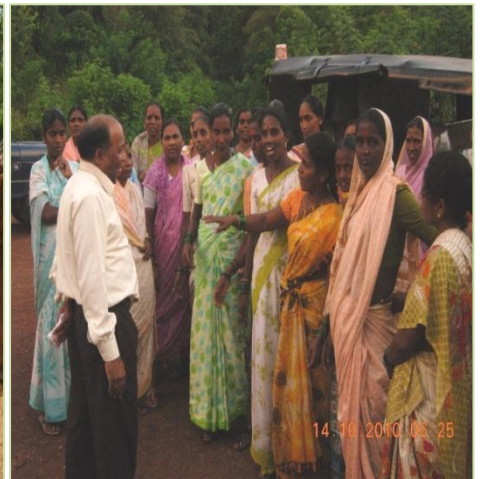


PARIVARTAN

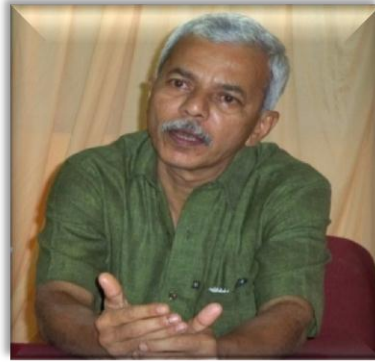
# ANNUAL REPORT 2009-10



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## MESSAGE BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



I am glad to share Parivartan's annual report outlining the major programmes and interventions carried out during the fiscal year April 2009 to March 2010. From last few years Parivartan has been working for strengthening People Organizations for establishment of fundamental human rights and bringing forward participatory development models for economic as well as social development. This year we were able to raise people's voices on definite issues of rights, environment and livelihood.

Deliberations for voicing fisher community's struggle for establishment of their livelihood rights on Dabhol creek, rising community pressure for pollution in Lote Indl. Area & Dabhol Creek, protest against Special Economic Zone in Lote Indl. & Extn. Area & women federations stepping ahead to state level advocacy for B.P.L. people were some of the key executions during the year. Prolonged hand holding support to the target community through awareness and capacity building is resulting into the strengthened People Organizations in terms of information and knowledge. Cohesive movement of fisher community as well as farmer community would definitely address the issues of pollution and livelihood rights. Community livelihood manifestos highlighting needs and demands across all sections of the community with special attention to underprivileged communities was innovative model. This model not only brought the just demands on the agendas of panchayats but also countered the village governance for transparency and responsibility. Its been a good sign for stepping ahead with values of justice, freedom and equality.

Parivartan has organized real women leaders across four blocks on the platform of federation. Federation has enhanced scope for these women leaders to initiate and monitor equitable development process at village and block level. These women are proving themselves as pathfinders for the women and deprived sections of village community. Federation leaders are marching ahead with self-respect and confidence. Although, in Mandangad, federation was defeated on the issue of liquor ban by 6 votes, it was not the defeat of the federation, it was a first step towards their success. They have not given up and are firm to conquer again with confidence. Sanwadini federation of Mandangad block held their souvenir publication ceremony on April, 9. The ceremony was graced with the presence of bureaucrats, social and political leaders. Ceremony deliberated discussions on

the development dilemmas and exertion of federation on these issues. Sanwadini federations' vivid progress has built up the confidence of federations from other 3 blocks.

This was the third consecutive year of the AKRUTI project partnering with **BARC**, a premier multidisciplinary R&D organization under the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India and **Rajiv Gandhi Science & Technology Commission (R.G.S.&T.C.)**. Under this programme, the focus activities during this year were dissemination of technology of water purification, experiments of the utility of organic manure produced from Nisargruna Biogas Plant & entrepreneurship development with the help of solar drying technology. All these activities contributed in sowing the seeds of technology for rural development. Micro plan for Purified Safe Drinking Water has done well. Reduction in expenses on treatments of water-borne diseases & healthy life conveyed significance of pure & safe drinking water to the rural community. Micro plan has underlined the prospect for water purifying technology in rural India.

Shambles of Fayan had almost ruined 560 trees at AKRUTI including cash trees like mango, cashew & betelnut. Parivartan's activists and local community with their indigenous tools and knowledge helped to rejuvenate the AKRUTI. This has brought forward the model work to show the mitigation work for trees after cyclone.

From last few years, Konkan is suffering from natural calamities like flood, landslide, heavy rain, & cyclone. This year, Parivartan has implemented a project for Natural Risk Reduction to reduce the risk of these natural calamities and mitigate with the natural risk. trainings, capacity building events, formation of village task force, developing risk mitigation plans for villages and three model structural mitigations (protection wall, dugwell & footbridge) were the key components of the project.

Considering the reducing volume of rice production which is the major crop in Ratnagiri district, promotion of system of rice intensification was undertaken. On experimental basis 50 farmers from 8 villages demonstrated the SRI plots. We hope the number of farmers implementing SRI would surely increase in the next year.

I am, as ever thankful to the board of members of Parivartan, staff members and the volunteers at grassroots who have shaped the dreams of Parivartan. People movements' enormous diligence in the process has given us an opportunity to feel proud. Last but not least, we owe our deepest thanks to all the partners of Parivartan.

Mr. Ashok Kadam

## 1. Project based Interventions:

**Project Title:** “Empowerment of poor and marginalized communities to establish their rights over natural resources in growing industrial environment in Ratnagiri district of Kokan region”.

**Partner Institute:** Oxfam India Trust, Pune.

Industrialization in Lote Inhl. Area, Khed had elevated the hopes of localities for better infrastructural development and livelihood opportunities. But these dreams were never destined to reality. The first experience of industries, inadequate compensation against acquired lands, was a bitter hint of future frustrations. The pollution came hand in hand with industrialization. This posed a great threat to the natural resources in the area. Most affected was the creek that was treated as a receptor for the polluted effluents from industry outlets. The nearby water sources, like wells and ponds also showed symptoms of contamination. This ultimately had to assert adverse influence on agriculture, livestock and Fisheries.

**Intervened Area:** 42 fisher hamlets along Dabhol Creek & 4 villages (Asgani, Satwingaon, Lavel, Dabhil) in Lote Inhl. Extn. Area, Khed block.

