



# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2017-18



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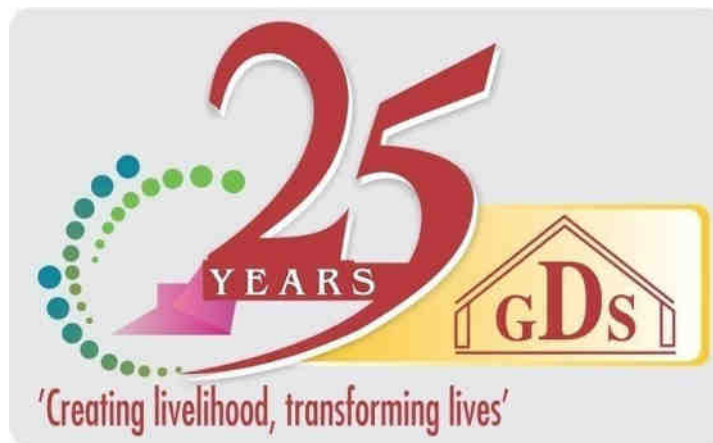
### GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

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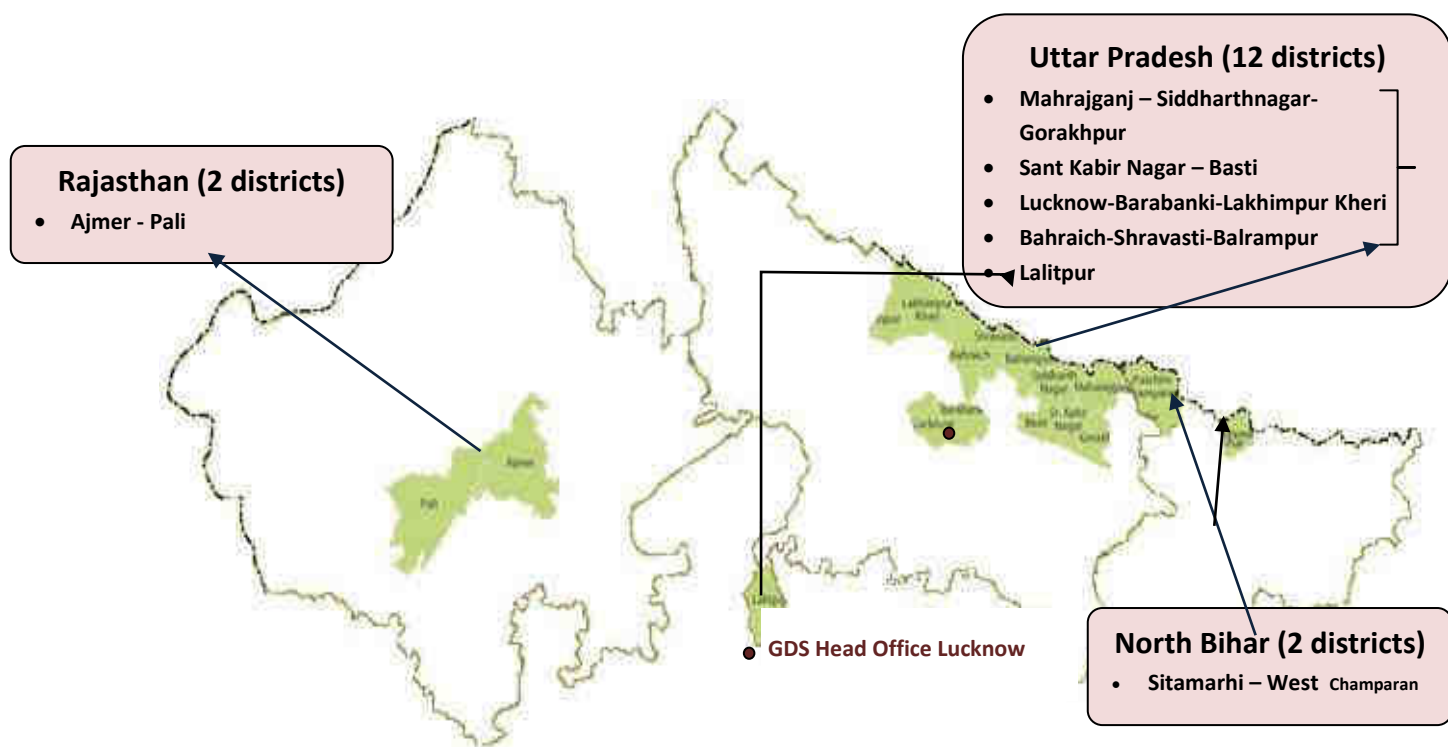
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***25 YEARS OF SERVICES DEDICATED  
FOR  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT  
OF  
POOR AND DISADVANTAGED COMMUNITIES***

***(Currently at the Locations)***



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## About GDS ...

Born with mission to strive for socio-economic development of poor, marginalized and underprivileged people particularly women in the community, Grameen Development Services (GDS) as a development NGO has completed 25 years of its successful operation in most backward and poverty stricken areas of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan states. The organization was established in February 1993 by a group of dedicated development professionals, academicians and NGO leaders. Now, the organization celebrates its silver jubilee across its field locations & HO itself. It deserves feeling proud to remain relevant for so long time in the voluntary sector and more to this among community for which its existence continues onwards. GDS with its head office at Lucknow has been functional through a network of its field offices in various parts of these states. As a result of unflagging diligence of volunteers and staff, GDS emerged as a premier, mature and competent institution to promote livelihoods of its target community. As a field based implementing organization, its development ventures highly attracted for the partnership with renowned national & international development players to join hands for socio-economic empowerment of the poor.

Registered under Societies Registration Act 1860, GDS has its legal status through registration under IT Act, FCRA and accredited with 'Credibility Alliance' New Delhi. The organization has well established system fulfilling the requirement of internal and external environment as well. Year 2017-18 added for observation of silver jubilee year by the organization on one hand and impacted GDS coverage through various field interventions on the other. In turn, these interventions have highly impacted for improving the quality of life through socio-economic empowerment of targeted community catering to GDS mission and its objectives.

The **organizational vision, mission and objectives** of GDS are as follows:

### **Vision:**

**To strengthen the socio-economic status of 100,000 families by creating enabling conditions for sustainable livelihoods by 2018.**

More specifically, GDS, by 2018, envisions to directly reaching 60000 families and another 40000 indirectly. Its direct interventions will impact the targeted families while the remaining families would be benefited with the initiatives taken by other social entrepreneurs in support with GDS in whatsoever manner it is feasible.

### **Mission:**

**"To create and strengthen sustainable livelihood systems through community-based participatory approaches with techno-managerial inputs to achieve social and economic empowerment for poor and disadvantaged sections living in areas of structural poverty within India"**

### **Organizational Objectives:**

Derived from its mission, GDS's objectives mainly focus towards;

- Stronger livelihoods with increased income and employment; reduced expenses, risks and vulnerability to shocks

- Promote and strengthen suitable community institutions and strive for integrating development solutions with these institutions and sustainability of impact.
- Ability to articulate justifiable needs, rights and entitlements, and the capacity to take up sustained collective actions to realize the basic rights and entitlements
- Enhanced equity as regards gender relations: in terms of women's access and control over resources, influence in decision making and ownership, within the household and the community
- Stronger resilience to counter the ill effects of disasters through proactive and community based measures and lessened dependence on external support or relief measures, in the event of natural calamities and disasters.

GDS pursues a two-pronged strategy for attainment of its organizational mission and objectives:

- GDS has chosen **strengthening of the livelihoods of the poor** as the key focus of its developmental approach. GDS can proudly proclaim that this approach is prominently reflected in virtually all the interventions that it has undertaken under its diverse projects and programmes
- Since the lack of ability to respond collectively to their entrenched as well as emerging needs and issues is a prominent characteristic of the marginalized and the disadvantaged communities, and especially women; to help them to overcome this inability, GDS has taken up the task to **mobilize the communities it works with, into community based organizations/institutions** of various types and sizes and also integration of the livelihoods strengthening services with the community institutions.

### **Core Organizational Values**

Highly committed to maintain operational excellence, GDS has enunciated some non-negotiable organizational practices as guiding principles for its team members to imbibe these in their individual capacity and also in their collective action. These guiding principles are termed as core values of the organization and reflected in the routine behavior of GDS functionaries during their performances. Thus, they have commitment to comport and refrain from any deviation. GDS enforces for strict compliance of these practices. These core values are:

- I. Empathy with the poor and discriminated
- II. Transparency and integrity
- III. Professionalism and team work
- IV. Gender Equity
- V. Participatory Approach

### **Policies and Manuals on Governance & Management**

GDS has documented various governance & management key modalities for smooth functioning of the organization and these serve as organizational policies, systems and procedures. These are internal consumption of the organization referred as guidelines for operationalising the system in professional manner. The documents are reviewed and revised periodically to incorporate relevant modifications by the competent authorities. The key manuals and policy documents available with GDS are as follows:

- Accounting Policy and Manual
- HR Policy and Manual
- Gender Policy
- Policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment and ASH Committee.
- HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming policy (HR issues integrated with HR Manual)

- Policy for Protection of Children & Vulnerable Adults

Based on the rules and instructions delineated in these policy documents, the management practices are ensured across the GDS locations under the guidance of its head office.

### Action Areas – Sectors & Themes

The broad action framework of GDS's development approach lies in promotion of livelihoods & food security of rural poor and enables the communities it works with to become proactive participants while appearing in the developmental process that GDS initiates to their logical end. It is further concretized into such sector/sub-sector/theme-based interventions and programmes that are considered to be most relevant in bringing about change in the quality of the life of poor. The key sectoral and thematic focus areas of GDS's endeavors can be described through the following diagram:



Over the last one decade or so, GDS has primarily worked on few critical sectors of rural livelihood: agriculture and animal husbandry along with Disaster Risk reduction, migration and WASH.

### Geographical Focus

The basic criterion for geographic coverage entails the preference to work in such geographies that are characterized by structural poverty mainly in North India. It led to concentrate within the eastern, central and southern Uttar Pradesh; north-western Bihar; and Central Rajasthan. Apart from above, GDS operational areas have diverse climatic contexts; flood plains in eastern UP & northern Bihar, semi arid in Bundelkhand region of southern UP and Ajmer & Pali in central Rajasthan. As mentioned in the vision

statement, GDS outreach is made directly through its interventions and indirectly in partnership with the other organizations.

By the year 2017-18, GDS reached out 89,042 poor households through its direct interventions based on its thematic approach adopted for the empowerment of poor people living in its operational area in the above 3 states. The following table denotes details on GDS's geographic coverage:

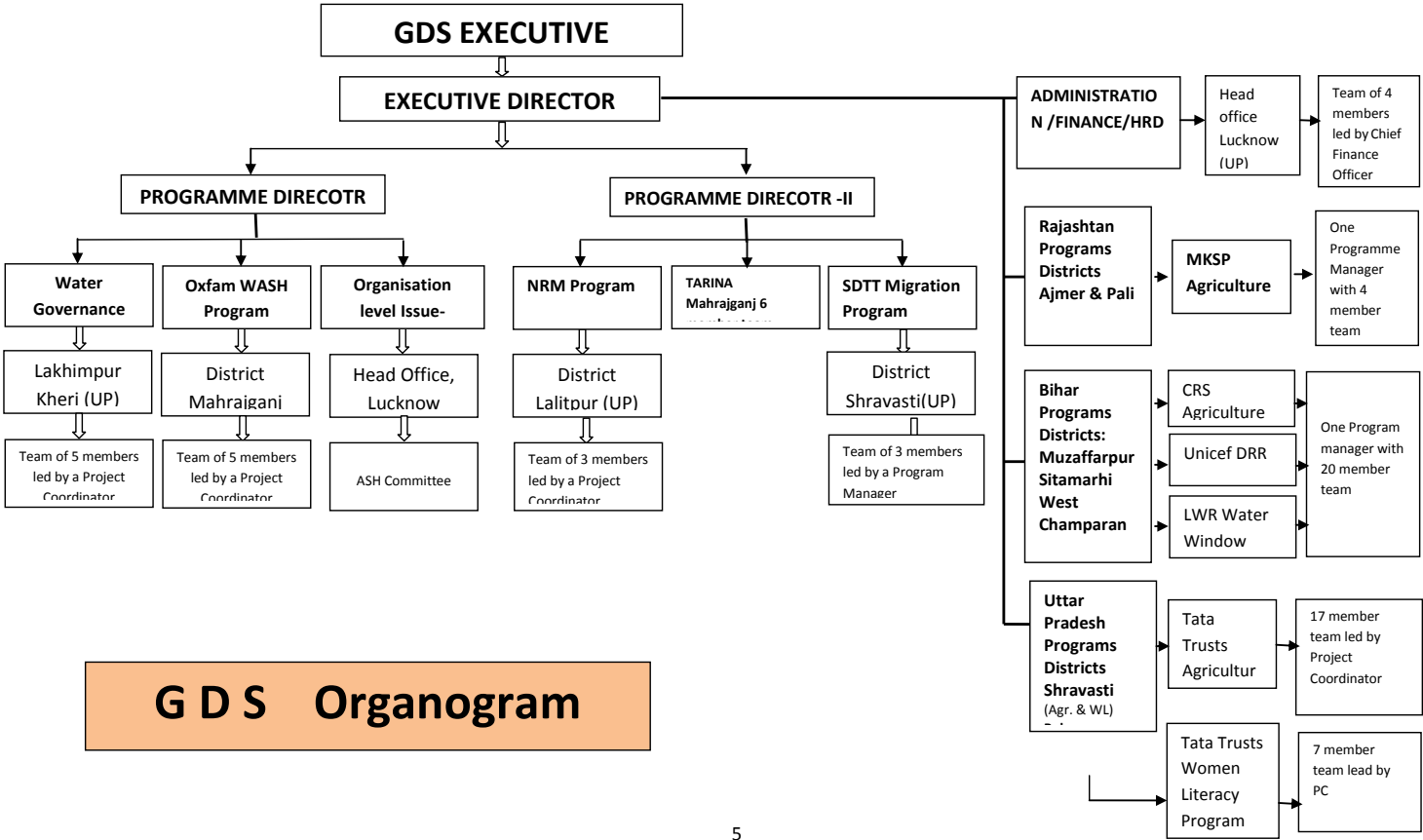
States	Locations	Districts	Blocks	Gram Panchayats	Villages	House-holds
Uttar Pradesh	Khalilabad	Sant Kabir Nagar	Mehdawal, Baghauli, Belhar, Khalilabad, Nath Nagar, Hainsar, Pauli, Santha, Semariyawana	189	414	33441
	Pharenda	Mahrajganj	Dhani , Pharenda & Brijmanganj	28	118	6200
		Gorakhpur	Campiorganj	14	33	2800
		Siddarthnagar	Jogiya & Uska	12	38	3300
	Palia Kalan	Lakhimpur Kheri	Palia	16	21	7262
	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	Birdha	28	45	5700
	Shravasti	Shravasti	Sirsiya	7	26	1788
	Balrampur	Balrampur	Tulsipur	10	16	1760
	Lucknow	Barabanki	(3 blocks)	8	18	535
		Lucknow	Lucknow city	10 labour churahas	52 labour pockets	5000
Rajasthan	Jawaja	Ajmer	Jawaja	24	60	4207
		Pali	Raipur	7	16	533
Bihar	Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi	Runni Saidpur, Belsand, Parasauni, Dumra, Nanpur, Pupri, Riga & Bajpatti	42	173	10000
		Muzaffarpur	Muraul & Sakra	16	32	3500
	Valmiki Nagar, West Champaran	Kushi Nagar (UP)	Khadda	3	7	1100
		West Champaran (Bihar)	Bagaha-II	6	25	1916
<b>3 States</b>	<b>11 Locations</b>	<b>16 Districts</b>	<b>36 Blocks</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>89042</b>

Last year, the donor support was withdrawn for GDS activities in Lalitpur & Hardoi districts but GDS maintained its presence in Lalitpur assessing the potential for prospective support and possible impact it could make. However, support for maintaining a warehouse for material support during disaster continued by Oxfam at Khalilabad location. The presence of GDS at Lalitpur & Jawaja is maintained mainly in support with community based organizations working there. It witnesses GDS acceptance at locale and also sustainable community action for development. It was learned that community has well taken over the development ventures after GDS phasing out from the location.

