

Sahjeevan

'Earth has enough for everyone's need, but not for everyone's greed.'

-Mahatma Gandhi



Annual Report

2008-2009



PREFACE

The journey began in 1991 as Janvikas Ecology Cell (a project of Janvikas), in response to support women collectives of Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan in their Natural Resource Management Programmes, later on which became independent organization named Sahjeevan in 1997. Sahjeevan's main focus is to work on different aspects of conserving Eco-systems and thereby strengthening traditional livelihoods of different communities in Kutch. The organization has established replicable models in the field of natural resource management, decentralized drinking water, applications of renewable energy, animal husbandry and organic farming in rural area in one hand and engaging citizen in urban environmental issues on the other. Past learnings and successful models have been strong basis for advocacy efforts at different levels to make policy initiatives for larger implications.

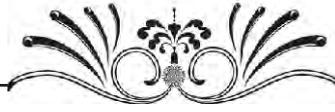
Annual Report 2008-09 as a small step to inform community stakeholders, partners and supporter about our efforts and activities of the year. The past year has been eventful year for the organization where lots of advocacy efforts were made to have larger implication for each programme. During the year we further developed our understanding on animal husbandry; experimented with renewable energy technologies; extended work on decentralized drinking water; initiated urban environmental awareness programmes; through collective efforts, training and capacity building, research, piloting and experimentation.

Sahjeevan extend sincere gratitude to community, peoples' institutions, partners, donors and stakeholders for their support and participation in the common journey of development which aims to nurture nature and human beings for better standard of living. We hope to get continued support from all stakeholders in the coming years.

The organization appreciates its highly committed staffs for their efforts in the field as well as in preparing this report.

Sandep Virmani





Vision

Craft a society that nature value based eco system
where nature & human being lives in harmony
embracing
Gender equality, traditional & cultural value.

Mission

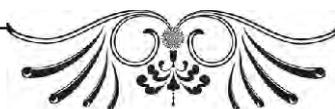
We exist for conserving ecosystem integrating gender
equality, human values, traditional wisdom and novel
technologies to strengthen traditional livelihoods
demonstrated by community at grass root and policy
level.





Index

Journy of Sahjeevan.....	1
Drinking Water	2
Animal Husbandry	11
Renewable Energy	22
Urban Initeative.....	29
Advocacy Initeative	35
Organizational managment.....	40
Financial Report.....	41
Board Members.....	43
Sahjeevan Staff.....	44



Journey of Sahjeevan

Sahjeevan, literally meaning, Sah means together, Jeevan meaning living, was initiated as a response to the support needs being articulated by the rural women movement that was being led by Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan (KMVS) in early nineties in Kutch district of Gujarat. The women collectives wanted to address numerous issues of drought, migration, water and fodder shortage, declining productivity of their traditional occupations of dryland farming, animal husbandry and fisheries and later on loss of resources and land due to massive industrialization during mid nineties and post earthquake era. Being working with women collective Sahjeevan, from its inception, earlier known as Janvikas Ecology Cell, developed strong gender perspective on natural resource management and conservation of eco-system. We learned and developed pedagogy of learning respecting tradition wisdom coupled with technical and social understanding of our professionals.

After a decade of action research and model development in the field of decentralized drinking water, organic farming, watershed development with the women collectives, Sahjeevan along with other Community Based Organizations (CBOs) actively participated in establishing and strengthening a network under the umbrella of Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan commonly known as Abhiyan. This helped Sahjeevan in up scaling of solutions developed with women collectives. Sahjeevan also provided leadership to the Drought Proofing Programme (DPP), coordinated by Abhiyan.

In mid nineties with accelerated industrialization which further geared up after earthquake, problem of competition on natural resources and destruction of flora and fauna emerged in the ecologically sensitive region like Kutch. Sahjeevan encouraged a debate on forms of industrialization in through a platform called Forum for Planned Industrialization in Kutch which developed a framework including land use plan for planned industrialization as well as plan for traditional livelihoods in the districts.

After earthquake in 2001, in collaboration with Abhiyan, Sahjeevan supported formation of new organization called Hunnarshala Foundation which is specialized in community driven housing, green technologies like, earth walling, and sewerage recycling. As specialists in this field, Hunnarshala Foundation have facilitated in construction of over 20000 homes in India and abroad. They also advice policy particularly on owner driven rehabilitation in disaster management as well as conduct studies and assessment.

In 2003, the water team of Sahjeevan registered to set up first of several knowledge centres called Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT) to provide planning, training and research services on various issues related to water. In 2007, organic farming unit of

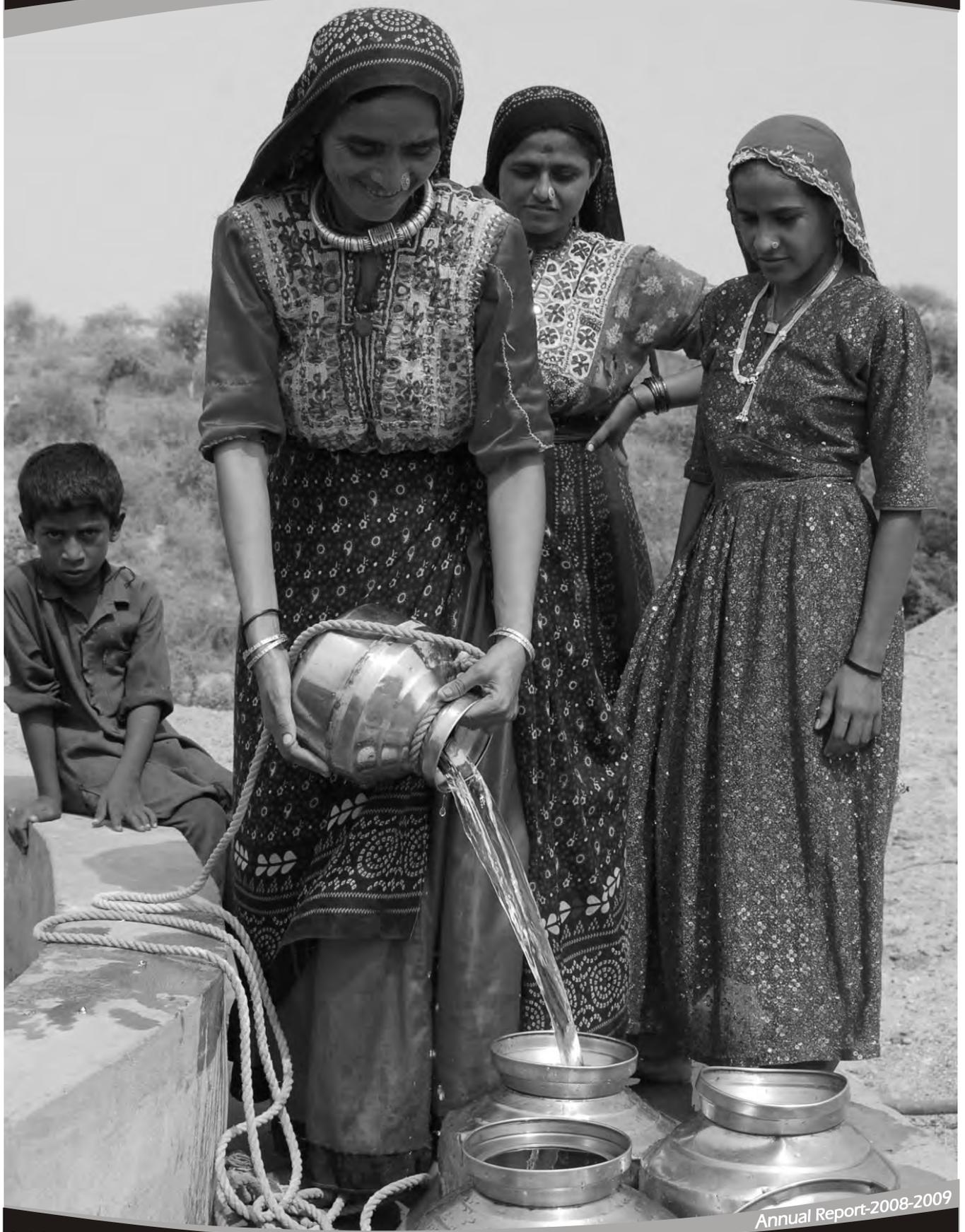
Sahjeevan, earlier known as Kutch Sajeevkhedi Manch, register as Satvik: Promoting Ecological Farming to support farmers in planning, training, research, certification, marketing and conservation.

Sahjeevan, being a knowledge resource organization, create viable models, demonstrate with community and encourage state and other stakeholders to adopt those for up scaling. The organization then provides regional planning, training and coordination support for large scale implementation. Thematic interventions of Sahjeevan is called Knowledge Centers which are incubated and nurture within the organization.

Presently, Sahjeevan is working on Renewable Energy, Decentralized Drinking Water, Animal Husbandry, and Urban Environmental issues. Advocacy and documentation is done cross cutting thematic areas.

