

Anand B. Rao is an Associate Professor at the Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas (CTARA) at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay, Mumbai. He teaches courses related to Energy, Environment and Climate Policy at CTARA, at IDP in Climate Studies and at the Department of Energy Science and Engineering at IIT Bombay. Anand received his Ph.D. from the Department of Engineering and Public Policy at Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA, focusing on the techno-economic and environmental aspects of carbon capture systems for power plants. His post-doctoral research, also at Carnegie Mellon University, was in the area of oxyfuel combustion and a comparative assessment of different carbon capture technologies. He holds a master's degree (M.Tech.) in Environmental Science and Engineering and a bachelor's degree (B.Tech.) in Chemical Engineering, both from the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay.

His areas of research interest include Energy and Environment, Climate Change, Sustainable Development, Technology Assessment, Carbon Capture and Sequestration, Bioenergy, and Clean Development Mechanism. His energy research is focused on understanding the barriers and problems in deployment and adoption of "green(er) energy solutions". Some of the field research projects include the following: **"Demonstration and assessment of economic viability of new energy efficient and less polluting brick-making technology (Vertical shaft brick kiln – VSBK) in tribal block of Konkan region in western Maharashtra"**, **"Role of Socio-economic and Behavioral Factors in the Success (or failure) of Community-based Biogas Plants in Rural India"**, **"Supply chain analysis of biomass fuels"**, **"A Decision Support System for Off Grid PV System Design Based on AHP Analysis"**, **"Engineering Analysis of Clamp Type Brick Kilns in Karad Area"**.

#### **About CTARA:**

The Centre for Technology Alternatives for Rural Areas (CTARA) was set up in 1985 to cater to the technology needs of rural areas. In the last two decades, our country has witnessed significant and rapid changes in several spheres and at an increasingly rapid speed. The economic reforms and the policies of liberalization, globalization, and privatization have resulted in momentous changes in perspectives, policies, and practices pertaining to technology, development, and the interrelationship between the two. The Centre is gearing itself to face the challenges posed by these changes, through research projects as well as new academic and training programs. CTARA now has an M. Tech. Program in Technology and Development (started from July 2007) and a Ph.D Program. Apart from these programs, CTARA also offers Technology and Development Supervised Learning courses a minor program (in T&D) to the B.Tech. students across the Institute. CTARA has over the years developed relations with various Governmental Departments at the Centre and State; Industrial Houses, Non-governmental Organisations/Community Based Organizations.

CTARA research covers the sectors of Agriculture and Food, Appropriate Technology, Drinking water, Energy, Environment, Health, Planning and Policy and Governance. Faculty members and students at CTARA are engaged in research on various aspects of (rural) energy issues, including resources (solar, biomass), cooking energy (cook-stoves, biogas), electricity (quality of power supply, rural electrification, losses), pumping energy (water supply schemes, agriculture), and industries/livelihoods (brick-making, jiggery-making etc.).

More about CTARA: [www.ctara.iitb.ac.in](http://www.ctara.iitb.ac.in)



# ORGANISATION PROFILE

## BADLAO FOUNDATION

MIHIJAM, JAMTARA, JHARKHAND

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<b>Name of the Organisation</b>	<b>BADLAO FOUNDATION</b>		
<b>Type of Organisation</b>	Consultancy Firm/ NGO/ Company    NGO (Voluntary Organization)		
<b>Address</b>	At/Post- Mihijam, Dist- Jamtara Jharkhand-815354 Phone: 0341-2535103 <a href="http://www.badlao.org.in">www.badlao.org.in</a>		
<b>City</b>	Mihijam		
<b>State</b>	Jharkhand		
<b>PIN Code</b>	815354		
<b>Telephone</b>	0341-2535103		
<b>Fax No</b>	As above		
<b>Email</b>	E-mail: <a href="mailto:badlaofoundation@rediffmail.com">badlaofoundation@rediffmail.com</a> / <a href="mailto:badlaofoundation1982@gmail.com">badlaofoundation1982@gmail.com</a>		
<b>Organization Registration Details</b>	Registered under Trust Act 1882 Vide Registration. No. - 131/82-83 FCRA No. 337830005 on 24.12.2002 Income Tax Registration U/S 12AA - 15/8485/4161-63 PAN -AAATB2137K Dated 30.3.1985		
<b>Key Persons involved &amp; their contact details</b> (Include More Rows, if Required)	Mr. Arvind ,Secretary , Badlao Foundation, Mihijam ( M- 9334346801)		
<b>Branch Offices</b>	<b>Branch Office</b>	<b>Location</b>	
	1. At: Domdih Post: Sunderpahari	Godda	
	2. At Machhkole, Beldaha Post: Jarmundi	Dumka	
	3. At Kewatjali, Via Mihijam	Jamtara	
	4. At Korapara Via Mihijam	Jamtara	
	5. At Karanpura, Post Budhai Via Madhupur	Deoghar	
	6. At Jamtara Near Subhash Chowk	Jamtara	
	<b>State Office</b> BITM Loknaya Path Arsande, Kanke, Ranchi, Phone no: 0651-2450372	Ranchi District	
	<b>Liaison Office</b> Room No. 403, Dream Land 1/18 B, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi	New Delhi	
<b>Actual Years of Actively Conducting Programmes</b>	Since 1982 ( For the Last 33 Years)		
<b>Details of Staff</b>	Total No of Staff-113	Male-83	Female-30

## INTRODUCTION

**"BADLAO"** means Change.

The formation, functioning and development of BADLAO as a voluntary development organization conforms its committed strive to bring **a change in society** that stands for socially transformed qualitative state of self-reliance based on equity and justice.

Obviously, B.F. was born out of a contextual necessity. During early fifties, when Maithon dam was constructed on river Barakar thro' Damodar Valley Corporation, 39 villages on the ridges were affected - some partially and some completely. Where houses were not destroyed, cultivable lands were submerged due to construction of that dam.

The uprooted tribals scattered all over the region though majority of them zeroed on Mihijam, as Coalfields and Locomotive Industry etc. were nearby. When meager financial compensation exhausted - these tribals and other displaced people became marginalized and a conspicuous process of abject poverty and destituteness emerged as the distinct feature of their survival.

Realizing the need to uplift and empower those deprived and marginalised people Mr. Bajrang Singh, a Social Activist with a social science background having working experience with bonded labour in Antyodya Ashram of Deoghar, (Santhal Parganas, Jharkhand), along with some of his associates started working with these displaced people. The bulk of these people were Santhals; Paharias and Bauries. As they were displaced, they did not have adequate land for cultivation and farming was not enough for their sustenance, non-farm income generation activities like Tasar spinning by women were initiated. In course of time (1982) Badlao Foundation became a Registered Organization. Later on, to promote Tasar spinning it became affiliated to Khadi & Village Industries Commission (K.V.I.C.), Government of India in 1985.

VISION
Badlao Foundation stands for equality and equity-based gender-just, socially-transformed self-reliant society.
MISSION
Badlao Foundation endeavors to empower people for social transformation to achieve self-reliance and gender justice through participatory efforts and to ensure ecological balance. People in Badlao are committed and competent to creatively initiate and persevere on their tasks, to uphold human dignity to strive for an equitable social structure and to enable women and socially disadvantaged to claim their rights.
CORE VALUES
Change Self-reliance Human Dignity Ecological Balance Participatory Development Equality and Equity based Society

## OBJECTIVES

1. To develop skill and self-reliance in social, economic, cultural and political fields by raising social consciousness and sense of civic responsibility among the tribals and poor deprived mass.
2. To strive for self-reliance of community-based organizations and strengthen capacity of people as well as their communities in identifying and solving their own problems
3. To initiate, organize and strengthen women's groups in the operational area to ensure their rights and entitlements.
4. To initiate sustainable income security, education and health programmes mainly for women through women's group strengthening their efforts for achieving gender justice and equity.
5. To mobilize youth and men folk for promotion of societal self-reliance
6. To organize workshops, symposiums, meetings, debates & discussions, trainings, orientations, exposure tours, seasonal festivals, awareness meets, study exhibitions, shows, cultural programmes, interpersonal meets etc. to broaden the view and outlook and knowledge base of people and undertake advocacy and lobbying on wider scale.
7. To strengthen effort for restoration and regeneration of ecology and environment, facilitating initiatives for promoting sustainable use and optimal return from natural resources.
8. To collaborate and cooperate with Government and other like-minded development agencies to bring transformation in the deprived communities

Badlao Foundation has a lead role in Jharkhand to empower women and improving the quality of their life. Its role for protection, promotion of environment and natural resource management in its operational areas is worth noting.

