SamIRTH Charitable Trust
Annual Report 2014-15

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A Quest Towards Collective Action for Freedom & Development

Annual Progress Report
2014-15

Accredited by Credibility Alliance
Vision
A Society in which all people have equal access to their due rights and entitlements regardless of socio-economic status, caste, race, gender, religion or region.

Mission
To Create a Humane, Sustainable and equitable society by working with marginalized communities to enable them to gain access to their basic entitlements and guaranteed rights, especially in the areas of education, clean drinking water, sanitation, health, gender rights and land rights.

Objectives
To ensure all children have access to their right to education, as enshrined in India’s Right to Education Act (RTE) in the tribal areas with the Particularly Vulnerable Tribe Groups and in the urban poor communities with special emphasis on children with special needs.

To ensure marginalized rural communities can become water secure and can gain access to clean drinking water and not be forced to migrate. To ensure that they can gain access to government schemes and funds, such as MGNREGA.

To ensure marginalized tribal communities can gain access to their legal and basic entitlements.

To ensure that the rights of women are upheld within rural/urban poor communities and that women experiencing violence know their legal rights and have the confidence to demand them.
### Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACT</td>
<td>Arid Communities and Technologies</td>
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<tr>
<td>APL</td>
<td>Above Poverty Line</td>
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<td>BDF</td>
<td>Baiga Development Fund</td>
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<td>BMCS or BMK</td>
<td>Bal Mitra Center or Kendra</td>
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<td>BPL</td>
<td>Below Poverty Line</td>
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<td>CBOs</td>
<td>Community Based Organizations</td>
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<td>CC</td>
<td>Cement Concrete</td>
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<td>CFR</td>
<td>Community Forest Rights</td>
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<td>CIRCs</td>
<td>Community Information Resource Centers</td>
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<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<td>DIET</td>
<td>District Institute of Education and Training</td>
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<td>DRDA</td>
<td>District Rural Development Agency</td>
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<td>ECD</td>
<td>Earthen Check Dam</td>
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<td>FRA</td>
<td>Forest Rights Act 2006</td>
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<td>FRC</td>
<td>Forest Rights Committees</td>
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<td>GP</td>
<td>Gram Panchayat</td>
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<td>GWSSB</td>
<td>Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board</td>
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<td>HHs</td>
<td>Households</td>
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<td>ICDs</td>
<td>Integrated Child Development Scheme</td>
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<td>IDRF</td>
<td>India Development and Relief Fund</td>
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<td>IFR</td>
<td>Individual Forest Rights</td>
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<td>IGSSS</td>
<td>Indo-Global Social Service Society</td>
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<td>MGNREGA</td>
<td>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act - 2005</td>
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<td>MHM</td>
<td>Menstrual Health Management</td>
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<td>NRHM</td>
<td>National Rural Health Mission</td>
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<td>NRI</td>
<td>Non-Resident Indian</td>
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<td>NRM</td>
<td>Natural Resource Management</td>
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<td>PDS</td>
<td>Public Distribution System</td>
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<td>PESA</td>
<td>Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (1996 Act of Government of India)</td>
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<td>PRI</td>
<td>Panchayat Raj Institutions</td>
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<td>PVTG</td>
<td>Particularly Vulnerable Tribe Groups</td>
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<td>RTE</td>
<td>Right to Education Act 2009</td>
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<td>RTI</td>
<td>Right To Information Act 2005</td>
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<td>SBM-G</td>
<td>Swatch Bharat Mission - Grammen (Clean India Mission or earlier called NBA - Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan)</td>
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<td>SC</td>
<td>Supreme Court (Of India)</td>
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<td>SCERT</td>
<td>State Council for Educational Research and Training</td>
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<td>SDL and DLC</td>
<td>Sub Divisional Level Committees and District Level Committees</td>
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<td>SDP</td>
<td>School Development Plans</td>
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<td>SHGs</td>
<td>Self Help Groups</td>
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<td>SMC</td>
<td>School Management Committee</td>
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<td>SRI</td>
<td>System of Rice Intensification</td>
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<td>TDO</td>
<td>Taluka Development Officer</td>
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<td>TSP</td>
<td>Tribal Sub Plan</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<td>WASMO</td>
<td>Water and Sanitation Management Organisation</td>
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Dear Supporters of Samerth,

With each passing year at Samerth Trust, my understanding and appreciation has grown manifold of all that Samerth stands for in reaching out to the most vulnerable, marginalised and backward communities in the Varanash/Naktibana blocks of Kutch district, and Vajalpur/Sarkhej/Makaraba areas of Ahmedabad city in Gujarat and in Lormi block of Mungeli, Lundra block of Sarguja, Kota/Gaurela blocks of Bilaspur and Bodiya/Pandanya blocks of Kwardan district of Chhattisgarh.

Not a day passes when I am not proud of or humbled by the accomplishments, values and character of our community. From the team members who are recognized for their hardship or creativity, to those in our community who tap into the power of their knowledge to push back on those whose bigotry and prejudice would divide us, we are all advancing the vision and aims of Samerth Trust.

Over recent years, we have strived to accomplish our mission through unwavering support from our donors and creative innovation and are now ready to look ahead with confidence. Over the past few years, we — staff, volunteers, individual supporters, trustees and individual donors — have come together to create a new momentum that is fuelling the next phase of Samerth’s growth and development.

Over the coming year, I will do all I can to further this vision. We all agree that this is not a time to stand still, and I know that with your help and support we will continue to move forward to advance the vitality and dynamism of work that needs to continue in the area of providing safe water, quality education, build women’s and youth (especially adolescent girls) leaderships, prepare children who are differently able to lead a normal life, and promote sustainable livelihoods in the drought prone areas of Kutch and tribal regions of Chhattisgarh.

The Journey continues.....