**No. of target group members:** Direct: 1286 Indirect: Around 10,000

### Significant Activities/Events:

- Awareness campaign in the Bhoi hamlets.
- Baseline data collection of social, political, economical status of fisher community.
- One Day Leadership Development Workshop for Community Leaders.
- Exposure visit of Community Leaders from Bhoi community to SJSM and Sakav in Raigad district.
- Capacity building workshop for farming community leaders to frame issues and developing advocacy strategies.

**“Empowerment of poor and marginalized communities to establish their rights over natural resources in growing industrial environment” :**

This was the fourth year of Parivartans’ Partnership with Oxfam India. The activities conducted during the past three years have brought new hopes for the alternative livelihood opportunities to the Fishing community. Community leaders from the Fishing community are struggling for survival and livelihood which is severely affected due to environmental degradation of Dabhol Creek which was the ultimate rather only source of livelihood for this community. They have initiated the process of searching alternative livelihood options. In this process major task they have taken over for them is registering themselves as traditional fisher community and then form their own

co-operatives. To establish their rights as fishing community and get the entire Dhabhol creek and river Vashithi as Fishing Zones they have to prove that they are traditional fishing community in the area. What was required was well informed action on the issues. The leadership needed broader vision to achieve the expected results. The need for political lobbying and getting the mass support on their issues were also very crucial factors. The struggle was isolated to the community and hence the support was not available from different strata of the society like experts, politicians, socialists and masses.

The tasks of mobilizing the community leadership was taken up by Parivartan and we have intervened in 42 hamlets to understand their social, political, economical status as well as to understand community perception towards their present status of living and possible way outs for getting better off. During these interactions what appealed us most was the structure of People organization of fisher community. The structure has history of 68 years. It's a great learning for us, the structure, functions and the administration of PO is really commendable. The gloomy side of the PO is that although their livelihood is shambled, this platform is engaged in solving family and societal matters. It's not being used to bring back the glory to the community livelihood.

On this background, we have initiated our activities and started stepping ahead with lot of resistance from the established leaders and downhearted response from community members. Identifying the second line leaders was not a difficult task. Campaigning took place through one to one discussions and hamlet meetings. The major task of developing optimistic attitude amongst community members was undertaken. At times, it became difficult for Parivartan team members to control emotions especially of women and senior citizens. Parivartan team shared their sorrows and agonies. The team was moved and confirmed to give them a new aspiration. The process geared up with the leadership development workshops and the young generation of second cadre started emerging with a broader vision for betterment of their community. It is said that easier said than done. Hence, exposure visit to Sakav and SJSM (Shramajivi Janta Sahayak Mandal) was arranged. Sakav works on the issue of livelihood rights of Dharamtar Creek whereas SJSM works for demonstrating alternative livelihood of fishing community. Visit to Sakav exposed community leaders to the methodologies of community struggle and commitment of community leaders in the struggle. SJSM exposure brought forward the possible livelihood options for fisher communities. The participating leaders were able to relate their own struggle with the one to which they were exposed. Sharing with the leaders from Sakav has given them confidence and alliance building has been done on common issues.

Regular interactions with community leaders and ongoing follow up with various stakeholders have built up confidence amongst the community members. It also developed a sense of ownership amongst them about the project activities. Realization about the candid objective of institution instilled a sense of ownership towards project activities amongst community members.



As far as the farming community from Lote Industrial Extension area were concerned, they were familiar to the irony in lote industrial area. The industries spoiling sustainability of natural resources happened to be un-sustainable ones. Many of the industries got their shutters down due to several reasons. The industries showed a typical tendency. They entered into this newly declared Lote industrial zone to get benefit of subsidies and other facilities. They stayed here till the machinery gets worn out, till then they would have earned profit and polluted the environment. As the new zone is declared they used to get shifted there to avail the facilities associated. These kinds of industries proved least helpful in dealing with unemployment.

The employment opportunities at the industries those stayed, also came out to be mirage. First, the high scale jobs demanded high skills and education. Youth in Lote and nearby villages had to satisfy on low scale labor jobs, most of the time contract based. Only few were able to secure permanent jobs (only 1 %).

On this background, Govt. declared expansion of the Lote Industrial Belt in 1995 on 640 ha. acquired from 4 villages. The villages selected for the expansion were Asagani, Satwingaon, Dabhil and Lavel. Dakshata Samities and GPs instigated struggle, not against industrialization, but for responsible industrialization. Appropriate compensation against acquired land and assets, job opportunities for localities and non – polluting industries were the just demands of a community who had witnessed and to some extent experienced the sufferings of neighboring communities in LIA (Lote Industrial Area). Then last but not least, SEZ was announced in this area and the community united to fight against the irresponsible decision of government to bring polluting industries in Lote extension area. To support the justified struggle of community and to boost informed and aware participation of community leaders in the struggle, Parivartan has organized meetings and capacity building workshop for the leaders. Regular interactions with leaders in finalizing the plan of action and reviewing the processes done has strengthened the community agitations stimulating pressure on concerned governing authorities.

**Project Title:** “Citizen Leadership for Good Local Governance”

**Partner Institute:** AMERICAN JEWISH WORLD SERVICE (AJWS), U.S.A.

**Intervened Area:** 5 villages (Sakhri Trishul, Malan, Kajurli, Shivne, Palkot) from Guhagar block & 1 village (Waderu) from Chiplun block.

**No. of target group members:**      **Direct:** 75      **Indirect:** 1250

**Significant Activities/Events:**

- Formation of Lok Shiksha Kendra.
- Leadership Development workshops for community leaders.
- Developing Community Livelihood Manifestos.
- Need based workshops for community leaders.

**“Citizen Leadership for Good Local Governance”:**

In the case of the rural Konkan region, the local natural resources are the major providers of livelihoods. The region is endowed with abundant rivers, forests and land. However, given its peculiar topology the agricultural lands are fragmented and most of the holdings are small. In case of Ratnagiri district most of the forest lands are privately held. Hence, the local communities have to depend on land-holders and therefore on each other to draw their resources (such as fuel wood, fodder, green manure etc.) This aspect reinforces the need to exist as eco-community because of the dependence on the natural resources on the one hand, and inter-dependence on the members of the community on the other hand.

