

sahjeevan

Living with Nature



Annual Report
2010-2011





Regd Society no. Guj/245/Kutch
Regd. Public Charitable Trust no. F-421/Kutch

VISION

To craft a society that nurtures value-based ecosystems where nature and human beings live in harmony, and embraces gender equality, traditional and cultural values.

MISSION

We exist for the conservation of ecosystems and the integration of gender equality, human values, indigenous knowledge and novel technologies to strengthen traditional livelihoods, demonstrated by communities at the grassroots and policy level.



Preface

It is my pleasure to introduce the Annual Report of Sahjeevan for year 2010-11 to all the stakeholders, partners, well wishers and readers, not only to inform what we achieved but also what we learned and challenges faced by the organization.

This year the livestock programme of Sahjeevan has expanded in one hand and consolidated our efforts in strengthening organizations of pastoral communities. Banni Pashu Uchherak Maldhari Sangathan (Banni Breeders' Association) has taken us their land rights issue as well as conservation of Banni buffalo and Kankrej cattle. Similarly, camel breeders of Kachchh district are being organized and process of registration of Kutch Unt Uchherak Maldhari Sangathan has been started. Few new innovations have been initiated by the organization on development and promotion of Camel milk products, like ice cream, Kheer, Badam Shake, and camel wool products.

Sahjeevan, in 2010-11, after achieving drinking water security in more than 75 villages of Abdasa taluka, has gone through a review of *Pani Thiye Panjo* programme (Let water be ours), started work on water governance and conceptualized institutional innovation for establishment of Taluka Panchayat Pani Samiti. New collaborations are explored for such innovations. This year we documented case studies of villages under Pani Thiye Panjo capturing technical innovations, institutional and social capacity building for drinking water security and water governance.

Besides, interventions in rural area, Sahjeevan carried out interventions on urban environmental issues. We work with citizens of Bhuj, slum dwellers, women groups and children. A collection programme on Solid Waste Management comprising of door to door collection is being carried out in association with Bhuj Nagar Seva Sadan. Decentralized drinking water scheme has been started in two slum areas. Besides these, awareness programmes related to environmental issues are carried out with school children as well citizen groups. A campaign on banni Plastic Bags bellow 20 micron has also been taken up with citizen of Bhuj.

The year 2010-11 has been great for Sahjeevan, when our hard work in the field of environmental conservation, promotion of traditional livelihoods were recognized at state and national level. In the month of June 2010, Sahjeevan was awarded with Shri Anil Shah Gram Paritoshik by Development Support Centre (DSC) for its contribution in the field of decentralized drinking water security, promotion of dryland farming, revival of livestock based livelihood and empowering youth, women and men to engage with conservation of environment over two decades. Sahjeevan, in February 2011, received Field Functionary Award from Indian Society for Buffalo development, at Central Institute for Research on Buffalo, ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) which was conferred by Dr. R. S. Paroda, Ex Director General of ICAR for our work with pastoral communities of Banni which led to recognition of Banni Buffalo as 11th buffalo breed of the country.

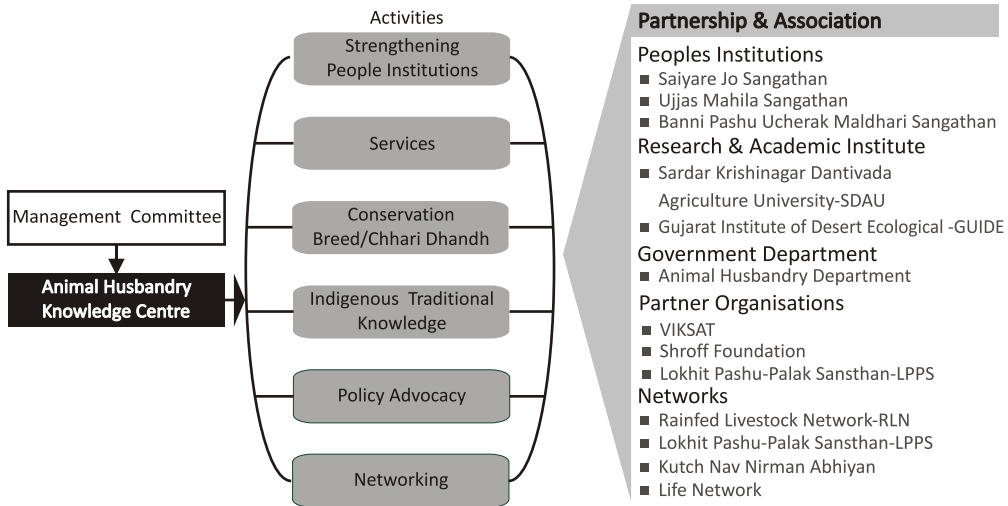
I am indebted to community, partners, experts, donors, our friends in Government and other stakeholders for providing opportunity to work towards our endeavor with community and environment. I express my sincere gratitude to our Board Members who have always encouraged and guided us to achieve our goals. I am proud of my hardworking and committed colleagues, who have been putting their best to realize goals of the organization.

