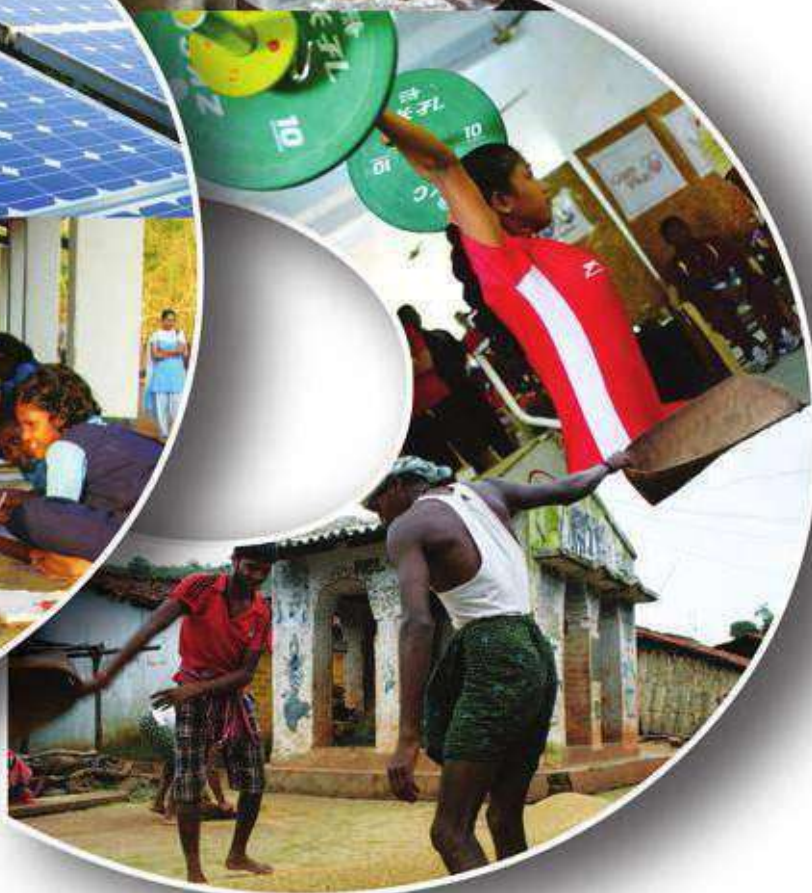


Empowering Lives, Fostering Dignity

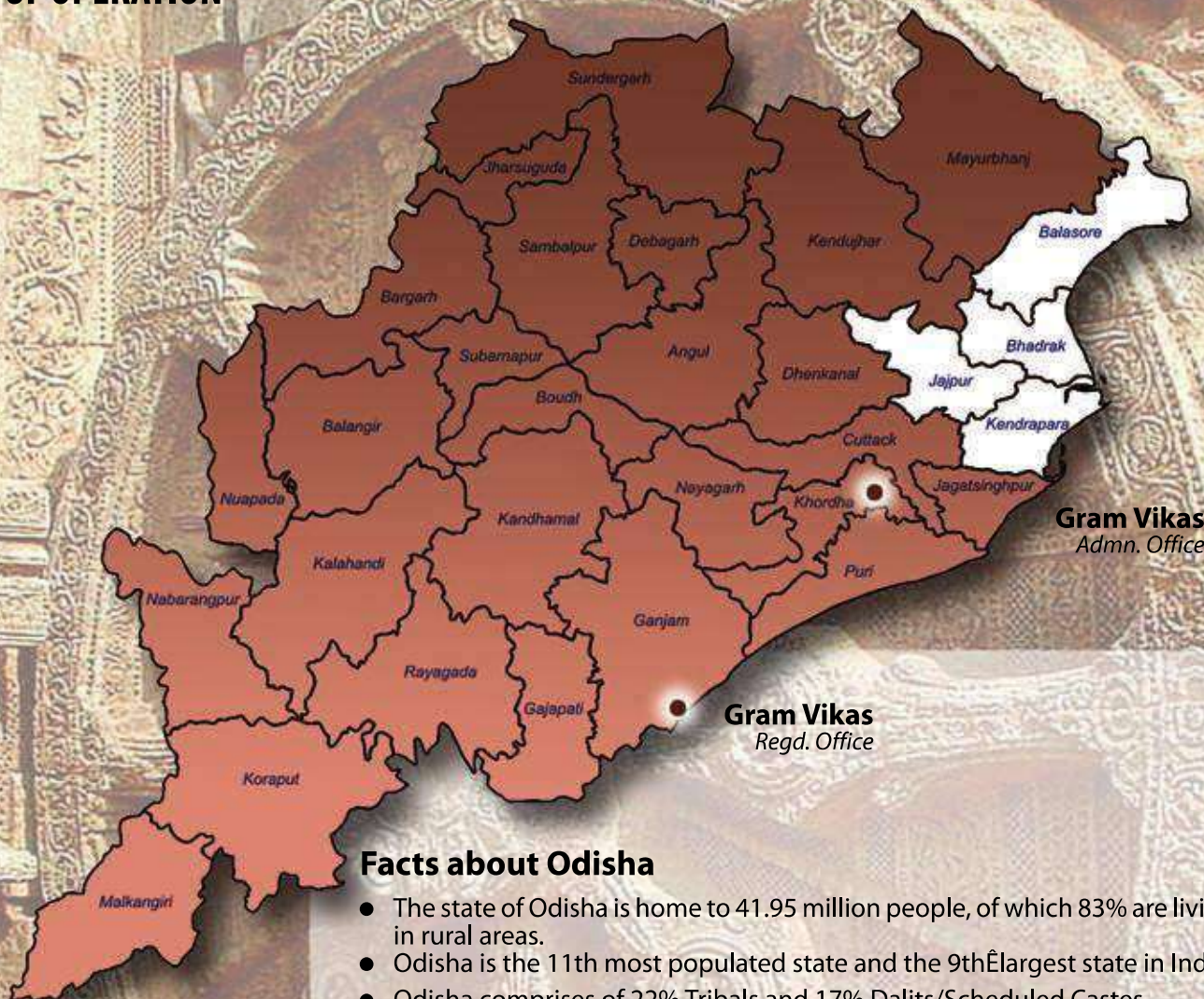
Gram
Vikas



ANNUAL REPORT
2013-14



AREA OF OPERATION



Facts about Odisha

- The state of Odisha is home to 41.95 million people, of which 83% are living in rural areas.
- Odisha is the 11th most populated state and the 9th largest state in India.
- Odisha comprises of 22% Tribals and 17% Dalits/Scheduled Castes.
- 28% of the population in the state lives Below Poverty Line(BPL).
- The Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index Value of the state of Odisha stands at 0.296 as against 0.343 for that of India.
- The literacy rate in the state stands at 72%, of which female literacy is at 62%.
- The sex ratio of the state is 979.
- Infant Mortality Rate stands at 65 out of every 1000 live births.
- 42% of rural households have access to basic sanitation facilities and only 26% of the rural households have access to piped water/hand pumps.
- 80% of the instances of morbidity and mortality cases in rural areas are caused by water borne diseases.
- Only 27% of the state's population boast of an electricity connection.

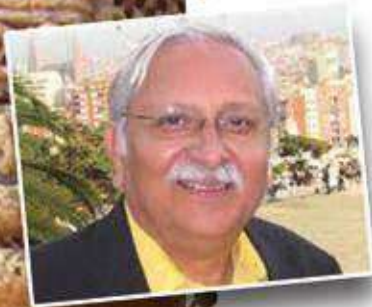
Note: The statistics given are as per the 2011 Census Report.

(Sources: Census of India 2011, Economic Survey 2010-11, Gol, Odisha Human Development Report 2011, UNDP: Inequality Adjusted HDI for India's states, 2011)

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Message from the Chairman



This is indeed a momentous year for Gram Vikas. It completed 35 years in its journey towards empowerment and development of tribals in Odisha. Over these 35 years, Gram Vikas supported sustainable development of livelihoods, social forestry, bio gas and water/sanitation programmes for thousands of households in the state.

Congratulations Gram Vikas!

After 35 years of uninterrupted, committed and inspiring service to Gram Vikas, its founder Joe Madiath decided to move on from the executive responsibility. The Governing Board accepted his request, and as of May 1, 2014, Gram Vikas has a new CEO—Shubhasis Pattnaik.

We are delighted to support this transition in a seamless and effective manner. We are thankful to Joe for his stewardship of Gram Vikas in areas that have now become mainstream national policy. The new government in Delhi is launching a 'Swachh Bharat' programme that has lessons of Gram Vikas built in through the integrated planning and delivery of both water and sanitation.

Joe is now sharing his expertise in other parts of the country, and internationally. He is also taking up the next dream of a Centre of Excellence in Academics & Sports for tribal children.

We welcome Shubhasis to this new responsibility to steward the ship into its next phase—Gram Vikas 2.0. Shubhasis has come from the IT sector to pursue his passion of promoting just and equitable development of all in his home state of Odisha. Under his leadership, we hope that Gram Vikas will develop further to new vistas and scale new heights.

As if this transition was not enough, the administrative and programmatic head office of Gram Vikas shifted to Bhubaneswar on July 1, 2014.

As members of Governing Board of Gram Vikas, and as its Chair, we are excited about these transitions; these transitions will bring new vigour and thrust to Gram Vikas and its programmes. Your support to Gram Vikas in making these transitions smoothly will be much appreciated.

We invite you to peruse the Annual Report for 2013-14, and share your comments with us.

Thanking you

Dr Rajesh Tandon

Chairperson



Message from the Executive Director

It was after the terrible cyclone and tidal wave on 30th October, 1971 in parts of the present Kendrapada district that I came to Odisha together with some student volunteers from Madras University to work as a relief worker.

I put all my energy into this task. I would, at times, walk 40 Kms. in the night and reach a point of relief distribution; distribute relief materials through out the day and at night walk back to the camp, the same 40 Kms. away. I felt very proud of myself and I was very happy.

I began to like Odisha more than any other place. After relief work was over, I decided to continue to work and live in Odisha. I chose to work in the domain of improved agriculture using lift irrigation from a river and chose an appropriate area comprising of a Panchayat.

The people of the Panchayat welcomed me. When, however, they saw that I was no longer distributing relief, they were disappointed. I was talking about hard work and development; they were seeing me as a person who could for ever distribute freebies. They did not want me to metamorphise from a 'relief giver' to a 'development worker'. Tensions began to rise and ultimately I had to abandon the work and the area. The refrain was: "Why should he remain in our Panchayat if he cannot 'give relief'?"