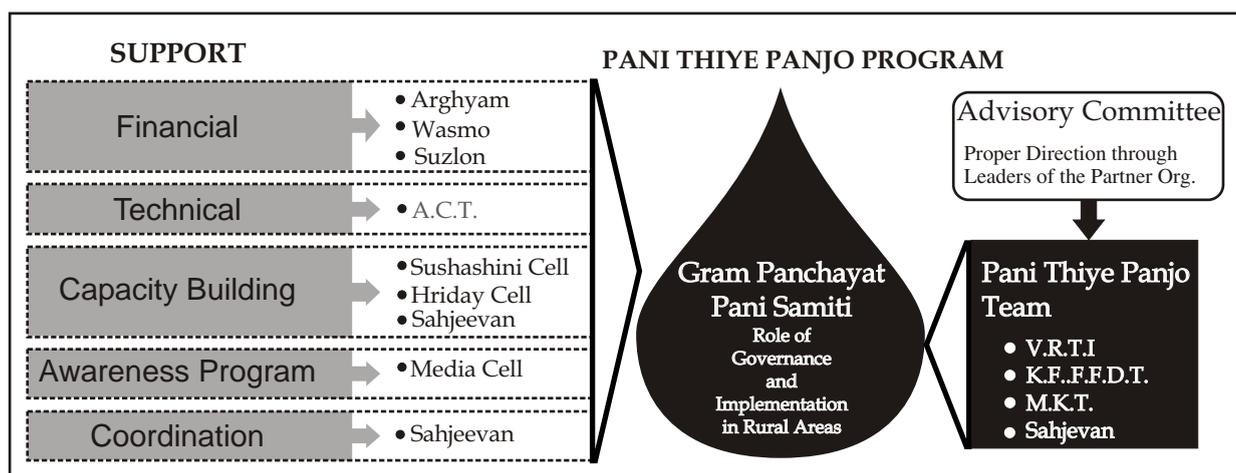
Pani Thiye Panjo: Movement Towards self reliance of villages in Drinking Water





1. Drinking Water

Sahjeevan, since inception, is working on decentralized drinking water focusing on local source development and strengthening of local sources as a viable option for self reliance of villages on drinking water. Khari and Laiyari experiments, in which local women and youth took the leadership in water resource planning and then implementation by integrating their traditional wisdom with scientific knowledge, established the fact that if local sources are developed and strengthen then villages can be self sufficient in drinking water. Learning of Khari and Laiyari was driving force in Drought Proofing Programme- I, which was successfully implemented in 30 selected villages all over Kutch. In 2007, Sahjeevan along with several NGOs collectively started Pani Thiye Panjo, meaning let's water be ours again, in order to make entire Abdasa taluka of Kutch district self sufficient in drinking water which could be then replicated in other areas of Gujarat. This movement is supported by WASMO (Water and Sanitation Management Organization), Arghyam, and Suzlon



The Collective Approach

The movement of Pani Thiye Panjo is collectively initiated by Sahjeevan, ACT, VRTI, KFFFDI, MKT and HRIDAY Cell, Media Cell and Panchayat Cell of KMVS. Parab, a team of local youth Para water engineers, which is guided by ACT and Sahjeevan, supporting organizations and Pani Samitis for physical implementation with their technical know



Capacity Building of Community



This programme envisages empowering community through various capacity building processes. Pani Samiti and Panchayat are trained in order to implement drinking water programme through training on Gender & Water, Role of Panchayat, and Leadership Training. Women and youth of Abdasa are taking leadership in this movement of self reliance in drinking

Training Module	Village	Male	Female	Total
Gender & Water	14	39	45	84
Leadership	18	58	26	48
Panchayat Orientation	30	93	20	113

In Mohadi village, women Panchayat member is taking leadership in their drinking water programme. She regularly monitor physical activities, keep financial records, and present update of the programme in Panchayat and Pani Samiti meeting.



Saira village were facing serious obstacle in taking forward their developmental work in the village due to irregular presence of Talati in the village. Sarpanch of the Panchayat attended Panchayat orientation training which covered how Panchayat can use RTI. After completing the training, Sarpanch filed application under RTI to know reasons of absence of Talati. As a result, new Talati has been appointed to the village and now developmental work and day to day governance of the village have been



Mass Awareness

With the support of Media cell of KMVS, awareness campaign are done at different levels through mass media, folk programmes, village fairs or festivals, lecture-demonstrations and village level discussions. The Media cell of KMVS brings out a monthly newsletter called Ujjas Patrika by covering important issues of drinking water in each issue. A radio programme has been developed and broadcasted from Rajkot Station with the support of Media Cell in order to outreach the concept of decentralized drinking water not only in Kutch district but also in other parts of Gujarat. Reviews and feedback of Radio programme are very encouraging because other than people of Abdasa episodes of Radio programmes are regularly listened by other listeners in overall Gujarat.





Moving towards Self Sufficiency: Present Status of Pani Thiye Panjo

In 2008-09, many villages of Abdasa successfully demonstrated that development of local sources and strengthening of those sources can make the village self sufficient in drinking water.

Around 20 villages become drought proof even if in two consecutive droughts. People in these villages are using local sources as a primary source of drinking



TYPE OF INTERVENTION	Intervention	Planned Activities	Complete Activities
	New Well	26	11
	Well Renovation	15	3
	Pond Renovation	13	3
	Catchments Improvement	6	2
	Recharge System	5	1
	Pipe Line	4	1
	Cattle Tough	4	1
	Check Dam, UGCD	1	1
	Pumping Device	4	2
	RRWHS	1	1





Parab: Water Service Center

- Site Survey
- Preparation of preliminary plan and estimates
- Supervision of physical work
- Keeping measurement of physical work
- Site management planning



As part of Pani Thiye Panjo programme, a service centre for drinking water has been established in Abdasa taluka of Kachchh with the guidance of ACT and Sahjeevan. The name of this service centre was coined as "Parab. The main aim of creating Parab is to provide appropriate and timely technical services to Panchayats, Pani Samitis, NGOs, CBOs and individuals, by the para water technicians, on the various issues related with augmentation and management of drinking water. Parab



Hansbai, ex Sarpanch of Karamta village where the detail study has been undertaken, said "we need to protect our ground water sources and this study needs to be conducted in other villages as well". People in other villages are now seriously discussing this issue.



Study on Ground Water Protection

Besides, development of local sources and strengthening of sources, it is necessary to protect those sources by the community as well as by the Panchayat. Therefore, it is necessary that Panchayat should have authority to protect drinking water sources. A study has been initiated on preparation of drinking water source protection guideline in collaboration with ACT. The entire study is divided into two stages such as characterization or typological classification of all villages of Abadasa Taluka by synthesizing various considerations like (01) Type of water resource e.g. deep groundwater, shallow groundwater, surface water etc.; (02) Groundwater exploitation; (03) Drinking water technology; (04) Groundwater quality and (05) Population density. Typological classification was followed by identification of case villages to work out approach and methodology for framing up of guideline for a village. The main adopted approach is that, all the actions / activities concerned with this protection guideline preparation process should resolve by gramsabha. Status wise, the details study is under progress in six villages, three cases of individual/confined aquifer (spread of aquifer restricts up to village boundary) and three cases of shared aquifer. Core zone and buffer zone have been identified in the confined aquifer villages and demarcation of the area under core zone and buffer zone has been initiated with the Panchayat. Guideline preparation in three cases





The Movement of Decentralized Drinking Water: The Way Forward...

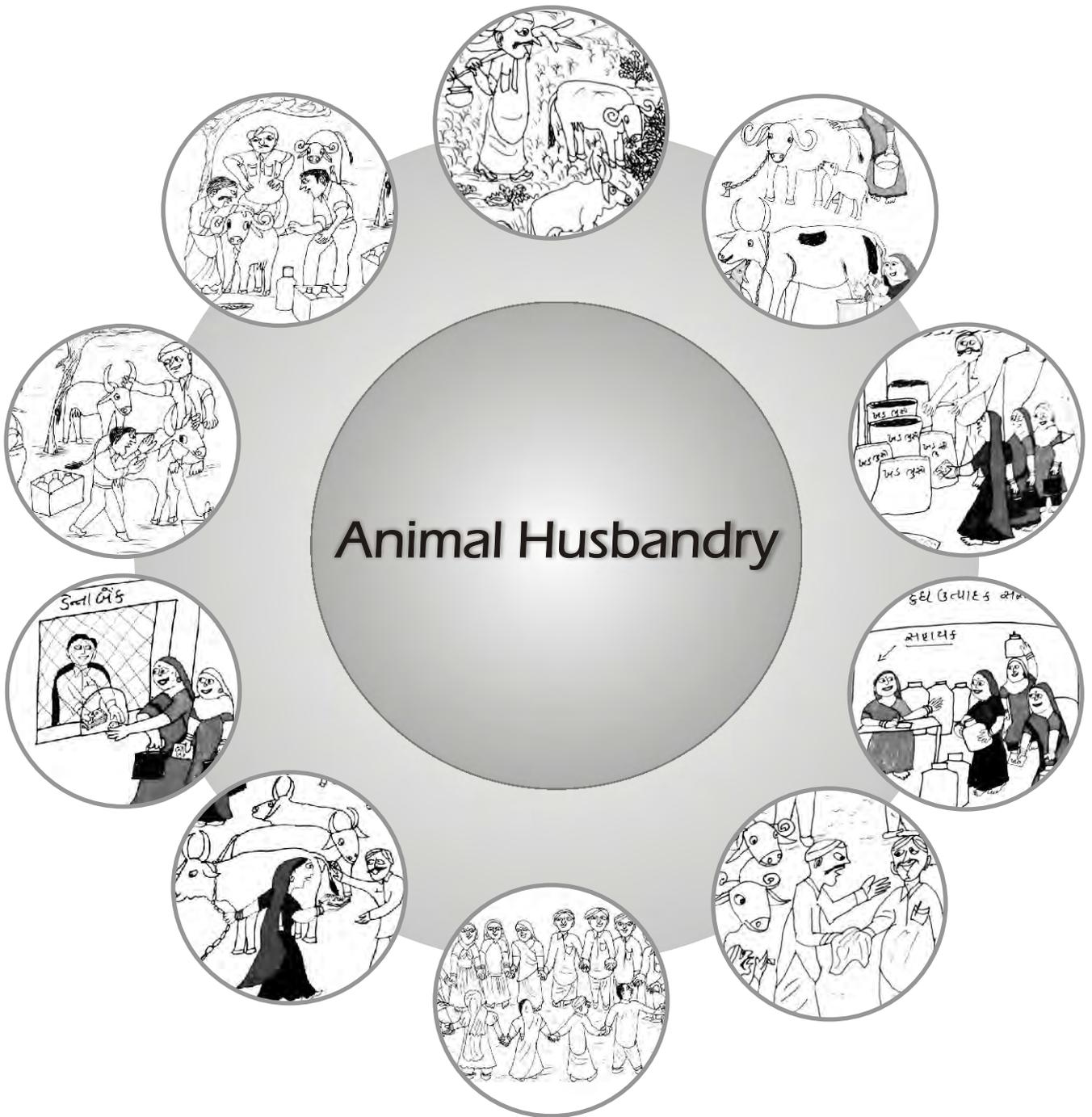
During 2008-09, 43 villages of Abdasa taluka have been initiated the movement of self reliance in drinking water through local source sources. Decentralized drinking water system has been established in 20 villages in which women took leadership. Women in Lakhaniya are saying their drinking water well is more reliable, any time they can fetch water from the well, moreover, this well can provide water in drought years as well. In Karamta, where Rabari community never thought of getting regular water, today every household has pipeline connection from the drinking water well which is supplied through Solar Pump. Now surrounding villages want to become self sustainable like Karamta village.

