IEC workers knew the livelihood plan could be covered under the government scheme of 100 days work (MGNREGS), but in order to get it incorporated into the annual plan of the GP, they had to create a consensus between the local stakeholders. In order to align the interests of other members of the GP, they incorporated additional activities surrounding the excavation of the ponds, such as plantation of vegetation and the possibility of irrigation of nearby cultivation areas. In this way, they were able to make the

livelihood plan of the tribal people beneficial for other community members and thereby align their interests and motivate others to vote in favor of the plan.

They managed to get the plan implemented, but the 100 days work scheme only covered the manual labor hours related to the excavation of the ponds. There were still a need for finding funds to cover the additional elements of the plan, such as fishing nets, fish food and plants. The plans were brought to the block level fishery department, who agreed to support the plan by giving the additional need funds. The implementation of the tribal livelihood plan, turned out to be such a great success, that the fishery department is now using it as a model case and have initiated similar initiatives in other areas.

What was done	How was it done	What was the background	What was needed	What was the result
There were implemented a livelihood plan for 5 tribal groups, improving their ability to provide for themselves	Through support of the tribal groups there was development of a livelihood plan. Through continual information work and advocacy it was possible to align the interest of involved stakeholders and get the plan approved. Through additional advocacy work, it was possible to get the support from the fishery department	The insufficient ability of the local tribal people to support themselves, made it necessary to make a sustainable livelihood plan for the tribal groups	The formulation of a livelihood plan. The alignment of involved actors. Knowledge of relevant government schemes. And the persuasion of government officials through continuously advocacy	The implementation of a livelihood plan 5 tribal groups. The construction of a model case taken up by the Fishery Department, which is now being spread to other areas

4.2. Progress of Mahila Kishan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana Project

Objectives of the project:

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

Goals:

Attainment of Food and nutrition security first for the poor by the poor through sustainable agriculture.

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 in a community managed mode in which people themselves responsible 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 to assume control, management and ownership of members in the institutions. The village and GP level federations are being capacitated to prepare their 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. MK SHG covered: 4876

No. of MKs covered: 53229

No. Sub cluster/Village Level Federation: 764

No. of Cluster/GP Level Federation: 47

No. of Block Level Federation: 4

With intensive training & continuous guidance, the managerial capacity has been developed among women institutions and LKP already transferred fund to 21 Clusters for purchasing input materials.

❖ Sustainable agriculture based livelihood activities:

To create and sustain agriculture based livelihoods, MKs **are** motivated and capacitated to practice sustainable agriculture principles and techniques based activities for ensuring food security, access to available natural resources and economic stability which are as following.



1. 29763 **home nutrition garden** & 1131 **community nutrition garden** have formed and nurtured as a primary activity for improving nutrition status.

2. **School nutrition garden** is also a unique intervention of LKP to produce fresh vegetables for using in the mid day meal programme. There are 102 school nutrition gardens in the intervention area.

3. **Group based grain bank** is a tool of food security. But now the situation has been changed, this activity has been taken as entrepreneurship mode in which the MKs sell the grains when market price is high. There are 337 grain banks involving 3025 MKs.



4. **System approach of cultivation** has been popularized among the farmers.

- SRI (Paddy): 2288 mk
- SWI (Wheat): 338 mk
- SMI (Maize): 1263 mk
- SMI (Mustard): 1697 mk
- TPS (Potato): 1144 mk

5. **Crop diversification:**

Introduction of new crop and reintroduction of traditional crop is facilitated for bio diversity enhancement. 1011 Mks are cultivating new crops or depleted traditional crop cultivation. Pakchoi, red cabbage, broccoli are few examples of new crops. Small millet, kaun, elephant foot are some traditional crops which have been reintroduced.

6. **Integrated farming:**

- a. Pond based integrated farming: 1581 MKs
- b. Land based integrated farming: 3318 MKs are involved in these activities.
- c. Animal based integrated farming: Small animal rearing has been practiced by 23982 MKs as a traditional practice but under MKSP, the beneficiaries are practicing this activity in an informed and integrated way.

7. **Group seed bank:**

Availability of quality seeds is a pre condition of increasing production & productivity. 4778 MKs involved in group based seed bank activity.