### The Target Group Focus

As a field based organization, GDS is known for its community centered initiatives focusing towards socio-economic empowerment of poor, marginalized & women through organizing them for their collective thinking & action as well. The target community is represented mainly by SC/ST/OBC/minorities of social categories and people below poverty line as economic category. This criteria, however, is overlooked when GDS indulges in humanitarian response work. In such cases GDS supports all those who are affected by disaster irrespective of their castes, religion and class.

GDS Organogram:



**G D S Organogram**



## Community Based Institutions

Organizing community members in their voluntary groups and institutionalize them for addressing their local & broader socio-economic issues has been at crux of most of its field interventions across the GDS locations. The whole community mobilization approach focuses towards promotion of collective responses by the community. The community groups, thus organized, are categorized as primary, secondary and apex level depending upon their coverage and generality of issues to be addressed by them. These groups serve the very purpose of 'social capital' which had gradually deteriorated with the evolvement of alternate institutions/services. GDS has developed a sustainable model of community development through creating a network of such community institutions at its field locations. A status update of these community institutions is denoted as follows;

Location  Type of CIs	Khalilabad		Mahrajanj		Shravasti		Hardoi		Lalitpur		Valmiki Nagar		Muzaffarpur/Si tamarhi		Jawaja		Total	
	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members
SHG	481	53k33	308	3796					200	2295	46	598	165	1980	391	4571	1588	18742
Farmer Club			39	616 M 195	40	573M 218	20	600					20	212M 130			119	2544
GRG													4	95	71	1906	75	2001
VLI									8	156					22	296	30	452
VLN	94	1045															94	1045
Federation/ Apex	16	4735	2	15M 3080	1	18M 5			3	1743					3	3660	25	13256
MKG															53	1308	53	1308
Producer Group															32	355	32	355
PPC			1	661											1	97	2	758
WUG	45	248M 39							5	45							50	332
MHM Groups	63	889															63	889
School WASH Brigade	27	218M 185															27	403
WASH Committee			18	36M 72													18	108
Watershed Committee									10	93M 21							10	114
DMG/VDMC/ SDMC			110	742M 1114							25	261 (M) 221	45	238M 240			180	2774
Citizen forum											10	100					10	100

Note: The figures shown with 'M' represent number of male members and the remaining are the number of female members only.  
(1 migrant collective with membership 115 exists in Lucknow city)

## Salient Features of GDS's Institutional Processes and Systems

- **General Body of GDS** is the highest decision making body followed by the **Executive Council** that provides strategic inputs and guidance to GDS' operations. The EC meetings and the AGM is organized in a regular manner. Latest AGM was held on September 23, 2017 during the year.
- **Issue Based Experts (Focal Point Persons)** have been designated within GDS to provide thematic inputs and trainings and also review the integration of the critical themes adequately in the programmes.

- **Gender Core Committee of GDS** consisting of 4 members is authorized to carry forward gender mainstreaming in programmes as well as within the organization. Staff members from all locations are trained and capacitated to deal with the themes and issues related to gender mainstreaming.
- An empowered **Anti-Sexual Harassment (ASH) Committee** has also been constituted within GDS to adequately deal with the issues of sexual harassment at workplace, if any, both at the head office and project locations as well. Its major focus is conducive atmosphere for women to fearlessly work and grow, through timely initiatives.
- GDS regularly organizes **Organizational Retreats/Review, Learnings & Planning Workshops** wherein all team members get together and deliberate on GDS's future directions and strategies.
- **Performance Appraisal** is carried out on annual basis for each GDS staff member. Based on the individual performance, the better performing members are provided with enhanced/independent responsibilities along with due incentives and promotions. Normally, this exercise is carried out towards the end of each financial year as per the guidelines laid down in the HR manual.
- Regular **Review and Monitoring Meetings** are organized within the organization, to monitor the pace and direction of program implementation based on the milestones & action plans and budget utilization. Accordingly, strategic inputs and feedback are given to the programme team under review by senior program personnel, especially by the Directors, sub-sectoral experts and Finance & Accounts Department. Besides the meetings, regular visits to the field/programme locations are carried by the senior management members (including the accounts team members) for the purpose of monitoring & reviews and on-the-spot inputs/feedback are given to the location teams.
- **Daily activity report** is prepared by all categories of staff working at head office and field locations on monthly basis and submitted to GDS HO, Lucknow. It enables an easy desk review of performance of individual staff discharging their duties at frontline or in managerial role.
- Provision of 3- member **Children & Vulnerable Adult Protection Committee** has been incorporated in the '*protection of children & vulnerable adults policy*' to safeguard the interest of children and vulnerable adults within GDS system.
- **Internal & External Reviews** are conducted to strengthen the endeavors of GDS in a transparent manner. GDS openly invites both internal and external agencies/persons (on programmes as well as finance), to review the strategies and interventions to share their critical observations for strengthening the programmes. This is a critical aspect of GDS's organization development processes. GDS board members actively provide inputs in the programme strategies. Sometimes, such external reviews are undertaken by the funding agencies prior to executing partnership for a particular venture.
- Besides ongoing internal processes, **Staff capacity building** is done through deputing selected staff members to undergo theme specific trainings and exposures facilitated by renowned external agencies from time-to-time. They are also encouraged to participate in significant events held at larger platforms. In-house capacity building process continues and CB programmes are also organized from time-to-time to inculcate relevant perspectives and skills in them. GDS perception of development is inbuilt with all the programme staff through such programmes.
- **Interacting with supporting agencies and partner NGOs** is continuous process to share the vision, approaches, strategies and the interventions with the supporting partners. GDS believes in jointly setting the objectives and intervention design with support partners. Efforts continue for exploration of partnerships with various government agencies and donor organizations for convergence as well as new projects based on GDS mandates and philosophy. Initiative is taken to seek partnership with other NGOs

based on the nature of a particular project and provide technical support for their organizational development.

- **Financial control mechanism** is adequately designed and complied with in a transparent way where each field location is responsible to reveal the financial facts to GDS HO and demand for remittances as decided under the system. GDS HO takes care to minimize error/lapses with close financial monitoring but at the same time preferring the achievement of objectives through field activities. Sometime external audit is taken by funding agencies in addition to regular statutory audit by the organization periodically.
- The practice of **Concurrent audit by GDS teams** has been adopted and its first exercise was held in April, 2017. Based on its experiences, decision was taken for its continuation and the next concurrent audit was taken up by the GDS nominated teams on 7-10 March, 2018. Now, it is a regular practice in the financial system with more effective strategies.

#### Executive Council of GDS

S. No.	Name	Brief Background
1.	Ms. Nishi Mehrotra Lucknow President	Senior Development Consultant with more than 30 years experience in the field of women's rights and child education issues. She is associated with several national and international development agencies and in various committees. She has held key positions as State Project Director in 'Mahila Samakhya', with BETI Foundation and SHPHP GTZ, New Delhi.
2.	Ms. Padmaja Nair, Lucknow Vice President	Masters in Economics with a Diploma in planning and management from the School of Public Policy, University of Birmingham, she has over 25 years experience in the social development sector in program and project planning, Water resources development & urban issues, institutional development, capacity building and gender.
3.	Mr. S. K. Dwivedi Lucknow Secretary	Is a Masters in Economics and Rural Development and has previously has served with technical institutions and NGOs for 11 years before joining GDS in 1996. Mr. Dwivedi has vast experience of a variety of income generation and livelihood programs as a strategist, implementer and a trainer. He has been closely associated with the Women's Livelihood and Social Empowerment project of GDS in Khalilabad District of Eastern UP as Project Director. Currently, he is Executive Director of GDS. He is also on the Board of INAFI-India and in the Advisory committee of Center for Migration and Labor Solutions.
4.	Mr. Amitabh Mishra Lucknow Treasurer	MA in Political Science from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and has seven years teaching and research experience before joining GDS in 1996. He had been closely coordinating the field mobilization and SHG teams in Eastern UP and has substantial understanding of issues relating to

S. No.	Name	Brief Background
		women's empowerment, livelihoods and community development. Presently he is Program Director associated with various field projects, Research and Documentation, besides anchoring the internal monitoring and evaluation activity of GDS's projects.
5.	Dr. B. K. Joshi Dehradun Member	Former Director of Giri Institute for Economic Studies Lucknow and Vice Chancellor of Kumaon University and well-known academician. He has been an evaluator and consultant to UNICEF and other education programs in India and overseas.
6.	Mr. Manoj Sharma Lucknow Member	Senior development professional with a focus on Microfinance and Institutional Capacity Building, he has held senior positions in SIDBI Foundation for Microcredit before joining Microsave as founder Director
7.	Dr. J. L. Dwivedi Lucknow Member	A senior Agricultural scientist, now retired, Dr. Dwivedi was formerly head of the Crop Research Center at Masaudha, under the N. D. University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabad. Dr. Dwivedi has been closely associated with research on rice production of a number of varieties
8	Prof. Sanjeev Kapoor, Professor, IIML	Prof. Kapoor is the Chairperson of Centre for Food and Agribusiness Management at Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow
9	Dr. C. S. Verma Member	A senior researcher and Professor at Giri Institute of Development Studies Lucknow
10	Ms. Jaya Bisht, Lucknow, Member	A senior development professional and consultant on community institutions, Gender and Women Empowerment. Ms. Bisht is an excellent trainer.
11	Mr. M. S. Singh, Lucknow, Member	Experienced Rural Development professional with expertise in rural marketing and agriculture development.

## Major Highlights in 2017-18

GDS has, long ago, created a pace and its services are well recognized in the sector by development stakeholders particularly donor & voluntary agencies. Various donor agencies of national & international fame opted for programme partnership with GDS through launching various community focused development interventions based on its thematic/sectoral approaches. It witnesses credibility of the organization in the sector. These interventions are interwoven within the framework of a particular project. GDS has, so far, implemented series of such Projects with the support of renowned donor agencies including state support for a long time. May of these projects are time-bound while some projects are implemented in phasing manner

Successful accomplishment and positive impact of various field interventions taken up by GDS have been instrumental in convincing the potential supporting agencies to prefer GDS partnership for developmental ventures. GDS initiatives are well reflected in the community it has worked for demonstrating its commitment towards target beneficiaries and concentration on its objectives. During 2017-18, GDS completed some projects and opened the door for some more initiatives either through the expansion of on-going interventions or undertaking new ones.

The significant achievements of the organization, during 2017-18, have been as follows;

### A. Existing Projects

GDS continued implementation of its on-going projects in support with funding agencies while some other projects were concluded on completion of their planned period but further negotiations could be in progress to have partnership in future. Based on financial outlay and coverage, these projects were categorized as large or small for direct implementation by GDS except one being implemented through network approach. Some major existing projects are;

- WaterAid India (Jal Seva Charitable Foundation, New Delhi) supported Project '**School WASH and WASH in Health Set-ups**' modified as **DISA** continued its field interventions effectively particularly through mobilizing the support from local district & block level administration in Khalilabad (HQ of dist. S K Nagar) to promote SBM activities. However, it concluded during the financial year.
- Under its extension phase, Oxfam India supported '**DRR in the Indian states of UP, Bihar & Odisha**' Project interventions focusing on disaster risk reduction issues in flood and water-logging prone area of mid-Rapti basin, continued in district Mahrajganj of eastern UP during 2017-18.
- LWR supported Project titled '**Water window-Nepal India trans-boundary Resilience**' was in continuation this year in Bagaha-II block of West Champaran district.
- SDTT supported **Sujalam Sufalam Initiative** (a network Project) and **Empowerment through literacy for the women of eastern UP projects** were in operation at selected locations in eastern U.P.
- CRS supported '**IRRAS & resilient agriculture systems for small holders**' project continued in Sitamarhi district of Bihar state.
- Project on '**Community led total sanitation/OFSP promotion**' continued in 15 villages of Mahrajganj districts in support with Tata Cornell Institute, USA.

- Community resilient building programme in Sitamarhi was in continuation with the support of UNICEF, Bihar.
- GDS-TARINA consortium Project (Phase II) continued with its interventions in Mahrajanj district of UP in support with Tata Trusts, Mumbai integrating nutrition with agriculture.
- The implementation of SDTT supported project on '**Promoting Safe and Beneficial Migration in Uttar Pradesh**' continued at source locations; the Sirsiya block of Shravasti district.

Besides above, Projects including Warehouse for contingency stock, Bihar flood response, Improved crop management, SRIJAN supported PAHAL and PPCs strengthening (LAPCL & GAPCL) were implemented in selected operational areas.

#### **B. Some fresh additions during 2017-18**

- On approval from Oxfam India, GDS started its 'Sharda Basin Water Governance (SBWG)' Project in Palia Kalan block of Lakhimpur Kheri district (UP).
- 'Promoting worker rights in the India-Gulf corridor' focused project was started in support with ASK India covering migrants in selected areas of Lucknow & its adjoining Barabanki districts.
- Tata Trusts, Mumbai supported Project focusing on 'Migration support program at source, Sirsia, Shravasti' has fully grounded in Sirsiya block of Shravasti district where 2 other projects supported by the same funding agency were already operational.
- In Rajasthan, Centre for Micro Finance (CMF), Jaipur supported 'Livelihood promotion for SHG members & Internet Saathi-II Projects were implemented in Jawaja block of Ajmer district.

