

# sahjeevan



Annual Report  
2009-2010

## Prologue

What was planned as a modest effort to support the women's initiative in establishing a sustainable life support system has progressively reached a stage where SAHJEEVAN has now become part of every citizen of Bhuj district. Bhuj, a district known for sturdy people capable of living under extreme harsh conditions, is now a place where people yearn to come and are happily surprised.

There was a time when the district was known for its Desert Spp. of Donkey and the embroidery. Today it is known for its efforts to solve its problems in a participatory way, converting problems into advantages. Participation is not restricted to target groups but the horizon now includes Bhuj Nagar Palika and WASMO as well as corporate bodies like Suzlon, an established company that produces electrical energy without using any kind of fossil fuel.

The work, once upon a time considered the “Waterloo” of government or voluntary sector, is now within reach of local women, thanks to the efforts of Sahjeevan, KMVS and ACT, thankfully supported by Arghyam.

When the entire elite of world political acumen appeared on back foot at Copenhagen, Sahjeevan and the village communities are setting up an example as to how to counteract the threat of global warming through their actions. I am sure this will be a lesson to the egoistic politicians of the world, whether the work is solid waste management, water conservation, Natural Resource Management or Community Building.

Today Kutch is not known for its Jurassic and Eocene fauna or the wild ass, but for the profound tradition of breeding camels and buffaloes. The maldharis have made themselves and all Kutchhis (including myself) proud.

One needs to recognize and appreciate that Sahjeevan, in the true spirit of voluntarism has preferred to bud-off institutions like ACT, Satvik, and Parab – rather than being an empire.

As President, I am deeply obliged to my colleagues in the Board of Trustees, General Body, Collaborating organizations and all the colleagues in Sahjeevan and their able leader, the Executive Secretary, for the growth of the organization – especially the knowledge centers, which according to me is the most significant contribution.

With Regards,

Dr. Mukund Ghare  
President

## Preface

Sahjeevan presents its Annual Report 2009-10 to her all stakeholders!

It has been a great experience for Sahjeevan as an organization, when vision, mission and core values have been revisited and recollected through the participation of all stakeholders, from the grassroots, partners, donors, Government, experts, scientific and academic institution. I express my heartfelt thanks to all of them who have been involved in organizational development exercise of Sahjeevan in this year.

In 2009-10, we have tried to consolidate our efforts in promoting the livestock economy with conservation and gender perspectives in Kachchh district, specifically in Banni Region. I am delighted to see that the Banni Pashu Uchherak Maldhari Sangathan applied for the registration of Banni Buffalo as a distinct breed of the country. Sahjeevan, Sardarkrushinagar Dantidwada Agriculture University, State Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Gujarat and National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources have each played a critical role in supporting and recognizing the knowledge and contributions of pastoral communities in the conservation of such wonderful animal genetic resources for the country. I regard this as a unique collaboration where community, state, academic and research institute and civil society work together to realize recognition of indigenous breed.

Also this past year, the Pani Thiye Panjo programme collectively demonstrated the need of water governance for the sustainable use of local sources of drinking water. Around 80 villages under this programme achieved self sufficiency in drinking water in Abdasa taluka, which re-emphasized the need to prioritize public investment in local source development. Initial work on the issue of [ricing of drinking water in favour of local sources, protection framework of groundwater, registration of water resources and catchment will open up new directions in the field of water. The movement in Abdasa shows women and men taking leadership in addressing their drinking water needs at the taluka level.

I see this eventful year for Sahjeevan as more meaningful not only for the conservation of environment, but also creating awareness among the local people and general citizens of Kachchh. To this end, we organized the “Collective Journey Towards Conservation and Management of Chhari-Dhandh” in collaboration with local bird-watcher groups, the Forest Department, civil societies and the local community. I hope Kachchh continues to demonstrate living with nature more precisely to the rest of the country.

Similarly, our projects in Bhuj city – sensitizing the citizens to environmental issues like solid waste management, the goal of a plastic-free city, reviving traditional water lakes in the city, and the development of slum areas – gained much momentum this year through collective efforts. Nearly half of the city has been covered with a door-to-door waste collection system introduced by Bhuj Nagarpalika. Sahjeevan led efforts in awareness-building and the strengthening of people’s institutions like the Lok Jagruti Mitra Mandal. Piloting in decentralized drinking water in slum areas will unfold new approaches for cities to manage water issues.

Though there have been many success stories for Sahjeevan this year, we also failed to scale up our renewable energy interventions. Despite the successful installation of solar lights in two pilot villages

affected by the Kosi flood, resulting in the adoption of solar lights throughout the whole rehabilitation programme by the Government of Bihar, Sahjeevan needs to withdraw herself due to lack of adequate human resources.

This year, Sahjeevan shared its experiences in state, national and international forums and engaged with networks for gearing up advocacy efforts.

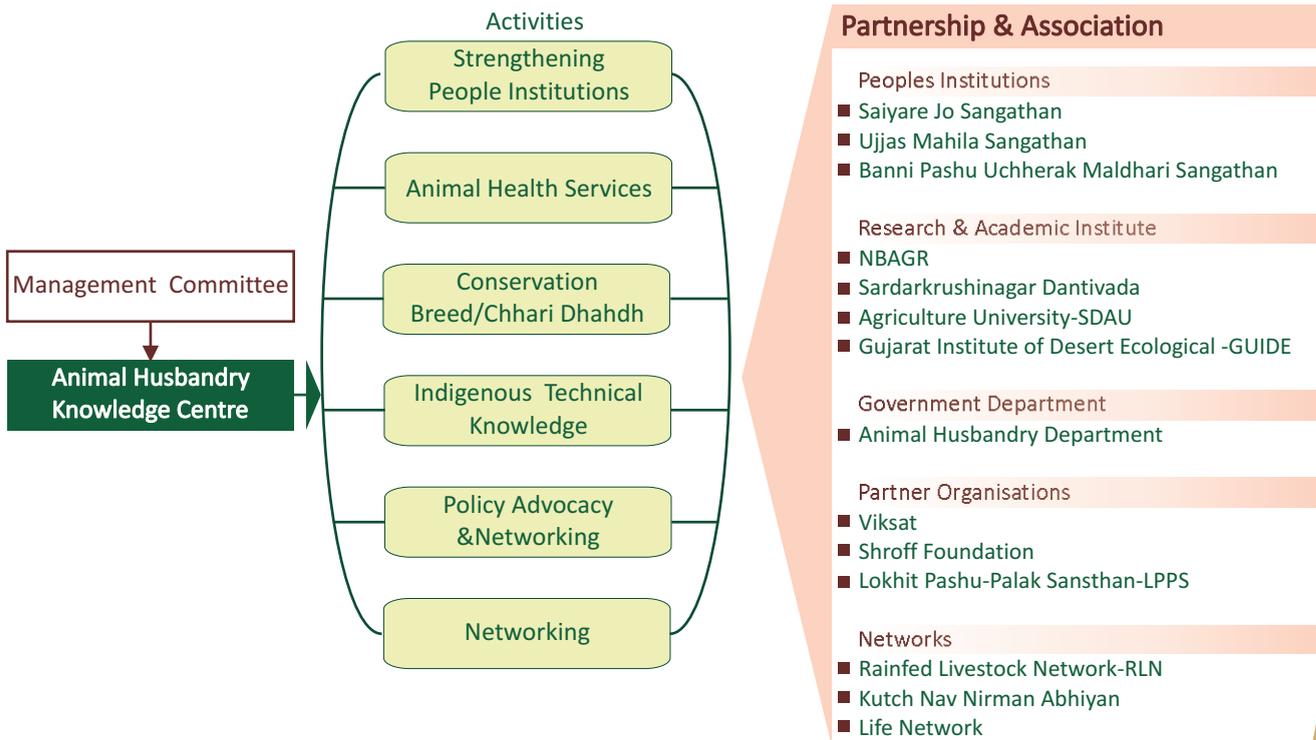
I am indebted to the community, partners, experts, donors, our friends in government and other stakeholders for providing opportunities to work towards our endeavor with community and environment. I express my sincere gratitude to our Board Members who have always encouraged and guided us to achieve our goals. I am proud of my hardworking and committed colleagues, who have been giving their best to realize goals of the organization. I appreciate all of our staffs and interns who worked hard to bring out this year's annual report. A special thanks to eighteen-year-old Mr. Shane, who, after finishing his 12th, worked with us as volunteer before graduating.

