Annual Report 2014

Greening the Earth

seva kendra calcutta

SEVA KENDRA CALCUTTA

Seva Kendra Calcutta is a social service centre of the Archdiocese of Calcutta. Across the years it has built up a reputation of service, trustworthiness and integrity. It serves the poor, suffering, struggling and disadvantaged people in the six districts of West Bengal and is being constantly challenged to improve upon itself, as a catalyst for social change through service, animation and mobilization of people and build a network of partnerships with like-minded organizations.

VISION

A self-reliant society based on peace, love and justice, respecting human dignity and natural environment

MISSION

Building of a Harmonious Society, based on Cultural Ethos, inspired by Spiritual Heritage, Socially and Environmentally sound through Participatory Process.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Combat Child Labour and apply STAG methodology to mainstream the children dropped out from school
- Provide job-oriented training to the unemployed youth and develop their skills
- Teach the importance of growing and using herbal medicinal plants
- Support TB (RNTCP) Programme
- Stop human trafficking, promote Safe Migration and prevent early marriage
- Build self-reliant SHGs & CBOs
- Peace building
- Promote organic and indigenous farming practices
- Work with the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI)
- Mobilize government programmes for development, food and livelihood
- Promote clean and renewable energy
- Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
- Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation
- Local Resource Mobilization

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2014 - 15

IN THIS ISSUE

1. About SKC

2. Director's Message

3. Programme Performance Reports

4. Financial Highlights

5. Governance and Management

6. Donor and Donor Agencies

7. Contact Information

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Pope Francis' encyclical letter on climate change, Laudato Si, is considered as the most astonishing yet most refreshing of the papal documents of the past many years. It is addressed to all, every man and woman living on the face of this earth. It is about caring for our common home. In the words of St. Francis of Assisi, the Holy Father reminds us that "our common home is like a sister with whom we share our life and a beautiful mother who opens her arms to embrace us". The intimate relationship that was established by the creator as portrayed in the first book of the Bible, Genesis, and highlighted by Paul in his letter to the Romans in Chapter 8, between nature and humans is further stressed. We need nature and we need each other. As much as the origins of nature and human beings are inextricably linked so is their destiny. One cannot exist without the other. This relationship is severely vitiated and it must be set right.

The Holy Father links the care of nature and care of the poor. Both are aspects of the same ethical commandment and if we neglect either one we cannot find peace. The poor, he says, have their needs denied, while the rich have their appetites indulged. The environmental crisis links these two aspects of the problem.

There is an urgent need to become aware of how we are part of a structure and a system that has caused destruction of nature. Both individually and collectively we have sinned and hence we need to undergo, in the words of St. John Paul II, "a global ecological conversion". This conversion then will lead us to a radical change of life-styles.

We at Seva Kendra Calcutta over the last 5-6 years are making efforts to contribute our little mite to the efforts made by numerous people, "to save the earth". Our efforts include promotion of rainwater harvesting, promotion of the use of alternative energy sources, greening the earth by planting trees, organic farming etc. There is much that needs to be done.

I take this opportunity to thank all our donors, friends and well-wishers who support our humble efforts to reach out to the most vulnerable, excluded and marginalized people of our society.

Programme Performance Report

Promotion and Advocacy of Clean Energy through Photovoltaic Roofing

Supported by: MISEREOR, Germany

Seva Kendra Calcutta and MISEREOR (Germany) entered into a partnership agreement to set up a 36 Kwp Grid-Linked Solar Photovoltaic power plant with the capacity to generate approximately 50,000 Units of electricity per year. This project is the mainstay of SKCs endeavour in the promotion of green energy through solar technology. The excess power generated by this solar unit is supplied to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Grid under an agreement with SKC. During the year 40,953 units of electricity was generated by the rooftop solar unit valued at Rs. 3,37,862. Additionally, this contributed to the reduction of CO2 by 24,571 kilograms during the year.

Target Area and Population

The project is located at the administrative cum training center of SKC at Kolkata

Goal

The overall goal of this project is to promote the cause of green energy usage by institutions and reduce dependence on conventional electricity.

Purpose

To install a 36 KwP Photovoltaic solar unit at Seva Kendra Calcutta and a 2 KwP unit at the education center of SKC at Midnapore. SKC promotes photovoltaic solar technology through various training programmes – both to the urban and rural communities, organizations and institutions in the installation and maintenance of large photovoltaic solar units. Conducting advocacy programmes for educational institutions and organizations, on the benefits of solar energy, is also a core activity of this project

Programme Approach, Strategy and Output

1. Setting up of Photovoltaic Panels and Energy Management
2. Advocacy & Educational Activities on Solar Technology and reduction of CO2 emissions
3. Programme monitoring, documentation and capacity building

Main Activities

1. Demonstration of the Rooftop Photovoltaic Solar unit to visitors from Kolkata Mary Ward School Center, Full Gospel Fellowship Church, University students from USA and UK
2. SKC participated at the International Science Day Fest at Loreto Day School, Kolkata, where the benefits, products

and economics of solar technology were explained by the project staff at a large gathering at this event

3. SKC was invited to a consultation hosted by the Government of West Bengal to determine, facilitate and subsidize installation of solar rooftop photovoltaic units on private homes, government and non-government buildings and other institutions. At this meeting SKC was recognized as a pioneer in the promotion of PVC modular rooftop power units in the state
4. SKC provided marketing skills on various solar products
5. SKC with its knowledge and experience gained from this project was successful in the installing the following solar units:

i. 3 KwP micro-inverter at Murgadongi, Jalpaiguri
ii. 2KwP solar rooftop units (each) at two rural hostels in Midnapore District
iii. 200 LPD solar water heating system for one old age home in Kolkata
iv. 300 LPD solar water heating systems (2 units) at St Mary's School, Dum Dum in South Kolkata
v. 300 LPD solar water heating system at a school in West Midnapore