I came to Ganjam District with my few colleagues at the invitation of the then district Collector to work with Adivasis. Here we faced a difficult problem of a different nature. The Adivasis would not trust us. The reason was very simple. For years, many self-styled do-gooders had come to the area, befriended the tribals and in one way or the other, exploited and cheated them. Why should we be any different? We understood this hesitation to believe and trust us. We were patient and continued to be in contact with them and attended to their health needs.

We stood with them in their struggles. We were with them when they were short changed and helped them to fight people appropriating their lands, trees and other goods. Slowly trust began to develop. They did not expect any freebies or 'relief'. They wanted better health, better infrastructure, better lot for their children. They wanted to slowly learn to have a better quality of life.

With the biogas program in early 1980s, we began to work with the non-tribal people of Ganjam district. Here also we came across a distinct difference from

Cont.....

the 'relief' seeking mentality, we had earlier faced. These people were willing to work hard for their own development and once they recognized us as partners, strong bonds were established.

Today, Gram Vikas is working in 27 districts out of 30 districts of Odisha. But it is the Ganjam soil that gave the organization its nutrients enabling it to grow and to spread its work to other areas.

I love Odisha and the people of Odisha. They have given me love, respect, pride and a sense of achievement. They have been patient with me and laughed away my follies.

All throughout the history of Gram Vikas, I had colleagues who believed in the people and derived happiness in working in the most difficult conditions for the good of these people. It is because of the efforts and sweat of these charming colleagues that today Gram Vikas is recognised as an organization that is valued by society at large.

Throughout the last thirty five years, it was my great fortune to be guided by an amazing Governing Board. Whenever Gram Vikas needed them in any manner they were there, ready. The Chairmen and Treasurers of Gram Vikas have always inspired, guided and protected me. Being an impulsive person, I, often, needed to be restrained for the good of the organisation.

All through my life in Odisha, there were bureaucrats and politicians, who believed in me and the works of Gram Vikas. They protected and supported me and my colleagues.

I was lucky to have had donor agencies and donors - government and non-government who believed in us and in the work that was being done by Gram Vikas. The resources from these agencies helped to execute the many works, projects and programmes of Gram Vikas.

I spent 43 years in Odisha and 35 years as Executive Director of Gram Vikas and all I can say is 'Dhannyabad'. Thank you from the depths of my heart. I wish my successor, the new Executive Director, Mr. Shubhasis Pattnaik a great time in leading Gram Vikas and making Gram Vikas an instrument that can spread happiness among the poor, marginalized and defenseless, amplifying the hardly audible whispers of these people into sound bites to be heard and respected.

Thank you one and all.

Good Bye

Joe Madiath

Executive Director

A snapshot of last 35 years

1971

A major cyclone hit coastal Odisha. Joe Madiath led the student volunteers of Young Student's Movement for Development (YSMD, Chennai) to help the cyclone victims of Odisha.

1973

Joe and some members of the group were deeply affected by the abject poverty in the state of Odisha and hence decided to stay back. The experience gained led to the realization that extreme inequity prevailed especially amongst small land holders and landless families in irrigation projects.

1976

News spread about the group's work and they were invited to use their expertise to work with tribal communities in the district of Ganjam for promotion of livelihoods.

1979

Gram Vikas was registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. The organization was headquartered in Mohuda, Ganjam. With support from Gram Vikas, the tribals of the Kerandimal region of Ganjam united to form a people's organization, Kerandimal Gana Sangathan(KGS), to overcome exploitation of liquor merchants and moneylenders.

1980

KGS succeeded in reclaiming land and ousting moneylenders and liquor merchants from over 60 villages.

1981

Gram Vikas ventured into non formal education and began an adult literacy programme to support remote tribal villages where Government schools did not exist or were defunct.



A snapshot of last 35 years

1982

After identifying the need to work on mainstream education for tribal children, Gram Vikas established the Kerandimal Middle Education school in Konkia in the district of Ganjam.

1985

Gram Vikas initiated the Social Forestry Programme, which led to a conversion of 10,000 acres of waste land into fruit, fuel and timber yielding species thus adding monetary value to the previously unusable land holdings.

1986

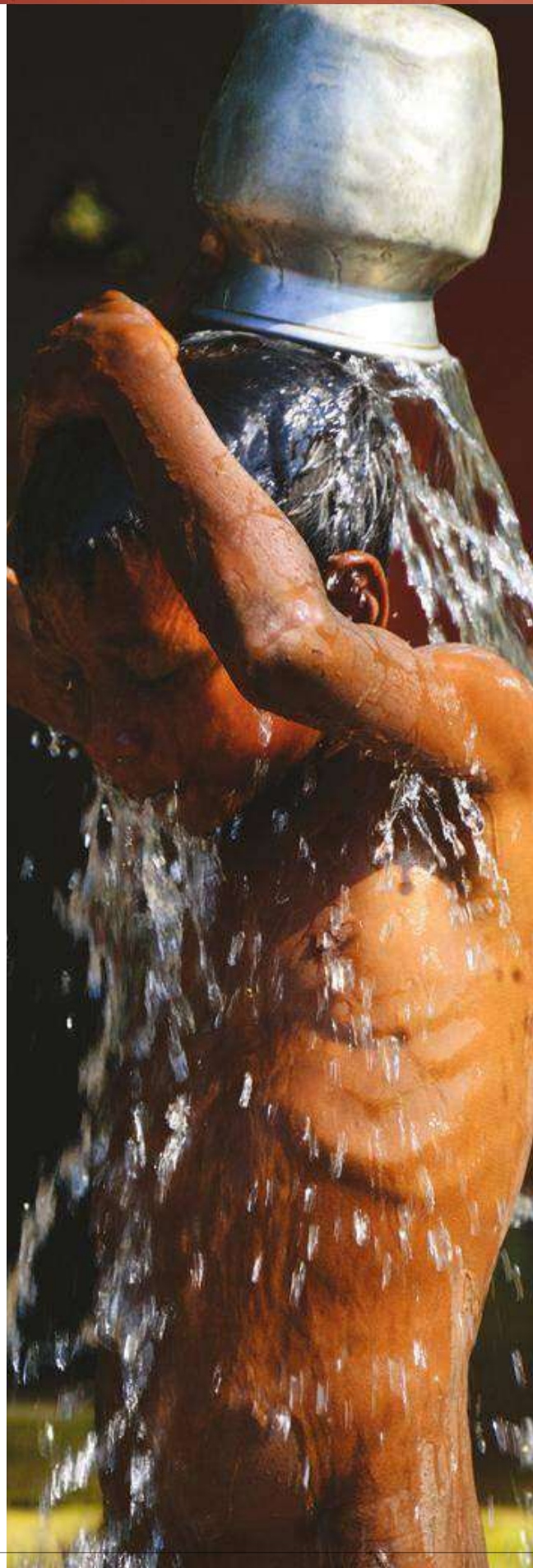
Gram Vikas began to work in the field of biogas, a renewable energy source using livestock manure. This programme was scaled to all the districts of Odisha covering 55,000 families.

1987

Gram Vikas became an active member of the Odisha Drought Action Forum (subsequently called the Odisha Development Action Forum) - a network of NGOs set up to focus on the impact of drought, particularly in tribal communities.

1989

Adivasi Bhumi Adhikar Sangha, a community based organization mobilized by Gram Vikas, successfully prevented the government from converting agricultural land into tea plantations in Thuamulrampur region in the district of Kalahandi.



1992

The Mahendra Tanaya Ashram School was established in Koinpur, Gajapati.

1995

Gram Vikas began its Housing Programme which facilitated construction of permanent and disaster resistant houses for 3600 families.

A High School was also established in Konkia in the district of Ganjam.

1996

The Biogas programme was spun off since trained technicians and supervisors continued the programme independently with limited support from Gram Vikas.

In the past 10 years, over 55,000 biogas plants have been installed in close to 6000 villages.

1999

Gram Vikas responded to the super cyclone by extending relief assistance to 5000 affected families in Ganjam and 19000 affected families in Kendrapara and Jagatsinghpur.

As infrastructure development was a huge cause for concern, the Building Materials Programme(BMP) was launched by Gram Vikas. This was integrated into the Housing Programme with focus on cost effective technologies and enhancement of local capacities in the construction industry.

2001

BMP supported construction of 26 government high schools demonstrating cost effective building models.

Gram Vikas Vidya Vihar, a middle school was opened at Rudhapadar, Ganjam for tribal children.

2003

The MANTRA programme was launched. A target was set to ensure provision of individual toilets and bathing rooms, along with round the clock piped water supply to 100,000 families in a span of 15 years.



A snapshot of last 35 years

2004

Three pilot programmes in renewable energy were implemented in villages without access to electricity, thus providing access to electricity for 1600 people over a period of 8 years. The pilots included interventions on gasifiers, biodiesel and micro hydro processes.

2006

Gram Vikas established resource libraries for students and village libraries for the rural communities, with the aim to sustain literary skills and to provide people with access to good quality books.

2012

The MANTRA model of water and sanitation was piloted in The Gambia and Tanzania in Africa.

2013

The sports development programme Khel Vikas was launched with the aim to support youth who wish to achieve sporting excellence.