#### **C. Exploring for new initiatives**

On-going Sujalam Sufalam Initiative would be phased out by April, 2018; hence, an extension of project was proposed to Tata Trusts which was approved for a period of 5 months ending September 30, 2018. However, initiative has been taken for submitting a 5 year project proposal to the funding agency. Its draft PIPs/proposal was prepared and revised to incorporate the input from the agency. The initial draft proposal was prepared in May'17 for Shravasti district (UP) while it was revised for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time in January, 2018 and it is under consideration for approval with necessary improvement. Like in past this year also, another proposal focusing on youth skills development was prepared and submitted to HSBC (Swades Foundation) in January, 2018.

- D.** As usual, regular updating of **GDS website 'www.gdsindia.ngo'** was in practice containing all the mandatory and significant posts worth for putting in public domain. GDS continued its registration with '<https://www.OnGood.ngo>' aiming at generating resources through propagation of its broad objectives and major achievements among the supporting agencies.
- E.** **Child Protection Policy of GDS** enunciated in September, 2016 was further revised with inclusion of vulnerable adults as suggested by CRS, one of the funding agencies. As the result of which GDS enunciated its 'Policy for Vulnerable Adults & Child Protection' after approval from GB on September 23, 2017.
- F.** For celebrating its **silver jubilee in 2018**, GDS prepared a detailed plan assigning responsibilities to its staff members. On getting confirmation from its founder members, the mega event was planned to be held at Lucknow on April 19, 2018.

During its early days of field implementation, GDS ushered into villages of Khalilabad (S K Nagar) with its development interventions in 1995. Its initial partnership with Oxfam Novib took ground level execution which paved the way for promotion of community organizations particularly women SHGs triggering the process of women empowerment in the area. The community organization base, thus prepared, played its critical role in taking up various interventions focused towards promotion of WASH practices in partnership with WaterAid India, facilitating safe migration at source/destination end in support with Tata Trusts, Mumbai, and humanitarian warehouse from Oxfam India in the selected operational area. GDS's credibility among community and sector as well proved instrumental for materializing partnership with the above renowned development players and they inclined to join hands with GDS for launching developmental interventions benefitting the poor, underprivileged and women in the area.

So far, GDS made its outreach to 33441 households in 414 villages spread over 189 GPs of all 9 blocks in the district under its various field interventions. These beneficiaries were mostly from poor and underprivileged segment of the community. The representation in community based institutions was made by volunteers from these households. GDS team members used to seek support from all these volunteers to implement field interventions. Now, after withdrawal of its core team from the location, the only caretaker of warehouse has, scarcely, found time to access the community institutions to learn about their progress but happened to contact and meet with many of them.

### **Some major initiatives taken in the past**

#### **1. DISA**

At the behest of WaterAid India, a new partnership emerged in 2014 to join hands for promotion of WASH interventions in the district. GDS has already been there with its huge community organization base which helped quick implementation at grass root-level. The coverage was expanded in phased manner. Though coordination with mainstream line-departments started since beginning but it got boosted when Swachhh Bharat Mission/Abhiyan became the priority of GoI. Consequently, WASH initiatives by GDS got strong favour from state at all levels covering the target beneficiaries in the whole district. Efforts were made for demand generation followed by supply of services through construction of toilets, hand pump installation/repairing, school WASH among target community. CLTS approach & various campaigns were learnt to be the appropriate tools for preparing the community to raise demand. By the end of project period, 12 GPs & 42 revenue villages were declared as ODF by the state.

#### **2. Promotion of safe & beneficial migration**

In 2013, GDS started this project in support with Tata Trusts, Mumbai enabling migrants from Khalilabad to have their legal IDs, legal support for work related issues, skills upgradation for better opportunities and facilitating local resource pool to arrange financial support for their families at source end. It covered 84 villages of Baghauli and Khalilabad blocks of the district and established linkages with govt. and other agencies/organizations to help migrants.

### 3. Sustainable community action

Organizing community in local voluntary groups at primary & secondary level (termed as SHGs, federations etc.) had been at the crux of GDS basal initiatives that were tried upon for landing of the organization at the location. Despite usual field constraints in diversified ways, the ultimate results were achieved with active support of local people. These constraints, mostly from within the community, targeted not only the organization but the individuals also who became part of the venture. Thus, a 3 tier community support system; SHGs at primary level, federations at secondary level & ASS at apex level, emerged witnessing strong presence of GDS in the area.

Consequently, this location emerged as learning hub for promotion of community collective action. More than 1000 SHGs were organized and further federated into 16 secondary level community institutions (federations) in Khalilabad and most of them were still active even on withdrawal of all external support from the year 2012 though the proper follow-ups could not be taken up after withdrawal of GDS team from there. The only caretaker of warehouse took care to visit the following CIs as denoted in the table below;

SHG federations	Member SHGs	Villages covered	No. of SHGs linked with UPSRLM through RGT	Total SHG members
11	155	78	21	1659

The initiatives entangled in the above whole women empowerment process yielded significant learnings to the organization and it equipped the GDS team with knowledge & skills to move forward for organizing the poor community in their village & cluster level groups in future.

#### On-going intervention...

- **Humanitarian Warehouse**

As humanitarian organization, GDS took has been engaged in preparing the community for its immediate response during disaster occurrence but at the same time providing relief to community in such emergent situation. A warehouse with storage capacity of relief materials to 2500-3000 families at all times is maintained with the support of Oxfam India since 2010 on the national highway at Khalilabad. The estimated value of above relief materials is about 50 lacs and GDS bears the responsibility for its maintenance and supplies. So far, the relief materials had been transported across states within the country during floods occurrence. The humanitarian support was extended to Nepal during earthquake. GDS teams were also deployed when required in its operational area.

During 2017-18, relief materials was sent and distributed among 750 families living in; Dhani (Mahrajganj), Campierganj(Gorakhpur), Jogia & Uska blocks (Siddharthnagar) while 1000 families in Ekona block of Shravasti district in eastern UP. Priority was given for identifying worst affected families for above relief. However, the state government had quickly responded to the disaster to minimize human and property losses through its relief work. 800 families living in Katihar district of Bihar state and 650 families in Assam were made supplies with relief materials. These materials were for immediate and daily use of households.



It was in year 2001 when GDS started its field operation in Pharenda block of Mahrajganj district located in floodplains zone of eastern Uttar Pradesh with the support of Oxfam Novib aiming at strengthening agriculture based livelihoods of poor, small & marginal farmers and further expanding the coverage in adjoining blocks & districts as well. The area is characterized by perennial problems of floods & water logging in Kharif season causing crop loss and further delaying the crop cultivation in next season. Since agriculture is still a major source of livelihoods in the area, the various developmental interventions, taken up by GDS in support with national and internal sources, were well received by the local community. Need based initiatives were taken for addressing socio-economic issues arising in the area. Organizing farming families in their local groups, induction of stress tolerant varieties of crop seeds, facilitating quality agri-inputs, percolation of agriculture technologies & practices at farmer level, promoting agriculture entrepreneurship, support for animal husbandry services, DRR and other social issues were included in implementation agenda from time-to-time depending upon resources and requirement of the local community.

GDS maintained its presence in Pharenda, Dhani & Brijmanganj blocks of Mahrajganj, Campierganj block of Gorakhpur district, Jogia and Uska blocks of Siddharthnagar district making its outreach for 12300 households in 189 villages spread 54 village panchayats through execution of projects on agriculture, DRR, WASH and nutrition. The location had privilege of having shelf of projects for implementation and it emerged as hub of learnings to GDS. Some of these projects implemented during 2017-18 are as given below;

### 1. Sujalam Sufalam Initiative-GDS network

During 3<sup>rd</sup> and final year of its implementation, this SDTT supported network Project's focus has been towards enhancing agriculture income of households and consolidation of its achievements & learnings. 3180 small and marginal farmers (more than 25% of the total project coverage) from 100 villages located in Dhani, Pharenda and Brijmanganj blocks could be covered under this project. Focus has been on promotion of banana, onion, ground-nut crops and vegetables on machan having high value potentials while pigeon pea as pulse crop with applying crop PoPs. The progress made can be delineated in brief as follows;

- *Promotion of high value crops (HVCs):* Onion has been the most preferred HVC among farmers covering almost 62.5% of the total land area covered under HVCs cultivation during the project period. Sowing & transplanting of ALR variety of onion was found common but this year, trials on other varieties; Pusa red, Madhavi red and Pusa Riddhi were also made. Free supply of 5.4 quintals of onion seed was procured from horticulture department while 24 Kg from NHRDF to farmers through Project initiatives. At the best of GDS, an exposure visit to Nasik in Maharashtra was facilitated for 8 farmers by NHRDF. The results of crop were still awaited. Vegetables growing on machan (trellis – multi layered cultivation) was the next preference of farmers which covered 149 acres but almost one third of it was devastated in Kharif due to heavy floods. Banana crop despite having potential of high income was promoted in limited area as it needs high investment also but the total crop was lost in 8.7 acres due to floods. Tissue culture G-9 variety was preferred by the farmers. However, average productivity of banana crop per acre was 287 qtls. and average income of Rs. 1,99,149/-.
- *Crop Productivity Enhancement:* Pigeon pea cultivation was made by 1139 farmers in 165.2 acres but the whole crop standing in more than 70% of the total area was lost due to floods. Narendra 1 & 2

and Bahar varieties were adopted by the farmers. Since last two years, ground nut cultivation was promoted in the area. Earlier, unavailability of quality seed and age long cultivation practices caused low productivity. Now, improved practices of applying crop nutrient and seed varietal replacement by inducting TG37A and DH-86 varieties has changed the production scenario. Average productivity enhanced to 12 quintals per acre. Now, the farmers use growing ground nut in summer season when their plots had no crop in the past. DH-86 variety has become the first preference of farmers.

- Varietal replacement of potato seed has significantly impacted not merely enhancing its productivity but demand in the markets also. Value addition could be possible through introducing Pukhraj variety which helped increasing productivity upto 30-40% and hike in its market price upto 20%.

Major Crops / Interventions	During 2017-18 (Y 3)				Since inception of the Project			
	No. of farmers	Area (in acre)	Average Productivity (Quintals/ per acre)	Average income (Per family)	No. of farmers	Area (in acre)	Average Productivity (Quintals/ per acre)	Average income (Per family)
Banana	51	15.2	287	30,950	143	33.4	252.3	34,964
Onion	1445	147.4	NA	NA	4072	381.5	74.8	6,940
Machan	1006	149.5	282*	36,394*	1397	195.5	189.3	22,965
Pigeon pea	1139	165.2	NA	NA	2132	462.1	6.9	10,452
Ground nut <sup>®</sup>	1782	331.2	9.8*	7,602*	2628	482.1	8.2	5,577
Potato	1494	343.3	107.3	18,563	1587	354.7	92.8	11,374

\*Only during Kharif season. <sup>®</sup>Crop sown in Kharif & Zaid season (twice a year)

NA = Not available. Data on crop results were awaited after harvesting period.

Note: Coverage of crops (farmers & area) is for total including devastated by floods also.

- In zaid season this year, green gram cultivation was adopted by 308 farmers in 50 acres but the results were awaited. Also, early mustard was promoted among 716 farmers to compensate with the loss due to floods to some extent and average income of Rs, 3,737/- per farmer was earned.
- 462 crop specific orientation sessions were organized for 9687 farmers (overlapped) particularly during onset of Kharif & Rabi season while technical sessions were conducted for project field team also.
- **Convergence:** - Agri-inputs worth Rs. 3, 98,000/- were mobilized from state sources and in-kind support of Rs. 5, 56,400/- from other sources including financial institutions. The convergence was mainly for mobilizing crop seeds, agri-chemicals, credit support etc.
- Use of zerotill for wheat sowing & DSR for paddy for timely sowing/transplantation, software based solutions like calculator, Gatherix, Plantix for crop protection guidance could be taken up.

This project has been helpful in generating significant learnings about promotion of business model approach in agriculture at farmers, organization and funding agency level. It created opportunity to farmers to become closer to mainstream line departments. During the process facilitation, the GDS team could have liaisoning with various development stake-holders particularly state officials. Sustainability of various interventions will be taken over by community institutions existing in the area after its closure in April'18.

## 2. Disaster Risk Reduction in Uttar Pradesh

From the very beginning of its penetration in the floodplain region of eastern UP, natural calamities were perceived and initiatives taken to respond with them through community focused approach. Empowering the community to sustain with disaster risk reduction pathway has been at the crux of GDS endeavors; the current project 'DRR in Uttar Pradesh' being one of them covering 908 households in 15 villages of 9 GPs located at Dhani & Pharenda blocks in Mahrajganj, Uska & Jogia blocks in Siddharthnagar and Campierganj block Gorakhpur district. 22.5% of these households belong to SC/ST community. The project's interventions were focused towards community preparedness for immediate response during disaster and dealing with

the situation emerged after the disaster. WASH, agriculture and livestock health promotion based initiatives taken by the project have highly contributed to improve the situation including resilient livelihoods in support with community. Below are some major achievements made under the above project;

- *Organizing community in groups through capacitation:* Issue based community groups were strengthened and institutionalized through their capacitation. One village disaster management committee (VDMCs) with an average of 14 members including males & females almost in equal number was organized in each of 15 villages while task force teams were organized owning the responsibilities of identified tasks in these villages. Besides, there has been one WASH committee in each village also. For providing basic animal husbandry services to cattle rearers, a team of 20 para-vets was active in the area and one citizen forum was organized for advocacy of common issues of these villages at larger platform. Orientation & training sessions were already conducted for capacitation of the above whole community support base in previous years.
- Information on hazard, risks, capacity and vulnerability traced out through mapping of social resources, WASH, hazard, early warning, and livelihood opportunities through participatory, vulnerability and capacity assessment (PVCA) with stakeholders and based on these information, validated with local community, village disaster management plan was prepared for all 15 villages.
- 30 mock drills were conducted for TFTs & community to ensure preparedness for DRR and bring it into immediate action at the time of disaster occurrence in their respective villages. In all, 1685 persons participated in these skill sessions. Enlistment of contingency materials was well taken with mainstreams' grass-root level service providers.
- The construction of community toilet to be used by average 5-7 poor families was taken up for the first time and 2 such toilets were constructed. Local WASH committee of the respective village deals with the day-to-day management of these toilets. Besides, 3 raised iron removal plants were also constructed.
- 2 trainings were arranged for WASH groups providing 15 WASH tool kits to hand pump care takers, CLTS triggering in 5 villages, 5 school sensitization programmes on WASH and 2 interface programmes with block officials were done. These events were participated by about 5000 males and females.



Furthermore during floods in August 2017, distribution of relief materials to 502 families in 11 project villages and 250 families out of project area was made with the help of VDMCs. Under agriculture focused initiatives, onion cultivation as high value crop was promoted among 80 farmers in 8 acres and green gram by 80 farmers in 8 acres. Vaccination of 1949 live-stocks against FMD & HS was done by para-vets.