Mobilization and organization along the lines of caste, class, and gender weakens the bonds within a micro eco-community though it builds solidarity across communities. Seen in historical perspective such organizations of the deprived and exploited sections (irrespective of their participation or not in the electoral political process) have not been able to resist and contain the forces of urbanization and industrialization intruding into the eco-communities and exploiting and destroying their natural resources base. Hence, in this context, the appropriateness of such a strategy of mobilization and community organization raises serious questions about its ability to build resistance towards external forces on the one hand, and work of building secure and sustainable livelihoods for its members on the other hand.

In order to strengthen People Organizations in this case Dakshata Samitis, and the underlying process of organizing the community into vibrant, prosperous, and sustainable eco-communities, it is necessary to articulate the goals and aspirations of the community. Such an articulated manifestation of the communities views and demands regarding its livelihoods, and relationship with the surrounding natural resources provides an effective instrument for the both the community members



and the activist-facilitator to strengthen the community bonds. The 'Community Livelihood Manifesto' (CLM) is one such instrument prepared with this objective under this project.

Further, when the CLM is developed through a participatory, negotiated process based on consensus building it infuses greater strength to the community. Further, this manifesto forms the basis for further negotiations and planning with the local government for development activities for livelihoods improvement and also improving governance.

The uniqueness of the CLM approach to micro-planning is that unlike the approach adopted in the 'watershed development works', no external agency is involved in the actual process of planning. The community develops a manifesto, which is facilitated by an external agency, further this manifesto sets the goals and objectives for the planning process and development plans. The community then works with the local government to translate this manifesto into a plan, and then monitors its implementation.

During this process, the objectives set in the manifesto are matched to the various government schemes for development, and the local government is called upon to implement these schemes in such a manner that it fulfills the objectives of the community as articulated in the CLM. Hence, this is more empowering and sustainable approach, though it requires more time and efforts.

Further, since right from the beginning the emphasis in the CLM approach is on securing livelihoods, especially for the marginalized sections, this approach ensures that the plans and the planning process do not fall prey to populist demands and/or interests of certain vested-interest groups. The CLM as an instrument ensures that the focus of the micro-plans would be surely on strengthening the local natural resources based livelihoods of the deprived sections.

This was the third year of Parivartan's intervention under this project in partnership with American Jewish World Service. The summary of the activities held from last two years brings forward a series of interventions at 3 levels: Village, Block & District. The interventions at village level emphasized on efforts for the developments/positive changes in lives of grass roots in terms of access to information and resources so also transparency & accountability in the last tier of PRI system. Block level interventions had scope for better administration & visible changes in functioning of bureaucratic pattern as well as mileage to awareness, organization & activation of people on village development issues. District level interventions had an opportunity to minimize the information gap between people and bureaucrats, removing the lacunas in district planning and bringing the needs and aspirations of grass roots on the agenda of district plans.

Activities during this year also deliberated formation of new Lok Shiksha Kendra along with strengthening of LSKs which have been functioning from last year. This being the phase out period of the project, deliberated efforts were taken to make the LSKs self sustainable. Now, LSKs are not just a learning platform for few interested community members but have become the library, meetings venue of various POs, well equipped office venue for govt. officials such as doctors, vets & revenue

officials, study center for school going children. LSK members are contributing funds towards annual membership fees and the amount is being utilized for recurring expenses for LSK. The intervened villages are from remotest areas of Ratnagiri district. Hence, very few interactions with line departments and other development agents used to take place but LSKs have filled up the information gap which was previously there and the villages witnessed the significance of filling the information gap as they have taken benefits from various govt. schemes as never before. We witnessed the communities developed attitude towards resolutions of their issues and they are mobilized to act for the better common future.

**Project Title:** “Advance Knowledge & Rural Technology Implementation” (AKRUTI) initiative with technical know-how, guidance and consultancy from B.A.R.C.

**Partner Institute:** Bhabha Atomic Research Center & Rajiv Gandhi Science & Technology Commission

**Intervened Area:** 5 blocks in Ratnagiri district namely Chiplun, Khed, Guhagar, Mandangad & Dapoli

**No. of target group members:**      **Direct:** 145      **Indirect:** Around 1,000

**Significant Activities/Events:**

- Technology Campaign.
- Farmers exposure visit to AKRUTI.
- Capacity building events for FORCE (Farmers Organized group for Rural Creative Entrepreneurship).
- Safe Drinking Water – Experimental Micro Plan.
- Ground nut farming demonstration.
- Technology demonstrations (Nisargruna, Soil Testing, Water Purifying, Solar Dryer).
- Banana Tissue Culture Training.
- Groundwater testing with Isotope hydrology technique.

**“Advance Knowledge & Rural Technology Implementation” (AKRUTI) initiative with technical know-how, guidance and consultancy from B.A.R.C.:**

We are all aware of the substantial investment that we as a nation have made in S&T education and research. It will also be generally agreed that the benefits from this huge and continuing investment do not flow to all sections of our society in equal or fair measure. While part of our nation lives in the late 20th century, another part is still living in the medieval ages. No nation can progress much beyond the “national average”. To get more S & T effort channelized to developing the under-developed regions and sections of society, we should spread scientific methodology through education to all sections of society, in a way so that it is absorbed into the culture. We must have a

system which poses the right questions/ problems to the right people. This is how AKRUTI program is being implemented by Parivartan in Ratnagiri district from April'07. Under this program, Parivartan has initiated efforts for deployment of technology like Nisargruna, Water Purifying, Soil Testing and Solar Drying. Parivartan has set up Nisargruna bio-gas plant which has become functional in June'08.

Parivartan has formed 6 KRUTIKs (4 in Guhagar block, 1 in Chiplun and 1 in Khed block) of which 3 KRUTIKs are functional from August'08 and the rest 3 from October'09. These KRUTIKs are functioning as Knowledge and RUrAl Technology Implementation Kendras. KRUTIKs have facilitated the link between the rural community and the technology developed in Research Centers. KRUTIKs not only deployed the technologies for rural development but also developed an optimistic attitude amongst the rural community especially farmers and women. Force groups which are functional under KRUTIK are mobilized for implementation of technologies meant for rural development. During this year, the efforts have been taken to scale up the KRUTIKs and deploy the technology to maximum rural masses. Launching isotope hydrology technique and training of Parivartan activists on banana tissue culture were some specific objectives during this year. Another perspective during this year was to collaborate the technology deployment initiative in other aspects of work of Parivartan.