Sabyasachi Das  
Chief Executive Officer

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# Animal Husbandry



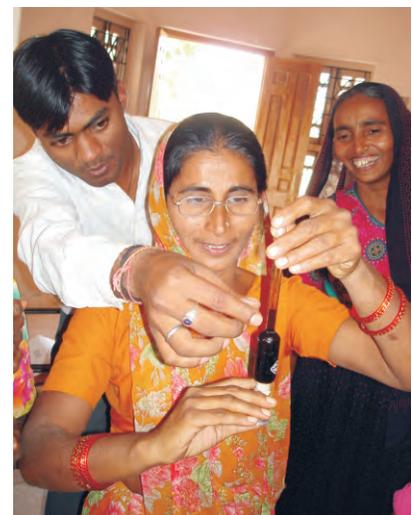
“Life in Arid and Semi-Arid region is due to Livestock,” Prof. M. S. Swaminathan once commented, and this holds true for Kutch district, where the livestock population is higher than the human population. After successful piloting by Sahjeevan in two clusters, the dairy movement has gained momentum in the district due to coordinated efforts of livestock keepers; Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan, a network of NGOs; and the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), Sarhad and other private dairies. This year, people's institutions like the Banni Breeders' Association as well as milk producers' institutions have been formed. Besides organized milk collection systems – which cover 5,000 families and collect 1.5 lacs litre a day 12 Animal Husbandry Service Centers have started operating with the facilitation of NGOs under the Drought Proofing Programme II coordinated by Abhiyan. The Banni Breeders' Association, with the support of Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University, Sahjeevan and the Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Government of Gujarat, has initiated the conservation of the Banni buffalo and applied for its registration as a distinct breed of the country. Sahjeevan began documenting the traditional knowledge of animal health care practices



possessed by animal breeders. Sahjeevan also helped the Breeders' Association and Hodaka Paryatan Samiti organize the 3rd Banni Pashu Mela. This year, Sahjeevan started working with camel breeders in order to conserve the Kutchhi camel, which has been designated a threatened breed of the country. Besides working in Banni and providing critical inputs for the animal husbandry development in the Kutch District, Sahjeevan has become part of coalitions like the Rainfed Livestock Network (RLN) and Life Network in order to coordinate efforts for advocacy on various issues of animal husbandry and pastoral communities in arid and semi-arid region.

## Facilitating Peoples Institutions

In less than two years, organized milk collection reached 1.5 lacs lt. a day in Kutch due to the coordinated efforts of milk producers, dairies, and civil societies. Milk is being collected from 11 clusters covering around 150 villages throughout the district. Sahjeevan and other civil societies organize milk producers at the cluster level and form Animal Husbandry Service Centres with the objective of ensuring backward (feed, fodder, water and healthcare availability) and forward (better bargaining power for milk and milk-product marketing) integration.



A Dador woman who had been instrumental in raising the involvement in women in Nakhatrana taluka, Hakuben Theba, is now working day and night to ensure remunerative income for livestock keepers in the Power Patti cluster. Hakuben, 52, serves as chairperson of the women's collective, Saiyare Jo

Sangathan (friends of women) and has coordinated with the NDDB, Sahjeevan and Abhiyan to develop a milk collection system to rejuvenate the district, starting with the Power Patti cluster in 2007. "Now we are getting good prices for buffalo milk," she explains, "as more market players are coming to Kutch for the collection of milk." However, the



rate for cow milk is still not as remunerative as compared to buffalo milk. Therefore, the women's collective of Nakhatrana wants to start a Pure Cow Ghee Unit to be owned, operated and managed by the women of the taluka. With the help of Satvik: Promoting Ecological Farming and Sahjeevan, women producers of Dador village started collecting of



cow milk and preparing high-quality pure ghee and selling it in niche market. Hakuben says confidently, "Though priced high, our ghee is probably the best in the market and pure for sure. We made a small beginning but firm steps to move forward."

## Banni Breeders' Association

Now comprising 1,000 members, the Banni Pashu Uchherak Maldhari Sangathan (Banni Breeders' Association) was formed in 2009 in order to negotiate with the state on various conservation and development issues in the region. The Association has been working with SDAU, Sahjeevan and the Gujarat Department of Animal Husbandry on the conservation of the Banni buffalo. First, it helped facilitate the process of regular data collection from 100 selected animals, and after preparing a breed descriptor of the Banni buffalo, a collective application for its registration as a distinct breed has been sent to the National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources. The association successfully coordinated with the NDDB, Sarhad Dairy and other private dairies to start collecting milk from the Banni area. Three more collection centres have been established, and the four Bulk Chilling Centres collect around 30,000 litres of milk everyday from Banni. The pastoral community now receives more remunerative price for the high-quality milk since diverse market players started operation in this year. A Maldhari who used to get Rs. 10-12 per litre of milk and now makes almost triple that, comments, "I never imagined to get Rs. 30 for a litre of milk in my lifetime. Now it happened to me and many of us. Our children who were moving away for other jobs like charcoal making, transportation, are now coming back and helping in livestock keeping which is our tradition. I am happy because our tradition of pastoral lifestyle is back again." With the help of civil societies, the Association has begun providing healthcare and cattle feed services in Banni. Haji Gulmammad of Arandawali hamlet used to sell milk to a private vendor in exchange for cattle feed. Realizing that the feed provided by the Association is of good quality, he now gets it at his doorsteps and has reduced transportation cost as a result!





### 3<sup>rd</sup> Banni Pashu Mela organized in Banni

Pashu Mela has become an annual affair in Banni. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Banni Pashu Mela, Hodka was organized on 7-8<sup>th</sup> Nov. 2009 with great enthusiasm by the pastoral community of the region. More than 400 animals were registered from around 25 villages of Banni. Besides animal selling, prizes for the best buffalo and cattle and milking competitions were the event's major attractions. The mela also featured local pastoral music and handicrafts. Apart from business transactions of more than 11 lacs in animal selling, Sahjeevan helped organize a consultation titled, "Recognizing Animal Trade for Milk and Agricultural Utilization as Traditional Business: Policy Issues and Institutional Mechanism." Scientists, academicians, practitioners, and state administrators discussed legal issues, administrative and institutional mechanisms to strengthen animal marketing with the community. The Gujarati Minister of State, Mr. Vasanbhai Ahir, inaugurated the event and launched the Web site, [www.banni.in](http://www.banni.in), to reflect the culture and traditions of the Banni people.

## Organizing Kutchhi Camel Breeders

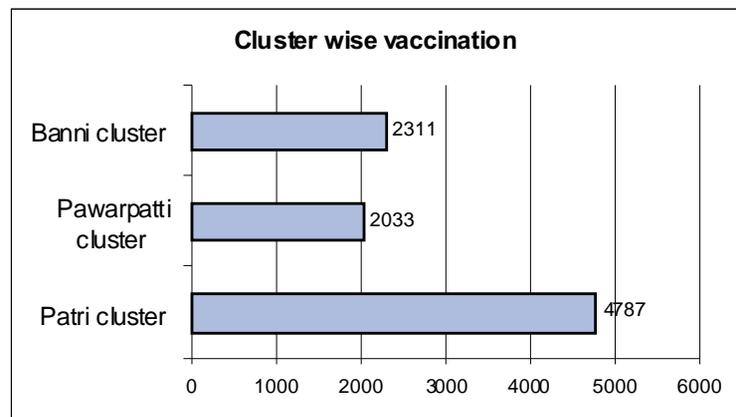
Besides working with the pastoralist community of Banni, Sahjeevan started interacting this year with Kutchhi camel breeders in order to address their issues, from grazing and water scarcity to health care and market linkages. Since the Kutchhi camel has been notified as a threatened breed of the country, Sahjeevan is collaborating with State Department of Animal Husbandry for its conservation and collective action in addressing these issues. In a survey conducted during focus group discussions, Sahjeevan identified 197 camel breeders from 55 villages covering 7 talukas of Kutch district with whom organizing process has been initiated.