### **3. Technical Assistance and Research for Indian Nutrition and Agriculture (TCI-TARINA)**

Focused towards integrating nutrition with agriculture, this BMGF supported consortium project continued launch of various field interventions during 2<sup>nd</sup> year of its implementation. GDS has sub-partnership through Tata Trusts to facilitate the field based project processes at Mahrajanj sitrict in eastern Uttar Pradesh. This year, the project coverage expanded in 50 villages spread over 14 GPs of Dhani, Pharenda and Brijmanganj blocks of the district. After its initial stage was over, the multiple field activities could be taken up in more focused way with the active support of local women's groups and community. The Project interventions showed the following sub-intermediate results during the reporting period;

- 4 NGTK tools introduced by CARE was adopted for BCC activities including Poshan Mela and street plays for promotion of kitchen gardening & pulse cultivation. Women groups were trained on BCC in 21 villages with emphasis on improving their diets. Consequently, 13 demo plots for varietal trials yielded planting materials of OFSP to 135 families though there was heavy loss of veins due to floods.
- 23 Krishi Sakhis were engaged to promote project interventions in the area.
- Trellis based farming (machan) to grow vegetables (cucurbits) was promoted among large number of farmers. Demonstrations on zero-till sowing and DSR were conducted by 450 women farmers.
- 743 households could establish kitchen gardens at their homesteads and 6 shade-net nurseries were established to ensure availability of quality seeds & saplings for the kitchen gardens.
- Reducing open defecation was the key purpose of CLTS approach and it helped to prepare the community for construction of 581 toilets which was one of the major achievements made by the Project.
- In addition to propagating projects' objectives and community mobilization, all 23 *Krishi Sakhis* identified from the locale motivated and facilitated agri-inputs supplies to 1640 farmers for pulses, vegetables & oilseeds cultivation in their fields.
- Deworming of 1444 and vaccination of 788 livestock could be done during 2 cattle health camps organized in 30 villages.
- For enhancing access to agriculture planning & decisions, 94 women's groups were strengthened and agriculture demonstrations, some of them in support with scientists from CSISA, were held involving 450 women from them. 19 households used super-bags for grain storage to reduced post harvest losses.

Thus, TARINA project yielded significant learnings through field studies and more from its implementation processes on nutrition integration with agriculture which needs efforts for long period.

### **4. Empowerment through literacy for women in E-UP**

Started in June, 2015 with the support of Tata Trusts, Mumbai at 3 locations of GDS; Mahrajanj, Balrampur & Shravasti, this project was layered upon other interventions, GDS had launched for livelihood promotion. At withdrawal stage of this project, all supplementary efforts were made to take up the components left unaddressed so far to add value to this literacy focused programme. Shiksha Sakhis engaged to enhance literacy skills among neo literate/illiterate women inclined to contribute in agriculture focused interventions using the literacy centre as basic platform at their village.

Enhancing the numeracy & literacy skills and practices of women belonging to poor and marginalized communities and making them aware of their rights & entitlement was the key strategic objective of the

project. All 20 literacy centres continued with provision of one Shiksha Sakhi at each centre during advance phase. All these centres were running smoothly, maintaining qualities of its activities which ultimately led towards creating pace for empowerment processes meant for not only learners but to teachers also enabling them for realization of their rights & entitlements. The following outputs were achieved during 3<sup>rd</sup> year of project implementation;

- 4 new learning centres were started in addition to 20 old centres; the total being 24 centres with learner strength of 714 women. One Shiksha Sakhi at each new centre was appointed and trained for performing her job meticulously.
- Average 30 learners were enrolled at each centre. Total 594 learners were enrolled at all existing 20 intensive centres while 120 were enrolled at 4 new extensive centres.
- Two third of the total learners were qualified for advance phase but only 861 (84% of them) succeeded to complete advance phase and acquired learning skills.
- End-line study on prescribed format made available by NIRANTAR, a resource agency to programme, was conducted with all advance phase learners for their certification.
- Organized three-day training on curriculum and pedagogy for the revision of the potential advance learners as well as the advance phase of the program. In addition, district and block level exposure visits were arranged for learners & Shiksha Sakhis to have interaction with mainstream officials and establish linkage with them.
- We prepared worksheets chapters of Hindi Language, maths & information based for practice. With the help of these worksheets learners revised their syllabus without losing their interest in learning.

Since it was a multi-location venture, the activities of this project are delineated while reporting under remaining locations. Keeping in mind the reluctance among govt. education department to accept learning materials, these were successfully handed over to private schools for sustainable literacy learning processes.

## 5. GDS innervated community initiatives

Institutionalization of community groups at apex level emerged for addressing broader issues of the area identified during implementation of various development interventions by GDS. It is necessary to highlight two major community based institutions which are functional and benefitting the community at large;

### ***i. Lehra Agro Producer Company Limited (LAPCL) – A profit making venture***

To overcome the problem of unavailability of quality agri-inputs had seeded the idea among farmer groups to come out with its solution to establish LAPCL. In the middle of 2010, the Company got registered as primary producers' company under Companies Act 1956 (amendment 2002) having sole ownership of local small and marginal farmers. It has its legal status and also registered with Income Tax Department of India. All its 661 shareholders are small farmers living in 101 villages spread over 35 village panchayats of Mahrajganj, Gorakhpur and Siddharthnagar. All 10 governing board members are from within its share holders. GDS extended its rigorous support for establishment of the company and also capacity building of GB members & staff. In addition to facilitating for HR support, GDS mobilized resources from other development players with special mention of Tata Trusts for technical and financial support. This year, the company maintained its turn-over to 17 lacs which is approximate at par with what was achieved last year but the more important was its brand name, now, known for supply of quality agri-inputs in the area. Sale outlet of the company named as '*Kisan Sewa Kendra*' (Farmers' service centre) was opened to ease availability of quality agri-inputs closer to farmers. LAPCL moving towards market linkage tried for marketing of local produced banana at Gorakhpur though it was a preliminary effort with not much satisfaction but generated learnings about local market dynamics.

## **ii. Grameen Pashudhan Vikas Trust (GPVT)**

Save the livestock from loss of their lives particularly during floods and obviate reluctance for cattle rearing among community were the key motivating factor behind emergence of GPVT in year 2009. The people have the fear about loss of their livestock during floods; hence, inclined for not having high valued bovine animals of quality breed. The concerned volunteers in VDMCs used preparing list of such animals for their vaccination through GDS but dearth of service providers in state veterinary hospital hindered the progress. Idea was cultivated to identify local volunteers and equip them with the technical skills to provide basic health care services to cattle rearers in the area. With the financial support from Oxfam Novib, GDS arranged training to 15 parvets utilizing the expertise of govt. veterinary doctors and the problem was solved. Further, breed improvement of bovine animals became the felt need of the rearers. Keeping in mind the above, 3 month training on artificial insemination was organized for the above paravets utilizing the expertise of BAIF. During 2017-18, AI was performed for 8155 bovine animals. These AI animals delivered 2198 cow calves and 2100 buffalo calves of improved breed with potential of high yield of milk.



Besides above, the primary level groups included SHGs, farmer clubs, Wash Committees and DMGs to take up village level issues while federations and PPC were the secondary/apex level for addressing their broader issues. Minimum one primary level institution exists in all the villages and even more in case of SHGs (women groups). SHGs and their federations are utterly represented by women only. The overlapping in membership within these groups remained there.

## **6. Behaviour change communication for reduction of open defecation**

Started in March 2017, TCI supported project covered 15 villages in Pharenda & Dhani blocks to study the



impact of BCC on use of toilets by beneficiaries. Each group of 5 villages was put into categories; (1) construction of toilets supported with BCC, (2) construction of toilets without BCC and (3) no intervention.

It was found that the above venture was fully successful in category-1 villages where construction of toilets was readily got done by all households with 75% financial support of the total cost by GDS after their sensitization through BCC particularly triggering with CLTS while only 80% of the households adopted toilet construction in category-2 villages where no BCC was carried out. It is worthy to put on record 3 villages from category-1 were declared as ODF by the state. Orientation on CLTS was given to 75 persons at village level. Prior to construction, technical training was arranged for 16 masons and their expertise was utilized for construction of all 543 toilets in the Project villages. Regular daily follow-ups were made by a team to ascertain the use of toilets by all household members and necessary action were taken to single out the person if found otherwise. Thus, the impact of BCC for reduction of open defecation was highly visible in the project villages. BCC particularly CLTS approach with careful follow-ups may prove instrumental for sensitization towards construction and use of toilet by rural households.



Strengthening of agriculture based livelihoods had been the only focus of GDS when it ushered into Sirsiya block of this Nepal bordering district in eastern Uttar Pradesh in year 2012. Shravasti is one of the bottom ranking districts of UP in respect of development and demographic indicators. It stands as one among 8 aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog, GoI in UP state (115 in the country) for development transformation. Out of its 5 blocks, GDS adopted selected villages of Sirsiya block for launching agriculture focused interventions under its erstwhile JTT supported project.

The project area falls in the thin strip of land adjacent to Himalayan foothills. Hence, it becomes difficult to extract ample ground water for irrigation and causes limitation for crop range and productivity. Consequently, people of this area have to earn their livelihoods through migration to big cities to fend for their families. The literacy level, a crucial demographic indicator, is as low as 46.74% in the district and female literacy is even lower to 34.78% in the district reflecting the poor status of women in socio-economic development processes. Sirsiya is the only block having 2.47% of ST population of 'Tharu' community and mostly covered with GDS interventions. The opportunities to earn livelihoods by rural families from sources other than agriculture are quite limited for want of industries, services etc. which tends towards migration to cities. The initiatives taken by GDS in the area are as follows;

### 1. Sujalam Sufalam Initiative- GDS network

Started in May, 2015, this SDTT, Mumbai supported network project, aiming at increasing average per household income of Rs. 50,000/- within a period of 3 years, covered 1788 households living in 27 villages of 7 village panchayats of Sirsiya block in Shravasti under direct implementation by GDS. The entire coverage could be made in first two years with specified agriculture based interventions. There has been a shift in approach, strategies and methodologies from previous project and least for strengthening of community based institutions. The project area is often flooded during rainy season due to water flow from foothill uplands in Kharif but contrary to this, lack of water for irrigation limits the crop cultivation and its productivity during Rabi & Zaid seasons. By the end of project period, GDS has been able to establish linkages with mainstreams specifically with govt. agriculture and horticulture departments of Shravasti district to mobilize convergence with various schemes for target farmers. The major achievements of project at this location in brief were as follows;

- **Promotion of high value crops:** As in other clusters, onion is the most preferred HVC in Sirsiya also. Its coverage was, remarkably, up-scaled almost 3 times over year 1. Farmers continued using ALR variety seed made available from NHRDF. This year, 5 bamboo made onion storages were made in 4 villages to enable the growers to fetch fair prices for their produce. The crop results were still awaited but average per acre productivity is presumed to be more than 72.6 quintals achieved last year. Turmeric cultivation has not been found so encouraging and its coverage remained almost static with no



significant variation. Marketing of above turmeric produce in such small quantity seemed also difficult.

- **Crop Productivity Enhancement (CPE):** Availability of insufficient irrigation led the area towards pulse cultivation at large. Lentil and pigeon pea are the major pulses grown in the area. The up-scaling trend of pulse coverage was found ascending as it doubled in Y3. Coverage of lentil was almost double than pigeon pea but low market price has been the crucial issue for framers this year. Varietal seed replacement existed there and pigeon pea variety of Narendra-1 and HUL 57 variety of lentil was, mostly, adopted by the farmers.

- **Initiatives for additional crops:**

Keeping in mind extracting maximum output from available project resources, additional initiatives were taken for potato, ground-nut and vegetables on machan promotion among the farmers to enhance

Major Crops / Interventions	During 2017-18 (Y 3)				Since inception of the Project			
	No. of farmers	Area (in acre)	Average Productivity (Quintals/ per acre)	Average income (Per family)	No. of farmers	Area (in acre)	Average Productivity (Quintals/ per acre)	Average income (Per family)
Onion	562	83.5	NA	NA	1092	204.5	73.9	13,971
Turmeric	99	19.1	52.5	8,816	213	44.6	56	10,395
Machan®	53	4	NA	NA	53	4	NA	NA
Pigeon pea	551	178	NA	NA	1100	372.8	5.5	5,512
Lentil	663	375	3.9	3526	1541	791	4.8	7260
Potato®	161	7.8	75.8	2,530	161	7.8	75.8	2,530

®Tried only in year 3

NA = Not available. Data on crop results were awaited after harvesting period.

Note: Coverage of crops (farmers & area) is for total including devastated by floods also.

their agriculture income. There had been significant learnings and good gains from these crops. The PoPs and guidance were facilitated from GDS Mahrajanj location. Since these crops were newly put



in the product basket, on-site technical support was given by agriculture scientists/ experts from time-to-time for proper crop management.

***It is worthy to put on record that critical input support was given by the project on contributory basis to new farmers who adopted any crop***

***for the first time with project support.***

- **Convergence with mainstreams:** Farm Machinery Bank by 2 women SHGs, mainly represented by Tharu women, materialized as a major convergence made under state SMAM, each FMB costing Rs. 10 lacs including govt. subsidy of Rs. 8 lacs and credit support of Rs. one lac from scheduled Bank. GDS, despite facilitation, supplemented their contribution to make the process in most favor of them. It not only encouraged the farmers towards farm mechanization and fulfilled their own needs but enabled these SHGs to earn net income of Rs. 2, 14,847/- also in a period of less than 9 months. The project succeeded to mobilize total convergence worth Rs. 21, 44,000/- from mainstreams



Rs. 1, 73,761/- from community in cash for supply of crop & vegetable seeds, agri-chemicals, farm mechanization etc. during the year.

On completion of project period of 3 years, approval for a temporary extension of SSI project for next 5 months upto September, 2018 was given by Tata Trusts to concentrate on GDS direct interventions only in 2 blocks of Sharavasti which were already under coverage during main phase. GDS has proposed to cover 4 blocks in new phase for next 5 years to come in support with Tata Trusts and other stakeholders.

## **2. Migration support program at source, Sirsia, Shrawasti**

For building a facilitative environment to promote safe and beneficial migration for migrant workers and their families, GDS, in support with Tata Trusts, started implementing the above 3 year project in 30 villages of Sirsiya block from this year. The major focus has been on creating awareness about rights & entitlement of migrants, linkage with mainstream line department & skill enhancement with potentials for employability. GDS had significant learnings from its erstwhile migration themed projects in the past which eased the process at initial stage. The Project's achievement can be summarized as follows;

- Baseline survey was conducted by internet saathi covering 900 families on sample basis in 73 villages followed by village profiling of 30 villages to be covered for project implementation.
- 2 migration resource centres (MRCs) were established each covering 10 villages to help migrants for their registration, linkages, redressal of grievances, legal support for wage settlement etc. These services were given to 1349 migrant families and bank accounts were opened by 578 families.
- 12 camps for registration & service provision were conducted. 3 events for observing national/ international days were organized.
- *Capacity building* – 4 trainings to project team members were organized. In addition, training was given to 30 Shramik Mitras; one at each village.

