



ANNUAL REPORT

2018-19

SILVER JUBILLE YEAR

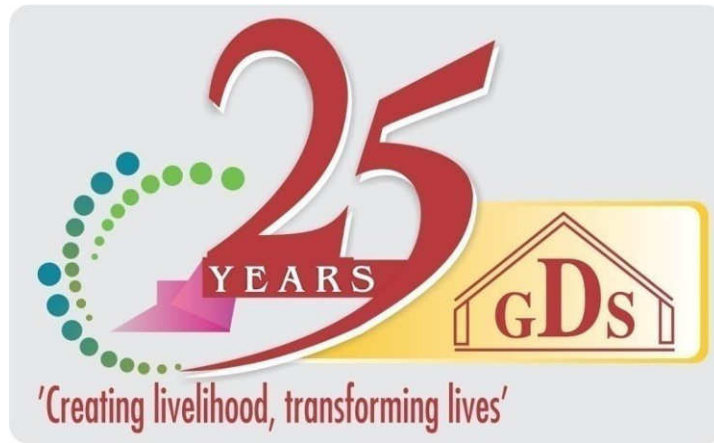


GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

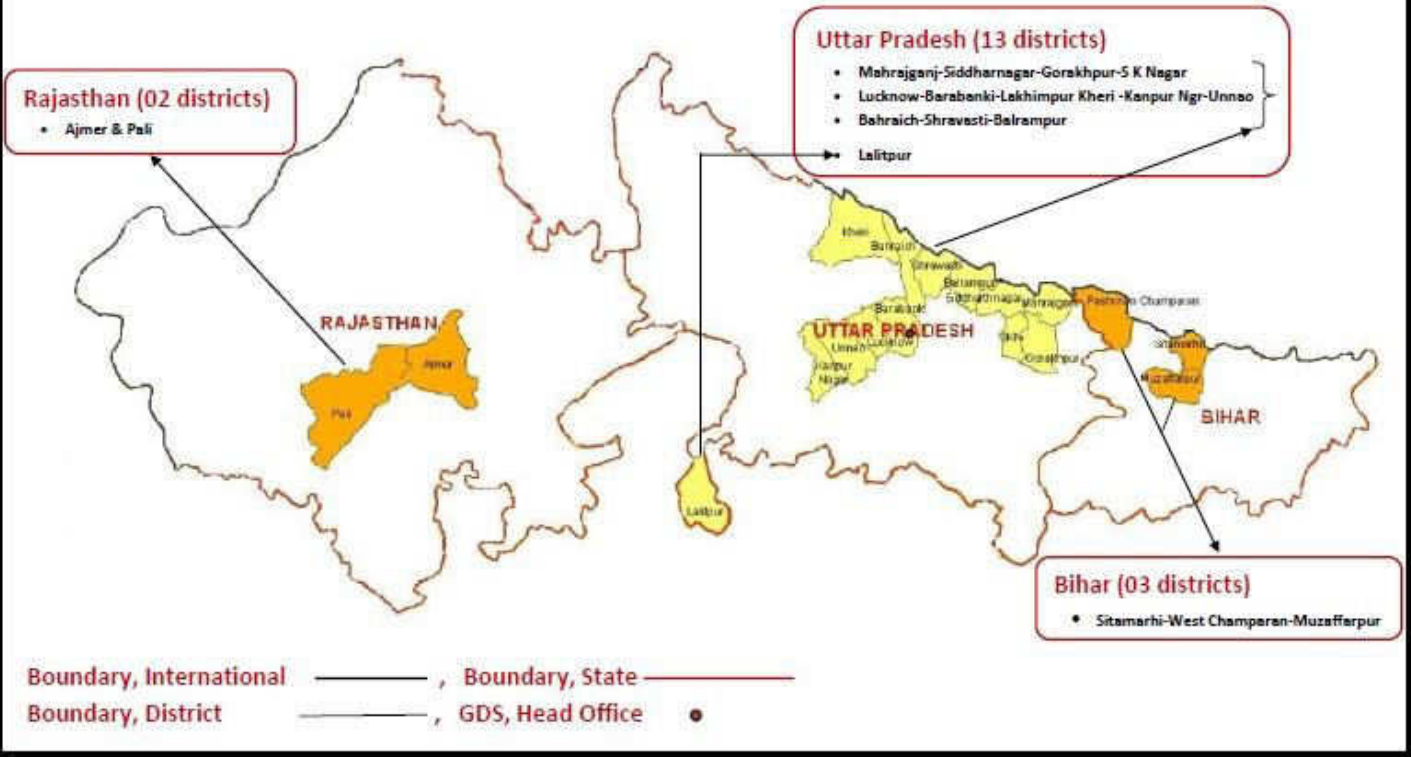
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GDS GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE



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GDS ... 25 Years in Development Pathway

Strongly devoted for transformation towards quality of life through socio-economic empowerment of poor, marginalized and underprivileged people particularly women in the community during past 25 years, Grameen Development Services (GDS) added value to the Indian voluntary sector through its significant developmental ventures in north region of the country currently covering the poverty stricken areas of UP, Bihar and Rajasthan. Since its inception in February 1993, GDS emerged as a premier, mature and competent institution to augment livelihoods of its target communities as visualized long by the group of its founder members comprising eminent professionals, academicians and NGO leaders. GDS, as a field based implementing organization, feels proud to stand relevant during such a long period in fast changing development contexts for empowerment of rural poor. Its significant contribution for exploring and initiating cohesive development measures paved for joining hands with the renowned national & international development players towards socio-economic empowerment of the underprivileged.

The legal entity of GDS consists of its registration under Societies Registration Act 1860, Income Tax Act and FCRA. GDS has well established system fulfilling the requirement of internal and external environment as well. For field operation, it has its field offices located at selected locations in the states of UP, Rajasthan and Bihar, functioning under the over-all guidance and support from the head office at Lucknow (UP).

GDS has well defined **organizational vision, mission and objectives** which are as follows:

Vision

To strengthen the socio-economic status of 100,000 families by creating enabling conditions for sustainable livelihoods by 2019.

More specifically, GDS, by 2019, envisioned 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 direct participants and social entrepreneurs in support with GDS in a feasible manner.

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:

The organizational objectives of GDS have reflection of spirit apperceived within its mission for bringing it into behavior & practices as delineated below;

- 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.
- Enhance consciousness and meaningful initiatives towards cleanliness (water, sanitation & hygiene) and nutrition to enable better health and creation & uses of related infrastructures.

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

- The organization 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 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 specially 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 for greater impact and sustainability.

Core Organizational Values

Some non-negotiable organizational practices are committed as guiding principles for GDS team members to adopt these within their individual behavior and also during collective response. These guiding principles are termed as core values of the organization and practiced 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

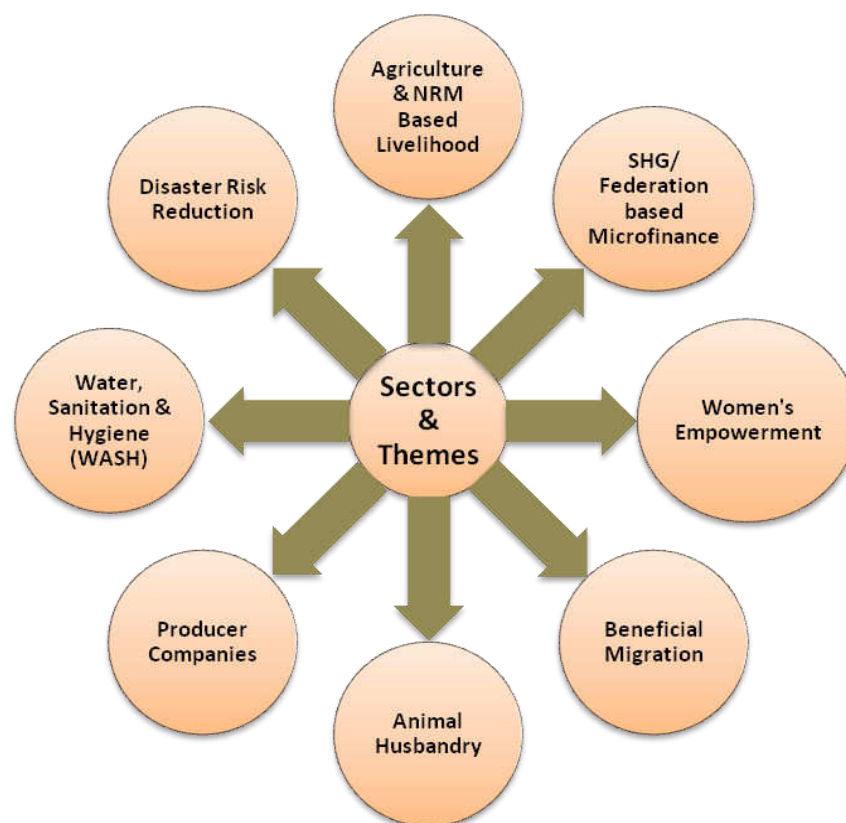
For internal consumption of the organization and as guidelines for smooth operation of the whole system in a professional way, various governance & management key modalities are documented as organizational policies, systems and procedures. All these documents are reviewed and revised periodically to incorporate relevant modifications by the competent authorities. The key manuals and policy documents maintained within 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.
- Whistle blower policy

On the basis of defined rules and regulations articulated in these policy documents, the day-to-day management practices are ensured across the GDS locations under the over-all guidance and control of head office.

Action Areas – Sectors & Themes

Promotion of livelihoods and food security is the broad development action framework of GDS. It enables the communities it works with to become proactive participants while appearing in the developmental process that GDS initiates to their logical conclusion. This action framework is further concretized into such sector/sub-sector/theme-based interventions 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 are highlighted 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, Nutrition, migration and WASH.

Geographical Focus

GDS prefers to work in such geographies that are characterized by structural poverty concentrating in North India. More specifically, outreach of GDS could be made so far within the eastern, central and southern Uttar Pradesh; north-western Bihar; and Central Rajasthan characterized with 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 2018-19, GDS reached out 99,694 poor households living in 1323 villages and 6 urban settlements. The above coverage was made 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 outreach;

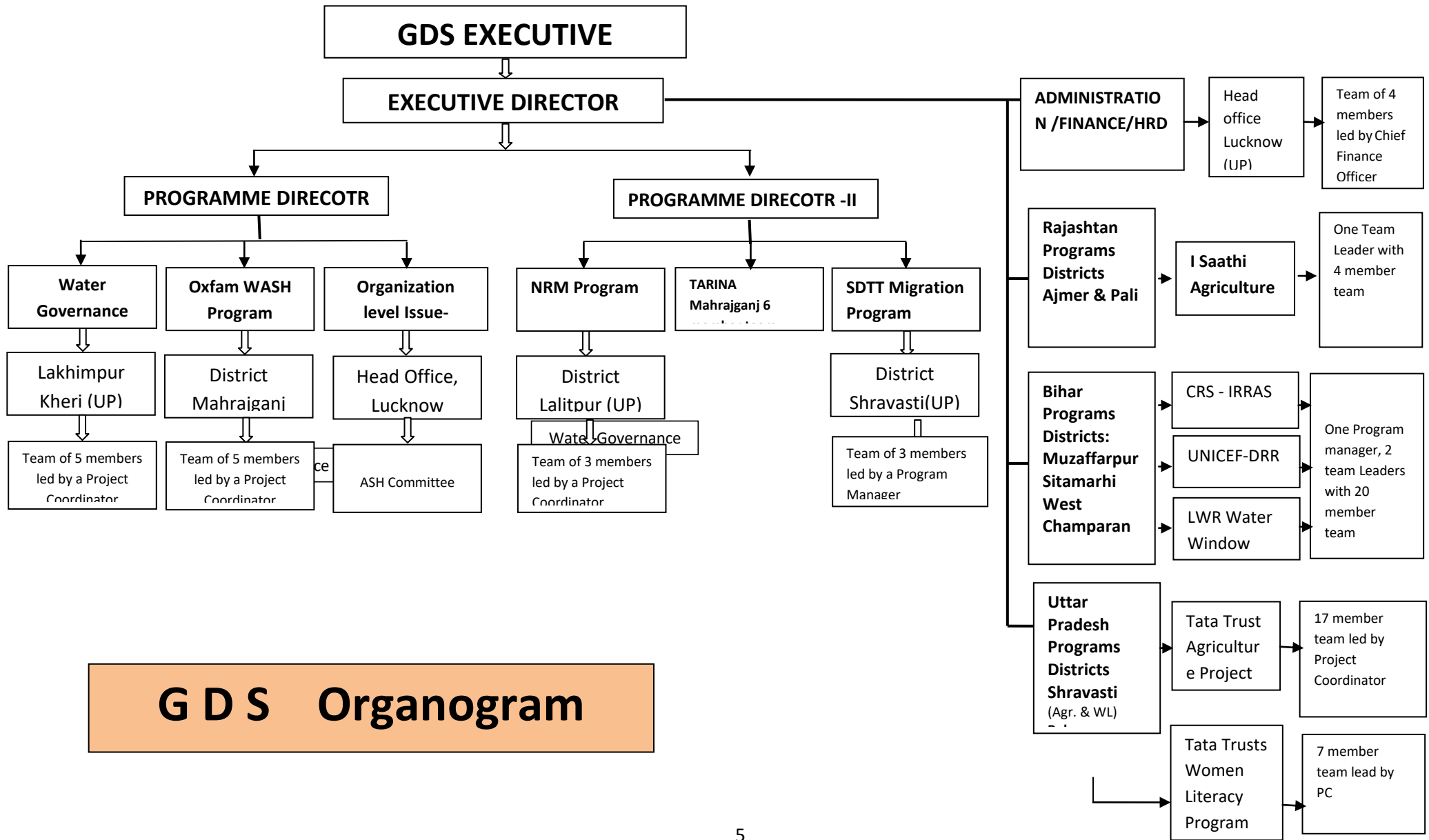
States	Locations	Districts	Blocks	GPs	Villages	House-holds	
Uttar Pradesh	Khalilabad	Sant Kabir Nagar	Mehdawal, Baghauli, Belhar, Khalilabad, Nath Nagar, Pauli Hainsar, Santha, Semariyawan	189	414	33441	
			Pharenda	Mahrajganj	Dhani , Pharenda & Brijmanganj	28	118
	Pharenda	Mahrajganj	Gorakhpur	Campierganj	14	33	2800
			Siddarthnagar	Jogiya & Uska	12	38	3300
			Hardoi	Hardoi	Sursa, Sandi, Ahirauri & Bilgram	15	50
	Palia Kalan	Lakhimpur Kheri	Palia	16	21	2000	
	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	Birdha	28	40	5202	
	Shravasti	Shravasti	Sirsiya, Gilaula, Ikauna, Hariharpur Rani & Jamunaha	76	102	3316	
	Balrampur	Balrampur	Tulsipur, Sadar, Shreeduttganj, Gaisari, Utraula	18	25	910	
	Bahraich	Bahraich	Jarwal, Kaiserganj, Fakharpur, Tejwapur, Shivpur	24	25	625	
	Unnao	Unnao	02 blocks	13	23	1138	
			Kanpur	02 Wards & 06 Settlements	-	-	2311
	Lucknow	Lucknow	Barabanki	Nindura, Dewa & Dariyabad	5	10	250
			Lucknow	Lucknow city, Mohanlalganj, Kakori, Gosaiganj & BKT	10	20	500
Rajasthan	Jawaja	Ajmer	Jawaja	30	151	14000	
		Pali	Raipur	7	16	533	
Bihar	Sitamarhi	Sitamarhi	Runni Saidpur, Belsand, Parasauni, Dumra, Nanpur, Pupri, Riga & Bajpatti (All 17 blocks for MSSP)	42	173	10000	
			Muzaffarpur	Muraul & Sakra	16	32	3500
	Valmiki Nagar, West Champaran	West Champaran	Kushi Nagar (UP)	Khadda	3	7	1100
			West Champaran	Bagaha-II	6	25	5210
3 States	13 Locations	20 Districts	59 Blocks	552	1323	99694	

