FORRAD

FOUNDATION FOR RURAL RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

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Organisation Overview

The Foundation for Rural Recovery and Development (FORRAD), established in 1980, is a public charitable trust working in the field of natural resource management, sustainable agriculture and community health. FORRAD facilitates and supports grass root initiatives that address issues of natural resource management, human resources development and sustainability. FORRAD's work intersects with issues of social justice, empowerment, public health and employment generation.

Over the last 35 years, the organisation has undertaken a wide range of projects relating to irrigation, drinking water, agriculture, road construction, housing, forestry, land development, alternative energy, health care and livelihood in partnership with more than 450 grassroots organizations in rural Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

FORRAD's work's focus in the recent years is increasingly on the social dynamics governing water security including harvesting, conservation and de-contamination, and sustainable agriculture. This is accompanied by a strong commitment to participatory, transparent and sustainable processes. FORRAD has, in the past five years, begun engaging with industry, exploring ways in which various stakeholders can collaborate towards more equitable and ethical forms of industrialisation.

The organisation believes and recognizes that rural women, more than men, feel the burden of depleting natural resources and environmental degradation. The prevailing norms and values however, deny women and other vulnerable sections voice and visibility. FORRAD strives for inclusiveness and ensures that women's opinions are prioritised; and that woman and other vulnerable sections are a part of and fulfil decision-making roles in the planning and implementation of all projects.

FORRAD is primarily a facilitator and supports its partners in the implementation of projects. In Tamil Nadu however, FORRAD has its own field office and a team of program staff and volunteers. As a facilitating agency, FORRAD supports its partners through regular field visits, project reviews, feedback and support to implementation. FORRAD is responsible for the overall implementation and accountability to its donors. It receives reports from its partner organisations, reports to donors and manages the relationship with them. It also raises resources for projects.

CURRENT WORK

FORRAD currently works in four states in India – Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Its projects are summarised as follows:

PROJECT	GEOGRAPHICAL AREA
Watershed Development around the Sambhar Salt Lake	Rajasthan – Ajmer, Nagaur and Jaipur districts
Integrated Watershed Development in Bundelkhand	Uttar Pradesh, Mahoba district
Collaborating with Michelin India Private Limited's CSR– water management, agriculture intensification, community facilitation	Tamil Nadu, Tiruvallur district
Assistance to weavers from the Rabha community	West Bengal, Alipurduar district
Direct Aid – to disadvantaged families including distribution of warm clothes, construction of water storage tanks, shelters and toilets	Rajasthan and Delhi

PROJECT PROFILES
RAJASTHAN

Figure 1 Taal ki nadi, at capacity after the monsoons September 2015

FORRAD has been engaged in the creation of rainwater harvesting structures around the Sambhar salt lake since 2012. The lake falls within the semi-arid zone of Rajasthan, and with a yearly average of only 460 mm of rain, it consistently experiences drought. Exacerbating the negative impacts of drought in the project area is the salt production technology used in the salt pans that dot the surface of the lake. Modest estimates suggest that the 10,000 tube-wells located on the Sambhar salt lake pump out approximately 96 billion litres of water per year. Salt is then produced by flooding the now almost dry surface of the lake with this pumped out water. However, only a negligible volume of the extracted water goes back into the ground, as most of it is lost in evaporation. Thus, it is no surprise that the water table level is dropping at an alarming rate as a consequence of this unregulated extraction of groundwater, with once-fertile agricultural land turning barren.

Figure 2 Earthworks at Plantation, Bagariyon ki dhani , May 2015

This project began in 2012 and sought to address the first phase of a long-term watershed development program that eventually aims to cover the entire catchment area around the Sambhar Salt Lake, creating pockets of freshwater around the lake, where most of the ground water is saline and unfit for consumption and surface water sources are few and far between. FORRAD worked alongside their implementation partners on the ground: Manthan Sanstha in Ajmer district and Prayatna Sansthan in Jaipur district.
The project was completed, with the creation or restoration of 31 rainwater harvesting structures in 20 villages in Ajmer, Jaipur and Nagaur districts of Rajasthan. A total storage capacity of 1. 5 billion litres has been created and a cumulative volume of 3,846,010,100 litres has been collected over the past four monsoons. Its impact has already been felt by an estimated 93,000 people and will extend well beyond these figures in the coming years, not only because of population growth but also because the replenishment of groundwater will extend to villages further afield.

The following five structures were constructed during the course of the year:

Table 1 showing completed structures completed during reporting period

S. No	Type	Location within village	Village	Geographical coordinates	Date of completion	Total storage capacity in liters
1.	Nadi	Khori ka Banda	Bhilawat	Lat:26.9207 Long:74.8469	31-08-2015	5,565,654
2.	Nadi	Solawata	Solawata	Lat: 26.8099 Long: 75.1309	15-09-2015	18,600,000
3.	Nadi	Bansi	Kankaria	Lat: 26.7874 Long: 75.1647	30-08-2015	82,500,000
4.	Nadi	Devnarayan Mandir Charaga	Kardala	Lat: 26.8858 Long: 74.8361	30-06-2015	8,162,000
5.	Kund	Plantation	Bagariyon ki dhani	Lat: 26.9093 Long: 74.900331	31-08-2015	756,250
						115,583,904

Table 2 showing the 31 rainwater harvesting structures created

S. No	Type	Location within village	Village	Geographical coordinates	Date of completion	Total storage capacity in liters
1.	Banda	Charagah	Nosal	Lat: 26.9176 Long: 74.9061	30-06-2012	252,792,674
2.	Nadi	Kumhariya nadi	Bawali	Lat: 26.909 Long:74.917	30-07-2013	19,748,632
3.	Banda	Balaji ka banda	Kotri	Lat:26.8991 Long:74.8803	30-06-2012	60,547,862
4.	Nadi	Charagah	Kotri	Lat:26.8946 Long:74.8913	31-03-2012	58,173,500
5.	Banda	Khedi ka banda	Jhag	Lat:26.955 Long: 74.9001	31-05-2012	232,910,899
6.	Nadi	Charagah	Ringi	Lat 26.880 Long: 75.0558	30-09-2012	91,560,574
7.	Nadi	Charagah	Habaspura	Lat:26.8594 Long:75.1355	12-01-2012	39,537,268
8.	Nadi	Moosani nadi	Kishanpura	Lat:26.8961 Long:74.8795	10-03-2015	22,512,600
9.	Nadi	Khori ka Banda	Bhilawat	Lat:26.9207 Long:74.8469	31-08-2015	5,565,654
10.	Nadi	Abas ki nadi	Sinodiya	Lat: 26.9043 Long: 74.9466	30-03-2013	39,688,948