However, the movement needs to reach every villages of Abdasa taluka where local source is used as primary source then this model can be replicated in other areas not only in Kutch but also other districts of Gujarat. Issues of protection of Ground Water also need to be worked out with selected Panchayat and successful case studies where Panchayat drafted resolution of groundwater protection and then taking such example to other villages. Issue of water pricing from local sources in needs to be understand in detail keeping in view if cost of water from local sources is lower than the

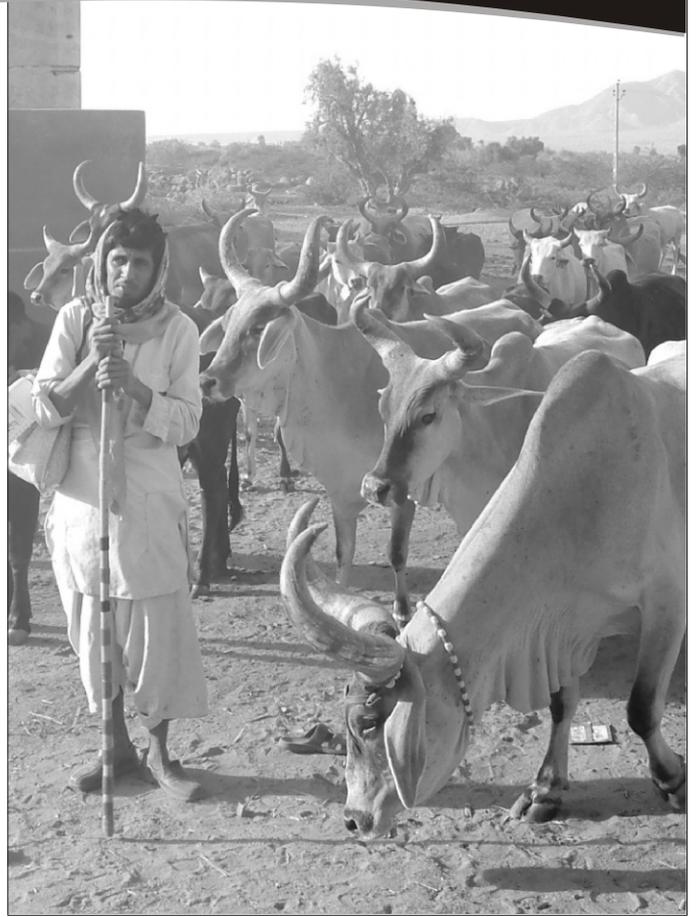


In Pani Thiye Panjo programme, various technical and process innovations are being experimented. In Jethmalpar village every houses has rainwater harvesting tank which they use in stress condition. The concept of recharge bore well has been successfully demonstrated in some villages, pacca virda (very shallow dug well) has been constructed in Nimdivandh which is 500 meter away from the coast, whereas, solar pumping technologies are adopted by the villages

for distribution of drinking water. The concept of Parab and collective approach for implementation and capacity building helped the programme to move forward



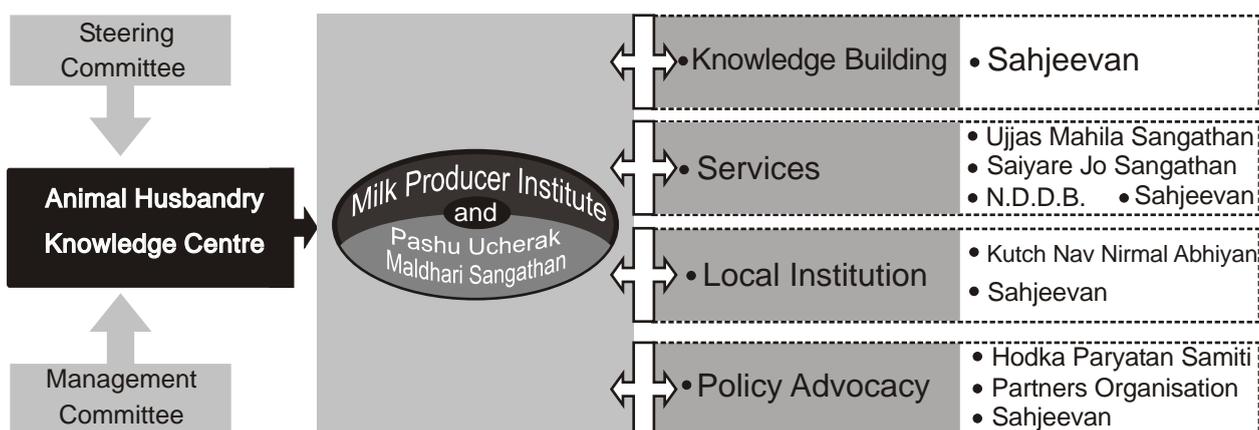
Animal Husbandry



Sahjeevan

2. Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry has been traditional occupation amongst the people of Kutch where animal population is higher than human population. The district support extensive system of animal husbandry where forward integration with market as well as backward integration like fodder security, animal healthcare, water, are key components for strengthening livestock based livelihoods. However, recurrent drought, two to three droughts in every five year cycle, degradation of grazing areas, lack of organized milk marketing system, and lack of proper services of animal husbandry seems to be major bottleneck in this sector. Sahjeevan through its Animal Husbandry Knowledge Centre (AHKC), since 2006, is trying to address these issues by developing pilots in two clusters, namely, Powerpatti of Nakhatra and Patri of Mundra taluka which is now being scaled up by member organization of Abhiya in DPP II. Besides these two clusters Sahjeevan is also focusing on the Banni region for the grassland regeneration, conservation and improvement of Banni Buffalo breed and other associated issues of livestock based livelihood by facilitating Banni Pashu Uchherak Maldhari Sangathan (BPUMS), a local breeders' association. Presently AHKC of Sahjeevan working with women collectives, namely, Saiyare Jo Sangathan (SJS), Ujjas Mahila Sangathan, Abhiyan member organizations, Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE), State Department of Animal Husbandry (GoG), Agricultural university and ICAR research institutes on various aspects of animal husbandry.



Forward Linkages



Organized Milk Marketing System

The best thing happen to the livestock keepers of Power Patti Cluster of Nakhatrana and Patri Cluster of Mundra, is that they are now getting remunerative (more competitive than earlier) milk marketing system after establishment of BMC (Bulk Milk Cooler) by NDDB. Women of these areas organizing themselves for stabilizing this milk marketing mechanism where in most of the village, they formed a village level committee selected the place for milk collection, and Sahayak to facilitate the procurement system. In the year 2008-09, more than 1500 livestock keepers have been associated with these two BMC and payment of more than Rs.1.5 crore has been made during the year. Possitive impact of this programme is not limited to these two clusters but other clusters are also preparing for the scaling up of this programme under DPP II anchored by Abhiyan and implemented by member organizations.