GDS's presence in Lalitpur, after assessing the potential for prospective support and possible impact it could make, continued with the community support this year also. Similarly, the presence of GDS at Jawaja (Rajasthan) with minimal outside support. Further, support from Oxfam India for maintaining a warehouse for material support during disaster has been mobilized this year also. It is obvious that GDS acceptance continues at locale with community action for sustainable development. It was learnt that community has well taken over the development initiatives once the GDS withdrew from the locations.

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 initiatives 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 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 Cls	Khalilabad		Mahrajanj		Shravasti		Palia Kalan		Lalitpur		Valmiki Nagar		Muzaffarpur /Sitamarhi		Jawaja		Total	
	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members	No.	Members
Women SHG	481	5333	252	2905	27	324			176	1325	118	2240	165	1980	351	3966	1588	18742
Farmer Club					25	625											119	2544
GRG													4	95	63	2787	75	2001
VLI															26	365	30	452
Federation/ Apex	16	4735	2	15M 3080					2	1250					3	3660	25	13256
PPC			1	661											1	97	2	758
WUG/VWMC							21	210									50	332
WASH Committee			15	216													18	108
DMG/VDMC/ SDMC/TF			30	453							25	213 (M) 227	45	478			180	2774
Citizen forum							01	33			1	50					2	83

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** is the highest decision making body of the society and next to it, is the **Executive Council** that provides strategic inputs and guidance to GDS's operations. In the normal course, EC meetings are held twice a year while the AGM is held annually.
- **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 annually as per the guidelines of 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

supporting the achievement of over-all objectives through field interventions. Sometimes, external audit is taken by funding agencies in addition to regular statutory audit by the organization periodically.

- The **concurrent audit within the organization** has, now become the regular practice which provides an opportunity to identify the gap/lapses, if any, in financial proceedings and incorporates required improvement in the system.

Executive Council of GDS

S. No.	Name	Brief Background
1.	Ms. Padmaja Nair, Lucknow 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.
2.	Dr. J. L. Dwivedi Lucknow Vice-President	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.
3.	Mr. S. K. Dwivedi Lucknow Secretary	A master in Economics and Rural Development, he has, previously, 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.
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 has substantial understanding of issues relating to 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.	Ms. Nishi Mehrotra Lucknow Member	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.
6.	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.

S. No.	Name	Brief Background
7.	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.
8.	Dr. C. S. Verma Member	A senior researcher and Professor at Giri Institute of Development Studies Lucknow.
9.	Ms. Jaya Bisht Lucknow, Member	A senior development professional and consultant on community institutions, Gender and Women Empowerment. Ms. Bisht is an excellent trainer and currently associated with UP-SRLM as state level master trainer.
10.	Mr. M. S. Singh Lucknow, Member	Experienced Rural Development professional with expertise in rural marketing and agriculture development.
11.	Dr. Biswajit Sen, Jaipur, Member	Dr. Sen is well known development professional on livelihoods of poor. He was among the promoters of Pradan, GDS, Nalanda and several other voluntary initiatives. He also worked in World Bank on Livelihoods.

Major Highlights in 2018-19

As one of the premier development NGOs working in northern region of the country, GDS has, since long, been able to hold recognition in voluntary sector particularly those being operational in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Strenuous efforts made for rural development and empowerment of poor & women led the organization to establish confidence among various donor agencies of national & international status. These agencies opted for programme partnership with GDS with their technical and financial support to initiate significant field interventions focused towards strengthening livelihoods and enhance socio-economic empowerment among poor people. These interventions are implemented under a well thought process of a particular project. GDS has, so far, implemented series of such Projects with the support of donor agencies including state support for a defined period. Many of these projects are time-bound while some projects are implemented in phasing manner.

For exploring the emerging opportunities, GDS has, constantly, been in touch with the resource partners. The successful accomplishment resulting in positive impact of various field interventions taken up by GDS in past to achieve the objectives, has paved way for the potential donors preferring development partnership with GDS. The initiatives, taken by the organization are apparently visible in the community it has worked with, demonstrating its commitment made for target beneficiaries and envisaged objectives. During the year 2018-19, while some projects were completed, the approval for some new ventures was bagged by GDS as mentioned here-below;

A. Existing Projects/Initiatives:

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;

- Oxfam-India supported project '**Sharda Basin water governance**' (TROSA) continued in Palia Kalan block of Kheri district (U.P.).
- 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 2018-19.
- LWR supported Project titled '**Water window-Nepal India trans-boundary Resilience**' was in continuation in Bagaha-II block of West Champaran district *but concluded in December'18*.
- 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. but these projects were *concluded in 1st quarter* of the year. However, an extension of Sujalam Sufalam Initiative was approved up to October'18 but it was only for Shravasti location.
- CRS supported '**IRRAS & resilient agriculture systems for small holders**' project continued in Sitamarhi district of Bihar state.

- Community resilient building programme in Sitamarhi was in continuation with the support of UNICEF, New Delhi.
- The implementation of SDTT supported project on **'Sustainable service delivery for migrants at source'** continued at source locations; the Sirsiya block of Shravasti district.
- ASK India supported project **'Promoting worker rights in India-Gulf Migration Corridor'** was in continuation covering selected blocks of Lucknow & Barabanki districts in UP this year also.
- **Community led total sanitation, OFSP as a solution to vitamin A, Zinc fortified wheat research and Sanitation-nutrition interlikage (research)** projects continued in district Mahrajganj (UP) with the support of Tata Cornell University USA.
- **Initiatives for Agriculture development and preparing internet Saathis** continued during the year at Jawaja, Ajmer, Rajasthan with support from CmF Jaipur
- GDS continued to maintain and manage a **humanitarian warehouse** at Khalilabad with support from Oxfam India, under which the relief material for 2500-3000 families kept ready at all times.
- In addition, the community institutions and some basic Agriculture development initiatives at **Lalitpur** are co-supported by GDS & Community Federations, in absence of outside support.

Besides above, Projects including Livelihood promotion for SHG members (CMF), Warehouse for contingency stock (Oxfam India), Internet Saathi-II (CMF) and strategic support to PPCs (LAPCL & GAPCL) were implemented in selected operational areas.

B. Some new additions during 2018-19

- At the behest of Jal Sewa Charitable Foundation, New Delhi (*previously known as WaterAid India*), a new project **'Improving WASH services to transform working and living condition for workers in the apparel sector'** was started covering tannery workers as target beneficiaries in Unnao & Kanpur districts (UP). GDS has, earlier, been one of the programme partners of the organization.
- A small intervention on **'Stress tolerant rice to Africa and south Asia (STRASA)'** was approved by IRRI, Manila (Phillippines) and it was implemented in Sitamarhi district of Bihar.
- ITC, Kolkata approved a three year project on **'Developing capacity of block level government extension officials in domain knowledge and training technique for agriculture in Bahraich, Shravasti and Balrampur districts of Uttar Pradesh'** in June, 2018. These districts are covered by NITI Aayog as aspirational districts in the eastern UP region.

C. Exploring for new initiatives

GDS continued developing and raising proposals for next phase of Sujalam Suflam Initiative to Tata Trusts repeatedly during 2018. There have been several modifications particularly for reducing the coverage and financial outlay to arrive at the final proposal. In addition, constant follow-ups and negotiations were made for renewal of on-going projects being implemented at various field locations in support with funding agencies; IRRI Manila, ASK India, Oxfam India and CMF for more period.

- #### **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. The periodic physical and financial reports of GDS were uploaded on the above website from time-to-time.

Khalilabad (Sant Kabir Nagar), U.P.

It was long back in 1995 when GDS landed in Khalilabad primarily focusing towards livelihoods strengthening of poor families with its techno-managerial support which enabled the process of organizing the community members in their local voluntary groups. Support from Oxfam Novib became a significant vehicle for strengthening a network of community based institutions; Self-help groups and their federations represented by women in the villages. Later on, this network emerged as sustainable model of community institutions which still in exists in some way even after withdrawal of GDS from the field operation at this location. Utilizing this strong community support system as its field strength, the organization used promptly exploiting the potential opportunities to implement development interventions in the area.

DISA (WaterAid) supported WASH focused project and Tata Trusts, Mumbai supported 'safe & beneficial migration' project were the last two important initiatives taken by the organization. GDS has experienced significant learnings from these projects to replicate at other locations. On phasing out these projects, the direct field implementation is no longer in the area but the observation revealed that somehow 10 federations with 150 member SHGs were still in existence representing more than 70 villages. Many of these SHGs explored for linkage with UPSRLM also. Some new SHGs are also coming up. Some basic support and facilitation is being provided by GDS to these institutions. Currently, humanitarian warehouse being maintained with the support of Oxfam India is the only venture witnessing the presence of GDS at this location. A brief about the above warehouse is given below;

- **Humanitarian Warehouse**

Preparedness of community for immediate response during disaster in its targeted operational area has been perceived as an inbuilt role of GDS as a humanitarian organization. For providing relief to affected community in emergent situation, GDS maintains a warehouse with storage capacity of relief materials to 2500-3000 families at all times since 2010 on the national highway at Khalilabad. The estimated value of above relief materials is about 40-50 lacs at a time. GDS has committed for its maintenance and arrange supplies of relief materials under the direct guidance and control of Oxfam India. Relief materials provided during Nepal earthquake, floods in Nepal bordering districts of eastern UP during 2017-18, flood occurrence in Katihar district of Bihar and Assam state are some examples when thousands of families were benefitted with immediate relief extended from this warehouse.

The physical verification of contingency stock available at the warehouse is made periodically by the representative of Oxfam India to assess working condition of relief materials kept in stock and disposal of those not to be used for distribution. The last verification was held on January 29-31, 2019 and the materials were found in good condition as reported by the verifying officer. These materials were meant for providing temporary shelter and enabling daily domestic essentials with due care to maintain hygiene among family members particularly during flood occurrence.

Strengthening of livelihoods of poor farming households by way of agriculture promotion has always been at the crux for working of GDS since its appearance at this location in year 2001 onwards. Initially, Oxfam Novib, an international funding agency, had been the prime source of support for management & field operation. GDS started working within the existing context with exploration of appropriate initiatives to overcome agriculture issue arising in this floodplain area. Pharenda and its adjoining blocks were adopted for field interventions. 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.