S. No	Type	Location within village	Village	Geographical coordinates	Date of completion	Total storage capacity in liters
11.	Nadi	Bausi tiba	Sinodiya	Lat: 26.9209 Long:74.952	31-03-2013	42,080,000
12.	Channel (feeder channel)	Dheera talaab	Jhag	Lat: 26.9587 Long: 74.9012	20-04-2013	90,006,000
13.	Nadi	Charagah	Srirampura	Lat: 26.8132 Long: 75.1663	15-03-2013	28,000,000
14.	Nadi	Charagah	Bawali	Lat: 26.9929 Long: 74.8771	30-07-2013	5,081,526
15.	Banda	Moriya naka	Ujoli	Lat: 26.8712 Long: 74.8908	31-07-2014	60,605,700
16.	Kund	Jeevan pujari ki ghati	Bawali	Lat: 26.9897 Long: 74.8652	28-02-2015	50,100,000
17.	Nadi	Solawata	Solawata	Lat: 26.8099 Long: 75.1309	15-09-2015	18,600,000
18.	Anicut	Dungri naka	Kotri	Lat: 26.8930 Long: 74.8896	15-02-2014	4,020,000
19.	Nadi	Tal ki nadi	Jhakholai	Lat: 26.8923 Long: 74.8898	30-06-2014	106,532,200
20.	Nadi	Charagah nadi	Jajota	Lat: 26.8435 Long: 74.8584	30-04-2014	86,532,000
21.	Banda	Ghasi baba ka banda	Gudda	Lat: 26.5828 Long: 74.514	02-11-2013	10,112,840
22.	Kund	Balaji ki dhani	Balaji ki dhani	Lat: 26.9938 Long: 74.9044	30-10-2014	2,400,000
23.	Anicut	Sewako ki dhani	Sewako ki dhani	Lat: 26.5849 Long: 74.5150	30-06-2014	7,050,000
24.	Nadi	Bhagatji ka gulla	Gudda	Lat: 26.9721 Long: 74.8581	20-02-2015	4,464,900
25.	Nadi	Jogi baba	Mohanpura	Lat: 27.0023 Long: 74.9333	28-02-2015	9,207,000
26.	Nadi	Mordikala	Mordikala	Lat: 26.7878 Long: 75.1648	14-03-2014	34,776,000
27.	Nadi	Gochar	Pingoon	Lat: 26.7647 Long: 75.0375	28-12-2014	31,050,000
28.	Nadi	Bansi	Kankaria	Lat: 26.7874 Long: 75.1647	30-08-2015	82,500,000
29.	Banda	Naal ka banda	Gudda	Lat: 26.9552 Long: 74.8587	30-10-2014	51,537,640
30.	Nadi	Devnarayan Mandi	Charaga Kardala	Lat: 26.8858 Long: 74.8361	30-06-2015	8,162,000
31.	Kund	Plantation	Bagariyon ki dhani	Lat: 26.9093 Long: 74.9003	31-08-2015	756,250
						1,556,612,667

Figure 3 Pingoon nadi, Aug 2015

Impact

Improved Availability of Water

As previously mentioned, 31 rainwater harvesting structures were created or restored across 20 villages in Rajasthan. It has ensured water security for 48 villages, with over 90,000 people benefitting from this. Furthermore, during the 2015 monsoons, 1,332,238,190 litres of rainwater was harvested and this year alone 1.3 billion litres was harvested. Furthermore, most of these structures reached 80% capacity, others filled to capacity, 2 filled more than once and Nosal and Khedi ka banda, Jhag overflowed.

The following table details the approximate volume of water harvested till date. It should be noted that this table provides very conservative estimates and attention should be paid to the location of each of the structures. More specifically, collecting the largest amount of rainwater in the shortest possible time period was the deciding factor in selecting locations, thereby negating the effects of drought on the water security of the region:

Table 3 Approximate volumes of water harvested to date

S. No	Type	Location within village	Village	2012 (in litres)	2013 (in litres)	2014 (in litres)	2015 (in litres)	Total amount harvested (L)
1	Banda	Charagah	Nosal	252,792,674	252792674	202,234,150	252,792,674	960,612,172
2	Nadi	Kumariya Nadi	Bawali	19,748,632	19,748,632	19,748,632	11,849,200	71,095,096
3	Banda	Balaji Banda	Kotri	60,547,862	60,547,862	60,547,862	36,328,717	217,972,303
4	Nadi	Charagah	Kotri	58,173,500	23,269,400	23,269,400	17,455,020	122,167,320
5	Banda	Khedi ka Banda	Jhag	232,910,899	232,910,899	186,328,719	232,910,899	885,061,416
6	Nadi	Charagah	Ringi	54,936,344	36,624,230	36,624,230	45,780,287	173,965,091
7	Nadi	Charagah	Habaspura	39,537,268	39,537,268	39,537,268	39,537,268	158,149,072
8	Nadi	Moosani Nadi	Kishanpura				22,512,600	22,512,600
9	Bandha	Khori ka Bandha	Bhilawat				5,565,654	5,565,654
10	Nadi	Abas ki nadi	Sinodiya		9,900,000	19,844,474	29,766,711	59,511,185
11	Nadi	Bausi tiba	Sinodiya		10,500,000	21,040,000	37,872,000	69,412,000
12	Channel	Dheera talaab (feeder channel)	Jhag		67,500,000	67,504,500	85,505,700	220,510,200
13	Nadi	Charagah	Srirampura		14,000,000	25,200,000	19,500,000	58,700,000
14	Nadi	Charagah	Bawali		25,00,000	5,081,526	5,081,526	12,663,052
15	Banda	Moriya naka	Ujoli		24,000,000	45,454,275	120,000,000	189,454,275
16	Kund	Jeevan pujari ki ghati	Bawali		5,000,000	12,525,000	25,050,000	42,575,000
17	Nadi	Solawata	Solawata		17,000,000	17,670,000	13,020,000	47,690,000
18	Anicut	Dungri naka	Kotri			3,618,000	4,020,000	7,638,000
19	Nadi	Tal ki nadi	Jhakholai		27,000,000	53,266,100	95,878,980	176,145,080
20	Nadi	Charagah nadi	Jajota			64,899,000	34,612,800	99,511,800
21	Banda	Ghasi baba ka banda	Gudda			7,584,630	15,112840	22,697,470
22	Kund	Balaji ki dhani	Balaji ki dhani			2,400,000	1,800,000	4,200,000
23	Anicut	Sewako ki dhani	Sewako ki dhani			5,640,000	6,345,000	11,985,000
24	Nadi	Bhagatji ka gulla	Gudda				2,232,450	2,232,450
25	Nadi	Jogi baba	Mohanpura				4,603,500	4,603,500
26	Nadi	Mordikala	Mordikala			34,776,000	26,082,000	60,858,000
27	Nadi	Gochar	Pingoon				24,840,000	24,840,000
28	Nadi	Bansi	Kankaria				49,500,000	49,500,000
29	Banda	Naal ka banda	Gudda				61,845,114	61,845,114
30	Nadi	Devnarayan Mandir Charaga	Kardala				4,081,000	4,081,000
31	Kund	Plantation	Bagariyon ki dhani				756,250	756,250
			Total:	**718,647,179**	**842,830,965**	**954,793,766**	**1,332,238,190**	**3,848,510,100**

The following table outlines which villages have benefited from the increase in water availability and the corresponding populations of these villages:

Table 4. Number of villages and their populations that have improved availability of water as a consequence of the 31 reservoirs.