Halimaben had been selected as Sahayak by the Gramsabha of Aral village. She undergone training of milk collection system in which she learned how to take lactometer reading, keeping records of individual producers, updating their passbook, how to take samples for fat test etc. She helped women producers, who never visited nearby bank in their life before, to open their bank account so that payment can be made directly to the women producers. Confidence of Halimaben has grown up significantly, she said, now many producers discuss with me not only on the issues related to dairy but also other



Banni Pashu Mela

Besides selling of milk, selling of animal particularly among the animal breeders of Banni region has been major income. There is potentiality of growth in animal market particularly for Banni Buffalo which is now known for its milk yielding capacity in demanding situation and for Kankrej cattle due to its draught capacity. However, maldharis used to sell their animals in distress price during droughts years. In 2008, Banni Pashu Mela was organized not only to provide marketing platform for the buyers and sellers but also highlight Banni Buffalo breed which has being conserved by the Maldharis of Banni region from generations. 2 Banni Pashu Mela was organized by Hodka Paryatan Samiti with the support of Sahjeevan. Buyers from all over Gujarat came for purchasing animals during the mela in which 465 animals were participated for selling, and different competitions. 2 Banni Pashu also bring out issue of rights of animal breeders on conservation of animal genetic resources.



Backward Linkages

Cattle Feed Centers

Sahjeevan facilitated local collectives to set up cattle feed centres so that producers can get good quality cattle feed in fare price at their doorsteps. Women collective extended no interest loan to the women entrepreneur to start the business at the village level. Loan of Rs. 2.65 lacs were given by SJS and UMS to initiate 11 such centers in Powerpatti and Patri clusters. Producers are now getting quality cattle feed at their villages and at the same time women entrepreneur are getting additional income from selling of cattle feed.

Loan for Animal Purchasing

This pilot programme on revival of traditional animal husbandry livelihoods generated huge hope among the livestock keepers after establishment of assured milk marketing system in these two clusters. Those who losing interest of their traditional occupation are now coming back to the business. They started purchasing more animals to strengthen their livelihood. SJS provided loan of 18.65 lacs whereas, UMS 14 lacs for purchasing of animals. In Powerpatti cluster 57 animals were purchased through the loan of SJS and another 240 animals were purchased by the producers by



Ranuben Viage of Moti Gondhiyar said, "I get payment twice in a month from the selling of milk, where as government servants get salary once in month". She was describing how her life has changed after organized milk marketing system that has been initiated recently. Her husband is a laboureres and used to sell milk to the vender at a rate of Rs.10-12. Now she is getting Rs.18-20 per lt of milk when NDDDB started collection of milk from her village. She then thought of purchasing Buffalo and took loan of Rs.15000 from Saiyare Jo Sangathan, the local women collective. Now with two Buffaloes she is earning Rs. 10000 per month and also getting regular animal health care services from the service center promoted by Sahjeevan. With assured and additional income she started providing oil cakes and concentrate, mineral mixture as feed supplement to her buffaloes. Ranuben did not stop here; she installed Gobar Gas plant to make use of cowdung to save expense on cooking. Ranuben has been motivation for other women in her village.



Animal Husbandry Service Centre

The main objective of creating such service centers is to provide health care benefits (both curative as well as preventive) and to integrate scientific approaches of livestock management with traditional systems. Regular veterinary health check-up is one of the main activities of Animal Husbandry Service Centre. The service centers are operational in both the clusters. Two full-time veterinary doctors are working in the team to provide these services in both the clusters. AHSC provide vaccination in coordination with State Department of Animal Husbandry, de-worming, mineral mixture, treatment of sick animals. Geetaba from Lakhapar village narrated her story when animal was down with Proleps, she called doctor of the service center who treated the animal successfully and her animal was saved. She said "If doctor did not arrived in time then I would lost my cattle...I called him and he reached in time and saved my animal. This center is very useful for us". Kusumba of Kundrodi village experiences impact of using mineral mixture suggested by the service centre. Use of mineral mixture increased milk production of her animal in one hand and increases fat percentage of the milk, therefore getting higher return in selling of milk. Her animal was given vitamin A injection by which digestive system of the animal has also improved. Many such cases are found in these two clusters after initiation of



Organizing Livestock keepers

Formation of Banni Pashu Uchherak Maldhari Sangathan



The Banni buffalo, a terrific germplasm, developed with extraordinary features due to the special care, attention and traditional wisdom of the animal breeders who worked in rhythm with the grassland ecology and their livestock. Animal breeders of Banni region came together to form their association with the objectives of conservation of Banni Buffalo breed, regeneration of grassland which is utmost need for the conservation of the Banni buffalo, recognition of Banni buffalo as distinct breed of the country, initiate animal husbandry services for the promotion of local dairy as well as improve animal marketing system. Presently this association has 965 members covering all

Organizing Producer

In order to develop bargaining power among the producers, process of organizing producers has been initiated in both clusters with the support of women collectives, namely, Saiyare Jo Sangathan (SJS) and Ujjas Mahila Sangathan (UMS). Formation of village level producers committee has been started in order to address the issues related to milk marketing and delivery services necessary for promotion of



Breed Conservation



Banni Buffalo Breed Conservation

In Kachchh, Banni buffaloes are considered as best milking breed, especially in view of hardships associated with climatic fluctuations and grazing resource scarcity. Therefore, Sahjeevan had decided to take-up the issues related to conservation of Banni breed of Buffalo, which despite carrying many distinct traits, is still under the category of 'non-descriptive'. Thus, as part of this program, Sahjeevan had decided to initiate scientific as well as community driven measures towards the recognition and conservation of this breed of buffalo. Thus, for getting scientific guidance on in-situ



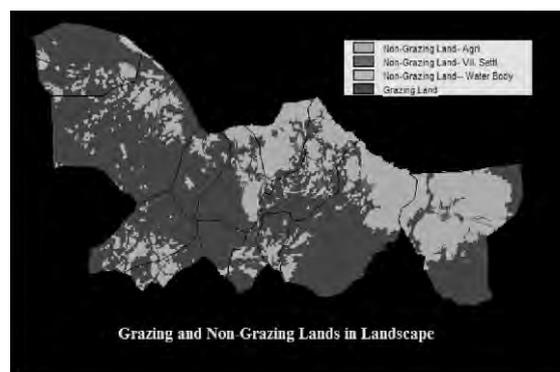
breed conservation of Banni buffalo in its native tracks, a MoU was signed with S.D. Agriculture University (Dantiwada). As a result of this effort a collaborative, a technical project of five year duration was formulated. The 5 year project entitled 'Maintenance of Banni Buffalo in Banni Area of Kachchh' has already been initiated which is supported by Department of Animal Husbandry, Govt of Gujarat which allocated Rs. 53 lacs for 5 years. Importantly, in order to make this a participatory research program, fully owned up by local communities, a series of meetings with maldharis in Banni were organized. During these meetings, the goal, the objectives and approach of the program was finalized and 100 elite animals were selected by the local experts of animal

Grassland Conservation

Participatory Mapping of Grazing Land in Powerpatti

The grazing lands in Kachchh are one of the important land resources formed by the mosaic of ecologically distinct land cover types including the grasslands and shrub lands. However, these grazing lands are vulnerable to several anthropogenic and natural factors degrading its overall resource capital and thus a serious management challenge. The task is even more complex for open access grazing lands which have range of bio-physical, cultural and ownership regime. In such a situation, in order to develop linkages with conservation and rural enterprise (like dairy), clear

identification and characterization of grazing lands is a prerequisite for their management. In methodological context, both satellite data based and participatory approaches of grazing land mapping had been attempted quite extensively, elsewhere. Keeping this in view, Sahjeevan along with local maldharis and scientists made an effort map and characterize grazing lands in Power Patti cluster. The study adopted both participatory and satellite based mapping approaches and created database in GIS domain.

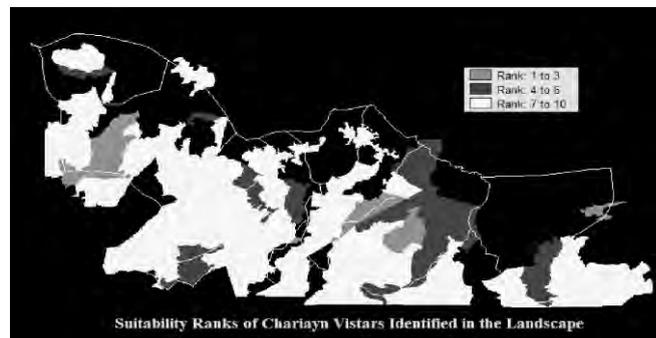


Under this study a total of 42324 ha area was mapped as part of Power Patti cluster. Of these, 27978 ha area is categorized as grazing lands and remaining 14346 ha as non-grazing land. Further, maldharis described and delineated a total of 134 chariyan vistras (i.e. grazing area) which are used by livestock of the Powerpatti cluster. During this study, a list of 27 criteria of grazing land suitability was prepared through village and field interactions with maldharis of varied background (representing different herd types, cultural



backgrounds and geographically separated sub-clusters). Accordingly, quality of drinking water, grass/ herb species diversity, periodicity of water, number of grazing patches were reported as most important criteria for grazing livestock. In addition to these, based on plant composition and soil/topographical settings, nine different types of grazing land types were identified from the Power patti cluster. Key findings of this report was discussed with maldharis and other stakeholders including Forest Dept., to carry this further and used for grazing land management.

Sahjeevan along with other NGOs has been involved in Banni Grassland regeneration programme which is being coordinated by Gujarat Institute of Desert Ecology (GUIDE) and supported by Forest Department. A dialogue on legal status of Banni has been initiated by the BPUMS as a part of discussion on land and grazing rights of the maldharis of Banni region.