6. SKC hosted "RE:Energise " a state-level seminar on renewable energy; opportunities and challenges, at its premises in Kolkata on July 5th 2014. The seminar deliberated on the opportunities and possibilities of renewable energy, especially solar, as a transformative and emancipating tool for Bengal's poor. Nearly 100 representatives from various institutions, colleges, polytechnics, NGOs, diplomatic representative of the German Consulate and the government participated in this event

Monitoring Mechanism

The project staff monitors the project on a daily basis which includes routine checks for any malfunctioning of the solar panels and other installations such as the electrical circuits etc. Monthly monitoring activities includes documenting the units of power generated, cost benefit analysis and maintenance schedules

Learnings

- Though costly to install solar energy is the most simple and sustainable source of green energy. It is a felt need that a developing country like India, Government subsidies and bank loans can go a long way to make solar technology popular among small consumers
- The correct choice of solar PVC is crucial to deriving the maximum benefits for domestic purposes

Seva Kendra Calcutta's Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Initiative

The easy solution at hand to ease the water crisis of Kolkata is through proper implementation of Rainwater Harvesting. Rainwater during the rainy season can easily be collected from the rooftop (even in thatched huts). This collected rainwater may either be recharged into groundwater aquifers or storied for direct use after very simple pretreatment. Rainwater Harvesting will help to address the ever increasing demand for water. Rainwater is bacteriologically pure and free from organic matter and soft. Harvesting of this rainwater is a good way to conserve ground water and supplement surface water resources instead of wasting it by allowing it to go into the drains. It also helps in soil erosion, flood hazard etc. There are two ways of Rainwater Harvesting namely: Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting to store rainwater for direct use and Open Space Rainwater Harvesting which is done by recharging groundwater aquifers for future use and

diverting the runoff into existing surface water bodies.

Seva Kendra Calcutta in its 40th year of existence as a fully registered social service wing of the Archdiocese of Calcutta decided to build a Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting System at the Training Centre in Kolkata. The objectives behind this decision were based on perceived advantages and they are enumerated below:

1. Become a role-model for the urban society on the importance of collecting and using rainwater for consumption thereby reducing the burden on the Municipal Corporation
2. Utilize the rainwater as an alternative source of water for daily consumption at the Training Centre which is used by scores of people regularly
3. Make the maximum use of space in the Training Centre for future growth and development
4. Advocate with government agencies, non-governmental organizations, and educational institutions for water harvesting to meet their water needs as a standard for mid-level organization

The indicators for the project were:

1. 35 percent reduction in water needs of Seva Kendra Calcutta which had be earlier dependent on water supplied by the Municipal Corporation and extraction of groundwater
2. Setting of rain gauge in the campus to provide data on daily, monthly and annual rainfall pattern of Kolkata city which will be made available to the Government authorities for reference
3. Number of people aware of various steps of water conservation and management and started adopting it
4. Number of civil society organizations and institutions commissioning water conservation (harvesting and recharging) as a result of attending a seminar at SKC or after a visit to see the water harvesting/recharging system
5. Total litres of water conserved by all those Civil Society Organizations (schools, colleges, NGOs, hospitals and other institutions) is more than the total water conservation capacity of SKC within one year of inauguration of the water harvesting unit at SKC

The Rooftop Rainwater System at Seva Kendra Calcutta has two parts:

1. Construction of the Underground Reservoir connected with a filtering system and pipes from

the Rooftops of the Training Centre and it has been aptly named as Brishti, which in Bengali means rain.

2. Construction of the Elyn Shenoi Pavilion above the underground reservoir which can enhance the ambience of the place, accommodate the filtering system and use the space above the reservoir for dining and other activities

The former open space in the middle of the three buildings of the training centre was used to build the underground reservoir. The open space prior to the construction of the underground reservoir had a small tank and a garden.

There were two inaugural events:

On December 14, 2013 coinciding with the Closing of the Ruby Jubilee Celebrations, His Grace Archbishop Thomas D'Souza blessed the Elyn Shenoi Pavillion – the space can accommodate 100 people for various purposes. The pavilion was inaugurated by Rev. Sr. Jaya Joseph RNDM, the Provincial Superior of the Congregation of the Queen of the Missions. About 150 guests who attended the mass and the function shared a fellowship meal in the tastefully decorated pavilion for the first time

On July 12, 2014, Seva Kendra Calcutta's Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting System was inaugurated. This also marked another significant milestone in Seva Kendra Calcutta's efforts to harness alternative source of energy and resources. The inauguration took place in the presence of 100 people which included the laity, clergy and religious. The event began with a prayer session led by Fr. Dominic Gomes (Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Calcutta) and Fr. Gregory Monteiro. Fr. Franklin Menezes then made a powerpoint presentation taking the gathering through the journey of the Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting Project in Seva Kendra Calcutta from conceptualization to completion. Mr. Raj Kapoor Sharma later switched on the pump and the fountain at the centre of the pavilion started functioning marking the starting of Seva Kendra Calcutta's Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting System. The event ended with a dance performance by a group of children. The event was also covered by media and the news of the inauguration was published in the next edition of the Catholic Newspaper, "The Herald".

Water is one of the most important natural resource. It is the most basic need for all living beings as well as a very valuable national asset. In India, water availability per capita is on decline with most obvious reasons as increasing demand for water with increasing rate of population. Moreover, the rivers are getting dried up, groundwater is depleting and canals are polluted. Considering the present circumstances, India faces a bleak water future. India might face a severe water crisis in the coming decades, unless water management practices are changed/improved on priority basis. Hence we at Seva Kendra Calcutta had decided to take a step in this direction and spread the importance and benefits of Rainwater Harvesting. Seva Kendra's Rooftop Rainwater Harvesting system is now being used successfully by the Training Centre for their day-to-day consumption. Seva Kendra Calcutta is well aware of the perils of man-made natural disasters looming which calls for immediate measures to conserve, protect and nurture the environment and minimize the damage. The only way is through responsible usage of the available resources of which we are the caretakers and not masters.