S. No	Village	Panchayat	Block	District	Population
1	Bhadoon	Bhadoon	Silora	Ajmer	3,840
2	Paldi	Bhadoon	Silora	Ajmer	1,200
3	Jajota (including Rebariyon ki dhani,				
	Babulon ki dhani, Jardan ki dhani)	Jajota	Silora	Ajmer	3,428
4	Bherwai	Jajota	Silora	Ajmer	120
5	Kalbeliyo ki dhani	Jajota	Silora	Ajmer	240
6	Jhag (including Khedi ki dhani,				
	Bhopa ki dhani)	Jhag	Silora	Ajmer	6,780
7	Bagariyon ki dhani	Kotri	Silora	Ajmer	180
8	Jakholai	Kotri	Silora	Ajmer	1,440
9	Kardala	Kotri	Silora	Ajmer	1,080
10	Kishanpura	Kotri	Silora	Ajmer	1,560
11	Kotri	Kotri	Silora	Ajmer	6,840
12	Mundelo ki dhani	Kotri	Silora	Ajmer	300
13	Ujoli	Kotri	Silora	Ajmer	1,320
14	Bhilawat				
	(including Rebairyon ki dhani)	Nosal	Silora	Ajmer	3,300
15	Chotiya ki dhani	Nosal	Silora	Ajmer	120
16	Gasawa ki dhani	Nosal	Silora	Ajmer	300
17	Kalwaniyo ki dhani	Nosal	Silora	Ajmer	120
18	Nosal	Nosal	Silora	Ajmer	3,000
19	Aao	Sinodiya	Silora	Ajmer	1,200
20	Gudda	Sinodiya	Silora	Ajmer	1,680
21	Jaliyo ki dhani	Sinodiya	Silora	Ajmer	600
22	Sant ki dhani	Sinodiya	Silora	Ajmer	240
23	Sinodiya	Sinodiya	Silora	Ajmer	6,840
24	Bakarwaliya	Sinodiya	Silora	Ajmer	2,400
25	Nada ki dhani	Sinodiya	Silora	Ajmer	360
26	Shiv Nagar (including Bhopa ki dhani)	Sinodiya	Silora	Ajmer	2,050

S. No	Village	Panchayat	Block	District	Population
27	Moruda	Srirampura	Dudu	Jaipur	1,826
28	Sirohikhurd	Srirampura	Dudu	Jaipur	1,307
29	Srirampura	Srirampura	Dudu	Jaipur	1,547
30	Mordikhurd	Habaspura	Dudu	Jaipur	634
31	Mamana	Mamana	Dudu	Jaipur	7,800
32	Mordikala	Mamana	Dudu	Jaipur	221
33	Pingoon	Mamana	Dudu	Jaipur	1,051
34	Kankaria	Naraina	Dudu	Jaipur	928
35	Lilwa ki dhani	Naraina	Dudu	Jaipur	600
36	Jadawata	Pingoon	Dudu	Jaipur	1,051
37	Khajpura	Sali	Dudu	Jaipur	240
38	Solawata	Srirampura	Dudu	Jaipur	1,607
39	Balaji ki dhani	Kharadiya	Kuchaman	Nagaur	240
40	Bawali	Kharadiya	Kuchaman	Nagaur	4,320
41	Gudda Rajawta	Kharadiya	Kuchaman	Nagaur	1,200
42	Mohanpura	Kharadiya	Kuchaman	Nagaur	6,600
43	Sewako ki dhani	Kharadiya	Kuchaman	Nagaur	240
44	Ulana	Kharadiya	Kuchaman	Nagaur	4,320
45	Habaspura	Habaspura	Dudu	Jaipur	1,750
46	Hachukda	Habaspura	Dudu	Jaipur	1,234
47	Ringi	Habaspura	Dudu	Jaipur	862
48	Korsina	Korsina	Dudu	Jaipur	3,500
					93,616

The following table lists the structures, their location, the nature of the lake bed in that area and the corresponding change in water levels in these groundwater sources.

Table 5: Impact of each structure on groundwater and the creation of new sources

S. No	Structures	Village	Lake bed (Porous/ semi-permeable/ impermeable/ concrete)	New underground water sources till date			Noticeable rise in water levels in existing groundwater sources		
				Bore well	Open well	Hand pump	Bore well	Open well	Hand pump
1	*Banda*	Nosal	Impermeable	4	-	-	4	1	-
2	Kumariya Nadi	Bawali	Semi-permeable	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Balaji Banda	Kotri	Semi-permeable	2	-	2	-	8	-
4	*Charagah Nadi*	Kotri	Semi-permeable	-	-	-	5	5	-
5	Khedi ka *Banda*	Jhag	Impermeable	-	-	-	5	4	-
6	*Charagah*	Ringi	Semi permeable	-	-	-	4	3	-
7	*Charagah*	Habaspura	Semi-permeable	-	-	-	5	8	-
8	*Moosani Nadi*	Kishanpura	Semi-permeable	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Khori ka *Banda*	Bhilawat		-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Abas *ki nadi*	Sinodiya	Porous	-	-	-	4	-	1
11	Bausi *tiba*	Sinodiya	Porous	-	-	-	-	-	2
12	Dheera *talaab* (feeder channel)	Jhag	Impermeable	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	*Charagah*	Srirampura	Impermeable	-	-	-	1	50	-
14	*Charagah*	Bawali	Semi-permeable	1	-	-	-	-	-
15	Moriya *naka*	Ujoli	Porous	1	-	-	2	1	-
16	Jeevan *pujari ki ghati*	Bawali	Concrete	2	-	-	2	-	-
17	*Nadi*	Solawata	Impermeable	-	-	-	1	30	6
18	Dungri *naka*	Kotri	Porous	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Tal *ki nadi*	Jhakholai	Semi-permeable	3	-	-	10	2	1
20	Charagah *nadi*	Jajota	Semi-permeable	-	-	-	1	6	8
21	Ghasi *baba ka banda*	Gudda	Porous	-	-	-	2	-	-

S. No	Structures	Village	Lake bed (Porous/ semi-permeable/ impermeable/ concrete)	New underground water sources till date			Noticeable rise in water levels in existing groundwater sources		
				Bore well	Open well	Hand pump	Bore well	Open well	Hand pump
22	Balaji *ki dhani*	Balaji *ki dhani*	Concrete	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	*Nadi*	Sewako *ki nadi*	Porous	-	-	-	1		2
24	Bhagatji *ka gulla nadi*	Gudda	Porous	-	-	-	-	-	2
25	Jogi *baba ka banda*	Mohanpura	Porous	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Mordikala *nadi*	Mordikala	Semi-permeable	1	1	-	-	-	-
27	Gochar *nadi*	Pingoon		-	-	-	9	30	44
28	Bansi *nadi*	Kankaria	Semi-permeable	-	-	-	2	30	12
29	Naal ka *banda*	Gudda	Porous	-	-	-	5	2	10
30	Devnarayan Mandir *Charaga*	Kardala	Semi-permeable	-	-	1	6	5	10
31	Plantation *kund*	Bagariyon ki dhani	Concrete	-	-		1	1	1
			Total:	**14**	**1**	**3**	**70**	**186**	**99**

Improvement in Agricultural Productivity

Approximately 313 acres of agricultural land belonging to 60 farmers, which had previously been lying completely barren or had had only one rain-fed harvest a year, are now yielding two substantial harvests a year, tripling the farmers' income within the very first year of the project. This is the specific outcome of improved availability of fresh water that allows farmers to sink wells into their land. Farmers who did have access to irrigation have found that their wells now yield far more water than before, allowing them two harvests a year and vegetable cultivation in the summer.

It is worth noting that the availability of water will only improve with each consecutive year (with the exception of years of successive drought) and that farmers can look forward to two harvests of grain or cash crop as well as a harvest of vegetables over the course of the summer, thereby also contributing to food security and the improved nutrition status of the population. Similarly, observations over the past three years seem to suggest that the extent of irrigated land is bound to expand by at least 100 acres each year. In fact, the challenge will be to ensure that the farmers do not start growing water intensive crops and overexploiting the groundwater; something that they have not had the resources to do till date.

Lala Ram has 10 bighas (approximately 3 acres) of land and last winter he harvested 5000 kg of wheat. He grew green chillies, tomatoes, brinjal, okra, onions and fodder during the summer and this time round he has sowed *bajra* (pearl millet) on the entire piece of land. The dry fodder made available after the harvest feeds his 15 buffaloes. Lala Ram said the availability of fodder and fresh water has improved animal milk production by at least a litre per day.