Gazala Paul
Managing Trustee

Gujarat Kutch Programme:

Developing Community Based Water Harvesting Structures and Promoting WASH in the Rarap block (Little Rann) of Kutch:

Objectives and approaches:

- Besides, the said climatic conditions causing high salinity in the ground water, the Rapar block of Kutch district as is well known is also prone to recurrent droughts and erratic rainfall. The harsh geo-climatic conditions here have caused number of environmental and socio-economic issues, especially water scarcity, crop failure, and out migration amongst poor and marginalized communities. Coupled with this are the issues of poor local governance and base targeted functioning of administration which makes the situation uncertain for the local communities enhancing their vulnerability to sufferings and poverty. With a view to help overcome these issues Samerth has been working on an intensive water development program from the inception of its work in Kutch and especially extensively from 2007 amongst rural communities of Rapar block. It has organized them around water issues and has helped them to transform the water scarcity villages into ‘Water Secured’ or ‘Water Positive’ villages,

- The focus is on conserving rainwater and revitalizing water sources to help poor communities to access potable water. Samerth has taken up this work in mission mode with active involvement of local communities, mobilizing of Gram Panchayats and of MGNREGA authorities as well. The focus of the program is to create new water resources and strengthening existing ones in 20 villages of Rapar through firstly, deepening and widening village ponding and secondly, constructing dug wells and earthen check dams and finally in conducting repairs of existing wells.

- Samerth worked as per the Water Security Plans developed by it over the last year for 10 villages including its 30 hamlets. These plans received technical inputs on geo-hydrology from Aird Communities and Technologies (ACT), Bhubaneswar (Bhub), and MGNREGA. The focus of plans was not limited only to creating water structures but they aimed at working to deliberately strengthen related governance mechanisms (at Gram Panchayat and local block level authorities), leveraging financial resources from concerned government agencies and creating awareness on improved water, health, hygiene and sanitation practices. Most importantly, they aimed at capacity building for creating local leadership so that a technically sound work force for WASH program can come into being and in time sustain the created processes so that they come to be owned by local communities.

Achievements:

Water Security:
- Out of the 20 villages under the water program, Samerth identified 12 most needy villages and hamlets (vandaas as called locally) which were witnessing acute water shortage and worked extensively in them. A large population had migrated out of these villages due to failure of monsoon since 2014. Samerth facilitated repairs of 22 Water harvesting structures comprising 18 Eastern Check dams and four open dug (deep) wells by mobilizing MGNREGA. Thus, this also gave employment to 3337 needy families especially from the poverty stricken Koli tribe and the Bharwad and Dalt community.
- The water structures are expected to fill up with water during the 2015 monsoon season. The 18 water bodies will address drinking water needs of 5793 households, 28931 strong populations and 658 livestock in the 12 villages. Samerth can safely claim that the intervention has made the operational villages ‘Water Positive’ in meeting their drinking water requirements.
- Communities have learned to undertake simple water testing techniques of water structures. Four times in a year they test and take appropriate measures. 380 water samples were collected and checked to ensure its potability for people and cattle during the project period.

- On the basis of the 20 water security plans there has been developed a blue print for the region and operations would be seeing expanding to all 97 villages of Rapar block.

Leveraging MGNREGA for Water Programme:

- Samerth also facilitated submission of employment demands from its 8 intervention villages under MGNREGA for deepening/desilting/repairs of village hamlet ponds and earthen check dams, desilting/repairs of dug wells, pond bund/bunding/pitching, new dug wells, construction of dug wells, instaling of pumps to extract water, road construction, afforestation, mobilization of government water related schemes from Ground Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB), Narmada water supply, road construction, and mobilized work to the tune of Rs. 1,22,20,580.

- The work such as stone/clay pitching, additional/ support for ECO, dug wells, etc., which could not be covered under MGNREGA, was carried out with financial support of other donors of Samerth. The total contribution of various local donors during the year was Rs. 41,92,855. Through coordination with GWSSB drinking water infrastructure was laid down in some of the villages such as pipeline/overhead tanks/water tanks, to take the Narmada canal water to villages for drinking purposes.

- Overall, 1218 families and 2641 men and women from 20 project villages received work under MGNREGA at 22 sites for 2 to 4 weeks viz., 83,301 person days at local level and Rs. 22,20,580 during the year in the form of wages. This was of great significance to local communities who otherwise would have sorely migrated out. MGNREGA work was also sanctioned at one village people from other villages in the vicinity also worked there owing to the failure of crops almost all over the block.

Governance:

- Samerth has activated Water and Sanitation Committees and also Gram Sabhas (of Gram Panchayats) who jointly worked and are still working to convert their villages to water secured and water positive places.

- Samerth’s trained team of Para-geo-hydrologist has activated an administration paradigm which is now approachable, transparent, accountable and responsive. Another important aspect of our approach which we have found has been very useful is the strengthening of PPRs by capacitating members of Gram Sabhas and Mini Gram Sabhas/Millis who have acquired capacities in demand of the required resources and entitlements.

- Training of 200 water committees (VWHSs) and holding over mini Gram Sabhas was an ongoing effort to collaborate with the local governance and system.

- Communities with inputs from Samerth and ACT (Bhub), Kutuch designed ‘Water Protocols’ to promote good practices for usage, conservation and protection of water sources. Sharing of good practices with Samahari and (office bearers of GPs) and concerned government department officials through trainings, workshops and seminars was an important achievement of the project.

- Samerth facilitated over 500 Mini Gram Sabhas to discuss the water security and other development entitlements of 20 main villages and 30 hamlets.

WASH and Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Programmes amongst School Children and Adolescent girls:

- Awareness creation on Water and Sanitation program and training of adolescent girls resulted in benefiting 2000 students of all 533 young women’s hostel (Anganwadi) staff, other school children, PR members and youth. Training was provided on (1) Personal hygiene care, (2) Importance of maintaining cleanliness in their homes and surroundings, (3) importance of maintaining cleanliness in school classes (4) Importance of using safe drinking water in the schools and in their respective homes (5) overall MHM practices and knowledge.

- Samerth has facilitated submission of 724 applications In 5 GPs - for sanitation unit’s subsidy and received approval for 26 units and other are in process of getting approved. Also during the year, Samerth surveyed 66 schools of Rapar block to understand the sanitation requirements, it has presented the report for tracking and construction of toilets in schools to the government and companies undertaking development work under the Corporate Social Responsibility act.