Urban Agriculture

A Seva Kendra Calcutta Initiative

The most striking feature of urban agriculture is that it is integrated into the urban economic and ecological system. These include:

- Urban residents as cultivators
- Use of typical urban resources like organic waste as compost and urban wastewater for irrigation
- Direct links with urban consumers
- Direct impact on urban ecology (positive and negative)
- Competing for land with other urban functions
- Influence of urban policies and plans

Goal

Clean Kolkata Green Kolkata: To create awareness on health and wellbeing and develop small gardens on unused land and space

Purpose

Seva Kendra Calcutta(SKC) introduced Urban Agriculture on its rooftop covering 2,500 sq.ft area with the following objectives:

1. To promote and encourage greenery in the city
2. A resource centre to provide hands-on-training, seeds, saplings, compost, tools, flowering plants and mushroom culture etc
3. A small stall selling fresh vegetables to the city people, i.e. Sunday Haat with the aim to promote urban agriculture

MONTH	ACTIVITIES	VEGETABLES PLANTED	VEGETABLES GIVEN TO SKC KITCHEN
August, 2014	1.Brought Soil- added Neem Cake, Mustard Oil Cake, Bone and Blood Dust, Pit Compost, Cow urine, Rice Extracts, Phosphate Solubilising Bacteria (PSB), trichoderma viride (TDV) with the soil. 2.Filling up pots with soils, 3.Bio pest controllers were made. 4.Amrit Pani	Brinjal, Indian Spinach, Chilli, Okra, Snake Gourd, Long Beans, Ridge Gourd, Bitter Gourd	Nil
September, 2014	1.Filling up pots with soils, 2.Bio pest controllers were made. 3.Amrit Pani	Brinjal, Indian Spinach, Chilli, Okra, Snake Gourd, Long Beans, Ridge Gourd, Bitter Gourd	Okra- 750 gms Long Beans- 5kgs Indian Spinach- 3.5 kgs Pumpkin: 34 kgs

October, 2014	1.Vermicompost pits were made in our campus for transferring unused food waste into high quality compost. 2.Bio pest controller and Amrit pani used	Tomato, beans, coriander leaves, winter long beans, cauliflower, radish, white catowa data, red amaranth, Pumpkin,	Indian Spinach: 2 kgs Ridge Gourd: 5 kgs Long Beans: 32 kgs Okra:11kgs Brinjal: 13 kgs
November, 2014	Regular maintenance, watering, use of bio pest controllers, vermin wash, Amril pani were used at regular intervals	Tomato, beans, coriander leaves, winter long beans, cauliflower, radish, white catowa data, red amaranth, Pumpkin,	Indian Spinach: 12 kgs Ridge Gourd: 16 kgs Long Beans: 16 kgs Okra:3.5 kgs Brinjal: 22 kgs Snake Gourd: 7 kgs
December, 2014	Regular maintenance, watering, use of bio pest controllers, vermin wash, Amril pani were used at regular intervals	Tomato, beans, coriander leaves, winter long beans, cauliflower, radish, white catowa data, red amaranth, Pumpkin,	Indian Spinach: 6 kgs Ridge Gourd: 1 kgs Okra: 2 kgs Brinjal: 16 kgs Tomato: 12 kgs
January, 2015	Regular maintenance, watering, use of bio pest controllers, vermin wash, Amril pani were used in regular interval Added vermin compost in the pots. Mushroom culture		Indian Spinach: 8 kgs Brinjal: 10 kgs Snake Gourd: kgs Tomato: 28 kgs Mushroom: 10 kgs
February, 2015	Regular maintenance, watering, use of bio pest controllers, vermin wash, Amril pani were used in regular interval Added vermin compost in the pots. Mushroom culture		Indian Spinach: 4 kgs Ridge Gourd: 8 kgs Okra: 2 kgs, Brinjal: 40 kgs Snake Gourd: 2 kgs Tomato: 73 kgs Mushroom: 15 kgs
March, 2015	Regular maintenance, watering, use of bio pest controllers, vermin wash, Amril pani were used in regular interval Added vermin compost in the pots. Mushroom culture		Indian Spinach: 8 kgs Ridge Gourd:4 kgs Brinjal: 5 kgs Snake Gourd: 2 kgs Catowa data: 5 kgs Tomato: 35 kgs, Chili: 600 gms Mushroom: 8 kgs

Sunday Haat

In October SKC opened a farmer's market every Sunday called Sunday Haat within the campus. The Sunday Haat had stalls selling fresh vegetables and country eggs. Few farmers send their vegetables to be sold along with the vegetables cultivated in our gardens.

Seva Kendra's Alternative Energy Solution Project

SKC in 2008 started a small unit to prepare solar lamps at low cost. After cyclone Aila in 2009, many villagers from several villages were trained in assembling and maintaining solar lanterns. Youth especially were trained to promote solar lanterns and provide after sales in places where there was no electricity. The demand for the solar street lights, solar water heaters and solar home lighting systems increased. This led to adding a research and development section. SKC developed various models of solar lanterns, solar home lighting systems and solar street lighting system. SKC also began to provide additional services to different places. A basic training module was prepared and so far people from over 8 states have come to SKC for training.

Presently SKC provides technical training and assistance with product sourcing and manufacturing facilities.

Training on Assembling Solar Lanterns

The topics covered in our trainings are as below:

a) Climate change (greenhouse effect, impact on Earth and our life) cause, effect and impact.
b) Natural resource identification (in relation with energy - Coal, Hydro, Wind and Solar)
c) Solar Energy – Basic of Photovoltaic
d) Basic Electricity and Electronics
e) Components of Solar lantern
f) Making/assembling Solar Lantern
h) Final assessment (practical test on assembling solar lantern)

In September 2014 Seva Kendra Calcutta trained 5 technicians from Kolkata Mary Ward Social Centre to assemble Solar Lanterns. The solar unit has also scaled up its operations by reaching out to other institutions to fulfill their energy needs and as part of its commitment to a sustainable environment.