With the above background, GDS continued implementing series of projects & development interventions and as result of all these rigorous efforts the location emerged as hub of learnings for the organization. A brief about the individual projects implemented during 2018-19 is given below;

1. Disaster Risk Reduction in Uttar Pradesh

Flood occurrence is the perennial recurring disaster in the floodplains of eastern Uttar Pradesh. Since its penetration in Pharenda, Mahrajganjnaj district for livelihoods promotion, GDS took the issue as one of its core thematic approach and started empowering community to sustain with disaster risk reduction pathway through proper preparedness for immediate response. Among various initiatives taken in this direction, the current project '*DRR in Indian state of Uttar Pradesh*' supported by Oxfam India is dedicated towards building safer and disaster resilient flood prone communities in eastern Uttar Pradesh by community based preparedness and collective efforts of all government institutions. It covered 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. The total population coverage includes 34.3% from SC/ST community. Below are some major achievements made during the year under the above project;

- *Sensitization and capacitating community*: 180 sensitization sessions were conducted in all 15 villages for VDMCs functional one in each village. With the help of these VDMCs participatory vulnerability& capacity assessment for identifying hazards, risks, capacity and vulnerability was done. The outcomes ensure that the resulting risk reduction framework is socially accepted, culturally sensitive, ecologically compatible and appropriate. Through this intervention not only Task Force Team members, entire community was sensitized and participated in 33 mock drills which enhanced the capacity to deal with the disaster. Besides, exposures of these volunteers & also project team were arranged to visit EWS model in Bihar. These models were also made operational in project area.
- *WASH & livelihoods*: During all 18 trainings conducted for WASH committee members and Gram Kalyan Samiti, the emphasis was on basics of hand washing practice, water handling, personal hygiene, change in behavior & practice, community cleanliness and solid waste management.

- 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.
- The construction of 5 hand pumps with raised platform and 2 community toilet to be used by average 5-7 poor families was completed. Prior to construction, meetings for ensuring local management of these facilities were held with the concerned community members.
- 6 trainings were arranged for selected WASH groups providing 15 WASH tool kits to hand pump care takers, CLTS triggering in 5 villages and these are now under process for declaration as ODF village in collaboration with Swachchh Bharat Mission. However, 10 villages have been declared as ODF in 2018-19.
- *Climate change adaptive livelihood system & livestock:* Agriculture being the main source of livelihoods was promoted among small & marginal farmers. Onion cultivation promoted as high value crop by 86 farmers in 7 acres and green gram/cow-pea as stress tolerant crop by 83 farmers in 8 acres with improved PoPs. 23 paravets were trained for protecting livestock health. They made 596 animal rearers aware about vaccination/de-worming and provided these services to 1819 milch animals.
- Build capacity of 48 persons from block and GP functionaries. 308 toilets and re-boring of impaired hand pumps in 11 villages were sanctioned. For inclusion of DRR in GPDP district & block level 2 interface meetings were organized.



2. Technical Assistance and Research for Indian Nutrition and Agriculture (TCi-TARINA)

During 3rd year of its implementation, direct support was extended to GDS by Tata Cornell University, USA towards integrating nutrition with agriculture from July, 2019 onwards. In all, 3771 farming households living in 43 villages; 28 in Dhani, 12 in Brijmanganj & 3 in Pharenda block of Mahrajganj district were covered with project interventions. These villages were spread over 14 village panchayats. Focus has been on promotion of growing crops (pulses, oil seeds & vegetables) with high potency of nutrients through community sensitization for behavior change for consumption of nutritious produce among these households. Besides project core team, the involvement of trained 40 Krishi Sakhis as local volunteer paved the way for sustainable impact of the venture at the location.

Delineated below are some key achievements made under the project during 2018-19;

- 1797 farmers adopted pulses (Pigeon pea, chick-pea, lentil & pea) cultivation in total area of 212.4 acres cumulatively. Ground nut cultivation of DH-86 variety in zaid season was highly adopted and 1531 farmers did it in 170 acres while 782 farmers cultivated Kadari-6 variety in 80 acres during Kharif season. 1000 super bags were supplied to 882 farmers for safe storage of their agri-produce.
- OFSP, a rich source of vitamin 'A' was planted in total area of 13 acres by 221 farmers and they used it mainly for household consumption.

- Machan method was used for vegetable cultivation in 75.5 acres by 656 farmers.
- For animal feeding, green fodder was grown in an area of 180 acres cumulatively by 1847 farmers.
- Prior to crop establishment in all 3 seasons, 130 technical sessions on context specific crop PoPs were conducted for 3060 farmers, 69% of them being women.
- With provision of growing fresh and pure vegetables round the year to be readily available at nutrition garden established by 788 households in Kharif 697 households in Rabi their homesteads.
- 7 BCC tools were applied in 37 villages to sensitize community about malnutrition, zinc and protein deficiency preparing them to establish nutrition gardens and change their behavior about nutritious food.
- 36 animal health camps were organized to make the rearers aware of animal health issues and de-worming of more than 1000 animals completed.
- As an in-build field approach in GDS for strengthening of community based institutions, there is a network of 128 SHGs in 28 villages under this project. 27 trainings were conducted for 1026 SHG women on leadership in agriculture ventures. Profiling of 31 SHGs was completed for their linkage with USRLM.
- Use of DSR method of rice cultivation for reducing women drudgery in Kharif season was taken by 351 farmers in total area of 179.3 acres spread over 13 villages.



This innovative project has yielded significant learning's to GDS with focus on nutrition issue which had, least, been ever covered in the system. The learnings need to be further extracted through field research & studies may provide insight to consider it in long term perspective.

3. Empowerment through literacy for women in E-UP

This Tata Trusts, Mumbai supported 3 year project on women empowerment through literacy completed its planned period in June, 2018. Hence, the last quarter of project period was mainly utilized for consolidation of project functioning and undertaking the process of final closure.

Shiksha Sakhis engaged as local volunteer at village level to enhance literacy skills among neo literate/illiterate women inclined also 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 literacy centres (existing 20 & 4 new centres) continued with provision of one Shiksha Sakhi at each centre. 4 new learning centres were started in addition to 20 old centres; the total being 24 centres with learner strength of 714 women. At the closure of project, total 594 learners were enrolled at all existing 20 intensive centers while 120 were enrolled at 4 new extensive centers.

4. Community led total sanitation

Being implemented with the support of Tata Cornell University, USA, this on-going research project focused on studying impact of behavior change communication towards adopting sanitation practices by target

community. This was undertaken through CLTS approach, construction of model toilets, strengthening community institutions and leverage with mainstream line departments. All the 15 villages (8 from Pharenda & 7 from Dhani block) were put into 3 categories; (i) CLTS villages-5, (ii) Non-CLTS villages-5, and (iii) control villages -5. In brief, the following activities were carried out during 2019-20;

- Installation of 10 hand pumps on raised platform in 4 villages and construction of 10 toilets in 5 villages was done with the partial contribution made by the beneficiaries. Selected women were trained for repair/maintenance of hand pumps to ensure availability of services at local level.
- One training programme was organized in each of 10 villages to prepare community for maintaining sanitation (use & maintenance of toilets) and personal hygiene (particularly hand washing).
- One WASH committee was also organized in each of 5 villages.
- CLTS triggering exercise was successfully taken up in all 5 villages sensitizing the community members for construction of toilets and their use.
- 6 follow-up committees of community members from the same location were formed to monitor the progress on construction and use of toilets in their respective villages.
- Exposures were arranged for 65 persons from 5 villages to observe the use and maintenance of toilets at 2 ODF villages.
- The children from 7 villages studying at 4 schools participated in awareness rallies for promoting sanitation and hygiene in these villages. Follow-up committee members also participated. Whatsapp group was also formed for the children in 5 villages.

5. OFSP and Zinc fortified Wheat (Research Project)

Cultivation of orange fleshed sweet potato (OFSP), one of the rich sources of Vitamin 'A' was promoted in 10 project villages during zaid, late Kharif and Rabi seasons. Farmers field school sessions were conducted at an average interval of 15-20 days at all 5 critical stages of cropping. On harvesting, average production of 8 quintals per acre was achieved for VA 43 and CIP varieties of OFSP. The cultivation was taken at plot and nutrition garden established at their homesteads. VA 43 was the most preferred variety owing to its taste and production as well. Recipe competition, men events and porridge events for children were organized to motivate the whole family towards intake of OFSP with high potency of vitamin A. Not only this, teachers in schools were also given orientation to encourage demand by children for consuming OFSP.

Zinc fortified wheat cultivation (3 varieties; BHU 6/25/31) were demonstrated by 200 farmers in 12 villages. Also, a new ICR released variety WB 02 (an early variety if compared with BHU) with zinc & iron content was introduced in the area. Total 66.4 quintals of zinc fortified wheat seed was used by 169 farmers in 19 villages while the total sown area of BHU varieties was 90 acres. The purpose was to see the impact of these fortified varieties on the families consuming these.

6. GDS innervated community initiatives

During the course of implementation of number of interventions, GDS has always been in practice to adopt participatory approach through strengthening of various community based institutions. Apart from primary & secondary level community groups, institutionalization of community groups at apex level emerged for addressing broader issues of the area was done. Of these, a brief about major achievement made by 2 community institutions is shared below;

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

Registered as primary producers' company under Companies Act 1956 (amendment 2002) and having sole ownership of local small and marginal farmers, LAPCL emphasizes to overcome the problem of unavailability of quality agri-inputs in Maharajganj & adjoining districts. 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. This year, the company attained turn-over of Rs. 75.24 lacs which is extremely high if compared with last year or earlier. The net profit earned was Rs. 6.45 lacs. Sale outlet of the company named as 'Kisan Sewa Kendra' (Service centre for farmers) continued supply of quality agri-inputs within the access to farmers. The incentive based engagement of sale agents 6 in number was made and the minimum amount of incentive was Rs. 15,250/- and maximum Rs. 67435/-. For exploring technical support towards marketing, MoU was executed with Techno Serve for technical support & guidance for further progress of the company.

ii. Grameen Vikas Trust (GVT)

As an apex level community based institution, Grameen Vikas Trust has federal character associating 138 SHG members for addressing broader issues of community, specifically the SHGs. Through these SHGs, Trust is engaged in thrift and credit services. Out of 252 SHGs existing in the GDS operational area, 44 SHGs have their own bank account and 5 SHGs linked with Bank. Women from 2900 farming households are member in these SHGs. GVT provides credit support to its member SHGs which, in turn, facilitate credit to their members. So far, a total cumulative sum of Rs. 62, 95,700/- was released to member SHGs to fulfill credit requirement of individual members of SHGs. The cumulative saving of these SHGs reached Rs. 105.14 lacs. Efforts continued for linkage of the SHGs with UPSRLM as new opportunity for their strengthening and growth.

iii. Others

Started in 2009, Grameen Pashudhan Vikas Trust is another community institution existing with the perception to save the livestock from loss of their lives particularly during floods and obviate reluctance for cattle rearing among community. 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 and logistical equipments to provide basic veterinary care & Artificial Insemination services to cattle in the area. 15 properly trained and equipped paravets are also utilizing the expertise of govt. veterinary doctors and solved the problem to large extent. Now the system is running effectively on a revenue model basis with any material support from GDS.

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. There is overlapping in membership within these groups for functional conveniences.

With focus on layering various field interventions for strengthening agriculture based livelihoods and other socio-economic empowerment initiatives, Shravasti is emerging as new hub for learning's through implementation of multiple interventions. While entering into network mode of JTT supported agriculture project implementation in Nepal bordering districts of Up & Bihar in 2012, Sirsiya block was adopted for direct implementation by GDS and Gilaula block by one of its partner NGOs in Shravasti district. Envisioning the high potentials and backwardness in development initiatives, GDS focused towards layering women literacy and migration programmes in addition to another agriculture project currently being supported by ITC, Kolkata. Shravasti is one of the bottom ranking districts of UP in respect of development indicators. It stands as one among 4 aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog, GoI in floodplains of eastern UP (117 in the country) for development transformation.

The northern part of Sirsiya block falls in the thin strip of land adjacent to Himalayan foothills. Hence, extracting ground water from low aquifers for irrigation is very difficult and insufficient which highly impacts crop cultivation particularly during Rabi & Zaid seasons. Gilaula block stands comparatively in better context to provide irrigation to crops in all seasons. Due to Rapti river flowing through the district, probability of flood occurrence and water logging situation during monsoon always exists there. The literacy level, a crucial demographic indicator, is as low as 46.7% in the district and female literacy is even lower to 34.8% in the district reflecting the poor status of women in socio-economic development processes. Sirsiya is the only block having 2.5% of ST population of 'Tharu' community and mostly covered with the GDS interventions. Availability of employment other than agriculture is minimal for want of industries, service outlets, business expansion and other income potential ventures. Consequently, people have no other option to earn their livelihoods except migrating to big cities to fetch for their families. A brief on achievement made under each of on-going projects at this location is as follows;

1. Sujalam Sufalam Initiative- GDS network

The planned project period of SDTT supported three year project '*Sujalam Sufalam Initiative-GDS Network*' completed in April, 2018. The process of proposing next phase of this project in modified way was in progress. As per its revised strategy Tata Trusts initiated geographic consolidation that is why the other locations were dropped and the proposed locations became limited to only in Bahraich, Balrampur and Shravasti district. GDS decided to adopt Shravasti district for next phase of project implementation. In the meantime, approval for proposed extension of SSI was given by Tata Trusts for utilization of unspent balances during next 6 months but only in Shravasti by GDS. For Kharif interventions, only 1000 new farmers from duo blocks were selected during extension period in addition to 1791 old farmers in Sirsiya. The following activities were done during extension phase in 2018;

- Arhar cultivation, as Kharif crop intervention, was promoted among 1274 farmers in 282.4 acres. 69% of the above farmers adopted arhar intercropping with maize. As mono crop, it was done in 41.4 acres by 387 farmers.
- Dhaincha cultivation was done by 14 farmers in 21.5 acres for green manuring.
- In all, 6 trainings to project team members and 140 orientation sessions including 78 on Arhar PoPs for farmers were conducted. Exposure visits to PANI & TCL locations were arranged for project team to observe successful model of various field interventions.