Setting up of Community Information Centers (CICs) and mobilizing entitlements:

- With 7 New CICs established during the year, in all 14 Centers are now operational and are catering information on government welfare and development schemes to people from 20 project villages. The CICs facilitated distribution of 2000 forms of various public service schemes to help the poor communities to access various government welfare and development schemes. It provided essential services of which over 1250 individuals received benefits such as housing, pension, job cards, ration cards, opening of bank accounts etc. CICs are run by trained Jallatoo (para -geo-hydrologists) and have mobilized entitlements for all the people in the villages for developing water resources and participate in planning process of the gram-panchayats. The CICs are run by the volunteers and they are engaged in other centre based economic activities for their sustenance.

Scaling Up:

- Samerth plans to reach all 97 Gram Panchayaths over the next couple of years and make the villages water positive while strengthening the governance and community ownership processes.

- To scale up its work, Samerth has further surveyed 67 more villages in the interior of Rapar block. With this Samerth is in process of developing demographic and geo-hydrological data of 100% villages of Rapar block and with the “Water Security Plan” it will be in strong position to suggest long term development interventions to address the issue of water scarcity for the Rapar block.

To document the good practices Samerth has prepared documentaries/short films on the following themes:

1. Impact of MGNREGA on migration, income levels and creating sustainable water structures

2. Water Committees ownership and local initiatives in maintaining water structures.

3. Samerth’s Information Centers: its use in mobilizing entitlements.

4. Use of MHM training by adolescent girls and young women and leveraging support services from ICDS/Anganwadi workers.

5. Water testing and its importance in health and hygiene maintenance.

Samerth is demonstrating these films as awareness material in all its related trainings and workshops in Gujarat and Rajasthan.
Sanitation Programme in Kutch:
Objectives and approaches:
- Health, hygiene and water are basic requirements of people of Kutch in Gujarat as it is one of the highly drought prone and arid areas of India. Located between big and little Rann of Kutch the Nakhtran block has similar geo-hydrological and meteorological climatic features as the other parts of the district.
- With a view to providing basic sanitation facilities and achieving a goal of total sanitation, especially for poor and marginalized households in Nakhtran block, Sameth has engaged itself in providing much needed sanitation security to the families who are first generation toilet users. With its long experience of community development work, Sameth has worked out a strategy which ensures community participation besides active support from concerned government departments and local vendors for supplying construction raw materials.

We work on the following strategy:
- Creating community awareness and willingness to construct toilets and contribution of family voluntary labour to undertake the construction work.
- Certification / approval of the ownership by local Gram Panchayat and Revenue official (Tahsil) and working closely with the GPs to construct drainage systems.
- Activating of “Village Water, Health and Sanitation Committees”
- Seeking subsidy under SBB – Gramin (Swachh Bharat Mission / Clean India Mission or earlier called NBA – Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan) for completion of construction of toilet units

This approach / strategy made the entire program transparent with active participation of local communities and local self governing bodies. Constructive dialogue was organized with Block, District and State Water and sanitation authorities to overcome bureaucratic hurdles. The departments that participated include WASMO, DRDA and TDO offices whose officials helped whole heartedly to the program.

The program has strong gender and inclusion perspectives. The focus has been to select families who are women headed, those living below Poverty Line and old and disabled persons.

Achievements:
Constructions of toilets and utility:
- Starting in 2010 Sameth has set up 1707 sanitation units in Nakhtran block till date with an average investment of Rs. 12,100 (material and labour) per unit which is in-keeping with the official norms of SBB-M - During 2014-15 alone Sameth constructed 565 latrines making four villages almost open-defecation free. As against need of 11,000 toilets in rural Nakhtran block, Sameth has achieved 15.52% of the target till date, covering 12.5 % households (2805 of 28,749) and 7.48% population (9843 of 1,29,194).
- All constructed units are fully functional. The Interest and participation of communities could be noticed from the fact that most of the beneficiaries have gradually constructed bathroom adjacent to toilets with water tanks and taps connections to ensure regular water supply that shall facilitate the cleaning of the units as well.

Availing Government Subsidy as per SBB-Gujarat:
- We have facilitated submission of subsidy forms of all its beneficiaries to TDO office (Nakhtran) for reimbursement as per the SBB-MG provisions. Till now 207.4 Hects comprising APL and BPL have received subsidy from the block office to the tune of Rs. 9,28,800 which has given further encouragement to other families to construct sanitation units.

Co-ordination with Government:
- At all villages, Gram Panchayats have provided water facility and drainage to each household and waste management unit in the village thus ensuring cleanliness in the village.
- Government authorities have appreciated Sameth’s sanitation program and have decided to further lay down the drainage pipe line infrastructure in 26 villages where Sameth is operational, to fulfill need of waste management.

Documentation of Sanitation Programme:
- Sameth has documented its Sanitation program intervention in January 2015. The India water portal of Arghya Trust: http://sanitation.indiawaterportal.org/ carried an article about Sameth’s work - BRINGING PHILANTHROPY AND VOLUNTEERING TOGETHER IN KUTCH.

Networking and propagation of Hand Wash:
- Sameth was invited by Charities Aid Foundation to participate in Global Hand Washing Day under ‘Banega Swachh Bharat’ campaign jointly sponsored by Dettol and NDTV at Ahmedabad on 15th October 2014.
Chhattisgarh Programme:
Mainstreaming Baiga children into the education fold in Bilaspur, Mungeri and Kabirnagri Districts of Chhattisgarh:

Objectives and approaches:
Samrth has been working to promote education amongst Baiga tribe (classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribe Group) and other poor and marginalized communities. The focus has been on facilitating implementation of RTE Act at 56 locations in 37 Gram Panchayats of five blocks of 3 districts to reach out to the unreached and bring to them the benefits of the progressive act. The primary aim has been to increase school accountability and promote quality school functioning with improved community involvement – which is a spirit of the RTE Act.

Samrth is actively engaged in the following:

1. Providing quality early childhood education to 2000 children in the age group 3 to 6 with special focus on girls and children from Baiga through its 35 Balmitra Kendras (centre-BMCs) and ensure 80% tranisition from centres to schools.