Seva Kendra Calcutta has been the first to bring in the concept of usage of micro inverter in West Bengal.

Projects undertaken for the reporting year 2014-2015

Solar Photovoltaic Power Plants

Name of the Institution	Place	Name of the Donor	System Specification	Type of the System
Emily Girls Hostel	Bamundanga, 24 Parganas(N)	Ave Maria University (USA)	2KwP	Off Grid PV System
Kristo Jyoti Hostel (for Girls)	Basinda, Gopiballavpur, Midnapore (W)	Federal bank, Tangra Branch	2KwP	Off Grid PV System
Christo Jyoti Tribal Hostel (for Boys)	Kamlasole, Midnapore (W)	Federal bank, Tangra Branch	2KwP	Off Grid PV System
St. Francis Xavier Hostel	Salboni, Midnapore (W)	Stichting Kinderhilfe, Holland	2KwP	Off Grid PV System
Howrah South Point, Handicapped Children Home Shantirani Mary School	Jalpaiguri, Mogradangi	Association Indian Project	3KwP	Grid Connected PV System with Micro Inverter

Solar Water Heating System

Name of the Institution	Place	Name of the Donor	System Specification	Qty.	Type of the System
Little Sister of the Poor	AJC Bose Rd., Kolkata	Self -Financed	200 LPD, Evacuated tube collector (ETC) based Water Heating system	1 no.	Thermosyphon
St. Mary School	Dumdum	Self -Financed	300 LPD, Evacuated tube collector (ETC) based Water Heating system with electric backup facility	2 nos.	Thermosyphon
Seva Kendra Calcutta	Tangra, Kolkata	Self -Financed	300 LPD, Evacuated tube collector (ETC) based Water Heating system with electric backup facility	1 no.	Thermosyphon
Sister Adorers Nava Jyoti Sadan	Hijli, Kharagpur	Stichting Actie Calcutta, Holland	300 LPD, Evacuated tube collector (ETC) based Water Heating system with electric backup facility	1 no.	Thermosyphon

Outputs

- Successful installation in all the above mentioned institutions
- Promotion of the use of solar energy through the installations
- Successful training in assembling and repairing solar lanterns
- Successful training in designing and maintenance of solar photovoltaic system
- Developed skills to gain monetary independence through self employment

Holistic development through solar renewable energy and sustainable options for the marginalized community.

Supported by Misereor, Germany

This Solar Lantern Project was completed in October 2014. The project aimed to support efforts to improve living conditions in villages of West Bengal without access to electricity, through the provision of solar-powered lanterns. 550 solar lanterns were distributed among 911 families. They were also made aware of solar energy through capacity building and PLA awareness programme.

Project Period

January 2011 to October 2014

Target Area and Population

The name of the Panchayats and villages where the project was implemented

District	Block	Name of the Gram Panchayats	Name of the Villages	Household (2001)	Total Population (2001)
Midinapore	Dantan I	Manoharpur	Kakrajit	85	456
			Sakari daga, Maliara (Lodha)	220	1100
		Ainkola	Ainkola	65	325
		Chak Ismailpur	Shoutia	75	375
			Sabrapitch	66	330
		Alikosha	Kadam Kori	70	420
		Dantan–I,	Krishnapur	60	360
		Salikotha	Kechudida	75	375
		Angua	Anera ST para	55	275
		Datan–II	Makmal para	30	300
		Tarurui.	Gobra Gamdiragan ST Para	80	360
Total		**9**	**11**	**911**	**4676**

Other Stakeholders

B.D.O, Panchayat members and VeNC members.

Activities

Achieved Activities	Feedback/Outcome	Learning
Stakeholders meeting in the project implementation area (3 meetings conducted)	It created a way and means to work in the area also good was created in order to work smoothly and effectively	Linkage was created and the stakeholders were interested in promoting the project activities in their area
Orientation to the animators on the concept of NRM, Solar energy, PLA etc.	The animators were oriented and trained to implement the project goal and objectives	Such trainings enhance the peoples' understanding
PLA in all the villages of the project implementation area.	PLA helped the people to know their own resources which are available in their living area	People realized their own capacity and try to utilize the available resources for the betterment of the society.
Formation of Village Energy Committee (VEnC) for the better implementation and sustainability of the project	VEnC members are trained and capacitated to be as resource personal to help the community.	VEnC members or leaders support and train their own community to be responsible in saving and using the natural resources economically.
Awareness program on Solar Energy, Natural Resource Management, leadership, climate change, Health, role and responsibilities of the villagers, etc.	Knowledge gained on climate change, leadership, health and roles responsibilities of the villagers.	The villagers are awakened and alerted about the climate change, gained leadership quality and become more responsible in saving and protecting the nature
2 persons from each Panchayat of the project were selected and trained in solar light fitting, repairing ec.	10 persons trained in assembling repair and maintenance of solar lanterns	Gained knowledge for the community in lighting the village especially the students, shopkeepers, community and cultural program etc. the technician become self sufficient and more interested in promoting conservation of Natural resource.
Capacity building training programs for the VEnC members on their roles and responsibilities and different environmental issues	VEnC members from each village are made aware of their roles and responsibilities and different environmental issues.	These trained members are helping the other VEnC members to be more responsible in sharing the knowledge and helping the villagers
Monthly meetings with community to monitor and identify problems in implementing solar lighting.	Monthly meetings created a good relationship among the people in the community which also helped to identify the problem in solar lanterns	Villagers gained more knowledge on project activities
Monthly meetings of the animators	The project coordinator discuss various topics like orientation on NRM, capacity building, leadership roles and responsibilities during the monthly meeting with the animators	These meetings help the animators develop confidence to handle situations in the field

Monitoring visits done by the coordinator, VEnC and the technician to the cluster	The coordinator built good relationships with VEnC members and the technicians in the cluster and this helped the members to express their problem and seek solutions	The VEnC and technicians learnt to handle and solve problem in the field and gained confidence in themselves
Conduct meetings with user to solicit comments on the technical, social, economic, and financial feasibility of the solar lanterns	▸ Received support from the project personnel ▸ Repairs were done immediately	People learnt the ways to use and maintain solar lanterns

Learnings

Solar lanterns in villages that do not have electricity along with availability of solar technicians and lantern parts in the villages can ensure sustainability of its use thereby directly raising the quality of life among the target group. The use of 550 solar lanterns has contributed towards reducing CO2 emissions by approx. 903.375 kgs per year.