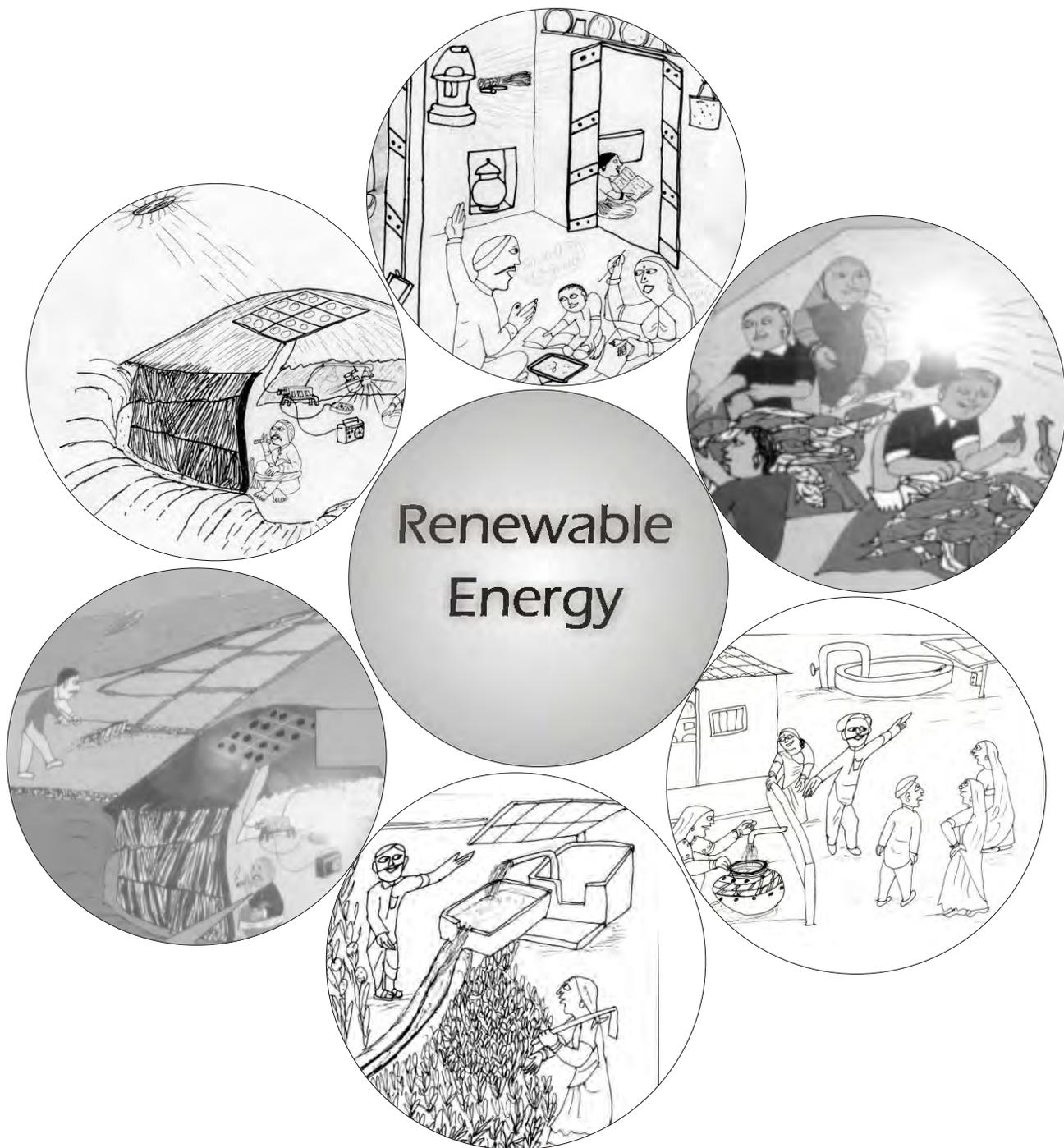


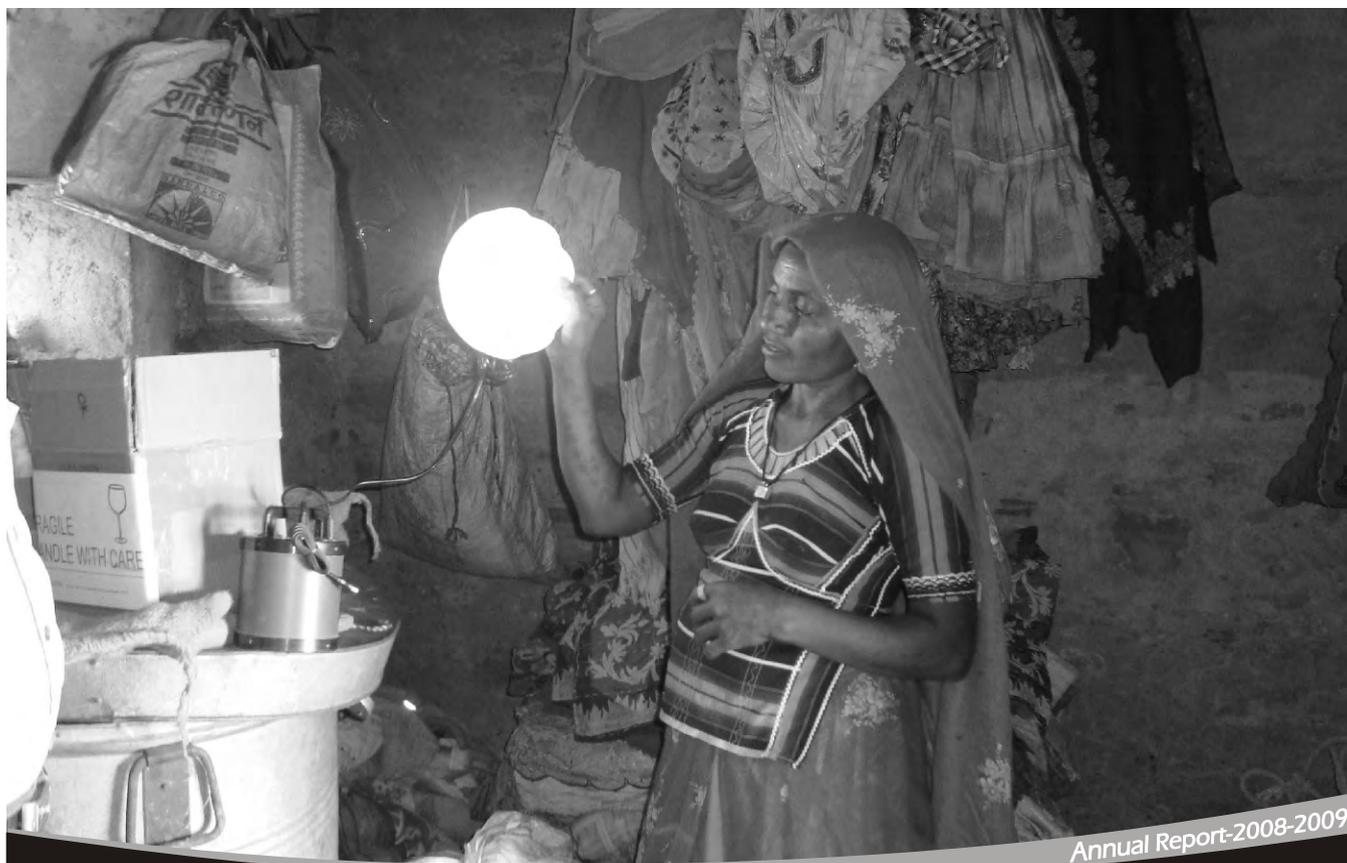
Studies & Research

Besides grazing land mapping exercise, Sahjeevan initiated Studies on Existing Animal Marketing System in collaboration with Sanguine Management Services, Ahmedabad in order to understand present system of animal marketing and possibilities of systematize by the recently formed Banni Pashu Uchherak Maldhari Sangathan. An assessment on vulnerability among the Maldharis of Banni region has been done with the help of Research Cell of Abhiyan. Further, participatory research on In-situ Banni Buffalo breed conservation has been initiated in collaboration with Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University (SDAU) and local experts of animal breeders, called Bhagiya. This collaborative research project is supported by Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of

Animal Husbandry Knowledge Centre

Realizing the fact that there are in state of knowledge related with animal husbandry practices in a predominantly agro-pastoral region of Kachchh, Sahjeevan aims to develop an Animal Husbandry Knowledge Centre to provide much needed knowledge support to milk producers, CBOs, NGOs, engaged in animal husbandry issues. Thus, the AHKC's approach is to improve understanding and knowledge by (a) fostering partnerships with other institutions, universities and independent subject experts and (b) undertaking relevant studies on different aspects of animal husbandry practices. Further, the AHKC apply the acquired knowledge in creating awareness among the maldharis and other stakeholder, and influencing policies. Thus it can be said that all the above described activities actually contributed in buildingup of knowledge centre.