## TARGET GROUP & AREA OF OPERATION

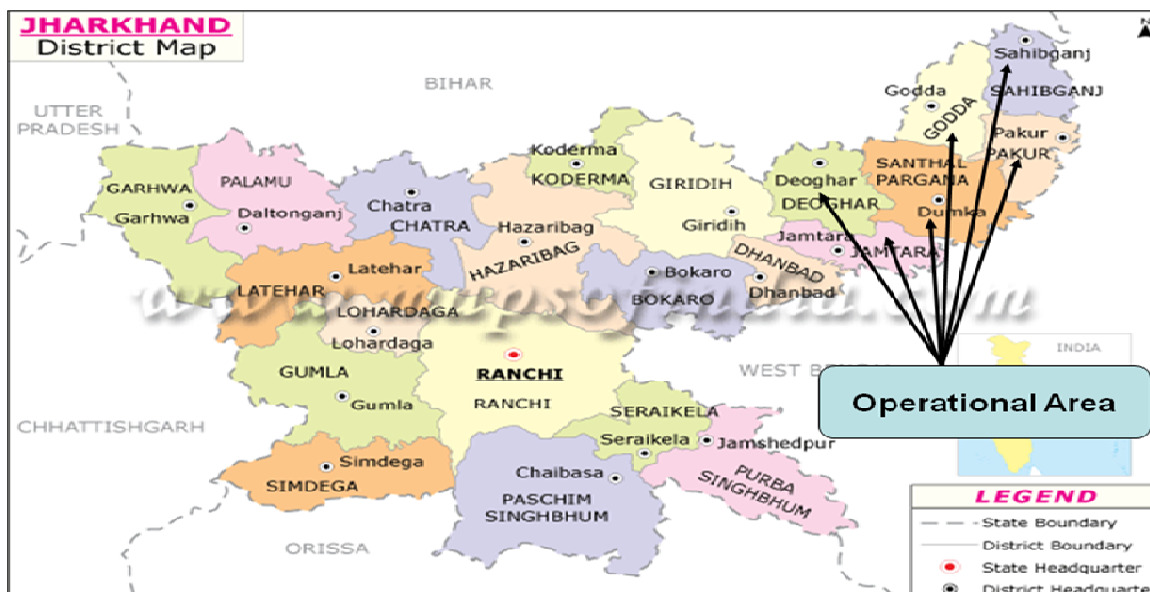
### TARGET GROUP

Badlao Foundation has been rendering its services to rural population, especially Santhal & Paharia tribes, Dalits and other backward class people who live below poverty line.

### AREA OF OPERATION

Badlao Foundation started its operation initially at Mihijam. After a few years of dedicated work with Santhals, Paharias and other poor people in Mihijam (Jamtara Block- Jamtara District) and general exposure to other areas of Santhal Parganas, it could realize the scope & need for addressing issues through micro-level planning in broader periphery. And hence it thought up of expanding its intervening base. While its original operational area Mihijam and other adjacent areas have an industrial footing, Dumdih (Sunderpahari block – Godda district) is forest based and hilly being the abode of a primitive tribe called Sauria Paharia where as Karanpura (Madhupur block- Deoghar district) is agriculture based and Machkol (Jarmundi block- Dumka district) is upland, denuded of forest cover.

Obviously the focus of actions for all these areas was different though community organization and sustainable livelihood for food security were the major goal. In addition to general concerns on health and education in all the areas, specific attention to specific issues in all these areas was attended to. In Mihijam (Kewatjali) Health and Education was more focused. In Karanpura Eco-friendly Sustainable Agriculture was the first choice. Regeneration of water and its equitable distribution was the priority area for Sunderpahari region. In Machkol area creation of Vegetation and biomass based livelihood-system development was of utmost choice.



Over the years, the organization has expanded its operational areas in conformity to its multi-dimensional developmental works. Now it covers 350 villages of 14 blocks in six districts viz. Deoghar, Dumka, Jamtara, Godda, Sahibganj and Pakur of Santhal Parganas division of Jharkhand state, India.

**Different national & international donor agencies have till date supported the multifarious efforts of Badlao Foundation quite meaningfully. The organization aspires to do something memorable for the disadvantaged mass of Santhal Parganas to ensure them lead a life - worth living.**

#### FUNCTIONAL STRATEGY

- Peoples' participation through community organization and empowerment
- Utilizing local resources (ensuring proper up keep and optimal use)
- Involving PRI members and Govt. officials as well as bona fide persons for convergence and development initiatives.
- Food security through uprising the inertia for survival against odds
- Partnership and networking with likeminded organizations and agencies.
- Research, training, workshops, orientations as well as experimentation and documentation of best practices

In fact, participatory bottom up approach of planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation is applied to implement need-based development ventures. Cluster approach is followed for effective utilization of time and resources in participation of community while undertaking any sort of development work at grass root level.

#### PRELIMINARY THEMATIC PRIORITIES

Within first few years, Badlao Foundation realized two importance points

**1.** Education, Community Health care and Creation of "We Feeling" are quite essential for development. All the operational areas of Badlao Foundation are so remotely located and the access to Govt. development services is so insufficient that their presence is hardly felt.

Therefore, community organization, L.S.C. and health service etc. were undertaken as entry point activities. However, with the passage of time all development programmes became rather comprehensive and encompassed other aspects like improved natural resource management (soil and water conservation, plantation, forestry, agriculture etc.) with emphasis on suitable land use for optimal return.



2. Suitable income guarantee (especially for rural women) programmes should be started after formation of community groups to ensure their self-sufficiency through sustainable earning.

### IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

BF implements its programmes in the following phases:

- i. Planning cum Micro Realization (PCMR)
- ii. Pilot Implementation (PI)
- iii. Planning & Implementation (P&I)
- iv. Consolidation
- v. Follow up

### THRUST AREAS OF INTERVENTION

- ✓ Community Health and Sanitation
- ✓ Women Empowerment (Social Political and Economic)
- ✓ Education with emphasis on Women and Children
- ✓ Eco Restoration and Environment Protection
- ✓ Land And Agriculture Development
- ✓ Livelihood Promotion and Food Security
- ✓ National Resource Management
- ✓ Drought Proofing

## MAJOR PROGRAMMES UNDERTAKEN

### COMMUNITY ORGANISATION

Women groups locally known as Mahila Sabha have been organized and strengthened to empower women. Mahila Sabha has the overall responsibility to establish inter-sectoral linkages among various sectors. Men groups known as **Gram Vikas Samitis** have also emerged in several villages.

### COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SANITATION

Badlao Foundation played lead role as Mother NGO in selection of 8 Field NGOs on RCH to operate in remote areas of Jamtara. This helped in promoting outreach of NGOs in different remote most corners of Jamtara district. It is extending support to them for organizational development.