(Sabyasachi Das)
Chief Executive Officer
Sahjeevan

Contents

1. Livestock Programme : Center for Pastoralism.....	1
2. Drinking Water Unit.....	9
3. Urban Environmental Initiatives.....	14
4. Organisational Management.....	17
5. Financial Report.....	18
6. Board Members.....	21
7. Staff Members.....	23

1. Livestock Programme : Center for Pastoralism



In recent years, even though there is an increase of industries and shrinking of grazing areas in Kachchh district, livestock economy shows significant improvement due to initiation of dairy movement in the district. More than 50 % population of the district earned their livelihood from the livestock and allied activities. Pastoral communities of Banni and livestock keepers in the district developed sustainable livelihood through extensive livestock system in this arid climate. Sahjeevan along with NDDDB, Sharhad Dairy and local civil societies initiated dairy movement in 2007. Now with the upscaling efforts of Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan and its partner organizations, organized milk collection has reached to around 2 lacs litre a day in Kachchh. In 2010-11, Sahjeevan facilitated to form and strengthen peoples institutions particularly associations of pastoral communities like Banni Breeders Association, Camel Breeders Association in the district. Sahjeevan envisages Kachchh model of dairy development which evolve around conservation of environment particularly, grassland, water, genetic resources and biodiversity. The organization focuses on critical understanding of human ecosystem interactions in Banni Grassland, other natural grazing habitats, Chhari-Dhandh, a wetland declared as conservation reserve, and trying to

develop co-management of ecosystem through empowering communities and negotiation with states. Sahjeevan, in this year, also engaged in studies on commons, its economic potential and involved in conservation of native breeds like Banni Buffalo, Kharai and Kachchhi Camel, Kankrej Cattle by linking knowledge system of pastoral communities with scientific, research institutions and state departments. In 2010-11, Banni Buffalo was recognized as 11th Buffalo breed of the country with accession no. **INDIA_BUFFALO_0400_BANNI_01011** as a result of collective efforts by Pastoral communities, Sahjeevan, Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University (SDAU), National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR) and State Department of Animal Husbandry, Govt of Gujarat. Sahjeevan associated with Rainfed Livestock Network (RLN), Life Network and participated in state, national and international forums for lobbying and advocacy on pastoralism and conservation of commons. Sahjeevan livestock unit is now known as "Centre for Pastoralism".

1.1 Institution Building

Strengthening of Banni Pashu Uchherak Maldhari Sangathan (BPUMS)



▲ BCP Submitted to Director, National Biodiversity Authority



▲ Signature Campaign For BCP in Banni

The process of strengthening of breeders' association is being taken up by Sahjeevan during the reporting period. Executive committee meetings have been regularized and organized in various Panchayat on rotational basis. A campaign on Land Rights of pastoral community of Banni has been taken up by the Sangathan. Sangathan prepared a memorandum called "Banni ko Banni Rahene Do" which demands collective rights of entire land of Banni Grassland, demarcation of Gram Tal and entitlement of land of their residential area. BPUMS has rejected individual entitlement of land of 10 ac each. Sahjeevan and Natural Justice, South Africa facilitated BPUMS to prepare their Bio-cultural protocol which described their pastoral life style, community rights over grazing in Banni Grassland, and their commitment to conserve Banni. This Bio-culture protocol has been submitted to Mr. Jairam Ramesh, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), National Biodiversity Authority. BPUMS has also raised their voice against Working plan of Banni prepared by the Forest Department since the plan did not consult local people during preparation and aimed to divide Banni in several plots with wired fencing that restricts free grazing of animals which is the basic strength of livestock system of Banni.

Formation of Camel Breeders' Association



Sahjeevan collaborated with State Department of Animal Husbandry, Govt of Gujarat for formation of Camel Breeders' Association under a centrally sponsored scheme called 'Conservation of Threatened Breed'. During the reporting period, Taluka level committees were formed, membership fees were collected and 8 health care camps were organized. A pilot project on Camel Wool Product has been initiated in collaboration with Kachchh Weavers Association promoted by Khamir. During the interaction with Camel breeders, they reported that an apparently different camel breed is being raised by the breeders called "Kharai" which lives in coastal and dryland ecosystem. Kharai camel is grazed on mangroves and other saline plant and herb species. The process of registration of Camel Breeders Association has been started

1.2 Conservation Programme

Conservation of Chhari Dhandh



▲ Meeting with Pastoral Community for study on people dependency on Natural Resource of Chhari Dhandh

Sahjeevan has prepared a detail consultative study report on “Human – Ecosystem Interaction In Chhari Dhandh Conservation Reserve” which highlights people dependency on Natural Resources of Chhari Dhandh and its implication on rich biodiversity (floral and faunal) in the area. It also suggested plans for conservation and improvement of bio-diversity and sustainable livelihood of the local pastoral communities. The report is in final stage. It will be submitted to the Forest Department very soon.

Conservation of Livestock Breeds



Tagging of ▲ Kankrej Cattle through field recording of elite animals

In 2010-11, Banni Buffalo was recognized as 11th Buffalo breed of the country with accession no. **INDIA_BUFFALO_0400_BANNI_01011** as a result of collective efforts by Pastoral communities, Sahjeevan, Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University (SDAU), National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR) and State Department of Animal Husbandry, Govt of Gujarat. In this year, Sahjeevan has taken up conservation and improvement of Banni Buffalo and Kankrej Cattle through field recording of elite animals its progeny in association with Gujarat Livestock Development Board (GLDB) as a field partner of centrally sponsored scheme called NPCBB (National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding). 750 Banni Buffalo from Banni region and 250 Kankrej Cattle will be selected and a data base will be developed under this project.

“BREED SAVIOR AWARD”



Sahjeevan received a national level award for conservation and development of Banni Buffalo Breed from Indian Society for Buffalo Development, at Central Institute for Research on Buffalo, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Hisar, Haryana. The award was conferred by Dr R S Paroda at a function held at CIRB, Hisar, Haryana.

Two cattle breeders, namely, Jat Achar, village Sarada and Gul Hasan Moyeb Halepotra of Sadai, both from Banni received “Breed Savior Award” for their contribution in conservation of Kankrej cattle, while two Camel breeders, Rabari Jasa Deva, and Jat Rabrakhiya received the same award for conservation of Kharai and Kutchhi Camel respectively. All of them received the award from the Secretary, National Bio-diversity Authority at a function at Chennai organized by LIFE Network.