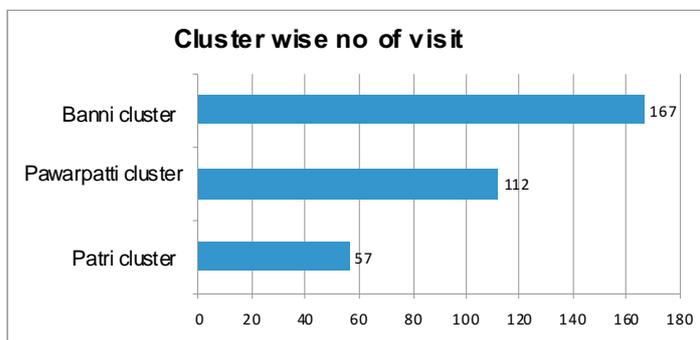
Particular	Lakhpata	Abadasa	Nakhatrana	Bhuj	Bhachau	Mundra	Rapar	Total
Kutchi camel pastrolist	57	22	30	25	47	13	3	197
No of Villages	16	9	16	6	5	1	2	55
No of Camel	2740	1590	1181	1730	893	910	265	9309

## Providing Animal Health Service

Having successfully piloted animal health services in two clusters, Sahjeevan and member organizations of Abhiyan are upscaling this service due to demand of livestock keepers who could not get timely, low-cost health care facilities. Besides focusing on preventive measures

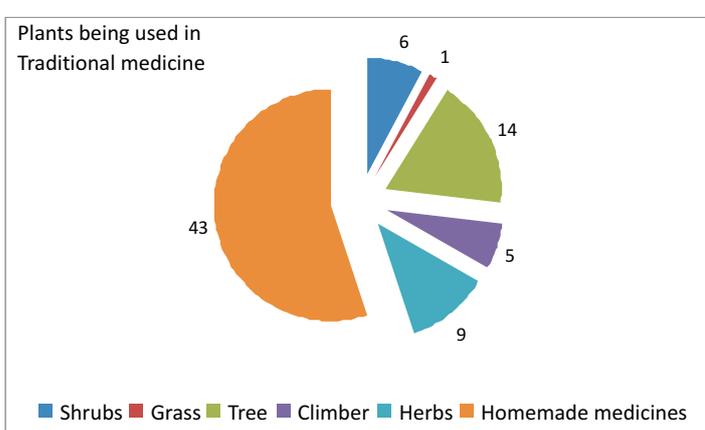
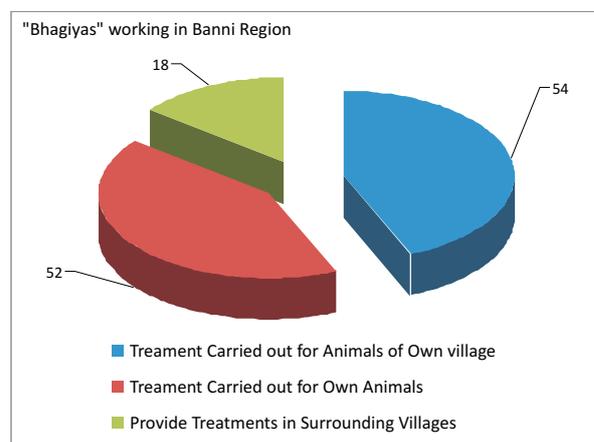


such as vaccinations, deworming and mineral mixture, emergency treatments are provided through para animal husbandry workers who are guided by senior veterinary officer.



## Recognizing Traditional Knowledge of the Pastoral Community

Sahjeevan recognizes that traditional knowledge systems respect the ecosystems in which communities lives. The pastoral communities' knowledge of animal breeding and health care has been documented from the Banni region. Sahjeevan recorded 337 treatments of 39 diseases through a study in which 124 local, traditional healers were involved. The Bhagiyas, or local experts, demonstrated the uses of 36 plants, herbs and grass species for the treatment of animals. Sahjeevan will work on the mainstreaming of these traditional methods in order to provide health care services to the livestock keepers, while also explaining the science behind their practices.



Haji Musa and Banni Breeders Association received Pastoral Award from Life Network for conservation of Banni Breed. DR. P L Gautam, Chairman, National Biodiversity Authority, New Delhi conferred the award as a recognition and appreciation for their contribution in conservation of indigenous breed of the country.



## Conservation of Chhari Dhandh

Besides supporting Banni buffalo and camel herders and working on grassland regeneration, Sahjeevan also initiated conservation efforts in Chhari-Dhandh, a unique wetland ecosystem, in 2009-10. Recently notified as a Conservation Reserve, Chhari-Dhandh is known for supporting the rich



diversity of winter migratory aquatic avifauna. The wetland and its surrounding areas also provide habitat for various rare and endangered birds (including many raptors), mammals (including the wolf) and other domestic animals like cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat and camels. In Dec. 2009, Sahjeevan



organized a consultation titled, “Collective Journey towards Conservation of Chhari-Dhandh,” in collaboration with the Forest Department and local bird-watchers and environmentalists. The consultation, attended by local community, experts, practitioners, and students, highlighted the involvement of local communities in the conservation and management of an exceptional ecosystem with strong livelihood interaction. In this consultation, the Forest Department expressed its commitment to involve the community in the whole process of managing Chhari-Dhandh and asked for inputs from all stakeholders to finalize Management Plan of Chhari-Dhandh.

## Networking

Sahjeevan has been associated with the Rainfed Livestock Network (RLN,) which aims to synthesize lessons for policy advocacy and programmatic action for livestock development in arid and semi-arid areas. Being part of this consortium, Sahjeevan hosted a workshop on Primary Health Services for Livestock, and is involved in piloting a study on backyard poultry and another dealing with the economic contribution of the Commons in Banni. In addition to the RLN, Sahjeevan is also member of Life Network which promotes conservation of indigenous breeds by the pastoral community. In 2009-10, Sahjeevan shared its learnings in various arenas at the state, national and International levels.



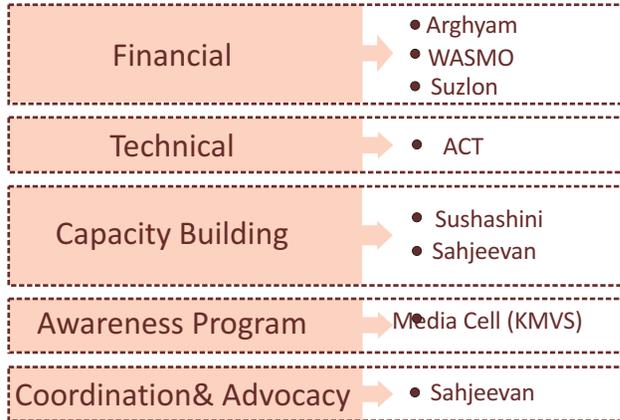
Seminar/Workshop	Topics
Marketing of Livestock Products	Presentation on study on understanding livestock trading system in banni region of Kutch district.
Primary health services for livestock: synthesizing learnings for policy advocacy and programmatic action for livestock development in arid and semi-arid areas	The need of strengthening disease management system, mainstreaming vaccination services and improvement on primary health services through local capacity building were highlighted.
Challenges to domestic Animal biodiversity and action plan for its management and utilization	Animal Genetic Resources of Kutch; Conservation Initiatives with Community Participation; Management and Utilization of Livestock: Grassroots experiences from Banni region.
The economics of common lands	Participatory Mapping of Grazing Lands in Powerpatti Region.
Optimizing buffalo production through conventional and novel technologies; promoting conservation of indigenous breeds in rainfed area	Pastoral Lifestyle in Banni Region: A Case of Conservation of Banni Buffalo, Grassland Ecosystem and Utilization of Commons in Banni Region.

## Looking Ahead

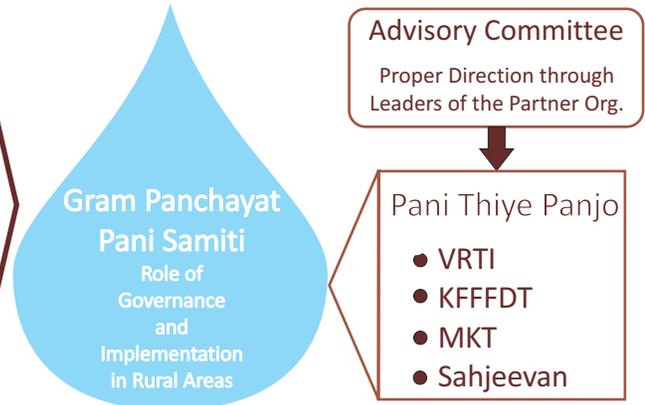
In coming years, the Animal Husbandry Knowledge Centre of Sahjeevan will strengthen the Banni Pashu Uchherak Maldhari Sangathan in order to consolidate backward integration in terms of cattle feed, fodder availability, water security for livestock and health services. Sahjeevan will continue its support to the DPP II, which promotes the district's dairy movement with the help of the NDDB and other dairies. Alternative markets for ghee and other milk products will be established by facilitating women's collectives in the Nakhatrana and Mundra talukas. At the district level, a camel breeders' association will be formed to begin work on the conservation of Kutchhi camels. At the state and national levels, by networking, Sahjeevan will contribute in lobbying advocacy for bringing favourable policies on livestock-based economic development in rainfed areas.