Badlao Foundation supported State Health & Family Welfare Department in selecting 1784 Sahiyyas from backward and excluded communities of Jamtara district. It also imparted training to 1603 Sahiyyas out of which 30% belong to Dalit, 40% to Tribal groups and Muslims 10%. Badlao facilitated formation of 1136 Village Health Committees and strengthened those through periodic training and orientation. It strengthened service delivery process in 900 Anganwadi Centres in 14 Blocks of Dumka and Jamtara. With the support of CFI Badlao has ensured Institutional Delivery of 82 women, Sensitization of 30 Village Health Committees, Awareness on TB/HIV/AIDS/Malaria in 30 villages.

### SELECTION AND STRENGTHENING OF SAHIYYAS

Supported the State Health and Family Welfare Department in selecting 1784 Sahiyyas from backward and excluded communities of Jamtara district. Badlao Foundation imparted training to 1603 Sahiyyas in 3 phases about their role and responsibilities. 30% women Sahiyyas belong to Dalit and 40% from Tribal groups and Muslims 10% and others 20%. Badlao Foundation facilitated formation of 1136 Village Health Committees and strengthened those through periodic training and orientation. Meanwhile – the outreach of Sahiyyas increased in remote and hard to reach areas leading to rise in immunization, institutional delivery and regular health service provision. Demand for health service and practice of availing service from PHC increased in those localities.

**KEY ACHIEVEMENTS ON ADDRESSING THE ISSUES OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND DISCRIMINATION****EDUCATION**

- 136 children of excluded and deprived communities could avail education at their village level. Out of these 22 children have meanwhile been mainstreamed in formal schools
- Members of Child Clubs and Youth Clubs could mobilize communities in 21 villages of Jamtara on Child Rights, mobilized communities to control child abuse, motivated communities on Right to Education of Child/Youth. They supported Mahila Sabha members in providing grass roots level data and incident based facts for further action. As yet 256 children of excluded communities including 112 girls and 212 youth including 16 youth from minority communities have joined.
- 556 sponsored girl children of Jamtara area including 322 girls of which 80% girls belonging to SC, ST and Muslims could access to study. 137 girls of remote and backward communities/distant areas have been able to access the Govt. school quite distant to their village and now continuing education. Further they are also providing lift to 42 girl students of their school. This has increased their concentration on education and thus better result in education which further inspires their family and community members and impresses to support education of girl child. 1380 families of Jamtara got sensitized and supported their community level efforts of Child and Youth Clubs in promoting education of children – especially Girl Child.
- Green Wood Public School at Korapara provides education up to 8th standard since where children of poor and socially excluded, discriminated families are given education. This school also acts as platform to provide education children of different families of different socio-economic strata in a particular campus, parents are getting together in regular intervals to discuss and observe the development of their children.
- Even though Govt. school is there in that locality, parents do have confidence on this school. Now 256 students are studying in this school out of which 177 children including 63 girls belong to first learner/ excluded communities including Muslims.
- National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is running since and IGNOU study centre is running since at Korapara that give space to children of excluded community to join the mainstream through higher education. Last year 285 students including 78 girls of minority and backward communities have appeared/passed Matriculation examination. Majority of pass out have meanwhile joined in Inter Colleges/Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU).
- Computer literacy programme is still undertaken at Jamtara with focus on Girl Child of poor and socially excluded, minorities communities. Since last 2 years 60 students per year including 45% girls from excluded communities have passed out. Some of them have started their trade and some others are in jobs at Govt./Private level.

**HEALTH**

- Orientation to ICDS Workers (Sevikas and Sahayikas) is undertaken in an on going manner since Dept of Welfare, Govt. of Jharkhand has declared Kewatjali Training Center as an accredited training centre to train ICDS workers. Every year 12 batches of women workers (ICDS) are trained. 6324 Sevika and Sahayika trained in 144 batches till date which includes 90% women from backward communities. This has further helped women of backward communities to come forward to join health service and ensure service to their communities in coordination with Govt.
- 4380 empowered and sensitized women and adolescents of tribal and backward communities in Godda and Jamtara areas could access to existing health service i.e. in PHC, CHC etc. Others are also influenced and pursued by them.
- In coordination with Govt. department – community level awareness and service access to HIV/AIDS and STI/STD etc. is facilitated in remote and hard to reach areas of Jamtara and Godda. More than 4227 youths and adolescents have been sensitized and they are extending support to awareness campaign in coordination with Mahila Sabha at their respective villages. Incidence and concurrence of STI/RTI has substantially reduced in the concerned areas.
- Awareness on Small Family Norm, Safe Sex and JSY improved among 4623 approx. tribal and backward community people. Institutional delivery has increased more than 40% during last 3



years in Jamtara. Access to Health Service could be possible for 412 households of excluded groups residing in outreach and hard reach areas of Jamtara and Godda areas through Mobile Health Care service in coordination with Government.

- Access of common man to basic health services with the support of Rogy Kalyan Samiti could be possible which has rather caused benefit to the excluded communities of 4 blocks of Jamtara. This continuous effort has improved service delivery in many parts of Jamtara. Moreover, rapport of health department with community members and grass roots level service providers has improved leading to better service to the poor and backward communities' people.
- Immunization campaign and Health Check up Camp and Mela arranged at Community and Block level in coordination with ICDS and Govt. department has become a regular work. This had enabled ensuring regular service to the needy and deprived people. Every year 1560 (approx) families are getting free medicine and medical check up free of cost.

### NUTRITION

- Conducting PD Hearth Session in different villages of Jamtara involving mothers of malnourished children improved their awareness on the context, developed their skill on preparing nutritious food for children and attracted community members to join them. Till date more 3423 women of different villages have benefited from this learning and practising process. Awareness generation among lactating women on Colostrol feed to new born. More than 1200 women of excluded communities in Jamtara got sensitized. The practice of breast feeding is increasing mothers in Jamtara areas.
- Quality food and regular as well as requisite food in MDM is mobilized through liaison with Govt. and proper watch over the quality and regularity of MDM is facilitated through Child Club, Mahila Sabha and VEC/Gram Sabha members in different villages of Jamtara district. As yet MDM system could be made proper in 10 schools of Godda and 18 school of Jamtara.

### WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND GENDER JUSTICE (MBT – A weapon for the toiling women)

In tune with achieving the objectives of women's empowerment in pursuit of Millennium Development Goals, especially Goal # 1 & 3, a major initiative was the decision to start federating the various Mahila Sabha groups by facilitating the Mahila Sabha Mutual Benefit Trusts (MBT). The initial support from ICCO, Netherlands proved to be crucial in this respect.



As conceived since beginning, the village level Mahila Sabha units would continue to be in the vanguard for all grassroots level development initiatives, while the MBT might be considered as the interface between the people's initiative and Badlao's own quest for a meaningful intervention in a process mode.

So far, Foundation has been taking initiative on behalf of the women, but in future, the MBTs would be primarily responsible for undertaking the task. In the initial stages, the Foundation will coordinate the activities and extend help to the MBT to intensify the people's initiative by them.

Badlao Foundation also plans to gradually hand over the extension centres which it has developed over last 25 years to the MBTs.

The capacity building programme is one of the major and important mechanisms for enabling and empowerment process of Mahila Sabhas.

It has however been realized that existing project resources are not sufficient to meet the demands and fulfill the needs of financial loan of Mahila Sabhas. Foundation is putting its best efforts to evolve

alternative financial resources. At the organisational level, a core team has been formed comprising of nine members.