Narayan and his family jointly hold 26 acres of land. Last year they harvested 10,000 kilos of wheat and they made a profit of INR 2,00,000 (shared amongst 8 brothers)! Of the 8 brothers, 6 live away and 2 live on the land. Seeing the improvement in agricultural income one of the brothers has returned to live off of the land. The water in their well now stands at 80 feet and their current harvest will include sweet potato, chilies, maize, pearl millet and cluster beans.

Improvement in human and animal health

While it is too premature to do an impact assessment on human health, there is widespread anecdotal evidence that milk production of milch animals has improved and that there are much fewer miscarriages reported in cows.

People from Solawata report that a high yielding breed of buffalo (Murrah) that was brought in from the neighbouring state of Haryana, rarely survived unless they were provided with sweet water brought in from tankers. Therefore, these high yielding buffalo could only be owned by the rich farmers. With the availability of fresh water, poor farmers also have the possibility of owning this breed of buffalo and expecting them to survive. The community also reports that the buffalos now have the luxury of swimming and bathing thrice a day; in Bansi nada, Kankaria they swim at 7 am, 11 am and 3 pm, with a total of 2500-3000 animals coming there every day. In Taal ki nadi, some of the buffalo swim across the lake as a short cut home and a total of over 200,000 animals use these water sources every day.

Figure 5 Cattle bathing at Mordikala nadi, Oct 2015

Employment generation

The availability of employment locally at fair wages was particularly welcome for the families who did not own land and would not directly benefit from the improvement of agricultural productivity or animal husbandry. These populations typically belonged to the poorer and most marginalised sections of the village community. Efforts were taken to ensure that people from these families were prioritised when the labour registers were being prepared. 47,000 person days of labour were generated during the course of the project work.

The role of women

All efforts were made to ensure that women had a voice in the entire decision making process of the project and its execution. The total collective strength of the *pani samitis* was 253 persons with a total of 94 women, and of the 30 persons in the Water Federation, 7 were women. While these figures are less than perfect, the organisations sought and continue to seek the active participation of women and all efforts will be made to eventually equalise these numbers.

There were 2328 women and 918 men who worked on the sites where women found that they were getting equal pay for equal work, which was a new phenomenon. Some women picked up masonry skills and are now able to find employment as semi-skilled, rather than unskilled, labourers. Each of these decisions made by the organisations involved, namely, to hire women, to include women in committees, to seek their active participation and to provide them with an opportunity to learn a male dominated skill, strengthened the work and also resulted in a slight shift of attitude within the community.

Figure 6 Work in progress in Bansi nadi, Kankaria September 2015

PROJECT PROFILES
UTTAR PRADESH

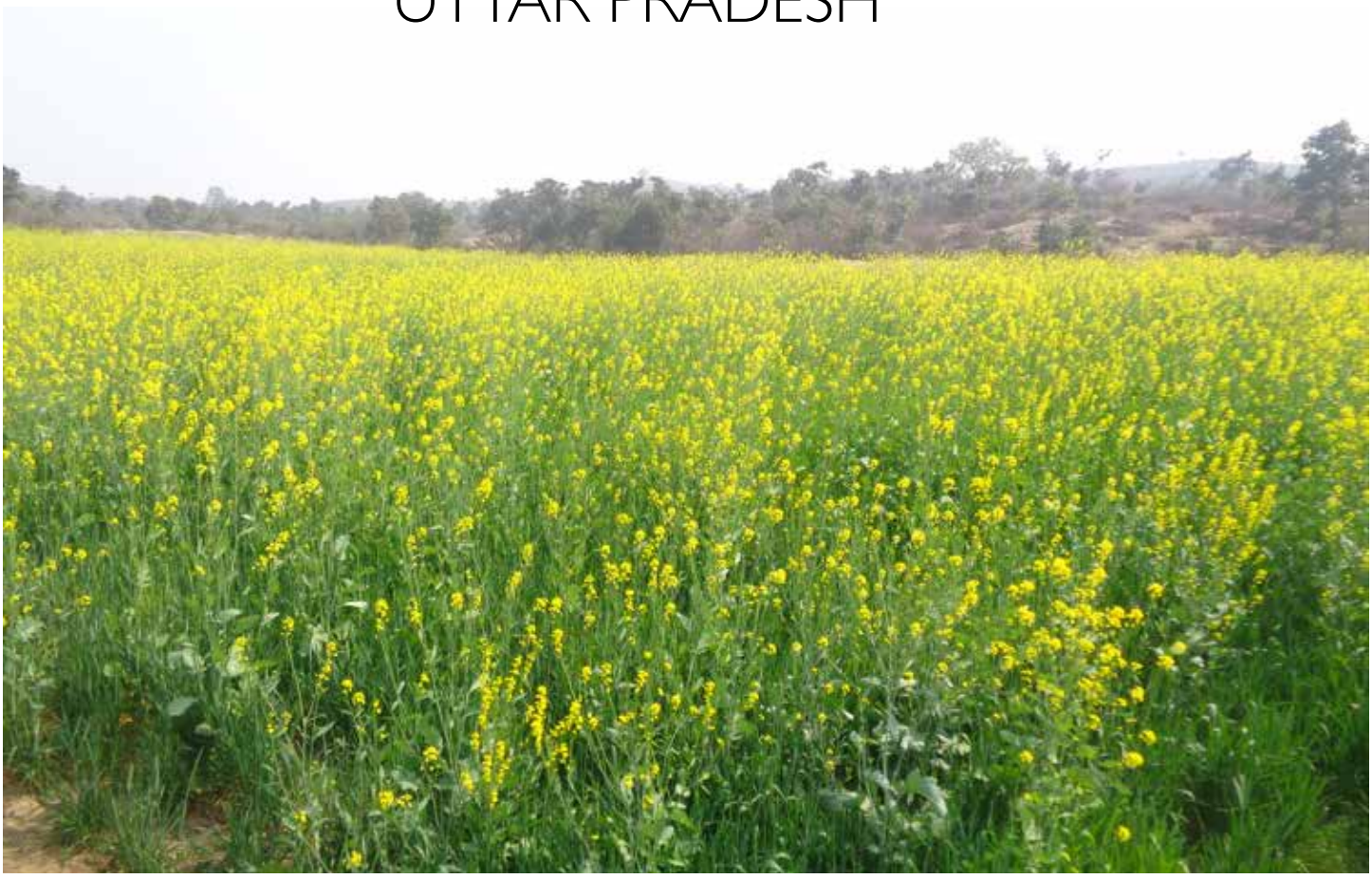

Figure 7 Mustard fields in Tola Swayam , Feb 2016

An integrated watershed development project was initiated on 1 May 2011 and successfully completed on 30 April 2015 in the Mahoba district of Uttar Pradesh. Under this project 500 ha of a watershed area was treated, to increase the water table levels, which benefitted 4000 persons from Bilkhi and Tola Swayam and an additional 1200 persons from Suasa Maaf and Murani. Six check dams were constructed which covered 69.23 ha of land and impacted 54 farmers. Additionally, 8 farm ponds and 20 gully plugs were constructed, impacting 21 farmers and covering 13.08 ha of land. Furthermore, 256 ha of land has been bunded, benefitting another 146 farmers, with another 464 farmers also engaged in zero budget farming during this project. Two roof water harvesting tanks were also built in the government schools in both villages to demonstrate the potential of roof water harvesting. This project, which was conceived of as a pilot project, has shown demonstrable impact for four years since its inception.