Parivartan is implementing various development programs and working on various issues of rural development e.g. livelihood enhancement of the agrarian & fishing community, strengthening citizen leadership for good governance, strengthening women leadership, natural disaster risk reduction program are the ongoing programs of Parivartan. When we talk about the project based focus development we have definite objectives which we strive to achieve in a specific period of time. When we go on with the implementation of the project, we find that though we are working on a specific issue we are ultimately striving to achieve rural development which we are facilitating through capacity building. Capacity building of the community on a particular aspect indirectly penetrates the values like broad vision, optimistic approach enriching the community knowledge. Every aspect of living is directly or indirectly concerned with the livelihood of the human being. On this similar line, there was a direct inter-linkage of the technology deployment of AKRUTI program with other programs.

In rural areas, attack of water transmitting diseases is very common. In fact the rural community spends around Rs. 2500/- p.a. per head on treatments. Efforts for maintaining personal hygiene are negligible even if govt. is campaigning for health and hygiene through various schemes. Community seems to be least concerned for adopting preventive measures. Its hard to convince people for getting DWPs as its been considered to be a leisure rather than necessity. Hence, to propagate the DWPs, an impressive micro plan has been prepared. The objective of the micro plan was to bring change in drinking water practices of rural community through comprehensive awareness creation and capacity building, to facilitate access to safe drinking water and adopt good hygienic behaviors.



#### **Micro plan for promotion of Domestic Water Purifiers:**

The remotest hamlet Kodbawadi, Sakhri Trishul village from Guhagar block having the unavailability of safe drinking water has been selected for demo. Through this initiative data collection has been made with regards to water transmitting diseases in the hamlet (type of diseases, expenses of the families on treatment and the frequency of diseases). Low cost, without electricity domestic water purifiers (based on B.A.R.C. technology) have been connected to 19 households of Kodbawadi. Capacity building workshops were conducted for end users. Regular support and guidance has been provided to make this micro plan success. To avoid drinking water other than purified water, participants were asked to carry drinking water everywhere from farm to school, from market to office.

After 6 months, data has been collected which has brought forward the significance of safe drinking water. As expected, the responses of the beneficiary HHs were awesome: "Now, we drink only purified water", "we take the water to farms, school even when we visit block place", "we don't like any other water than purified", "We have seen the first monsoon when there are no diseases in our families", "our expense on health care has been reduced".

#### **Rejuvenation of AKRUTI from Shambles of Fayan:**

On 11<sup>th</sup> Nov 2009, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts experienced cyclone, Fayan. The loss was tremendous as far as natural wealth is concerned. Akruti was not an exception to this traumatic experience. But after the Fayan, what AKRUTI has done was exceptionally remarkable. When the entire district was engaged in wailing for the loss, AKRUTI was engaged in preparing mitigation plan. Everybody concerned with AKRUTI, have given priority to this mitigation plan, leaving aside their own loss. Team of 9 members along with the FORCE groups worked hard to rejuvenate AKRUTI. They managed to provide immediate support of cane to 492 orchards. It took 48 hours to complete the healing work. The people were astonished to see everything fine at AKRUTI after 2 days. When people started working for the mitigation after govt. survey, the mitigation of AKRUTI was complete.

It was not just the hard work but the heartfelt devotion for AKRUTI that lead to rejuvenation of AKRUTI.

### *AKRUTI - From Destruction to Rejuvenation!*



Intellectuals visited AKRUTI stated that AKRUTI development at Madhal could bring forward the guiding principle to deal with the upcoming challenges of global warming and climate change. Socialists feel that AKRUTI shows: “What is the prerequisite of comprehensive rural development! And how to attain this goal!”. In view of line departments, AKRUTI is a steering model for the land-owners and land-developers.

We cannot ignore the fact that AKRUTI is established in the so called barren area defined by the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation while acquiring the land 17 years back for the refinery project. At that time the rate of land was Rs.48000/- per acre and after 17 years, just because of the presence of AKRUTI, the land rates in this area have increased to Rs.280000/-.

**Project Title:** “Strengthening Women Leadership in Panchayats”.

**Partner Institute:** The Hunger Project, New Delhi

**Intervened Area:** 15 Gram Panchayats (GP) from Mandangad block, 83 GPs from Chiplun block, 23 GPs from Guhagar block & 54 GPs from Dapoli block of Ratnagiri district.

Decentralization process has provided representation, but representation does not necessarily mean participation. PRI is only beginning to transform the processes and priorities of local government as well as the women who have been brought into politics. But sustaining this transformation is a significant challenge, given the inertia and resistance of patriarchal institutions and values. After several years, it is a big challenge for women to function in formal spaces, dominated as they are, by men. Women still face considerable handicaps to their involvement in politics; e.g. inadequate education, the burden of reproductive and productive roles, lack of financial independence or control of assets and the opposition of entrenched cultural and religious views. It has been observed that there is a need for grassroots women to come together to discuss their problems individually and collectively and come up with common strategies to address them.



**No. of target group members: Direct:** 154 **Indirect:** Around 2500

#### **Significant Activities/Events:**

Review & Planning Meetings of block level federations.

Workshop on functioning of Information Resource Center (IRC)

#### **Strengthening Women Leadership in Panchayats:**

This year brought forward the big challenge for the activities of strengthening women leadership in panchayats. The project partnership with The Hunger Project was stagnant due to fund constraint. The progress of the women leadership would have remained a day dream without the support of The Hunger Project till now. For Parivartan there was a two fold challenge – to sustain and flourish the federation towards achievement of the goal and to maintain the working group of activists for their catalytic support to the federation leaders. The development processes in 4 blocks were in the take off stage and needed more concentration to strengthen the federation activities.