Thus, during its initial stage, the preliminary tasks of establishment of support system and linkages were well completed by the Project in the challenging situation where people had been cheated for similar cause by other player in the past and Shramik Mitra seemed reluctant towards their roles.

## **3. Women empowerment through literacy in eastern U.P.**

GDS Shrawasti is one among 3 field locations implementing this women literacy focused 3 year project through establishment of 21 learning centers in Project villages of Sirsiya block in Shrawasti (one centre in each of 15 villages with layering of additional one in some of them) already being covered under SSI Project. Of these centers, 6 new centers were established during the reporting year. During 3<sup>rd</sup> and final year of project implementation, the major achievement made can be summarized as follows;

- *Learning centres & performances* – 15 old and 6 new learning centers, each having one Shiksha Sakhi for facilitation, continued promoting women literacy in advance phase of last 18 months. During this phase, 445 women at 15 existing learning centres while 180 women at 6 new learning centres; total 625 women were enrolled. 84% of these successful learners completed advance phase as there has been some drop-outs due to seasonal migration and agricultural loss caused by furious floods. The capacity building of all Shiksha Sakhis was done to smoothly run their respective centres to attain its objectives. The learners practiced advance phase TLM made available to them by project.

- *Capacity building* – Orientation on latest pedagogy of forthcoming lessons & progress assessment

tools was a continuous process of capacity building. Workshop on MIS system for advance phase literacy was organized for project team. All Shiksha Sakhis and some selected progressive learners participated in workshop on theme based survey study format. 8 members master trainer team participated in three



days training program of resource material development at Delhi from 4-6 July 2017 organized by Nirantar. Three days residential training was organized on the basics of the advance phase in May, 2017. One day orientation on endline survey format of learners and another one day on PLA tools were organized for Shiksha Sakhis. After appointment, new teachers were trained on resource material development.

- *Review & monitoring:* Regular monthly meetings of Shiksha Sakhis were conducted in the presence of PC & FE for rigorous review individual progress, share mutual learnings and prepare plan for next month. Seconded to this, critical progress review was done between PC & FE followed by feedback from PC to ED, GDS & NIRANTAR as resource agency. There have been frequent visits by PC to closely monitor the progress and take up arising issues for timely redressal. ED, GDS has been in close touch & paid regular visits to provide strategic guidance to team for effective implementation of the project.

Thus, it was a golden era for women in Sirsiya who, in addition to learning at basic phase, got skills to practice these learnings in their daily life courses. It empowered them to have knowledge & skills about agriculture, social & political phenomenon at local level and participate with enhanced self confidence & motivation.

Under its direct implementation approach, GDS started executing Tata Trusts supported Sujalam Sufalam Initiative network project in selected villages of Tulsipur block of the district from May, 2015 for a period of three years. Prior to this, 3-year agriculture based project was already implemented by its network partners for the period ending April 30, 2015. Tulsipur block of Balrampur district sharing its border with Nepal is flood prone and besides the waters of Rapti and Budhi Rapti, the area is drained by numerous streams and nullahs emanating from the Himalayas. Since it is low lying region hence floods and water logging is a persistent problem for the local farmers. The economy of the district is solely dependent on agriculture. Most of the people in the district are engaged in agriculture since the district is scantily industrialized. It is one of the most backward districts in the country identified as aspirational district by NITI Ayog, GoI and also receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme.

According to census 2011, the district has low literacy rate of 49.51% and poor rate of 38.4% for females. Considering the fact, GDS opted for layering of women literacy project in support with Tata Trusts in Tulsipur block also. Year 2017-18 was almost the final one for completion of the above two projects at this location. A brief detail of these projects is as follows;

### 1. Sujalam Sufalam Initiative

By the end of march'18, the project covered 1760 farmers living in 16 villages of 10 GPs of Tulsipur block. Emphasis has been on increasing the agriculture income of these households through crop promotion. There has been severe set back to this due to devastation from heavy floods occurred in August, 2017. A considerable area of crops sown in Kharif season had futile results. Despite of above, the following agriculture interventions were implemented during the year 2017-18;

- **High value crop(HVC) promotion** : Onion emerged the star HVC as first preference of farmers in Project area while reluctance towards upscaling of turmeric cultivation as in previous years continued among large number of farmers this year also. The onion cultivation was upscaled in 128% more area

coverage than what it was at the beginning of the project implementation. ALR variety of onion seed and Rajendra Sonia of turmeric became the choice of most of farmers but a few for local varieties. Almost

Major Crops / Interventions	During 2017-18 (Y 3)				Since inception of the Project			
	No. of farmers	Area (in acre)	Average Productivity (Quintals/ per acre)	Average income (Per family)	No. of farmers	Area (in acre)	Average Productivity (Quintals/ per acre)	Average income (Per family)
Onion	264	59.7	NA	NA	612	137.1	83.4	13350
Turmeric	72	13.4	Crop devastated		165	33.2	22	3608
Pigeon pea	443	113.5	-	-	1485	455.6	6.9	13935
Lentil	445	155.1	8.2	8446	1821	666.9	7.4	11295
Chick pea <sup>®</sup>	100	9.9	8.2	3542	100	9.9	8.2	3542
Machan <sup>®</sup>	67	6.5	NA	NA	67	6.5	NA	NA

<sup>®</sup> Tried only in 2017-18

NA = Not available. Data on crop results were awaited after harvesting period.

Note: Coverage of crops (farmers & area) is for total including devastated by floods also.

whole turmeric crop was devastated by the furious flood occurred in August'17. The nursery of local varieties of onion was not so successful. Spraying agro-chemical 'Saaf' (brand name) helped in nursery protection. Trials on vegetable cultivation on machan was also taken up during this year.

- **Crop productivity enhancement (Pulse cultivation)** – Pigeon pea & lentil were only pulse crop promoted in the area. There has been critical set back to earn from Kharif crop as more than 91% of the entire pigeon pea cropped area was flooded and yielded no results due to crop loss. For seed production purposes, 1.5 quintals foundation seed of Narendra-1 pigeon pea variety was procured

and distributed among farmers. In Rabi season, HUL-57 variety of lentil seed was used by farmers. The average productivity per acre was 7.5 quintals which was comparatively high to previous years. This year, chick pea cultivation was promoted on trial basis in 5 acres. Pusa 362 variety which was already used in DISA area was procured and distributed among 50 farmers. The farmers were encouraged with the results and revival of this crop.

- **Flood relief initiatives** – On receding the furious flood, distribution of 5000 chlorine tablets & 25 kg of bleaching powder, supplied from health department on request, was made in 4 villages located within the river catchment area for purification of drinking water. In addition to this, vaccination of 737 bovine animals was done in support with 4 paravets from local govt. veterinary hospitals. For revenue generation by farmers, cultivation of early varieties of mustard was promoted among 236 households in total area of 99.8 acres which yielded good results and income to them.
- **Capacity building of stakeholders** – During arhar/turmeric sowing 18 orientation sessions on crop PoPs to 467 farmers in Kharif season followed by 30 such sessions were organised for farmers on crop PoPs of lentil, onion, chick-pea & machan cultivation. 7 exposure visits were arranged for farmers to learn about machan method for vegetable cultivation.

The Project will phase out by the end of April, 2018 without any further extension as startegised by the funding agency. However, GDS may explore possibilities for such interventions at this location in future.

## 2. Empowerment through Literacy for Women in E-UP

Tulsipur block was one of the three GDS locations where this project continued during third and final year of its operation with all on-going 15 learning centres for women in support with Tata Trusts, Mumbai as funding agency and NIRANTAR as resource agency. The project focuses on strengthening women empowerment process through enhancement in literacy skills useful in their daily life. 433 women in age bracket of 15-40 years were enrolled at these centres to learn literacy skills and be aware of their rights & entitlements. Some of these learners were selected for 5<sup>th</sup> standard exam under SBM. Convergence with mainstream department schemes was also promoted among learners. Some key achievement made by the project may be briefed here-as-under;

- **Capacity building** - All 15 teachers were trained on advance phase pedagogy, process of curriculum & TLM in a 3 day training followed by their two day training on MIS & monitoring process. Selected Shiksha Sakhis were also given orientation on pulse cultivation.
- Based on the performance assessed during review meeting, only 55% learners succeeded for advance phase. Endline study was done on format prescribed by *Nirantar* for assessment and certification to all the advance phase learners.
- 5 days Day Camp was organised for slow learners to improve literacy skills among drop-outs & illiterate women.
- Test paper 1 & 2 were provided by the resource agency and these were conducted on six monthly basis by FS at the centre, examined by the teacher concerned and finally submitted to MIS person/Coordinator.
- For monitoring and management of program three progress assessment tools in addition to MIS module were provided by resource agency to be used on quarterly basis.

- Exposure visits were organised for Shiksha Sakhis to have interaction with district & block level mainstream officials (Bank, govt. hospitals, railway/bus station, vocational trg. Centres, collectorate, block office etc.) to learn about schemes & benefits. Also, learners of new centres got exposure to on-going learning centres.



- Booklets & IEC materials were developed including printed booklet on 27 short stories.
- For monitoring & handholding support, ED-GDS and Project Coordinator continued paying visits ascertaining the smooth functioning of project interventions at the location.

Before closure of learning centres in June 2018, efforts were made to hand over the useful materials to local govt. primary schools & AWCs but keeping in view their reluctance and poor response, the process has been diverted to execute it with women groups and private schools. BSA, Balrampur invited GDS to further support in literacy programme. Based on literacy skills & confidence level of the learners, the impact of the program is visible in their day to day life.

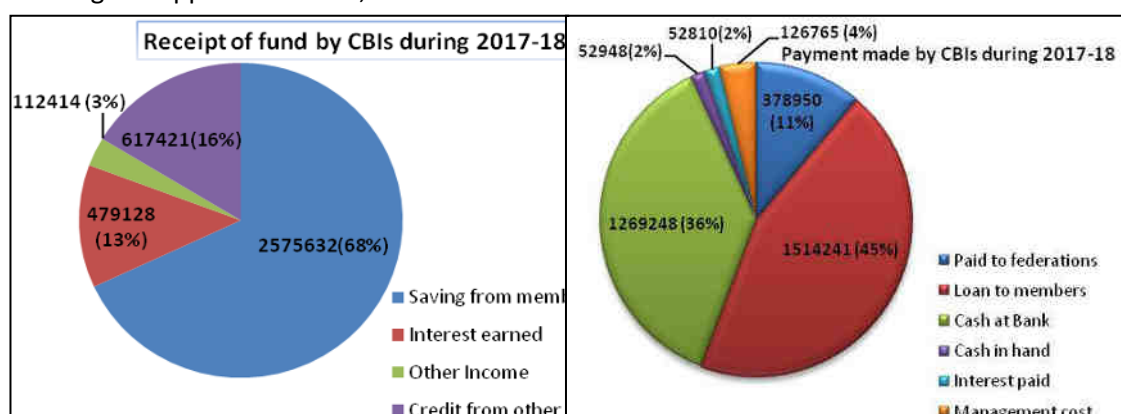




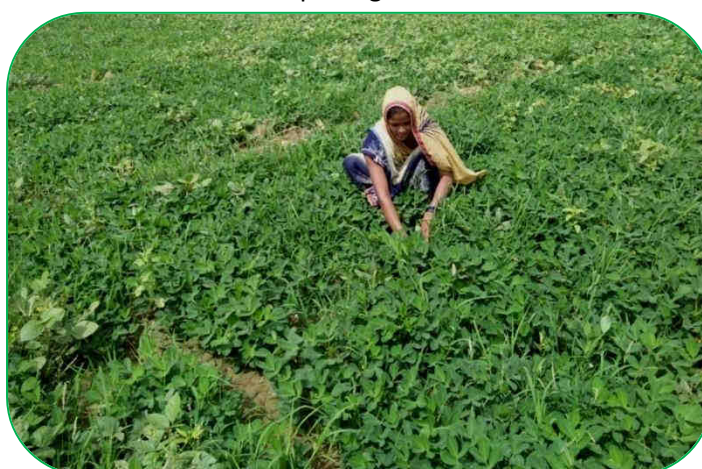
Bundelkhand region is usually known for paucity of water resources. Lalitpur is one of 7 districts falling under this region within the territory of UP state. GDS ushered into Birdha block of Lalitpur district long back in 2006 while implementing DFID supported PACS interventions in 45 villages. Since then, series of projects on livelihoods promotion were taken up by GDS among poor community from low socio-economic profile of the block. GDS outreach has been in 45 villages of 28 GPs covering 5700 households for various livelihood focused interventions. In all, 6 Projects implemented so far, most of them were in support with JTT, Mumbai. Currently, on withdrawal of external support, community based institutions own the responsibilities for furtherance of livelihoods focused initiatives under strategic guidance from GDS.

Now, the sustainability of community institutions is quite pertinent in existing context on one hand and livelihoods initiatives taken by them on the other which can be summarized as given below;

- **Sustainable community based institutions** – Birdha (Lalitpur) is one of GDS locations having strong network of SHGs and their federations. It is worthy to put on record that 176 SHGs with membership of 1948 women are active in 40 villages and also 3 federations of these SHGs to address their broad issues at larger platform. Out of 170 member SHGs, 152 SHGs paid service charges to their respective federations. 68% of the total receipt of fund amount Rs. 37.8 lacs was made through savings from members while 40% of total available fund was spent for proving credit support to SHG members as denotes the diagram appended below;



- **Agriculture based interventions** – It was an innovative idea to start pomegranate cultivation with 16 farmers in 7 villages though 30 farmers inclined for the same. Prior to this, exposure visit of progressive farmers & federation leaders was arranged at 'SRIJAN' for technical input and motivation. Besides, quality seed of wheat, lentil and chick-pea was made available to 116 farmers. The practice of supply of quality seeds to member farmers still continued among these community institutions.



Lakhimpur Kheri is largest border sharing district with Nepal located within the Terai lowlands at the base of the Himalayas, with several rivers and lush green vegetation, in Uttar Pradesh. It shares border on the north by the river Mohan separating it from Nepal; on the east by the Kauriala river separating it from Bahraich; on the south by Sitapur and Hardoi; and on the west by Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur. Dudhwa National Park, the only national park in UP, exists in Lakhimpur Kheri and it is home to a large number of rare and endangered species. The district has several rivers flowing through it. Flood is the major disaster in this terai area.