2. Mobilizing community to demand new Anganwadis and improved functioning of existing Anganwadis and facilitate merging of Samrth run BMCs into Anganwadis over a period of time.

3. Organising ‘Support Classes’ at 30 places to mainstream school dropouts and educationally weak Baiga tribal children (about 426 in a year) through promoting creative ways of teaching and constructing a conducive environment for them to access school education.

4. Collaborating and networking with like minded organization/ departments/ networks such as SCERT, Room to Read, Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan, Pratham, to bring the RTE benefits to schools of Kota, Lormi, Bodiya, Marwahi and Gaurela.

Implementation of RTE:

- Promoting and strengthening School Management Committees (SMCs) and activating them to develop School Development Plans for adequate infrastructure at schools.
- Developing in-house human resources to work on above objectives and processes.

Achievements:
Establishments of Balmitra Kendras (Centres) and supply of nutrition:

- Through its 43 operational BMCs Samrth is engaged with 566 children comprising 293 girls and 273 boys preparing them for admissions in Schools and Anganwadis by giving them a solid foundation for future education. Significantly, Samrth through these centers also helped to admit 145 children comprising 74 girls and 71 boys to schools and Anganwadis.

- During the year Samrth converted 4 of its BMKs to Anganwadis by closely working with Women and Child Development Department.

- The uniqueness of centers is that all BMKs have Parent Committees with whom Samrth interacts regularly, sharing health info, physical development and progress in learning of each child. Parents take keen interest in the all-round progress of children as they are now aware of the need and importance of pre-primary education, child nutrition and provisions of RTE and SC (Supreme Court) directives of such schooling.

- Samrth is providing nutrition to 709 children every day. Every centre has a parent committee that is involved to an extent that on each day a parent comes and distributes food to the children. This has resulted in increase of the attendance of the children.

- In winter Samrth provided warm clothes to the 709 children of the BMKs and support class. The nutrition and distribution of warm clothes was part of the ‘Corporate Social Responsibility’ support from Grun Finanace limited.

Support Classes for Dropout Children/ Weak in study students:
- Through its 30 Support Classes Samrth provided coaching to 425 children who were weak in study and school dropouts in the age group 6 to 14 comprising 200 girls and 225 boys by giving emphasis on two important subjects of Mathematics and languages of English and Hindi. From these, we facilitated mainstream school admission of 204 children comprising of 91 girls and 113 boys.

- Trained Samrth team in Conducting Child Assessment (involving all aspects of child development from physical and psychological) at preliminary level now regularly discuss the elements of the same with government schools teachers who now in turn implement the same at their schools. The DDO of Pendra and Kawardha has praised Samrth and has decided to take support from SCERT to replicate the assessment of children, teaching of
mathematics and languages in government schools. DIET also invites Samarth in the meetings and seminars of ‘Why DIET?’, DIET shares its experiences on these themes.

- **RE Campaign**: Conducted in 41 villages which were attended by over 1900 persons. It created conducive environment for parents, teachers, government officials and children to understand the importance of implementation of RE and play an assigned role in the implementation of the Act.

**Collaboration/Networking**
- Engagement with government departments, state level RTE Forum and a Civil Society Organization network – ‘RTE Watch’ provided an opportunity to interact with government education authorities in project districts (Mungeli, Bilaspur and Kawardha), training of government school teachers, sharing of experiences on its education work amongst 15 children with special CSD forum and training and making of middle school children aware with all types of infrastructure development. We also provided health kits to the children through the Health Department. Samarth is recognized at the state level as an organization working on education in collaboration with government and CSOs.

**Addressing issues of RTE redressal and strengthening implementation mechanisms of the Act amongst PVTGs:**

**Objectives and approaches**
Samarth is working extensively in 8 Panchayats of Lomki block in Mungeli and Kota block of Bilaspur districts (4 GPs in each block) on addressing issues of RTE redressal and strengthening the mechanisms of community participation amongst PVTG and marginalized communities especially Bilaspur, with a view to bring the benefits of the act to them. The mechanism of PVTG children in one of the most interior areas of dense forest of these two districts especially in the vicinity of the Achanakmar Tiger Reserve. Under this program Samarth is working with 43 government schools out of which 32 are primarily PVTG and 11 are middle schools. The location itself is very deprived as they are deprived from all types of infrastructures and socio-economic development programs of government. The teachers, also tried to attend classes if they are able to attend classes in a month.

Keeping major focus on networking with like-minded organizations, especially RTE Watch and RTE Forum at state and national level and strengthening SMCs, Samarth has impacted on lot of children and SMCs by improving the functioning of schools in the area enhancing community participation in school development and school administration at village level. Some of the successful examples are listed in the achievements stated below.

**Achievements:**
- Gram Sabhas as a platform to demand from the Education Department to implement RTE provisions for the schools in the interior areas; such as library, appointment of adequate number of teachers and their compulsory presence, compound walls, repairing schools closed for a long time, hand pump installation, Construction of bridge over a stream, mid-day-meal, etc. to ensure smooth functioning of schools
- Samarth’s 43 schools are part of ‘Chhattisgarh RTE forum’ and ‘Unicef’ – an RTE watch program being run at 560 schools in 18 districts of the state has ensured that only revitalizing schools running only on paper but are active participation of teachers and SMCs. With inputs from UNICEF and RTE Forum Samarth completed evaluation of children and children’s in its operational schools. The collected data was submitted online to the central system of UNICEF. This unique experiment has been undertaken jointly by Unicef, Education department and CSOs and is expected to improve implementation of RTE in the state manifold.

- Ensured functioning of existing libraries in all government schools;
- Established resource centers in each block coordinating activities of SMCs and quality school functioning;
- 17 SDIPs completed and facilitated submission to higher block authorities for approval for improving school infrastructure;
- 33 SMCs are fully functional as per RTE norms;
- 10 case studies prepared for publishing in magazine – Patel;
- Enrolled 200 out of school children in government Schools;
- Samarth efforts led to 1150 children from the tribal communities to attend schools regularly;
- Established ‘cluster level centres’ at Dongipara, Lomli and Khuda where Samarth has provided 1000 books that were purchased from Diksha on language and Maths. Parents, community members and children have access to these education books and centers are also a place for community meetings.