Parivartan has decided to take on this challenge and had discussion with core team members of the project. The redefined strategy to work for strengthening women leadership was taken up. Women federations were enthusiastic for learning new things. They were awaiting for the capacity building events. Hence, two days brain-storming workshop was organized for federation leaders representatives across four blocks to enhance information, skills and advocacy strategy planning amongst the federation leaders and to brainstorm the federation leaders on aims, goals, methodology, strategy and approaches of federation. 85 active federation leaders across four blocks participated in the workshop and their understanding about future federation strategy was enhanced. They realized the scope and challenges for federation.

**Souvenir Publication – A step towards Self-dependence:**

To motivate the federations to shoulder the responsibilities of federation on their own, most senior federation amongst them (Sanwadini women federation, Mandangad) was bestowed upon the responsibility to set the path. Sanwadini has readily accepted the plan and decided to publish the souvenir of their collective efforts for social development. They have taken up the responsibilities of fund mobilization for publication as well as publication ceremony. This was the first step towards their self-reliance. Sanwadini has strongly operated to use this opportunity to fight back “incidences of purposeful spread of rumours, attempts to sow conflicts regarding women’s activities in Mandangad block. Sanwadini has organized this ceremony on 9<sup>th</sup> April 2009, they have organized the complete event in an innovative way. There was a long march, representative statue of the problems faced by women was put on fire, the publication had taken place in a novel way, the lights in the hall were put off and the focus was on the curtain where souvenir was placed, Mrs. Farog Mukadam, Addl. Dist. Collector and Chair of the ceremony raised the curtain. All the participants were astonished by the creative ideas used for organizing the ceremony. Around 650 women across four blocks participated in this ceremony. Local newspapers gave front page coverage to the event and the T.V. channel Zee T.V. Marathi has given news coverage for the ceremony.



**Continuation of The Hunger Project Partnership:**

The Hunger Project was trying hard to make the funds available for the activities of Parivartan and finally they have decided to support the project through their own funds. Partnership was continued from December 2009. To empower the leadership of women in PRI, SWEEP (Strengthening Women’s Empowerment through Electoral Process) was the focused activity during the period along with federation meetings and workshop on IRC. The SWEEP activities were carried forward to next year while workshop on IRC was conducted in this year.

The IRC has provided forum for women to constructively engage with various stakeholders such as government officials, state minister, financial institutions, boards, commissions and authorities. The information which women have gained through these interactions has been shared with their

collectives, family members and members from the community. Hence the women leaders acted as agents carrying vital information which helps their collectives, their families and other collectives in the village to be more informed and enhance their participation in governance.

### **Struggle for liquor-ban:**

Women federations across four blocks were trying to solve the problems in grassroots governance. Small or big, the results on the issues were boosting up their confidence. Federation leaders were paying attention to the evils in the society. Village level women federation in Kumble, Mandangad was trying to address the issue of liquor from 2007. As this was the most sensitive issue, they were handling it very slowly cautiously but by now, problem had become very severe. Special Gramsabha held in 2008 has surprised the supporters of liquor. Surprised with courage and consistency of women, the wasted interest group and its leader has started doing all evil actions to stop the women. He spread the rumors that Parivaran is making use of women for its benefit. Not only this, but he tried to sow the seeds of disputes for breaking the unity of women. Earlier the women in village used to see him as a good leader, but now all of them have realized his intentions, regained their original momentum to work out the issue.

Women have finalized to take on this battle with the help of federation and Parivartan. "We have been ruined by liquor. We are being ruined after day by day. We know that it is not going to be easy because this battle will be carried out in each home but we will use the strength of federation for mobilizing women at large and keep liquor out as a priority" were courageous remarks of women leaders in Kumble. Still, It was an apprehensive task for them as this was the issue where they had to stand against their own people.

The continuous follow-up at village, block and district level was initiated and finally on 13<sup>th</sup> Aug 2009, election for liquor ban was held. There were lot of tensions, women have seen the real face of politics in this election. Women tried to conquer the situation but finally they lost the election by 6 votes. This was the victory of evil on good. As it is rightly said women, with their resilience, patience, courage and perseverance have been able to face many difficulties in their lives and have emerged stronger and winners, these women have decided to fight back the evil of liquor once again after a year...

Experience sharing amongst the federation leaders across 4 blocks has reflected that there is a mess in the implementation of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (R.S.B.Y.) in all the blocks and federations have decided to take up this issue for follow up. The process of baseline data collection in this regard is ongoing. Now, the federations are marching towards their goal. They have a vision to see, caliber to understand and will to resolve the problems of the community.

**Project Title:** "West India Community & Partner based Risk Reduction Program".

**Partner Institute:** Oxfam, Australia

**Intervened Area:** 18 Villages from Chiplun & Khed block of Ratnagiri district.

**No. of target group members:**      **Direct:** 360      **Indirect:** 3992



### Significant Activities/Events:

- Participatory Risk Appraisal.
- Disaster Management Awareness Campaign.
- Community Action Planning Workshops.
- Disaster Management Plan Preparation.
- Model demonstrations of Structural Mitigation.

### Risk Reduction Programme:

Parivartan have been implementing a community based disaster risk reduction programme from 2006 in partnership with Oxfam Australia. There is greater understanding that Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives are very crucial to sustain outcomes of development effort and disaster-resilient development is the way ahead given the threats posed by climate change that are additional to existing challenges.



Ms. Maya Alexandri has visited Parivartan to understand the ongoing work with partnership of Oxfam Australia. Maya has helped in designing the posters, she also prepared Disaster Risk Reduction Programming Flyers for three structural mitigations undertaken and also prepared Video Film of 15 minutes for YouTube highlighting the mitigation works. For all these tasks, she has visited the villages, people, had an interview with them and the team of Parivartan. She was very compassionate throughout her visit to Parivartan and had done a great deal of publicity for Parivartan's efforts for social development.