Palia is one of 15 blocks of the district having tehsil, block and NP headquarter in the town. Sugarcane, as a major crop, is considered as backbones of the local economy in block & district as well. Despite plentiful water, the low quality of drinking water available to people particularly living in rural area is a major concern to be tackled by the state and development players. Considering the above fact, GDS has for the first time penetrated in the block to work on water governance issues under support from Oxfam India through implementing the following project as briefed below;

### **Sharda Basin Water Governance (SBWG) Project**

Started in April, 2017 under trans-boundary rivers of south Asia (TROSA) initiative, SBWG Project, being implemented under the guidance and direct support from Oxfam India to GDS in 21 villages of Palia block, aims at facilitating increased access and control of marginalized and vulnerable communities living river basin adjoining areas over river basin water resources on which their livelihoods depend. It highly focuses towards impacting policies on water governance at various levels. Consultation meetings were held twice with government officials on existing WG policies & law. Prior to preparation of community action plan, participatory vulnerability & capacity assessments (PVCA) exercises were undertaken in all 21 Project villages and as follow-up action 5 village disaster management plan were prepared. For incorporation of these plans in GP development plan, 18 interface meetings were conducted among community, PRIs, local politicians and media persons.

For strengthening community support system and sustainable action, community members were organized in VDMC & WMC one each in every village. Thus 21 VDMCs & equal number of WMCs could be organized. Since focus lies on policy related issues, WMCs have critical role in future. Capacity building for enhancing preparedness among these voluntary committees to respond with locally arising water governance related issues was promptly taken up for flood preparedness, chlorination of drinking water, promotion of sanitation & developing waste water management skills.

Water governance issue falls under least priority of local government system, hence; it often becomes challenging to mobilize support from government officials who have minimal understanding about water governance policies & laws. It is also important to have conceptual understanding about the policies among project team as front-line workers are mainly from the same locale which is quite unaware of it. For this, suitable IEC materials & capacitation would be required to sensitize the stake-holders because impacting policies/laws is something beyond the captivity of a time-bound fixed initiative by some executors but the process can be initiated by them to go ahead with the venture till arriving at the destination.

One of the largest cities in the country, Lucknow, the capital city of Uttar Pradesh has long been a seat of administration and culture. It has become the fastest job creating city accommodating a large number of internal & external migrants moving here to earn their livelihoods. It was only in last decade when an increase of almost 23% in urban population took place which is, now growing rapidly. The new state government has taken various developmental initiatives including its investment policy in the light of series of programmes enunciated by Gol. Besides above, there has been on-going trend for international migration particularly to gulf countries by large number of unskilled or semi skilled people from here and its adjoining Barabanki district.

GDS operates from its head office at Lucknow with all its 10 field based offices in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan states. The major coverage of 76% of the total households is in its UP field locations. Necessary strategic guidance, managerial support and feedback for improvement are extended from HO team comprising professionals & supervisors to its field locations constantly. State level coordination with multi-stake holders from government, funding agencies and others is facilitated by this team. The various interventions launched by GDS at its HO & neighboring district of Barabanki are summarized as below;

1. Livelihood Resource Centre (LRC) of GDS
2. Promoting Worker Rights in the India Gulf Migration Corridor

#### **1. Livelihood Resource Centre (LRC) & Coordination Unit of SSI**

Knowledge management to provide support to development stakeholders for livelihoods promotion of poor and underprivileged community is the key role of LRC which provides theme based strategic support to GDS field locations during planning & implementation processes. LRC has completed 11 years of its existence in GDS system. While accepting lead role in Sujalam Sufalam Initiative network project, GDS has established its coordination unit at HO as integral part of LRC to facilitate the process of implementation at cluster level. The various activities conducted during 2017-18 are briefly given below;

- **GDS quarterly review, learning & planning workshop** – Two day workshop of senior team members of each project, being implemented by GDS, was held at HO on December 30 & 31, 2017 for critical review of progress, identify gaps and suggest corrective measures for further planning. Presentation on performance made under individual project was made for common sharing and discussion.
- **Concurrent audit of GDS** – As an organizational process started last year, concurrent audit exercise was taken up within GDS system. GDS teams performed audit of accounts of all projects for the period April'17 to February'18 on March 7 & 8, 2018 followed by a brief presentation of findings by each audit team.
- **Celebration of GDS silver jubilee year** – A team of senior management at HO initiated planning for celebration of GDS celebration centrally at Lucknow through holding organization level mass event. A mega event will take place on April 19, 2018 to be witnessed by its founder members, representatives of funding agencies, GB members, community leaders and staff members.
- **Training on gender capacity building to GDS staff** - For sensitization to and internalization of gender concept as an organizational issue, 3 day training was conducted for selected GDS staff members from all locations on November 21-23, 2018 with utilizing the expertise of CARE India. The training



yielded high motivation among trainees. However, emphasis was laid upon keeping gender segregated data for performance indicators under projects.

- **Coordination Unit of SSI** – With variant experiences and rich learnings accumulated out of its implementation processes, Sujalam Sufalam Initiative in network approach has successfully completed its planned period of 3 years with the support of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (Tata Trusts), Mumbai in flood prone zone of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Under network project, total 12048 farming households; almost all of them being small and marginal farmers living in 253 villages spread over 95 village panchayats of 19 blocks in 8 districts could be covered to enhance their agriculture income. For proper management & guidance during implementation of this network project, a coordination unit was established at GDS HO. Some key activities conducted by GDS coordination unit were as follows;

*Capacity building of stakeholders (i to iii):*

- Trainings to CU staff on smartphone MIS app and gender capacity building were organized and participated by ED, GDS, Programme Manager, SMS (AG) & Finance Manager.
- 7 training sessions on crop specific PoPs were organized for project field teams before onset of Kharif and Rabi season in the year. At the end, training on post harvest management skills was conducted for selected staff members.
- Accountant from 3 network partners and two Project Coordinators from GDS were deputed to participate in training on accountings at Visthar, Bangalore & MDP at IRMA respectively.
- Monitoring* - The progress review and planning was done with all 8 clusters during each monthly PC meetings held in 5 different months. The usual practice has been to make ppt presentation on cluster performance followed by discussion among all PCs. Besides, CU members paid 39 visits to all clusters to provide handholding support to them.
- Evaluation* – An external team commissioned by Tata Trusts happened at Sirsiya (Shravasti) & Tulsipur(Balrampur) blocks for evaluating the impact of project in 3<sup>rd</sup> week of December, 2017. The team interacted with randomly selected beneficiaries and discussed with CU at HO & field as well.
- External visits* – Representatives from Tata Trusts made visit to YCK & Utthan clusters while frequent visits were made to GDS Shravasti cluster to monitor progress of FMBs.
- Publication* – All 4 issues of quarterly news bulletin 'Aajeevika Varta' were brought out by CU under support from LRC containing useful articles focused on livelihoods promotion.
- Sustainability* - ED, GDS and Programme Manager has closely been associated with the process of preparing new project proposal for Shravasti district. Prior to final draft, 3 separate draft proposals for new phase were raised by CU to funding agency (Tata Trusts-SPMU).



## 2. **Promoting Worker Rights in the India Gulf Migration Corridor**

Started in May, 2017, this project is supported by 'Association of stimulating know-how(ASK)' to advance capacities and establish network of CSOs & labour organizations, mitigate risks through facilitating necessary preparedness for prospective migrants and support for their protection through new technologies during their employment in gulf. The project is being implemented in Lucknow & Barabanki districts in UP with the international migrants to gulf countries at above two source locations. Followings are some key activities conducted by the project during first year of its implementation;

- *Meetings at community & GP level* – 11 community meetings & 9 GP meetings were held for creating awareness about safe migration and identification of aspirational migrants. Interaction with returnees was also held during panchayat meetings to share their experiences with other aspiring to migrate to gulf countries. 81 aspirational migrants and 70 returnees all males were identified in these meetings.
- *Trainings* – 5 pre-departure trainings were held to sensitize all migrants about DOs & DON'Ts for safe migration and they were provided information on various provisions, authorized agents/agencies and contact points in print. 22 Panchayat level sensitization trainings on ICT tools were also conducted.
- *Abused & Forced labour* – 11 cases facilitated for registration with Emigrates office while 4 with NRI office. However, there is no report on cases resolved.
- *Access to social security scheme* – Orientation on Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojna (PBBY) of state was given to 60 migrants 8 more about other social security schemes. The migrants' families were suggested to encourage their young children for undergoing skill training under PMKVY.
- *Liaisoning with other networks* – 5 such networks, engaged in advocacy and facilitation for gulf migration issues, were identified and the project team is in touch with them to seek their support when required.

During 1<sup>st</sup> year of its implementation, identification of aspirational migrants was somehow challenging as many of them avoided to disclose their migration plan to any stranger coming in contact for the first time. There has been least opportunity to migrate through government authorized agencies for want of ample jobs fulfilling the requirement of aspirational migrants which often compel them to opt for unauthorized channels. These were some initial challenges perceived but need improvement.

It was in year 2007 GDS landed in Runi Saidpur block of Sitamarhi district to have testing on its flood mitigation model developed on the basis of experiences gained from its Mahrajanj location with the support of Oxfam Novib. The flood directly impacts production of Kharif crops mainly rice in this flood prone region. Rice is widely known as major staple food in Bihar state and the same is for Sitamarhi district also. Paddy cultivation covers almost 44% of the total cultivated land with potential risks of flooding as perennial problem during monsoon. It depends upon ferocity of floods how much area of Kharif crops particularly paddy one is devastated in the district which is one the most flood-prone Nepal bordering districts of northern Bihar. Existence of many rivers and their tributaries causes floods each year and the farmers particularly those small and marginal have to wear with the loss of their rice crop in Kharif and low productivity in Rabi crops due to delayed sowing of crops. Currently, GDS focus has been on strengthening of agriculture base livelihoods and preparing community for disaster risks reduction in the area. Considering the local context, two following major projects were undertaken by GDS and these continued this year also;

1. IRRAS – II supported from BMGF through direct partnership of GDS with CRS
2. CBDRR & SSP with support of UNICEF

The whole GDS approach was woven around the above context through various interventions of these two Projects which are summarized in the following way;

### **1. IRRAS-II : Resilient agricultural systems for smallholder farmers in rain-fed areas of Bihar**

Second phase of IRRAS was started in April, 2016 expanding its coverage to more than 10,000 farmers from 50 villages of two blocks; Runi Saidpur & Belsund of Sitamarhi district. Increase productivity from rice based cropping system for small holder farmers in stress prone area and dissemination of stress prone agriculture technologies at scale through public & private stakeholders were the key strategic objectives of this Project. These agriculture technologies included promotion of STRVs & improved Rabi varieties, DSR & zero-tillage Rabi crop sowing, chemical weeding, plot specific fertilizers dose through Crop Manager and validation of mature stress tolerant technologies. The followings were some important activities conducted during 2017-18;

- *Private Service Providers:* Out of 42 PSPs trained by the project, 4 PSPs used seed drill in Kharif season while 7 of them in Rabi season providing services to total 317 farmers for sowing in 119 acres area. By doing so, they could earn Rs. 68,375/- against their services. Similarly, 27 PSPs trained for chemical weeding provided services to 384 farmers for weeding through use of herbicides in 147 acres during Kharif & Rabi season. Proving recommendation through use of Rice Crop Management software by PSPs was least preferred among farmers.
- *Community nursery* in 2.43 acres area was developed on trial basis as back up support for DSR failure where nursery of STVs of paddy varieties; Swarna Sub 1 & Sahabagi Dhan was casted which helped to earn revenue by owner when delay & excess rains occur during paddy sowing period. Demand of paddy nursery became high due to inappropriate rainfall.
- *Weed management in DSR* – The yield of rice crop was higher (almost 11-30%) in herbicide weeded plots as compared with conventional hand weeded plots.
- *Validation of draught prone short duration newly released varieties* - DRR 44 paddy variety was found the highest yielding (80.3 qtls/ha) variety in the same situations. The results of second trials established that the use of zypsum & FESO4 with NPK increased the yield of short duration drought prone variety by 9-21%.

- HD 2957 was observed to be highest yielding wheat variety as compared with WRR 44 varieties. The crop result showed highest yield of 70.2 qtls. /ha through zero tillage showing with 25% of paddy crop residues.
- Training programmes were organized for Govt. extension workers (1), input dealers, PSPs and farmers (2008 in 75 sessions). Besides it, distribution of IRRAS IEC materials, use of IRRAS knowledge van (17 days), video shows, farmers' engagement events (83), exposure visits (5) and IRRAS stalls (17 stalls) were other important activities organized for scale up of IRRAS techniques.



The various trials made under the project delivered significant learnings and also the measures adopted for overcoming the arising challenges.

## 2. Community resilience building through 'Risk informed development planning'

For facilitation of disaster risk reduction on sustainable basis through community support, this UNICEF supported project was started in 2011 with small coverage of 20 villages and 10 schools of Runnisaidpur block of Sitamarhi district which has, now, expanded it to 469 villages of 133 GPs spread over of 8 blocks of the Sitamarhi district. Community based disaster risks reduction (CBDRR) and school safety programme (SSP) are the two key components of this Project. Out of 65% households from poor & underprivileged section of the society covered under the project, 28% of them were from Mushar & other mahadalits communities. The progress made during 2017-18 under these components can be summarized as given below;

### Community based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR)

85069 households living in 173 villages of 42 GPs spread over two blocks; Runisaidpur & Belsunds were covered for CBDRR activities.

- Block level trainings (7) on CBDRR roadmap were organized for govt. functionaries in addition to 2 trainings organized in each block at the behest of BDOs. Block level quarterly review meetings were held in the chair of BDO. Convergence was made worth for Rs. 11, 20,14,877/- under various govt. programmes like MNERGA, PHED & livestock health care etc.
- Trained DRR catalysts (Tola sewak, Rojgar sewak, Talimi markaj) facilitated the monthly meetings of all 30 village level VDMCs which were capacitated for DRR planning and liaison with mainstream departments to integrate it.
- It was worthy to put on record that despite severe flood situation during monsoon season in 2017, no loss of life or casualty was reported from Project area as result of better preparedness for DRR.
- 4 Aangan Wadi Centres (AWCs) & 3 mini AWCs were started in the villages where it doesn't exist at the initiatives of VDMCs and their regular follow-ups with line department.

✚ **School safety programme (SSP)** - 493 schools with scholars' strength upto 2,80,726 were covered in 8 blocks; Runnisaidpur, Belsand, Parsauni, Nanpur, Dumra, Riga, Pupriand Baipatti. In all, 986 school teachers were covered from these schools.