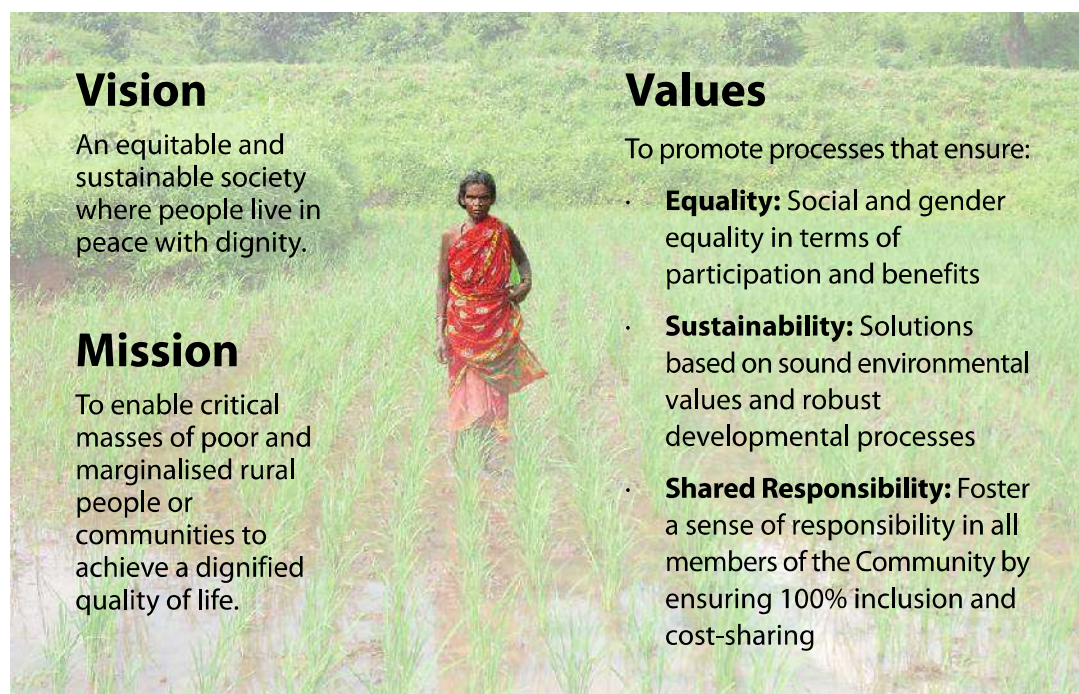
2014

Joe Madiath retires as Executive Director on 30th April 2014. Mr. Shubhasis Pattnaik is appointed as the new Executive Director of Gram Vikas.

- 27 Districts covered in Odisha
- 1095 Villages impacted by our interventions in the area of *Water and Sanitation*

- 62,897 families reached
- 341,552 Individuals benefiting from our work





Vision

An equitable and sustainable society where people live in peace with dignity.

Mission

To enable critical masses of poor and marginalised rural people or communities to achieve a dignified quality of life.

Values

To promote processes that ensure:

- **Equality:** Social and gender equality in terms of participation and benefits
- **Sustainability:** Solutions based on sound environmental values and robust developmental processes
- **Shared Responsibility:** Foster a sense of responsibility in all members of the Community by ensuring 100% inclusion and cost-sharing

Introduction

Gram Vikas' or literally 'village development', is a non-governmental organisation that works with rural and tribal communities in India to improve the quality of life of the poor and marginalised sections of society. It seeks to achieve its purpose of working towards sustainable development by addressing critical needs of education, health, safe drinking water, sanitation, livelihoods and alternate energy in a manner which is socially inclusive, gender equitable and empowering.

Sectors Of Work

- Sustainable use and management of natural resources
- Food security and secured livelihood opportunities
- Appropriate family and community infrastructure
- Assured access to basic education and adequate health services
- Strong self-governing institutions with equal participation of men and women
- Self reliance and self-esteem.

Highlights of the year

Bihar Innovation Forum Award

Gram Vikas was awarded the Certificate of Excellence and the First Prize by Bihar Innovation Forum-II in recognition of its innovative work in the area of 'Access to Services' by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Bihar, Mr. Nitish Kumar.

Global Journal List

Gram Vikas secures the 24th Position in the list of top 100 NGOs of 2013 published by the Global Journal.

Stars Impact Award 2013

Gram Vikas wins the 2013 STARS Impact Award in the 'WASH' Category (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)

Shift in location of the Administrative Office

The Governing Board decides to relocate the Administrative Office of Gram Vikas from Mohuda, Berhampur to Bhubaneswar, the state capital in order to enable better coordination with the state government and other stake-holders.

Partnering with Charity : Water, USA

Charity: Water, USA a non-profit organization bringing clean and safe drinking water to people in developing nations, teamed with Gram Vikas and launched a campaign in September 2013 to raise funds for a water and sanitation project for 73 villages comprising of 5,000 families.

"Just because someone is poor, it does not mean she/he deserves poor solutions"

Joe Madiath
Founder
Gram Vikas



Highlights of the year

The MANTRA Programme Initiated in The Gambia

The MANTRA programme was initiated by Gram Vikas along with Riders for Health in The Gambia last year and the first two villages of Kankurang and Kafenkeg were inaugurated by the Vice-President of the Republic of The Gambia.

35th Anniversary Celebrations

Gram Vikas celebrated the 35th Anniversary of its Foundation Day on 22nd

January 2014 which had an overwhelming participation from the villages in which Gram Vikas works. This event was inaugurated by Shri Surya Narayan Patra, Hon'ble Minister, Revenue & Disaster Management, Govt. of Odisha.

Leadership Transition

Joe Madiath, the founder of Gram Vikas, decided to pass on the baton of steering the organisation to a new Executive Director. The Governing Board initiated the process of recruiting a new Executive Director to lead Gram Vikas in its journey ahead. Mr Shubhasis Pattnaik was selected as the new Executive Director of Gram Vikas.



MANTRA

(Movement and Action Network for the Transformation of Rural Areas)

For the past fifteen years, Gram Vikas has built partnerships with local communities through its holistic development programme MANTRA (Movement and Action Network for the Transformation of Rural Areas). Through this programme, people are empowered to meet their own development needs through community based inclusive self-governing institutions.

Throughout 2013-14, the MANTRA approach has continued to support rural communities in sustainable and affordable development of their own villages.

**TOTAL MANTRA VILLAGES AS OF
MARCH 2014
1,095 VILLAGES,
62,900 HOUSEHOLDS,
3,41,552 PEOPLE**

**NEW MANTRA VILLAGES
(2013–2014)
52 VILLAGES,
2,128 HOUSEHOLDS,
10,192 PEOPLE**



Jhadabandha, a village comprising of 219 households, is a part of the Ganjam district in the state of Odisha. The inhabitants of the village belong to a mix of castes. Previously, the caste system was followed strictly with discrimination and untouchability doing the rounds. Wide prevalence of discrimination could be seen in the day to day affairs of the village – access to resources, common functions, rights and entitlements and so on.

In 1998, on the demand of some of the residents, the village was brought under the MANTRA model of development. In the initial levels of discussion, it was felt that although the villagers were willing to take up the programme, they demanded two separate water sources – one for the people belonging to the general caste and the other for the lower caste hamlets. The people from the higher castes were reluctant to share the water of the tank with those belonging to the lower rungs of the heinous caste system. The Dalits, Scheduled Tribes(STs) and Scheduled Castes(SCs) on the other hand, refused to participate in the process of implementation since the lurking fear of being excluded after the water and sanitation facilities were in place, was playing on their minds heavily.

However, Gram Vikas stuck to its principle of one water supply system with 100% inclusion. After regular follow-ups and meetings, in the year 1999, Jhadabandha agreed to the implementation of the MANTRA framework on 100% inclusion basis and with one water supply system - the brick and foundation work started and the bore well was dug. However, by the third quarter of 1999, a political dispute arose within the leaders of the village and the villagers divided themselves into two opposing groups, resulting in suspension of the project work.

All possible ways to bring consensus amongst the villagers was explored by Gram Vikas as well as the village leaders alike: active youth leaders were approached to sort out the village conflict, influential people in the community were engaged as promoters of the programme and women folk were organized through self help groups. Various motivational and capacity building training programmes were organized on subjects such as institution building, leadership, communication, gender and health and hygiene.

It took 13 long years to complete the water and sanitation activities in the village

– 11 to bring consensus and 2 and 1/2 years to complete the construction work.

Today the situation in the village has undergone a sea change. The village is held as an example with respect to 24 hours water supply and no open defecation. The impact of the programme is striking on the social and economic fronts as well. Casteism is a thing of the past – no open discrimination prevails amongst the residents nor are the lower castes prohibited from taking water from the water sources. Adults and Children from all castes alike participate in the social events of the village.

Monu Nahak, a 45 years old Dalit woman from Jhadabandha, says, “This water system has brought a lot of change into our lives. I don’t have to wake-up early for water, have enough time to prepare my kids properly and on time for school and I also earn some additional amount by working more during the extra time that I get. I am happy to see that our kids are not facing the discrimination which we faced during our times and I hope that these things will only improve further”.

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam is a philosophy that inculcates an understanding that ‘the whole world is one family’. The ‘MANTRA’ approach follows this ideology and uses it as a foundation for all the developmental activities undertaken by Gram Vikas. Under this approach, the various communities living within an area and divided by diverse social and economic situations come together as one big family to participate and contribute to the programme. This ideology of 100% inclusion and equality assures better sustainability of the programme by inculcating a sense of community responsibility and breaking down of age-old traditions and social barriers to create unity in the villages and an environment favourable to all.

Water and sanitation is used as an entry point for MANTRA before branching out to interventions addressing other issues affecting the local community.

A typical MANTRA programme cycle lasts between 3 to 5 years, after which Gram Vikas withdraws from the village. Thereafter, the community takes full responsibility for the management, operation and maintenance of all systems.

MANTRA not only focuses on enabling self-reliance within communities but also directs its efforts towards creating unity, fostering leadership and removing the fetters of caste-based and gender-based inequality and inequity within the community which are impediments to the development of rural communities.

MANTRA facilitates initiatives for holistic development in the following focal areas:

Health – Water and sanitation are the first activities undertaken by a new village under MANTRA towards improving health. This initiative is further supported by education on health and hygiene practices. Various preventive and curative health care measures are also adopted and maintained through regular trainings, especially, with women and children.

Education - Through MANTRA, Gram Vikas provides an enabling environment for children from disadvantaged backgrounds to attend pre- schools, primary and residential schools till high school level.

Livelihood and Food Security – Supporting communities to manage and develop their natural resources such as land, water and forest in a sustainable way is an integral part of our MANTRA programme. Such support actively promotes conservation of water resources, crop diversification and rotation, which leads to improved food security and food production at household level.

Institutions and Human Development- MANTRA reinforces the concept of community, promoting local self-governing institutions based on equality. Gram Vikas works towards motivating and supporting both its staff and community members for skill upgradation and learning.

Outreach and Networking – Gram Vikas recognizes the importance of creating networks among development organisations sharing common goals. Dissemination of the work done is carried out with Development NGOs, Academia and Government Agencies, thereby resulting in replication and incorporation of the MANTRA programme in mainstream development programmes.



Core values of MANTRA

100% Inclusion: Participation of all households of a habitation is non-negotiable, which assures that all community members, including the poorest households are part of the programme.

Cost Sharing: Communities show their commitment by contributing to the cost of development and maintenance of a project with cash, materials and labour. They also raise a corpus of Rs. 1000 per family, the interest of which will subsidise new families with external materials.

