

A close-up photograph of four hands, belonging to different people, held out in a circle. Each hand is filled with a different variety of seeds, likely agricultural crops. The seeds vary in color from light brown to green and in shape from small and round to larger and more irregular. The background is a blurred blue fabric.

**Improving
Livelihood
of
landless &
small scale
tribal farmers
families**

**Annual Report
2016-17**



December 2017

KALP Chhattisgarh

Link road,

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Contents.....

01

About Kalp Samaj Sevi Sanstha.....

02

Our key focus issues.....

03

Our Programmes and
Achievements.....

04

Financial Reports.....

05

Photographs of our interventions.....





About KALP Samaj Sevi Sanstha

KALP Samaj Sevi Sanstha is a non- profit, civil society organization registered under Madhya Pradesh Society Registration Act 1973. **KALP** is a professionally managed committed Civil Society Organization active in rural development, community ownership and issue based networking.

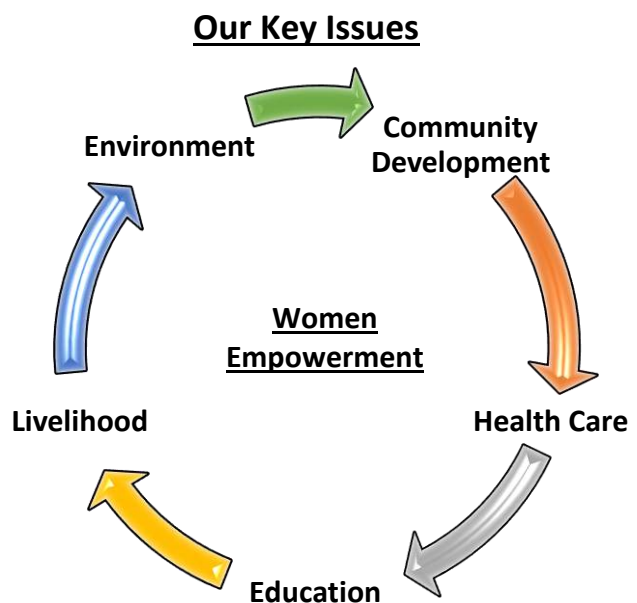
The primary focus of KALP is on the problems of the socially excluded community and economically poor in their struggle to obtain a life of justice and dignity. Livelihood security, Health and Education are the important components of our mission. Women empowerment, community development are our areas of concern.

We Work for

Tribal, Dalits, Women, Children and Socially Excluded group are our primary program participants.

We have included young population in our programs in recent time focusing on livelihood issues. By enhancing opportunities for these communities we help bringing changes in their life.

They actively participate in planning & monitor process of programs of their own groups, hence own the change that they bring of the community and their own life.





Our Programmes & Achievements

Formation and Strengthening of village level Institutions

Believing on Local institutions are essential for broad approaches for improvement that involve a wide range of activities and individuals conserved area and this mechanism is essential for the protection of indigenous community. KALP have taken up the challenging task of strengthening the existing village institutions like Gram Sabha, various village level committees, Forest right and forest conservation committees, gram panchayat, Anganwadi and SHGs.

Organisation formed “Village developed committee” also known as VDC and SHGs now reconised as “Mahila kisan self help group” in 21 villages to support and strathaned other existing village institutions. By organizing capacity building and interactive workshops and trainings, facilitating micro planning at the village level, mobilizing communities to participate in gram sabhas and mahila gram sabhas.

Community leaders are identified and developed their skills through guidance and timely inputs and knowledge. Presently there are app 2400 members in 21 VDC formed by organization in project area. These institutions are helped to coordinate and support the different activities and to provide leadership for the community.

Presently these institutions are serving as the community contact point and involved in the programme. They are facilitated for broad community participation in the programme. Presently these Institutions are gain identifying and addressing problems collectively. This have helped to gain the confidence and motivation to take collective actions. Hence institutions have become a unit to improve adaptive capacities of the communities, as it can address the ‘issue’ for the entire community.

Our Programmes & Achievements

Women!! Leaders too!!