# Water Resource Unit

## SUPPORT



## PANI THIYE PANJO PROGRAM

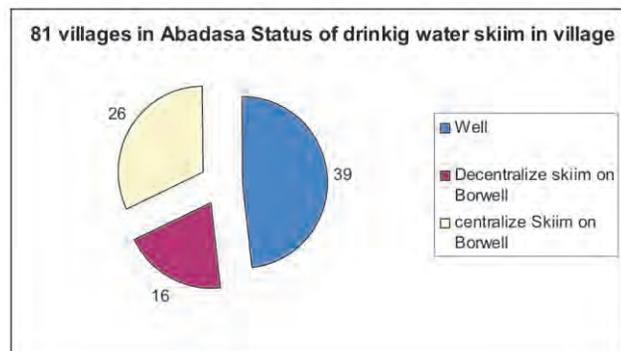


From 2009-2010, Sahjeevan's Water Unit and its partners (ACT, VRTI, MKT and KFFFD) collectively marched forward with the Pani Thiye Panjo programme, a movement to help villages achieve self-reliance in drinking water. **Pani Thiye Panjo**, meaning "Let's make water ours again," started in 2007 in Abdasa Taluka and now covers 81 villages. With financial support from the Arghyam Trust, Water and Sanitation Management Organization (WASMO) and the Suzlon Foundation, pani samitis (water committees) in these villages have been able to execute their own water resource plans. This year, the programme picked up momentum thanks to informational radio programming and capacity-building among the samitis and panchayats along the lines of execution, operation and maintenance. As a result, 38 villages developed their own local sources which support the drinking water needs of more than 5,000 households and their livestock. In order to establish a decentralised model of water governance, Sahjeevan focused on building capacities of village panchayats to develop



guidelines for protecting their water resources, based on the technical guidelines prepared by ACT on groundwater; register their water resources (assets) in the records of panchayats; and regularise the meetings of pani samitis and panchayats to address the issues of water management. Pani Thiye

Panjo programme also envisages the prioritization of local sources as the main source of drinking water, with external sources providing back-up support in emergency cases. Lastly, Sahjeevan studied water pricing schemes in order to understand the possibility for the state to provide incentives to villages that manage local sources of drinking water.

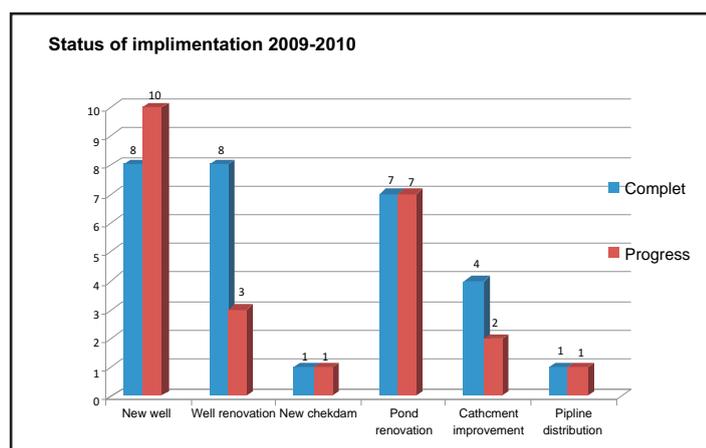


## Implementation on the ground

This year, we carried out physical implementation – well construction and renovation, catchment improvement, recharging structures – in an additional 37 villages with the support of WASMO and the Suzlon Foundation. In this unique programme, government, corporate and civil society entities worked together for establishing a scalable model of decentralized drinking water system based on local sources.



In 2009-10, WASMO invested Rs. 33.74 lacs and the Suzlon Foundation Rs. 19.55 lacs toward physical work, and community contributions, including cash and labour, totaled Rs. 6.77 lacs. Development of local sources and



recharging structures constructed under the PTP programme, resulted in drinking water security even in drought years. Communities are increasingly turning to those sources for their primary drinking needs, as they provide high-quality water mostly within a periphery of 500 meters from the village. It is important to note that during year 2009-10, in Abdasa block,

only four tankers were required to supply water in the summer season.

### PARAB, the pillar of PTP

The PARAB, a team of local youth trained as para-technicians, has continued to support pani samitis by carrying out technical surveys, measurements and quality assurance, and supervising physical work and leveling. Parab also helped capacitate pani samitis to keep records of physical work as well as accounts. They are now capable of doing geo-physical work, which they provide as a service to other organizations. Sahjeevan and ACT not only provide technical and financial support to Parab, but also serve as mentors to the youth.

## Overcome misery....Water now belongs to women of 'Jakhau'



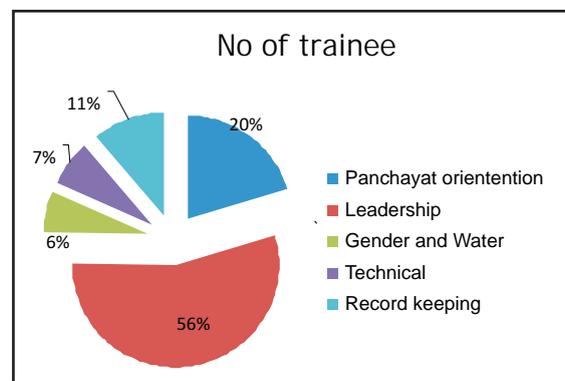
The coastal village Jakhau had installed a reverse osmosis (RO) plant for drinking water, but we were stunned to see around 400 empty pots lined up near the drinking water well. When asked whether the RO plant works, the local women explained that it does but only the rich can afford to use it. Others routinely wait more than 8 hours – some even spend whole night – for a turn to fetch water. The well is filled by a hairline-thin stream, if not drop by drop. They said, “Come at 2 AM. You will see women on the road carrying two pots on head, one at waist and holding another in right hand.” It was a real shock to see other side of vibrant Gujarat, where women of Jakhau village spend whole nights in the summer collecting drinking water for their families. After meeting with a Pani Thiye Panjo team, women agitated for a better drinking water well. Estimates

were prepared and the pani samiti built a new well with a 15-foot diameter. Today, the 1,000 families of Jakhau can fill their pots with adequate water in a matter of minutes. The residents are elated, and exclaim, “Pani Thiye Panjo....water now become ours!”

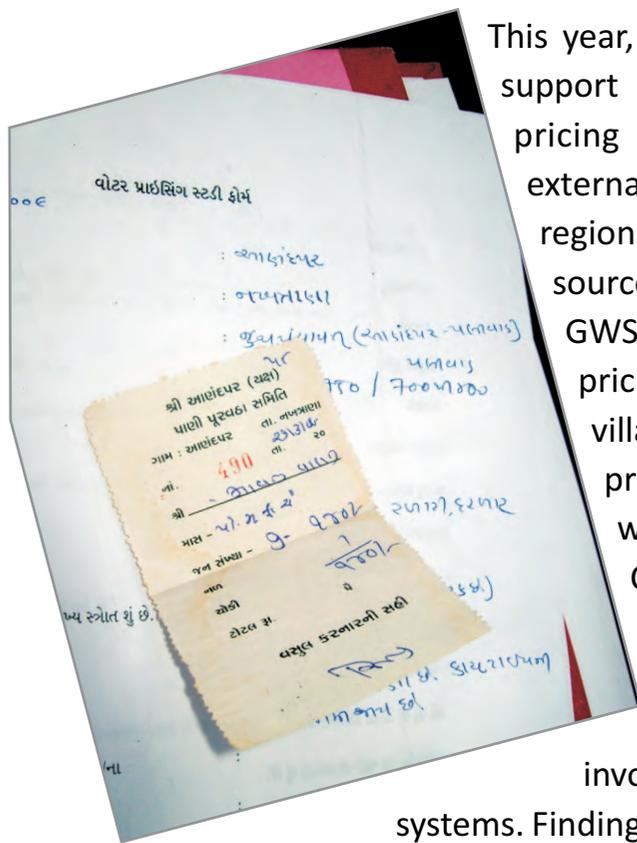


## Steps towards effective Water Governance

Once the structures had been erected, it became of essence to ensure that these sources would remain reliable and long lasting without the possibility of losing the resources to mismanagement, pollution or any such time related malaise. Therefore, institutional mechanisms at the panchayat/village level needs to be established in which the pani samiti is given the responsibility for operation, cleaning, maintenance and protecting the water sources in the village. However, controlling water sources is always an issue because, in most of the cases, the water is underground and no one has proper jurisdiction. Therefore, Sahjeevan is training pani samitis and panchayat to apply their rights over water resources, catchment, and



groundwater resources. Sahjeevan coordinated a Study on Groundwater Protection Guidelines conducted by ACT. The study identified technical, managerial and legal methods through which groundwater protection guidelines can be enacted, ensuring water security for rural Kutch.