From Darkness to Light Phase II

Supported by Misereor Germany through ABCD

Access to electricity and social development go hand in hand. In the Sunderban area of North and south 24 Parganas districts about 106,150 households still do not have electricity. These households are distributed in 131 villages and 20 Islands. Situated in a remote area, Satjelia Sukumari village, is one such village with no electricity. People use kerosene lamps for their daily requirements be it cooking, studying, or other such activities. People there strongly felt that the primary purpose to get access to electricity is to assist children in their education. Therefore, our initiative, to lighting up the homes through solar panels, played an important role in the education of the children of this village. A 3Kwp Solar wind hybrid power plant generating electricity to 33 households along with a local coaching institution where children study was setup. With the help of electricity, studying has become easier and the women are able to do their household chores faster and men are able to do some petty works like sewing of fishing nets and making mats to sell. In this way they can add extra income.

Duration of the project

May2014 to February 2015

Target Area and Population

District	Sunderban
Block	Gosaba
Village	Satjelia Sukumari
Total Number of Houses	33 houses of the 1300 houses were selected

Other Stakeholders

ABCD, Palli Unnayan Samiti, and Gram Panchayat

Goals

1. To provide lighting to 33 households of the community by a hybrid system and study the progress of the system along with commercial aspects
2. This project has been used as a demo project in understanding the use of grid supporting solar power

plants and a step towards Seva Kendra's green initiative for Micro Grid based solar system

Changes

The tangible changes brought about through the project are that with the help of electricity provision for 4 hours in a day work has become much faster, sewing of fishing nets or making of jute mats at night have become easier and faster, studies for children have become much more enjoyable as they do not have to stress their eyes in the dim light of lamps.

Strategies and Approach

TIME FRAME	LIST OF ACTIONS
May	▸ Research work on Wind Turbine, its components & there functionality. ▸ Research on Geological Advantages in West Bengal
June	▸ Marketing for Small Wind Model
July	▸ Site Visit for 3KWP Hybrid Power Plant. ▸ Assembling & modification of Small Wind Model. ▸ Preparation on small wind model for R&D purpose.
August	▸ Completion of Model ▸ Final Testing
September	▸ Paper Documentation on Small Wind Model. ▸ Confirming Land for Installation & Finalizing with the verification & approval of ABCD
October	▸ Locating Manufacturers & Placing Orders for the Proposed Project. ▸ Transportation of Equipments & Initializing the Installation work.

November	▸ Installation work started ▸ Meetings conducted where the Energy committee was formed who would further take care of the responsibilities of the Hybrid system. ▸ Meeting and sending of official letters and paper work to the various personnel of Satjelia village i.e. Panchayat Members, Block Development Officers, Police Officers, Forest Department etc.
December	▸ Processing of various works alongside Installation of the Hybrid model.
January	▸ Completion of Installation. ▸ Inauguration of the 3kwP solar wind Hybrid Power Plant.
February	▸ Processing of Documentation on 3KW solar wind Hybrid Power Plant. ▸ Final Submission of all documentation via Research & Development

Main Activities during the reporting year

- Meeting with the local villagers of Satjelia done with the help of Palli Unnayan Samiti Baruipur members
- Explanation of the concept about Hybrid system
- Discussion regarding the benefits one would receive from the Hybrid System
- Meeting conducted with Gram Panchayat Pradhan to get his approval
- Formation of Energy Committee team assigning each member its role and responsibilities
- Meeting conducted with Energy Committee along with local beneficiaries for feedback
- Quality check of the materials used for construction
- Discussions, with the Energy committee members regarding the works related to the system setup

Monitoring mechanisms

- Natural systems is providing maintenance and servicing for a period of 3 years free of cost
- Energy committee has been formed so that the monthly collection of electricity bills can be done systematically and the amount collected could be deposited in the Bank
- Energy Committee members have the sole responsibility to handle all the works related to the system. They have been assigned its roles and responsibilities according to its position, which would be revised after every two years

Challenges

- Lack of Cooperation from the Bank in helping the Energy committee to open a saving account
- Pressure from the Panchayat Pradhan to provide electricity in his area first not understanding our Project purpose and criteria
- Due to previous bad experiences on solar products people not willing to adopt the policy of using solar technology
- The problems envisaged with the promotion of solar energy are the mindset of the people to adopt new technology for their homes
- Hooking could be a major issue as the area is in total darkness
- Financially challenged and their source of income are dependent on daily wage labour

Learnings

- There is lack of motivation from parents, therefore it is very important to broaden the mindset through awareness and that is what we have tried to spread and impart through our project. Children drop out from schools because of poor performance reason being they are unable to study and cope up within such short hours. Thus close to the Ghat a coaching center has been given the electricity provision instead of the street light from our project so that the children can study more without any difficulty
- During the inauguration ceremony, teachers from nearby schools had been invited to talk about the importance of education in one's life and how children could be encouraged to study and use the facilities of lighting as a tool towards achieving that goal

Lighting Of 100 Houses - Arunodoy

Supported By Caritas India

Lack of electricity has negatively affected the quality of life of the people in Bamundanga village. There are 465 families in the village. 70% people in Bamundanga belong to SC/ST category and live below the poverty line. These people earn on an average Rs.62.50 to Rs.187.51 per day and spend Rs.187.51 to Rs.312.52 per month on Kerosene fuel. Kerosene lamps are also inefficient, potentially dangerous and a major source of greenhouse gas emissions.