Grassland Conservation



▲ understanding natural regeneration processes of grasses and indigenous species for the area where prosopis juliflora has been removed.

In this year, Sahjeevan is supporting BPUMS to prepare grassland regeneration plan in Banni. A study has been initiated to understand natural regeneration processes of grasses and indigenous species for the area where prosopis juliflora has been removed. Initial findings suggest that if prosopis is removed then grass and indigenous species regenerate naturally, however, care should be taken so that prosopis does not sprout again. This study could bring up the argument of pastoral community for not having fencing for grassland regeneration. Rather uprooting prosopis with community management can effectively regenerate grassland in Banni.

1.3 Livestock Service Centre



Paravet Training at Anthra, Pune ▲

Sahjeevan has been supporting Drought Proofing Programme being upscaled by Abhiyan. Responsibility of establishing Bhitara Service Center (called Pashu Palak Mitra) under the umbrella of BPUMS has been with Sahjeevan. Along with animal health care services, cattle feed service has also been initiated from this centre. Under the health care services, along with vaccination and deworming, treatment of sick animals are done by the para livestock workers with help of Veterinary officer.

Besides Bhitara centre, Sahjeevan also provided technical and management support to other para livestock workers working in 12 other clusters promoted by partners DPP II of Abhiyan.

1.4 Studies and Reserach

Characterization of Kharai Camel



Sahjeevan, during reporting period, initiated physical characterization of Kharai camel in order to develop breed descriptor. The breed descriptor will be submitted along with application form for registration of Kharai Camel as distinct camel breed of the country.



Kharai Camel is considered as the unique *Eco-tonal species* as they survive on dryland ecosystem as well as coastal ecosystem. **Kharai Camel** is perhaps first such kind of camel which swims through sea water and reach bets in creeks in Gulf of Kachchh. This breed can move more than 3 km in search of mangroves for grazing.

Mainly Jat and Rabari communities in Mundra, Lakhpat, Abdasa and Bhachau Taluka raise **Kharai Camel**. **Maldharis** from Tundavandh of Mundra, Mohadi, Bhangodivandh, Valavarivandh and Nimdivandh of Abdasa, Tero, Gugiranu, Dragavandh, and Medi of Lakhpat as well as Jangi village of Bhachau taluka are keeping such unique camel breed by maintaining typical feeding habit of this breed. At present around 2000 **Kharai Camel** are existing in Kachchh district while some more have migrated to Jamnagar and Bhavnagar coast due to destruction of mangroves particularly after rapid industrialization in post earthquake era in Kachchh. Generally, during monsoon, **Kharai Camel** stays in bets for 2-3 months at a stretch as sweet water is available in bets as rainwater store. In summer and winter **Kharai Camel** are taken to bets near creeks for grazing on mangroves for 2-3 days and then returning animals to the mainland for watering of camels. During low tide, Adult camels walk through the sea water while young ones swim through, while during high tide, both adult and young camels swim in deep sea water. Besides mangroves, **Kharai Camel** feed on other saline trees, shrubs and grass species like *Salvadora*, *Suaeda* spp. **Kharai Camel** has unique capacity of digesting saline species which other animals do not prefer in general.



Camel, in general known as selective feeders, graze on particular plant for few leaves and then move to other plant, which in one hand allow enough defoliation that helps in growth of the plant, and on the other hand, camels do not destroy the plant completely by over grazing. **Kharai Camel**, having its association with sea coast can tolerate water with high TDS (total dissolved solid) up to 10000 ppm. This is the reason why camels roam around Chhari-Dhandh, an important wetland of Kachchh even when the TDS goes up to 10000 ppm in early summer of 1st fortnight of April.

Similar to the uniqueness of **Kharai Camel**, Maldharis keeping this breed also maintain a unique lifestyle. While grazing their animals, Maldharis drink Camel milk and in night they consume *Bajra roti* with Camel milk. They stay in temporary huts, locally called '**Pakkha**' that are made of grasses, like *Lampdo* (*Celosia argenticia*) and *Ekad* (*Sesbania sesban*) which are non-palatable species. They rebuild their **Pakkha** after 2-3 years of interval. They migrate with their animals in search of proper habitat and water in different parts of Kachchh as well as out of Kachchh in order to protect this unique Camel breed. Some of the Jat communities who resided in Mohadi village earlier, have permanently migrated to Aliyabet of near Jamnagar coast as mangroves in Kachchh have been destroyed very rapidly in last decade or so. In modern days, when human interference with nature is considered as the main cause of global warming, these communities still follow a lifestyle without hampering natural resources too much. Their low carbon footprint in life has never been acknowledged rather being termed as primitive lifestyle.

Study on Commons

Being part of Rainfed Livestock Network (RLN), Sahjeevan has taken part in study of commons which was coordinated by Foundation for Ecological Security (FES). Under the title of "Commons Make Economic Sense", Sahjeevan did the study in Banni and Nani Banni. Data and information was shared with FES and a compiled report has been prepared by RLN.

1.5 4th Banni Pashu Mela



4th Banni Pashu Mela was organized during the reporting period. Pastoral communities from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh while pastoral communities from Kenya, UK, Jaordan, Uzbekistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Spain participated and interacted with the Maldharis of Banni and shared their issues, culture and tradition.

Around 500 animals have been registered in Banni Pashu mela in different categories, Viz, selling, milking competition, Best animal competition etc. Competitions on Horse race, Human race and Bakhmallkhado (wrestling) were organized.

Around 50 animals were sold from the Mela site and buyers who came from all over Gujarat also visited different villages to purchase animals. In this Pashu Mela "Food Court" was special attraction for the visitors, where milk products were displayed and sold. Cow Ghee, Buffalo Ghee, penda (cow, buffalo), Camel Kheer and Camel Ice cream were tested by the guests and participants. Besides, there was exhibition on Banni Buffalo, Kankrej Cattle, Kutchi Camel and products and embroidery of Banni. A cultural evening was organized on Day 1 of the Pashu Mela.