- 1711 households (4% sample size) from 39 proposed villages were covered for mobile app based baseline survey for next phase of project implementation. The final data analysis for findings was done at TT-SPMU level and shared with all 3 partners.
- For strengthening community support system, induction of 22 community resource persons (CRPs) was done. 52 women SHGs were also organized in 27 villages.
- Mobile app based profiling of 1562 farming households of both the blocks was completed.
- 2 additional farm machinery banks were established with the provision of farm equipments & implements worth Rs. 9.4 lacs as trial for the community based farm machinery bank.
- Learning & Impact Assessment workshop for all 5 SSI network partners and funding agency was organized at Hotel Vijay Paradize, Lucknow on May 9 & 10, 2018 for sharing the experiences and learnings achieved out of implementation of the project.



Thus, the extension period was purposely utilized for initial preparedness for new phase of proposed project and many of its interventions were, basically, devoted in this direction.

2. Developing Capacity of Block Level Government Officials and Domain Knowledge & training Techniques for Agriculture Project

Aiming at reducing cost of production and increasing productivity of major crops being grown in the district, Indian Tobacco Company (ITC) supported 3 year project was started in July, 2018 covering Shravasti, Balrampur and Bahraich districts. Considering the vulnerability of socio-economic status, these districts were identified as aspirational districts by NITI Aayog, GoI for their development transformation. The current



project caters towards ITC commitment with NITI Aayog, for improving the existing status of key performance indicators in agriculture & livelihood sector. Initially, 25 villages were identified from all 5 blocks; each block having 5 villages for conducting farmers' field school (FFS) to capacitate the target farmers for cultivation, irrigation, weeding IPM & post harvest management of wheat crop. Apart from direct field intervention, the capacity building of functionaries of line department (agriculture/ horticulture) working at different levels was conducted under the project.

The major activities conducted during 2018-19 were as follows;

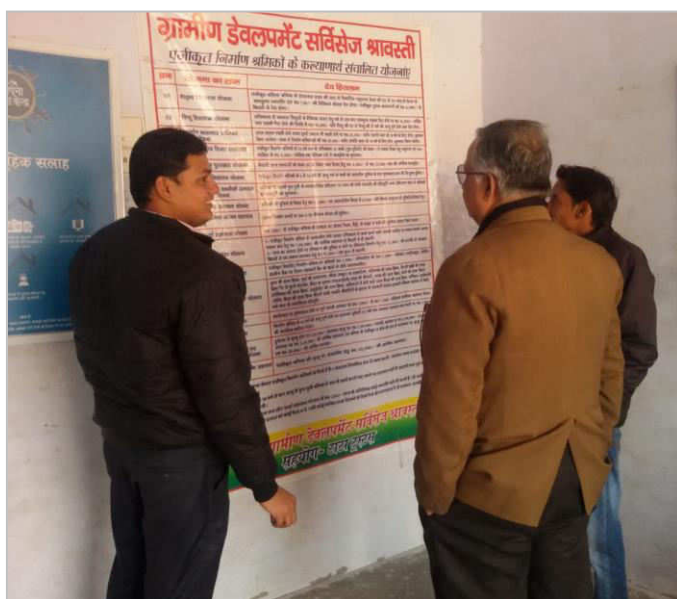
- The village resource persons (VRPs) conducted 132 FFS sessions cumulatively for 2588 farmers during Rabi season in all 5 blocks. 13500 farmers were given crop related orientation by VRPs/MTs.
- Facilitation for providing agriculture implements given to farmers was taken up, hence, sprinkler to 6 farmers, sprayer to 68, zero-till machine to 5, seed drill to 1 and solar pump to 1 farmer were facilitated.
- 623 farmers opted for FFS demonstration and almost 90% of them used certified seed while 57% farmers preferred HD 2967 wheat variety. In 25 villages, 614 demo plots with total land size of 140.5 acres were established and 643 farmers (Principal & student both) underwent FFS training. An estimated cost reduction of Rs. 4, 51,513/- was achieved.
- Convergence for vegetable seeds, farm machinery, NADEP/vermi-compost pits and full demonstration of wheat crop under NFSM was mobilized from the government.

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

GDS Shravasti is also one among 3 field locations implementing SDTT supported project focusing on women literacy through establishment of 21 learning centers in Project villages of Sirsiya block in the district. The project completed in June, 2018 and only consolidation work took place during the whole 1st quarter of 2018-19. By the end of project, 15 old and 6 new learning centers, each were 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 centers while 180 women at 6 new learning centers; total 625 women were enrolled. 84% of these successful learners completed the advance phase.

4. Migration support program at source (Sirsiya block, Shravasti)

Migration from small and marginal farming households is very common as mainly male members of the family opt to go to big cities to earn livelihoods for their families but with least or no awareness about their rights/entitlement, lack of job skills and dependency on other mediators makes them vulnerable and prone to several risks while their family members at source suffer with local issues. Keeping in mind these socio-economic factors, GDS is implementing a three year project on migration with support from Tata Trusts, Mumbai in 30 GPs of Sirsiya block of Shravasti district layering the programme over on-going interventions. There were 5104 direct beneficiaries covered during current year through various interventions of migrant support program. The entire project area has 2 migration resource centers (MRC) called as 'Apna Seva Kendra' each covering 15 GPs including 2 tribal intensive GPs. These centers serve as common platform for providing services to migrants and their families. The major achievements made during 2018-19 are;



- 132 awareness campaigns; mobile Rath(Awareness Chariot), night meetings, laborers conferences etc. were organized to sensitize migrants/laborers about their rights & entitlements.

- 17 service camps were organized for registration with BoCW and other govt. schemes. 843 migrants approached for BoCW registration & 137 for renewal. 150 labourers were linked with Chikitsa Yojna, 230 with Ayushman Bharat, 355 registered on Kisan web portal while 86 underwent skill development trainings under various vocations.
- 352 persons facilitated availing benefits of various social welfare schemes including old age pension, widow pension, Indira Awas etc.
- ASK on-line services were provided to 2309 persons for other purposes including PAN/Aadhar card, income/ caste certificate, Khatauni, Kisan Samman Nidhi etc.
- MRC entrepreneurs could earn revenue worth Rs. 1, 06,000/- by realizing service charges from the beneficiaries on affordable rate.
- Capacity building of project team members and animators was done appropriately for effective implementation of project interventions in the area.

Now, it would be necessary to enable revenue based MRCs model to be managed locally by individual entrepreneurs or community institutions. By doing this, the sustainability and accessibility of services can be ensured even after cessation of external support.

It was in May, 2015 when GDS directly intervened to launch agriculture based livelihoods focused project in support with Tata Trusts, Mumbai in Tulsipur block of Balrampur district bordering with Nepal. 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. Balrampur is also one of the 4 districts identified as aspirational district by NITI Aayog, GoI in the floodplains of eastern UP. Keeping in view the impact of previous interventions and potential for improvement in socio-economic status of the poor living in the area, GDS preferred continuation of its relevant ventures with the involvement of community & other development players from mainstream and corporate sector as well. On withdrawal of its on-going Tata Trusts supported projects, the only project on agriculture was started in support with ITC, Kolkata as briefed below;

1. Developing Capacity of Block Level Government Officials and Domain Knowledge & training Techniques for Agriculture Project

Balrampur is also one of the 3 districts where GDS started implementing ITC supported agriculture project for a period of 3 years in July, 2018. The key performance indicators and objectives were the same as identified by NITI Aayog for Shravasti & Bahraich districts and commitment made by ITC. Enhancing agriculture income of farmers and reducing the expenses were the overall objective of the project. During year 2018-19, only 5 blocks (Balrampur Sadar, Shreeduttganj, Utaraula, Tulasipur & Gainsari) were adopted for direct interventions. In all, 25 villages (5 from each block) were identified for intensive interventions. The capacity building of functionaries from district/block/village agriculture and horticulture departments was taken up for the entire intervention district. The achievements made under the project can be summarised as below;

- 6548 farmers were given orientation on improved agriculture practices including farm mechanisation through 129 trainings organised by VRPs in the villages.
- 42 demonstration plots (one in each village) with total area of 25 acres were used for conducting on-site 25 FFS sessions (all 3 modules) for 625 farmers in the project villages. 910 other farmers were also exposed to these FFS sessions.
- The emphasis was laid on showing use of practices like zero-tillage for wheat showing, use of certified seed, composting, crop protection etc.
- Besides capacity building of farmers, the project team members including MTs & volunteers (VRPs) and government functionaries at various levels were given training for effective project implementation to improve the outputs based on Niti Ayog indicators.



- For effective convergence and cooperation with government agencies, meetings with functionaries of government line departments has been an on-going feature of the project. The district administration of Balrampur was apprised of the progress during review meetings.

The upscaling of coverage in terms of beneficiaries and geography would be possible in next year. The project has been under close lens of monitoring by local unit of ITC and also senior management of the organisation.

2. Sujalam Sufalam Initiative-GDS Network

The project was withdrawn from this location in April, 2019 spending only one month in the reporting year and this period was utilized only for final consolidation of project deliverables. After assessment, the competent human resource was prepared for timely deployment to other locations to take up the interventions planned. Since harvesting of crops promoted by the project was in progress, no significant crop data could be collected for assesement of end results. However, the existing presence of GDS at location had highly motivated the organisation to start ITC supported agriculture project .

The SSI project had been implemented in 26 villages spread over 11 GPs covering approx. 1500 farming households having small land holdings and with limited resources in Tulsipur block of the district. The high value crops promoted like Onion & Machan vegetable and pulses like Arhar had a considerable impact and is likely to continue with improved packages among farmers.

3. Empowerment through Literacy for Women in E-UP

Layering of women literacy focused project with SSI was undertaken by GDS in support with SDTT, Mumbai and technical support from NIRANTAR for socio-economic empowerment of women through promoting their literacy in rural set-ups where agriculture interventions were already in progress for enhancing income of small and marginal farmers. Tulsipur block of Shravasti was one of the three GDS locations where this project was implemented. On completion of of its planned period of 3 years, the project was phased out in June, 2018 spending only one quarter of 2018-19. 433 women in age bracket of 15-40 years were covered at learning centres to learn literacy skills and also become aware of their rights & entitlements. Some of these learners were selected for 5th standard exam under SBM. Convergence with mainstream department schemes was also promoted among learners. The initiative has been very useful in enhancing the learning levels and the confidence of participating women.

Amongst 4 aspirational districts identified by NITI Aayog of GoI in floodplains of eastern UP, Bahraich district sharing border with Nepal is one of them. There are 14 community development blocks in the district. Ghaghra river flows through it and causes flood occurrence during monsoon within its catchment area. Consequently, the Kharif crops are often devastated along with loss of lives and assets in this area. Since the dearth of industrialisation exists there, agriculture is major source of employment and some agriculture based industries including sugar mills, oil mills/expeller units, dairy etc. are there in the district. Since long ago, the district is known for pulse production. The average land holding size is 0.74 h.a. and 49.6% of the cultivated land is irrigated.

- **Developing Capacity of Block Level Government Officials and Domain Knowledge & training Techniques for Agriculture Project**

GDS has for the first time landed in the district in July 2018 with ITC, Kolkata supported above project initially covering 25 villages in 5 blocks in year 1. This is new location for GDS and, as reported earlier, this project is spread over Shravasti & Balrampur districts also. Similar approach and interventions as in other two districts are adopted to enhance agriculture gains of farmers through reducing cost of cultivation (20%) and increasing crop intensity (150%) & productivity at this location also. The project caters achieving agriculture performance indicators as identified by NITI Aayog and committed by ITC. Some key achievements made were as follows;

- 33 block level extension officials were trained as master trainer (MTs) and 128 block & GPs level functionaries were given one day training on Oct. 30 & 31, 2018 to act as VRPs in all 14 blocks.
- 17474 farmers were trained on improved agriculture practices by VRPs in 312 trainings/meetings.
- 1075 farmers were directly given training by project team in 75 FFS sessions in 25 villages.
- 72 demo on wheat crop were organized for FFS in 25 villages covering 625 principal/student farmers.
- Zero-tillage method for wheat sowing was adopted by 16 farmers. Average yield was 22.3 quintals/acre while it was only 18.7 quintals/acre through broadcasting method of crop sowing.
- 25.3% reduction in cost of cultivation and 37.3% increase in production was achieved through using zero-till method of sowing as found in cost benefit analysis at 7 demo plots.



Since its appearance in 2006 in Birdha block of Lalitpur district in Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, GDS spent more than a decade for direct implementation of various development interventions in this area which is usually known for paucity of water resources. Lalitpur is one of 7 districts falling under Bundelkhand region within the territory of UP state. DFID supported PACS programme was implemented by GDS in this semi-arid context. 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. During its presence, the organization had taken up interventions focusing towards livelihoods promotion through organizing community for their collective response. Consequently, a network of community based institutions emerged involving primary and secondary level community institutions mainly by the women. The process of institutionalization and proper management of these groups has, adequately, been initiated leading towards women empowerment and self management of these institutions.