As of this year end the organization has developed:

SL	Name of the MBT	Area	No. of SHG	No. of women	No. of clusters
1	Mahila Sabha Mutual Benefit Trust, Dumka	Dumka	115	1610	06
2	Mahila Sabha Mutual Benefit Trust, Deoghar	Deoghar	111	1461	10
3	Mahila Sabha Mutual Benefit Trust, Godda	Godda	62	662	06
4	Mahila Sabha Mutual Benefit Trust, Sunderpahari	Sunderpahari	103	1173	10
5	Mahila Sabha Mutual Benefit Trust, Jamtara	Jamtara	130	1457	10
6	Mahila Sabha Mutual Benefit Trust, Mihijam	Mihijam	180	2520	10
			701	8883	52

### **ECONOMIC STAGNATION**

Although agriculture is the main stay of life, small uneconomical land holdings, low soil fertility, lack of agricultural inputs, lack of irrigation facilities result in low agricultural productivity. Most of the people are dependent on the local moneylender for fulfilling their credit needs despite hazards of high rate of interest. Subsistence agriculture, increasing population pressure, lack of economic diversification in the rural economy, chronic indebtedness continues to compel tribal youth to migrate to agricultural, urban and industrial sites all over the country. As most of the migrant labourers lack education and are unskilled, they find low paid employment in brick kilns, railway, road construction sites, building construction sites or as agriculture labour.

### **FOOD INSECURITY**

Most of the people living in Deoghar district are dependent on agriculture. Most of the marginal and small farmers are tribals. Rice is staple food of the tribals. Even in case of a good yield, food supplies last only for about six months of the year. Seasonal food shortages affect every household, especially those engaged in casual agricultural & non-agricultural labour. Level of food shortages varies from a few months when harvest supplies run out to starvation conditions for marginal farmers & landless when both food & employment are in short supply. Problem becomes especially acute in mid-summer & continues till end of October.

### **Project Objectives :**

1. Change of cropping pattern from mono crop to dual crop for at least 150 farmers.
2. Increased use of land for at least 45 – 75 acres.
3. Increase of income for 150 beneficiary by at least 20%.
4. Increase saving of 150 beneficiary families by at least 25%
5. Increased level of knowledge about their rights and entitlement, health and hygiene and education in 150 families

### **Integrated Watershed Management Programme .....**

**Support** : Ministry of Rural Development , Govt. of India & Jharkhand State Watershed Mission , Deptt. of Rural Development, Govt. of Jharkhand  
**Project Title** : IWMP-IV/12-13  
**Period** : 2013-2017  
**Operational Area** : 54 villages of Amrapara & Littipara Block of Pakur District

### **Livelihood interventions under the Project:**

- Scientific agricultural practices will improved the land yield.
- Cash crop will be grown.

- Production of fruit & vegetables will increase.
- Fodder stock will be available for bovines.
- Dairy farms will be opened.
- Training programmes will make villagers skilful.
- Agro-farm forestry will make villagers self dependent in food grains.
- Fuel & small timber requirement. M.F.P. will also increase & will increase the earning of the villagers.

## EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Functional education for MS. members and quality education for 6-14 age group children with special emphasis on girl child are going on.

Experimental school has been started to impart quality education up to higher secondary standard. For mainstreaming the learners into formal education channel Badlao Foundation has been accredited to National Open School (Govt. of India).



Capacity building of staff, CBOs, community numbers, resource members, para workers on various topics is undertaken on a regular basis utilizing both internal and external resources. Studies are made on the process of ongoing programmes. Process documentation of different activities is undertaken regularly.

## INCOME GENERATION AND KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Activities like Khadi and Village Industries promotion, vegetable cultivation and horticulture etc. are going on to encourage the empowerment of rural women to develop their skill and earnings. Various income generation activities are undertaken through Self-help-groups promoting their activities on thrift and credit. Fishery, Goatery, Poultry, Piggery etc. activities are undertaken to cover poor marginal farmers to upgrade their standard of livelihood.

## INDIGENOUS AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME.....

**Support** : Karl Kubel Stiftung , Germany  
**Project Title** : Indigenous Agriculture Development Programme  
**Period** : 2007-2012  
**Operational Area** : 32 villages of Deoghar District

For poor and marginal farmers, low-cost eco-friendly agriculture is promoted. Water harvesting tanks, ponds and wells have been constructed / renovated to check the erosion of soil and conserve surface water.

To check rapid environmental degradation, nursery raising and plantation of fruit bearing trees are encouraged. These activities are undertaken on community wastelands as well as on privately owned lands. Fruit orcharding and inter-cropping programmes are also continuing on small/marginal farmers' lands. Herbal garden promotion and its conservation have been introduced in the tribal areas to ensure wage employment as well as promote their traditional practice of herbal medicine.

**Community served** – Marginalized farmers from backward communities – With exclusive focus on Tribal area people. (Devipur and Madhupur Block of Deoghar district)

**Objective** – To ensure socio-economic development of marginalized from backward and deprived community and promote development of their livelihood. Specific focus on promotion of NRM related livelihood development with eco-friendly development through organic farming, soil and land development measures, promotion of development perspective for economically backward families.



**Strategies** – Agro Promotion, NRM, Development of Organic Manure, Pesticide etc

**Main outcomes** – 1500 women involved, agro promotion, organic farming developed, Mahila Sabha strengthened

**Evaluation methods employed** – Participatory evaluation involving stakeholders, monitoring and supervision by Field staff in regular intervals as well as by the delegates of Advisory Body of Project Implementing Authority and by Donors delegate from time to time. (Including periodic visit and supervision by the Chief Executive of the Project Implementing Agency)

### Agriculture and natural resource generation

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Please find below the activity that we have done during the last year in Agriculture & Natural Resource Generation.....

### Soil & Water Management

During the recent years, organization has realized to have programme interventions related to soil and water management based on experiences of working in operational areas and demand as well as need expressed by the community.

As a part of soil and water management programme, initiatives have been taken at minor level in different projects supported by international organizations. The information on conducted activities are given below :

Activity	Name of village	No. of Beneficiaries
Construction of Check Dam	Mohangidh & Dhaprithand	25 farmers
Land Leveling & Bunding- 28 acres	Karanpura, Naiadih, Bedmukka and Hiratand	22 farmers
Renovation of Irrigation Wells	Neyyadih, Sarpata Das Tola, Navada Barma Tola	15 families
Lift Irrigations- Two	Mohandih & Madanpur	64 families
System of Rice Intensification ( S.R.I)	10 Villages of Jarmundi & Saraiyhat Blocks of Dumka District	132 Farmers
Potato Cultivation	10 Villages of Jarmundi Block in Dumka District	200 Families
Vegetable Cultivation	3 villages of Chandradhipa Panchayat in Jamtara Block	30 Families
Paddy Cultivation	3 Villages of Ladna Panchayat in Jamtara Block	70 Families
Paddy Seed Distribution	6 villages of Madhupur Block of Deoghar District	230 Families

#### WADI PROGRAMME SUPPORTED BY NABARD.....

Block: Jamtara  
 Panchayat : Ladna & Chandradhipa  
 Villages : 13  
 Families : 300

WADI project has been designed for the Livelihood improvement of the tribal through adoption of Integrated approach through comprehensive Tribal Development Programmes. The project design is based on family approach and centred on the development of WADI( Orchard) for the improvement of their livelihoods.

#### OBJECTIVES:

- The goal of the program is to ensure that livelihood and food security of poor tribal households are sustainably improved through promoting a more efficient equitable self managed and sustainable exploitation of their natural resources i.e. land, water & man power at their disposal and through off farm/non farm enterprise development.



- Judicious use of available land, water and manpower resources of selected tribal families in environmentally sustainable and socially equitable ways.
- Implementation of environment friendly income generating activities through development through peoples organizations.
- Built the capacity of WADI units.
- As the area is adjacent to West Bengal and the paddy cultivation is prevalent in the area on large scale, Promotion of SRI technology to increase production in paddy
- Encourage and facilitate drudgery reduction measures, off farming & confirming enterprises development specifically for tribal women
- Improve the community health, sanitation and access to drinking water by creating awareness and converging government programme of similar nature.
- Establishing processing unit & marketing Hubs for marketing of produce.
- Social & financial inclusion of the WADI families.
- To increase the agricultural productivity of the tribal families through Farming System Approach.