**Addressing water security, sanitation and other development needs amongst Bilasgarh, other PVTG and tribal communities**
Samarth has been working amongst tribal communities of Chhattisgarh from 2007 on their water and other development issues in 19 villages of Marwah, Kota & Giarela block of Bilaspur district, 9 villages of Lomki block of Bilaspur and 29 villages/hamlets of Biroda block of Kawardha district. The major focus is on preparing the community to address their own issues, especially SHISH and other development needs.

Samarth is organizing communities, activating concerned government departments, training the local villages to understand the hydro-geology of region and strengthening governance around their entitlements, development work and creating water resources in 55 locations of Bilaspur, Mungeli and Kawardha districts of Chhattisgarh.

**Achievements in Bilaspur and Mungeli**

**Mini Gram Sabha:**
- Facilitated 258 Mini Gram Sabhas in 26 villages and hamlets which were attended by over 1900 men and women (average 59% men & 41% women) who put forward their resolutions to main village GP Gram Sabhas (generally held in the months of August to October) demanding their entitlements under PESA, FRA, RFD (Bagh Development Fund), MGNREGA, RTE, Water Schemes besides Renovation of existing water structures, various social security schemes (widow pension, old age pension, handicap pension schemes etc.), support for vermin control, strengthening school management committees, Implementation of Swach Bharat Abhiyan in schools and homes. This was sort of first time experience of Baga tribe to organise ‘Mini Sabhas’ and feed into the main GP Gram Sabha.

**Creation of Drinking Water sources:**
- In Kawardha, Mungeli and Bilaspur districts, there was need of 3909 water related facilities. Samarth started working under this project to address 3252 families water requirements.
- Samarth has addressed water needs of 32% of the total villages.
Under Uhanoli Gram Panchayat, rain roof water harvesting structure was set up in the Government School which has become a model for other schools to replicate and suggest to the state government authorities.

Communities facilitated repairs of 12 hand pumps, pipelines at five places for smooth operation of the hand pumps and submission of 9 applications for new hand pumps.

Study of Water testing at 19 places revealed that water at only 2 places is safe for drinking while at 17 other resources the water needed some treatment to make it potable. Sameth is facilitating the treatment to ensure that water sources remain safe and potable.

Menstrual Health Management:

MHM: Trained 360 High school girls in the age group of 14 to 18 in MHM (Menstrual Health Management) Practices. The follow up revealed that 80% girls are practicing safe and personal hygiene practices doing away with traditional ways during menstrual cycles. They now use napkins which are Rs 3 from Anganwadi and/or Mitans.

Entitlements and cards, job card, voter ID card, old/ widows pension:

- The project was initiated in 55 locations of Kavartha, Mangalui and Bilaspur districts; there was need of 16709 entitlement related facilities. Out of which 9783 facilities were already in place.
- Sameth started working under this project to address 6926 requirements. Up till now, we have addressed all the entitlement related needs of 3151 (45.5%) households.

Established five Community Resource Centers (CRCs):

- CRPs are set up at Patpadi, Chotkawar, Pakrikhar, Mahiyakhar & Chulipanni to provide information to people about their entitlements and facilitate their access to development schemes such as Public Distribution System, social security schemes, PFR, CPR, RPL cards, Job cards, voter ID cards, MGNREGA.

Micro plans:

- Designed Micro Plans for 16 villages in Bilaspur and Mangalui districts after collecting data related to land, entitlements, water resources, MGNREGA. Social security schemes, land type and other basic information. The designed micro plans will be endorsed at Gram Panchayats before they are submitted to government departments to seek investment in various sectors as per the needs identified in the plans.

Hand-Washing Celebration:

- Facilitated celebration of Hand-Washing Week from 15th October to 21st October 2014 in which 388 people participated. Besides this 23 such events were taken up at village level in Kota, Bodla and Gouralia blocks where 4287 people participated. Media gave a good coverage to the events. An encouraging environment has been created to consolidate the ongoing community awareness of keeping their village and public places clean.
- Hand washing activity was also organized at 36 locations of 26 operational villages of two districts at Anganwadi, community places, primary schools, at community meetings during December 14 and February 15 in which 916 people participated comprising men, women and children. During the campaign people demonstrated the six different techniques of hand washing.

Water Testing:

- 300 water samples were taken from Bilaspur, Mangalui and Kawartha for water testing kit procured from Jan Swasthya Sahayog, Gyanvari.
- The water testing was done in the month of March & April when water level of all the water sources go down. The test revealed that 74.33% of water sources are found to be bacteriologically unfit and unsafe to drink while only about 26.67% water sources in these locations were found safely potable. The reason behind pollution was found to be open and untreated sources such as wells, handpump, thodli etc. Also, the communities are not used to treating water and drink it straight from the above mentioned unsafe sources.

Rain Roof Water Harvesting Structures:

- Sameth has procured funding from Gruh Finance Limited – under CSR for constructing six Rain Roof Water Harvesting Structures spread across three districts of Chhattisgarh. Sameth has already constructed Kupabanda primary school, Dar sagar Gram panchayat of 66,000 thousand liters capacity, it has benefited 108 children in the village that has 927 people residing. The school didn’t have any water facilities due to its geohydrological situation. The hand pumps had failed and catching rain water came as a handy solution. Sameth hope to propagate this model to the state government that many such structures can be built,
- 5 more structures planning and permission has been procured. The work will be completed in 2015-2016.