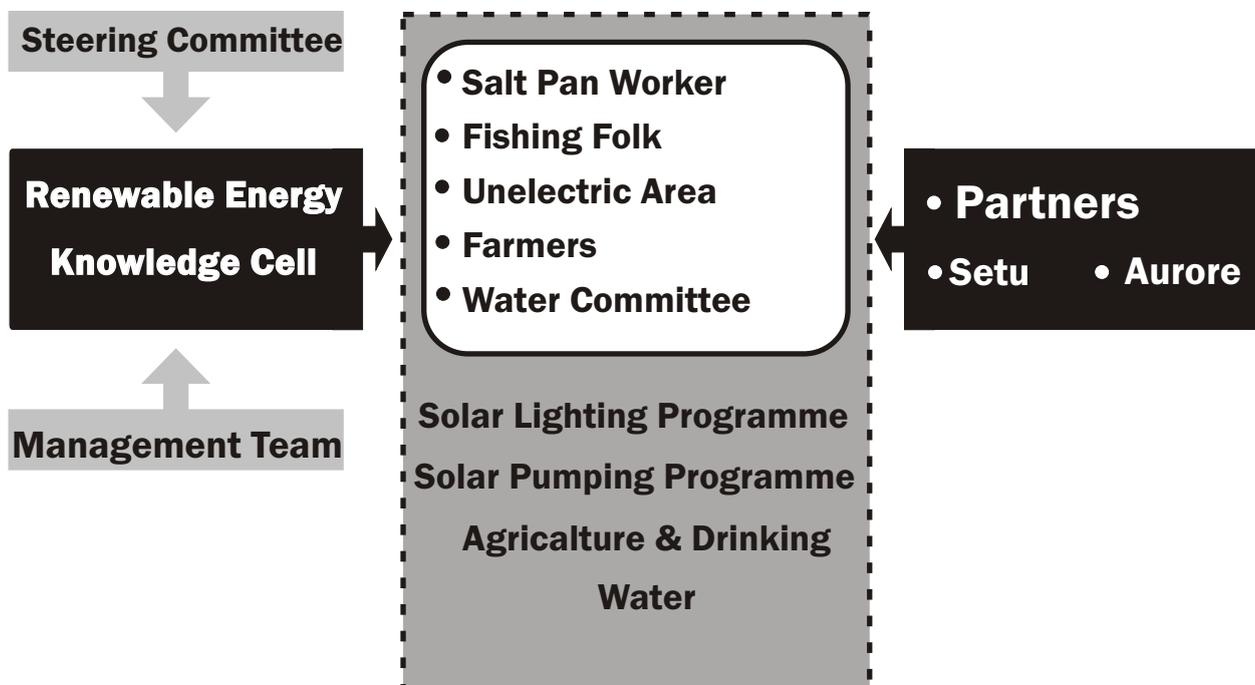


3. Renewable Energy

Carbon emissions are at its peak globally, imbalancing the ecosystem. This has given birth to global warming, the looming threat to all developed, and developing countries alike. Consolidated efforts at various levels are being carried out to combat this. In partnership with Aurore, Sahjeevan has been working to promote RE technologies for past 7 years. These technologies mainly comprise of solar PV. Biogas and biomass gassification are other technologies which are being experimented at pilot stage with community.

Till date there are various hamlets in Kutch, which still lives in darkness. Solar lights addresses the problem, reducing health hazards due to inefficient kerosene lamps and sustaining their livelihoods by providing effective means of lighting, for better productivity.

Various financing innovations have been tried to increase the access of communities to these technologies. A youth cadre is also being trained for further functioning and maintenance of the system, creating future entrepreneurs. Efforts are also put in to create policy level implication for wider application of solar pumps, which ensures financial viability to end users.



Green revolution through solar rays...



Solar pumps prove useful in shallow aquifer zones, where farmers have no option for grid and are still using diesel machines to irrigate their land. Most tangible benefits of this eco friendly technology are that it ensures, slow pumping of groundwater resulting in its judicious use. Other benefit is reduced input cost for farmers amounting to 40,000/ annum on diesel expenses. Efforts for wider adaption to this technology resulted in devising rental mechanism, in which farmers avail the system on annual rental base.

Currently 4 farmers of Bhuj and Abdasa block are using solar pumps through rental mechanism. Their irrigated land ranges from 3-8 acres, and crops are castor, groundnut, wheat, fodder, and vegetables.

From the past experience, it is evident that capital investment in solar pumps becomes major hindrance in

its acceptability. So, the innovative financing models like VGF (viability gap funding), BORT (Build, Operate, Rent, and Transfer) need to be accepted at the policy level. To form base for the advocacy, a research is being undertaken to understand number of diesel machines in shallow aquifer pockets of Kutch.

Siddiquebhai of Pirwadi quotes: "solar pumps are easy to operate and save expense on diesel. Men and women both can operate it easily compared to diesel machines.



Decentralized drinking water through solar pumps

Solar pumps can prove to be only option for villages which don't have any pumping mechanism to lift water from their open wells, for drinking. Sahjeevan piloted with one such initiative in Dador village of Nakhatrana. Positive impact of such community managed initiative induced WASMO a government body to install 11 more pumps in other villages of Kutch. Of these, 8 pumps have been installed by Sahjeevan and local Pani Samiti manages it. In each village, 2 local persons have been identified and trained to maintain the system. In previous year, 5 pumps have been installed in Abdasa, Lakhpat and Jamnagar. Feasibility survey for 2 more areas in Dharampur has been carried out.

Khajuriya village has been using the pump for 1 year. Keshubhai a Pani Samiti member says: "we are very happy with the technology, we demonstrate it to other villages also." Gujarat





Lighting up lives: solar powered lamps

Currently, Kutch has 93 hamlets which don't have electricity facility. Hazardous kerosene lamps remain the only substitute for their work, education to children, cooking and other domestic chores. This makes the community prone to accidents and health problems. Solar light offers solution to this. Through this simple, user friendly solution livelihoods of community can be strengthened and overall living standard can also be improved.

Solar energy introduces benefits which are manifold: easy to operate, eco friendly and decentralization to each end user. But, capital cost and means of distribution still remains focal points in efforts to promote solar lamps. SETUs like Adesar & Bhadreshwar have extended their support in popularizing the technologies. In bid to cover more areas, other partners like: cohesion and GSS have become helpful, because of their pro poor approach in interior hamlets.

Current solar lighting products range from mobile portable lights to homelighting systems. Their prices are between 750-5000 rs. Huge product profiling and market research have created product basket which is reliable and affordable at end user level. The end users, who save 80rs / month by reducing kerosene consumption, realize that they receive their investment returns in 3 years.

Sumarbhai of Baiyavandh says": we had to travel 3 kms. to purchase kerosene and it wasn't enough another 2 liters had to be bought at 30rs/liters. This light is very useful and I can also use it in my shop to increase business hours."

Other technologies:

Biomass gassifier is being introduced at pilot phase with one farmer in Bhuj. He is using it to pump water from well of 150 ft depth. As soon as positive results are achieved, the technology would be scaled up to more farmers.

Beyond Gujarat...

After years of experience, a pilot project for promotion of solar lights is envisaged in Bihar. Currently, the team is installing lights in flood affected areas of supaul district of Bihar. The survey and initial assessment of the areas show acute need of solar lights in rural Bihar, where still approx. 40% of villages live in darkness.



Promotion of technology:



For wider acceptance and penetration of technology, various strategies were adapted. Materials like docu drama on fisherman and salt pan workers showing hazards of kerosene, picture book on similar issues and other informative brochures and leaflets are widely circulated. This serves purpose

Learning and way forward:

The years of experience, is now being collated to create innovative solutions at technology, financing, and distribution level. Specifically for solar lights and solar pumps the base line surveys give clear direction towards work strategy.

Promotional efforts have also boosted the reach of technologies to marginalized communities. All of this has rejuvenated team's efforts for long lasting impact in the region and beyond.



Urban Initiative





4. Urban Initiative

For the past 18 years core focus of Sahjeevan has been in rural areas on strengthening traditional livelihoods, decentralized drinking water management and animal breed conservation. Positive experiences of previous years also opened up avenue to work in urban areas with objective of tackling issues of water and sanitation there by balancing eco system. This work has been started since 2005-06. Initial work done in sardarnagar (created post earthquake) was for decentralized waste management system. All the work is being done in collaboration with Hunnarshala, KMVS-

Pilot initiative: decentralized sewage system managed by community

After earthquake, land at reduced rates was purchased and allocated for a pocket. This was later named as 'sardarnagar'. Here people with low income group were given residence. The area lacked basic amenities like water, electricity, and toilets. Hunnarshala was given the responsibility to assess the community and choose people whose needs for households was utmost and then build the houses for them. Since this task required lot of dialogue and rapport building, Sahjeevan also extended its support in identifying such families. Thus, sahjeevan's work began in urban area. Later on, a gutter system was also placed in the area.

Mehmood bhai from sardarnagar says" earlier we did not have sewage facility and used soak pits, which was very unhygienic and costly to construct new pits after short intervals. But, this new sewage system is very helpful."

The sewage system in this area is different from traditional ones, because it recycles the waste water which is reused in households and agriculture. It is called as 'DEWATS'. It is the first time in Bhuj, that such a technology is introduced. 160 families benefited from this and 1000 rs were collected from each of them as connection charge. Sahjeevan guided community for better management practices for smooth functioning of system. A committee was also formed for management, they



Nitaben a committee member says": per 20 households, 2 committee members collect the taxes. The amount is deposited in bank and it is utilized in salary for the operator. But, the committee is now facing problems in collecting tax from some members. Community meetings, discussion with councilors, and some punishing action were taken to resolve the issue. Process with Nagarpalika is being undertaken to get the local committee legal

Organizing Community on Urban Environment issues:



Efforts were undertaken so that local community members work for their surrounding area development and raise their voice. Cleanliness drive initiated by community was one such pilot initiative for Bhuj. Different areas were covered in this 8 day long initiative. Other activities have been workshop, dialogue with councilor and nagarpalika on local issues. This has brought forth dedication within community. Informal group has been formed which manages sewage system and are always pursuing tasks for further development of area. A dialogue has begun within community to take important decisions. This initiative could really prove to be important for development of locality.