8. **Soil moisture conservation:**

The number of MKs practised various sustainable techniques for soil moisture conservation and prevention of soil erosion which are as under:

- a. Poyra cropping/relay cropping:1821
- b. Mulching :2031
- c. Drip irrigation: 216

9. Soil health improvement :

The number of MKs practiced various sustainable techniques for soil health improvements are as under:

- a. FYM/ bio compost: 12079
- b. Vermi composts: 7749
- c. Liquid manure: 5754
- d. Green manure: 694
- e. Inclusion of legume in cropping system: 4394
- f. Azolla cultivation: 264

10. Common Property Resource Management:

The untapped land and water bodies could bring a good return through DNRM on the basis of sharing through formal agreement between the parties. Generally agro forestry plantation, fish cultivation etc. are initiated. It helps enhance income, diversity & eco system sustainability. 2455 MKs are involved in this activity.

11. Fruit and vegetable nursery:

2928 MKs are engaged in sapling production. They produced 4359425 saplings.

12. Mushroom cultivation:

5274 MKs are involved in mushroom production.

13. Animal vaccination camp:

1447 camps have been organized in which 56345 animal vaccinated. 11983 MKs has participated in this programme.

- ❖ **Access to additional land and water bodies** has been done through lease based on formal/informal agreement between parties (Pub-Pvt & Pvt-Pvt partnership). The community nutrition garden, school garden, agro forestry plantation, fish farming or integrated pond management, fruit –vegetable nursery, crops, pulses cultivation in seasonal faloows etc. are some activities practicing in leased land. 19107 MKs are accessing natural resources on partnership basis.

Total 2013 acre of land came under sustainable agriculture out of which own land 14838 acre and leased land 5273 acre



❖ Participatory approach & Bottom up planning

Mahila Kisans from 44 GPs participated in need based bottom up planning for livelihood development.



❖ Input:

There are two types of input such as knowledge, information through capacity building (training, meeting, workshop, seminar, handholding, mela participation, exposure etc.) and material inputs (chicks, ducks, seeds, pitcher etc.) have been provided to MKs through their institutions.

Capacity building for MKs:

Broad issue	No. of training
Sustainable agriculture	2358
Livestock development	1416
Institution building	1395
Total	5169

39822 MKs have been provided with training on sustainable agriculture, livestock development, institution building etc. till March' 2015.

2. Material inputs distributed to MKs:

41217 MKs in 5403 SHGs are provided with material input such as vegetable, crop seeds, improved variety of chicks & ducks, pitcher, worm etc.

❖ Social capital development

200 CRPs/PPs has been capacitated on institution building, sustainable agriculture & livestock development. Apart from this 100 Prani Sakhi (animal care provider) has been identified who will reach to the door steps of the community people to extend animal care service.

❖ **Producer group**

Formation of Producer groups as well as the institutions is an important task under MKSP keeping the mother groups and their associated tiers as it is to raise income. There are already 90 groups who started producing excess production after home consumption to local market.

❖ **Drudgery reduction of women farmers:**

A Two day national level workshop from 27th May to 28th May, 2014 on **'Drudgery reducing machines for women farmers under MKSP, NRLM, Government of India'** was organized jointly by Loka Kalyan Parishad and RuTAG and AgFE, IIT, Kharagpur at AgFE Department, IIT, Kharagpur to discuss and demonstrate various drudgery reducing women friendly innovative tools and equipments suitable for agriculture and agro based livelihood.

❖ **Convergence:**

MKs participated in convergence programme – NRLM-MGNREGA-CFT strategy in 10 block of MKSP project area Apart from this, Convergence with various line departments like Agriculture Department, Horticulture Department, WBCADC, Animal Husbandry etc. has also been initiated.

Visitors from government & non governmental organization

- ORMAS (From 9th-12th June,2014): A five members team from ORMAS under Odisha Livelihoods Mission visited Birbhum to see MKSP activities and learn from best practices
- SSP- a reputed NGO of Maharashtra (19th -22nd Sept 2014) : A 17 - member team came for a learning exposure to Birbhum
- ORRISSA (16th -18th Dec'2014): A project implementing agency under MKSP from the state of Odisha visited with a 15- member team consisting of CRPs & PPs from Malkangiri district Labpur & Md Bazar blocks of Birbhum.
- PRADAN (8th – 11th July, 2014): Mr. D. Narendranath visited MKSP project area in Birbhum as a representative of Nation Support Organisation for NRLM of MoRD.
- CML-Assam (19th -22nd Jan,2015)- A 34 - member team of CRPs sent by Assam SRLM for learning exposure to Itahar block of Uttar Dinajpur and Harirampur block of Dakshin Dinajpur districts.
- NMMU (29th -30th Jan'2015) : A team led by Mr. K.K Jha from NMMU visited Md. Bazar for mid term review of NRLM-MKSP Study.