Preparing Community based disaster management plans of 14 villages and submitting them to the district authorities was one of the prime objective during this year. Accordingly community action plan workshops facilitated the process of preparation and presentation of plans by people in gram sabha. Primary focus of the plans was on village vulnerabilities and capacities, risk factors of villages, last 4 years disaster situations & strategy to handle the disaster situation. In this entire process, the villagers, CBOs and community leaders had direct participation in planning process. The community put forward their suggestions and views regarding plan preparation process and finalized their roles and responsibilities to cope with disaster situation in pre, actual and post disaster. These plans have been approved and resolved by Gram Sabhas and then submitted to the block offices of respective blocks. Along with the risk appraisal and capacity building activities, this year demonstration of structural mitigation, distribution of rescue and relief kits, development of IEC material and community insurance were the highlighted activities.

Oxfam, Australia has conducted the impact assessment of the DRRP project during 16-21<sup>st</sup> May 2009. DRR programming was relatively new at Oxfam Australia and also for us. That signified the need to review the joint efforts over last two years and captured the moments of learning.

The process of impact assessment had the following steps:

- Field Enquiry
- Impact Assessment Workshop

The impact assessment brought forward the need for some major supplementary activities which are as follows:

- Formation of task force team
- Workshop on landslide and flood
- Designing booklets on roles of Task Force Groups
- Training/Capacity building workshops (on search and rescue, first-aid, early warning) & Mock drill.

Accordingly these activities were integrated in the ongoing plan of action of the project.

This was the second year of Parivartan to get engaged with Model demonstration for structural mitigation and it was done in 3 villages.

1. Chorawne village – water resource protection and retaining wall.
2. Kutre village – Desilting of water stream and footbridge.
3. Tivre village – Desilting of river.

The entire process of structural mitigation was people participatory. Every phase of the activity was community participatory. Identification of vulnerabilities, finalization of work, actual construction and the monitoring had people participation. Red-R has provided consulting partnership in the entire structural mitigation process. Mr. Umesh Lagad, Consultant for Red-R has contributed great efforts to complete the tasks of 3 structural mitigations within a limited period of 3 months.



**Retaining Wall in  
Chorawne Village**

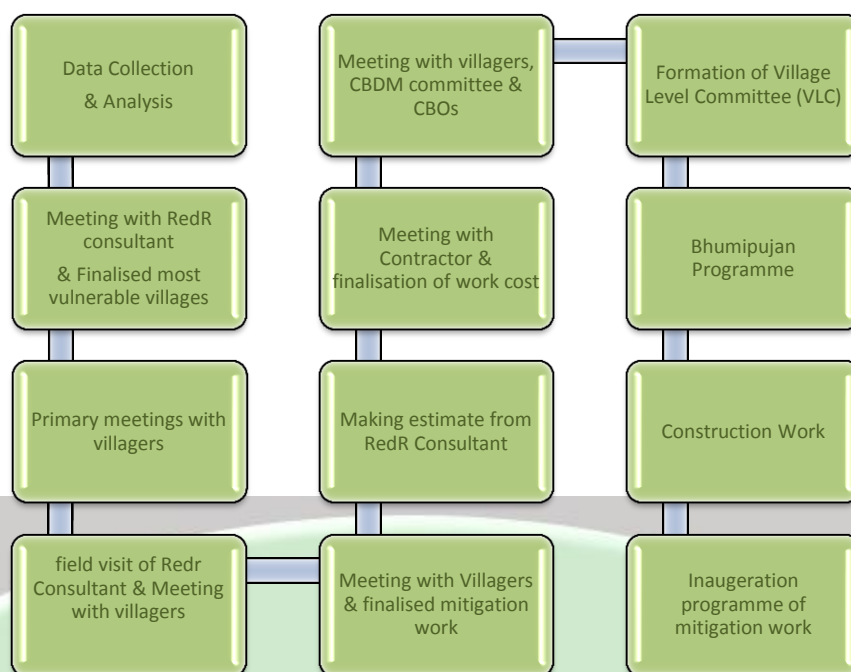


**Water Resource  
Protection in Chorawne**



**Footbridge in Kutre**

### Process of Structural Mitigation work



Community insurance concept was an innovative activity launched in DRR programme. The objective was to give risk coverage to the CBDM committees and task force team in disaster situations. The booklet on roles of Task Force Group in pre, actual and post disaster has been published and circulated in all the villages. Posters were designed to create mass awareness among the community about flood and landslide.

The processes conducted under RRP activities have built up the confidence and knowledge of community as well as Parivartan team with regard to Disaster Management. The RRP activities brought forward an opportunity to enter into peoples' day to day life as these were the issues of most concern for the people from disaster prone region building a rapport with them and developing a sense of solidarity amongst people and Parivartan. Though the disaster management was the issue of most concern for the people from disaster prone region, this was also one of the most ignored issues. RRP activities made this issue to highlight and put it on the development agenda of the village. Peoples' positive response towards the RRP activities have pushed up the confidence of Parivartan team and it would help us to reach the proposed objective of reducing impact of future disasters.

**Project Title:** "System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in Maharashtra Launching Phase 2009 SDTT – SRI NGO Partners".

**Partner Institute:** Sir Dorabji Tata Trust

**Intervened Area:** 5 villages from Guhagar block (Sakhri Trishul, Madhal, Shivne, Kajurli, Palkot), 2 villages from Chiplun block (Mundhe, Waderu) & 1 village from Khed block (Asgani).

No. of target group members: Direct: 268 Indirect: 865

### Significant Activities/Events:

- Awareness campaign on SRI and Organic farming.
- Capacity building of Farmers on SRI.
- Systematic Rice Intensification Demonstration Plots.

### System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in Maharashtra Launching Phase 2009 SDTT - SRINGO Partners:

The Konkan Region forms part of the state of Maharashtra, in India. The region consists of a narrow strip of land, bounded by a coastline of around 720 kilometers on to its west, and mountain ranges of 'western ghats' on its east. Hence, the region has a fragile ecology comprising of different eco-systems. The majority of the people, especially in the rural areas are dependent—most of them directly—on the local natural resources for fulfillment of most of their livelihood needs. However, due to various factors the livelihoods of some of the most marginalized sections in the region have been adversely affected, and continue to show signs of decline.

Decline in productivity of the lands, and increase in the costs of inputs, have made their agriculture operations economically un-viable. However, due to lack of other livelihood opportunities they continue to cultivate land. Rice is the main crop grown by these cultivators, which contributes to their food basket in a large measure. However, despite all their efforts, their food security remains under threat. All these factors are leading to an increasing crisis in the security and sustainability of their livelihoods, which is adversely affecting their human and social development.