1.6 Networking



Sahjeevan has played significant role in networks like RLN and Life Networks working on livestock issues. Being member of RLN, Sahjeevan has undertaken commons study and pilot study on Back Yard Poultry. Sahjeevan, as invited by Life Network, shared its experiences in land rights issue of Banni with pastoral communities of Rajasthan.

1.7 Initiation of Centre for Pastoralism

During the reporting period, discussion on formation of livestock institute got momentum. Consultation with experts and board members were organized for taking the process ahead. An advisory committee was formulated. It

was discussed that the livestock institute, initially may work as Center for Pastoralism, will focus on pastoral issues with focus on Participatory Research, Education & Training, Extension & Organizing Pastoral Communities.

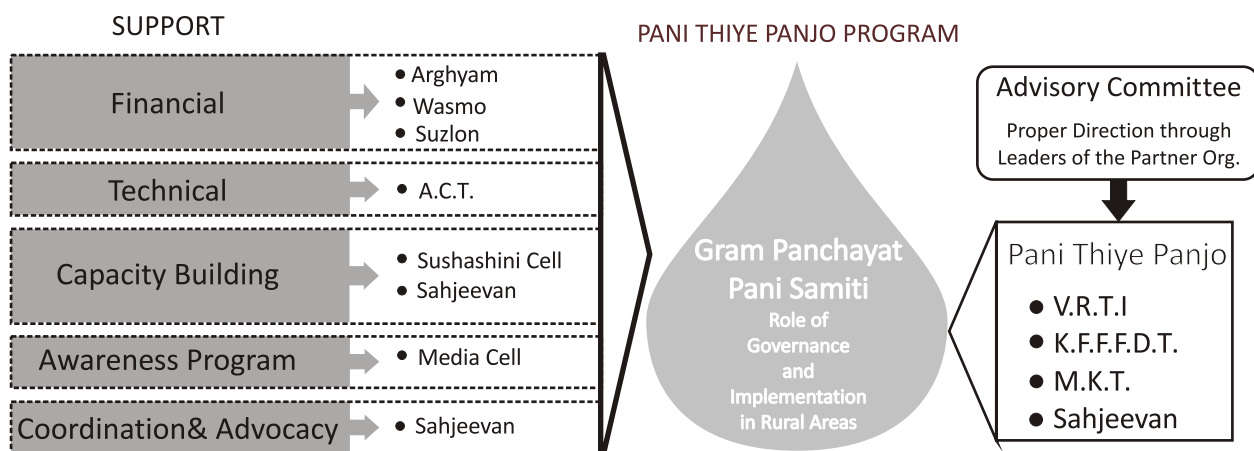
Members of Livestock programme of Sahjeevan, during the reported period, presented papers, participated in various workshops/seminar/conferences. The list of such activities is given in the following table:

Date	Topic Of Paper	Seminar/Conference	Place
11th July-2010	Study on Indigenous Technical Knowledge of Maldharis of Banni	Improvement of Banni Buffalo and ITK Used by Maldharis for Biodiversity Conservation	Bhuj
28-29th January-2011	Indigenous Traditional Knowledge (ITK) of Banni Maldharis on Animal Health Care in Banni Region, Kachchh, Gujarat.	Role of Taxonomy in Biodiversity Management and Human Welfare	Palanpur
3rd Feb 2011	Bio-cultural Protocol of Maldharis of Banni	Diversity of Buffalo Genetic Resource	Hisar
13th Feb 2011	Commons Make Economic Sense (study on Banni as commons included)	International Conference on Commons	Hyderabad
13th March-2011	Kachchhi and Khariya Camel: Present Status, Challenges and Future	Camel Seminar on Technology Interventions to Enhance Camel Productivity	Bhuj

Way forward....>>>>

Next year Sahjeevan will focus on demonstrating models for co-management of eco-system and protected areas having conservation significance. The organization will continue to work with pastoral institutions by helping them in preparing scientific evidences so that they can negotiate better with the states. New initiatives such as setting up organized system of Camel milk collection and selling and camel milk products, development of camel wool products will be initiated. Collective approach will be taken to understand and raise the issue of land rights among the pastoral communities of Banni. In coming years, collaborative experiments will be undertaken for natural regeneration of grasslands in Banni. Sahjeevan, through the Centre for Pastoralism, will try to understand different facets and issues of pastoralism not only in Kachchh but also in other parts of the country.....

2. Drinking Water Unit



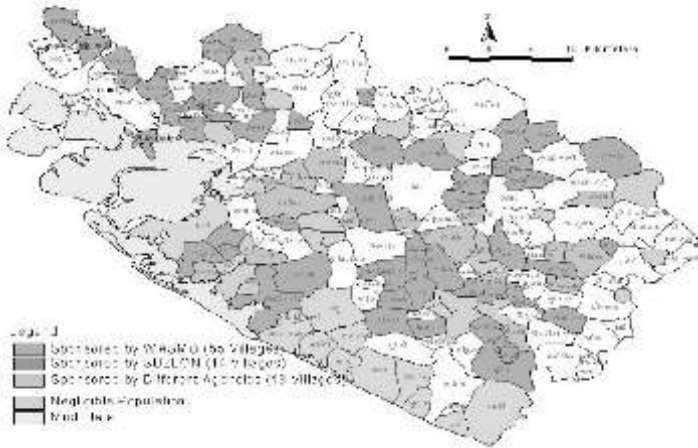
Drinking water has been central to any developmental agenda in Kachchh. Sahjeevan, along with other civil society organisations, has been demonstrating that water security could be achieved through community based decentralised planning and management of water resources, as against the state policy and practice of developing infrastructures based on external sources. Pani Thiye Panjo programme, meaning Let water be ours again, supported by Arghyam, Water and Sanitation Management Organisation (WASMO), and Suzlon Foundation is being implemented collectively by civil society organizations like Arid Communities and Technologies (ACT), Vivekanand Research and Training Institute (VRTI), Kutch Fruit, Fodder and Forest Development Trust (KFFFD), Manav Kalyan Trust (MKT), Knowledge Centres of Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan (KMVS) along with Pani Samities of PRI developed drinking water security even in drought years in around 75 villages in Abdasa taluka of Kachchh district. Experience of Pani Thiye Panjo also showed that village institutions, particularly, water committees (Pani Samiti), when systematically capacitated, can effectively not only