- Mr. H. Ramalu, Divisional Commissioner (DC) of Burdwan Divison (28th & 30th Jan'2015): Visited MKSP project area in Labpur & Jhalda II block of Birbhum and Purulia district respectively along with other officials in order to evaluate MKSP work in those areas. Detailed discussion also took place with DM, ADM, PD (DRDC), SDO, BDOs along with other officials, beneficiaries, representatives of PRIs, Secretary, LKP and Project Director of MKSP with team members.

4.3. Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP), Objectives:

The main objectives are:

Conservation, development and sustainable management of natural resources including their use. Enhancement of agriculture productivity. Restoration of ecological balance in degraded and fragile rain-fed eco-system. Development of waste land, creation of sustained employment opportunities for rural community including landless persons. Water harvesting by constructing appropriate structures, Soil health improvement 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

Sl 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.

Achievement:

Final Detailed Project Report (DPR) submitted on 6th August, 2014 have been approved by the West Bengal State Watershed Development Agency (WBSWDA) on 19th December, 2014.

Component	Activity	Units	Remarks
Entry Point Activities	Introduced Drip Irrigation	11 units	Covering 3 crops/unit (Cropping Intensity 300%)
	Introduced Lac cultivation	2 units	
	Re-excavation of Pond	1 No	7.4 lakh litre storage capacity created
	Agro based activities of different crops	46.6 Ha	Culturable up land fallows
Institution Building	Orientation & Engagement	212 SHGs	Oriented and engaged in agro based income generation activities
Capacity Building	Trainings	109 Training days	Trainers-2404
	Employment generation	2317	Additional employment
	No. of Households benefited	2317	
	No. of SHG assisted	71 with 768 members	
Watershed Development Works activities	Horticulture on culturable waste land	15 Ha	
	Irrigation channel	6.00 Ha	
	Farm Pond Renovation (Re-excavation)	14 Nos	
	Dug Well rejuvenation	1 No	
	New Well	6 Nos	
	New Pond Excavation	1 No	
Production System and Micro Enterprise	Fruit Plantation	13.50 Ha	Beneficiaries-87 Nos
	Pump	2 Nos	
	Distribution of Kavoer OL		Beneficiaries -260 Nos
	Mushroom Cultivation		Beneficiaries- 512 Nos
	Additional Area brought under cultivation	240.06 Acre	
Convergence Programme	51 Farm ponds have been excavated under Second Green Revolution programme of the Department of Agriculture		1.74 Lakh ltrs of additional storage could be created

Financial Report: during 2014-15

Total amount received as on 31.03.2015 was Rs. 107.88 Lakh (22.47% of the Project Cost) and budget utilized Rs. 101.46 Lakh (94.05% of fund received).

Participation in the Training Programme, fairs and exhibitions: during 2014-15

Within the State: SIPRD- 2 Persons on Dryland Agriculture

BCKV- 4 Persons

Tona Village- 2 persons

Haldia- 5 persons

DRDC, Suri- 2 persons (Workshop on Annual Action Plan)

Outside the State: BIRD- 3 persons on Financial Literacy

Fairs: Participated in Rajnagar block Krishi Mela from 20.01.2015 to 22.01.2015, where participant farmers won 17 prizes in the crop competition events.

Evaluation: during 2014-15

Entry point activities taken up by the Indian Institute of Bio Social Research & Development), an external Agency engaged by WBSWDA during the period. IWMP-3, Tantipara Project scored 403.05 out of total score of 475 & ranked “Very Good”.

Audit of Accounts: during 2014-15

Audit of Accounts have been done by the State appointed Audit Firm M/S. Mookherjee. Biswas & Pathak.