Figure 8 Wheat fields (with some mustard thrown in) near Chandra Shekar check dam, Bilkhi , Feb 2016

In June 2016, the Coca-Cola Company produced a short film titled 'Surviving Climate Variability in Bundelkhand' (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RzG42q-zJbg), which focused on the decrease in outmigration from the villages of Bikhi and Tola Swayam, as a result of the success of this project. FORRAD retained a longer version of this film, titled 'Climate Adaptation in Bundelkhand' (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aPkCIKLu-8o), which documented this project and its impact on the local communities, specifically focusing on 'small interventions that contributed to a significant improvement in water availability and crop productivity'. Based on the success of this project, FORRAD has submitted a concept note to the Anandana Foundation to replicate this initiative in another two villages in the area, namely, Bila Dakshin and Balchor in Kabrai and Charkari blocks of Mahoba respectively. This note has been approved and the feasibility studies are currently underway. For this project a watershed will be developed over 700 hectares and 500 hectares in the villages of Bila Dakshin and Balchaur, respectively. It will impact a population of 3320 people directly, and 1178 people indirectly.

PROJECT PROFILES
TAMIL NADU

The region saw heavy rainfall in 2015, with all the kulams and irrigation tanks overflowing. This is a photograph of Perambur kulam that had been renovated by FORRAD in August of 2013.

MIPL FORRAD is a part of a multi stake holder CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) programme initiated by MIPL, that involves the community, government bodies, several NGOs, neighbouring companies and institutions. The CSR extends to 31 villages and hamlets surrounding the site and covers a population of approximately 30,000 people.

1. Cleaning, repairing and covering of open wells: Once public overhead tanks were constructed, open wells fell into disuse. The public then began to throw garbage into these wells, thereby risking the pollution of the groundwater. Thus, the restoration of the wells to working condition was a means by which to protect the groundwater from contamination.

One open well at Villiyar Colony, Chandrapuram was cleaned and covered in early January, 2016. This well did not require de -silting and the surface garbage was cleared out before it was covered.

2. Cleaning and repairing of OHT:

In 2016 FORRAD cleaned and repaired a total of 9 public overhead tanks and 3 school tanks.

The cleaning process involved:

- Emptying the tank
- Clearing the inside of the tank
- Cleaning the insides
- Whitewashing the inside of the tank
- Chlorinating the tank
- Repairing or replacing inlet and outlet pipes where required

S.No	Name	Capacity (in Liters)	Date
	Public Tanks		
	Annavaram	30,000	18-19 Jan 2016
	Pudhukuppam	30,000	20-21 Jan 2016
	ST colony, Thambunaidu Palayam	10,000	22-23 Jan 2016
	BC colony, Thambunaidu Palayam	10,000	22-23 Jan 2016
	Kazadai	30,000	24-25 Jan 2016
	Near school, Sengarai	30,000	26-27 Jan 2016
	Near school, Palavakkam	30,000	30-31 Jan 2016
	Near eri, Palavakkam	30,000	30-31 Jan 2016
	Anna Nagar Kannankottai panchayat	60,000	28-29 Jan 2016
	School Tanks	**Student strength**	
	GR Kandigai Middle School	93 (G50- B43)	16-25 Feb 2016
	*Chandrapuram Primary School	30 (G16-B14)	18-26 Dec 2016
	*Annavaram Middle School	110 (G60-B50)	26-31Dec 2016

3. Cleaning and repair of OHT - Thervoy School: (15.2.16 -25.2.16)

The Adidravida Welfare high school and primary school are located in a single compound in the south boundary of Thervoy Kandigai village, where the SIPCOT Estate is located. This high school has existed since the 1060s. There is a 30,000 lit capacity OHT on the school premises that supplies water to the village but this supply does not extend to the school. As a result of this, the Aadidravida Welfare Department had constructed a 10,000 lit capacity OHT with a bore well, exclusively for the school, with the assistance of NABARD. This tank caters to the drinking water needs and laboratory needs of both the primary school, which has 42 girls and 65 boys, and the high school, which has 79 girls and 79 boys.

Condition of the OHT

The waste water pipe from the tank had been damaged and the water from the bore well contains a lot of sediment and these sediments are then carried down the delivery line. Furthermore, this pipe is now plugged with a wooden plug as the extension of the pipe below the tank has been stolen. Similarly, the washing arrangements under the tank had also been damaged and this too had to be reconstructed with a platform.

The following steps were involved in the process:

- Earth work excavation for the foundation
- Plain cement concrete 1:4:8 using 40mm stone jelly
- Plastering with cement mortar 1:5.12mm thick
- Brick work in cement mortar 1:5 using country brick
- Floor finish with cement mortar 1:3,20mm thick
- Thorough scraping of algae from walls of OHT
- White washing 2 coats as per standard specification
- Supplying and fixing 25mm G.I pipes including cutting threading and including specials like bend, reducer elbow etc.
- Repairs to scour pipe fixing new 12mm steel taps, providing manhole cover, and super chlorination etc.

After these repair works, FORRAD has received feedback that the school authorities and the children use the water for drinking and washing and that they have taken on the responsibility of keeping the tank and its surroundings clean. Consequentially, the water test results show no bacteria contamination.

Figure 9 . Repair work at Thervoy overhead tank, Feb 2016

4. Farmers Producer Company (FPC)

In order to promote sustainable agriculture and to support small and marginal farmers, FORRAD approached the Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium (SFAC) - a society promoted by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare, Government of India.

One of the mandates of the SFAC is to promote the formation of Farmer Producer Companies (FPC) with a view to:

a) Provide linkages to markets

b) Improve small farmer bargaining skills

c) Improve access to credit, technology and information

d) Introduce sustainable and precision agricultural practices

Farmers are organized into Farmer Interest Groups (FIG), each with a membership of around 20 farmers. Each farmer contributes INR 100 as a registration fee and INR1000 as his/her share. The FIGs, in turn, are federated into the FPC, the optimal size being 1000 farmers. A Resource Institute (RI) assists in the formation and initial functioning

of the FPC and provides the necessary training. In 2015, the following steps were taken towards the formation of the FPC:

1. A meeting with SFAC to initiate the project.
2. A meeting with Erode Precision Farmers Company at the recommendation of SFAC, to enlist them as the Resource Institute.
3. A visit to the project area by Erode Precision Farmers Company to assess the feasibility of starting an FPC in the region.
4. A meeting with 80 small farmers in the project area to introduce them to the concept of the FPC.
5. A visit by the FORRAD team to the Erode Precision Farmers Company for a first-hand understanding of the functioning and advantages of an FPC.
6. Towards the end of 2015, around 255 farmers had indicated an interest in becoming members of the FPC.

5. Facilitation Cell

The community facilitation cell, created in 2011, was an effort to create a group of local community members to observe and monitor the industry, government and community behaviour in the area. The facilitation cell assists the local community with various tasks, such as, filing and processing of applications, setting up bank accounts, applying for licences etc. These included applications for - old age pension, maternity support, education allowance, ration cards, community certificate, bank accounts, age and birth certificates and aadhar cards, among others.

The community facilitation cell engages with the community, MIPLMIPL and local governments, taking forward the needs of the community to various stakeholders. As in all FORRAD projects, community members are part of the planning, implementation and monitoring of activities undertaken by the project. Community members benefit directly from the employment generated from projects and indirectly from greater water availability and cleaner water sources.

5.1 Water testing

Since 2012, FORRAD have been doing water testing twice a year, one in the dry season and another in the monsoon season. Testing water partially fulfils one objective of the facilitation cell which is to monitor the physical environment. Testing a cross-section of sources in all the villages alerts the community to water quality and identifies sources that require attention. This information is then shared with the Panchayat leaders who then inform the public. Furthermore, it is also used to decide which of the overhead tanks need to be cleaned and or repaired.

a. Dry season

The dry season testing was cut short due to unseasonal rain. It was therefore decided to restrict the testing to the sources meant for household use and drinking.