- I. In district level learning sharing workshops (2) organized in the chair of DPO, SSA, presentations on SSP progress was made by all 8 BEOs for their respective block. After necessary feedback on these presentations from DPO, a willingness to percolate this programme at primary school level emerged from him.
- II. Technical trainings on school safety program processes, first-aid and life-saving skills were conducted for BRCs, CRCs and 460 focal point teachers through utilizing the expertise of NDRF/SDRF and Red Cross Society in all blocks.
- III. Leverage worth Rs. 7,12,88,945/- could be mobilized towards SSP for construction of new school buildings (5), urinal & toilets in 6 schools, ramp for disables in 5 schools under the close monitoring of VDMCs/SDMCs of respective villages.
- IV. SDMPs of all 15 schools were reviewed and updated considering the risks assessed through hazard hunt tools and submitted to SDMCs. Selected peer educators and students of 15 selected schools were refreshed with the knowledge of do's and don'ts during various disasters.
- V. Trained CRCs followed up the school focal point teachers to ensure mock drills on life saving skills regularized in respective schools. 350 SDMCs have been facilitated for preparing SDMPs in all 8 blocks.
- VI. Orientation programs were organized on child protection issues for the members of Child Protection Committee by the CDPO of Runnisaidpur & Belsand.



The contribution, made by volunteers particularly DRR catalysts, needs to be recognized and respected for maintaining their spirit and high motivation at all level. Despite state commitment for DRR & SSP, mobilizing PRIs and government officials seems sometimes challenging for want of adequate self-motivation among them. UNICEF has shared CBDRR and SSP model with state and SDMA agreed to up scale the program in all districts of Bihar being prone to multi disasters. GDS can play a vital role to provide technical support and orientation to mainstream field functionaries in a professional way.



Lying in the border region of Nepal & India, Narayani/Gandak and Koshi basin is highly flood prone gripping the villages within Indian Territory to wear with the loss of lives and livelihoods of people living in the area. The perennial floods during monsoon as a major disaster devastate the rural economy based on agriculture to poor community. GDS experiences in disaster risk reduction has been the prime motivation to opt for flood relief initiatives in the selected villages of U.P. and Bihar states. After GDS landing, the problems of lack of timely flood alerts, collective response from community, adequate government support mechanism, flood resilient & diversified sources of livelihoods and access to financial services were identified in the region. In the light of above issues, efforts were made to improve the situation as delineated below;

### **1. India-Nepal trans-boundary flood resilient Project**

The project execution continued in support with LWR to accelerate the process of strengthening a strong community support system base entangled with early warning and disaster risk reduction initiatives with the purpose to improve the existing situation and facilitate achieving the quality of life of people in 7 villages of Khadda block in Kushinagar district (UP) and 25 villages in Bagaha-II block of West Champaran district of Bihar state benefitting directly to 4264 persons and indirectly 20325 persons in 3016 households. Organizing these people in task based local groups, strengthening leadership & institutionalization of groups, propagation of resilient agriculture technologies/practices were at the crux of Project activities carried out during 2017-18;

- 680 CDMC members were trained in 24 training sessions to establish a better early warning system in their villages. Simulation exercises were done before onset of monsoon, 25 in last quarter of the year. 365 CDMC meetings were organized at village level.
- 12241 households (136% of the planned) from trans-boundary community received EWS information/education through various means developed by the project.
- Flood resilient agriculture crops including rice and vegetables were demonstrated in 16 plots (6 in Kharif & 10 in Rabi season). Zero till machines were used for sowing of wheat & lentil in Rabi season. 3 zero till machines were procured and supplied among CDMCs.
- 5 flood gauges were established in the villages situated at strategic points. Installation of display board on early warning was done at key locations in Bagaha II & Piparasi blocks.
- 943 farmers tested flood resilient rice & vegetables crops in their fields.
- 25 persons were engaged with non-farm schemes as flood resilient livelihood options.
- Orientation was given through 11 meetings about insurance schemes to 985 persons; more than 61% of them being women. Out of above, 364 persons were covered under these insurance schemes.



- 11 members of trans-boundary citizen forum were trained two times for advocacy on early warning system.
- Training to 25 farmers was organized to create network of village level entrepreneurs (VLEs) of agri-products and link them with local agri-business company. Out of all above, 10 farmers showed interest to start their own business to provide services to other farmers. Besides, 897 farmers developed kitchen gardens at their homesteads.
- 107 SHGs with membership 1215 (also supported by Jeevika) were active in 23 villages. The total savings of SHGs were Rs. 9, 54,353/- and credit of Rs. 32,32,800 was mobilized from banks. 599 SHG members could get credit support worth Rs. 46, 04,470/- against savings, bank/VO credit & interest.
- Trans-boundary training on EWS & knowledge dissemination conducted by ADPC was participated by citizen forum members and staff at Chitwan(Nepal) on 22-23 February 2018. Trans-boundary citizen forum meeting was also at Nawalparasi (Nepal) on Jan.13, 2018 in the presence of PD from GDS.



## 2. Bihar flood response

There had been heavy loss to house, property, cropped agriculture land and life due to severe flood occurrence in eastern UP and north Bihar during August, 2018 and the whole project area of WWTBR faced the situation. Under the above situation, GDS decided to take up immediate flood relief assistance to affected population in support with LWR covering the villages in UP & Bihar as mentioned below;

- *Temporary community camps* – For providing collective shelter on urgent basis, materials for establishing temporary community camps in villages were distributed under the custody of VDMCs. Materials were provided for establishing such camps at 21 villages; 9 in Maharajganj & Kushinagar district of UP and remaining in West Champaran district of Bihar.
- *Temporary individual camps* – Based on the assessment done in support with local VDMC, material support was given to individual family for raising temporary camp for their stay in 15 villages of West Champaran district of Bihar and 9 villages of Maharajganj & Kushinagar district of UP.
- *Community kitchen* - Utensils & water storage tanks were provided to start community kitchen for providing cooked meals to affected population in 9 villages of 4 blocks of West Champaran district in Bihar. The VDMC of these villages executed MoU for collective use of these materials in future.



All the above flood relief works were performed immediately during flood period and directly benefitted to 1088 persons (284 women & 804 men) while indirectly to 5244 persons living in the Project area.

Strengthening of livelihoods had been challenging for GDS in the semi arid region of Ajmer district in central Rajasthan. Geographic and climatic conditions in this area have scanty favour for agriculture based livelihoods promotion for farmers. GDS made its entry in 2004 and continued to support rural poor women. Women's stake in development process was well perceived at the location and it was why women centered interventions were taken up to improve livelihoods of their families. As an initial approach, organizing women in groups (SHGs, federations etc.) followed by their capacitation towards exploring entrepreneurial potential in them through improved goat rearing practices, aloe vera juice production & marketing, need based collective action and strengthen context specific agriculture promotion. Evolvement of GAPCL, women owned Producer Company is a good example of entrepreneurship among women.

GDS covered 4571 households from 76 villages of 31 GPs spread over one block each in Ajmer & Pali districts of central Rajasthan. So far, series of projects/ interventions were executed by GDS in support with various funding agencies but a brief about current project is given below;

### **1. Women SHGs based livelihoods promotion**

Started in April 2017 with the support of Centre for Micro Finance (CMF), Jaipur the project covered 2000 women farmers in 40 villages of Jawaja block of Ajmer district. The key objective was to strengthen agriculture based livelihoods through increase in crop productivity & enhancement in income of women farmers. Adoption of context specific crop PoPs by women farmers for pulse & staple crop cultivation. The following activities were conducted during 2017-18;

- One Krishi Sakhi was engaged in each of 40 project villages and crop PoPs developed after soil testing taken by 345 women farmers. Two day training on green/black gram cultivation was conducted for Krishi Sakhis utilizing the expertise of agriculture experts.
- Training on PoPs for green/black gram cultivation was given to 1568 women farmers from 40 villages before onset of Kharif season. In all, 160 demo plots were developed and on-site technical support was given by project team members to monitor the crop progress. 1355 women were given orientation on timely harvesting and proper storage to maintain quality of produce.
- Vegetables cultivation in Kharif was promoted with 100 farmers and technical guidance given to them. In Rabi season, 105 women farmers took up vegetables cultivation and got technical support from experts and project team from time-to-time.
- Training on Rabi crop cultivation was given to 34 Krishi Sakhis followed by training on wheat crop PoPs given to 1250 farmers in 25 villages. 205 wheat demo plots were developed.
- 45 FFS sessions were conducted in Rabi season for 1050 farmers. Subsequent trainings were conducted at crop growth stage and harvesting stages also.
- Convergence worth Rs. 60,000/- under CM Jal Swavalamban schemes to 5 farmers and Rs. 50,000/- under sprinkler & pipe line scheme of agriculture deptt to 5 farmers was made.
- 6 Krishi Sakhis acted as resource person for SHG formation in other districts under MKSP project and earned Rs. 500/- per day for honorarium and lodging expenses.



The project area has good potentials for up-scaling of green/black gram cultivation for pulse promotion.



Krishi Sakhis, as local volunteers base, can play significant role to motivate farmers for adoption of crop PoPs to enhance productivity on low cost basis. The various agriculture demonstrations on pulses & vegetables proved instrumental for up-scaling of these crops in the area. Linkages with mainstreams would help in making convergence with schemes like CM Jal Swavlamban, NRLM, schemes of water conservation deptt. etc. to reach more farming households.

## 2. Facilitating Digital Literacy in Rural India with a Focus on Women

Enhancing digital skills through use of smartphone & tablets to access internet by women in rural areas for increasing their income and realizing entitlements has been at the crux of this short-term project which was started in June, 2017 for a period of 3 months with the joint support of Tata Trusts, Google and CMF. Internet Saathi approach, as base of the programme, has been instrumental in the digital empowerment process of women enabling an environment conducive for internet accessibility by most of the women for its use in daily life. The project covered 27290 individual women living in 151 villages spread over 31 GPs of Jawaja block. The progress made under above project is summarized below;

- 47 Internet Saathis were trained, to access internet through their smart-phones, by experts from Tata Trusts, Google & PMG-Asia & 15 additional Internet Saathis were trained by project team.
- *Entitlement realization by women* – After undergoing the training sessions, entitlement realization was made by 500 women under food security scheme, 300 women under schemes of labour deptt., 1200 women under agriculture schemes, 1500 women under MNREGA and 50 women under widow/old age pension schemes.
- Income generation activities including designing of Rajputi dresses & new fashion garments, henna paintings etc. were started to earn livelihoods by 1000 women through learning skills from internet websites.



- Internet skills were given to school going girls studying at 10<sup>th</sup> standard to graduation level enabling them to seek guidance for their studies and search opportunities for their employment.

Since it is individual centered activity, its up-scaling through trained Internet Saathis seemed challenging as many Internet Saathis dropped out after their training. Internet connectivity & signal strength remained still a problem in some villages. Despite all, the above venture proved quite useful to large number of women in the area.

### 3. Community based organizations (Women SHGs & Federations)

GDS has withdrawn its direct programmatic support from SHGs and federations but strategic guidance still continued by GDS team. This community institutions base is still a strong opportunity available to GDS in this region to initiate any new intervention. Efforts were made to organize underprivileged, unorganized poor community particularly women in their groups at village level and also at cluster level in Jawaja block of Ajmer district and Raipur block of Pali district. They were prepared for their collective initiatives to be taken for their empowerment and social mainstreaming. The day-to-day contact and support is provided by 16 Vikas Sakhis/Mitra associated with federations. These Vikas Sakhis have dual responsibilities; promotion of women's group related activities and goat rearing activities. The following major activities were carried out under the above intervention;



- I. **Women SHGs & federations' strength:** Though GDS had no separate provision for managing community based institutions this year but continued providing strategic support for technical aspects to existing women's primary and secondary level groups. 26 new SHGs were organized this year. In all, 391 women SHGs having 4571 members & 3 federations (2 in Jawaja of Ajmer district & 1 federation in Raipur block of Pali district) continued this year also. Out of these, 360 SHGs have their bank accounts. These SHGs mobilised total credit support of Rs. 13, 16, 54,000/- from BOB, BRGB and ICICI Banks and federations to strengthen livelihoods of their families. The source of income/ funding to these SHGs/federations and other socio-economic activities continued as in the past.

#### 4. Women owned FPO -GAPCL, Jawaja

As a registered profit making business enterprise wholly owned by women, GAPCL was established in 2009 involving women farmers as primary producers and shareholders of the Company to enhance their economic potentials for self reliance and empowerment. It has its legal status. It was the first kind of women owned business enterprise in this region. The Company continued its business operation without any external financial support but technical guidance was still required to fully imbibe the business approach and marketing skills.

## GDS Partnerships 2017-18

Funding partners	Implementing partners
Tata Trusts, Mumbai	Shrawasti Gramodyog Seva Sansthan (SGSS), Shravasti, UP
Catholic Relief Services, New Delhi	Yuva Chetna Kenda, Deoria, UP
Centre for Micro-finance (CmF), Jaipur	Utthan, Deoria, UP
Oxfam India	PRDF, Gorakhpur, UP
International Rice Research Institute	DISA, Basti, U.P.
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	
UNICEF, Bihar	
Tata Cornell University, USA	
SRIJAN, New Delhi	

## Voluntary Disclosures by Grameen Development Services for the Year 2017-18

### A. GDS Registration Details:

Sl. No.	Registration	Details	Valid Upto
1.	Registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860	2026/ 1992-93 dated 26.02.1993	25.02.2023
2.	Registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976/2010	136550091 dated 22.04.1997 renewed for next five year on dated 24.05.2016	31.10.2021
3.	Registered under section 12A of the Income Tax Act, 1961	18/1995-96 dated 11.10.1995	Life time
4.	Registered under 80G of the Income Tax Act, 1961	834/114/ तक/आ.आ./लख/12-13/192/90 dated 20.03.2013	Life time
5.	Permanent Account Number (PAN)	AAATG2067M	Life time
6.	Tax deduction Account Number (TAN)	LKNG03807G	Life time

### B. Remuneration paid to Executive Council members' during the Year 2017-18

Sr. No.	Name	Position held	Type of payment	Amount(Rs.)
1.	Mr. S. K. Dwivedi	Secretary & Executive Director	Salary	8,62,656.00
2.	Mr. Amitabh Mishra	Treasurer & Program Director	Salary	8,70,300.00

### Distribution of staff according to salary levels and gender break-up

<b>Full Time</b>			
Remuneration Levels	No. of team members		
	Male	Female	Total
Up to Rs. 5000			
Between 5001-15000	37	06	43
Between 15001-25000	18	03	21
Between 25001-50000	08	04	12
Between 50001-75000	02		02
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>78</b>

<b>Part Time</b>			
Remuneration Levels	No. of team members		
	Male	Female	Total
Up to Rs. 5000	12	40	52
Between 5001-15000	05	03	08
Between 15000-25000			
Between 25001-50000			
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>60</b>

### C. Details of international travel by GDS personnel during the year

Name of the Member with Designation	Travelled to	Purpose of visit	Expenses borne by
No such international Travel happened during the year			



**Auditor's Report**

**To the Members of Grameen Development Services**

**Report on the Financial Statements**

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Grameen Development Services** ("the Society"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018, the Income and Expenditure Account and Receipt and Payment Account for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

**Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

2. The Society's Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Society in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

**Auditors' Responsibility**

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers the internal control relevant to the Society's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

**Opinion**

6. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:
  - a. in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Society as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018;
  - b. in the case of the Income and Expenditure Account, of the surplus of the Society for the year ended on that date; and
  - c. in the case of the Receipt and Payment Account, of the receipts and payments during the year ended on that date.
7. We report that:
  - a. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Society so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - c. The Balance Sheet, the Income and Expenditure Account and the Receipt and Payment Account, dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

Place: Lucknow  
Date: August 18, 2018



*Ajay Goel*  
A. K. Goel  
(ICAI Mem. No.: 71257)  
Partner  
for and on behalf of  
**AJAY GOEL & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants  
(FRN: 002107C)

Ajay Goel & Co.