Social and Gender Equality: All sections of the people of the village, regardless of gender, caste, creed or economic status, must be equitably represented prior to the implementation of the project and participate as equals during the project's lifecycle. A village committee representing all castes and economic classes is proportionally elected to oversee the implementation and later the operation and maintenance of the system and governance of the village. In this committee there are equal number of men and women.

Sustainability: Development processes implemented are based on sound environmental values that have built-in institutional and financial mechanisms to ensure sustainability throughout the life of the project.

Under MANTRA, Gram Vikas facilitates village communities to establish, and manage, their own habitat including disaster resistant housing, water supply and water recharge mechanisms, sanitation systems etc. These facilities are created with the communities' own efforts and resources with some external support and management.

Once the developmental work is completed, Gram Vikas limits its intervention to enable the community to be self-reliant. However, it continues lending its support to take care of the system, develop norms for operations and maintenance, and in the decision-making process.

TARGET POPULATION

HOUSEHOLD STATUS - APL: 44% BPL: 56%

GENDER DISTRIBUTION - FEMALE: 49% MALE: 51%

HOUSE HOLD PROFILE - GEN: 46% SC: 10% ST: 44%



Health



In 2013-14 Gram Vikas contributed to the improvement of health of rural people through health education sessions and by improving access to primary health care services, immunization and building a hygienic environment in the villages. Poverty, combined with entrenched socio-cultural pressures, is disproportionately detrimental to the health of women and girls. Women are thus the central focus of all our interventions.

Poor Water and Sanitation

8 out of 10 diseases in rural areas are caused by drinking contaminated water or by bathing in it. Our research in villages shows that families often spend the little money they earn on medical treatment for preventable illnesses such as diarrhoea, gastroenteritis, jaundice, typhoid, scabies etc. The cost of such treatment is a punishing burden for families.

As we see a decline in the incidences of water borne diseases after implementation of MANTRA and availability of clean drinking

water, families spend upto 40 % less on medical expenses and enjoy an increase in productivity and well being.

A quick view of the trends in incidences of diseases in Gajapati & Ganjam, reveal a significant decline in the number of people falling ill from water borne diseases after establishment of sanitation facilities and safe drinking water.

**Incidences of Water Borne Diseases
in Ganjam & Gajapat district
(April 2008 – April 2014)**

Diseases	2008	2014
Diarrhoea	278	33
Jaundice	77	20
Scabies	652	5
Typhoid	68	18

Health

Hygiene and Sanitation Education

Traditionally, the communities with which Gram Vikas has worked, have followed the practice of open defecation by river banks, behind bushes, pond embankments, open fields or by the roadside. Building water and sanitation facilities is only half the work done when it comes to creation of open defecation free communities. We continue to work closely with our communities once their water and sanitation facilities have been constructed to motivate and educate them to adopt hygienic practices. In the last year alone, 3000 individuals have attended our workshops and 2,433 children have received health and hygiene education training through our school programmes. When school children adopt safe hygiene and sanitation practices at an early age they become ambassadors, influencing their families and peers to follow their example.



Community Health Interventions

Relative isolation, combined with weak government infrastructure and services, make it unsurprising that communities in rural India have little knowledge of modern healthcare. Gram Vikas' community health workers act as an effective bridge between government health schemes and local families. A worker supports around 60 families on an average in each village – treating or referring common illnesses, running training programmes and ensuring that children are immunised. Our focus has continued to be on mother and child health - highlighting the importance of safe delivery, causes and indicators of child malnutrition and supporting new mothers with breast feeding. Persistent focus on these issues has, over a period of years, led to a decrease in mother and child mortality in the tribal areas where Gram Vikas operates. This year 87% babies under Gram Vikas programmes were born in hospitals and 58 undernourished children were identified and referred for treatment.



Health

Health and Life Insurance

Medical treatment can impose a huge financial burden on a household. Health insurance insulates family budgets from the shock of substantial costs in the event of ill-health/accident. In the last year we have continued to work in partnership with the health department to promote and campaign for health insurance for rural families under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY). Workshops were held to help people understand the benefits and limitations of the smart card and ways and means to access financial support for their treatment. This year 2,759 families in 135 villages were supported in their applications for life insurance, which provides some guarantee of financial stability to families in the event of a tragedy.

Gram Vikas in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation promotes micro life insurance, at a low premium, to rural populations. Since the year 2010 when the initiative was started, 41 families have received compensation on a family member's death. This year 1,587 households have opted for micro-insurance, thus providing insurance coverage to 1671 individuals.

Addressing the Needs of Adolescent Girls

Adolescent girls in rural areas of India carry a disproportionate burden of health and social risks. Menstruation in India has, traditionally, been associated with myths and taboos and adolescent girls find it extremely difficult to even discuss the issue with their parents or elders in the family. It is conventional to regard menstruation as dirty or impure and for this reason many girls are forced to drop out of school once they attain puberty.

We continue to focus on the health needs of adolescent girls in our project villages.

We work alongside them to develop their understanding of good practices during the menstrual cycle and means to meet their specific nutritional needs.

Expanding this programme was crucial, leading to a partnership with the Department of Women and Child Development in Gajapati district, to continue our work on Menstrual Hygiene Management in three blocks. Objectives of the scheme include improving girls' nutrition and health status, spreading awareness about adolescent reproductive and sexual health and improving their home-based skills, life skills and vocational skills. The delivery of these projects has eradicated false myths related to menstruation and has increased the self confidence of the girls in addition to improving stress management.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE YEAR

- 1,633 cases of malaria identified and referred for treatment.
- 1,586 people treated in health camps under the National Rural Health Mission.
- 2,433 children received health and hygiene educational training through Gram Vikas school programmes.
- 2,759 families in 135 villages were supported in applying for the health smart cards under RSBY.
- 1,587 households opted for micro-insurance, thus providing insurance coverage to 1,671 individuals.



Sabala Project Update

22 training sessions conducted with a total of 1,307 participants

16 Exposure trips were organised for 452 adolescent girls to learn about basic services e.g., Bank, Post Office, Police Station and Fire Station etc.

An integrated development programme for adolescent girls titled "Sabala" is being implemented under the Integrated Child Development Scheme by the Department of Women & Child Development on a nationwide scale. Under the scheme, training is accorded to girls in life management, nutrition, education, personal hygiene and skill development.

Education

Access to education can be a ticket out of poverty, offering a bright and sustainable future for children. By strengthening government-run schools and establishing our own education centres in remote villages where services do not exist, we ensure accessibility and affordability of quality education to all. In 2013-14 we continued to make extensive efforts to promote the enrolment of girls in schools and placed great emphasis on the importance of extra curricular activities, encouraging all our students to involve themselves in a range of different activities.

In Odisha, the average literacy rate currently stands at 73%- falling to 64% for females and, in tribal regions, dropping well below the state average.

Residential Schools

Gram Vikas through its established Trusts has four residential schools for tribal children in four different project locations in three districts of Odisha. Three of the schools have classes from the third to seventh grade(ages 8 -13), while the Konkia school which is located close to the Gram Vikas registered office, caters to children upto the tenth grade(age 16).

Last year saw a 30 % rise in the number of applications to our schools as tribal populations are increasingly valuing the importance of education. However, although the number of students continues to grow each year, the funds and facilities are not always available to provide an education for every child.



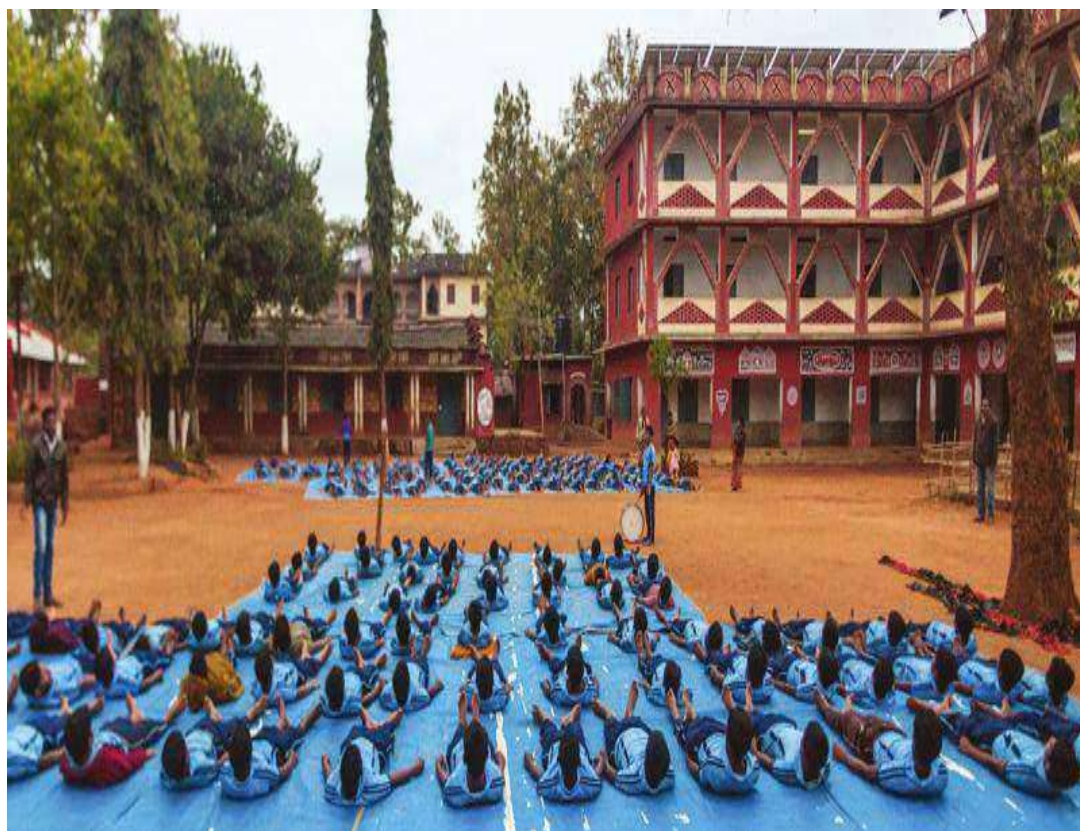
- **4 Schools**
- **768 Boys , 540 Girls**
- **36 Teachers**

Day Schools

Gram Vikas currently supports 9 day schools in which children receive education until the third grade (upto 9 years). Local volunteers, who are trained in teaching elementary classes, run the schools with emphasis on 'joyful learning'. One of the day schools also has a pre school with 30 children.