Achievements at Kavartha District:

- Participation in Gram Sabhas for emphasizing on Water Security, Water Governance, land rights and other matters

- 162 Gram Sabhas were organized in Bodla block of Kavartha district which were attended by 3355 people comprising 1620 women and 1735 men who passed resolutions concerning their development needs related to water security, hygiene and sanitation, water conservation, water resource plans, maintenance and management of water bodies at village level, etc.
- Intense discussions were held on issues of preparing social resources, ideal supply and services and various maps (topography, baseline, land use, water resources and social-political maps) for preparing resource plans with the active participation of community and government officials were drawn out. After equally intense discussions, resolutions were also passed on the process for preparing resource plans and resource allocation for basic ensuring the successful implementation of various government programs. These action plans will be submitted to the Village Gram Sabha for submission of the same to development departments at blocks and district level seeking investment.
- The other major issues discussed were related to Land Rights and putting claims under IFR and CFR.
- Facilitated repairs of 7 hand Pumps and secured water source benefitting 500 families of seven villages of Palak in Balrampur and Mahalghat, Santhibagh and Budvakham, Over 600 people and 300 cattle populations from Saradhadhar and Rajdar villages benefited from ponds deepened in Rajdar Parshmesh.
- Facilitated formation and strengthening of 29 Water and sanitation committees in 26 villages of five Panchayats in Bodla block. At 14 other places the formation is in progress. Samsar is also working with them on facilitating WASH mobilization.

Entitlements:
- Facilitated submission of 254 applications under various entitlements of individual and village, especially concerning IFR, infrastructure related to road, water supply, repairs of bore wells and new wells, bridges, school infrastructure, pensions, etc. and achievements in the same are:
  - With regards to common facilities construction of 7 WSM roads in Bodla block villages, 2 C.C roads in Neuratola in Dholbaja Panchayat, 2 hand pump platforms, 2 ponds deepened under MNREGA in Rajdar and Saradhadhar, 2 cultural centers (Sirarvai Ghara and Soriahathada),
  - With regards to basic entitlement- Ration Cards to 11 persons, Job Cards to 2, Voter ID cards to 10, Bank accounts to 307 under PM Jeevan Jyoti, Widow Pension to 11, old age pension to 2, Land levelling support to 3, Indira Awas Yojna to 10 BPL families Rs. 7, 50,000 (5 in Kolani and 5 in Dhawpani) Rs.10, 500 for 7 families from Kolani village affected due to cyclone and Azadhar cards - 40.

Mid-day Meal Cancellation Drive:
- 178 girls and young women were trained in MDM practices and majority of them have adopted personal hygienic practices. Samsar has been working closely with Anganwadi teachers and high-schools in promoting MDM practices amongst girls and young women.
- Awareness drive was undertaken in 23 villages on personal and community hygiene practices, sanitation and cleanliness by involving people in the ‘Clean Village Campaign’. Villagers now conduct the drive at least once a month in their village to maintain hygiene. Efforts for support under SBA- G are ongoing process following with concerned government departments for approving sanitation units to identified beneficiaries.

Capacity Building of Samsar Team:
- A strong team of 34 staff is in the process of getting trained in geo-hydrology concepts to evolve an understanding of developing base, land, geomorphology, surface geology, water resource, water shed, water shed planning maps. The training was conducted in 6 sessions during the year.

Micro Plans:
- Village micro-planning process completed in 14 out 29 intervention villages and process of submission of the same to government departments will be undertaken once they are endorsed by the main Gram Sabha.

Leveraging:
A total estimated amount of Rs. 7,99,43,233 has been accessed from the various government departments for providing access to entitlement, development and water resources in Bilaspur, Mungeli and Kavardha.

Sustainable Option for Uplifting Livelihoods (SOUL)
Objectives and approaches:
One of Samsar’s interventions amongst Bajga and Pardi Khera tribes in Lundra block of Sarguja district is to enhance their fixed security by promoting farm-based and near-farm based economic activities and facilitating their access to government social security schemes. Samsar is also working on strengthening their community based organizations to help them participate in the local governance and design village development micro-plans to attract government investment and address development needs of their villages.

Under this program Samsar is working in 14 tribal villages covering little over 500 most needy households. The approach has been to organize target families in SHGs, promote savings and credit activities, training in small-scale agriculture practices especially related to SRI techniques for paddy, introduction of vegetables and potato cultivation and importantly promote low cost organic farming practices to make the farming sustainable and hence to help achieve food security amongst poor tribal farming households. It is also our approach to facilitate bank linkages of the groups, awareness on government welfare and development schemes for individuals and formation of community groups or CBOs for long term sustainability of development processes.

Achievements:
Adoption of Mdh Practice:
- 318 families have adopted Mdh (soil and water conservation methods supported with organic farming practices) farming practices and cultivated paddy (using SRI method), vegetables and potatoes in addition using organic fertilizers and using other methods such as seed treatment, organic pesticides and regulated irrigation. The result has been encouraging as farmers have reported increase in production to 1.5 to 2 times over the old farming practices. People are slowly moving from mono crop of paddy to mix cropping of vegetables, black gram, maize, and potatoes.

Provisioning of Entitlements:
- 447 people received benefits under various government welfare and social security schemes especially pension (such as old age, widow pension, and single women, physically handicapped) for 143 and MNREGA Job Cards for 304 persons. The people are now eligible for demanding employment work from state government.
- 22 SHGs have opened bank accounts and of them 8 have received Rs. 1,20,000 under Revolving Fund.
Preparing of Micro-plans:
- 11 village development micro-plans were developed and of them 7 have been approved by the Gram Sabha and forwarded to block level authorities for investment. The implementation of the plans has been initiated by the government although the pace has been bit slow owing to the number of general, state and gram Panchayat elections happened in the state people losing considerable time due to code of conduct.

Farmers of Samarth village used Medh and improved organic farming practices getting 1.5 to two times more agric production over the earlier traditional practices.

Strengthening local institutions for livelihood enhancement amongst PVTGs in Chhattisgarh:

Objectives and Approaches:
Samarth's interventions has been to facilitate entitlements under Forest Rights Act 2006 especially in Gourella block of Bilaspur district where it is working with the communities in 7 villages. The work under FRA involved creating awareness amongst tribal about the provisions of the act, community organisation, capacity building of Forest Rights Committees (FRCs), need and importance of Gram Sabha in the act, exposure, preparation and submission of IRR and CFR claims to authorities viz. Sub Divisional Level Committee (SDLC) and Divisional Level Committee (DLC), state level committee, constructive dialogue with concerned government departments and facilitate access to other corresponding welfare and development schemes under Tribal Sub Plan, PESA and MGNREGA and networking with similar minded CSOs. To further strengthen the information sharing and grassroots processes Samarth has established village level 'Community Information Resource Centers' (CIRCs) in five villages to help people file applications under various schemes and approach government development departments for benefits.