Empathy with the poor lying in the heart of GDS has been a tying factor to continue its presence at the location even on cessation of all external support. GDS continues the strategic support to this community based initiative with an office and very small team at Lalitpur and the costs are being shared by GDS and Federation jointly. Some of the activities taken up during the year are as follows;

- **Sustainable Community Based Institutions**

Primary level community institutions are women SHGs and their federations at secondary level engaged in thrift and credit in addition to livelihoods promotion activities. Village level socio-economic issues are taken up by these SHGs while their broader issues are addressed by the federations. The status of CBIs is denoted in the table. The total income to women SHGs earned from internal savings, bank interest and credit from various sources amounted Rs. 37,22,653/- while for 2 federations it was Rs. 9,00,635/-. Out of total income, SHGs provided credit support of Rs. 17, 84,241/- (48%) to its members while the remaining amount was either deposited with banks or some cash in hand. Federations spent 65% of their income for providing credit support to their member SHGs, which, in turn, was utilized for providing support to SHG members. The total fund available with Laxmi Bakri Palan Sangh and Ekta mahila Mahasangh was Rs. 10.78 lacs.

Particulars	No.
Women SHGs	150
Clusters	04
SHG Members	1824
SHG paying service charge	127
Federations	110
SHGs linked with federations	02
GPs covered with CBIs	19
Villages covered with CBIs	40

Now, the above community institutions are functioning on their own, without external financial supports. Efforts are being made to link the institutions with UPSRLM and farmers with mainstream programs of Agriculture and Horticulture departments.

- **Agriculture focused activities**

Quality seed support was facilitated for 80 farmers from local KVK for growing lentil and pea crops in their fields. All these farmers were member of SHGs. Federations are also engaged in seed production and selling to farmers. Regular follow-ups and crop monitoring was done by GDS team. Part of credit from CBIs was utilized for agriculture purposes. Pomegranate plantation promoted has reported incredible growth and this year farmers could get the fruiting on these plants.

Enriched with the existence of rivers and lush green vegetation and sharing largest border with Nepal on the north, Lakhimpur Kheri is one of the districts located within Terai low lands at the base of the Himalayas. Flood occurrence is perennial problem during monsoon. There are 15 community development blocks in the district; Palia being one of them. GDS, in support with Oxfam India, started working on water governance issue in 21 selected villages of Palia block. These villages are located in Sharda basin region and trans-boundary geographic coverage includes villages from Nepal. The quality of drinking water is major concern in this area. Since GDS has been in long programme partnership with Oxfam India, adding one more programme on the burning issue of water governance was welcomed by GDS. The project entered into second year of its implementation at this location. A brief on the project is given below;

1. Trans-boundary Rivers of South Asia (Sharda Basin)

Aiming at facilitating increased access to and control over river (Sharda) basin water resource on which livelihoods of vulnerable and marginalized communities depend in 21 villages located within the catchment of eastern bank of Sharda river in Palia block, TROSA project caters towards improvement in water governance policies of the state and private industries through generating awareness among local communities particularly women and civil society to influence policies. Hence, organizing women in their local groups and also at larger platform to undertake advocacy and campaigning has been an important project component. After project establishment, on-going consultations continued at various levels to bring into more clarity on project's interventions and implementation processes.

The learnings from LWR supported trans-boundary project implemented by GDS in Bagaha (Bihar) gave some insight particularly for dealing with disaster risk reduction and early warning system and trans-boundary issues. However, the advocacy at government level in both the countries (India & Nepal) still remains a challenge to proceed further in this direction. At community level, the basic themes of working include respect, protect, remedy and gender around which the project interventions are woven. The intensive engagement with community has been the major focus by the project team functioning at grass-root level. Major source of livelihood in the project area is agriculture and livestock rearing. Sugarcane is the major cash crop being supplied to nearby sugarcane mills for further processing. Paddy, wheat and vegetables are also grown but on small scale. Also, the big sized land holdings lies in the hands of a few farmers and majority of them perform as agriculture laborers in their fields.

Initiatives taken at local level

- 21 Village Water Management Committees (VWMCs) were organized with 54% of women members covering all project villages. One citizen forum with membership of 33 persons representing all project villages was already functional performing advocacy at larger platforms.
- 16 interface/open meetings were conducted with community members involving representatives from village panchayats (PRI) to sensitize them about various social welfare schemes enunciated by the government.
- Orientation programmes were organized for all 21 VWMCs to discuss about integrated water resource management (IWRM) in the presence of Gram Pradhan (head of local village panchayat) and Rozgar Sewak. In all, 1365 persons participated in these orientation programmes.
- Micro plans of VWMCs were submitted to respective village panchayat for inclusion in GPDP mapped out by the project team.

- Tehsil Divas was attended by a group of women for the first time to raise their issues and installation of deep hand pumps at 10 project villages was approved from local authority of Jal Nigam.
- Block level technical consultation was organized to sensitize government authorities about impact of water contamination on riparian communities and decision was taken by BDO for water testing in 2 most affected villages by UP Jal Nigam.
- Interface with government departments was organized and 20 on-going government schemes were enlisted to facilitate the community members to access these for realization of their entitlement.
- Two day gender transformative training was organized separately for VWMC members and CBOs to promote women leadership in development process and develop conceptual understanding about gender based perception and practices for socio-economic transformation.

At district/ state/Project level

- State level consultation was organized to discuss *draft river basin management bill 2018* of GoI with concerned state level government authorities, civil society organizations and experts from institutions at Lucknow on September 3, 2018. After contemplation with detail discussion, the recommendations/suggestions made during consultation were consolidated and sent to Ministry of Water Resource, GoI for further action.
- Draft on *NDMP 2018* was discussed at district level consultation covering its all 14 chapters with focus on social inclusion & trans-boundary DRR chapters on 21st November, 2018. The recommendation/suggestions received during consultation were consolidated for further action and shared with concerned authorities.
- Coordination meeting was conducted with INJAF network to share project plan of India counterpart and devise early warning system on Nov. 16, 2018. Discussion about trans-boundary coordination for developing understanding on water governance in livelihoods promotion took place.
- Two day review and planning meeting was held with Oxfam India representatives to assess the progress of each field themes envisaged for the project and sketch out plan for establishment of early warning system followed by 3 day joint review meeting for physical & financial review of TROSA.
- Two day TROSA project partners' meeting was conducted at Kolkata on March 12-13, 2019 for mutual sharing and planning interventions for 3rd of project implementation.
- National and international days/events e.g. Internal women' day, international day of action for rivers etc. were observed to sensitize community about global concerns and commitment for emerging issues impacting the lives at the land.



In past, GDS has been in programme partnership with Jal Sewa Charitable Foundation, New Delhi (An associate member of Water Aid International) to promote WASH practices in Khalilabad (S K Nagar) location in coordination with the state government. This thematic approach was adopted in focus with the implementation of above project. The successful completion of the venture yielded significant learning's & experiences to GDS for WASH promotion and strong partner relationship with funding agency. With the above background, another challenging project focused towards improvement in WASH practices for informal workers of leather industries in Kanpur & Unnao districts was agreed and it was for the first time, the organization started working with industry workers and related stakeholders.

Kanpur and Unnao have been a major leather processing centers in UP. In Jajmau area of Kanpur, the leather industry is clustered along the banks of the holy river Ganges; while in industrial estate of Unnao it is bit scattered. The leather industry in the region has witnessed mass casualization of labors over the past few years. Majority of workers employed in these leather industries are on contract basis. Besides the environmental threats, there are several health hazards associated with working in the leather tanning industry. Mostly, the workers have inadequate WASH facilities at their working place and as well as their habitations. The poor working and living condition affects not only their earnings but also working efficiency leading towards productivity of the industry they are working with.

Keeping in view the above, this unique project was undertaken to bring about improvement in the working conditions of industrial workers, in collaboration with the business owners and other stakeholders.

- **Improving WASH services to transform working and living condition for workers in the apparel sector**

Aiming at understanding and improving the quality of life and employment of Informal workers working in leather industries through improved access to WASH facilities & positive hygiene behaviours at work place & settlements, the field operation of the Project started in November, 2018 with proposed coverage of 3449 leather industry workers together with their families living in 23 villages of Unnao district and 6 settlements of urban poor workers in Kanpur city. Initially, 9 tanneries were adopted under the project. Improve access to safe drinking water, hygiene behaviour and quantify business benefit of WASH interventions in tanneries are the key objectives to launch project interventions for improving the current situation. A brief about carried out for grounding of the project are given below;

- Out of 39 habitations where mobilization meetings were conducted, 35 habitations (29 villages & 6 settlements) were selected for implementation of project interventions. Enlistment of 15 tanneries associated with the workers living at these habitations was completed during mobilization meetings.
- Profiling of 3400 families of workers on prescribed format was completed through door-to-door survey taken up for data collection preferably on holidays so that tannery workers could be easily contacted for responding to the questionnaire.
- 10 mobilisation meetings were organized initially with village Pradhans and other community members followed by block level officials for liaisoning and rapport building with them.

- After identifying existing WASH gaps in 23 schools, BCC modules were developed based on which orientation sessions were organised for students in consent with school management on monthly basis.
- Social mapping exercises were taken at 3 wards in Kanpur city and 6 villages in Unnao, problem matrix at 2 villages in Unnao and well/ponds mapping (29 in nos.) in 6 villages of Unnao to assess ground level situation/problems and prioritise WASH needs of project area.
- Quality testing of drinking water with water testing kits and also availing services of CSIR-IITR, Lucknow carried out to ascertain the water quality. The users were sensitized towards using safe drinking water and they were curious about knowing for test results. Total 27 samples were collected from all water supply sources including hand pumps, bore-wells/ submersible pumps, canals and well/supply water for bacteriological, metal and BIS tests and sent to IITR for quality test. The test results are available with the project for future planning WASH interventions.
- As mentioned earlier, preparation of project team and its capacity building on project's interventions related themes for effective implementation was prioritised at the initial stage in early 6 months. These themes were mainly on technical aspect, community institution, geo-hydrology, PRA and exposures to WASH models like Prayagraj Mahakumbh & WASH management etc. 4 technical trainings and 3 exposure visits to WASH models were organized for team.
- On-site monitoring visit was paid by a team of HSBC representatives and JSCF team to assess ground realities of WASH status with the workers' families and stakeholders. Constant strategic guidance and handholding support was made available from GDS HO Lucknow from time-to-time.
- 3 meetings with government functionaries were organised to share field mappings, WASH gaps and problems identified for seeking their support for WASH promotion and mobilize convergence through various schemes. Also, one day workshop was conducted for factory owners for their sensitization towards provisioning adequate WASH facilities for workers at their respective factory sites.



Further, the employment tannery workers as contract labourers is always of temporary nature and state interference to close factory operation makes it more vulnerable to earn their livelihoods which sometimes results in domestic violence and criminal acts. Hence, it becomes necessary to prepare the target community for alternative source of livelihoods to fetch for their families properly.

Since its inception in 1993, GDS organizational operations are centrally guided from its head office located at Lucknow. A team of senior management functionaries and other staff is deployed for proper governance and management of the organization for porting its initiatives to field locations and external development environment. Being one of the largest cities in the country, Lucknow city has potentials for job creation and accommodates a large number of internal & external migrants moving here to earn their livelihoods. Consequently, it was only within last one decade the increase of almost 23% in urban population at the city took place still growing rapidly. The new state government has taken various developmental initiatives including its investment policy in the light of series of programmes enunciated by GoI. Besides, there has been fastening trend for international migration particularly to gulf countries by large number of unskilled or semi skilled people from Lucknow and its adjoining Barabanki district. In addition to interventions launched at field locations in all 3 states, some interventions are implemented under the direct monitoring from its head office. Of these, a brief about some important interventions launched by GDS at Lucknow and Barabanki districts are summarized as below;

1. Livelihood Resource Centre (LRC)

As core thematic approach, livelihoods promotion of poor and underprivileged community has been at the crux of all field interventions taken up by the organization. During the course of program some significant learning's and experiences are captured for further use by GDS and the sector. Besides, as a learning organization GDS believes in extracting knowledge and learnings for livelihoods promotion from other authentic sources to disseminate with the development players in the sector and beneficiaries also. For proper knowledge management and its transfer to those in need has been the key objective of *Livelihood Resource Centre* (LRC) existing at GDS, HO, Lucknow. Some major activities conducted during 2018-19 are briefly given below;

- **Celebration of GDS silver jubilee year**

On successful completion of 25 years of its dedicated services in voluntary sector, GDS added it in the list of NGOs which have celebrated their silver jubilee. To begin with the silver jubilee celebration, a one day mass event witnessed by 200 renowned development professionals including founder members of the organization, GDS board members, academicians, representatives from funding agencies, technical institutions, NGO representatives, community members from SHGs/ federations/ PPCs and GDS functionaries from all field locations & head office as well was organized at SSK, Lucknow on April 19, 2018. The major



achievements made by GDS in its development trajectory of 25 years were recognized at this larger platform and its contribution towards socio-economic empowerment of poor and deprived people was highly recognized on the occasion. Echoing relevance in fast changing socio-economic contexts in the society for so long period itself adequately defines the strength of GDS.

Felicitation with offering of a specially designed memento was done for all selected participants during the each session. An exhibition with displays on themes, field interventions & LRC works was also organized at the site. It was proposed to strategize for promoting youth empowerment in the rapidly transforming social environment and emerging economic issues including their employment and income generation.