Extra Curricular Activities

Gram Vikas values the importance of extra-curricular activities for the growth and development of our children. We currently run 8 different activities in our residential schools in which children can opt to take part. These include: plumbing, art and craft, mat weaving, debates and quiz, tailoring and the kitchen garden.





Education



Bridge Course

The pressures of home life and the burden of poverty can often cause children to drop out of school to provide extra support to their families. Gram Vikas identifies children whose families do not harbour the affordability for any sort of formal education and encourages their parents to enrol them in bridge courses. The three month long residential bridge course identifies the needs of the children and provides motivational and coaching sessions for them to return back to school, thus helping reduce the drop out rate of children.

In the year 2013-14, the Bridge Courses have made a considerable difference to more than 358 children in Odisha's most poverty stricken areas.

- 96% of pupils who attended the bridge courses have returned to school
- 25% increase in the number of students attending the course.
- 42% increase in parent's involvement with the school.

Post Schooling

Gram Vikas' education system aims to develop students' knowledge and skills necessary for a sustainable future. We continue to monitor our children's development once they have left school. The data alongside illustrates what our students have gone on to do after graduating from school.

- **Government Job: 200**
- **NGOs : 103**
- **Other Employment : 173**



Education

Khel Vikas

Khel Vikas (Sports Development) as a programme was initiated two years ago in the schools run by Gram Vikas in order to facilitate access to participation in recreational sports for tribal youth. This was done in partnership with Pro Sport Development, which is a sport development organization that uses sports as a medium for the holistic development of youth in marginalized setups.

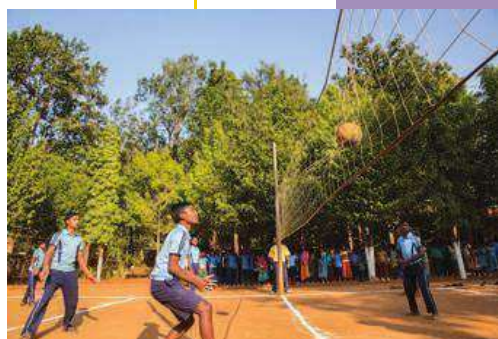
The overall programme involves provision of coaching facilities and support for building local clubs, as well as capacity building initiatives for coaches. Khel Vikas parallelly runs interventions in School Sports, Community Sports and Elite Coaching.

In the School Sports programme, sports like weightlifting, badminton and volleyball have been promoted in the residential schools through regular classes and practice, with the help of trained coaches. Physical education classes have been integrated within the school curriculum in the four schools.

In the Community Sports programme, inter and intra village sports have been organized to promote engagement of youth. This programme has been very well received by the community at large and has generated a lot of curiosity and interest especially amongst the girls, since their percentage of participation in the previous year has gone up significantly.

The objective of the Elite Coaching programme is to develop and support elite athletes by nurturing highly talented and motivated youngsters. Currently, the students in the Kankia School Sports Academy are being trained in the disciplines of Weightlifting, Volleyball & Badminton. The students are put through a carefully chalked out intensive coaching schedule and are provided with accommodation, personalized nutrition plans, career support and have participated in several state level and national level competitions as well.





Fostering Inclusion: The development of Girls' Volleyball at Kankia School

The girls' volleyball team at the Kankia school is the most recent program at the Khel Vikas project. Whilst the eventual aim is to produce high quality team players, the initial aim was to ensure that all students had access to the opportunities provided by Khel Vikas. The technical progress achieved by the girls in a relatively short period has been exceptional. So has the process of team building. They are beginning to gain recognition within the school community.

The benefits for participants within the program are wide ranging. While the acumen of the girls has increased tremendously with respect to sports, the level of personal development which they have undergone is also remarkable.

One such example is that of Runita Rauta (Std 9, Dalaka, Ganjam). Runita, who was previously in Rudhapadar, has just completed her first year at Kankia. She used to spend most of her time with a friend who joined school along with her. The volleyball program has turned Runita into an extremely friendly and outgoing girl. She credits Khel Vikas for helping her transition from a shy introvert to a gregarious extrovert.

According to Runita, previously, she had no exposure to sports at large and volleyball in particular. Volleyball has not only helped her become more outgoing but has also helped in nurturing her innate leadership abilities. She helps organize informal playing sessions within the group and takes up an ad hoc leadership role as and when required. Her determination and efforts have been recognized and she has recently been selected from the volleyball program to represent the student body on the Sports Committee.

Runita Rauta is a sharp, intelligent and confident girl who aspires to teach Sanskrit in the future. She has also stated that while attending university, she intends to continue her involvement with volleyball and if she ends up teaching at a residential school like Kankia, she hopes to inculcate the passion of volleyball amongst other like-minded students as well.

The recreational sport programs are teaching students that they can be involved in any sport, that they have the option to continue participating in sports after school, thus bringing about health and employability related benefits and that they have a voice that can be heard.

Education



KHEL VIKAS ACHIEVEMENTS 2013-14

- Khel Vikas was represented over 150 times in District, State and National Level competitions, by 60 athletes, half of whom were girls; Girls represented Khel Vikas over 100 times in these competitions.
- 13 Khel Vikas Weightlifters, of whom 8 were girls, represented Khel Vikas 20 times at National Level competitions.
- 4 medals won by Khel Vikas Weightlifters at National Level (1 Gold & 3 Bronze).
- 44 medals won by Khel Vikas athletes at District and State Levels in Athletics and Weightlifting, out of which 27 were Gold.
- Full-time Physical Education program running in 4 Gram Vikas schools, with close to 1,500 children participating weekly.
- Expansion of Khel Vikas to 17 after-school programs across all Gram Vikas schools - an increase of more than 5 times as compared to the programs running last year (3 only in Kankia school).
- After-school sports coaching given to 225 children, half of whom were girls, in 7 sporting disciplines (about 25% of children in each school participate regularly in after-school sports); (This compared to 30 children participating in after school sports in 3 sporting disciplines leads to an increase of more than 600%).
- Khel Vikas held various sporting events in the past year including the Khel Vikas Inter-Club Weightlifting Competition, Khel Vikas Bare Foot Run, Nutrition and Anti-Doping Seminar and 4 Coaching Courses, as well as helped organise the Annual Sports Days of two Gram Vikas schools.

Livelihood And Food Security

The principles of sustainability underpin every aspect of Gram Vikas' approach to livelihood and food security. Gram Vikas works to enable communities to enhance their food security by managing their natural resources. This maximises community income and safeguards the environment for future generations. In 2013-14, we worked in 164 villages across three districts - Ganjam, Gajapati and Kalahandi with small tribal farmers to promote diverse agriculture and land based interventions to improve sources of livelihood of the households.

Improving Agriculture

Through diversifying both the method of cultivation and the range of crops, Gram Vikas aims to ensure food security throughout the year and increase productivity.

The role of agriculture is not only essential as a source of food for household consumption but is a main source of cash income for most families we work with.

We worked with 7,237 farming households in the year 2013-14 where our focus was to support crop diversification, build convergence with line government departments, especially agriculture and horticulture to increase our outreach. Main activity areas were centered around expanding System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and line sowing method of paddy cultivation in tribal regions where the traditional broadcast



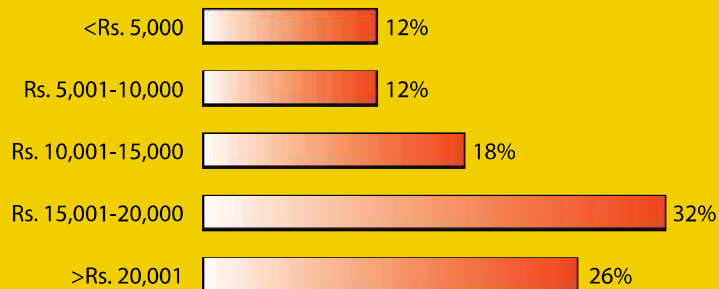
Livelihood And Food Security

method is practised predominantly. Both line sowing as well as SRI have gained good acceptance at the community level and we have seen adoption by farmers in the adjoining villages.

Under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) the thrust has been on promoting tuber crops like yam, elephant foot yam and cash crops with long shelf life like turmeric and ginger. This has helped fulfill the objective of food security as well as improvement in cash income.

Vegetable farming during rabi season has increased by 30 percent in the tribal pockets of Kalahandi and Ganjam districts, given the interventions around irrigation and crop demonstration initiated in the previous years. Increase in vegetable production has also led to increase in cash income in the farming households as well as better nutrition levels for these families.

Percentage Increase in Individual Household Incomes



Land and Water Management

We work closely with tribal communities to manage land and water sources effectively. Activities focus on leveling land under cultivation; preventing soil erosion; increasing irrigation; improving drainage and flood protection. As the land becomes more productive the focus shifts to transforming the enhanced natural resource base into improved livelihoods.

Diversion based irrigation has been promoted widely in the undulating pockets of Kalahandi, making use of the natural streams to irrigate small landholdings. Communities have also participated enthusiastically in building irrigation wells in Kalahandi region.

Under Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihood Programme(OTELP) which is under implementation in 164 villages in three districts, extensive land



development and soil erosion control activities were carried out in the catchment of micro watersheds. Nearly 35,000 hectares of land are under various land treatment measures depending upon the extent of degradation.

Building Micro Enterprises

Many of the Women's Self-help Groups we work with have taken up micro-enterprises in livestock rearing (poultry, goats and bullocks) or processing minor forest produce (making leaf plates, binding

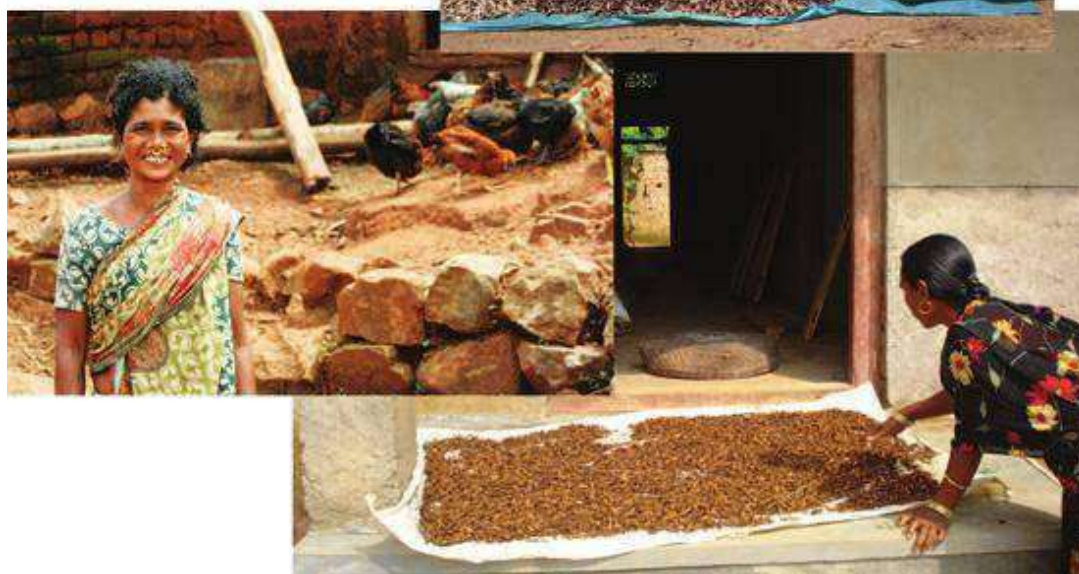
brooms, processing tamarind). The profits derived from these activities have boosted confidence among women and increased village incomes.