SKC's intervention focuses on making solar lights affordable to the poorest villagers in the village. The proposed initiative aims to provide electricity using solar energy to 100 households in Bamundanga village. The one year project from June 2014 to June 2015 would be executed in the phased manner.

Target Area & Population

100 families of Bamundanga village in Habra block of North 24 Parganas district in West Bengal.

Strategies

Preparatory phase: During initial phase the project team worked on building awareness about solar and renewable energy at the grassroots level. The constitution of the Core Committee and Village Energy Committee to oversee the implementation of the project were planned.

Implementation and maintenance phase- It deals with signing contracts with an electricity engineering company, mobilizing equipments, building the solar system, distributing energy to the beneficiaries, i.e. 100 identified families of Bamundanga villages. Volunteers from the villages would also be trained in installing and maintaining the solar home lighting systems

Each family will pay Rs. 2500/- for their own solar home lighting system as a local contribution towards this project.

Main Activities

- Interaction with the prospective beneficiaries concerning various issues and aspects about the proposed plan
- Formation of a Core Committee
- Announcements made in the local parish and meeting was conducted about the project
- Discussions with donor agency member regarding the challenges faced and developed solutions
- Solar 20Wp/12V panels, Battery, 3 watt DC LED bulbs of 60 pcs and 5 watt LED bulbs of 110 pcs, 12v/10A solar charge controller, Battery Box, Module Mounting Structure & other wiring materials have been purchased and batteries distributed

Monitoring and Evaluation

- The core committee closely monitors the installation of solar home lighting system to the identified families

- Assessment study would be done at the end of the project, to review the impact of solar energy supply in the living standard of enrolled families
- Qualitative study on the impact of health, studies and economic productivity would be conducted.

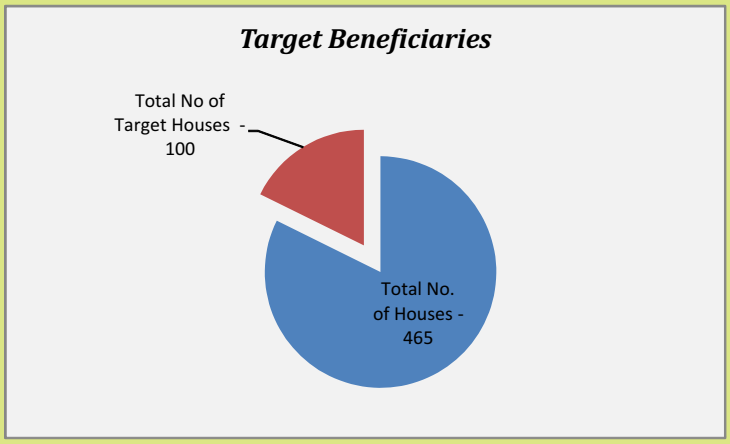
Outputs

50 families in Bamundanga village of 24 Parganas (N) will have solar lights to demonstrate improved quality of life through increased educational and occupational attainments.

Learnings

- Need more awareness and campaigns about solar technology among the targeted community
- Need to target more households / areas
- Need to focus more on providing repairing services for solar products.

Bamondanga Map



Particulars	Total	Male	Female
Total No. of Houses	465		
Total No of Target Houses	100		
Population	2065	1020	1045
Child (0-6)	186	82	104
Schedule Caste	870	427	443
Schedule Tribe	61	82	39
Literacy	85.74%	90.72%	80.77%
Total Workers	700	545	155
Main Worker	537	0	0
Marginal Worker	163	0	0

Natural Resource Management addressing climate change by gender mainstreaming through solar technology

Supported by Misereor, Germany

Welfare of women and children have always been at the centre of all the social service and development works carried out by Seva Kendra Calcutta in the last forty years of dedicated service of bringing hope and healing to the poor and neglected people in West Bengal. Target population under this project is 20 villages of West Midnapore. This project mainly focuses on mainstreaming women into the entrepreneurial and developmental activities of the target areas through the use of solar technology.

Project Duration
January, 2015 to December, 2017

Target Area and Population
The project area is in the district of West Midnapur, West Bengal, India. West Midnapur is located in the southern part of West Bengal. During the project survey, 20 villages have been selected as the target area. These villages have been selected on the basis of remoteness, concentration of tribal population, presence of schedule castes, vulnerability and poverty index. The present population of West Midnapur district is 57 lakhs with 18.05% scheduled castes and 14.87% scheduled tribal population.

Other Stakeholders
- Local Panchayats
- Block development offices
- Agriculture Department
- DRDC
- Local Schools and Colleges
- Backward class Welfare Department

Goal
The goal of the project is to address climate change adaptation through solar technology.

Purpose
- To empower women in rural West Midnapur by providing them hands-on training mechanism to climate change adaptation through Solar technology- home lighting units and solar cookers.
- To provide knowledge based climate change adaptation to various stakeholders on usefulness of Solar Technology.
- To create a local consumer market for solar products developed and manufactured by 20 SHG Solar producer groups. To access Government and Corporate resources in watershed management, rainwater.
- To develop 5 model solar recharging Kiosks projects in 5 separate villages with a view to replicate these in the near future.

Programme approach and strategy
- Secondary baseline survey
- Staff selection and VLW selection
- Staff orientation and training
- Focus group discussion
- Village level awareness meetings
- Orientation session with Panchayats.
- Orientation programme for school and colleges
- PLA
- Village level training
- Exposure visit for all VLWs
- Develop training modules for schools and for community
- Formation of village level Kiosks.
- Formation of Village level energy groups.
- Market survey
- Linkage with Government officials
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Organizing monthly and bi monthly review meetings for all the project staff.
- Documentation of every project activity.
- Follow-ups

Outputs
- Good understanding and learning together from one another by sharing our responsibilities.
- Villagers are now more confident and are coming

forward to learn about solar technology.