- *Data collection, storage and sharing* are made by LRC constantly for developing project proposals, preparing organizational annual report, presentations and providing support to other stake holders including NGOs, government departments, individuals etc.
- A *central library* equipped with more than 1500 publications on various themes of socio-economic development is managed under the custodianship of LRC at conference hall of GDS, HO, Lucknow. It helps as reference source in knowledge management and provides support mainly for internal consumption.
- *Subscription of publications* like Down to Earth, Agriculture Today etc. and daily news papers in Hindi & English is made and these are available to readers.

Since LRC has no exclusive external support, it is functioning with limitation of resources. However, GDS feels its relevance for promotion of livelihoods approach in a professional way.

2. Promoting Worker Rights in the India Gulf Migration Corridor

Started in the year 2017 with the objectives to advance capacities and establish network of CSOs & labour organizations, mitigate risks through facilitating necessary awareness and preparedness for prospective migrants and support for their protection through new technologies during their employment in gulf with the support of Association of stimulating know-how(ASK), the project covered 750 families including 250 migrant families living in 30 villages of 15 GPs spread over 4 blocks in Lucknow & 3 blocks in Barabanki districts. Aspiring for earning livelihoods in gulf countries has been prevailing trend among community particularly minority in these districts and many of them are handled through unauthorized sources and suffer from unsafe migration due to lack of awareness and accessibility to authorized means of migration. Under the project, 850 persons were benefitted with various activities of the project from these families. During 2nd year of its implementation, the team members were well acquainted with the local situation and problems through grass-root level interactions with the migrant families and potential migrants as well. With conceptual and technical understanding, the following project activities were conducted during the year 2018-19;

- *Community meetings* – 64 community meetings & 12 GP meetings were held with the migrant families and other potential migrants for creating awareness through various IEC activities & campaigns about processes of safe migration and identification of



aspirational migrants. Sharing of experiences by returnees was helpful for community sensitization during GP level meetings. Since majority of migrants are males, almost 80-90% participants were males during these meetings.

- *Trainings for safe migration*– 10 pre-departure trainings were held to sensitize all migrants about DOs & DON'Ts for safe migration and 750 persons underwent these trainings. They were provided information on various provisions, authorized agents/agencies and contact points in print also. 25 Panchayat level sensitization trainings on ICT tools were also conducted.
- *Cases documented & referred to agencies* – Facilitation was provided to 44 migrant workers for registration of cases with DLSA/SLSA/Emigrates Office against their employers for abuse, forced labour, and exploitation at their working sites. Follow-ups of these cases was made on regular basis to resolve the issue at destination.
- *Access to social security scheme* – Orientation on Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojna (PBBY) of state was given to migrants and also about other social security schemes to 103 migrant families. The migrants' families were suggested to encourage their young children as potential future migrants for undergoing skill training under PMKVY so that they could avail better job opportunities with the country and abroad.
- *Liaisoning with other networks* – 29 meetings were held with other networks & CSOs engaged in facilitating safe migration for advocacy at larger platform with concerned government agencies so that migrant workers could realize their rights during their employment in gulf.
- *Legal camps* – 03 legal camps were organized for legal consultation and support to migrants and these camps were attended by 123 persons including migrant families. Information on legal provision for migrants were shared by local lawyers and government functionaries from line department.

Initially, the project team felt challenges for identification of potential migrants as most of them used hiding their migration plan from others for personal reasons and also some fear from state to get revealed the facts about their earnings from gulf countries. In addition to senior management of GDS, the representatives from funding agency paid on-site visits to monitor the project activities and strategize for effective implementation of project interventions. The project earned much significant learning's about international migration which were also helpful in other migration based interventions.

For want of favorable weather condition at its Pharenda, Mahrajganj location, GDS landed in Ranni Saidpur block of Sitamarhi district in Bihar state for field testing of flood mitigation model developed on the basis of previous experiences. Oxfam Novib had supported this initiative in this flood-prone region which has direct impact of flood occurrence on rice productivity mainly grown during Kharif season. Rice is widely known as major staple food in Bihar state including its Sitamarhi district also. Almost 45% of the total cultivable land area is covered with paddy crop. The potential risks of flood occurrence as perennial disaster exist there and the rice crop productivity depends on the ferocity of floods or intensity of drought. Not only it devastates Kharif crops but also sowing of Rabi crops is often delayed in case of water logging & floods. Hence, the focus has been towards strengthening agriculture based livelihoods and disaster risk reduction in the covered area. Since its appearance, GDS has implemented series of projects/interventions in support with renowned funding agencies and still continuing with following two major projects;

1. IRRAS – II directly supported by 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

With the funding support from BMGF through CRS, New Delhi the second phase of IRRAS was started in April, 2016 with coverage to more than 10,000 farmers from 50 villages in two blocks; Runi Saidpur & Belsund of Sitamarhi district. The project entered into its renewed phase in December, 2018. Increasing productivity from rice based cropping system for small farmers in stress prone area and disseminating 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 and validation of mature stress tolerant technologies. Besides, crop demonstrations were undertaken at three levels; on-station, on farm and at villages with farmers. The followings were some important activities conducted during 2018-19;

- *Private Service Providers*: Training on seed drill calibration was given to 10 PSPs but only 6 PSPs provided services to 342 farmers covering total land area of 194.5 acres and earned average per PSP income of Rs. 19,125/- while 6 PSPs out of 27 trained for use of agri-chemicals covered 357 farmers with land area of 238 acres and earned average per PSP income of Rs. 9,660/-. Hence, this approach enabled sustainable model of local entrepreneurship in agriculture promotion. 2 farmers got motivated and purchased seed drill machine at their own. One workshop was also organized for 10 PSPs.
- *Community nursery* was conceptualized for the first time by GDS in this area and paddy nursery of STVs of Swarna Sub 1 and Sahabhagi Dhan was established in 2.43 acres and transplanted over total area of 42.4 acres. It served as back up support to failed DSR method in floods & water logging situation to protect farmers' income and rice production. The farmers sold rice nursery developed in 2.1 acres and earned Rs. 39,930/-.

- production was 80.3 quintals. It is suitable for flood prone areas. Also, quality seed of zinc fortified wheat varieties was distributed among 390 farmers.
- 9 Grand harvest events were organized and total 604 farmers (48% of them being females) participated along with government functionaries from agriculture deptt. From duo blocks.
- Besides, 94 farmers' meetings and 14 video shows on DSR were organized in project villages for dissemination of agriculture technologies, methods and improved practices among farmers.
- Under goat based livelihood promotion in 10 villages, castration of 231 bucks, de-worming of 1040 goats in 22 camps, vaccination of 210 goats in 8 camps was done by local service providers trained by the Project. These service providers earned Rs. 14,460/- against providing these services. For awareness about improved goat rearing practices, 14 video shows and 74 Bakri Palak Pathashala sessions were organized. The average monthly income of CLM was Rs. 2000-2500.



Thus, the project has completed second phase of its implementation with successful implementation of project interventions and achievement of overall objective and further continuation would depend upon extended partnership with CRS to work in the area.

2. Technical Assistance to district administration in the implementation of the Resilient Village Programme (RVP) and Chief Minister School Safety Programme (MSSP)

Risk informed departmental plans and enhanced emergency preparedness, rolling out RVP, develop DRR sentinels and reduction of out of school children in the whole Sitamarhi district of Bihar state have been the major outputs assigned under this UNICEF, New Delhi supported project. Earlier, GDS has been implementing CBDRR project and based on the experiences gained out of implementation of the project, the organisation has been assigned with the task for providing technical assistance to district administration for implementation of RVP & MSSP interventions in the district. Initially, RVP was rolled out in 5 blocks (Runni Saidpur, Belsand, Parsauni, Sursandav & Baipatti) and only in one village panchayat in each of remaining 12 blocks with the technical assistance of GDS during the entire process. The primary and middle schools (2012 in number) of all 17 blocks of the district were covered under MSSP. Sensitization on DRR was done through organising workshops and awareness campaign at district, block and village level with emphasis on setting accountability & responsibility of officials and voluntary commitment by community members. The following major activities were conducted during 2018-19;

- One workshop was organized for district level government officials to orient them about preparation of risk informed departmental plans on December 13, 2019 followed by block level meetings on flood preparedness campaign in 3 blocks and it was implemented in 84 villages of 8 blocks. 16 point check-list of DOs & DON'Ts was shared during these campaigns.

- 9 facilitation/demonstrations were arranged on risk aware GP planning and annual resilience report card was prepared for 14 villages. Besides block level meetings were done in 3 blocks.
- Trainings to women from 25 VDMCs & 77 task force members were organized on WASH & child protection in emergencies while members of 8 VDMCs on committee management.
- Trainings to peer educators from 38 schools for preparing school resilience report card and 2 demonstrations for preparing school disaster management plan covering 17 schools were conducted at CRC level.
- 75 children were trained in DRR processes and 21 DRR catalysts as DRR sentinel in VDMC management and playing role in RVP.
- District and block level workshops were organized to assess about out of school children and identify black pockets. Mobilization activities including meetings, contacts, street plays etc were done and 105 children from 3 such pockets were made enrolled in schools.

Despite all above efforts, the success of state based interventions would depend upon the engagement of mainstream government departments apart from their own programme priorities and existing system & procedures even after getting technical support from GDS.

3. Stress tolerant rice in Africa & South Asia (STRASA)

Under its STRASA & EC –IFAD program in project locations of Bihar & Eastern UP, GDS is being engaged in demonstrations and up scaling of flood and drought prone varieties among the small and marginal farmers of Sitamarhi district of Bihar since 2010 with the support of IRRI, Manila (Philippines). In all, 96 Head to Head trials of flood and drought prone rice varieties were experimented in selected villages and 3 field day events were organized to disseminate the established ST rice varieties among them.

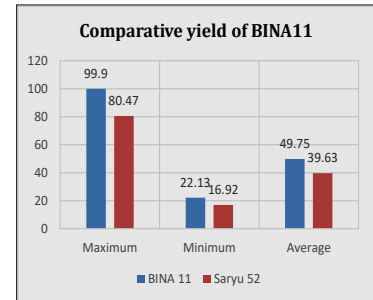
Flood prone varieties Swarna Sub1, Sambha Mansoori Sub1 & Chehrang Sub1 (BINA 11) had been demonstrated from 2010-2017. Swarna Sub1 and BINA11 are more liked varieties among the farmers living in flood prone villages of Sitamarhi district. Drought prone varieties Shushk Samrat, Sahabhazi Dhan, DRR44 & DRR42 had been demonstrated for up land since 2010 to 2017. Sahabhazi Dhan has popularized among the farmers. DRR44 is demonstrated in 2017 first time.

- *H2H Trials* - Aiming at seed multiplication of STRVs, 65 trials of flood prone variety BINA 11 and 31 trials of drought prone variety DRR44 were established in Kharif 2018 under head-2-head trials. Of these, 27 BINA 11 trials were destroyed due to drought situation in flood prone area. Thus, harvesting of 55 trials (38 BINA11 & 17 DRR44) was made under the guidance of GDS team. BINA11 (Cheharang Sub1) was liked by farmers have low land fields at between embankments of Bagmati river as it is short duration flood prone high yielding variety.
- *Field day events* - 3 Field day events were organized at H2H trial field. In all, 174 farmers participated in these events and got knowledge about drought tolerant short duration variety DRR44 and flood tolerant variety BINA11.

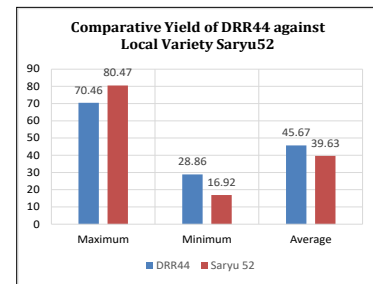
4. Improved crop management and strengthened seed supply system for drought prone rain-fed lowlands in South Asia

GDS has risen to address the challenge of recurring cycles of drought and floods in rain-fed farmland areas, input and technology constraints and insufficient access to information on stress resilient farming practices affecting smallholder farmers, applying funding from IRRI, India under its STRASA & EC –IFAD program in

project locations of Bihar & Eastern UP. GDS is being engaged in demonstrations and up-scaling of flood and drought prone varieties among the small holder farmers of Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur districts of Bihar since 2010. Validation & evaluation of short duration drought prone rice variety through experimentation on variety, establishment methods and nutrient inputs were taken up under the project. In all, 5-10 replications were tried successfully for each criteria of evaluation. Under the above project, the following interventions took place during 2018-19;



- Under experiment 1, DRR 44 rice variety was established with highest yield (58.5 quintals/h.a.) among all three varieties through 10 replications in 6 villages and farmers liked its quality of grains also.
- Under experiment 2, the production of both varieties (Sahabhagi Dhan & DRR 44) sown through un-puddled method is higher than puddled method & DSR. DRR 44 performed better than Sahabhagi Dhan sown through DSR method as found in 5 replications in 4 villages.
- Under its 3rd experiment, the nutrient combination of foliar spray of RDF + 70 kg CaSO₄ ha⁻¹ + 1% FeSO₄ at panicle initiation is more effective than first & second combination for all three demonstrated varieties- Sahabhagi Dhan, DRR44 & DRR42 in 8 replication at 6 villages.
- The quality seed of Swarna Sub1 flood tolerant rice variety was given to 200 small farmers living in flood prone area of Runni Saidpur block in Sitamarhi while Shushk samrat rice variety seed was provided to farmers owning upland and facing scarcity of irrigation water in Sitamarhi and Muzaffarpur districts.
- 65 trials of BINA 11 flood tolerant rice variety and 31 trials of drought tolerant DRR 44 variety were made but the crop harvesting of total 55 trial plots was done under the guidance of GDS as 27 trials were destroyed for want of rains and irrigation. However, highest yields were achieved for these two rice varieties if compared with other varieties in the similar context.
- Community nursery of Swarna Sub 1 and Sahabhagi Dhan was developed in 1.3 acres & 1.2 acres respectively. The farmers earned from selling the seedlings to other farmers.
- 6 demonstrations on use of zero-till method of wheat sowing were held. In all, 222 farmers from 32 villages spread over 3 blocks of Sitamarhi adopted zero-tillage for wheat sowing under the guidance and services of local PSPs.