operate and manage decentralised drinking water system but also strengthen the governance of drinking water at the grassroots level under Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Pani Thiye Panjo programme also proved that dual source of drinking water has added advantage for the communities particularly in the arid and drought prone region like Kachchh.

Besides development of local sources and capacity building of village institutions, it has been realised that there is a need to consolidate experience of Pani Thiye Panjo programme in Abdasa taluka by establishing Pani Samiti at Taluka Panchayat which has been discussed with District Development Officer (DDO), Taluka Development Officer (TDO) and Taluka Panchayat. The district and taluka administration has shown keen interest in the idea of having Pani Samiti at Taluka Panchayat, as it would lead to better regional planning, implementation, monitoring, and coordination of drinking water programme on one hand and reduce duplication of work on water sector in the taluka through various government schemes on the other.

2.1 Efforts on Drinking Water Security

Utilization Fund under Pani Thiye Panjo in Abadasa



Under Pani Thiye Panjo programme, during the reported period, physical work has been done in 23 villages. Physical works, including construction of new well, renovation of well, repairing of ponds, check dam, catchment improvement, pumping device were carried out by Pani Samitis in order to achieve drinking water security in the village. During 2010-11, total investment of Rs. 50.10 lacs was done in 23 villages, out of which WASMO contributed Rs 23.13 lacs and Rs. 24.30 lacs was contributed by Suzlon Foundation. A total of Rs. 5.20 lacs was contributed by the community. Under the Pani Thiye Panjo, since inception in 2007, physical work has been completed in 87 villages, in which 75 villages achieved drinking water security.



2.2 Water Governance



Sahjeevan has focused on water governance by PRIs in Abadasa taluka during the reporting period. A module on Water Governance has been prepared. PRI and Pani Samitis are empowered to execute drinking water plan, develop rules and regulation for management and maintenance of drinking water distribution system, recording water assets in Panchayat's register, prepare budget on water related activities of the Panchayat and submit to Taluka Panchayat. During 2010-11, water team of Sahjeevan carried out following activities related to water governance:



13 Villages prepared rules and regulation for management and maintenance of decentralized drinking water system.

Drinking water Tax collection has been started in 13 villages.

Water assets have been registered in Panchayat records in 38 villages.

11 Number of Panchayats prepared budget for water related activities for the year 2011-12.

2.3 Case Study : Filter Water for All in Rapargadh



A pot of clean drinking water in Rapargadh meant hours of toil. First, one member of a household had to fetch water from the lake, and then boil, cool and strain it before it could be ready for consumption. With total dissolved solids (TDS) content as high as 2,600, the water made local children fall ill quite often, regardless of whether it came from the lake or the GWSSB. During the monsoons, villagers here dug virdas, or temporary and shallow ditches from which to collect water, but this was not a permanent solution. The village of 405 had more or less accepted this as its fate until a team from Sahjeevan approached them with the idea of finding a local, sustainable water source. The community was initially reluctant and had reason to be sceptical: When the aquifer was not dry, it yielded saline water, ruining earlier attempts to dig wells in Rapargadh. With persistence, though, Sahjeevan convinced enough villagers to form a pani samiti and then the process of making change began. The team decided to integrate traditional and contemporary means of accessing water at Rapargadh. The new method entailed setting up a filter well. Having passed through multiple filters, the water would be clean by the time it entered the well.

The villagers were at first resistant but knew that the existing methods had been unsustainable. After many group and individual meetings, the community assented, and the pani samiti managed to collect contributions from half of the village. After overcoming these hurdles, the work delayed for three months due to heavy rains. To many in the village it seemed that this new attempt was doomed just like all those before it, but the samiti and Sahjeevan kept to their commitment and work on the well continued. Ten feet deep, the well finally came into existence and the villagers have been reaping the benefits ever since. Given the odds against the well, it is no small feat that the water it produces is both sweet and clean. In spite of the village's proximity to the coast, it no longer suffers from saline water. The TDS level is now just 314, and the water has been purged of its bacterial impurities all thanks to the filters. The biggest achievement in Rapargadh is not just water provision, but an overall change in mind-set. The experience has renewed in the villagers a sense of trust and faith, and above all made them confident in their responsibility to manage natural resources locally.

2.4 Case Study : Pani Thiye Panjo Eases Life in Kamand



Hawabai Peenu, who has worked hard to enjoy the benefits of her efforts says,

*“It's not just water for us,
it is a divine liquid that has
washed away our woes
to make space for happiness.”*

“Whatever work has been done in the village is for us. So, we have to make rules and follow them.”