# **GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

## **BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018**

As on 31.03.2017 Rupees	Annexures	As on 31.03.2018 Rupees
<b>SOURCES OF FUNDS</b>		
<b>CORPUS</b>		
197,373.14	As per last account	397,373.14
200,000.00	Add: Corpus donations received during the year	106,203.00
		503,576.14
<b>INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT</b>		
2,882,897.85	Balance as on 01.04.2017	2,886,536.50
3,638.65	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	655,642.59
		3,542,179.09
<b>CAPITAL RESERVE</b>		
4,723,216.00	Balance as on 01.04.2017	4,563,925.00
1,485,818.00	Add: Cost of assets purchased out of grant funds	548,549.00
(591,164.00)	Less: Depreciated value of assets sold/ discarded	29,375.00
(1,053,945.00)	Less: Depreciation on assets purchased out of grants	801,978.00
		4,281,121.00
<b>UN-UTILISED GRANTS</b>		
36,750,758.01	Balance as on 01.04.2017	37,208,873.77
56,284,911.08	Add: Grants received	40,446,616.48
1,419,378.58	Add: Interest earned	934,281.00
(47,094,267.77)	Less: Grants utilized	52,494,847.04
(9,736,085.61)	Less: Onward grants to partners	8,845,517.59
(415,820.52)	Less: Grant Returned	182,173.76
	Add: Grants receivable as on 31.03.2018	641,759.57
60,000.00		17,708,992.43
<b>45,116,708.41</b>	<b>REVOLVING FUNDS</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26,095,868.66</b>
<b>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</b>		
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>		
13,736,215.37	Gross Block	13,802,015.37
(7,101,026.37)	Less : Depreciation	7,476,450.37
		6,325,565.00
<b>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</b>		
	Grants receivable	641,759.57
1,422,667.77	Loans and Advances	601,995.84
37,645,547.64	Cash and Bank Balances	19,325,511.25
		20,569,266.66
(586,696.00)	Less: <b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>	798,963.00
<b>45,116,708.41</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>19,770,303.66</b>
		<b>26,095,868.66</b>
<b>ACCOUNTING POLICIES &amp; NOTES TO ACCOUNTS</b>		

Annexures 'I' to 'VII' form integral part of the Balance Sheet





Treasurer

Secretary

President

per our report of even date

A.K. Goel  
(ICAI Mem. No.: 071257)

Partner

for and on behalf of  
**AJAY GOEL & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants  
(FRN: 002107C)

Lucknow : August 18, 2018





# **GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

## **INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018**

2016-17 Rupees	Annexure	2017-18 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>		
<b>Grants</b>		
<i>(Grants received are accounted as income to the extent utilized during the year)</i>		
805,438.93	Grants from Foreign Donors 'I'	13,747,655.83
29,032,529.08	Balance as on 01.04.2017	13,044,336.48
	Add: Receipts during the year	641,759.57
(21,842.52)	Add: Amount receivable as on 31.03.2018	22,679.38
(13,747,655.83)	Less: Grant returned	4,841,118.62
	Less: Un-utilised balance as on 31.03.2018	22,569,953.88
35,945,319.08	Grants from Indian Donors 'I'	23,461,217.94
27,252,382.00	Balance as on 01.04.2017	27,402,280.00
(393,978.00)	Add: Receipts (net of refunds) during the year	159,494.38
(23,461,217.94)	Less: Grant returned	12,867,873.81
	Less: Un-utilised balance as on 31.03.2018	37,836,129.75
1,551,864.54	Interest from banks and others	1,251,549.65
1,681.00	Contribution from community and others	-
318,113.00	Receipts against training and services rendered	420,564.00
13,500.00	Sale Proceeds of assets	67,400.00
4,510.00	Miscellaneous receipts	39,677.00
1,200.00	Membership fees	1,200.00
<b>57,301,843.34</b>		<b>62,186,474.28</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
16,185,276.24	Programme Expenses 'I'	22,958,491.88
30,908,991.53	- out of grants from foreign donors	29,536,355.16
	- out of grants from Indian donors	52,494,847.04
9,736,085.61	Onwards Grant to partners	
436,354.31	- out of grants from Indian donors 'I'	8,845,517.59
31,497.00	Other organisational expenses 'VI'	163,647.06
<b>57,298,204.69</b>	Depreciation 'II'	26,820.00
		<b>61,530,831.69</b>
<b>3,638.65</b>	<b>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>655,642.59</b>

### **ACCOUNTING POLICIES & NOTES TO ACCOUNTS**

Annexures 'I' to 'VII' form integral part of Income and Expenditure Account

per our report of even date

*[Signature]*

Treasurer

*[Signature]*

Secretary

*[Signature]*

President

A.K. Goel  
(ICAI Mem. No.: 071257)

Partner  
for and on behalf of  
**AJAY GOEL & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants  
(FRN: 002107C)

Lucknow : August 18, 2018



# **GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES**

## **RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018**

Previous Year Rupees		This Year Rupees
	<b>OPENING BALANCE</b>	
12,779.00	Cash in Hand	7,665.00
37,007,821.17	Balance with Scheduled Banks	37,637,882.64
		<b>37,645,547.64</b>
	<b>RECEIPTS</b>	
56,284,911.08	Grants:	40,446,616.48
1,681.00	Contribution from community and others	
1,551,864.54	Interest earned	1,251,549.65
1,200.00	Membership fee	1,200.00
200,000.00	Corpus Donations received	106,203.00
302,167.00	Receipts against training and services rendered	382,612.84
4,510.00	Miscellaneous receipts	21,373.00
13,500.00	Sale of assets	67,400.00
-	Refund of TDS from IT Department	205,689.50
6,300.00	Refund of Security	477,950.00
9,280.00	Payable to Others	
211,000.00	Receipts/ repayment of Loans	
-	Advances refund by Partners	
20,376.00	Advances refund (Net)	225,976.59
<b>58,606,789.62</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>18,999.00</b>
	<b>PAYMENTS</b>	
	<b>Expenses on development projects</b>	
1,923,960.88	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha	1,694,461.39
327,262.50	Preposition with contingency stock enables to respond and provide immediate relief assistance to the most vulnerable communities including women and children on time of disaster.	507,936.00
-	Promoting Worker Rights in the India-Gulf Migration Corridor	273,361.38
-	Sharda Basin Water Governance Project	2,038,418.44
14,207.00	Business Development of Agri. Producer Companies in U.P.	
4,260,153.69	Improved Rice Based Rainfed Agriculture Systems Project and Resilient Agricultural systems for small holder	2,887,654.30
4,612,759.12	DISHA	
166,973.00	Community-Led Total Sanitation	8,847,390.79
-	Zink Fortified Wheat Research Project	125,245.00
-	Orange Flesh Sweet Potato	407,450.00
-	Improved Crop management and Strengthened Seed Supply System for Drought-prone Rainfed Lowlands in South Asia	221,375.00
628.00	Stress Tolerant Rice for Africa and South Asia (STRASA) Phase 3	
4,147,580.88	Nepal India Trans-boundary Flood Resilience Project	
183,166.00	Water Window- Nepal India Transboundary Resilience	3,616,019.35
-	Flood Response 2017	2,410,593.23
1,050,585.00	Promoting Safe and Beneficial Migration in Uttar Pradesh *	
1,738,187.11	Improving Livelihoods through Water and Agricultural Resource Development	
150,000.00	Increasing access to stress tolerant rice varieties through seed production	
224,689.50	Bundelkhand Sustainable Development Project (PAHAL)	70,060.50
5,636,954.50	GDS-TARINA	3,044,267.12
-	Technical Assistance and Research for Indian Nutrition and Agriculture (TARINA) Phase-2	5,284,115.11
718,302.59	Enabling FPOs to Pilot Maize trading in Baharaich	
1,681,225.47	Community Resilient Building Programme Sitamathi- Bihar	1,284,051.03
17,846.00	Sustainable service delivery for Migrant at Source	1,082,480.68
-	Livelihood Promotion for Self-Help Group Member	1,043,937.20
-	Internet Saathi I I	491,041.00
11,497,928.04	SUJALAM SUEALAM Initiative - GDS network	11,311,502.33
739,941.00	Towards providing support through field assistants in the PDS digitization programme of UP	
4,528,481.10	Empowerment through Literacy for the Women of Eastern Uttar Pradesh	5,394,092.19
1,771,165.22	Empowering women farmer through agriculture based livelihoods in Rajasthan	
1,545,800.17	Promotion of Profitable & Sustainable Agriculture	
9,591,090.55	Onwards Grant to Partners	52,045,452.04
161,415.31	Other Organisational expenses	6,845,517.59
21,300.00	Revolving Fund Paid	186,116.06
415,820.52	Unspent Grant Returned	182,173.76
76,214.00	Income Tax deducted at source ( Net)	40,332.00
477,950.00	Security Deposit	
-	Loan Repay	200,000.00
100,145.00	Advances to staff and others (Net)	26,215.00
<b>57,981,642.15</b>	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>61,525,806.45</b>
	<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	
7,665.00	Cash in Hand	81.50
37,637,882.64	Balance with Scheduled Bank	19,325,429.75
		<b>19,325,511.25</b>

Annexures 'I' to 'VII' form integral part of Receipts and Payments Account

*[Signature]*

Treasurer

*[Signature]*

Secretary

*[Signature]*

President

per our report of even date

A.K. Goel

(ICAI Mem. No.: 071257)

Partner

for and on behalf of

AJAY GOEL & CO.

Chartered Accountants

(FRN: 002107C)

Lucknow : August 18, 2018



Head Office	
<p align="center"><b>Grameen Development Services,</b>  B 1/84, Sector-B, Aliganj, <b>Lucknow-</b> 226024, UP  Phone- 0522 – 4075891, Email- <a href="mailto:ho@gds.org.in">ho@gds.org.in</a>, &amp; <a href="mailto:dwivedi.sk@gds.org.in">dwivedi.sk@gds.org.in</a>  Website: <a href="http://www.gdsindia.ngo">www.gdsindia.ngo</a>  Contact Person: Mr. S. K. Dwivedi, Executive Director, Mobile: 09415110759</p>	
Project Locations and Offices	
<p><b>Sant Kabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh</b>  Grameen Development Services  House no: 318, National Highway-28  Near Nedula Chauraha, Khalilabad.  Sant Kabir Nagar -272175  Contact Person- Mr. Sri Prakash Vishwakarma  Mo: 9125077878, 7007564153  Email- <a href="mailto:khalilabad@gds.org.in">khalilabad@gds.org.in</a></p>	<p><b>Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh</b>  Grameen Development Services,  House No.-2, Ward No.-3, Sonauli Road,  Anand Nagar, Farenda, Maharajganj- 273155  Phone-0552-222306, Email-  <a href="mailto:maharajganj@gds.org.in">maharajganj@gds.org.in</a>  Contact : Mr. B. N. Tiwari, Mo: 09828382341</p>
<p><b>Lakhimpur Khiri, Uttar Pradesh</b>  Grameen Development Services,  C/o Shri O P Mishra  Indra Nagar (Tehra Shahri)  Opp. Power House, Palia Kalan,  Lakhimpur Kheri (U.P.)- 262904  Contact Person : Mr. Ravindra Kumar  Mobile: 8726587590</p>	<p><b>Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh</b>  Grameen Development Services,  C/O Mr. Rana Ravindra Pratap Singh  318, Civil lanes (Behind Zila Praishad),  Lalitpur, Pin-288403  Contact Person: Mr. Gopal Bhandari  Mobile: 8604437547</p>
<p><b>Shrawasti, Uttar Pradesh</b>  Grameen Development Services  Plot no 26  Near Roadways Bus stand  Keshavpuram, Bhinga,  Shravasti (U.P.) - 271831  Contact Person : Mr. Ashok Kumar Tripathi  Mobile: 9792631599, 9795341176  Email: <a href="mailto:shravasti@gds.org.in">shravasti@gds.org.in</a></p>	<p><b>Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh:</b>  Grameen Development Services,  Veer Vinay Chauk, Moti Sagar,  Opposite Pathik Hotel,  Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh  Contact Person : Mr. S K Saxena  Mobile: 9453075958  Email: <a href="mailto:balrampur@gds.org.in">balrampur@gds.org.in</a></p>
<p><b>Runnisaidpur, Bihar</b>  Grameen Development Services  Sharma House, Village - Bahramnagar,  Post Bhanaspatti, Runnisidpur,  Sitmarhi-843328  Contact Person: Dr. Mandavi Dikshit  Mobile: 9431813152  Email: <a href="mailto:sitamarhi@gds.org.in">sitamarhi@gds.org.in</a></p>	<p><b>Muzaffarpur, Bihar</b>  C/O Shri Nageshwar Prasad Singh  Bihar Niketan, South East of Law college  Gunnipur Muzaffarpur-842002  Contact Person:  Mobile: 09431813152  Email- <a href="mailto:muzaffarpur@gds.org.in">muzaffarpur@gds.org.in</a></p>
<p><b>Bagaha, West Champaran, Bihar:</b>  Grameen Development Services,  C/O Mr. Shashikant Tiwari, Village Tiwari Tola  Post- Bagaha, Ward no. 24,  Distt. West Champaran, Bihar  Contact Person: Mr. Arshad Umar  Mobile: 8090269032, 7257941661  Email: <a href="mailto:valmikinagar@gds.org.in">valmikinagar@gds.org.in</a></p>	<p><b>Ajmer, Rajasthan:</b>  Grameen Development Services  12 Quarter, NH-8, Udaipur Road  Vill. &amp; PO- Jawaja (Ajmer) – 305 922  Contact Person: Mr. Shivraj Vaishnav  Mobile: 09460111003  Email: <a href="mailto:shivraj.vaishnav@gds.org.in">shivraj.vaishnav@gds.org.in</a></p>