Thus, implementation of various short-term small interventions require ample organisational processes and procedures to go into with frequent diversion for getting approval from funding & technical agencies. It also requires additional resources and inputs to be mobilised from these agencies in future.

Gripped with perennial disaster of flood occurrence, the villages located in Indo-Nepal border region falling under Narayani/Gandak & Koshi basin have to wear with the loss of lives & their livelihoods in both the countries. The quantum of loss depends on ferocity of flood which can be minimized through DRR initiatives including induction of community based early warning system particularly during monsoon period. GDS has long been in implementation of DRR interventions in floodplains of eastern UP and northern Bihar area while promoting agriculture based livelihood of farming households. The experiences of the organization suggest focusing towards community preparedness on one hand and mobilizing engagement of mainstream state agencies for convergence of resources on the other. Since this is a regional problem impacting the communities living in both the countries, GDS consented to go with the trans-boundary action in the high interest of local community living within Indian Territory and implemented the following interventions;

Trans-boundary Resilience Transition Project (TBR-TP)

Started in the year 2015-16, the project was implemented in 25 villages of 6 GPs located in Bagaha block of Bihar states directly covering 5210 households and indirectly 21561 households with the support from by Lutheran World Relief (LWR) and concluded in December, 2018 while 1100 households from 7 villages of Khadda block of Kushinagar district were already under project coverage. Focus has been 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 these villages in Bagaha-II block of West Champaran district of Bihar state during the year. 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 2018-19;

- 119 meetings were conducted for CDMC members including 12 meetings for 712 CDMC members; 50% of them being females developing or updating their local DRR Plan and hazard mapping at village level. Mock drills and simulation was tried in these meetings.
- 14 demonstrations of SS-1 stress tolerant rice variety was done in 7 villages while 135 farmers adopted its cultivation in their fields. 4 technical trainings on crop PoPs were conducted for these farmers. In Rabi season, 216 demo on wheat line sowing with zero-till machines were conducted.
- Kitchen garden was developed in 25 villages by 604 households with provision of seasonal vegetables and fruit plants like papaya, lemon, guava etc.
- Flood resilient agri-input and technological support was given to 131 farmers including support given for crop demonstration.
- Orientation on preparation of DRR plan and mock drill exercises were held at 27 schools and CDMCs in all 25 villages. DRR plans were developed with assigning responsibilities for CDMCs & schools.
- 3 trainings & review meetings were conducted to trans-boundary citizen forums (TBCFs) to make them aware of forum modalities and review the progress of their functioning in the area.
- 31 new SHGs were organized/ revitalized and SHG network was strengthen to total 118 SHGs having their own bank account. 43 SHGs were linked with UPSRLM while all in Bihar were linked with JEEVIKA. Total corpus of these SHGs was Rs. 1,14,33,961/- and 80% of this was loaned to its members.
- Orientation programmes were organized for block officials in all blocks for convergence with various government schemes on agriculture, DRR relief and livelihood promotion.

Despite scanty favor for agriculture based livelihood promotion in semi arid region of central Rajasthan, GDS has been striving for socio-economic empowerment of women since its appearance in Ajmer district in year 2004. For want of local employment for earning livelihoods to fetch their families, the male members of the family prefer to migrate to big cities while the females manage day-to-day domestic needs of their families at locale. Having identified the opportunity to concentrate on provoking women's stake in development process, the organization took up series of field interventions through their collective initiatives and individual commitment as well. As an approach, organizing women in groups (SHGs, federations etc.) followed by their capacitation for sharpening the entrepreneurial capability in them for adopting improved goat rearing practices, digital empowerment for earning, production & marketing, need based collective action and strengthen context specific agriculture promotion. Evolvement of GAPCL, 100% women owned Producer Company is a good example of entrepreneurship among women.

GDS covered 14000 households from 151 villages spread over 30 GPs of Jawaja block in Ajmer district and 533 households living in 16 villages of 7 GPs in Raipur block of Pali district. 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

The project was started in April 2017 with the support of SRTT, Mumbai and CMF, Jaipur covering 2000 farmers living in 40 villages of 16 GPs in Jawaja block in Ajmer district. The basic objective is to prepare women farmers for increasing crop productivity in Kharif & Rabi season to enhance their agriculture income & food security through orientation on technologies & practices in these villages. During 2018-19, the project conducted the following activities;

- *Crop cultivation in Kharif & Rabi seasons* -Maize cultivation was done by 800 women farmers, green gram by 585 farmers, black gram by 580 farmers and vegetables by 250 farmers during Kharif season while wheat sowing by 1167 farmers and vegetables by 250 farmers was done during Rabi season. 120 demo plots of Kharif crops & 100 plots of wheat crops were developed in consultation & guidance with agriculture scientists.
- *Capacity building of Krishi Sakhi & women farmers* – Two-day technical sessions on crop PoPs was conducted for 8 KS for Kharif crops while FFS sessions were conducted for 1875 farmers women from 40 SHGs including its second phase. Similar training was conducted for Rabi crops also & it was participated by 34 KSs while 1150 farmers underwent crop PoPs trainings in two phases.
- 40 training sessions were organized on harvesting & storage of Kharif crops for 1750 farmers and exposure to 250 farmers to observe vegetables plots.
- Review meetings and follow-ups were constantly held for proper monitoring of project's progress and representative from CmF also paid on-site visit for assessing the progress.
- The increase in crop productivity was; 44% in maize, 67% in black gram, 50% in green gram in Kharif season while 33% in wheat crop in Rabi season.



- The average increase in net income ranged between 50% – 74% being highest for maize crop and lowest for green gram.
- Out of 14 trained Krishi Sakhi, 6 Ks have been assigned to organize women SHGs and give orientation to their members on improved agriculture practices by RSRLM in other districts of Rajasthan and they earned Rs. 500/- day as honorarium & other prescribed expenses.

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

Enhancing technical competencies of rural women through digital skills by using smartphone & tablets to access internet for increasing their income and realizing entitlements has been the core objective of this short-term project started in June, 2017 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 women often avail least opportunity to use technology but induction of smart phone and its use by common people have led the way to enhance their access to digital world. The second phase of this project was devoted mainly for providing technical input while the 3rd phase started in August, 2018 had focus on managing the income of women through their linkage with Lakshya Bachat Yojna. The project covered 28560 families living in 151 villages & hamlets spread over 30 GPs in Jawaja block of Ajmer district. The project activities may be summarized as below;

- All the trained 47 Internet Saathis continued providing technical support to village women from SHGs for use of tablets and smart phones for internet searching through Google search engine. 20 Internet Saathis purchased new smart phones and were using it.
- 2 trainings were conducted for IS for enriching their knowledge about Lakshya Bachat Yojna and linking SHG women with this scheme. In all, 1270 women were linked with the scheme.
- *Entitlement realization by women* – The women linked with government schemes were; 500 women with NFSM, 800 with labour deptt., 1200 with agriculture deptt, 15000 women with MNERGA and 750 with Pension schemes. In many cases as reported by IS, the information of these government schemes were sourced through internet.
- Income generation activities including designing of Rajputi dresses & new fashion garments, henna paintings etc. continued to earn livelihoods by 1000 women through learning skills from internet websites.
- Internet skills were given to school going girls studying at 10th standard to graduation level enabling them to seek guidance for their studies and search for job opportunities to avail 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, despite improvement, still remains a problem in remote villages. Despite all, the above venture proved quite useful to large number of women in the area.

3. Community based organizations (Women SHGs & Federations)

The network of women SHGs and their federations emerged as sustainable community empowerment model for GDS at this location in Rajasthan. On withdrawal of direct external technical and managerial support, these community based institutions have well taken over the ownership for day-to-day management and operation only with some strategic guidance from GDS. It paves the way for learnings and replication not merely to GDS but also to other development players. These CBIs had their concentration mainly on; (1) strengthening of CBIs, (2) livelihood promotion, and (3) addressing other socio-economic development issues. In all, 17 Vikas Sakhis (*local volunteers involved in development activities*) were active; 9 with Suraj Mahila Mahasangh (federation), 5 with Ujala Mahila Mahasangh (federation) and remaining 3 with Raipur Mahila Mahasangh. The incentive in monetary term is directly paid by the federations to these VSs for their regular support. The following major activities were carried out under the above intervention;

I. Strengthening of Women SHGs & federations: With the induction of 30 new women SHGs this year, the

total strength of member SHGs in Suraj & Ujala federations reached to 351 with membership of 3966 women. 3 trainings were conducted for all 3 new SHGs regarding orienting them about group modalities, dynamics and management skills. The bankers visited 133 SHGs and went through their records & operational procedures. 351 SHGs were having their bank account including 24 new SHGs from all 3 federations added this year. Linkage of 133 SHGs including 27 new SHGs was done with banks. Federations are receiving service charges regularly from 185 SHGs.



II. Regular at door supply of domestic commodities including food grains and edible oils continued to 200 families by Suraj federation through aggregation of demand and supplies within the member SHGs.

III. 335 SHG members of both federations in Jawaja were given total loan of Rs. 1,18,50,200/- while 34 SHG members of them got loan of Rs. 14,94,000/- during the current year. The loan is given for repayment of loans taken from money lenders, marriage of daughters, unleashing of mortgaged jewelries etc.

S. No.	Name of Bank	No. of SHGs linked with	Amount realized (Rs.)
1	ICICI	112	3,39,90,448/-
2	Bank of Baroda	09	27,00,000/-
3	BRGB	12	27,95,000/-
	Total	133	3,94,85,448/-

IV. Under goat rearing interventions, services of de-worming & vaccination to 1500 goat rearing families through Suraj federation & 1000 goat rearers through Ujala Mahasangh Badakheda were given.

4. Women owned FPO -GAPCL, Jawaja

Established in year 2009, GAPCL, Jawaja is a registered profit making business enterprise wholly owned by women involving them 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. Now, the Company continues its business operation without any external financial support but some technical guidance was still required to fully imbibe the business approach and marketing skills. The over-all business gains by this Company were least encouraging for want of appropriate business idea and suitable products. Production & sale of aloe-vira juice, despite all efforts, could not be up-scaled and concluded with withdrawal of the venture.

GDS PARTNERSHIP DURING 2018-19

- **Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai**
- **Tata Education and Development Trust, Mumbai**
- **Tata Cornell University, USA**
- **Oxfam India**
- **Lutheran World Relief, Kolkata**
- **Catholic Relief Services, New Delhi**
- **Jal Sewa Charitable Foundation (WaterAid India), New Delhi**
- **ASK India**
- **International Rice Research Institute, Manila, Phillipines**
- **UNICEF, New Delhi**
- **ITC, Kolkata**
- **Centre for Micro Finance, Jaipur**

Voluntary Disclosures by Grameen Development Services for the Year 2018-19

A. GDS Registration Details:

Sl. No.	Registration	Details	Valid Upto
1.	Registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860	2026/ 1992-93 dated 26.02.1993 renewed on 25/02/2013	25.02.2018
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 2018-19

Sr. No.	Name	Position held	Type of payment	Amount
1.	Mr. S. K. Dwivedi	Secretary & Executive Director	Salary	665548.00
2.	Mr. Amitabh Mishra	Treasurer & Program Director	Salary	743715.00

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

Full Time			
Remuneration Levels	No. of team members		
	Male	Female	Total
Up to Rs. 5000	01	-	01
Between 5001-15000	26	06	32
Between 15001-25000	16	03	19
Between 25001-50000	20	02	22
Between 50001-75000	02	-	02
Total	64	12	76

Part Time			
Remuneration Levels	No. of team members		
	Male	Female	Total
Up to Rs. 5000	17	02	19
Between 5001-15000	09	01	10
Between 15000-25000			
Between 25001-50000			
Total	26	03	29

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 made during the year 2018-19			

FORM NO. 10B

[See rule 17B]

Audit report under section 12A(b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in the case of charitable or religious trusts or institutions

We have examined the balance sheet of **Grameen Development Services**, AAATG2067M [name and PAN of the trust or institution] as at **31/03/2019** and the Profit and loss account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said trust or institution.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the head office and the branches of the abovenamed institution visited by us so far as appears from our examination of the books, and proper Returns adequate for the purposes of audit have been received from branches not visited by us, subject to the comments given below:

In our opinion and to the best of our information, and according to information given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view-

- (i) in the case of the balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the above named institution as at **31/03/2019** and
(ii) in the case of the profit and loss account, of the profit or loss of its accounting year ending on **31/03/2019**