A modest village in the Abdasa taluka of Kutch, Kamand has a population of 80, across whose 15 households the problem of water scarcity is shared. The responsibility of fetching drinking water landed with the village's women, who faced an obstacle of one kind or another everyday. Those who opted to get water from the stand post inside the village had to wait in a disorderly queue, and it was not long before fights broke out, the women as likely to return with bruises from the stand post as with water. Others avoided this by seeking out the nearest well, but at a kilometre away, the women who chose this option came back physically sore and exhausted from the haul. A third option was available collecting water from the GWSSB but the supply was irregular and the quality, with a staggeringly high level of total dissolved solids (TDS), unfit for consumption. As though these health problems were not enough, the water scarcity also threatened the villagers' livelihoods. While some ventured to the coast to fish, most of the villagers depended on animal husbandry and farming. Crops and livestock both require adequate water, and not enough was available on a consistent basis. On realising the impact of the water problems on their lives, the villagers approached VRTI for help, and after assessing the situation, the community organisers agreed to help them. They started by forming the pani samiti under the Pani Thiye Panjo project two years ago. When it appeared that the sarpanch would not join the committee for more than six months, the community went ahead and formed the samiti without him. In spite of severe poverty in the village, the villagers contributed to renovate the well and

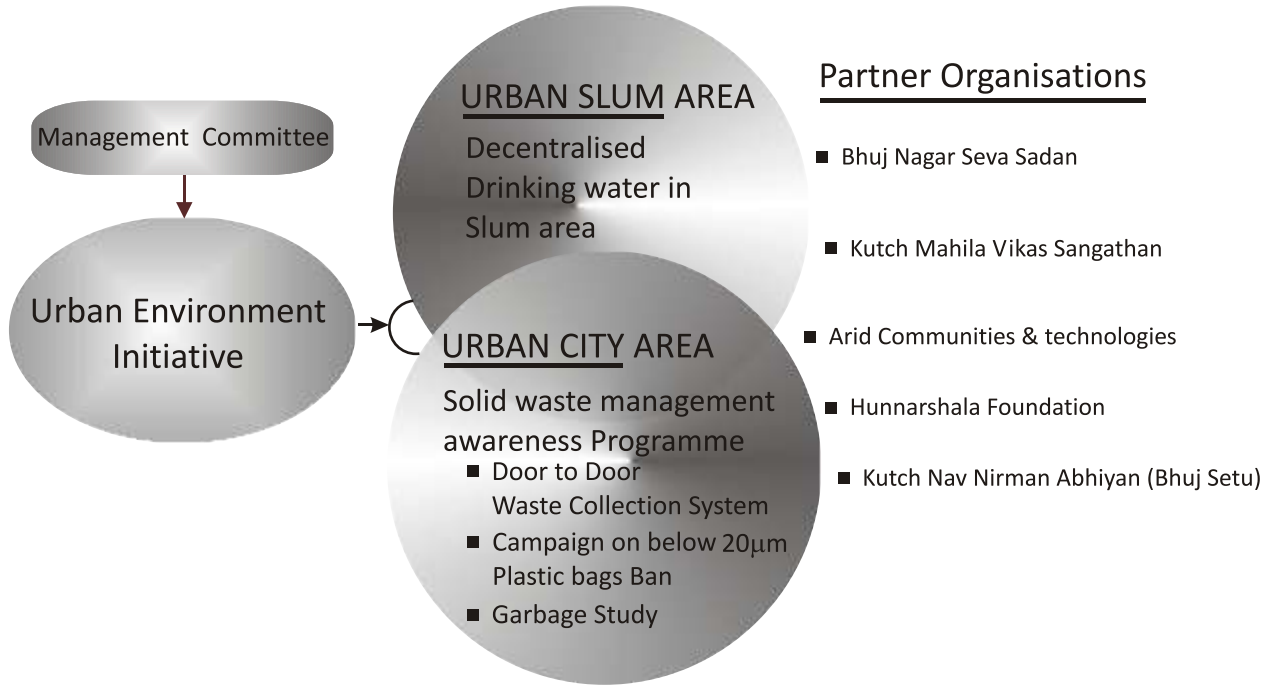
set up a solar system at the well to draw water. Now, the village is self sufficient in its drinking water needs. The impacts of this project are far-reaching. The women save a lot of time as they don't have to go outside the village to fetch water. “Earlier, it took us half an hour to fetch one round of water,” says Sakinabai, a beneficiary. “Now we manage to get twice the amount of water in the same time.” Besides time, the villagers have ensured that their livelihoods, too, thrive well. The cattle now have enough water to drink, and their surroundings can be kept clean. As a result, the rate of distress migration has declined as local access to water has been maintained. And the women are a happy lot as this initiative has brought home prosperity and security too. Hawabai Peenu, who has worked hard to enjoy the benefits of her efforts says, “It's not just water for us, it is a divine liquid that has washed away our woes to make space for happiness.” Their work has set an example for others. Comfortable with the new system, the villagers here give demonstrations of the solar pump to visitors, showing its ease of operation. The people of Kamand understand their role in maintaining adequate water supply and accept the responsibility that comes with it. Indeed, the community looks forward to maintaining the system and infrastructure it has set up. As a senior member of village sees it, “Whatever work has been done in the village is for us. So, we have to make rules and follow them.” Kamand thus exemplifies the idea that social change must start with a community claiming, and fully participating in the process of safeguarding, its rights.

Way forward.... >>>>

In coming years Water unit of Sahjeevan will focus on strengthening PRI for demand driven drinking water Governance in Kachchh district. Various capacity building efforts will be taken in order to support Pani Samiti at Gram Panchayat and Taluka Panchayat level. Partnership will be developed with Govt departments responsible for implementation of schemes related to water, like Watershed Programme, NREGA, 13th Finance commission, etc, and other donor agencies in order to mobilize financial resources from those schemes. Sahjeevan will also bring out example of Ground water protection system by PRI in 3 single aquifer villages on the basis of geo-hydrological understanding and multi-stakeholder consultations. The organization will publish study on water pricing and will hold consultations with experts and government officials at district and state level for taking the study further at the state level. Formation of Taluka level Pani Samiti will be key institutional innovation in next year.