This year, the Water Pricing Study was initiated with support from Arghyam to understand the current pricing mechanism and subsidy component of external sources provided by GWSSB through its regional piped water supply and how pricing local sources could be incentivized. Secondary data from GWSSB and WASMO was collected to review the pricing mechanism adopted by GWSSB for the villages and cities. After analyzing these data, primary data on the present water tariff system was collected from 26 villages and screened. Case studies of 10 villages, from different talukas of Kutch district, have been undertaken to understand the quantity of water drawn from local sources and the cost involved in managing drinking water distribution systems. Findings will be shared at the district and state levels

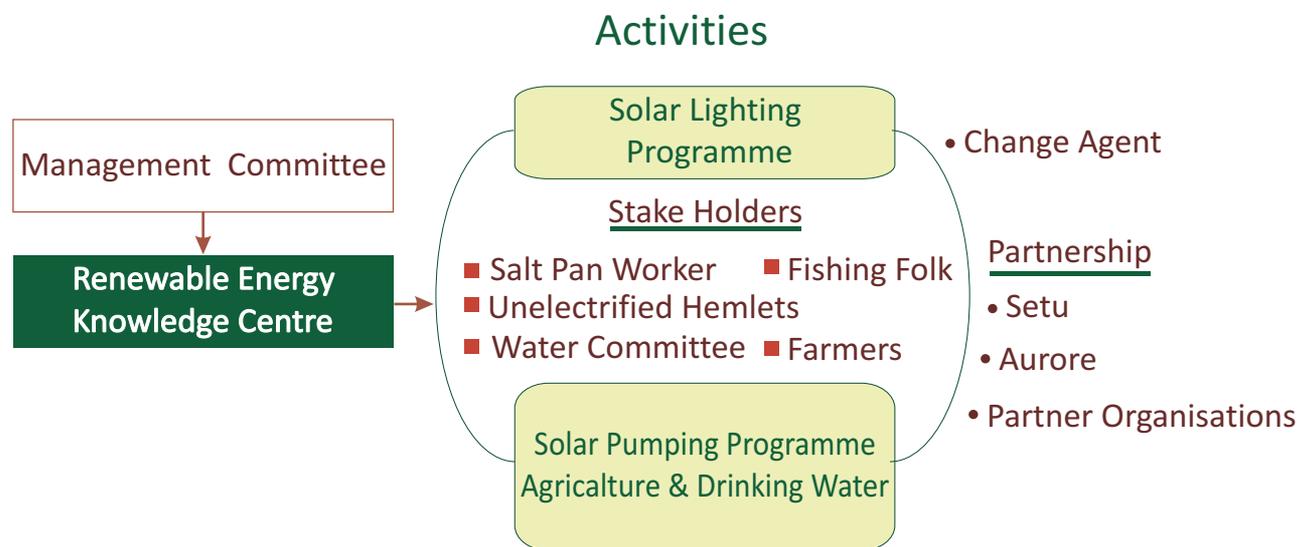


in order to build a consensus on prioritizing local sources and developing incentives for those villages using local sources, thus saving costs to GWSSB.

### Way Forward

After drinking water sources are developed at the local level, Sahjeevan will carry on with empowering pani samitis and panchayats to manage and govern those systems. Registration of drinking water assets will be carried out in all villages of Abdasa in collaboration with the Taluka Panchayat. Groundwater protection guidelines will be implemented in selected villages, particularly those with a confined aquifer. Once Abdasa taluka is secure in drinking water, the concept of decentralized drinking water will be spread to the other talukas of Kutch district.

# Renewable Energy



While the world community was debating climate change, unable to agree on the accountability of their respective countries in Copenhagen, and India announced its National Action Plan on Climate Change to encourage corporate investment in large-scale renewable energy, Sahjeevan has been taking small steps to promote renewable energy at the micro-level, as a part of household-level mitigation strategies to combat climate change. In 2009-10, the Renewable Energy Unit of Sahjeevan worked on providing customized solar lighting products to different livelihood groups such as farmers, fisherfolk, salt pan workers, laborers, artisans and other marginalized groups whose lack of access to electricity had hindered their work and the ability to improve living conditions. The RE Unit has also focused to identify change agents in local areas who can interact with their communities to understand their lighting needs, coordinate with Sahjeevan to supply accordingly and also to register the complaints from end-users. Sahjeevan has also trained them to identify and repair the faults. The solar pumping programme of Sahjeevan focused on drinking water distribution systems at the village level and irrigation from shallow wells. This year Sahjeevan extended its knowledge of providing solar lighting solutions beyond Kutch by piloting in two villages that had been devastated by the Kosi flood in Bihar. Based on the success of our efforts, the Government of Bihar can now incorporate solar lights as an integral part of rehabilitation packages.



## Roshni Brings Ujala in Koshi Flood Affected Villages

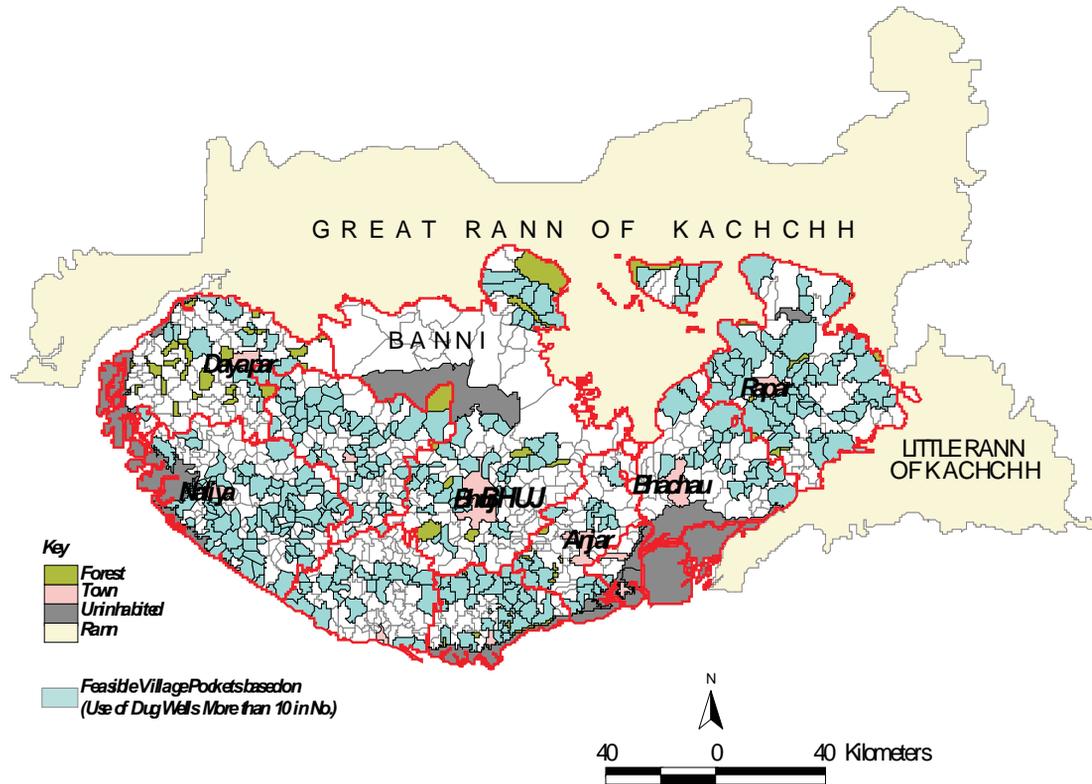
Sahjeevan was approached by the Owner Driven Reconstruction Collaborative (ODRC) in Bihar to help in the rehabilitation of families whose homes had been destroyed by the Kosi floods. Sahjeevan has successfully provided solar lighting to 41 households in Orlaha and 89 in Puraini , Bihar. Two tolas (women's committees), named Roshni and Ujala, formed and took responsibility to ensure the smooth functioning of the new lights with the help of 13 para-technicians trained by Sahjeevan within their villages.