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



Before



After

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

Name of the Farmer	Pradip Roy
Mouja/ MWS	Madhaipur / MWS IV
Name of the crop	Potato (TPS)
Variety	HPS 7/13
Season	Rabi
Land size (cultivated) Katha/ Acre	5 Katha (0.08 acre)
Cost of Cultivation (Rs)	2500
Yield obtained (Kg)	525 (i.e 65 quintal / acre)
Value of Production (Rs)	10500
Net income (Rs)	8000
BC (Benefit cost) Ratio	3.2:1
Other 88 farmers of the project area have also grown potato from TPS	



Name of the Farmer	Asish Bag
Mouja/ MWS	Tantipara / MWS I
Name of the crop	Onion
Variety	Sukhsagar
Season	Rabi
Land size (cultivated) Katha/ Acre	10 Katha (0.16 acre)
Cost of Cultivation (Rs)	3738
Yield obtained (Kg)	1250 (i.e 78 quintal/ acre)
Value of Production (Rs)	22500
Net income (Rs)	18362
BC (Benefit cost) Ratio	5:1
411 farmers have grown onion in 23 acres of land in the project area the very 1st year of introduction	



Re-excavation of pond and construction of village road from excavated soil
connecting two villages



Bene pukur, Plot no-705, Vill- Sajina, Lat E 87°25'.372, Long N 23°58'.059

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 have been completed and preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR) is under progress.

Component	Activity	Units	Remarks
Entry Point Activities	Introduced Drip Irrigation	43 units	Covering 3 crops/unit-1.29 Ha (Cropping Intensity-300%)
	Introduced Lac cultivation	1 unit	
	Fruit Plantation	2715 Nos. of Plants	Beneficiary -950 Nos
	RIR Chicks distribution	4100 Nos.	Family Benefited- 780 Nos.
	Animal vaccination camp	9 Nos.	Covering 4801 animals
	Agro based activities	36.66 Ha	Beneficiary -1290 Nos.
	Nallah Bandh construction	16 Nos.	
	Seepage tank excavation	4 Nos.	
	Re-excavation of Pond	2 Nos.	
	Soak pit construction	1 No.	
Entry Point Activities: New area brought under cultivation during 2014-15	Mustard	65 Acre	Crops grown and irrigation could be assured for Rabi season
	Potato	13.3 Acre	
	Onion (Rabi)	2.0 Acre	
	Radish	1.3 Acre	
	Spinach	3.0 Acre	
	French Bean	0.7 Acre	
	Cucumber	2.5 Acre	
	Pakchoi	0.33 Acre	Residual Moisture crop grown
	Bengal Gram	5.0 Acre	
	Lentil	5.0 Acre	Khariff crop introduced & grown
	Elephant Foot (Kavoor)	1.0 Acre	
Rainy season Onion	0.33 Acre		
Institution Building	New SHG formed	16 Nos.	
	Nos. of members	177 Nos.	
	No. of SHG assisted	4 Nos.	Members-60
	Formation of User Group	2 Nos.	Members-24
Capacity Building	Trainings	175 Nos.	Participants-3753 Nos.
	SHG Trainings	25 Nos.	Members-454 Nos.
Convergence Programme	72 Farm ponds have been excavated under Convergence programme of the Department of Agriculture.		

Financial Report: during 2014-15

Total amount received as on 31.03.2015 was Rs. 28.08 Lakh (6% of the Project Cost) and budget utilized Rs. 27.71 Lakh (96.21% of fund received).

Audit of Accounts: during 2014-15

Audit of Accounts have been done by the State appointed Audit Firm M/S. Mookherjee. Biswas & Pathak.

Participation in the Training Programme, fairs and exhibitions:

During 2014-15

Within the State: DRDC, Suri- 2 persons (Workshop on Annual Action Plan)

Fairs: Participated in Rajnagar block Krishi Mela from 20.01.2015 to 22.01.2015

Construction of seasonal Nallah bandh for Water preservation – under EPA

Mouja- Barshal, MWS-II Lat : N 23⁰ 53.538' Long: E 87° 19.895'



Before



After



Harvest of Mushroom by SHG member at Abadnagar mouja Total yield- 7 quintals obtained

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.

Component	Activity	Units	Remarks
Entry Point Activities	Introduced Drip Irrigation	54 units	Covering 3 crops/unit -1.65 Ha
	RIR Chicks distribution	5600 Nos.	Beneficiary-SHG-87 Nos., Members-640 Nos.
	Distribution of Ducks	4150 Nos.	Beneficiary-SHG-197 Nos., Members-2042 Nos.
	New crops introduced (Onion, Groundnut, Shakalu, Pakchoi, Maize, French Bean, TPS, etc.)	36.8 Ha	Beneficiary-758 Nos
	Introduction of Vegetable crops	8.66 Ha	SHG-85, Beneficiary -926 Nos.
	Group Cultivation	1.0 Ha	Beneficiary -17 Nos.
	Distribution of Kavoor OL	4000 Kg	Beneficiary -547 Nos.
	Seed distribution for upland fallows	16.35 Ha	Beneficiary -496 Nos.
	Mushroom cultivation	155 units	Beneficiary -155 Nos
Institution Building	Additional area brought under cultivation	79.50 Ha.	
	New organized SHG	26 Nos.	Members-311
	Earlier formed SHG revamped & assisted	341 Nos.	Members-3316
Capacity Building	Formation of User Group	4 Nos.	Members-64.
	Trainings	213 Nos.	Participants-6556 Nos.
	SHG Training	77 Nos.	Members-1178 Nos.