- Positive response from Block and Panchayats.
- With our team's efforts many Panchayats, for example Kendughari Panchayat is ready to give us room so that we can conduct various project training activities.
- In Secondary baseline survey there was equal participation of men and women, and they provided us with valuable information.
- Active participation of village level workers in the group meetings.

Main Activities during the reporting year

- Staff orientation
- Village level meeting
- Government linkage (Panchayat and Block)
- Secondary survey
- Staff training on solar technology
- Panchayat orientation
- SHG meeting
- Identification of schools and colleges.
- Conducted monthly and bi monthly meeting with VLWs
- Proper documentation of all project activities.

Monitoring mechanisms

- Achievement reports from supervisor.
- Analyzing own work.

Challenges

- Lack of transport facility.
- Lack of awareness among villagers regarding solar technology.
- Some villagers have grid connectivity, so they are more dependent on electricity.
- Disinterest among villagers to adapt new solar technology.
- Weather.

Learnings

- Need to create alternative livelihood options for the target community with the help of Solar technology.
- This alternative livelihood option will control migration rate in the target area.
- Need to organize more awareness programs for target community.
- Need to create solar market for the target community.

Anti Human Trafficking

Supported by Manos Unidas, Spain through ABCD

Human trafficking especially of women and children has become a grave problem in India. Every year large number of women and children are trafficked and sold into modern day slavery and flesh trade.

SKC is involved in the anti-human trafficking programme in Baduria Block of North 24 Parganas – West Bengal in Nayabastiamilloni and Chandipur Panchayats. Poverty is often cited as a major reason responsible for trafficking of young adults, but it is not the only cause. Loss of traditional sources of livelihood, growing unemployment, forced migration, the commoditization of young adults and growing consumerism have also contributed to the increase in trafficking. The socio-economic situation and geographical location of the family add to the vulnerability of human beings, thus making them susceptible to trafficking. While both boys and girls are victims of trafficking, girls are more vulnerable than boys and are generally trafficked to a greater extent into prostitution.

Duration of the project

February 2014 to January 2015

Target Area and Population

CHANDIPUR	Uttar Shibpur	51.08
	Chandipur	446.35
	Bena	483.50
	Umapatipur	187.76
	Keutsa	100.50
	Dauki	44.07
NAYABASTLA MILONI	Kulia	217.60
	Nayabastia	171.70
	Media	301.46
	Kakrasutri	428.44

MAP OF BADURIA BLOCK

Other Stakeholders

- Gram Panchayat Pradhans
- BDO/SDO/SDPO
- Local police station
- Local PHCs
- ICDS workers
- Anganwadi workers
- Village leaders
- Religious leaders

Atleast once or twice a month a meeting with the government officials was held inorder to maintain a good relationship with them.

Goal

Reducing Human Trafficking incidences through awareness generation

Purpose

To prevent and combat trafficking in persons, paying particular attention to women and children and assist the victims of such trafficking, with full respect to their human rights

Programme approach and strategy

- Addressing primary causes of trafficking such as the right to livelihood for vulnerable youth, women and children
- Develop alliances and networks with various grassroots NGOs, youth clubs and the local administration
- Develop community level prevention mechanism through active publicity campaigns
- Strengthening Panchayat and local stakeholders and administration in understanding trafficking and human rights of trafficked persons
- Methodology includes usage of Banner, Poster & Chart display, Newspaper cuttings; Open discussions; Input sessions and receiving of valuable feedback

Output

- 42 trafficked youth from North 24 Parganas were rescued and reintegrated back into their communities
- Established community based prevention groups in vulnerable pockets to ensure that government and panchayat respond effectively
- The awareness campaigns on rights of youth and women as well as the right to livelihood have received support and have mobilized people
- Adolescent girls have become aware and cautious about trafficking and are now taking precautions
- The youth work in collaboration with various stakeholders and liaison with the government inorder to get the resources for the villagers as steps to alleviate poverty to a certain extent and also help them utilize it

Main Activities during the reporting year

- Para level meeting on trafficking issues with community and with Adolescent Girls and boys
- Sensitization programmes on trafficking & legal issues for school children, teachers and for the local youth club
- Training on legal and trafficking issues for adolescent boys and girls, youth club leaders
- Training on legal issues for SHG leaders at GP level
- Rally for SHG mothers, youth, adolescent boys & girls, school children
- Cultural programmes (street play, puppet show, etc.)
- Linkage meetings with GP Pradhans, BDO/SDO/SDPO, local police station, local PHCs, ICDS workers, Anganwadi workers, village leaders, religious leaders etc.
- Weekly and monthly review meetings

Challenges, response and its impact on future plans

- Challenges of implementation of law and order for trafficking and early marriage due to issues related to international borders between India and neighbouring countries
- Religious taboo prevented the women to become vocal at public places
- During the season of Ramadan for Muslims we had to change our programs and timings too. Majority of the people did not want to provide proper information while conducting the survey
- Political polarization

Case studies

Sixteen years old Khara Khatun (name changed), residing at Chandipur panchayat was a member of the Adolescent Girls Group (AGG) in North Chandipur.

Khara's marriage was arranged by her parents, but she was not willing to get married so early, but wanted to complete her education as a priority. When she was forced by her parents she approached the Adolescent Girls Group members and the animators of ATP for help. They convinced her parents repeatedly and, finally they agreed to postpone Khara's marriage and allowed her to continue her studies.

Learnings

Trafficking is a sensitive issue, and requires a holistic approach while trying to tackle it. Therefore the team needs to perceive the situation and slowly make people align to the understanding that we can deal with this evil of trafficking together as a community.

Ministry of Domestic Workers

The Ministry of Domestic Workers of Seva Kendra Calcutta in the Archdiocese of Calcutta was launched during the Ruby Jubilee year of SKC in December 2012 by Archbishop Thomas D'Souza.