Gram Vikas conducted 40 training sessions throughout the year to support women with these activities.

In 2013-14 new SHGs have taken up income generating activities in various trades. Gram Vikas supported the groups in developing small business plans for the chosen enterprises thereby helping them understand the economics of an enterprise in a better manner.

Women SHGs engaged in micro enterprises

Poultry	15
Aquaculture	2
Goat rearing	4
NTFP processing	4
Mid day meal	34
Public Distribution system	3
Mushroom Cultivation	1
Business	4



Livelihood And Food Security

Horticulture

Development of marginal lands through horticulture is a strategy for improving land use of marginal farmers in rain fed areas. The WADI project focuses on the development of small fruit orchards, vegetable farming and bringing waste and under cultivated lands under fruit tree crops in order to provide tribal families with a sustainable source of income and food.

In the district of Ganjam, 501 acres of land were brought under fruit crops- mango and cashew, benefiting 650 farmers. In the current year, plantation was done in 72 acres in 5 villages. The implementation of the programme has already yielded benefits to first and second year farmers who have used the land in their WADI plots for intercrops. This was possible due to access to irrigation facilities and training support, which was continually given to the farmers for growing vegetables.

WADI approach was also dovetailed under the OTELP in Gajapati and Kalahandi district where an additional 380 farmers were supported for horticulture in 175 hectares of land.



Impact of WADI

Bheema Kahanar (Kathapatani, Ganjam)

Bheema laments the times when it was extremely difficult to access his fields which was about 1 km away from his thatched hut. This was the scenario 40 years ago. The way leading to the fields was uneven and there always lurked the danger of someone tripping and falling. The cattle also used to trudge along with him and spend the day tied to a pole grazing away. The area was drought-prone. He used to grow maize, horse gram, millets, black dal and mustard but all of it was used for consumption. Sometimes it even fell short.

Then came a time in his life when he was lured to work for a company called 'Birla' as a daily wage labourer where he was supposed to cut bamboos. Many in his village 'Kathapatani' followed suit. The men were paid Rs. 1.50 per day while the women were given only Re. 1. Meanwhile as they were out of the village for most of the day, their cattle started being stolen which alarmed them. This forced them to bring their cattle back from the fields and tie them in the village itself. Another hurdle that they had to face every night was to station a person to keep a watch over the cattle.

Their production also started declining since the cow dung could not be carried to the fields leading to a total absence of manure on their fields. In due course of time, the village entirely stopped tending to the fields and managed their food somehow until recently.

In 2010, Gram Vikas intervened and held numerous meetings with the people of Kathapatani in which the idea behind the WADI program was explained to them. Bheema attended all such meetings and was motivated to clear out his fields. After totally clearing the fields, the village started plantation of mango and cashews in 2011.

The roads were better now and they could visit their fields often. In order to provide food for themselves they were encouraged to do inter cropping in the land available in between the trees. Though they still fall under the BPL category, they have enough food to feed themselves.

The 67-year old man is now happily cultivating his fields with his two sons, each with 1 acre of land under WADI. They have a consistent supply of water by the gravity flow system, again put in place with the help of Gram Vikas. Bheema and his sons are expecting a good income from the mangoes and cashews in another 3 years and are looking forward to see the fruits of their hard work.

Abhimanyu Muduli (Narayanguda, Ganjam)

Abhimanyu Muduli has 8 members in his family – his parents, his wife, two sons, two daughters and himself. They live in Narayanguda, a village in the Ganjam district of Odisha. His family lives under poverty and they fall in the BPL category. He, like others in his village, had been engaged in agriculture since long but they had been growing only food crops in order to feed their families.

But in 2012, he changed his strategy. Gram Vikas had intervened in his village and put forward the proposal of developing a horticultural garden in 1 acre of land. In the 'WADI' fields, they would grow mangoes and cashews along with some inter crops. He could see that cashews were a great option as in those days the rainfall was not much and despite a lot of hard work, the vegetable production was not satisfactory. He was convinced that the mango and cashew trees were a safer bet as they didn't require much care all throughout their growth. They also gave better returns in the market. Meanwhile he could also grow food crops for his family as inter crops.

It has been 2 years now since he is maintaining a WADI and his trees have already grown - bigger and better than the others in his village. Though, the trees got affected in the cyclone in Oct'13, he and others in his village took immediate action to prevent further damage. For this they did staking, took out the water and before the soil dried, straightened the roots and saved their trees.

He and his father, Nilakantha Muduli have 40 mango and 105 cashew trees in the 2 acres of their WADI fields, a mortality of only 5 out of the 150 trees given. He is a happy man and has already planned to grow cash crops like turmeric, ginger and vegetables like 'saaru' when his trees grow full. His wife is also an active member of an SHG running in the village - in fact, she is its secretary. The group saves on a regular basis, has already availed a loan and are expecting another one soon.

Livelihood And Food Security

Holistic Water and Food Security Project

2013-14 marks the third year of our partnership with KKS (Karl Kubel Stiftung), Germany in the 'Holistic Water and Food Security Project'. The multiple goals of the project include improvement in land productivity and increase in the incomes of tribal families in remote locations. The project is proving to be a success having reached over 800 families in 27 villages with an integrated approach of improving farm, off farm livelihoods coupled with establishment of basic services like access to sanitation, safe drinking water, ground water recharge and land development. In this year, special emphasis was given on promoting improved practices in paddy and maize, the two major crops in Kalahandi. Line sowing and SRI methods were promoted amongst the tribal farmers which had a positive response in terms of adoption.

Irrigation systems were developed diverting small streams to the farmlands. In two villages where the project was completed, above 70% families have cultivated winter vegetables for the first time. Kitchen gardens were promoted by 152 families in this region, demonstrating multi tier crops in a limited area. Such initiatives contribute to food security at the household level.

In all this, the main goal is to strengthen the local community level organisation to play a proactive role in taking forward the development activities in the region even after the completion of the project. Bafla Gana Sangathan(BGS), the local organisation has taken a lead role in liasoning with government departments to enable people to access land under Forest Rights Act (FRA).

Achievements: 2013-14

- 1431 kitchen gardens were promoted in 85 villages
- 181 ha under SRI and line sowing in 46 villages
- 2055 farmers supported for tuber crops under RKVY
- 607 farmers were supported for fruit tree cultivation under WADI
- 49 irrigation wells were developed in 25 villages
- 29 water harvesting structures including farm ponds were made in 15 villages
- Diversion based irrigation system developed in 21 villages supporting irrigation for 72 hectares of land
- 132 hectares of sloping land was developed through land levelling and field bunding

Institutions And Human Development

Empowering the marginalised people we work with political participation, freedom of expression and assembly, is key to their self-reliance. 2013 -14 saw many community members undergo various training programmes to equip themselves with the tools and skills needed to access their rights and address their problems.

Women's Self-help Groups

The involvement of women is crucial to the success of the MANTRA programme. Traditionally the role of women in village decision-making is minimal and rural women are, often, discriminated against with regard to land, property rights and wages. In order to overcome these challenges, we reach out to women and organize self-help groups (SHGs). These groups give women a public voice and create an opportunity for women to have a say in decision-making and take up political opportunities they have previously been denied.

2013-2014 saw the formation of 80 new SHGs, increasing the number of self-help groups actively supported by Gram Vikas to 1028.



How We Work

Reaching out to women – We encourage women to come together as a group to improve their lives and overcome poverty. As the membership of the SHGs grow, a women's general body is formed at the village level to represent women at village meetings throughout the MANTRA programme.

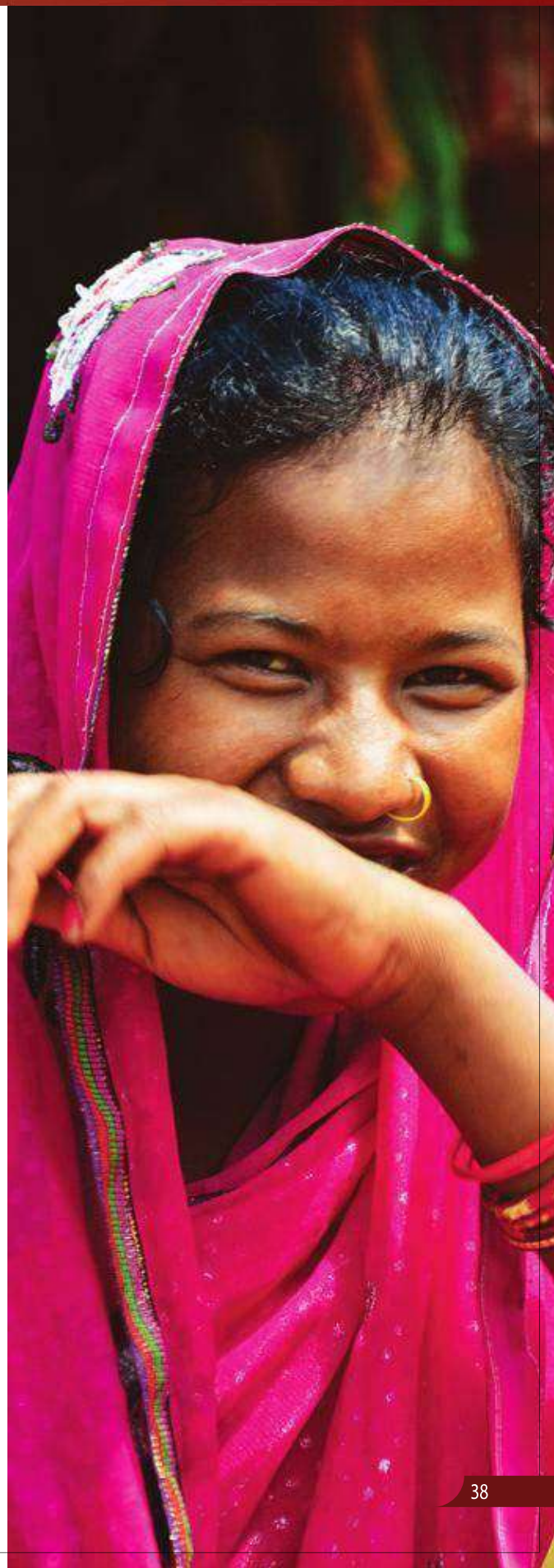
Breaking down Social Norms and Stereotypes – We work with women to improve self-confidence and enable them to play a role as active citizens of the village. We also inform them of their social and legal rights.