The basic components of project could be classified under –

Wadi based Livelihood Development

Orchard development

Soil Conservation

Water Resource Management

Intercropping

## EMPOWERING TRIBALS & OTHER FOREST DWELLERS ON FOREST RIGHT ACT...

**Support** : OXFAM INDIA

**Project Title** : Increasing Peoples' Access and Tenure Rights over Forest Resources to support their Livelihood and Food Security through Rights Based Approach

**Period** : 2012-2015

**Operational Area** : 55 villages of Sunderpahari Block of Godda District

### Introduction:

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Recognition of Forest Rights Act, 2006, alternatively known as Forest Right Act in India was passed on December 18, 2006. The law concerns the rights of forest-dwelling communities to land and other resources. The Act was notified into force on December 31, 2007. On January 1, 2008, this was followed by the notification of the Rules framed by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to supplement the procedural aspects of the Act. Key content of the act acknowledges the following rights for the forest dwelling community;

**Right of Ownership** - to land that is being cultivated by tribals or forest dwellers (subject to a maximum of 4 hectares; ownership is only for land that is actually being cultivated by the concerned family as on December 13, 2005, meaning that no new lands are granted.)

**Rights to Use-** to minor forest produce (also including ownership), to grazing areas, to pastoralist routes, etc.



### Project Goal:



Increasing Peoples' Access and Tenure Rights over Forest Resources to support their Livelihood and Food Security through Rights Based Approach

**Project objectives:**

- To initiate the process of access to forest entitlements and rights over resources through FRA, 2006 and provisions of PESA of the forest tribal community of 4 Panchayats (Karmatanr, Tilabad, Barasindari and Chandana) of Sundarpahari block of Godda district of Jharkhand.
- Increase networking with existing FRA groups to lobby and seek accountability from the government to implement the FRA, 2006

**EMPOWERING THE EXCLUDED COMMUNITIES.....**

**Support** : Department for International Development  
**Project Title** : **Empowering the Excluded Communities in Jamtara and Sahibganj Districts of Jharkhand.**  
**Period** : 2012-2016  
**Operational Area** : 490 villages of Jamtara & Sahibganj District

**Project Rationale :**

Jamtara and Sahibganj are amongst the poorest districts of Jharkhand. Majority of the population of these areas comprises of tribal (including Primitive Tribal Groups) and people from backward including minority communities. More than 70% of the population of these areas lives below poverty line.



Sahibganj and Jamtara belong to Santhal Parganas areas of Jharkhand. Tribals constitute majority of the total population. The Santhal and the Paharia are the major tribes. Others are Bawris & Kolh. Dalits comprise 11.3 % of total population. The rest population consists of Other Backward Castes, and minorities. Tribals & Dalits are economically are very backward and vulnerable. Areas selected under this project are tribal dominated villages where seasonal migration is common. People use to migrate to Kolkota, Mumbai, Burdwan, Delhi etc. to work in Brick Kiln and in factories and civil work sites.

Villages are located far away from the town where outreach of development been quite minimal. Geographically, project area is characterised by undulating topography. Run off of the area is very high leading to loss of top soil. Subsistence farming is the main occupation of people in villages. Average land holding is small, without proper means of irrigation. Farmers are primarily dependant on rain (monsoon) for irrigation. Frequent drought is typical to this area.

**Project Objective**

Improved uptake of entitlements related to Education, Health and Nutrition by the excluded groups in Jamtara and Sahibganj district of Jharkhand.

Basically the programme outcomes can be summarized as the following:

**Education**

- 90% increase in enrolment of children of socially excluded communities in elementary and secondary schools.
- 90% increase in retention of children of socially excluded communities in elementary and secondary schools.
- 90% increase of school-going children from targeted socially excluded HHs having non-discriminatory access to Mid-Day- Meal in schools.
- 10% decrease in proportion of household reporting incidence of discrimination in access to elementary and secondary education.

**Health**

- 90% increase in women from the targeted socially excluded HHs having non-discriminatory access to Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) benefits.
- 85% increase in institutional delivery.
- 80% of women from targeted socially excluded households receiving full ante natal and post natal care.
- 10% decrease in proportion of households reporting incidence of discrimination in access to health services.

**Nutrition**

- 90% of pregnant women, lactating mother from excluded households having non –discriminatory access to supplementary nutrition from AWC.
- 80% of children 6 to 72 months from excluded households having non-discriminatory access to supplementary nutrition from AWC.
- 10% decrease in proportion of household reporting incidence of discrimination in access to elementary and secondary education.

## Improving Neo-Natal Outcomes Through Community And Home Based Interventions In The State Of Jharkhand.....

**Support** : SAVE THE CHILDREN  
**Project Title** : Improving Neo-Natal Outcomes Through Community And Home Based Interventions In The State Of Jharkhand.....  
**Period** : 2012-2015  
**Operational Area** : 106 villages of Nala Block of Jamtara District

**Project Rationale :**

The project will try to address the health issues plaguing 106 villages in 11 panchayats of the Nala block of Jamtara district. The main strategy of the project to empower the rural women so that they start demanding their rights and entitlements relating to health services and also there is an increase in the access to the government health services. Together with this the need for capacity building of the existing government health delivery staff will be addressed and effective service delivery ensured. Also the local level resources like the traditional birth attendants and the quacks will be capacitated so that they carry out their functions effectively and responsibly. The future parents (adolescents) will also be capacitated so that they become effective peer educators and spread the knowledge of healthy and hygienic living among others.

The existing institutions like the elected panchayat members, the village health committees, the community influential will become important stakeholder and participant in the project and it is through them that the issues of health service accessibility and availability will be addressed.

**GOAL OF THE PROJECT:**

To contribute to strengthening community practices and home based care for improved maternal and neonatal health and nutrition (MNHN) in the 106 Villages of Nala block in Jamtara district in Jharkhand within three years

**Project Objective :**

- To improve maternal and newborn health and nutrition (MNHN) practices among mothers and community members in the two project districts within three years
- To increase access to and utilization of newborn services at all levels within the two districts within three years
- To strengthen community groups, including Village Health, Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNCs) to improve newborn health in the communities across the two districts within three years
- To demonstrate, build evidence and document effective approaches to strengthening the continuum of care for Maternal Newborn and Child Health at the community level in two districts in Jharkhand within three years

## EMPOWERING RURAL WOMEN PROGRAMME.....

**Support** : Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT)  
**Project Title** : Ensuring entitlements to the poor in Jamtara district of Jharkhand through empowerment of women.  
**Period** : 2011-2014  
**Operational Area** : 80 villages of Jamtara District

The project of SDTT comes under Jamtara Block of Jamtara district of Jharkhand. The district is a predominately tribal dominated district and belongs to the 5th schedule as per provision under Indian constitution and has been declared as a scheduled area. As per Census 2001, about 75.7 percent of population of the area lives below poverty line.

**Project Goal**

Ensuring entitlements in Jamtara district of Jharkhand through empowerment of 200 Self help Groups in a period of three years.

**Project Objective**

- To activate and strengthen 3000 SHGs members through capacity development with at least 50% rise in the participation of women in Village Education Committee (VEC)/Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC)/Village development Committee (VDC) etc of 80 villages.
- To ensure entitlements like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Public Distribution System (PDS) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Mid Day Meal (MDM), Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) and Old Age Pension Schemes (OAPS). Ensuring at least 30 % rise in entitlement realization in the area.
- To strengthen socio-economic status of 3000 targeted women through capacity building and suitable community based initiatives.
- To increase participation of women by 50% in village development planning

**STRATEGY**

1. Base line survey to ensure stock taking of existing data at field level for further course of action.
2. Ensure People's participation through Mahila Sabha and empowerment

3. Involving Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) members and Government officials for convergence and development initiatives.
4. Building rapport among rural women/Mahila Sabha through regular field visits and meetings
5. Alliance building, networking and partnership with likeminded organization and agencies.
6. Addressing the problems of rural poor with focus on women
7. Strengthening the knowledge and skill of ensuring entitlements among women.
8. Providing Mahila Sabha a sustainable platform that can support the use of their skills for livelihood
9. Promoting the Self Help Groups (SHGs)/MS federation at village, cluster and district level.
10. Training, Workshop, orientation as well as documentation of the best practices.