Assessment: basic issues, livelihood pattern in slums of Bhuj and exploring solutions:

A small assessment was carried out in 42 slums by organizations, of which Sahjeevan assessed 14 slums to understand basic amenities available to slums, which will give glimpse in to their conditions.

Below mentioned were analysis done:

- * No drinking water facility is available, Even though people have been residing for 15 years.
- * Currently they are buying potable water.
- * No infra structural facility is available except electricity
- * Repeated dialogues have been done with the authorities to improve facilities, but it has not given any results.

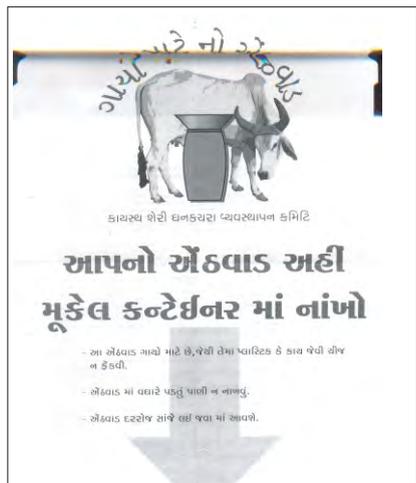
Looking at the analysis, Sahjeevan has decided to work on water and sanitation issues. While other organizations will work on SHG creation and economic upliftment looking at limited livelihoods within community.

Clean, green and beautiful Bhuj

Post earthquake, urbanization has gained rapid pace in Bhuj. Due to these roads, buildings, sanitation are the issues which have risen. Daily pick up of garbage, proper waste management, clean sewage system are bit being taken care daily. This situation can be seen in each city. That is why Gujarat Govt. has started Nirmal Gujarat campaign under which 'Soli Waste Management' program was started in 2007. In this program, Bhuj Nagarpalika has started door to door waste collection, in coordination with local organization. Sahjeevan's role in this program is awareness creation amongst people and form committees per ward to manage this task. Hriday cell of KMVS does capacity building of 'Sakhis' who collect the waste from people. Hunnarshala provides technical support for waste management.



The work that Sahjeevan carried, took place in ward No. 4 & 6's 2200 properties (every household, shops and theaters) were assessed and awareness was created through leaflets. With



Schools were also covered through drawing competition, quiz, and essays writing activities. Various programs were also done to create dialogue between Nagarpalika and citizens to discuss issues



Experience:

Efforts of local citizens, government and partner organization has yielded positive impact. Areas like 'Kayastha sheri' have proven to be inspirational for other area. Committee member of Kayastha sheri tell that 'if the committee is active efforts can give results.'

This activity has also made he relation between citizen and Nagarpalika active, which will prove to be important for Bhuj.

Associating Sakhis with waste management has proved to be beneficial for their community. Sakhi bahen nanubai Laghu Maheshwari says "our income has increased so is our social status."

Cleanliness drive in Saradarnagar became a pilot initiative for Bhuj, this 8 day long initiative was successfully completed in coordination with government officials. All this efforts will create strategy for future interventions.



5. Advocacy Initiatives

Sahjeevan has been consistently putting its efforts to incorporate a conservation perspective to the development agenda of the region. Notably, it tried to develop a consensus among the community, policy makers and civil societies around the theme of ecologically balanced development of the region that recognises the significance of the ecosystems, biodiversity values and the traditional occupations of the region. During the year 2008-09, Sahjeevan through its Advocacy cell and Knowledge centers has taken following initiatives for policy implications through various advocacy tools like study & research, conference, workshop, documentations and lobbying efforts.

Community Managed Decentralized Drinking Water

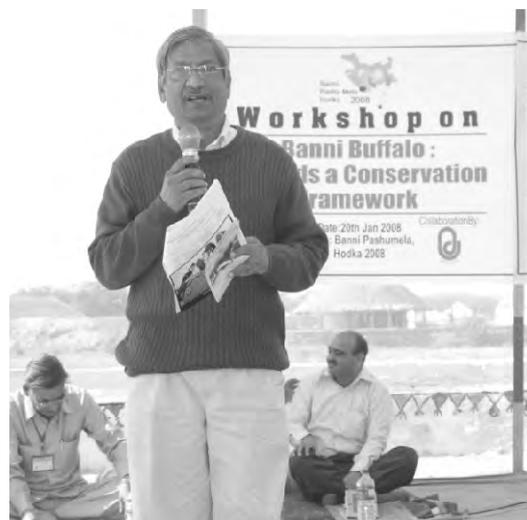
In different forums, Sahjeevan has been advocated need of decentralized drinking water system which is managed by local community through development of local sources. Learnings of Pani Thiye Panjo programme, a movement towards decentralized drinking water in Abdas taluka have been shared at State, Central policy makers, network organizations working on drinking water issues, through presentation, study reports and exposure to project area. Gujarat state has accepted the need of development of local sources and its sustainability and ready to replicate Abadsa Model in other districts of Gujarat. Sahjeevan along with ACT (Arid Community and Technologies) also bring out the discussion on need of Ground water protection policy which could be implemented by local self governance. The organization also started discussion on introduction water pricing policy which would give preference to local sources and water pricing of local sources would have advantage over centralized external source of drinking water.

Workshop: Conservation of Indigenous Breeds

Sahjeevan is trying to bring scientists, practitioners, and malldharis in a common platform to decide conservation framework for the Banni Buffalo which is one of the best germplasm in the country. During first Banni Pashu Mela, a workshop on "Banni Buffalo: Towards a Conservation Framework" was organized which aimed to deliberate discussions on issues like community lead breed conservation methodology, preference of natural services over artificial insemination, disease incidence like Brucellosis, other infections etc. As Banni breed is still not recognized as distinct breed therefore, a collaborative research programme has been initiated in Banni region so that both scientists and actual in situ conservers (breeders) of Banni buffalo would work together for recognition of Banni breed. Department of Animal Husbandry, Govt of Gujarat allocated 43 lacs for a five year

The process of recognition of Banni Buffalo breed as distinct breed of the country has also been initiated with the support of SDAU.

Sahjeevan invited Ms. Ilse Kohler Roleffson, a renowned activist working on Raika community who are camel breeders to share her experience on Camel Breeders Association in Rajasthan and also to discuss future plan of action on Community-led in-situ Breed Conservation. Advocacy cell explored possibilities of conducting study on camel and camel breeders of Kutch by Ms. Ilse. After visit of Ms. Ilse, Sahjeevan initiated study on Camel conservation with its AKHC. A draft report is in process of finalization.



Consultaion : Roles & Rights of Breeders' on Protection of Animal Genetic Resources



In the present economic development era, animal genetic resources have been in stake at global and local level, particularly in developing countries like India. Livestock keepers, particularly breeders, have played significant role in improvement and conservation of genetic resources at locally adapted production system which are more ecologically sustainable keeping in view specific genetic strength like disease resistance, tolerance to water stress condition, grazing capacity, coping in drought situation etc. Contribution of hundred of thousands of such livestock keepers, who are the drivers of genetic

diversification and breed development historically, have not been recognized at the national or state level. Ex-situ conservation has not yielded much diversity of genetic resources, rather further narrowed down genetic resource base of the country. Sahjeevan organized a consultation on Role and Rights of Breeders' on Protection of Animal Genetic Resources during 2nd Banni Pashu Mela. Issues of conserving grassland and grazing rights of the maldharis which are prime requisites for conservation of the breed were also discussed in the consultation.

Conference: Organizing Producers



Several organizations have been working with primary producers, both agriculture and animal husbandry in the Kachchh district. Last year Sahjeevan organized conference on "Organizing Small Producers for Market Access in a Globalizing World Challenges and Potentials for Kachchh Region" in order to understand changing market environment, national and international policy framework affecting that, various organizing structure prevalent in the country and to prepare a framework on suitable organizing structure for the Kachchh region which could be adopted by all development organizations working with primary producers in the district. As a follow up, Value Chain

Analysis was done for 7 major crops Kutch and milk. After completion of the Value Chain Analysis study, various capacity building programmes were carried out over the period of one year. A training programme was organized in order to build capacities among the staffs of the Abhiyan member organizations working in the field of Animal Husbandry and farming in

Kutch. Brainstorming sessions were organized to understand legal aspects of various structures like, Societies, Cooperative, Producers Company, Limited Company. An experience sharing workshop were organized in which experiences of Bhadreswar Setu and Ujjas Mahila Sangathan in organizing fishing folk under Producers Company were shared with partners of DPP II. In this workshop partners requested that they need to undergone training on local market initiatives for agriculture and milk marketing which is being focus area by the member organization of Abhiyan. This training would help in building confidence among the partners that now they



can facilitate producers collectives in initiating local marketing of milk and agriculture produced so that producers would have more bargaining power as well as pass on more benefits to the primary producers. All these efforts resulted in directions on organizing producers around service centers which could be for agricultural services or animal husbandry services or both depending on the situation and need of the cluster. The service centre would run by the producers' organization and CBO and NGOs will play the role of facilitators. The service centre would address both forward and backward linkages.