Financial Support – We link women to local and nationalized banks to encourage saving and support women in accessing 'soft' loans to help finance their business plans. This year we helped 68 SHGs to start savings accounts in banks.

Promotion of Enterprises – We encourage women to set up local enterprises by teaching them crucial skills for identification of business opportunities and preparation of business plans.

34 SHGs started their own enterprises this year.

Training - We conduct training sessions to improve self-management skills, self-confidence and assert their rights in regard to gender equality. In the past year, 25 training sessions were conducted for over 100 individuals on finance, literacy, record keeping, and gender equality.



Institutions And Human Development

Skills Development

Gram Vikas believes skill training is crucial for those sections in the village who are further disadvantaged in terms of land and education. We work specifically with younger men and women with no formal skills or qualifications to help improve their ability to earn a living and develop skills in trades such as masonry, plumbing, bar bending, stone dressing and house painting that can be utilised in activities within and outside of rural areas.

This year 156 individuals benefited from skill training programmes. The table below shows the impact of skill training on income change of trainees.

Average monthly income	
Before training	After training
RS 865	RS 2,625
Difference in income	Percentage monthly change
RS 1,760	303%



Empowerment through Information and Knowledge.

Gram Vikas regularly provides trainings on government programmes and legislation. Lack of information and awareness has been a bottleneck in remote locations where we operate. Such sessions enable tribal people to access information on public schemes and equip communities with the tools to actively access their rights.

The Right to Information (RTI) and Forest Rights Act (FRA) campaigns were given importance in villages where we work.

People have enthusiastically filed RTIs on several government schemes operating in their areas. While responses in most cases were provided, the information given was rather vague. Therefore the follow up process was crucial for people to engage upon in order to get adequate information about government programmes and projects.

Gram Vikas also joined hands with government officials to identify landless households and help them gain ownership rights over homestead land. Sanction was given to 114 households to construct houses on the land received under the Forest Rights Act(FRA).

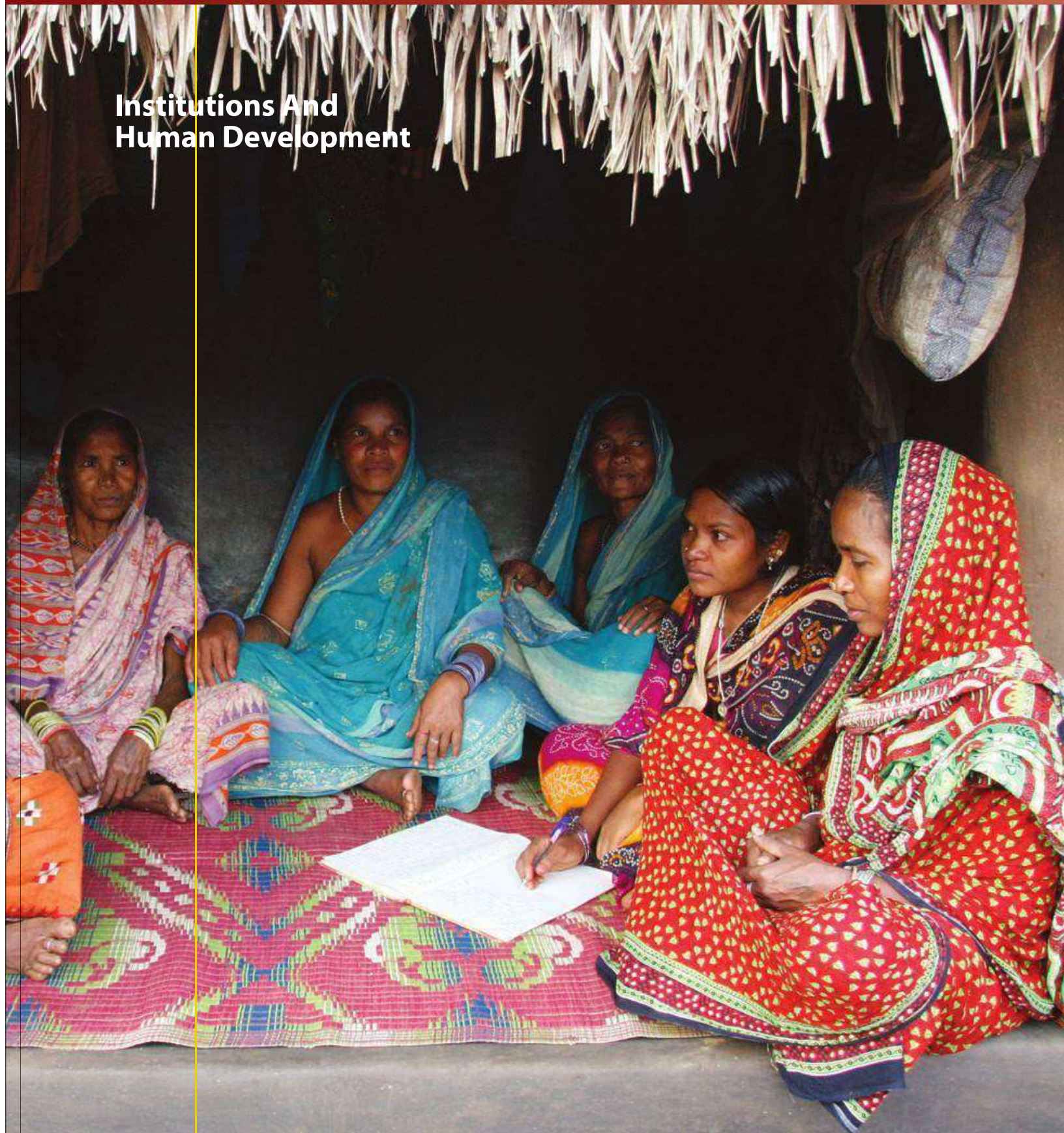
Capacity Building

Gram Vikas is committed to developing people's capacity to make choices, take decisions based on values of equity, equality and justice, and make people self-reliant. With the objective of making people self-reliant, Gram Vikas works with rural communities to help them believe in themselves. This strengthens capabilities and capacities amongst the rural people with whom we work. Effectively functioning institutions are the cornerstone of empowered self-managing communities.

Gram Vikas provides training and capacity building in leadership, financial accounting, book-keeping, public speaking and gender sensitisation. Skills learnt in these sessions enable people to manage their institutions in a better way. They also provide them with the ability to challenge government agencies more effectively and create a social movement for change. Such trainings have helped many local leaders secure positions in Gram Panchayats or at the Block or District Panchayats and work for the development of their community.

In 2013-14, eighteen Leadership programmes were run, with a participation of 450 community members.

Institutions And Human Development



Self-governance

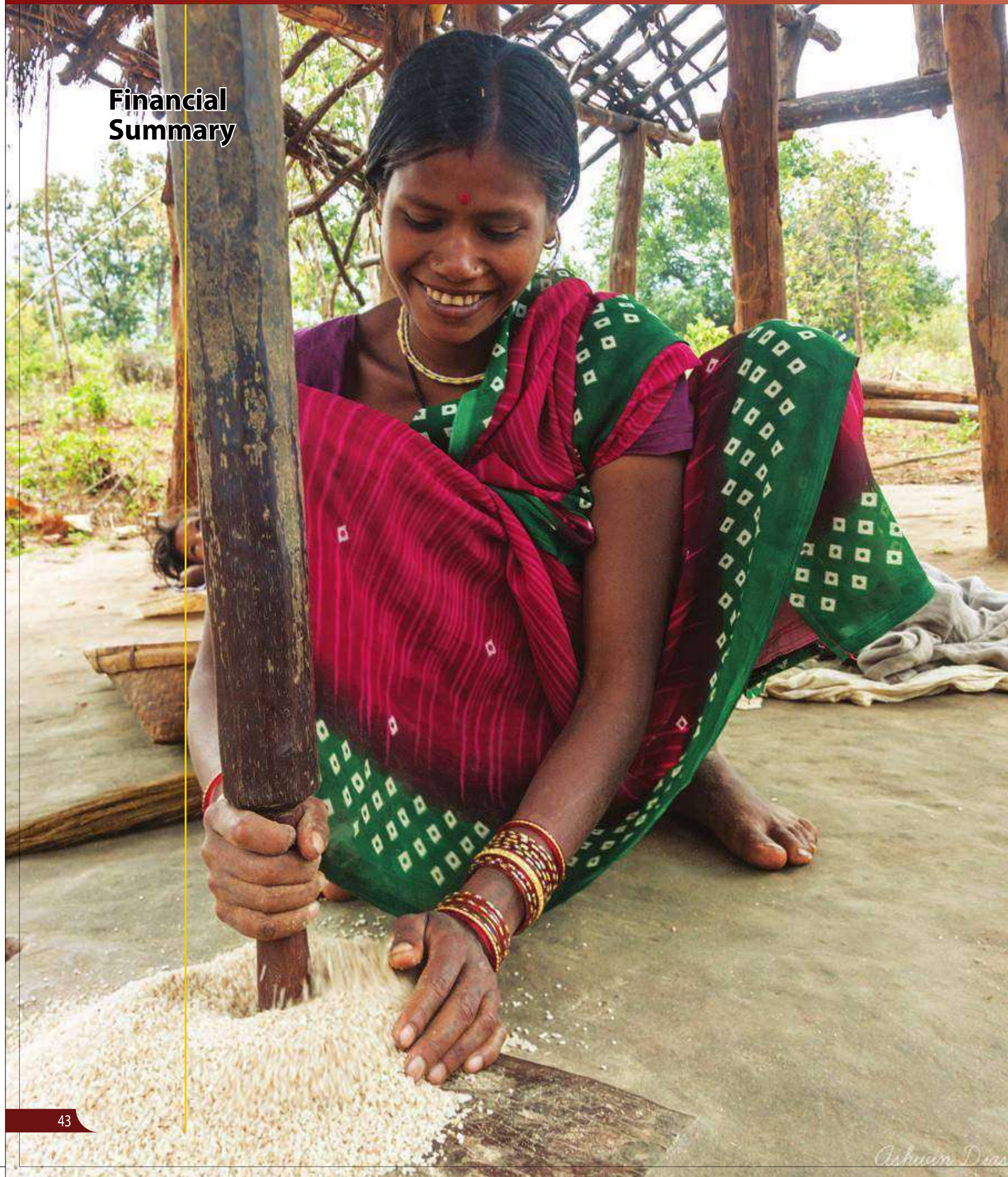
Promoting and strengthening local self-governing institutions are the first steps we take in our path to achieve an equitable and sustainable society. We motivate the members of the village community to come together not only to raise the necessary finances for the programme but also for joint decision making, initially with respect to water facilities but eventually as a forum for all decisions within the village. Village communities form Village General Bodies as a platform for community decision-making and Village Executive Committees for finalising decisions. It is ensured that within these institutions, there is equitable representation across all economic and social strata. These self-