Owing to Sahjeevan's stellar work, the Government of Bihar has incorporated solar lighting in its Kosi Flood Rehabilitation efforts, extending the service to the rest of the 1.65 lac families affected by the flood. The GoB also provides solar lighting as an incentive to those who complete building reconstruction within the stipulated time period. Sahjeevan has led by example, showing that the small-scale interventions by civil society organizations can be replicated and expanded by the state to ensure equity for all.

### Solar Pumping for agriculture

Besides replacing inefficient, polluting diesel engines with solar pumps for several farmers' irrigation methods in the Kutch region, Sahjeevan commissioned a study in 2009-10 to discover feasible groundwater aquifers also suitable to solar pumps. Arid Communities and Technologies conducted the study, which showed the potential of introducing green technology like solar pumping for irrigation in shallow aquifer areas.



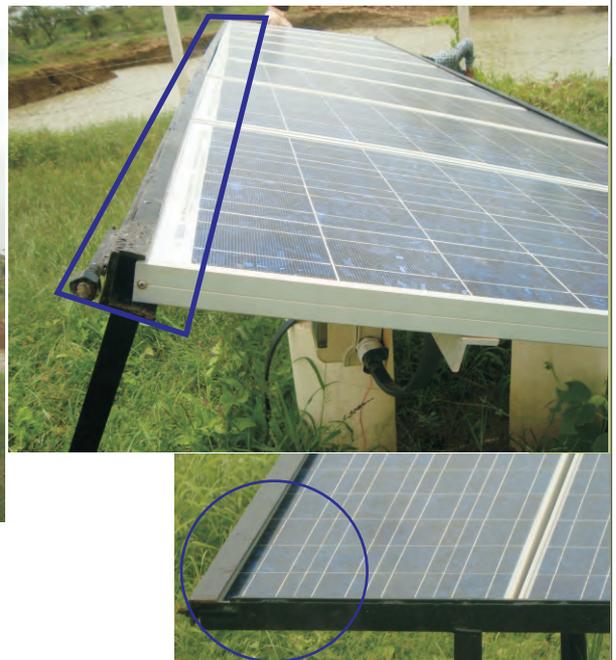
### The major findings of this study were

- ~ There are total of 47,075 wells in Kutch, from which 5,023 (31%) wells are under use for irrigation.
- ~ Out of 946 villages in Kutch, 211 fall under feasible pockets for solar pumps, and most are in Rapar and Mundra blocks.
- ~ 3,803 diesel machines operate in Kutch, all of which can be potentially replaced by solar pumps. The majority of these engines are either of 5 Hp or 10 Hp.
- ~ The average diesel consumption for different crops varies by season from 32-2016 Litres.



## Solar pumping for Drinking water

Solar pumping for drinking water, which was first demonstrated in Kutch district by Sahjeevan at Dador village, is now being put for scaling up by the Government of Gujarat, specifically in tribal areas of the state. In Kutch district, Sahjeevan installed one more solar pump for drinking water in Meghpar village of Lakhpat taluka, however, due to a few incidents of theft, Sahjeevan strived to search for a mechanical solution with technical guidance from AuroRe in Pondicherry. The theft-proof structure was made in such way that all the solar panels have protection of side ways iron channel welded at outer ends. This makes the structure safer. Such structures have been installed in villages of Dador, Bara and Dadamapar. Other villages have also been made aware of such threats and future solar pump installations will be equipped with such mechanisms right at the time of installation.



## BIOGAS

In a region like Banni in Western Kutch, which has a larger population of animals than of humans, there is vast, unexplored potential for dung-based biogas plants. At the very least, these could fuel poverty-stricken households for cooking purposes. We decided to demonstrate such potential by piloting a biogas intervention. After visiting Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation, Sardar Patel Renewable Energy Research Institute and Gram Vikas to understand innovative biogas models, Sahjeevan team worked out cost-benefits and usability of each before selecting the polythene digester model for the Banni pilot project. Four families contributed 20% of the cost for the biogas system. The women of Banni are thrilled with the biogas plant. Khetabai, who cooks for a family

of 9, says, "I adjusted my kitchen to be closer to the biogas plant. Now I can cook faster, and my walls aren't stained black with smoky kerosene or firewood fumes." According to Mulabai, a daily wage laborer, "I can cook several times a day without fearing high costs, and I get more time to work and spend with my family of 14." Earlier, along with dependence on kerosene, there was a great



demand for firewood by the residents. Namabai, who was accustomed to carrying 8-9 kilograms of firewood everyday, says, "It is clean, I am spared of the burden of carrying heavy weights and I can cook fast."



## Way Forward

Sahjeevan's RE Knowledge Centre has covered significant ground in the past year. Renewable energy technologies have not only spread across Kutch spread, but also knowledge of RE unit is utilized in Kosi flood affected villages of Bihar. RE unit will continue in providing solutions to the people who do have access to clean energy.

# Urban Environmental Initiative



Availability of clean drinking water and waste management are two challenges that face any growing city. Lack of these two basic facilities causes social, economic and environmental problems. In order to tackle these issues effectively, Sahjeevan has begun working with the local community, Bhuj Nagarpalika and other civil societies for building awareness on solid waste management, and piloting decentralized drinking water in selected slum areas. Under the ambitious vision of the Clean and Green Bhuj City initiative, Sahjeevan, KMVS and Bhuj Nagarpalika have added 10,000 more properties for door-to-door garbage collection, covering 22,000 properties in total. As a result of our outreach and empowerment efforts, ward and falia committees are now becoming more responsible for the cleanliness and sanitation of their areas. Through the Blue Bin project, Sahjeevan and the women's group of Kayasth street have fostered a relationship between the community and a govala (cattle owner). Now, householders put their wet waste in a designated Blue Bin, and after collecting it on a daily basis, the govala uses the vegetable waste to feed his animals. Sahjeevan organized awareness programmes with school children and the citizens of Bhuj for reducing the use of plastic and experimented

on alternatives for plastic recycling. World Environment Day was celebrated by organizing several programmes throughout the city. A study on understanding the garbage situation in Bhuj was initiated and covered 3,000 properties from 15 selected areas where door-to-door collection is in place. Lastly, Sahjeevan along with other NGOs and Bhuj Nagarpalika began piloting decentralized drinking water systems in the slums areas of Bhuj city.

Main Features of Solid Waste Management Initiative of Sahjeevan:

### Door to Door Waste Collection

This year, the door-to-door waste collection system spread to another 10,000 properties, covering 22,000 in total, or half of Bhuj city. Sahjeevan works on bringing about behavioural change in the habits of citizens. While they might normally throw waste here and there, people in these areas now instead separate wet and dry waste in different bins and give each to sakhis (waste collectors) in the morning. The various modes of awareness-raising include interactions with community, pamphlet distribution, an advertising campaign in local cable network, rallies, and street plays – all of which have earned results. The citizens of Bhuj are taking more personal responsibility, while also joining hands with the municipal corporation to better handle waste on a larger scale.

#### Blue Bin Experiment

Sahjeevan, with the help of Hunnarshala, designed a Blue Bin and placed it on Kayasthseri in Bhuj city. The women of the 75 surrounding households segregate their wet waste and put it in the bin, which a govala collects every day. The average 25 kg of vegetable waste is then fed to his animals. Before the bin was available, street cattle posed in the area spreading dung and urine all over the road. Now, not only are the women of Kayasthseri happy to see their children play on a cleaner street, but also to support a govala and his cattle.



## Children Torch Bearer of Save the Environment

In order to sensitize future generations on environmental issues, Sahjeevan is working with school children in Bhuj city. Our rally this year had the participation of 2,300 children from eight schools, and featured painting and quiz competitions, as well as lectures and demonstrations on various issues. Today, schools are taking initiative to regularly engage their students on pressing environmental issues.



## Green and Clean Bhuj : Celebrating World Environment Day

Sahjeevan and various stakeholders organized the 9-day Green and Clean Bhuj campaign as a part of World Environment Day celebrations. A cleanliness drive was organized for various areas, along with street plays and discussions with citizen groups. Painting and quiz competitions were held for the children. A meeting was organized for Bhuj Nagarpalika, citizen groups and Mahila Mandal, in which



the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders of the city were discussed. An awareness campaign on eradicating plastic bags was also launched as part of the programme. Citizen groups took responsibility to work out different alternative options. Schools like Matruchhaiya incorporated the production of recycled products into their curriculum. Since the celebrations, a follow-up public opinion poll has been conducted and shows that the citizens believe themselves to be equally responsible for making the city Clean and Green as Bhuj Nagarpalika – and are willing to work together.