Advocacy on Solar Pumping for Drinking Water

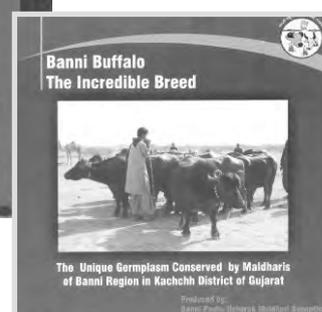
Positive experiences of Sahjeevan on Solar Pumping programme both in Kutch and Jamnagar district has been advocated with policy makers. Sahjeevan with the support of AuroRe provided guideline focusing importance of investment on software aspects for scaling up of this technology. Recently, GWSSB and WASMO started installation of 200 solar pumps in tribal area of Gujarat and planned to up scale this technology with another 2000 villages all over Gujarat.

Studies and Research

As a part of Advocacy tools, Sahjeevan in the year 2008-09 initiated a study on "Existing Animal Marketing System in Banni Region" which will provide direction to strengthening the marketing system for animals and define the suitable role for Banni Pashu Uchherak Maldhari Sangathan (BPUMS). Studies on vulnerability of maldharis in Banni region as well as existing animal marketing system were commissioned by Advocacy Cell of Sahjeevan with the support of Oxfam India Trust.

Study on Value Chain Analysis was conducted for 7 major crops of Kutch district and milk in order to understand how whole chain is working during marketing of agricultural produce. This study helped in realizing where producers' institution would intervene in order to get more benefit for the producers.

Sahjeevan initiated a study on Animal Genetic Resource of Kutch with special reference to Camel with the aim of understanding conservation needs of those resources. All these efforts helped Sahjeevan to understand various issues and to prepare strategies for advocacy with the policy makers.

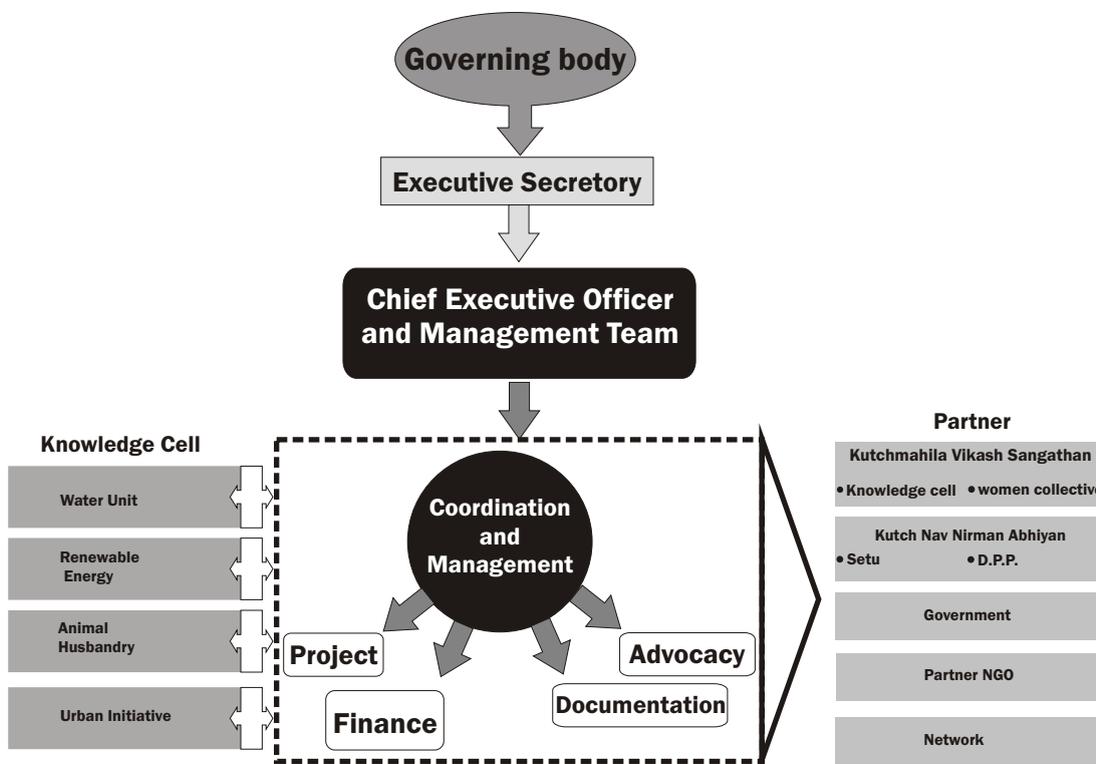


Organizational management

By virtue of constitution, Management of Sahjeevan society entrusted to Governing Body. Governing Body mainly exercise their powers through Executive Secretary. In order to take major policy decisions, to oversee overall governance of the organization, to provide inputs and directions Governing Body meets at least twice a year. Chief Executive Officer has been appointed to help Executive Secretary to manage day to day affairs of the society.

To help Chief Executive Officer in the areas of organizational management, management team made up of senior members has been institutionalized. In order to bring participatory approach in the matters concerning to Human Resource, various sub committees from staff members have been formed to help management team to strengthen Human Resource Management. So far following sub committees have been formulised, social team to over-see social obligation and celebration of birthdays and occasions, creative team to arrange different activities to bring creativity amongst the team, loan committee to manage employees welfare fund to assist staff members for their financial needs, Review facilitation team to conduct staff performance appraisal.

To provide subject expertise and directions for future intervention in the sector, steering committee for each knowledge centre has been formed. Whereas Central Support Cell provides support to each knowledge centres in the areas of administration, finance & project management and Documentation.



Financial Report

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, 2009 and subject to separate notes report that,

Pursuant to Notification issued by ICAI w.e.f. 1st 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: 22-07-2009



For I. H. Desai & Co.
Chartered Accountants

(Ishyer H. Desai)
Sole Proprietor

Sahjeevan, Bhuj (Kutch)
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2009

Particular	As on	As on
	31/03/2009	31/03/2008
Funds & Liabilities		
Trust Funds	4684743.00	4051690.00
Depreciation Fund.	2054932.00	1885939.00
Earmarked Fund	353188.00	300179.00
Income & Expenditure Account	19827175.00	11273940.00
Current Liabilities	196648.00	3730.00
Total	27116686.00	17515478.00
Assets & Properties		
Gross Block of Fixed Assets	4134299.00	3501953.00
Investments	7715000.00	3973494.00
Current Assets	15267387.00	10040031.00
Total	27116686.00	17515478.00

Income & Expenditure Account for the Year Ending on 31.03.2009

Particulars	31/03/2009	31/03/2008
Income		
Interest Income	1133149.00	163069
Grants & Donations	22494222.00	19587649
Other Income	6328602.00	4647635
Transfer from Specific Fund	364798.00	616407
Excess of Expense over Income		
Total	30320771.00	25014760
Expenditure		
Remuneration to Trustee	451860.00	722820
Audit Fees	77526.00	73040
Charity Commissioner's Contribution	49761.00	19755
Expenditure on objects of the trust	20376007.00	18202414
Office Rent	278590.00	257160
Depreciation	533791	448365
Transfer from Specific Fund		244237
Surplus of Income over exp.	8553236	5046969
Total	30320771.00	25014760

Place : Bhuj - Kutch
Date : 22-07-2009

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


Accountant


Finance Controller


Executive Secretary

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



Boare Members



DR. M. A. GHARE
President

Professional Hydro Geologist for last 30 years with Voluntary Sector and also worked with Government of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh during drought in Rural



Mr. Yugandhar Mandavkar
Member

2 Decades experience in the field of land and water management, community based natural resource management. He was associated with most pioneering watershed projects and was instrumental in design of Indo-German Watershed Programme and Drought Proofing



Mr. Gagan Sethi
Vice President

Professional in providing Support in Training, Organisation Development, and Project Planning & Evaluation towards Institutional Building to various NGOs, Government Programmes and Funding Agencies for last 30



Ms. Sushma Iyengar
Member

Sushma Iyengar is the Executive Trustee, Abhiyan. She did three year Masters' in professional studies & development communication in the USA at Cornell University. She worked to set up the Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan which is the first network for grass root women's organization in Gujarat in June 1989, with organizing the women's empowerment movement through social awareness and livelihood programme. Through Abhiyan, she had been actively involved in the cyclone relief work, earthquake relief and rehabilitation



Mr. Sandeep Virmani
Executive Secretary

Studied Architecture and worked with communities on aspects of Eco-restoration. He has contributed various ideas and knowledge in areas of Natural Resource Management, Environment, Women Empowerment and leading organization into environment friendly approach focusing the



Mr. Kiran Vaghela
Member

___ 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



Dr. Sudarshan Iyengar
Member

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



Ms. Krupa Dholakia
Member

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



Mr. Madhukant Mankad
Member

Trustee of Rural Agro Research Development Society (RARDS), and Krishi Vigyan Kendra. 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.

Sahjeevan Staffs





175-Jalaram Society, Vijaynagar, Bhuj 370001 Kutch

Ph. No.: 02832 251814, Fax No.: 02832 251814

Email: Sahjeevan@gmail.com