Financial Report: during 2014-15

Total amount received as on 31.03.2015 was Rs. 21.06 Lakh (3.6% of the Project Cost) and budget utilized Rs. 20.85 Lakh (99% of fund received).

Audit of Accounts: during 2014-15

Audit of Accounts have been done by the State appointed Audit Firm M/S. Mookherjee. Biswas & Pathak.

Participation in the Training Programme, fairs and exhibitions: during 2014-15

Within the State: Tona Village- 1 person

DRDC Workshop- 3 persons on Annual Action Plan.

WBSWDA Workshop: 2 person on DPR.

Fairs: Participated in Joypur block Krishi Mela.

Formal Inauguration of Garaphushara IWMP-14 (Batch-IV) / 2012-13 at Joypur Block, Purulia



Sri Shaktipada Mahato, Zilla Krishi Karmadhakha, lighting the lamp

Preparation of bed for installation of low cost Drip Irrigation system



Cultivation of Bhindi (Ladies Finger) with Drip Irrigation System



Harvest of Bumper crops

Success story of a farmer

Name of the Farmer	Rajendra Kumar Mahato
Mouja/ MWS	Dumurdihi / MWS II
Name of the crop	Tomato
Variety	T 440
Season	Rabi
Land size (cultivated)	3 decimal (0.08 acre)
Cost of Cultivation (Rs)	650
Yield obtained (Kg)	500
Value of Production (Rs)	6500
Net income (Rs)	5850
BC (Benefit cost) Ratio	9 : 1
<i>Cost of own labour not considered.</i>	



5600 RIR Chicks distributed to 87 SHGs in 3 GPs area. Now starts laying of eggs.

4.4. CSR Projects - A Collaborative Programs with Damodhar Cement Works, Madhukunda, Purulia & Sindri Cement Works of ACC Ltd.

Under CSR project, the developmental Programs in 5 villages of Balitora Gram Panchayat under Santuri Block in Purulia Districts around the Damodhar Cement Works started in September, 2012 and from July, 2014 onwards, similar developmental programs have been taken up covering 5 villages under Chattachnd Gram Panchayat of Dhanbad District around the Sindri Cement Works, Sindri, Jharkhand. Project wise achievements are:

1. The Damodhar Cement Works, Madhukunda, Purulia, West Bengal.

- Till date 109 Nos. of Women SHGs are in function & target women were organized in Groups /Sub. Cluster and a Federation comprising SHGs of the targeted 5 villages has already been formed (DISHA Swanirbhar Samanaya Jote) & has initiated managerial activities efficiently for sustainable growth of SHGs in economic order.
- Concerned SHGs are capacitated in Group management & livelihood activities (both Farm & Non-Farm) and engaged in Farming i.e. Agriculture & allied activities, mushroom production etc. and Non-Farming i.e. Kantha stitch & Tailoring, Insect repellent stick, Detergent making etc. to have nutritional & economic gain.

Farming & Non-Farming Livelihood activities so far taken up & are in order:

1. Farming Livelihood activities:

- Kitchen/ nutritional garden to have fresh poison free vegetables for own consumption and augment income.
- Production of pulses utilizing fallows and wastelands to have protein & also fuel
- Duck & chick rearing to have eggs for own consumption and marketing including raising of chicks and ducklings.
- Regular vaccination of Birds & animals
- Production of Mushroom.
- Production of Vermi composts and Botanical pesticides
- Production locally available fruits like Banana & Papaya etc.
- Preservation of vegetables & fruits
- Seed Bank to make available of quality seeds locally
- Introduction of cropping pattern & new crops to have varieties in the locality through out the year.
- Nursery practices to have quality seedlings / saplings

2. Non-Farming Livelihood activities:

- Production of Agarbati (insect repellent stick) ,
- Production of Detergent powder
- Katha-stitch to design Sari/ Kurta etc. .
- Tailoring & Bag making
-