governing institutions create socially, financially and environmentally sustainable communities allowing Gram Vikas to withdraw from the villages after 3-5 years.

In the last year, 64 new village societies were registered. There are currently 675 registered village societies independently managing development activities in their villages.



Financial Summary




BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2014

Particulars	Sch.	As at 31.03.2014 (in Rupees)	As at 31.03.2013 (in Rupees)
LIABILITIES			
General Fund	I		
Project Funds	I	382,698,512	368,432,815
Dairy Development Fund		70,067,624	33,449,471
Other Funds	II	152,401	34,259
Current Liabilities and Provisions	III	120,755,702 633,910	138,708,283 5,826,797
		574,308,149	546,451,625
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	IV	48,428,371	35,379,297
Investments	V	237,074,836	236,060,965
Current Assets	VI	288,804,942	275,011,363
		574,308,149	546,451,625

As per report of even date
For Padhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants

 (Bhagaban Padhi)
Camp : Mohuda
Date : 12.09.2014


(Rajesh Tandon)
Chairman


(Shubhasis Pattnaik)
Executive Director


(Ravi Narayanan)
Treasurer




INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2014

Particulars	Year ending 31.03.2014 (in Rupees)	Year ending 31.03.2013 (in Rupees)
INCOME		
Grants in Aid	112,562,502	99,121,523
Award	700,000	-
Interest Income	10,556,679	9,127,904
Income from Investments	20,237,605	18,965,324
Profit on sale of Assets	82,514	11,021
Contributions	2,107,067	2,994,264
Reimbursements	1,777,958	2,241,080
Liabilities written back	5,797,975	836,603
Miscellaneous Income	1,788,282	1,078,287
Total	155,610,582	134,376,006
EXPENDITURE		
<i>Relief of the Poor, Education, Medical Relief & Preservation of Environment</i>		
Education & Empowerment	8,685,467	7,730,451
Community Health	801,547	776,774
Rural Sanitation & Drinking Water Supply Systems	59,841,858	50,187,021
Natural Resources Management	10,337,263	3,274,455
Sustainable Livelihood Programmes	3,450,562	4,589,994
Livelihood Enabling Rural Infrastructure	2,341,709	5,248,235
Programme Planning, Documentation & Dissemination	3,678,246	3,277,041
Programme Coordination & Monitoring	12,448,737	10,125,935
Depreciation	3,141,343	3,334,601
Total	104,726,732	88,544,507
Excess of Income over expenditure	50,883,850	45,831,499

As per report of even date
For Padhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants


(Bhagaban Padhi)
Camp: Mohuda
Date: 12.09.2014


(Rajesh Tandon)
Chairman


(Shubhasis Pattnaik)
Executive Director


(Ravi Narayanan)
Treasurer



RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2014

Particulars	Year ending 31.03.2014 (in Rupees)	Year ending 31.03.20 13 (in Rupees)
Opening Cash & Bank Balances	17,938,634	15,541,438
RECEIPTS		
Grants in Aid	112,488,416	99,006,734
Award	490,000	-
Interest Income	8,827,596	4,425,660
Income from Investments	15,303,327	19,876,908
Contributions	2,107,067	2,994,264
Reimbursements	1,808,483	2,203,249
Miscellaneous Income	1,777,849	1,094,763
Sale of assets	100,500	72,910
Water Towers & Water Supply Systems receipts	24,633,222	50,382,202
Housing, Livelihood & Other Advances Recovery	1,424,460	2,239,720
Investments, Bonds and Mutual Funds realised	5,093,143	29,357,246
Fixed Deposits realised	124,015,703	43,900,000
Project advances realised	4,153,755	14,039,468
Advance against Smokeless Stoves realised	-	3,663,386
Other Advances & receivables realised	798,177	1,500,189
Total	303,021,698	274,756,699
PAYMENTS		
<i>Relief of the Poor, Education, Medical Relief & Preservation of Environment</i>		
Education & Empowerment	8,614,327	7,654,832
Community Health	800,547	775,774
Rural Sanitation & Drinking Water Supply Systems	59,685,476	50,038,224
Natural Resources Management	10,280,397	3,220,583
Sustainable Livelihood Programmes	3,450,562	4,585,994
Livelihood Enabling Rural Infrastructure	2,337,306	5,246,638
Programme Planning, Documentation & Dissemination	3,635,434	3,268,623
Programme Coordination & Monitoring	12,452,450	10,274,682
Capital Expenses	15,708,403	7,329,744
CWIP advances	6,631,972	800,000
Water Towers & Water Supply Systems - Govt.	19,224,043	60,522,859
Sanitation Account Payments	-	281,444
Advance towards Solar power pack project	-	10,125,000
Programme Advances	2,623,164	963,372
Stock, Spares & Stores	2,394,118	424,733
Investments, Bonds and Mutual Funds	8,415,559	20,050,108
Fixed Deposits	145,703,222	81,799,854
Other Advances & payables paid	672,619	1,083,475
Housing loan subsidy payments	-	3,913,564
Total	302,629,599	272,359,503
Closing Cash & Bank Balances	18,330,733	17,938,634

As per report of even date
For Padhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants



(Bhagaban Padhi)

Office : Mohuda
Date : 12.09.2014

(Rajesh Tandon)
Chairman

(Shubhasis Pattnaik)
Executive Director

(Ravi Narayanan)
Treasurer



Governing Body



Dr. Rajesh Tandon <i>rajesgtandon@pria.org</i> <i>presidentpa@pria.org</i>	Chairman
Mr. Ravi Narayanan <i>ravinarayanan1@gmail.com</i>	Treasurer
Joe Madiath <i>joe@gramvikas.org</i>	Founder
Mr. Shubhasis Pattnaik <i>s.pattnaik@gramvikas.org</i>	Ex-Officio Secretary-cum- Executive Director
Ms. Soma Dutta <i>somadutta2010@gmail.com</i>	Member
Mr. Ashoke Chatterjee <i>ashchat@prabhatedu.org</i>	Member
Mr. Ram Sankar <i>sankar@ajwex.com</i>	Member
Mr. Lalit Mansingh <i>lalitmansingh@yahoo.com</i>	Member

Offices

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.Gram Vikas (Admin. Office)
Plot No. 72/B, Forest Park
Bhubaneswar - 751009 | 10.Kalahandi, Lanjigarh - OTELP
C/o Srikanta Mahapatra,
Near Evening College Hill Town,
At/Po.: Bhawanipatna,
Kalahandi - 766001 |
| 2.Gram Vikas (Regd. Office)
At/Po.: Mohuda Village,
Via Berhampur,
Ganjam - 760002 | 11.Karadasingh
PO:Karadasingh, Via Rayagada,
Gajapati - 761213 |
| 3.Bafla
At: Adri, Po.: Gopinathpur,
Via: Mukhiguda,
Kalahandi - 766026 | 12.Kerandimal
Mohuda, Via Berhampur,
Ganjam - 760002 |
| 4.Baripada
At: Debendrapur; Po: Takatpur,
Ward No.-25, In front of Bharat Petrol
Pump,
Baripada, Mayurbhanj - 757003 | 13.Keonjhar
C/o : Jogendra Behera,
At : Badahala, Keonjhar - 758074 |
| 5.Bolangir
Near Civil Court, PO/District: Bolangir
- 767001 | 14.Koinpur
P.o.: Koinpur, Via Narayanpur,
Gajapati - 761212 |
| 6.Ganjam
At/Po.: Hillpatna (Near Ganesh Temple),
Berhampur - 760006 | 15.Kandhamal
At : Bandhasahi - 2, PO: Baliguda,
Kandhamal - 762103 |
| 7.Gajapati
At.: Purunapatna Road,
Behind District Hospital,
PO: Parlekhamundi, Gajapati - 761014 | 16.Th. Rampur ITDP & OTELP
Kumudabahal Village, P.O. Sirimaska,
Via : Thuamul Rampur,
Kalahandi - 766037 |
| 8.Jharsuguda & Rourkela
At/Po.: Lakhanpur,
Via Belpahada,
Jharsuguda - 768219 | 17.Mohana - OTELP
PO:Chandragiri, Gajapati |
| 9.Jashipur
At/Po.: Jashipur, Near Bharat Petrol
Pump,
Via : Baripada,
Mayurbhanj- 757003 | 18.Rudhapadar
P.O. Gayaganda, Via : Kulada,
Ganjam - 761131 |
| | 19.Tumba
Puriasahi Village, P.O. Tumba, Via Jarada,
Ganjam - 761005 |
| | 20.Jharkhand
Rajrappa Mandir Road, Opposite Gola
Block office, Gola, Ramgarh - 829110 |

A close-up, low-angle shot of a woman in traditional Odia attire. She is wearing a vibrant, multi-colored headscarf (saree) with red, yellow, and blue stripes. She has a nose ring and is holding a mridanga drum (a traditional Odia drum) to her mouth, blowing into it. The background is blurred, showing other people in similar attire. The lighting is warm and natural, suggesting an outdoor setting.

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