3. Urban Environmental Initiatives



Availability of clean drinking water and cleanliness are the two major challenges that are being faced by most of the growing cities in the country. The small city like Bhuj is of no exception. Even though Bhuj had age old traditional system of managing drinking water through well developed Lake system before independence, people of Bhuj, in recent years, faces acute shortage of drinking water particularly during summer season. Narmada water has been promised for long time, till today only 10 % of drinking water demand of Bhuj city is met by it. Sahjeevan along with other civil society organization like Hunnarshala Foundation, Kutch Mahila Vikas Sangathan, Arid Communities and Technologies and Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan, joined hands with Bhuj Nagarpalika to develop decentralized drinking water models in the city

as well as to demonstrate Solid Waste Management (SWM) system by generating awareness among citizens and through door to door waste collection system. In 2010-11, Sahjeevan worked in two slum areas namely, Kumbharvas and Bapa Dayalu Nagar, in order to demonstrate decentralized drinking water through reviving local drinking water sources. This will ensure drinking water supply to around 250 families of Muslim, Kumbhar and Vaghri communities who live in Kumbharvas whereas around 150 families in Bapa Dayalu Nagar. This year after demonstrating door to door waste collection system, Sahjeevan is helping Bhuj Nagar Palika to establish zone wise SWM system for entire Bhuj city by establishing Zero Waste Management Centres.



Aavedan Patra
 ◀ Submitted to Chief Officer, B.N.P., by Bhuj City Mahila Mandals



Plastic collection
 ◀ from Kailashnagar area by childrens

3.1 Decentralized Drinking Water for Slum Dwellers



Similarly, in Bapadayalunagar, work on decentralized drinking water has been initiated. A pond has been renovated, diversion of wastewater (which earlier used to mix with Pond, there by contaminate water), Hand pump has been constructed. Water from hand pump is presently used for domestic purpose since there was contamination of wastewater for many years. Constructions of diversion channel for wastewater, and drinking water well have been started in the downstream of the pond.



Sahjeevan has been working on decentralized drinking water system in 2 slum areas of Bhuj city. In Kumbharvas area, Pani Samiti has been formed to take up the initiatives which can effectively solve drinking water problem among 250 households of Muslim, Kumbhar and Vaghri families. In 2010-11 physical work on drinking water well is going on whereas, planning for storage tank, rising main, distribution pipe line have been done. A committee has been formed to develop participatory planning along with implementation of the decentralized drinking water plan. This committee is also responsible to execute and supervise physical activities under the plan. The committee raised around Rs 60000 as contribution from the community.



3.2 Solid Waste Management



wet waste will be stored in
 ◀ Blue Bin



▲ wet waste collected on everyday basis by local Gowalas



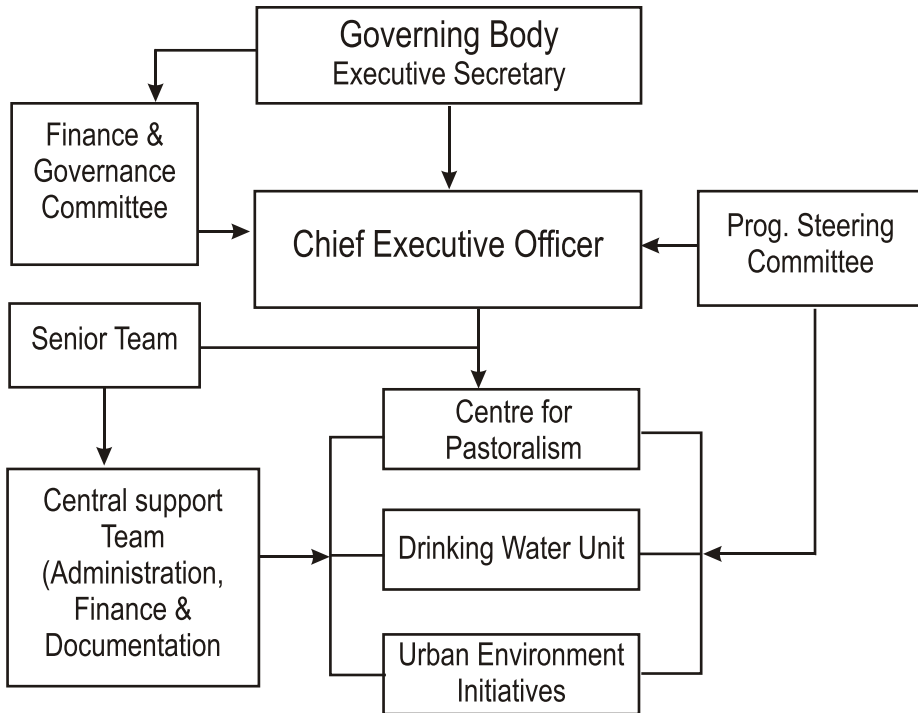
Besides SWM, Sahjeevan carried out several awareness programmes on ban on below 40 micron plastic bags with citizens, mahila mandal and children and different stakeholders. Besides awareness, as long as administration does not implement ban on such plastic, recycling of plastic bags is being piloted with Khamir, in which children of several colonies and students of Matruchhaya School collect plastic bags from households and roads and send to Khamir for weaving. During the reporting period, Khamir has developed few bags, folders, table mat and chatai from those plastic bags. Sahjeevan carried out various activities like essay competition, painting competition, Quiz, with school children on environmental issues in which around 2300 students participated from 20 schools in the Bhuj city.