3. Other Activities:

- Enlightens the target mass to use safe for drinking & domestic uses.
- Participation in regular Health Camps.
- Use of Sanitary napkins Sensitization for maintaining basic hygiene
- Participation in GP level meetings & inclusion of much needed program in GP plan
-

2. The Sindri Cement Works, Madhukunda, Purulia, West Bengal.

- Till date 28 Nos. of Women SHGs covering target women have been organized & are also in functioning order.
- Concerned SHGs are capacitated in Group management & livelihood activities (both Farm & Non-Farm) and engaged in Farming i.e. Agriculture & allied activities, mushroom production etc. and Non-Farming i.e. Kantha stitch & Tailoring, Insect repellent stick, Detergent making etc. to have nutritional & economic gain.
- Almost all the farm based activities and non-farm activities as have been undertaken in Madhukunda project have been introduced here also.

So far Major Achievements availed from these two projects :

A. Damodor Cement Works, Madhukunda.

I. During 1 st Year :				
ITEMS	Involvement of SHGs (Nos.)	Total Members involved (Nos.)	Production Availed(Qntl.)	Estimated Amount(Rs.)
1. Formation of SHGs in Nos.	54			
2. Farming Activities				
a). Vegetables from Kitchen Gardens	54	232	326.50	4,43,350.00
b). Pulses {Arhar (Pegion pea)}	22	66	9.90	34,650.00
c). Maize	28	84	25.20	88,200.00
d). Eggs	32	160	5,600 Nos.	28,000.00
e) Mushroom production	54	107	2.3	27,600.00
				6,21,800.00

Nos. conducted		Groups enrolled	Members participated
3. Skill Development Training on Farming Practices : <i>on Agriculture & Allied disciplines</i>	54	54	491 +
4. Skill Development Training on Non-Farming Practices :			
<i>i) On Kantha-stitch</i>	1 No.(6 months duration)	17	40
<i>ii) On Agarbati (Insect repellent stick)</i>	3 Nos.(10 days duration)	20	135

Involvement of SHGs (Nos.)	Involvement of SHGs (Nos.)	Total Members involved (Nos.)	Production Availed(Qntl.)	Estimated Amount(Rs.)
II. During 2nd Year				
1. Formation of SHGs in Nos.	55			
2. Farming Activities				
a). Vegetables from Kitchen Gardens	109	873	772.76 Qntl	10,45,179.00
b). Pulses	19	79	24.94 Qntl	74,820.00
c). Maize	7	23	29.10 Qntl	34,920.00
d). Eggs	109	612	43,639 Nos	2,39,495.00
e). Chicks & Ducklings	17	39	9172 Nos	2,39,428.00
f). Nursery saplings	8	72	17,000 Nos	1,70,000.00
g). Mushroom production	93	119	8.00 Qntl.	96,000.00
				16,60,347.00

	Nos. conducted	Groups enrolled	Members participated
3. Skill Development Training on Farming Practices : <i>on Agriculture & Allied disciplines</i>	188 +	109	993
4. Skill Development Training on Non-Farming Practices :			
<i>i) On Kantha-stitch</i>	1 No.(6 months duration)	18	22
<i>ii) On Agarbati (Insect repellent stick)</i>	3 Nos.(10 days duration)		
<i>iii). On Tailoring</i>	1 No.6 months duration)	7	21
<i>iv). On Detergent</i>	2 Nos.(5 days duration)	7	24

	Involvement of SHGs (Nos.)	Total Members involved (Nos.)	Production Aailed(Qntl.)	Estimated Amount(Rs.)
II. During 3rd Year (up to March,2015)				
1. Formation of SHGs in Nos.				
2. Farming Activities				
a). Vegetables from Kitchen Gardens	109	879	760.72 Qntl.	1,029,563.00
b). Pulses	17	32	19.00 Qntl.	57,000.00
c). Maize				
d). Eggs	85	312	40046 Nos.	2,39,495.00
e). Chicks & Ducklings	43	95	6084 Nos.	1,52,100.00
f). Nursery saplings				
g). Mushroom production	73	193	8.97 Qntl.	1,07,640.00
				15,85,798.00

	Nos. conducted	Groups enrolled	Members participated
3. Skill Development Training on Farming Practices : on Agriculture & Allied disciplines	162 +	109	980
4. Skill Development Training on Non-Farming Practices :			
i) On Kantha-stitch	1 No.(6 months duration)	18	40
ii). On Tailoring	1 No. 6 months duration)	7	21