The central theme of this programme is to strengthen women's knowledge and skills and organize them to assert their rights within the constitutional framework. This will be achieved by strengthening the leadership skills of women within the entitlements framework and strengthening the role of women in PRI to ensure participatory rural development.

### SOWING THE SEEDS OF CHANGE.....

**Support** : Find your Feet , U.K  
**Project Title** : Sowing the seeds of change  
**Period** : 2009-2014

**Operational Area** : 50 villages of Godda District  
 Since agriculture is the main stay of life for the majority of population in its operational area – the Organization has insisted on Sustainable Agriculture to support the small and marginal farmers who are always vulnerable to Food Insecurity. More particularly, role of Women Farmers is rather not recognized despite their consistent efforts. The futuristic approach of ensuring food security through Sustainable Agriculture with scope for Nutrition and Crop Diversification has been embedded with this project approach to enable the grass roots level Women Farmers to be potent enough prove their contribution in agriculture in more tangible manner.



Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition/Crop diversification Programme were taken up with a broad goal of promoting food security –

- Promoting organic farming
- Develop organic manure, compost and pesticides etc.
- Nutrition and Crop Diversification
- De-promote organic fertilizers and pesticides.
- Promote storage of traditional seeds particularly through Grain Bank etc.
- Advocate for SRI technology of Paddy Cultivation

**Community served** – Women from backward communities – With exclusive focus on Tribal women (In Sunderpahari area of Godda District Jharkhand)

**Objective** – To ensure socio-economic development of women from backward and deprived community and promote development of their livelihood. Specific focus on promotion of NRM related livelihood development with eco-friendly development through organic farming, soil and land

development measures, promotion of development perspective for economically backward and poor families.

**Strategies** – Agro Promotion , NRM, Development of Organic Manure, Pesticide etc.

**Main outcomes** – 1500 women involved, agro promotion, organic farming developed, Mahila Sabha strengthened

**Evaluation methods employed** – Participatory evaluation involving stakeholders, monitoring and supervision by Field staff in regular intervals as well as by the delegates of Advisory Body of Project Implementing Authority and by Donors delegate from time to time. (Including periodic visit and supervision by the Chief Executive of the Project Implementing Agency)

### Programme Components

The project relies on two broad strategies – firstly the livelihood development component that ensures direct field based interventions in creating sustainable community assets and developing a horticulture model; and secondly other livelihood interventions that supports the development initiatives and farm enterprise through health education, awareness, women empowerment and skill development of women and youth from most vulnerable tribal families.

### Economic Improvement & Promotion of Food Security .....

**Support** : Buddhist Global Relief  
**Project Title** : Economic Improvement & Promotion of Food Security of 150 families of Deoghar District through sustainable Integrated farming systems.  
**Period** : 2012-2015  
**Operational Area** : 20 villages of Deoghar District

### Project Background:

#### ECONOMIC STAGNATION

Although agriculture is the main stay of life, small uneconomical land holdings, low soil fertility, lack of agricultural inputs, lack of irrigation facilities result in low agricultural productivity. Most of the people are dependent on the local moneylender for fulfilling their credit needs despite hazards of high rate of interest. Subsistence agriculture, increasing population pressure, lack of economic diversification in the rural economy, chronic indebtedness continues to compel tribal youth to migrate to agricultural, urban and industrial sites all over the country. As most of the migrant labourers lack education and are unskilled, they find low paid employment in brick kilns, railway, road construction sites, building construction sites or as agriculture labour.

#### FOOD INSECURITY

Most of the people living in Deoghar district are dependent on agriculture. Most of the marginal and small farmers are tribals. Rice is staple food of the tribals. Even in case of a good yield, food supplies last only for about six months of the year. Seasonal food shortages affect every household, especially those engaged in casual agricultural & non-agricultural labour. Level of food shortages varies from a few months when harvest supplies run out to starvation conditions for marginal farmers & landless when both food & employment are in short supply. Problem becomes especially acute in mid-summer & continues till end of October.

### Project Objectives :

6. Change of cropping pattern from mono crop to dual crop for at least 150 farmers.
7. Increased use of land for at least 45 – 75 acres.

8. Increase of income for 150 beneficiary by at least 20%.
9. Increase saving of 150 beneficiary families by at least 25%
10. Increased level of knowledge about their rights and entitlement, health and hygiene and education in 150 families

### Integrated Watershed Management Programme .....

**Support** : Ministry of Rural Development , Govt. of India & Jharkhand State Watershed Mission , Deptt. of Rural Development, Govt. of Jharkhand

**Project Title** : IWMP-IV/12-13

**Period** : 2013-2017

**Operational Area** : 54 villages of Amrapara & Littipara Block of Pakur District

#### Livelihood interventions under the Project:

- Scientific agricultural practices will improved the land yield.
- Cash crop will be grown.
- Production of fruit & vegetables will increase.
- Fodder stock will be available for bovines.
- Dairy farms will be opened.
- Training programmes will make villagers skilldful.
- Agro-farm forestry will make villagers self dependent in food grains.
- Fuel & small timber requirement. M.F.P. will also increase & will increase the earning of the villagers.

### ADVOCACY

Rights and Entitlements based Advocacy and Lobby for rural poor and deprived tribal has been undertaken in an on going manner in different nook and corner of the operational areas. District and State level forums have been formed and a well planned campaign and pressure group strategy been followed for burning issues like Land Rights of Tribals, Property Rights of Tribal Women, Panchayati Raj System and NTFP collection and marketing etc. Press Meet and Civic Meets are arranged in regular intervals at least once in a year to ensure proper exposure of these issues to outer World.

### PARTNER WITH CIVIL SOCIETY NETWORK

- Voluntary Action Network India (VANI), New Delhi
- Voluntary Health Action for Jharkhand (VHAJ)
- Society for Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA)
- Confederation of NGOs of Rural India (CNRI), New Delhi
- Credibility Alliance – Jharkhand Chapter



- Sahabhagi Sikshan Kendra (SSK) – Uttar Pradesh
- BASIX India – Ranchi
- Madhyama Foundation – Bhubaneswar
- Vikash Bazar Net – Ranchi

### INSTITUTIONAL DYNAMICS

- A multistoried Head office having 4500 Sqft. plinth area located at Mihijam near Chittaranjan Railway Station Dist- Jamtara, Jharkhand
- 2 Acres field office located at Karnapura, 1 Acre at Machkole, 11 Acres at Domdih, 2000 Sqft. at Dumka, 1500 Sqft. at Jamtara, 1500 Sqft at Godda, 1000 Sqft at Amrapara (Pakur), 900 Sqft at Barhet (Sahebganj), 1200 Sqft in Maithon (Dhanbad) ,1.97 Acres Training Complex in Karapara ( Mihijam) and 6 Acres (Training Complex ) at Kewatjali, Mihijam
- A complete IT institutional set up with qualified skilled human resources.
- Linked with the World by Internet for information and communication up date.
- A well-equipped documentation centre (library) with Books/Journals /CDs as well as well versed with information and communication packages.
- Infrastructure with equipments for conducting training and workshops .
- Well-equipped office (including at field units) with assets for day-to-day general administration.
- Assured mobility provision through 3 Nos. of four wheelers, 15 Nos. of two wheelers.
- A Composite compilation of Equipments i.e. 14 Computers, 2 Xerox machines, One Spiral binding machine, One Fax, Telephone, Video Camera, VCR, TV, OHP, etc.