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

Place **Lucknow**
Date **10/09/2019**

Name
Membership Number
FRN (Firm Registration Number)
Address

Ajay Kumar Goel
071257
0002107C
Shubhrich ,2/74, Vishal Khand,
Gomti Nagar



UDIN: 19071257AAAA BN 7339

ANNEXURE

Statement of particulars

I. APPLICATION OF INCOME FOR CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES

1.	Amount of income of the previous year applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during that year (₹)	29996431
2.	Whether the institution has exercised the option under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) ? If so, the details of the amount of income deemed to have been applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year (₹)	No
3.	Amount of income accumulated or set apart for application to charitable or religious purposes, to the extent it does not exceed 15 per cent of the income derived from property held under trust wholly for such purposes. (₹)	No
4.	Amount of income eligible for exemption under section 11(1)(c) (Give details)	No
5.	Amount of income, in addition to the amount referred to in item 3 above, accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) (₹)	0
6.	Whether the amount of income mentioned in item 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in section 11(2)(b) ? If so, the details thereof.	Yes N/A
7.	Whether any part of the income in respect of which an option was exercised under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) in any earlier year is deemed to be income of the previous year under section 11(1B) ? If so, the details thereof (₹)	Yes No
8.	Whether, during the previous year, any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified purposes under section 11(2) in any earlier year-	
(a)	has been applied for purposes other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or set apart for application thereto, or	Yes 0
(b)	has ceased to remain invested in any security referred to in section 11(2)(b)(i) or deposited in any account referred to in section 11(2)(b)(ii) or section 11(2)(b)(iii), or	Yes 0
(c)	has not been utilised for purposes for which it was accumulated or set apart during the period for which	Yes 0

it was to be accumulated or set apart, or in the year immediately following the expiry thereof? If so, the details thereof

II. APPLICATION OR USE OF INCOME OR PROPERTY FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13(3)

1.	Whether any part of the income or property of the institution was lent, or continues to be lent, in the previous year to any person referred to in section 13(3) (hereinafter referred to in this Annexure as such person)? If so, give details of the amount, rate of interest charged and the nature of security, if any.	No
2.	Whether any part of the income or property of the institution was made, or continued to be made, available for the use of any such person during the previous year? If so, give details of the property and the amount of rent or compensation charged, if any.	No
3.	Whether any payment was made to any such person during the previous year by way of salary, allowance or otherwise? If so, give details	Yes
	Details	Amount(₹)
	Mr. S. K. Dwivedi, Secretary	665548
	Mr. Amitabh Mishra, Treasurer	743715
4.	Whether the services of the institution were made available to any such person during the previous year? If so, give details thereof together with remuneration or compensation received, if any	No
5.	Whether any share, security or other property was purchased by or on behalf of the institution during the previous year from any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration paid	No
6.	Whether any share, security or other property was sold by or on behalf of the institution during the previous year to any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the consideration received	No
7.	Whether any income or property of the institution was diverted during the previous year in favour of any such person? If so, give details thereof together with the amount of income or value of property so diverted	No
8.	Whether the income or property of the institution was used or applied during the previous year for the benefit of any such person in any other manner? If so, give details	No

III. INVESTMENTS HELD AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR(S) IN CONCERNS IN WHICH PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13(3) HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST

S. No.	Name and address of the concern	Where the concern is a company, number and class of shares held	Nominal value of the investment(₹)	Income from the investment(₹)	Whether the amount in col. 4 exceeded 5 per cent of the capital of the concern during the previous year-say, Yes/No
Total					

Place **Lucknow**
Date **10/09/2019**

Name
Membership Number
FRN (Firm Registration Number)
Address

Ajay Kumar Goel
Ajay Kumar Goel
071257
0002107C
Shubhrich ,2/74, Vishal Khund,
Gomti Nagar



UDIN: 19071257AAAAA BN7339

Form Filing Details

Revision/Original Original

GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES


BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

As on 31.03.2018 Rupees	Annexures	As on 31.03.2019 Rupees
SOURCES OF FUNDS		
CORPUS		
397,373.14	As per last account	503,576.14
106,203.00	Add: Corpus donations received during the year	503,576.14
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT		
2,886,536.50	Balance as on 01.04.2018	3,542,179.09
655,642.59	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	3,876,663.28
CAPITAL RESERVE		
4,563,925.00	Balance as on 01.04.2018	4,281,121.00
548,549.00	Add: Cost of assets purchased out of grant funds	740,897.00
(29,375.00)	Less: Depreciated value of assets sold/ discarded	60,265.00
(801,978.00)	Less: Depreciation on assets purchased out of grants	766,858.00
UN-UTILISED GRANTS		
37,208,873.77	Balance as on 01.04.2018	17,067,232.86
40,446,616.48	Add: Grants received	29,134,529.72
934,281.00	Add: Interest earned	266,057.00
(52,494,847.04)	Less: Grants utilized	41,176,986.83
(8,845,517.59)	Less: Onward grants to partners	582,970.70
(182,173.76)	Less: Grant Returned	585,480.61
641,759.57	Add: Grants receivable as on 31.03.2019	363,853.56
60,000.00	REVOLVING FUNDS	60,000.00
26,095,868.66	Total	13,121,369.42
APPLICATION OF FUNDS		
FIXED ASSETS		
13,802,015.37	Gross Block	13,719,232.37
(7,476,450.37)	Less: Depreciation	6,218,409.00
CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES		
641,759.57	Grants receivable	363,853.56
601,995.84	Loans and Advances	320,617.56
19,325,511.25	Cash and Bank Balances	6,483,128.80
(798,963.00)	Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES	7,167,599.92
26,095,868.66	Total	13,121,369.42
ACCOUNTING POLICIES & NOTES TO ACCOUNTS		

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: September 10, 2019

UDIN: 19071257AAAAA7339



GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

2017-18 Rupees	Annexure	2018-19 Rupees
INCOME		
Grants		
<i>(Grants received are accounted as income to the extent utilized during the year)</i>		
Grants from Foreign Donors		
13,747,665.83	T	4,199,359.05
13,044,336.48		20,841,093.72
(22,679.38)		74,640.35
641,759.57		248,801.56
(4,841,118.62)		3,652,428.73
		21,562,185.25
Grants from Indian Donors		
23,461,217.94	T	12,867,873.81
27,402,280.00		8,293,436.00
(159,494.38)		510,840.26
-		115,052.00
(12,867,873.81)		833,806.27
		19,931,715.28
Grants-in-kind received during the year		
1,251,549.65		357,000.00
420,564.00		498,651.00
67,400.00		590,918.00
39,677.00		2,000.00
1,200.00		12,104.00
62,186,474.28		42,955,673.53
EXPENDITURE		
Programme Expenses		
22,858,491.88	T	21,639,853.25
29,536,355.16		19,537,133.58
		41,176,986.83
8,845,517.59	I	582,970.70
-	VI	357,000.00
163,647.06	VII	481,177.81
26,820.00	II	23,054.00
61,530,831.69		42,621,189.34
655,642.59	VIII	334,484.19
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		
ACCOUNTING POLICIES & NOTES TO ACCOUNTS		


Annexures 'I' to 'VIII' form Integral part of Income and Expenditure Account


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 : September 10, 2019

UDIN: 19071257AAAABN7339


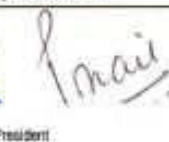


GRAMEEN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

Previous Year Rupees		This Year Rupees	
	OPENING BALANCE		
7,695.00	Cash in Hand	81.50	
37,637,932.54	Balance with Scheduled Banks	19,325,429.75	19,325,511.25
	RECEIPTS		
40,446,675.48	Grants		29,134,629.72
1,251,549.66	Interest earned		498,651.00
1,200.00	Membership fee		1,100.00
106,203.00	Corpus Donations received		-
382,612.84	Receipts against training and services rendered		576,527.00
21,373.00	Miscellaneous receipts		12,104.00
67,430.00	Sale of assets		2,000.00
205,889.50	Refund of TDS from IT Department		109,534.00
477,950.00	Refund of Security (Net)		81,000.00
225,976.69	Advances refund by Partners		-
18,999.00	Advances refund (Net)		3,757.60
43,205,770.06	Sub Total		30,419,203.32
	PAYMENTS		
	Expenses on development projects		
1,694,401.39	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Odisha	1,540,718.30	
507,936.00	Preposition with contingency stock enables to respond and provide immediate relief assistance to the most vulnerable communities including women & children on time of disaster.	527,099.80	
273,361.38	Promoting Worker Rights in the India-Gulf Migration Corridor	541,750.60	
2,038,418.44	Trans Boundary Rivers of South Asia (Stands Basin) Project	2,899,120.75	
2,887,654.30	Improved Rice Based Rainfed Agriculture Systems Project and Resilient Agricultural systems for small holder	2,897,175.90	
-	Improving WASH services to transform working and living condition for workers in the apparel sector	1,499,211.30	
8,739,638.79	Community Led Total Sanitation	2,469,880.24	
107,562.00	GDS-TARNA	3,802,060.50	
-	Research Project on Sanitation – Nutrition Interlinkage	754,886.00	
125,245.00	Zink Fortified Wheat Research Project	711,420.70	
487,490.00	Orange Flesh Sweet Potato	671,750.00	
221,375.00	Improved Crop management and Strengthened Seed Supply System for Drought-prone Rainfed Lowlands in South Asia	136,300.00	
-	Stress Tolerant Rice for Africa and South Asia (STRASA)	107,860.00	
3,616,019.35	Water Window- Nepal India Transboundary Resilience	3,657,430.96	
2,410,593.23	Flood Response 2016	-	
70,080.50	Bundelkhand Sustainable Development Project (PAHAL)	-	
3,044,267.12	GOS-TARNA	-	
5,284,115.11	Technical Assistance and Research for Indian Nutrition and Agriculture (TARINA) Phase-2	3,266,780.89	
1,284,051.03	Technical Assistance to district administration in the implementation of the Resilient Village Programme (RVP) and C.M School Safety Programme (MSSP) in Sitamardi district	2,019,612.58	
1,092,480.68	Sustainable service delivery for Migrant at Source	1,205,167.00	
1,043,937.20	livelihood Promotion for Self-Help Group Member	1,084,406.20	
491,041.00	Internet Saathi II	231,062.00	
11,311,502.33	SUJALAM SUFALAM Initiative – GOS network	6,575,938.34	
-	Developing Capacity of Block level Government Extension Officials in Domain knowledge and training technique for Agriculture in Bahraich, Shrawast and Bahraich district of U.P.	3,756,142.35	
5,294,082.19	Empowerment through Literacy for the Women of Eastern Uttar Pradesh	1,002,097.45	41,815,860.83
8,045,517.59	Onwards Grant to Partners	-	583,999.47
186,116.08	Other Organisational expenses	-	422,599.86
182,173.75	Unspent Grant Returned	-	585,480.51
40,332.00	Income Tax deducted at source (Net)	-	32,413.00
200,000.00	Loan Repay	-	-
28,215.00	Advances to staff and others (Net)	-	21,232.00
61,525,806.45	Sub Total		43,281,585.77
	CLOSING BALANCE		
81.50	Cash in Hand	81.50	
19,325,429.75	Balance with Scheduled Bank	6,483,047.80	6,483,128.80

Annexure T to 'VI' form Integral part of Receipts and Payments Account

 Treasurer
 Secretary
 President

per our report of even date
 A.K. Goel
 (CAI Mem No-071257)
 Partner
 Registered on behalf of
JAY GOEL & CO.
Chartered Accountants
 (FRN 02107C)
 Lucknow - September 10, 2019
 UDIN: 19671207AAAABN7339



Head Office	
Grameen Development Services, B 1/59, Behind Kendranchal Colony, Sector-K, Aliganj, Lucknow - 226 024, UP Phone- 0522 – 4075891, Email- ho@gds.org.in , & dwivedi.sk@gds.org.in Website: www.gdsindia.ngo Contact Person: Mr. S. K. Dwivedi, Executive Director, Mobile: 09415110759	
Project Locations and Offices	
Maharajganj, Uttar Pradesh Grameen Development Services, House No.-2, Ward No.-3, Sonauli Road, Anand Nagar, Farenda, Maharajganj- 273155 Phone-0552-222306, Email- maharajganj@gds.org.in Contact : Mr. Ramjee Rai Mobile: 790539 2743	Lalitpur, Uttar Pradesh 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
Lakhimpur Khiri, Uttar Pradesh 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. Chandan Divedi Mobile: 9628819145	Sant Kabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh Grameen Development Services House no: 318, National Highway-28 Near Nedula Chauraha, Khalilabad. Sant Kabir Nagar -272175 Contact Person- Mr. Jagdish Mishra Mo: 9451356169 Email- khalilabad@gds.org.in
Shravasti, Uttar Pradesh 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: shravasti@gds.org.in	Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh: Grameen Development Services, Veer Vinay Chauk, Moti Sagar, Opposite Pathik Hotel, Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh Contact Person : Mr. Awdhesh Ojha Mobile: 6393147177 Email: balrampur@gds.org.in
Unnao, Uttar Pradesh Grameen Development Services C/O Mr. Gyanendra Pratap Singh MIG-387, Sector-B, PD Nagar Unnao (UP) – 209 801 Contact Person : Ms Shalini Verma Mobile : 74 598 61881	Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh Grameen Development Services C/O Mr. Kapil Dev Mishra Mohalla Saraswatinagar In fornt of Ojha Vidhayak Office, Jaiswal Gali, Dafliapurwa, Bahraich (UP) – 271 801 Contact Person : Mr. Santosh K. Mishra Mobile : 94 530 40257
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