Women should be adequately represented to ensure that their concerns are taken into account and dealt with sensitively. Hence ideally the composition of the VDC i.e. village development committees have reflected the gender balance and equal gender representation. This has been done purposefully because of cultural and social norms, women do not have adequately represented to ensure that their concerns are taken into account and dealt with sensitively. These committees have women representation of each household from the community. Women are capacitated to take minutes of all meetings, record the decisions made and make sure that other community members have access to this information. A regular feedback mechanism to the broader community have been established, along with a forum for broader debate by the community about major activities and issues. They are strengthened with regular meetings, trainings, opportunities, and guidance. They are motivated and helped for the active



participation in village development activities and commodities. This have resulted that as on date many women are doing the representation at panchayat, and district level in various committees, in PRI etc.

Improving Livelihood through Empowering Women

Self Help Group platform for not only to collect the money but much broaden to make women self sustain, self-esteemed and confident. Leaders can develop from these institutions. So SHGs formed by KALP SHG members are not trained to manage funds but also have learned process of accounts keeping and made available to other community members and external support agencies. Selection of main members are elected by voting process. Organisation understood that a sustainable livelihoods approach to development recognises the choices people makes are often dynamic. Thus, livelihoods programmes have been encompassed to strengthen their assets such as skills, knowledge, income etc. The programme of livelihood was designed for sustainability and effectiveness which were centered around the SHG members own priorities, their situations and their present existing strength. Collective actions were set for working together on future issues which are likely to require collaboration from all members of the group. We facilitate income generation programmes for the women to educate them and to be an added source of earning in their homes.

Our Programmes & Achievements

1030 women have been linked for alternative livelihood programme

During the year 2016-17 KALP has helped in nurturing 103 women Self Help groups i.e. 1030 women have been helped and helped them for alternate livelihood development activities. Capacity training, marketing techniques and linkages, and outside social knowledge equips them with skills to pursue new livelihoods and adapt technology to their needs. Key activities in the project included income generation through cultivation of mushroom, divers vegetable cultivation, and promotion of vermin compost manure as a fertilizer.



Intensive training programmes were carried out on management practices such as nutritional and disease management, vegetable cultivation etc.

The technical aspects of the production, local demand and scope for employment generation etc were discussed in the SHG leader's group meetings. This provided confidence and feels on the process among them to take up any of the larger initiatives. The first step in the process was to provide entrepreneurship training.



It was organized through interactions and brainstorming supported by related trainings from concern stake holders helped to understand the required qualities of entrepreneurship.

It helped the members to develop the skills on the production process. It supported them to understand the process and also the sharing among the group members helped them to learn quickly.

Our Programmes & Achievements

Partnership with SWISSAID

In Chhattisgarh, India KALP will be one of the partners of SWISSAID. Through this organisation will focus on “Gender Responsive Livelihood Promotion in Chhattisgarh”. SWISSAID works particularly with the people who are adversely affected by unequal economic development and are victims of structural violence. The main focus population is women, Adivasis (indigenous communities) and dalits.

Baseline Study

The main objective of baseline study was to obtain the detail and accurate information of targeted population specially women. Baseline survey and intensive PRA exercise were conducted in June 2016 in the 21 villages of the project intervention. For this purpose 10 staff were appointed, out of them 8 were placed on field. The field team was supported and guided by Project Director, coordinator, and data operator. Further the team of 8 was divided into to two teams having 04 members in each team.



They were orientated on the objective and purpose of baseline study, tools, PRA exercise, formats, and

method of sampling, process of FGD and documentation. Different methods were used to collect both qualitative and qualitative data. Village profile was used to get complete demographic, socio-economic conditions, types of livelihood and their impact on their life, and various village level institutions and their dynamics.

The household survey was conducted in all 21 villages by using random sampling method, where as PRA and FGD were conducted both for men and women. Simultaneously tools and formats were developed for data entry and analysis. This task was completed by end of September 2016. Collected information and data was entered in prescribed formats. Based on findings and feedbacks final report was prepared by October-November 2016 by concern expert.

Baseline survey reports and its findings were shared during one day district consultation with various Government department officials, and other stakeholders. Officials of forest dept, NREGA, KVK (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) and other line department have given important inputs

Our Programmes & Achievements

and guidance during this consultation. Presentation and detail discussion on report have helped to gain further linkages and support.