**B. Sindri Cement Works , Sindri, Dhanbad, Jharkhand :
During 1st Year till March'15**

ITEMS	Involvement of SHGs(Nos.)	Total Members involved (Nos.)	Production Aailed(Qntl.)	Estimated Amount(Rs.)
1. Formation of SHGs in Nos.	28			
2. Reactivation of defunct SHGs	12			
3. Production				
a). Vegetables from Kitchen Gardens	28	196	52.05	78,075.00
b). Fruits	14	70	9.2	11,040.00
c). Eggs	28 +	550	11,200	67,200.00
d) Mushroom production			4.7	

	Nos. conducted	Groups enrolled	Members participated
2. Skill Development Training on Farming Practices : <i>on Agriculture & Allied disciplines</i>	63	28	251
3. Skill Development Training on Non-Farming Practices :			
<i>i) On Kantha-stitch</i>	1 No. (3 month duration)	18	40
<i>ii) On Jute Ornaments</i>	1 No. (3 month duration)	19	40

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

Convergence of MGNREGS and NRLN is a unique scheme rolled out by the Government of India in 2014. A number of CSOs were involved in the scheme to handhold the PRIs in preparation of MGNREGS plan, inclusion of schemes for the rural women vulnerable section in the plan and functioning as technical secretariat of the local Panchayats. Loka Kalyan Parishad was initially sanctioned ten (10) blocks for implementing the programme of convergence through CFT strategy. 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	-	Lavpur, Khayrasol, Mahammadbazar, Ilambazar
Uttar Dinajpur	-	Itahar
Dakshin Dinajppur-		Bangshihari, Harirampur
Alipurdooars	-	Kalchini
Paschim Medinipur-		Gopiballavpur-I

In order to implement the project, members of Cluster Facilitating Team have been engaged. As per requirement of the Government of India, Civil Engineers, Community Mobilisation experts, IEC experts have been included in the team. The scheme has a mandate of inclusion of SHG initiatives in the MGNREGS plan, and therefore collaboration with MKSP wing of Loka Kalyan Parishad has been made.

The CFT project seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- to provide 100 days' guaranteed employment for unskilled rural labour who are job card holders and have sought employment from time to time.
- to promote gender-just, inclusive growth by way of providing appropriate forum for the rural poor, especially women to form associations and through socio-economic activities in group-mode achieve control over the decisions affecting their lives and livelihood.
- to create durable assets and livelihood opportunities.

Since creation of livelihood opportunities is at the core of both the programmes, there are a number of issues of convergence between the two programmes viz. MGNREGS & NRLM.

Thus, the objective of the project is to synergize two important national flagship programmes of the Government viz. MGNREGS and NRLM, so that natural resources of the locality are optimally utilized for providing better employment opportunities on one hand and also creation of quality assets for sustainability of rural livelihoods. The Government has set deliverables for the CSO led Cluster Facilitating Team as:

- All SC/ST households get at least 75 days' work in a financial year at the end of the project period.
- Wages are paid within 15 days from the date of closure of the muster roll of a MGNREGS scheme.
- Participation of women in MGNREGS to at least 50%
- Watershed focus of MGNREGS plan
- 60% of the schemes for agricultural activities

Loka Kalyan Parishad has completed a cycle of one year of the three year project life. With some initial hurdles due to launching of Intensive Participatory Planning Exercise (IPPE) all the blocks Gram Panchayat Plans, within the project area, have been facilitated by the CFT members and those plans uploaded in the Government of India site. The members of the CFT are now assisting the PRIs in implementing the plans of action of the Gram Panchayats. As a result of involvement of Loka Kalyan Parishad in MGNREGS plans, many schemes for the rural women either community or individual, have been included. Individual benefit schemes have been targeted in larger numbers than before, for the rural vulnerable families. Assessment of the increase in this regard is being worked out at GP level.

5. Administrative Information:

Activities of LKP has increased substantially over the last one year. Particularly with the launching of the CFT Project in 10 blocks, field offices in several blocks had to be opened. At the moment apart from the district level offices at Kalchini, Itahar, Bolpur and Kotshila (Purulia), offices had to be opened at Harirampur, Md. Bazar, Khairasol, and Joypur.

Staff strength at the close of the year is:

1. IEC—III 13
2. MKSP 53
3. IWMP 10
4. CFT 90
5. CSR 06

Beside those mentioned above there are about 120 Community Resource Persons selected by LKP for working with the local Self Help Groups and Clusters/Sub-clusters. Their service charges are being paid out of the MKSP fund.