135 tests were conducted in 33 villages from 11-05-2015 to 15-05-2015					
Characteristic	**BIS Acceptable Limit**	**BIS Permissible Limit**	**Range of results**	**Samples above Acceptable Limit**	**Samples above Permissible Limit**
pH	6.5 – 8.5	6.5 – 8.5	6.5 -8	0	0
Hardness	200	600	80-1240	61	8
Chloride	250	1000	30-2000	21	1
Fluoride	1	1.5	0.5-3	5	2
TDS	500	2000	180-8760	68	8
Iron	0.3	1	0-2	1	3
Alkalinity	200	600	50-1200	55	3
Nitrate	45	100	0-45	0	0
Nitrite	_	_			
Phosphate	_	_			
Ammonia	_	_			
Residual Chlorine	0.2	1	0-1	0	0
Odour	_	_	None		
Appearance	_	_	Clear-Light Green		
Turbidity	_	_	None		
Bacteria	Not Present	Not Present	Present-Not Present	N.A.	37

- 37 (27.40%) sources had bacterial contamination this year whereas last year during the same season 47 (33.81 %) sources had bacterial contamination
- 10 out of 46 (21.73%) OHT sources are bacterially contaminated this year as compared to 11 out 47 (23.40%) in the same season the previous year
- There was a reduction of 1.67 % of bacterial contamination in OHTs
- There was a reduction of 6.41 % of bacterial contamination in all sources
- A total of 29 sources are dry or defunct
- These 29 sources include 12 Hand pumps, 8 irrigation bore well, 5 open well, 3 surface water sources and 1 drinking water bore well
- In Eri Colony Latchivakkam, 3 of 4 sources were were dry

b. Monsoon season

142 tests were conducted in 35 villages from 16-12-2015 to 21-05-2015					
Characteristic	BIS Acceptable Limit	BIS Permissible Limit	Range of results	Samples above Acceptable Limit	Samples above Permissible Limit
pH	6.5 – 8.5	6.5 – 8.5	6.5 -8	0	0
Hardness	200	600	30-600	58	0
Chloride	250	1000	10-480	09	0
Fluoride	1	1.5	0.5-3	19	5
TDS	500	2000	108-1368	54	0
Iron	0.3	1	0-3	24	0
Alkalinity	200	600	30-420	51	0
Nitrate	45	100	0-20	-	-
Nitrite	_	_			
Phosphate	_	_			
Ammonia	_	_			
Residual Chlorine	0.2	1	0-0.2		
Odour	_	_	None		
Appearance	_	_	Clear-Light brown		
Turbidity	_	_	None-Slight		
Bacteria	Not Present	Not Present	Present-Not Present	14	14

- 14 sources out of 142 sources were bacterially contaminated 2 years in a row.
- Out of 54 OHTs, 3 were bacterially contaminated whereas in last year, 7 OHTs were bacterially contaminated out of 46 OHTs
- 1 Open well was bacterially contaminated out of 18 open wells
- 20 sources were defunct or under repair

5.2 Government schemes application and sanction

Between April 2015 and March 2016, 470 applications for schemes were applied for out of which 270 were sanctioned. These application forms includes:

Welfare schemes	Schemes Applied For	Sanctioned/ Issued
Old Age pensions	50	13
Pension for Deserted Women	02	
Marriage Allowance	21	06
Ration Cards	53	31
Ration Card Modifications	22	20
Community Identification Certificate	75	63
Opening of Bank Accounts	01	02
Agricultural assistance (drip irrigation, pesticide cans and sprinklers, seeds, fertilisers, soil testing etc.)	12	00
Age Certificate	09	07
Aadhar card application	16	00
Income Certificate	109	89
Death Certificates	14	06
Birth Certificates	12	08
Two Girl Children Incentive Benefit	05	01
Legal Heir Certificate	14	03
Voter Identity Card	16	04
Hearing Aids	04	04
Disaster Relief Fund (Compensation for Damaged Harvest)	10	
Native certificate	24	22
BCEL *(Bonafide certificate for educational loan)*	03	
Land title deed	01	
Gas connection schemes	02	02
Computer benefits	01	
	478	**283**

In December 2015, Tamil Nadu experienced severe floods that affected the entire state. Contributing modestly to the flood relief efforts, FORRAD organised a meeting on water safety with the panchayat representatives, pump operators (for the overhead tanks) and an official from the Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage (TWAD) Board. The official outlined the various means by which the population could protect itself from water borne diseases and malaria.

This meeting was followed by :

Chlorination of wells and tanks
After the floods, most of water sources were contaminated. 1378 chlorine tablets were distributed to treat the wells and tanks in 31 villages.

Distribution of plastic sheets and bedsheets
During the flood, bedsheets and plastic sheets were distributed among 214 people in Seenikuppam, Mukkarampakkam, J.J Nagar, Thamarai Kuppam, Vettakaramedu Kazhadai, Mettu Colony - Lachhivakkam, Kannankottai and Chandrapuram-Villiar Colony.

Gender Training

FORRAD views gender sensitisation of the community as crucial to any form of sustainable development, and the capacity building of the Facilitation Cell members was a crucial first step in enabling such an environment. The gender training was also conducted in compliance with the new Anti-Sexual Harassment Act passed by the Indian Parliament in 2013 to protect women at their place of work. FORRAD conducted gender-training workshops for its staff to equip the FORRAD facilitaton cell members with the tools to handle prejudice and gender discrimination in the field. These workshops (two in 2015) were facilitated by a team from the Ekta Resource Centre for Women, an organization based in Madurai. The first workshop was held in the FORRAD office in Kakavakkam, Tiruvallur District and the subsequent workshops were conducted in Manapakkam.

The first workshop served as an introductory session, encouraging the staff to think about the gender-specific problems they face while going about their work in the field. In particular, the staff agreed that women face certain difficulties simply by being in public spaces – including, but not limited to, street sexual harassment (euphemistically referred to as 'eve-teasing ').

The second workshop was held on April 24, 2015, at Manapakkam. The facilitators made it clear that the workshop would be a safe space for the staff to share their opinions freely, without fear of judgement.

FORRAD team members were asked to examine their own stereotypes about gender roles at home and elsewhere. One exercise made a particularly deep impact on the participants; they were asked to describe what they felt were ideal qualities that they would like to see in a spouse. Women described ideal husbands as older and having a steady job. Ideal wives were described as being respectful, and able to manage the home well. The facilitators then encouraged the staff to interrogate their assumptions about gender and gender roles. The staff reported that they learned a lot from this exercise, as it made them realize that in order to change other people's assumptions about gender roles, they had to look at their own biases and change them. Both the male staff members who attended the workshop began to examine how much they contributed to the 'housework' load in their homes, and both reported that they later assumed increased responsibility at home.