#### ADDED TO THE ABOVE

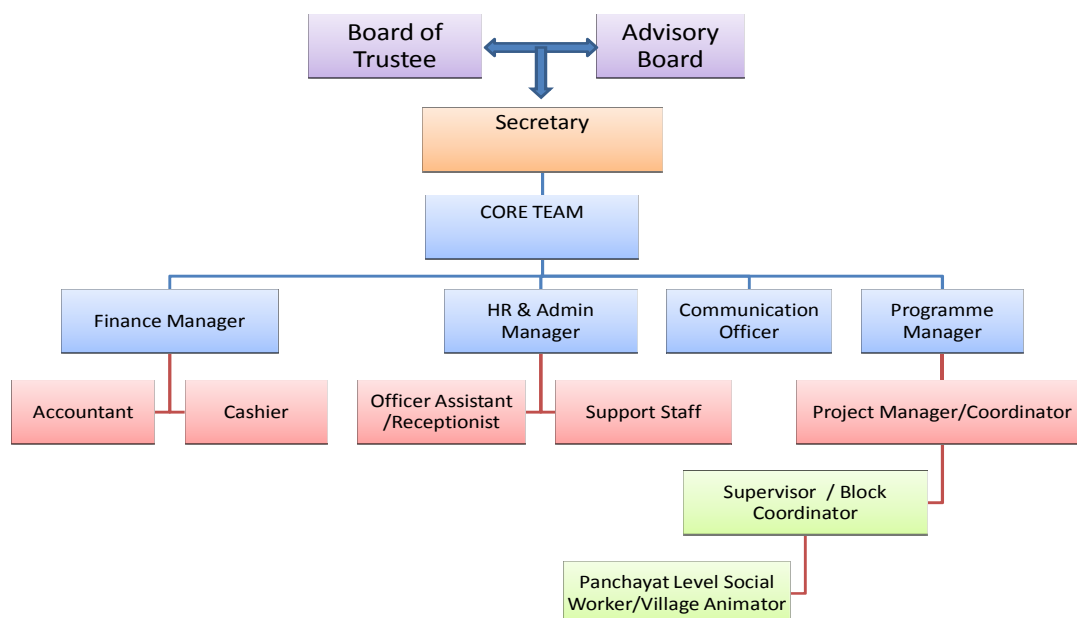
There is a well-furnished and well-equipped Training Centre with residential facility at Kewatjali, Gandhi Ashram (Mihijam) for 150 persons at any point of time. The Training Centre is located in the area nearby Maithon Dam adorned with scenic beauty. This Centre is situated at a distance of 5 Kilometers from Chittaranjan Railway Station/Badlao Head Quarters.

This is to support Badlao Foundation's activities and to Government and other agencies for organizing, meeting, workshop, training, seminar, examination, etc.

Training and meetings are also organized at three different Extension Centres viz Domdih, Machkol and Karnapura with audio visual and residential facilities. Programme personnel of respective areas maintain these centres.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

Sl. No	Name	Designation	Current Occupation	Address	Contact No.
1.	Mr. Viren Lobo	President	Development Consultant	417/24 Rani Road Opp Sanjay Road Church Road Udaipur-313001	09460573746
2.	Mr. Arvind	Secretary	Secretary	P. Banerjee Road, Mihijam, Jamtara, Jharkhand	9334346801
3.	Dr. Kumud	Member	Development Consultant	Sarvodaya Nagar Kanke Road, Jharkhand	9431103486
4.	Mrs. Rumjhum Rai Chaudhury	Member	Educationist	Matrismrity, Hill View Park South, SB Garai Road Lane opposite to Kamdhenu Sweet Shop, Asansol - 700104	9693445789
5.	Sri M.H. Gufran	Member	Education Consultant	Flat no:201, Fedral Plaza Apartment,Fedral Colony Phulwari Sarif , Patna	9534738748
6.	Dr. Onkar Mittal	Member	Health Consultant	E-43, South Extension (Part-1), New Delhi-110049.	9818110784
7.	Mr. Ashok Bhai	Member	Director of Sabhagi Shikshan Kendra, Lucknow	Sabhagi Shikshan Kendra, Sabhagi Road (Sitapur Road) , Lucknow-227208	9415102308
8.	Ms. Minakshi Kumari	Member	Counsellor IGNOU	Palbagan, P.O. Mihijam, Dist. Jamtara, Jharkhand	9775719202
9.	Prof. Pushpa Toppo	Member	Lecturer of J.J.S College	P.O. Chittaranjan, Dist. Burdwan, W. B., 713331	9434849847



### ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE:

The organization has well devised structure for smooth administration and implementation of programmes comprising of experienced and qualified professionals, academicians, social workers and committed grass root level youngsters/volunteers.

The Board of Trust of the organization consists of 9 members headed by President and Executive Head – i.e. Secretary, supported by Board of Advisors duly assigned with responsibility in well-versed terms.

Obviously, it is worth mentioning here that the administration and present staff structure of the organization has a great plus point to up date its activities in a fairly good manner. Badlao Foundation has management staff, team of technical and professional as well as field workers. A glance of following figures will suffice the composite accomplishments inherent in that structure.

WOKERS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Management/Technical/Professional			
Field workers			
Volunteers			
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>113</b>



Case Study: Basket weaver revolving fund (Pavur, Kerala)

Case study no: 4

Initiated in: 1998

Key terms: revolving fund, faith based organizations, tribal community, market linkages

### Revolving fund for Don Bosco Basket Weaving Community (Pavur, Kerala)

This case story highlights the critical need to establish market linkages for the poor, in order for them to afford reliable energy services like solar lighting. This tribal community of basket weavers could afford reliable and safe solar lighting only if there was an established market for their extra produce. A local faith based organization helped create a revolving fund and the required market linkage. The experiment was done more than 15 years ago, most of the families have crossed the threshold of abject poverty.

## PROCESS

### Identification

Don Bosco approached SELCO in 1998 based on its previous experience.

### Problem Statement

To identify a cost-effective model to finance a tribal community willing to purchase solar lighting systems.

### System design

Solar Panels 20Wp (2 x 10 Wp each)  
Compact Fluorescent Lamps 18 W (2 x 9W each)  
Battery Size 12V/40AH  
Warranty of panels (5yrs), batteries (5 yrs), electronics (5yrs), lamps (1 yr).

The tribal people are primarily ethnic groups who tend not to mix with other segments of the Indian society. Close to 125 houses in Pavur, a tribal village on the border of the states of Karnataka and Kerala in India

Their main source of income was through basket weaving; very few families had small patches of land for cultivation. Women are the primary bread-winners of the family who spend their late evening hours weaving baskets. Although there was a market for baskets, after gathering wild creepers from the nearby forest all day, the women of the village did not have enough daylight hours left to make them.

Although many of the houses in Pavur are connected to the grid, the community faces severe power cuts. Further compounding the problem is low voltage (120V against 220V). Consequently, it was common practice to purchase radio or car batteries to run TVs and kerosene lamps for lighting in the village. The women could only engage in the less profitable industry of rolling raw tobacco cigarettes, but could be accomplished under the inadequate lighting.

The women's low incomes prevented them from sending their children to school. As for those children who went to school, the quality of kerosene lighting made it difficult for them to study at home. Despite their presence for many years, they had no access to electricity and education. The people did not even come under the local panchayat.