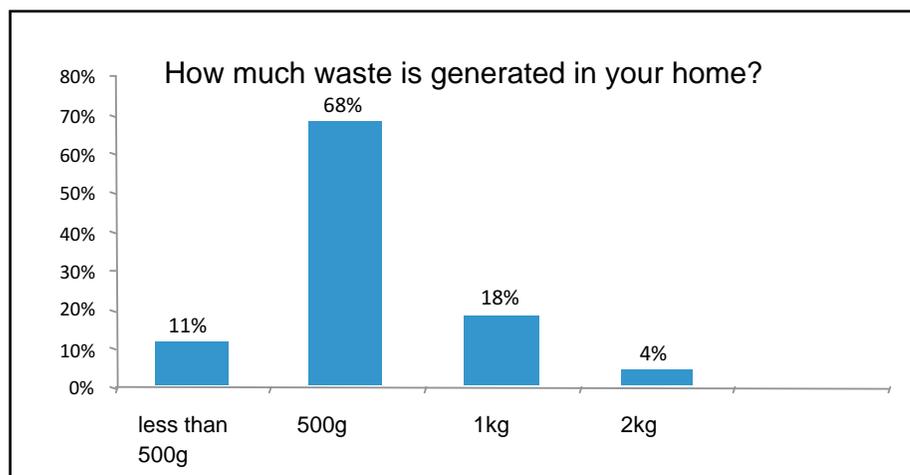
### Lok Mitra Mandal

In helping to develop a door-to-door waste collection system, Sahjeevan had effectively brought out active participation in the citizens of Bhuj. Faliyawise committee came together and resulted in formation of Lok Jagruti Mitra Mandal. With 150 members from different parts of the city, it now coordinates with Bhuj Nagarpalika not only for effective management and functioning of the collection system but also to ensure the environmentally-sensitive urban development. Dixitbahi, a member of Lok Jagruti Mitra Mandal, says, “I want to contribute my time and energy not only for the cleanliness of our area, but also throughout Bhuj city. Together we can achieve Green and Clean Bhuj!”

### Waste Study

In order to explore alternative waste disposal systems, Sahjeevan, Hunnarshala and KMVS conducted a study to understand existing waste patterns in Bhuj city. The study covered 3,000 properties in 15 areas of Bhuj, and for 45 days, waste collected door-to-door was segregated, weighed and then analyzed. The study reveals that 5,561 tonnes of waste is generated by Bhuj city annually, out of which 3,767 tons are wet waste and 1,794 tons dry. The study also shows that Bhuj city uses and litters around 1 lac-worth of 20-

micron plastic bags a day. Based on the findings of the study, Sahjeevan, along with Bhuj Nagarpalika and citizen groups, is planning to work out alternative options for disposing of and recycling this waste.



## Decentralized Drinking Water in Urban Area

The Bhuteshwar locality of Bhuj has not had a reliable supply of drinking water for more than 11 years. “Despite a water connection in every home,” says Aminaben, a Bhuteshwar resident, “only 10 families get water from that connection.” Non-potable water is available but is never sufficient and does not come at an adequate force. So pitiable had the condition of the families become that many of the residents had taken to buying water from five of the families lucky enough to have a solid connection. A few of the other families resorted to hiring water tankers at great personal costs. It was of vital importance to find a long term sustainable solution to the water woes of the residents of Bhuteshwar.

In this situation, Sahjeevan, with 20 years of experience in decentralizing drinking water in rural areas, stepped in to adapt such models in urban areas. Collaborating with Bhuj Nagarpalika, Hunnarshala and ACT, the process began by forming a pani samiti and area committee in Bhuteshwar so that local community could develop and execute their drinking water plan. The proactive pani samiti decided upon the location of the well and sought permission from the District Collector to begin digging. This project brings new hope for the urban poor residing in the slum area as far as availability of drinking water is concerned. The residents are delighted with what is now their own, 100% reliable water supply. According to local councilor Fakir Mohammed, It is the first time since Independence that his area has had a reliable water supply. He also pointed out that this initiative is the first time a community in Bhuj has taken leadership in solving their own problem with the help of NGOs and the Nagarpalika .



### Looking Ahead

The Urban Unit of Sahjeevan will carry on in establishing various decentralized models for waste management in Bhuj city and at the same time will activate urban citizen in managing traditional water resources. Campaign on Plastic Ban will be taken up strategically whereas, decentralized drinking water system in slums area will be developed in coming years.

# Financial Statement

## AUDITOR'S REPORT

Name of the Public Trust : **SAHJEEVAN BHUJ - KUTCH**

Registration No. : F - 421 / Kutch

We have audited the Accounts of the above named Trust for the year ending on 31st March, 2010 and subject to separate notes report that.

Pursuant to Notification issued by ICAI w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> day of April, 2004 these financial statements are responsibility of the Trustees of the Trust. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our Audit.

We conducted our Audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of materials misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amount and disclosure in financial statements. An Audit also includes assessing the accounting principals used and significant estimates made by Trustees as well as evaluating the over all financial statements presentation. We believe that our Audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

1. The accounts are maintained regularly and in accordance with the provision of the Act and the Rules.
2. Receipts and disbursements are properly and correctly shown in the accounts.
3. The cash balance and vouchers in custody of the Manager or Trustee on the date of the audit are produced before us.
4. Books, deed, accounts vouchers and other documents and records required by us were produced before us.
5. An inventory certified by the trustee of the moveable of the Trust has been produced before us.
6. The Finance Controller & Exe. Secretary appeared before us and furnished the necessary information required by us.
7. No Property or Funds of the Trust were applied for any object or purpose other than the objects or purposes of the Trust
8. The amount outstanding for more than one year is Rs. NIL and the amount written off is Rs. NIL.
9. Tenders were not invited for the repairs/construction exceeding Rs. 5000 as such expenses incurred on departmental basis.
10. No money of the Public Trust has been invested contrary to the provisions of section 35.
11. No alienations of immoveable property has been made contrary to the provisions of Section 36.
12. As per information and explanations given to us there are no special matters to draw attention of the Deputy Charity Commissioner.

### Special Instruction:

1. Changes in immoveable and moveable properties, trustees / executive committee made upto the date of audit, if not reported to the Trust Office should be reported immediately.
2. It is in the best interest of the Trust to take insurance of immoveable and moveable properties - including earth quake.

Place: Bhuj - Kutch

Date : 27.07.2010



For I. H. Desai & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

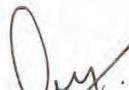
(Ishver H. Desai)  
Sole Proprietor

**Sahjeevan, Bhuj (Kutch)**  
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2010

Particular	Annexure	As on	As on
		31/03/2010	31/03/2009
<b><u>Funds &amp; Liabilities</u></b>			
Trust Funds	A	6,559,404	4,684,743
Depreciation Fund.	B	2,104,163	2,054,932
Earmarked Fund	C	377,842	353,188
Income & Expenditure Account	D	10,578,940	7,779,603
Current Liabilities	G-1	513,610	196,648
Unspent Grant	E	10,761,373	12,047,572
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,895,332</b>	<b>27,116,686</b>
<b><u>Assets &amp; Properties</u></b>			
Gross Block of Fixed Assets	B	4,308,051	4,134,299
Investments	F	10,702,000	7,715,000
Current Assets	G	15,885,281	15,267,387
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,895,332</b>	<b>27,116,686</b>

Place : Bhuj - Kutch  
Date : 27.07.2010

As per our report of even date  
For I. H. Desai & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

  
Accountant

  
Finance Controller

  
Executive Secretary



(Ishver H. Desai)  
Sole Proprietor  
Membership No. 5610



Sahjeevan, Bhuj (Kutch)

Income & Expenditure Account for the Year Ending on 31.03.2010

Particulars	Annexure	31/03/2010	31/03/2009
<b>Income</b>			
Interest Income	H&I	1,078,928	1,133,149
Grants & Donations	I	18,659,563	22,494,222
Other Income	J	11,152,852	6,328,602
Transfer from Specific Fund	A & B	778,040	364,798
Excess of Expense over Income	D		
<b>Total</b>		<b>31,669,383</b>	<b>30,320,771</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>			
Remuneration to Trustee	K	473,160	451,860
Audit Fees	L	82,725	77,526
Charity Commissioner's Contribution	L1	50,000	49,761
Expenditure on objects of the trust	M	28,849,726	20,376,007
Office Rent	N	235,730	278,590
Depreciation	B	464,904	533,791
Unspent Grant	E	(1,286,199)	-
Surplus of Income over exp.	D	2,799,337	8,553,236
<b>Total</b>		<b>31,669,383</b>	<b>30,320,771</b>