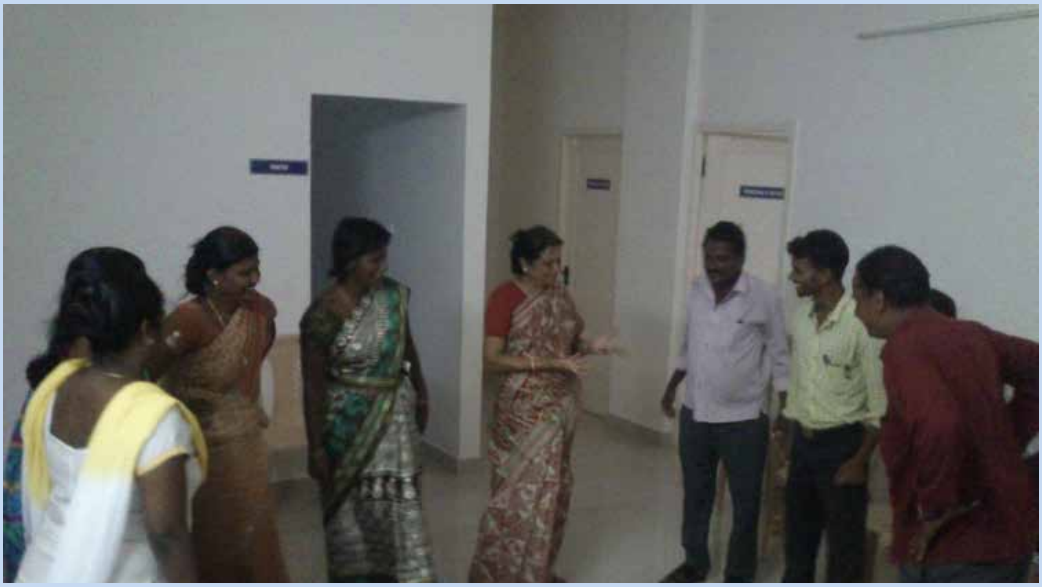

Figure 11 Second gender workshop at Chennai, July 2015

Furthermore, using the 'Bell bajao' campaign's simple yet effective technique to interrupt domestic violence, the facilitators demonstrated what bystanders could do in case they witnessed or overheard an altercation. One of the FORRAD team members noted that he had been ignoring sounds of violence next door, but after the workshop, he interrupted the altercation and was hopeful that the situation was at least temporarily diffused. Another staff member encouraged her neighbour to stand up to her abusive husband, threatening to prosecute him in court if he was violent towards her again.

> "We were made to understand that we are people in our own right. We discussed issues such as marital violence, prejudices against women, lack of opportunities for women. They also taught us what to say and do when we encountered such bias. Now when we talk to women in the villages, we tell them that we are there to help if they are badly treated at home or face harassment outside," says another volunteer.

Figure 10 Farmers Training at Thandalam, June 2015

6. Mobile medical unit

The Mobile Medical Unit (MMU) was proposed by the Michelin India Private Limited (MIPL)'s Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Advisory Board and sanctioned by the Michelin Corporate Foundation on 23rd April, 2015. The unit will cater specifically to those people who are unable to travel, such as the elderly and persons with motor disabilities. The chassis for the unit have already been purchased on 7th July, 2015 from Ashok Leyland and transported to Mungi Engineers, Zaheerabad for body building.

Protocols and guidelines for the running of the MMU are being systematically developed with the help of Dr Sanjiv Lewin, a professor at St John's, who was invited to join the Michelin CSR advisory board in March 2016. It was decided that the MMU will primarily address non-communicable diseases that are predominant to the area, as to most of south India, namely, cardio-vascular disease - hypertension, diabetes and obesity. Attempts are underway to have the MMU registered as a rural bond centre with St John's Medical College, Bangalore. This would mean that graduates from St John's could opt to serve their 2 years of rural bond as a doctor with the MMU.

Volunteers created awareness for the MMU in all the project villages in the area. Discussions were held with the Panchayat to obtain permission for the MMU visits and for the parking spaces at the targeted villages. It is planned that the unit will operate 6 days a week with a total of 12 designated stops. Each stop will cater to a cluster of villages, thereby covering all 31 villages under Michelin's CSR project area.

The unit will be equipped with an Electro cardiogram (ECG), laboratory, other basic diagnostic equipment and generic medicines derived from the WHO essential drug list. It will also have a computer to register all patients and enable telemedicine and the personnel will include adoctor, a nurse, a driver and a technician.

PROJECT PROFILES
WEST BENGAL

A weaving project was started on December 2015 in the Garo basti and North Mendhabari villages of the Alipurduar District in West Bengal. This project aimed to enable women forest dwellers to use their traditional skill of weaving to earn a livelihood by introducing market linkages, contemporising designs, and by providing basic entrepreneurship training over the course of 9 months. FORRAD collaborated with Hast Karigar Society (HKS) an organisation whose aim is to create 'a market that showcases Indian tradition and heritage to the public, and promotes the traditional skill of artisans and weavers, while encouraging them to be contemporary and economically relevant', to implement this project.[1]

The Rabhas are the indigenous inhabitants of the Buxa forests around the Buxa National Park and know these forests well. They along with the other communities looked after these forests but were employed as bonded forest workers and given only patches of land for building their shelters and for subsistence agriculture.

Even after the enactment of the Forest Rights Act in 2006, the 15 Rabha inhabited forest villages in the Buxa forest division and 12 such forest villages in the Coochbehar forest division, still remain extremely poor; their access to basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation, healthcare and education is negligible.

The Rabha women have traditional skills in weaving, and the men traditionally take up bamboo craft. However the younger generations today have somewhat lost these skills and knowledge as weaving and bamboo craft are not a means of livelihood. The Rabhas, as a community, do not usually participate in market based economic activity and still engage in barter trade. Thus this project seeks to link their skills and products with the market.

1 http://www.thehindu.com/features/metroplus/events/hast-karigar-societys-exhibition-in-chennai-keeps-tradition-alive/article7659179.ece

Figure 12 Selection of yarn among the weavers, Alipurduar May 2015

Principal stakeholders

16 women weavers and their families.

Rabha women weavers

Most of the Rabha women weave, for their own use, particularly for festivals and weddings. However, the weaver women in some of the villages like North Mendabari do earn some income during the year by weaving, but only through their own village communities.

While most of the fabrics woven have a simple weave, some of the Rabha weavers also weave floral and geometrical motifs. That is how they weave their *maplas, kampang* and *lufun*. This special weaving is commonly called extra weave and is quite popular amongst many of the north-east Indian tribes.

Production of these items will soon begin.

BACK TO BASICS
– DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO VULNERABLE FAMILIES

Back to Basics is an initiative started by FORRAD in 2010 to assist vulnerable communities with basic necessities. The initiative is crowd funded and dependent on a number of individual donors. In 2015 – 16 our appeal was for the following:

In Ajmer and Nagaur districts of Rajasthan

1. **Construction of water storage tanks**
    - Constructing 50 concrete tanks for storing clean drinking water
2. **Distribution of warm covers and clothing**
    - 200 Shawls
    - 287 Quilts
    - 200 Blankets
    - 393 woollens for kids in the 1-4 age groups
3. **Installation of tin roof and repairing of houses**

    Tin roofs & bricks for repairing 15 damaged rural homes
4. **Construction of toilets**
    - Constructing 11 toilets in rural homes
5. **Solar lights**
    - Part-support towards assembling & installing 30 solar home lighting systems @Rs. 3,100

The work in Rajasthan was undertaken by our partner organisation, Manthan Sanstha.

In Jai Hind Camp, Delhi

Distribution of warm covers and clothing (among 274 families)

- 70 shawls
- 132 blankets
- 159 assorted clothes

Figure 13 Construction of water storage tank at Shayam Lal's home ,Kotri

AS OF MARCH 2015

1. **The tanks**

There have been 7 water storage tanks constructed during the reporting period. These tanks have a storage of capacity of 6000-8000 litres.

2. **Clothes distribution**

- 200 Shawls
- 287 Quilts
- 200 Blankets
- 393 woollens for the 1-4 age group

All these items were distributed among 456 families in Rajasthan

3. **Installation of tin roof and repairing of houses**

One house was repaired and a tin roof was installed

4. **Construction of toilets**

Three toilets constructions have been completed

5. **The solar lights**

Solar home lighting systems have been installed in 30 homes belonging largely to the Bagariya community, in the following villages: Jakholai, Jabdi Nagar, Kotri, Nosal and Ulana. Each lighting system consists of a solar panel, a battery, a mobile charger and 2 lights. This was done under a larger separate solar electrification project that required a contribution from the community. However as these families are particularly impoverished, FORRAD met this community contribution by giving each family a sum of INR 3100.