Achievements:
- Capacitating Gram Sabhas Samarth have facilitated filing of CFR claims of 7 operational villages demanding rights over 4838 ha of forest land and IRR claims of 281 individual tribal households over 1335 ha of land for cultivation and earning their livelhoods.
- The Community Information Resource Centers (CIRCs) of Samarth provide information to people on schemes such as Indira Awaas, MGNREGA, FRA, RTI, RTE, PDS, social security schemes, BPL card, Job card, voter ID etc. and a number of applications have filed for benefits under these schemes.
- A process of formation of federation of FRCs of 5 GPs has also been initiated and the trained community leaders are working as pressure group following on applications submitted to SDLC and DLC officials demanding approval of CFRs.

The seven villages covered were Chullapani, Madhiyakachar, Chottikhear, Patpeli, Pakrikhchar, Jaba and Thadaputra from four Gram Panchayats.

Ahmedabad Urban Programme
Early Childhood Education Centers (ECECs) in the urban poor areas of Ahmedabad city of Gujarat: Samarth runs 5 ECECs and through the centers have reached out to 115 children of 3 to 6 years of age. These centers are space for the children of poor communities to access early learning and engage in stimulation and early milestones development processes.

Samarth offers a developmentally appropriate, challenging curriculum that involves children in inquiry, critical thinking and active learning. We offer a self-contained, clean, safe, inviting and stimulating learning environment for our children. There has been a conscious effort on Samarth's side to include the girl child in the programme. So far a total of 1583 students have benefitted through the centers in the last four years. And about 70% of them have gone on to choose school.

Apart from this, as a very important strategy parents are involved. Parent teacher meetings have become a forum where parents from different communities come together to discuss quality of our teaching and the progress of their children. These interactions have brought members of polarized communities together and gave them opportunities to discuss other relevant issues. They are now part of a forum to discuss various issues that are faced by the community.

The centers have done everything from resolving domestic disputes, to taking extremely sick children to hospital, to help people get their basic entitlements such as ration cards, electricity connection, water and sewage connection, facilitated health camps in the bastia and have created much needed awareness on the issues of domestic violence. The platform of parents has been extended to form other meaningful groups such as Self Help Groups for savings, adolescent girls groups, adult literacy group etc. The centers are no longer places where their children come to study. They have now truly become centers of community interaction and support.

DAY CARE CENTER FOR SPECIAL CHILDREN:
Samarth Trust Kendra was set up in 2006 as in the vicinity within the radius of 6 kilometers of the area, there is no school for special children. During our community meetings and interactions with the families, we came across children who were mentally challenged. A quick survey of the area revealed that there were more than 86 such children who needed care and training.

ANNUAL REPORT 2014-2016
ANNUAL REPORT 2014-2016
Types of Disabilities: Samerth works with 40 children who are hearing impaired, physically handicapped, have low vision, Down’s syndrome or Cerebral Palsy and could be mentally retarded as well. Customized plans are prepared for each child and the team of Samerth along with the experts are preparing these Individual Development Plans for enhancing the capacity of each child as per their abilities.

Progress:
- Activities of daily living (ADL): The children have learnt to take up daily activities and also taking care of themselves by proper grooming of hair maintaining cleanliness, hand washing and other day to day activities.
- Action songs: Children are expressing emotions by singing together and rhyming.
- Story telling: Story telling is a regular activity in the centre.
- Film viewing: We have shown films like “Tare Zameen Par”, “Mogli”, “Alladin” etc. The children have become receptive and imitate the on-screen characters, play music on the gadgets and even dance to the music that they hear.
- Art and craft: Children have learnt to draw pictures, color them and print with their hands and make objects out of cutting and folding paper.
- Prewriting: Children have learnt to make standing lines, sleeping lines, tilted lines and also curved shapes.

Writing: They have learnt to write numbers from 1 to 50 and alphabets.
- Money concept and shopping: They can identify coins of one rupee, two rupees and five rupees. They also identify 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 rupee notes.
- Time concept: Children have been taught to read the clock and tell the time by observing the big and small needles.
- Outdoor and indoor games: To develop their gross motor skills and fine motor skills they have been introduced to outdoor and indoor games like cricket, handball throwing, musical chairs and hide and seek games.
- Special activities for physiotherapy, speech therapy and sensorial development: Experts have conducted special activities for physiotherapy, and speech therapy. For example, speech therapy is conducted through exercises such as whistling, imitating the sounds of commonly found birds, animals, tongue movement, pronouncing vowels and consonants, blowing away bits of paper and blowing off candles. To evolve hearing the teachers use toys with a sound element to them and even musical instruments such as flutes and marimbas. To evolve the sense of touch various textures are brought in and their names spoken as the children are feeling them. In the same way the sense of taste and smell is also awakened.
- The use of Flash cards: teaching happens with using of flash cards with pictures of various animals, birds, fruits, vegetables and of numbers from 1 to 10, colors they were taught to make picture to undertake matching objects such as shoes and socks, water and glass, rain and umbrella etc. Also, it is through flash cards that children are informed that it is time to pray or eat.
- Sorting: To further the identification of objects and communication skills Samerth provided children a collection of objects like fruits, vegetables, stationery, even cards of numbers and alphabets and objects of daily use like a comb, tooth brush etc and then ask for them by speaking their name. The children recognize the object and hand it over to the special educator.
- Parent Counseling: If children display divergent behavior, we conduct a counseling session with the parents to understand the atmosphere at home and to sensitize the parents towards the special needs of these children and the precautions one has to take in dealing with them. Also, they need to be continuously helped and encouraged to come out and interact with others. Within these sessions we inform the parents about the importance of conducting a health check up of these children and encourage them to do so every three months.
- Home visits: Regular home visits to children’s home were done to see the family environment so that we can understand the needs of the child and modes of counseling the parents. Also, we conducted four parents meeting in a year. We tell the parents about the activities that we conducted with the children and also sensitize them towards the development of the children.
- Empowering women and girls through legal and health education and motivate them to become ambassadors of women issues in their area: Samerth runs an Information Center and reaches out through kids in the habits to help people understand government schemes, and obtain identity cards. We have reached out 3036 people, 23 women from the community were trained on paragel concepts, government schemes, rights and entitlements. We also support skill training for the adolescent girls groups and school drop outs for supporting them to develop alternative livelihoods. Leadership training has been provided to the women from the minority and dalit community.
Credibility Alliance Compliance