Findings of the Study

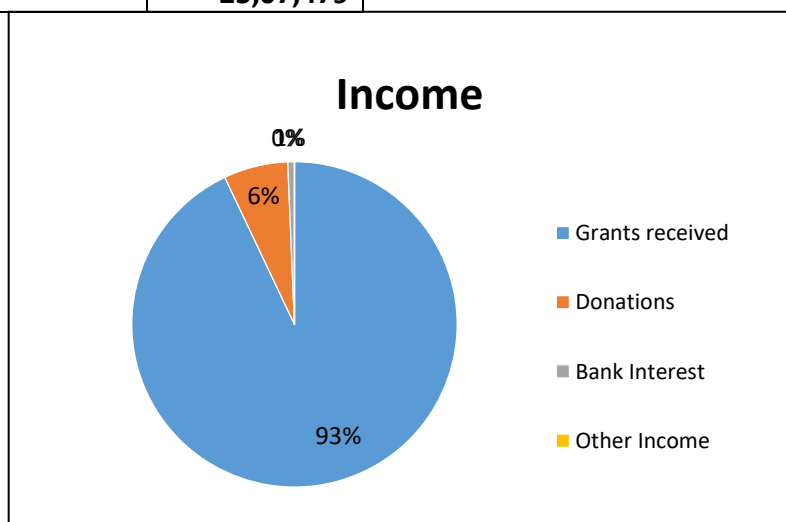
The findings of the baseline survey shows that gender inequity is another serious problem, particularly among the rural poor women had to share larger burden of the family, with respect to procuring the basic family needs such as water, fuel, fodder and even food. Over 55% of the agricultural operations are managed by women and with regard to livestock management, more than 85% labour is contributed by women i.e. in domestic work related to agriculture women do most of the drudgery, but their contribution is not recognised at all. Despite their dominance of the labor force they face disadvantage in terms of pay, land rights, and representation in local committees. In addition to rigorous agricultural work that is undervalued women are also responsible for the well being of the household. They care for their children provide nutrition or usually take part in agricultural activities and do chores around the house.



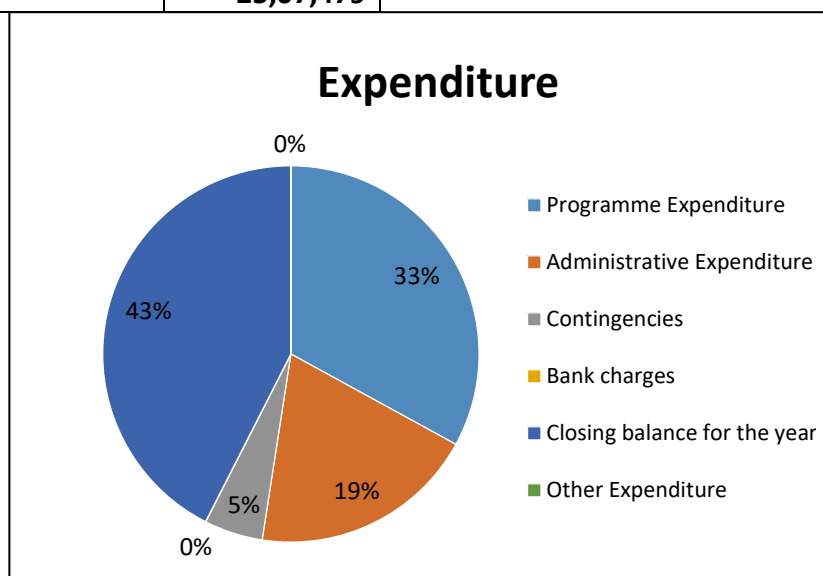
Apart from all this, they also do many chores which are not directly linked to agriculture as such, husbandry is almost their domain. Bringing firewood for their hearths, foddors for their cattle, minor forest produce for domestic purposes, drinking water etc. all such chores require a great deal of labour and all these chores are performed dutifully by our women These are not recognized as such and given their proper due. Women are not considered as farmers per se, and their participation in the farming-related decision making is not been given the due recognition, whereas on the other hand the contribution of rural women has a direct influence on the agricultural production.

Income and Expenditure of year 2016-17

Sl. No.	Income	Amount
1	Grants received from funding agencies	23,30,856
2	Donations	1,60,060
3	Bank Interest	16,563
4	Other Income	0.00
Total		25,07,479



Sl. No.	Expenditure	Amount
1	Programme Expenditure	8,26,816
2	Administrative Expenditure	4,88,152
3	Contingencies	1,26,350
4	Bank charges	345
5	Closing balance for the year	10.65,816
6	Other Expenditure	0.00
Total		25,07,479





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