Financial picture.

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

SL	Project	Fund Received	Fund Spent
1.	IEC	6014273	4961502
2.	MKSP	17230924	21970250
3.	CFT	13420981	5888379
4.	IWMP	2944732	11198979
5.	Partnership Project	200000	20454
6.	ACC (CSR)	3380498	1868984

NB: These figures do not include opening balances.

6. Network Activities:

Jagaran Mela was organized under the banner of AMAN NETWORK (Global Voice For Peace In The Homes) at Illambazar and Lavpur block under Birbhum district on 8.12.2014 and 9.12.2014 respectively. The objective of the concerned Mela is to make the rural people aware on **Gender Discrimination**. Poster, leaflet, banners were used during campaign programme at Mela ground. The programme included discussion on Domestic Violence Atc, Dowry system, Property rights and other laws related to women. Government officials, Panchayat Pradhan, Member, Zilla Parishad Member, Lawyers, Representatives from different NGOs, Cultural Organisations and Network Organisations took part in the discussion. Apart from these, some attractive programmes like Games on Gender discrimination. Folk songs, Tribal dance, Drama was also held. The Programme was well appreciated by the local people.

7. National Seminar:

Loka Kalyan Parishad was invited to attend a national seminar organized by West Bengal Election Watch, held at Golpark Ramkrishna Mission on 21.3.2015. This was the 11th National Conference on Electoral and Political Reforms. Chief Election Commissioner of India Mr. Hari Sankar Barman, former Chief Justice Chittatosh Mukherjee, Prof Trilochan Sastri, Economist Ajit Ranade, Director General of Expenditure (Election) Mr. P.K. Das, Journalist Ranajoy Guhatakurata were the notable speakers in the representatives from different district of West Bengal along with the representatives from NGOs, Civil Society organization and Journalists from several Dailies and Channels Participated in the Seminar.

8. *Panchayat-O-Amra*—A TABLOID

Fortnightly Bengali news magazine '*Ajker Panchayat Barta*' publication of which was being assisted by LKP over several years has been stopped from this year for reasons beyond our control. In its place an agreement has been entered into with Samjog Information and News Agency and publication of their once popular rural newspaper *Panchayat-O-Amra* has been taken over by LKP. As usual two issues of the magazine are being published every month with discussions on important rural development and local governance issues and also activities of LKP This apart, newsmagazine highlights problems of the rural people; activities of the Panchayat; the collaborative activities taken up by the civil society with the Panchayats. Bengali translation of any change in Acts, Rules, new government notifications and orders relating to Panchayats and rural development programmes are published. Livelihood activities of the SHGs through agriculture, pisci-culture, animal husbandry, social forestry are brought to light. During the reporting period 800 subscribers have been enlisted. The newsletter has an estimated readership of about 65000.

9. Sexual Harassment Cell:-

LKP has a large members of women workers and it works primarily for women of the most disadvantaged category of the society. Adhering to the decision of the Hon. Supreme Court and Government guide lines, a Sexual Harassment cell has been set up and an Internal Complaints Committee has been setup under the leadership of Smt. Anindita Majumder.

10. Relief Work:-

Keeping to its tradition Loka Kalyan Parishad continued to stand by the side of destitute families who need immediate assistance. Large members of clothing materials have been distribute, during the year under report, to the needy and elderly people of different areas of Purulia, Birbhum and other areas.

11. Acknowledgment

LKP is grateful to various organisations and institutions which in some way or other have supported it in carrying out its activities and programmes. Some of these organisations have been 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, Kolkat**
- 5. Danida, Denmark**
- 6. CISU, Denmark**
- 7. IGF, Denmark**
- 8. Damodhar Cement Works, ACC Ltd, Madhukunda, Purulia**
- 9. Sindri Cement works, ACC Ltd. Sindri, Jharkhand.**

ABBREVIATIONS USED

ADDA	-	Awareness Development Dialog for Action
ALGI	-	Association of Local Governance of India
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
NREGA	-	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 Resource Centre
PS	-	Panchayat Samity
RTI	-	Right to Information
SHG	-	Self Help Group
SGSY	-	Swaarnajayanti Swarozgar Yojanas
SIPRD	-	State Institute of Panchayat & Rural Development



**“As I look around I see the crumbling ruins of a
proud civilisation strewn like a vast heap of futility.
And yet I shall not commit the grievous sin of losing
faith in man”**

- Rabindranath Tagore