Don Bosco<sup>1</sup> asked Father Myladore to take over the activities at Pavur and start working with the community. He established a relationship with the community and brought them under the local panchayat along with

developmental activities in the village. For instance, they established a computer training center for children and started education activities. They sent some children to Industrial Training Institutes to develop skills to be employable. Don Bosco was familiar with PV electrification. The Bangalore Salesian Society was founded by Don Bosco and they had installed a 2kWp PV system from SELCO. The father approached SELCO to facilitate solar lighting for the community. The tribal people, with annual household incomes ranging from Rs 2,000-20,000, could not afford to buy solar home systems

<sup>1</sup> Don Bosco has been active in many areas of urban and rural community development work since 1979. Some of its activities include rehabilitation of street children, beggars and rag pickers, the empowerment of fisherfolk and tribal people, vocational and technical training for poorly educated and unemployed youth, and income generation activities for economically backward communities.

## Financial model& Scheme

- Grant by Winrock International India/USAID
- Systems were bought by Don Bosco from SELCO and loaned to the tribals. A revolving Solar Basket Fund was set up where the beneficiaries would pay back the money in installments, all of which would be put back in the fund. This way the total amount would be recovered in seven years.
- Beneficiaries paid monthly installments of ₹150

## Impact

- The average household income has increased from ₹900/month to ₹1500/month.
- Women are sending their children to school and pay the fees themselves which was never the case before.
- With the extra income earned, new houses are being built and the rest is used for better nutrition and other upliftment-
- These tribals were looked down upon as the lower castes. Now they are the only community with lights in their houses with better incomes and this has enhanced their self-image. Two young men from the community stood for the gram panchayat elections.
- Many of the older women had very poor eyesight after straining to work under kerosene lights for so many years.

outright. However, with appropriate credit mechanisms, the Pavur people would be able afford previously unaffordable PV systems.

To increase the opportunities of regular income to be able to repay the cost of the systems, Don Bosco and SELCO identified traders for baskets and established a tie up with Don Bosco Institution. Don Bosco ensured a regular supply of baskets to them.

The Don Bosco institution received a grant from Winrock International<sup>2</sup>. With this grant, a Solar Basket Fund was set up. Through which beneficiaries purchased 60 solar systems in installments. Each installment was put into this Fund. The families who got solar systems installed were required to pay the proceeds of the extra baskets that they were able to make in a day towards the solar lights. Don Bosco had established a mechanism for collecting installments from sales proceeds and managed the revolving fund. This way all 125 families in the community were able to afford solar lighting systems based on their cash flows.

## Key Aspects

- The Solar Basket Fund was set up in the absence of bank finance and is an early example of multiple avenues of financing even in the absence of a formal financing ecosystem.
- The clear division of roles ensured that each partner concentrated on their strengths.
- The importance of faith based organizations in rallying a community based on trust. It ensured regular repayments. It also found a buyer/trader from the same religion who was motivated to not cheat the community based on religious pressure.
- SELCO established a market linkage between the community and traders which made the project commercially sustainable
- Don Bosco was able to establish a mechanism for collection of sales proceeds and direct them towards the Solar Basket Fund which assured solar light installations for all households

## Learnings

- To make sure the supply chain linkage remains for the duration of the loan period. Establishing trust with the community partner helps reduce the uncertainty.

## INNOVATION

Creating a market linkage

Establishing a revolving fund in absence of financial institution

<sup>2</sup> Winrock International is a nonprofit organization that works with people in the United States and around the world to empower the disadvantaged, increase economic opportunity, and sustain natural resources.

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## COUNCIL ON ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND WATER

The Council on Energy, Environment and Water (<http://ceew.in/>) is an independent, not-for-profit policy research institution. CEEW addresses pressing global challenges through an integrated and internationally focused approach. It does so through high quality research, partnerships with public and private institutions, and engagement with and outreach to the wider public.

CEEW was ranked in 2015 the best in South Asia in two categories three years running (Global Go To Think Tank Index); among the top 100 out of 6846 think-tanks in nine categories. This included CEEW being featured on a prestigious list of ‘Best Managed Think Tanks’ and ‘Best Independent Think Tanks’. CEEW has also been rated as India’s top climate change think-tank in 2012 and 2013 as per the ICCG Climate Think Tank’s standardised rankings.

**In five years of operations**, CEEW has engaged in more than 100 research projects, published 51 peer-reviewed policy reports and papers, advised governments around the world over 140 times, engaged with industry to encourage investments in clean technologies and improve efficiency in resource use, promoted bilateral and multilateral initiatives between governments on more than 40 occasions, helped state governments with water and irrigation reforms, and organised more than 110 seminars and conferences.

**CEEW’s major completed projects:** 584-page National Water Resources Framework Study for India’s 12th Five Year Plan; India’s first report on global governance, submitted to the National Security Adviser; foreign policy implications for resource security; India’s power sector reforms; first independent assessment of India’s solar mission; India’s green industrial policy; resource nexus, and strategic industries and technologies for India’s National Security Advisory Board; \$125 million India-U.S. Joint Clean Energy R&D Centers; business case for phasing down HFCs; geoengineering governance (with UK’s Royal Society and the IPCC); decentralised energy in India; energy storage technologies; Maharashtra-Guangdong partnership on sustainability; clean energy subsidies (for the Rio+20 Summit); reports on climate finance; financial instruments for energy access for the World Bank; irrigation reform for Bihar; multi-stakeholder initiative for urban water management; Swachh Bharat; environmental clearances; modelling HFC emissions; nuclear power and low-carbon pathways; electric rail transport; energy access surveys; collective action for water security; assessing climate risk; assessing India’s adaptation gap; and advising and contributing to climate negotiations (COP-21) in Paris.

**CEEW’s current projects include:** the Clean Energy Access Network (CLEAN) of hundreds of decentralised clean energy firms; the Indian Alliance on Health and Pollution; low-carbon rural development; modelling long-term energy scenarios; modelling energy-water nexus; coal power technology upgradation; India’s 2030 renewable energy roadmap; energy subsidies reform; supporting India’s National Water Mission; business case for energy efficiency and emissions reductions; monitoring air quality.

## CEEW's Key Renewable Energy Milestones

- October 2011: CEEW engaged with India's Ministry of New and Renewable Energy on the concept of a "Solar Club". CEEW support to an alliance of solar-rich countries has continued since then.
- July 2011: CEEW facilitated the \$125 million India-US Joint Clean Energy R&D Centres.
- May 2012: CEEW and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) published the first independent assessment of India's National Solar Mission.
- April 2014: CEEW and the International Institute for Sustainable Development published India's first Green Industrial Policy report.
- July 2014: CEEW co-founded the Clean Energy Access Network (CLEAN).
- August 2014: India's Minister for Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Mr Prakash Javadekar, released a CEEW-WWF study on "Renewables Beyond Electricity".
- August 2014: CEEW and NRDC published pioneering research on Solar and Wind Jobs and Finance.
- October 2014: CEEW submitted a Solar Roadmap for India to the Prime Minister's Office.
- 2014-15: CEEW partnered with IRENA on India's 2030 Renewable Energy Roadmap.
- February 2015: India's Minister for Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Mr Prakash Javadekar, released CEEW's report, "India's INDC: Renewable Energy and the pathway to Paris".
- June 2015: India's Minister for Railways, Mr Suresh Prabhu, released CEEW study, "Greening the Tracks: Achieving the 1 GW Solar PV Target of the Indian Railways".
- September 2015: India's Minister of Power, Coal and New and Renewable Energy, Mr Piyush Goyal, released CEEW's ACCESS report, based on India's largest energy access survey.
- October 2015: The Centre for International Governance Innovation published CEEW's "Fixing Climate Governance through Effective Technology Partnerships" (energy storage and energy access).
- November 2015: CEEW initiated research on the energy storage market in India; hosted the French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission (CEA) for an energy storage roundtable
- November 2015: CEEW and NRDC launch the Clean Energy Finance Initiative.
- December 2015: CEEW and the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (Department of Science and Technology) hosted discussions on technology partnerships at the India Pavilion at COP21.
- February 2016: CEEW and NRDC will publish the first analysis of skills needed in India's RE sector.