This year has brought a step forward in efforts of Parivartan for natural resource based livelihood enhancement. Parivartan was one of the 10 partners of "System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in Maharashtra Launching Phase 2009" project of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust (SDTT).

The System of Rice Intensification is not just another use of package of practices but a whole paradigm shift in the way rice cultivation is understood and practiced. This system which is based on sound ecological and agronomic principles is claimed to not only reduce labor & water utilisation by about 40% but the seed quantity required to 2 kg/acre and increase the yields by at least double. SRI also clearly demonstrates the biological potential of soil to support the plant given suitable. SRI is best suited for the organic production system. It can help achieve the objectives of enhancing food security of vulnerable families, bringing down the increasing trend of use of chemical fertilisers and help restore soil fertility by use of low cost environment friendly inputs.



To convince a traditional farmer to adopt a new technology leaving their conventional practice is a challenge. To a great extent, it's an advantage that the farming community is not satisfied with their present system of agriculture which demands high cost of production and results in low quality of agriculture produce, loss of soil fertility which is making the agriculture business alarmingly unfeasible. Secondly, social mobilization for sustainable development is the need of an hour. Hence, to take an advantage of the ready ground, efforts have been taken to convince the community the System of Rice Intensification which is not just another use of package of practices but a whole paradigm shift in the way of rice cultivation.

In this launching phase, 865 farmers from 8 villages in 3 blocks (Khed, Chiplun, Guhagar) of Ratnagiri district were given the information about SRI and organic farming. 14 inspired farmers got an exposure which has created space to interact with fellow farmers and enhance their knowledge on SRI and organic practices. 140 farmer trainers have participated in TOTs resulting in their technical proficiencies for both social mobilization and dissemination of technical know how to the farmers to adopt the technology. 268 farmers got the training on SRI and organic farming. 80 farmers have taken initiative for SRI demonstration on their field.

50 farmers successfully implemented SRI Field Demonstration on 4.15 Ha. (10.25 acres) with material support of 50 markers, 3520 kgs. Wormicompost, Green manure – 2800 Giripushpa stumps and 10 Kono Weeders.

Sensitization of government line department officials, elected representatives, media from 3 blocks has resulted in greater dissemination of SRI and organic farming. Adoption of SRI and organic farming by the PO, CBO and SHG representatives has enhanced the scope of expansion for the programme in future. The farmers those have practiced SRI on partial land holdings, brought some changes in the traditional method e.g seed treatment, use of organic manure. This shows that some or the other factors in SRI are definitely appealing the farmers.

There are certain risks in SRI practice e.g. natural climatic factors. Highly erratic rainfall during the transplanting period may hinder the SRI demonstration initiated. In SRI 8-12 days old seedlings are transplanted and if this period is extended due to unavailability of rainfall then the crop is adversely affected. Farming in Konkan is highly dependent on rainfall no matter how technically sound you are doing it. Output is rainfall driven. This also demoralizes the farming community to shift to modern agriculture. In Konkan, rice i.e. paddy is the major crop on which the livelihood of farmers depends. In case of natural disasters like flood, drought, primary livelihood activity suffers heavily.

To bring the farming community out of this vicious situation, they should be equipped with better water management practices either by providing them capital support for purchasing water pumps, pipelines or project should have the contingency fund to mitigate these risks. This would reduce farmers' dependency on rainfall and the agriculture produce can be secured to a greater extent. To mitigate the risk of natural disaster, we can provide "Crop Insurance Package" to the farmer so that this risk is covered and farmer can secure his present livelihood to a certain extent.

We cannot overlook the fact that although, we are dealing with the primary livelihood of the community for positive impact, we should make them available material support to cover risks involved because an experiment for us is life support for the poor farmer.

## 2. Media Coverage:

**संवादिनी'च्या महिलांनी दिला ग्रामविकासाचा नारा**  
 मंडणगड, दि. १३ (प्रतिनिधी) : संवादिनी महिला संस्था दिमाखदार प्रवृत्तीची व्हावी हेगारे श्रेयाधिकार अहवालानेच उद्घाटन नुकतेच गवळी समाज हॉल मंडणगड येथे पार पडले.  
 संवादिनी महिला संघटनेचे संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून २००६ मध्ये स्थापन झाले. त्यापूर्वी २००४ पासून येथील महिला सरपंच, महिला सदस्या व गावातील प्रभावशाली महिला यांच्यासोबत शिक्षण, रेशनकार्ड मिळवून देणे, आम आदमी विमा योजना, नवीन मिटर मिळवून देणे, लाईट बिल कमी करून देणे, अगंगासहरी सिव्हील सर्जन दाखले अगरी सुमारे १ हजार ३०० कामे आतापर्यंत झाली आहेत. काही कामे चालू स्थितीत आहेत. ही कामे करीत असताना सर्व गावांमधूनच येणारे समान प्रश्न व एकंदरीत तालुक्याची विकासाची दिशा ग्राह्य धरता संघटनेची गरज भासू लागली व संघटनेचा स्थापन झाला.

**दारुबंदीसाठी पडली अवघी ६ मतं कमी**  
 मंडणगड, दि. १३ (प्रतिनिधी) : तालुक्यातील कुठले येथे दारुबंदीसाठी आज हिलोचे मतदान झाले. मात्र, वाटली आडवी गण्यकारिता केवळ ६ मतं कमी पडली अन् हिलोच्या लढ्याचे बरा थोडक्यात हुकले. तरीही जागतिक विरुद्धिकाऱ्यांकडे अंतिम निर्णय मिगितला जाणार आहे.  
 ग्रामस्थांनी सहकार्यांचा हात देवूनही

**एस्.टी. पाससाठी वयाच्या दाखल्यांचे गावामध्येच वितरण**  
 काजूली (वाताहर) : गृहगार १३ तालुक्यातील काजूली ग्राम हिलो मतपंचायतीने परिवर्तन संस्था चिपळूण हिलोचे नव प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्र