Figure 14 Girls playing at school campus, Manthan Girls' school

Support for Manthan Girls' School

Manthan started a school for girls on its campus, which uses non-formal teaching methodology since its inception in July 2009. The children coming to this school used to be working children – helping their parents with household chores, grazing animals and agriculture and being responsible for collecting water for their households. They used to attend the informal night school run by Manthan that was started exclusively for them. The Manthan staff, in working very closely with the parents and the girls, persuaded the children to begin attending day school. These families still do not give much importance to education and are wary of the government schools which are run by unfamiliar persons as well as being co-educational. In this school the parents have the freedom to walk in and out as they please, bringing their daughters lunch and snacks, meeting the teachers at will and spending time talking to the Manthan staff. They are, in fact, encouraged to participate. This school therefore plays an important role in the lives of the girls and their parents.

Manthan Girls' School is a middle school and runs classes from Classes 1-8. The school has a strength of 95 students and runs from 8 am -2 pm, although this timing adjusts itself around the timing of the water supply in the village.

Due to the lack of funds and the unwillingness of the parents to send their daughters to the government schools instead, FORRAD stepped in to help keep the school running.

Organisation	Brief Description	Address
Prayatna Sansthan	Established in 1985, Prayatna works with over 100 villages in the Sambhar Salt Lake area and focuses on natural resource management, public health, employment generation and education.	Dudu Block, Village Solawata, Jaipur, Rajasthan 303348 +91 29573957 prayatnasansthan@gmail.com Director: Dhanraj Sharma
Manthan Sansthan	Manthan Sanstha began its life in 1987 as a field centre of the Barefoot College in Tilonia. Registered as an autonomous organization in 1998, Manthan works on education for girls and young adults, preventive health care, water conservation and watershed development, and public accountability.	Village and P.O. Kotri, Via Rupangarh, District - Ajmer, Rajasthan 305814 +91-1497-226011 barefootkotri@gmail.com Coordinator: Teja Ram
Gramonnati Sansthan	Established in 1983, and inspired by the Gandhian ideals of village self-sufficiency Gramonnati works on livelihood, land rights, women's empowerment, water conservation, sanitation, and hygiene.	Langhanpura, Near Subhash Chowki, At/P.O. Mahoba, Uttar Pradesh 210427 +91-5281-254097 gramonnatiup@yahoo.co.in Director: Arvind Khare

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

NAME	POSITION
Mr. D.K. Manavalan	Chairperson
Dr. Ms. Jyotsna Chatterji	Vice-Chairperson
Mr. Sanjit (Bunker) Roy	Trustee
Dr.T.C.A. Srinivasaramanujan	Trustee
Prof. S.K. Joshi	Trustee
Ms. Mythily Jagannathan	Trustee
Ms. Kanika Satyanand	Trustee
Ms. Neelam Singh	Managing Trustee
Ms. Susan Abraham	Director, (Invitee)

AUDITORS: SMS & Associates

OUR COMMUNITY BASED PARTNERS

Organisation	Brief Description	Address
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DONORS

Donor	Project	Grants Received April 2015-March 2016
Michelin India Private Limited, Tamil Nadu	Initiatives in agriculture and water and community facilitation and education	21,29,360
Michelin Corporate Foundation, Paris	Mobile Medical Unit	28,71,848
Friends of Tilonia, Inc.	Rabha Women Weavers	6,60,331
Donations from Individuals and Institutions under the "Back to Basics" initiative*	Direct aid to vulnerable families in Rajasthan and Jai Hind Camp for clothing, shelter, water storage and toilets.	13,99,148
Total		**70,60,687**

Individual and Institutional Monetary Donations to Back to Basics

Aarti Anand, Anita Saran, AA - a well-wisher, Anne Mc Intyre, Aruna Mehta, Asha Chopra , Bal Krishna Kochar, Brinda Singh/Tejeshwar Singh Memorial Trust, Chandrika Pathak, Essay Kalyan Nidhi, Geeta & Dieter Reeb, Gitanjali Kamra, John L. Bissell Foundation, Kamla Sood/Durga Devi Memorial Trust, Kanika Satyanand, Mahi Mehra, Monica Poplai, Nalini Khullar, Nandita Parshad, Neeraj Nityanand, Nitya Nand, PP - a well-wisher, Pia Sharma, Rahul Kapur, Shanoor Seervai, Shashi Agarwal, Tanuj Kapur, T.R. Ramakrishnan, The H.M. Seervai Memorial Trust, Urvashi Khosla, Vikram Bajaj, Vimla Manmohan Singh.

FOUNDATION FOR RURAL RECOVERY & DEVELOPMENT

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2016

Year ended March 31, 2015 Rs.			Schedule		Year ended March 31, 2016 Rs.
		INCOME			
		Restricted Grants			
	1,46,11,977	Earmarked Contribution (to the extent of application)		87,84,840	
1,46,11,977	-	Less : Unspent grant returned		-	87,84,840
14,25,397		Unrestricted Grants	H		13,99,148
4,93,794		Interest	G		2,66,521
1,65,31,168					1,04,50,509
		EXPENDITURE			
1,46,11,977		Project Expenses (out of restricted grants)	B		87,84,840
9,17,479		Expenditure out of Unrestricted Grant on objects of the Trust			10,78,569
21,356		Depreciation	D		16,694
1,55,50,812					98,80,103
9,80,356		**Surplus for the year**			5,70,406
-		Unutilised balance of restricted grant transffered to general fund			-
9,80,356		**Balance carried to Balance Sheet**			5,70,406

Notes Forming part of the Financial Statements-I

As Per our report attached to the balance sheet

For SMS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number:018687N

Shiv Sadhoo
Partner
Membership No. 84188
Place: New Delhi
Date : 23/09/2016

SMS & Associates Chartered Accountants New Delhi

For FOUNDATION FOR RURAL RECOVERY & DEVELOPMENT

Executive Director Managing Trustee Governing Body Member

FORRAD 124-A/6 Second Floor Katwaria Sarai Main Road NEW DELHI-110 016

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2016

As at March 31, 2015 Rs.	Rs.		Schedule	Rs.	As at March 31, 2016 Rs.
		SOURCES OF FUNDS			
2,04,069		Capital Fund			1,09,031
	5,70,749	PF Fund			6,67,827
10,22,558	4,51,809	Gratuity Fund			4,56,972
21,44,937		Income & Expenditure A/C	A		26,71,640
25,88,811		Unutilised Earmarked fund	B		3,51,710
		Current Liabilities			
28,090		Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	C		4,70,596
59,88,465					47,27,776
		APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
		FIXED ASSETS	D		
	1,47,081.00	Gross Block		1,25,725	
	21,356.00	Less: Depreciation		16,694	
1,25,725.00		Net Block			1,09,031
		Advance for Fixed Asset			22,05,559
		CURRENT ASSETS LOANS AND ADVANCES			
44,14,171		Cash & Bank Balances	E		21,42,883
14,48,569		Loans & Advances	F		2,70,303
59,88,465					47,27,776

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements-I

As Per our report attached

For SMS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 018687N

Shukdev Sadhoo
Partner
Membership No. 84188
Place New Delhi
Date 23/09/2016

For FOUNDATION FOR RURAL RECOVERY & DEVELOPMENT

Executive Director Managing Trustee Governing Body Member

FORRAD
124-A/6
Second Floor
Katwaria Sarai
Main Road
NEW DELHI-110 016

FOUNDATION FOR RURAL RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT (FORRAD)

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