Sahjeevan and KMVS, in collaboration with Bhuj Nagarapalika (BNP), had started solid waste management (SWM) system involving door to door waste collection covering 22000 properties in Bhuj city. Since, containers of waste were not being regularly removed by Nagarapalika, the whole system did not become so useful. After consultations and request from BNP, Sahjeevan prepared a plan of entire SWM system for the Bhuj city, starting from collection, handling, transportation and deposit waste in landfill site. This comprehensive proposal of SWM envisages four Zero Waste Management Centers. Under this plan solid and wet waste will be collected separately, in which wet waste will be stored in Blue Bin, which local Gowalas will collect on everyday basis, where as solid waste will reach to Zero Waste Centres. Ragpickers will be organized to collect recyclable waste from the centre and remaining waste will go to landfill site. The plan suggests only 2 % of the waste generated by Bhuj city would go to landfill site. In this year, Sahjeevan continued with the experiment on Blue Bin, in which 60-70 households deposit their daily wet waste to the nearby Blue Bin and a designated Gowala collect those waste and feed his cattle. Such experiments had been done in Kayastha Seri, Vaidnath Seri, Panjrapole Seri, and Pramukhswami Nagar.



▶ School collect plastic bags from households and roads and send to Khamir for weaving. Artisans make hand bags, File folders and various items for recycling of plastic bags

4. Organisational Management



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

Chief Executive Officer, with support from senior members, oversee day to day management of the organisation. Programme Team Leaders are getting support from senior members and Steering Committees for their respective Programmes. In order to strengthen internal governance of the organisation, Board has set up Governance and Administration Committee who provides inputs on regular basis.

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 the following sub committees have been formalized, 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. In order to develop capacities of the staff, several exposure, trainings both for subject expertise as well as for personal growth are being conducted on regular basis.

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, 2011 and subject to separate notes report than.

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. These 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. 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 immovable 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 immovable and moveable properties - including earth quake.

Place: Bhuj - Kutch

Date : 11.07.2011

For I. H. Desai & Co.
Chartered Accountants

(Ishver H. Desai)
Sole Proprietor



Sahjeevan, Bhuj (Kutch)
Balance sheet as on 31st March 2011

Particular	Annexure	As on	As on
		31/03/2011	31/03/2010
<u>Funds & Liabilities</u>			
Trust Funds	A	7,239,087	6,559,404
Depreciation Fund.	B	2,282,132	2,104,163
Earmarked Fund	C	404,329	377,842
Income & Expenditure Account	D	11,113,244	10,578,944
Current Liabilities	G-1	9,171	513,610
Unspent Grant	E	6,486,321	10,761,373
Total		27,534,284	30,895,336
<u>Assets & Properties</u>			
Gross Block of Fixed Assets	B	6,686,522	4,308,055
Investments	F	11,675,714	10,702,000
Current Assets	G	9,172,048	15,885,281
Total		27,534,284	30,895,336

Place : Bhuj - Kutch

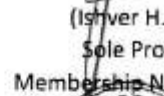
Date : 11.07.2011

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


Accountant


Finance Controller


Executive Secretary


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



Sahjeevan, Bhuj (Kutch)

Income & Expenditure Account for the Year Ending on 31.03.2011

Particulars	Annexure	31/03/2011	31/03/2010
Income			
Interest Income	H	1,349,325	1,078,928
Grants & Donations	I	10,970,905	18,659,563
Other Income	J	8,851,872	11,152,852
Total		21,172,102	30,891,343
Expenditure			
Audit Fees	K	82,725	82,725
Charity Commissioner's Contribution	K1	50,000	50,000
Expenditure on objects of the trust	L	23,483,971	29,322,886
Office Rent	M	300,000	235,730
Depreciation	B	442,747	464,904
Transfer to Specific Fund	A	553,411	(778,040)
Unspent Grant	E	(4,275,052)	(1,286,199)
Surplus of Income over exp.	D	534,300	2,799,337
Total		21,172,102	30,891,343

Place : Bhuj - Kutch


Date : 11.07.2011

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



6. 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. 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. 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. Yugandhar Mandavkar, Member

Mr. Yugandhar Mandavkar as 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 decentralized 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. 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.



Ms. Krupa Dholakia, Member

Ms. Krupa Dholakia is strong social worker. About 20 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.



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.



Ms. Kavita Mehta, Member

Ms. Kavita Mehta is associated with Sahjeevan since last 19 years. She has provided policy direction and inputs to various programme teams in Sahjeevan for programme planning, strategy formulation, project and finance management systems. During her career, She has provided support to various institutions for their organisational Governance, Project and finance management systems, help set up peoples organisation and to setup Agro-Animal Husbandry based Enterprise development.



Mr. Kiran Vaghela, Member

Mr. Kiran Vaghela is Joint Managing Director of Hunnarshaala Foundation. 17 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.

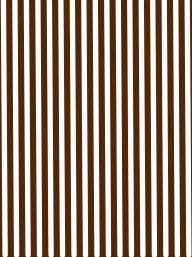


Mr. Kirti Khatri, Member

Mr. Kirti Khatri is the Editor of Kutchmitra Daily and has deep knowledge of people, climate and history of Kutch. He regularly writes editorials concerning Kutch. He has received prestigious awards such as Best Editorial's Award by the Government of Gujarat in 1996-97 and Kutch Shakti Award for Journalism in 1990. Due to his in-depth knowledge on Kutch and Kutchis, he has been invited for delivering lectures on issues related to Kutch in the country and abroad. Under his leadership "Kutchmitra" has always raised non bias views on controversial issues of Kutch.



Sahjeevan Staffmembers



175-Jalaram Society B/h.Vishwamangal Appt.,
Vijay Nagar, Bhuj 370 001 Kutch INDIA
Phone (02832) 251814 Fax (02832) 251914
Email sahjeevan@gmail.com
Website [shttp://sahjeevan.org](http://sahjeevan.org)