Place : Bhuj - Kutch  
Date : 27.07.2010

As per our report of even date  
For I. H. Desai & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

  
Accountant

  
Finance Controller

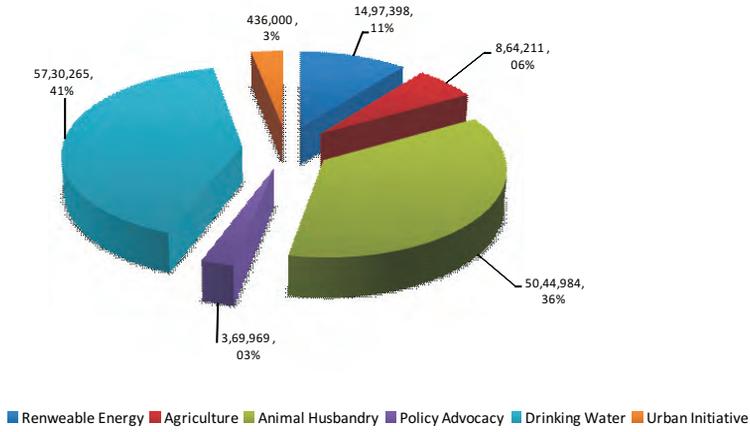
  
Executive Secretary



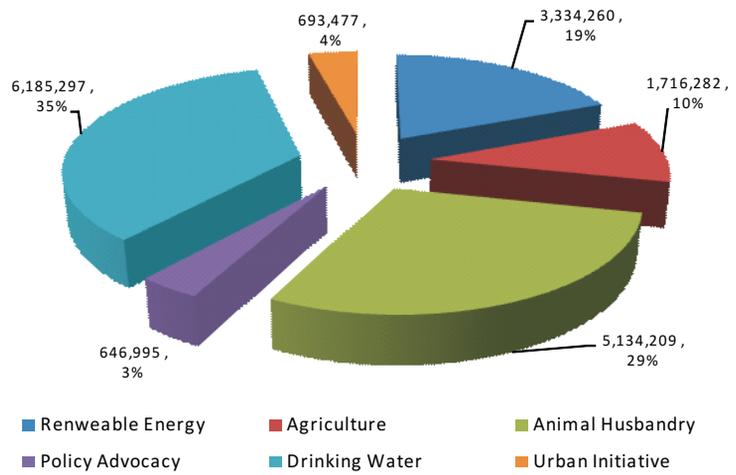
(Ishyer H. Desai)  
Sole Proprietor  
Membership No. 5610



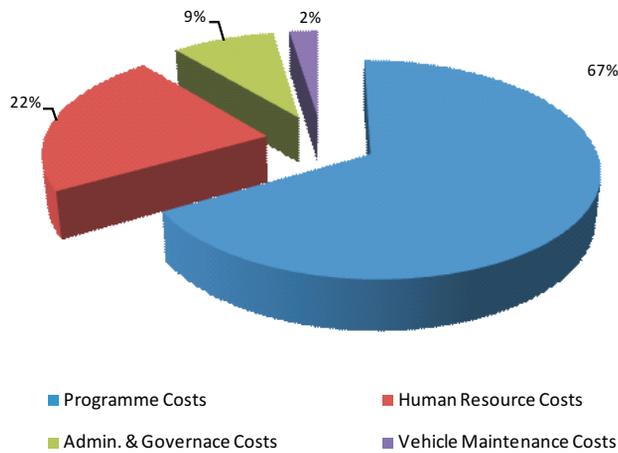
### Sector wise Funds Received



### Sector wise Funds Utilised



### Expenditure 2009-10



# Board Members



**DR. M. A. GHARE**  
President

Dr. M.A. Ghare is Professional Hydro geologist for last 30 years with Voluntary Sector. Worked with government of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Andra Pradesh during the drought in Rural Water Supply Programme. Completed a research on fresh water case study for hard rock area of central India for UNICEF and WWF.

Delivered innumerable support as a Resource person in various sectors such as Voluntary Action, Ground Water development, Watershed Development, Sustainable Livelihoods, Community Participation, Ecology and Environment issues , Empowerment of women and Rehabilitation of AIDS born children and Commercial Sex Workers.



**Mr. Gagan Sethi**  
Vice President

Mr. Gagan Sethi is a Development educator, practicing Organizational Development expert, and a Gender trainer. As founder of Janvikas, he has helped set up several strategic organizations in the country, for example Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan, Sahjeevan, Drishti, Centre for Social justice, HID forum to name a few. He was appointed as member of monitoring group by NHRC to monitor human right violations. His professional expertise lies in Human and institutional development training and designing.

Organizational Development interventions:

1. He has helped many feminist organizations with their internal change processes.
2. He now focuses on governance and accountability of non profit.
3. He also continues his association as mentor to Centre for Social Justice and as a promoter and resource person for Centre for Governance Studies.
4. He is in the Board of many other organizations in India, like YUVA, NIRANTAR. Drishti, ECONET, WASSAN, Navsarjan et al.



**Mr. Sandeep Virmani**  
Executive Secretary

Mr. Sandeep Virmani is Executive Secretary of Sahjeevan. He studied architecture, and works with communities on aspects of eco-restoration. He worked with Janvikas- Ahmedabad from 1987-99 and set up Sahjeevan in 1991.

He has been an important founder member and sustained the efforts and programmes of Sahjeevan and Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan. He has also helped develop alternatives housing technologies and set up the Hunnarshaala

He has contributed various ideas and knowledge in areas such as Natural resource management, environment, women empowerment and leading the organization into an environment friendly approach focusing the vulnerable community.



**Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar**  
Member

Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar is Vice Chancellor of Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad. About 30 years experience in issues such as rural development with special focus on decentralized local level planning, alternative development ideologies and voluntary initiatives in tribal dominated and drought prone areas.

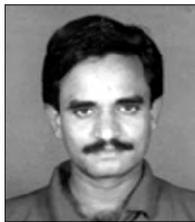
Also worked for conservation and management of natural resources with people's participation in planning, implementing and monitoring to achieve sustainable development; socio economic issues in resettlement and rehabilitation of the population displaced in the process of development



**Mr. Yugandhar Mandavkar**  
Member

Mr. Yugandhar Mandavkar has over twenty-five years of experience in the field of community based natural resources management (CBRNM) and enhancement of rural livelihoods. Was associated with the most pioneering land and water management projects in India and played key role in design of the Indo-German Watershed Development Programme and Kutch Drought Proofing Programme. Has extensive field experience in design, development and management of decentralised projects, in India and abroad, with focus on inclusive community institutions and their empowerment. Has extensively worked on environmental and social sustainability while enhancing livelihood of rural poor in stress prone eco-systems.

Has vast experience with technology transfer, participatory technology development and enhancing technology management capacities of people. Being well versed with techniques of Project Cycle Management, PRA, LFA, PIME and Moderation, has vast experience of capacity building of community leaders, government and civil society officials on various aspects of NRM and rural livelihoods. Has excellent skills in computers, software packages and data analysis.



**Mr. Ravindra Babu**  
Member

Mr. Ravindra Babu has been working on issues related to natural resources management and related livelihoods. The focus of his work at present is on evolving sustainable strategies and policies to address the crisis in rainfed areas of the country. He is working at present as Secretary and Director of WASSAN, a support organisation working to improve the quality of mainstream natural resources related programs by bringing about changes in the policies and practices.



**Mr. Madhukant Mankad**  
Member

Sri. Madhubhai Mankad is a Trustee- RARDS and KVK. He has been associated with both the institutions from their inception. One of the founders of Abhiyan, he is also currently the President of Abhiyan.



**Mr. Kiran Vaghela**  
Member

Mr. Kiran Vaghela is Joint Managing Director of Hunnarshaala Foundation. 15 years experience in the field of environment friendly Building Technologies, Promoting Artisans and Entrepreneurs. Have helped Governments and Institutions to develop disaster mitigation guidelines for safe and sustainable habitats.



**Ms. Krupa Dholakia**  
Member

Ms. Krupa Dholakia is strong social worker. About 16 years of experience in rural development and promoting natural resource management programs that integrate gender concerns. She has worked with state government, NGOs in the areas of sustainable development, participatory training methodology, organizational development and gender equality.

## Strength of Sahjeevan





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Ph. No.: 02832 251814 Fax No.: 02832 251814  
Email : [sahjeevan@gmail.com](mailto:sahjeevan@gmail.com) Website:<http://sahjeevan.org>