**काजूली ग्रामपंचायतीने राबविला अनोखा उपक्रम**  
 करीता कोळवली प्राथमिक आरोग्य केंद्रात दाखले काढण्यासाठी जाण्याचा प्रसन्न वाचविला. त्यामुळे गावातील सर्व वृद्धांनी या शिबिरासाठी तयार घेऊन

**मच्छिभारांना अद्ययावत ज्ञान उपलब्ध करून देणार- डॉ. कोवळे**  
 चिपळूण (वाताहर) : मच्छिभार समाजाच्या आर्थिक उन्नतीसाठी अद्ययावत माहिती, ज्ञानाची आवश्यकता असून हे सर्व उपलब्ध करून देण्यासाठी मत्स्य महाविद्यालय कटीयड आहे, असे प्रतिपादन रत्नागिरी शिरगाव येथील मत्स्य महाविद्यालयाचे प्राचार्य डॉ. शोखर कोवळे यांनी केले.  
 परिवर्तन संस्थेच्या वतीने मच्छिभार या

**भातशेती उत्पादनात 'श्री' पद्धतीचा यशस्वी प्रयोग**  
 श्रीकर भोसले  
 गृहगार, दि. ४ : भात लागवडीसाठी वर्षभर करावी लागणारी मोहनत, होंगारा खर्च आणि त्यातून मिळणारे प्रामाण्य याबाबत ताळमेळ बसत नसल्याने पारंपरिक पद्धतीने भात लागवडीकडे कोकणातील शेतकरी पाठ फिरविताना दिशा आहे. चिपळूण येथील परिवर्तन संस्थेने भातशेती कि-पद्धतीने बनविण्यासाठी मिटर उत्पत्ति मरणोस

**सम्वर्षिशुद्ध तर खेड तालुक्यातील असणारी, चिपळूण तालुक्यातील मुंदे, बडेक या गावांमध्ये श्री पद्धतीचा भातशेती लागवडीचा यशस्वी प्रयोग केला. काजूली माण बौद्धवादी**  
 वाड होऊन ते दहा मणांपर्यंत पोहोचले. चांगल्या रोगासाठी मुख्यतच बीज उन्नत प्रतीचे हवे. श्री पद्धतीत पारंपरिक अंधवा सुधारित कोणतेही खरीप विधाने वापरले जाते. गादी वाग्यांवर रोप तयार केले जाते. मात्र, या पद्धतीत रोप जास्त जुने होऊ दिले जाऊ नये. दहा ते बारा दिवसांचे

**मछिमारांच्या उपजीविकांचे संवर्धन या परिसंवादात वळे, सोबत अशोक कदम, प्रा. सुहास बाघमोडे.**  
 ङडणी प्रकल्पानंत उपजीविकांचे विविध उपक्रम राबविले जात आहेत. यावेळी दाखोळ खाडी संघर्ष समितीचे अध्यक्ष प्रकाश पारधी, दिलीप दिवेकर, विनायक जाधव यांनी खाडी प्रदूषणाच्या संपादिकांविषयी आपले मत मांडले. कार्यक्रमाचे सूत्रसंचालन संस्थेचे अरुण कुंभार यांनी केले. कार्यक्रमाच्या यशस्वीतेसाठी धनंजय वागणे, भाग्यश्री महाजन यांनी विशेष प्रयत्न केले.

## 3. Key Resources:

- Oxfam India, Mumbai
- Oxfam Australia
- Rajiv Gandhi Science & Technology Commission
- American Jewish World Service, New York, U.S.A.
- The Hunger Project, N. Delhi
- Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Mumbai.

4. Technology Support

Bhabha Atomic Research Center

5. Governing Board:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Designation</i>
Dr. Vasant Sakpal	President
Mrs. Shyamal Kadam	Secretary
Mrs. Janki Redij	Secretary
Mrs. Asha Dhuri	Treasurer
Mr. Ashok Kadam	Member
Mrs. Sulabha Pawar	Member
Mr. Dilip Ghag	Member

6. Our Team



**7. Offices & Centers:**

**Head Office:** Parivartan  
Behind Welcome Park,  
Malewadi, A. & P. Kherdi,  
Chiplun, Dist. Ratnagiri.  
Email: [parijvp@yahoo.com](mailto:parijvp@yahoo.com)  
[parivartan@bsnl.in](mailto:parivartan@bsnl.in)

**Akruti Center:** At Post Madhal,  
Tal. Guhagar, Dist. Ratnagiri.

**Information Resource Centers:**

**Mandangad:** Parivartan  
Gowale Complex,  
Opp. S.T. Stand, Mandangad.

**Guhagar:** Parivartan  
Vijay Vikhare Chawl, 1st Floor,  
Opp. R.D.C.C. Bank, Shringartali,  
Guhagar.

**Dapoli:** Parivartan  
Shree Mangal Karyalaya,  
Mahalakshmi Road, Dapoli



8. Institutional Overview:

**Treasurer's Report**

We indicate below the important details of the Audited Accounts of Parivartan:

(In INR '000)

<b>Income</b>	<b>Year ended 31.03.2010</b>
FC Project Grants	32,61,389
Non-FC Project Grants	13,02,666
Others	3,51,821
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,15,876</b>
<b>(Deficit) of Income Over Expenditure</b>	<b>(4,47,465)</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	
FC Project Expenses	33,91,040
Non-FC Project Expenses	9,99,980
Others	5,49,447
Depreciation	4,22,874
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,63,341</b>

Treasurer, Parivartan

9. Financial Summary, 2009-10

(In INR '000)

<b>BALANCE SHEET</b> As on March, 31, 2010	
<b>Sources of Funds</b>	
Trust Fund	6,84,580
Donation-in-kind	1,45,200
Akruti Project Fund	28,47,535
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,77,315</b>
<b>Application of Funds</b>	
Fixed Assets	34,46,409
Investments	12,650
Current Assets (A)	21,36,895
Current Liabilities (B)	19,18,637
Net Current Assets (A-B)	2,18,256
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,77,315</b>

**Note:**

Extracted from Audited Statement of  
Accounts 2009-10

Statutory Auditors:

M/s. Limaye Kale & Co.

Chartered Accountant

(FRN with ICAI - 127119W)