A. Board of Trustee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Position in the Board</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Remuneration / Reimbursement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ms Gazalia Paul</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Managing Trustee</td>
<td>Managing Trustee, Samarth Charitable Trust</td>
<td>Rs. 6,82,000/-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dr Bhusan Puwar</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Trustee</td>
<td>Executive Director, Blind People's Association</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dr Darshini Mahadevia</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Chairperson</td>
<td>Dean, School of Planning, CEPT, Ahmedabad</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mr Tejaram Desai</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Trustee</td>
<td>Director, Gujarat Jan Jagran Sangh, Kutch</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mr Pravinbhai Jadeja</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Trustee</td>
<td>Finance Office, Gujarat Kelvar Mandals</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Ms Chitra Balakrishnan</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Trustee</td>
<td>Lawyer, Mumbai</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: None of the above trustees are related to each other

B. Salary / Contractual Programme Workers / Consultant / Part-timer (Highest and Lowest)
Highest Paid Staff Rs.8,82,000/- per annum (Ms. Gazalia Paul, Managing Trustee) 
Lowest - Rs.48,000/- per annum

C. Foreign Travel: There was no foreign visit by any staff in 2014-2015
Domestic Travel: Rs.31,79,786/- (for field and Programme Personnel)

D. Salary / Contractual Programme Workers / Consultant / Part-timer Distribution:

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<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Male-Staff</th>
<th>Female-Staff</th>
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<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>5001 - 10000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>10001 - 25000</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>25001 - 50000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50001 - above</td>
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<td>1</td>
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E. Diversity Profile:

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<td>General</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minority</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>56</td>
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<td>75</td>
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* (Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Castes)

Samirth Charitable Trust
Trust Registration No.: E-9150/AHMEDABAD

Receipt & Payment Account for the period 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Fund</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Payment</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening Balance</td>
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<td>Programme Admin Expenses</td>
<td>1,672,919</td>
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<td>Grant Received</td>
<td>31,646,520</td>
<td>Programme Expenses</td>
<td>16,929,094</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donation Received</td>
<td>649,725</td>
<td>Programme Staff Expenses</td>
<td>11,434,068</td>
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<td>Interest Income</td>
<td>1,089,496</td>
<td>Establishment Expenses</td>
<td>286,471</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>257,496</td>
<td>Capital Purchase</td>
<td>1,495,276</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sale of Asset</td>
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<td>Payment to Trustee</td>
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<td>Audit Fees</td>
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<td>Charity Commissioner Fees</td>
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<td>Closing Balance</td>
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Grand Total: 47,329,652
Grand Total: 47,329,652
### SAMERTH CHARITABLE TRUST
Trust Registration No.: E-9150/AHMEDABAD

#### BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>ANNEXURE</th>
<th>31.03.2015</th>
<th>31.03.2014</th>
<th>31.03.2013</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funds &amp; Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trust Funds</td>
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<td>2,272,543</td>
<td>5,472,532</td>
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<td>Unutilized Grant</td>
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<td>10,351,641</td>
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<td>Income &amp; Expenditure Account</td>
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<td>(3,082,714)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>17,302,834</td>
<td>16,611,507</td>
<td>10,130,319</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets &amp; Properties</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Net Block of Fixed Assets</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>2,724,234</td>
<td>2,216,192</td>
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<td>Current Assets</td>
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<td>14,378,600</td>
<td>13,395,315</td>
<td>7,774,242</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>17,302,834</td>
<td>16,611,507</td>
<td>10,130,319</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**As per our report of even date attached**

For, H. Rustem & Co., Chartered Accountants
Binn Reg. No., 108608W

MID DALAL, Membership No., 31368

DATE: 31/07/2015
PLACE: Ahmedabad

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICULARS</th>
<th>ANNEXURE</th>
<th>31.03.2015 (Rs.)</th>
<th>31.03.2014 (Rs.)</th>
<th>31.03.2013 (Rs.)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants &amp; Donations</td>
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<td>20,928,269</td>
<td>19,282,134</td>
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<td>Interest Income</td>
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<td>906,849</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3,199,930</td>
<td>3,966,549</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>32,398,845</td>
<td>25,288,159</td>
<td>20,313,685</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure on Object of the Trust</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>30,038,081</td>
<td>19,044,733</td>
<td>18,627,943</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establishment Expenses</td>
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<td>288,471</td>
<td>606,625</td>
<td>286,329</td>
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<tr>
<td>Remuneration to Trustees</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>662,000</td>
<td>564,000</td>
<td>454,000</td>
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<td>Audit Fees</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>101,124</td>
<td>185,168</td>
<td>98,978</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charity Commissioner Contribution</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>51,404</td>
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<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>454,966</td>
<td>521,129</td>
<td>436,047</td>
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<td>Loss on Sale of Assets</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>241,288</td>
<td>122,834</td>
<td>44,502</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transfer to General Funds</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>113,135</td>
<td>309,871</td>
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<td><strong>Excess of Expenditure over Income</strong></td>
<td>D</td>
<td>984,934</td>
<td>3,082,714</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>32,398,845</td>
<td>25,288,159</td>
<td>20,313,685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**As per our report of even date attached**

For, H. Rustem & Co., Chartered Accountants
Binn Reg. No., 108608W

MID DALAL, Membership No., 31368

DATE: 31/07/2015
PLACE: Ahmedabad