Target area and population

Kolkata Deanery covering the parishes, institutions and families with Catholic population of approximately 70 thousand

Goal

The domestic workers' ministry will focus on the identity, dignity and empowerment in personal and professional life of domestic workers

Purpose

- To reflect on the status and position of domestic workers who have migrated from different parts of India
- To study the reasons as to why domestic workers take up this job
- To know what kind of services the domestic workers are engaged in
- To instruct and empower the domestic workers in matters of self development
- To organize get-togethers, outing and cultural activities

Main Activities

- The Coordinator visited 9 parishes, institutions and Homes of Kolkata Deanery as mentioned above.
- Letters were delivered to identify two contact persons in 6 parishes
- Survey of 13 workers from St. Thomas Church unit, 30 from St. Joseph's Home 2 AJC Bose Road and 29 from SKC was conducted. Altogether 136 names are listed from different parishes and institutions
- Monthly meetings of the group of St. Thomas Church were held on the third Sunday of the month
- Middleton Row selected a Core Group comprising of 4 workers and 3 others working in the Offices. The group met twice to evaluate and review the original plan of activities.
- A Fund is created by St. Thomas Church Middleton group. The

membership contribution Rs. 20/- per person in 2014 and Rs. 30/- from January 2015 was collected monthly and deposited in Indian Bank, Russel Street Branch, Kolkata 16.

- Christmas Gathering was celebrated on December 14 with 70 participants at St. Thomas Church hall. Workers from St. Catherine and St. Vincent's Home Kidderpore and workers from Park Circus parish joined the celebration.
- Two NGOs are identified- Diocesan Women Commission of Kolkata and Kolkata Adibasi Santhal Christian Welfare Society. The coordinator met the leaders of these two NGOs in order to support one another in any way possible.
- Two meetings of domestic workers at Christ the King Parish, Park Circus were held in the parish compound after Bengali Mass. The group selected 4 leaders for communication purpose. The group also decided to meet every 3rd Sunday of the month.

Challenges

- Identifying at least two contact persons from each parish for Deanery meetings so that systemic programme could be organized at Deanery level.
- Motivation and creating awareness is challenging. Very few are interested. The above mentioned two groups are mostly from working in families. They are open and receptive to new development.
- Less interest and hesitation as to what it may bring to them since there are many other groups in the parishes.
- There was no proper platform to address right-based issues to the workers or rather too early to introduce them since the groups are not strong.
- One cannot visit domestic workers in the families on weekdays except Sundays

Learnings

Survey Reports:

Simple random survey of workers was done in Kolkata Deanery and 136 names are listed from different parishes and institutions.

- The workers are engaged in the type of works i.e. cooking, laundry, cleaning, mopping the floor. Those who are engaged in other jobs such as tailoring, driving, gardening, caring for people in old age homes etc.
- The lowest salary is 2000/- pm. The rest receive 3500/- to 10,000/- per month.
- They work 8 to 10 hours a day. The workers are residential and non-residential, full timers and part time workers.
- Leave and Holiday: They get weekly off and also annual leave which is spread out.
- Age group is 18 years to 60 years and above. No minor children are found at work.
- Women are largely illiterate or dropouts.
- Single and married people are present in almost equal numbers
- Most of the domestic workers come from the States of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal
- The workers are mainly tribals Christians while a few of them are local non Christians

Why domestic work:

There are different reasons why people are engaged in domestic work. They are as follows:

- Lack of job opportunities in the village
- To provide financial support to the family
- Disunity in the family, division of family, divorce, drinking,
- Lack of education, drop outs and failures
- Lack of vocational training

Child Labour Free Gram Panchayat Initiatives in line with MVF model in North 24 Parganas District in West Bengal

Supported by Indienhilfe e.V Herrsching, Germany

A pilot project started in a village of Damhati in Tepul-Mirjapur in 2007 gradually covered the entire Gram Panchayat by 2008. The Indienhilfe Network supported this project against child labour which was extended to also cover Saguna Gram Panchayat.

Duration of the project

April 01, 2013 to March 31, 2016.

Target Area and Population

Name of District	Name of Block	Name of Gram Panchayat	Name of Unit/Village
North 24 Parganas	Swarupnagar	Tepul-Mirjapur	Tepul-I, Tepul-II, Parui, Pubali, Nimtala, Damhati, Boro Mirjapur, Chhoto Mirjapur, Gayeshpur, Deora-Chandpara, Aswininagar, Rabindranagar, Subhasnagar-I, Subhasnagar-II and Satin Sen nagar.
		Saguna	Labangola, Bagghata, Kapileswarpur-I, Kapileswarpur-II, Paschim Polta,Ghola, Srirampur, Dakshin Kanchdaha, Vekutia-I, Vekutia-II, Kanchdaha Colony, Uttar Kanchdaha Uttar, Uttar kanchdaha Madhya, Uttar Kanchdaha Dakshin, Sankdaha Uttar, Sankdaha Dakshin, Saguna, Srinathpur, Mominpur, Keotali-I and keotali-II.

Other Stakeholders

17 elected members of Tepul-Mirjapur GP, 23 members of Saguna GP, Unit level 37 CRPF(Child Rights Protection Forum) group, 36 GRPF (Girl Rights Protection) group, 6 Primary health sub centres ,33 Primary Schools, 6 Sishu Siksha Kendra, 70 ICDS centres, 5 High Schools, 3 NGO run primary schools.

Linkages and advocacy with

Panchayat Samity Sabhapati, Sub Inspector of Schools, Block Development Officer, Swarupnagar Police Station, Charghat Out Post Police Station, Child Development Project Officer, Block Medical Officer of health, District Magistrate, District Social Welfare Officer, District Child protection Officer and State Education Secretary.

Goal

To contribute in achieving universal primary education (MDG 2) by eradicating all forms of child labour in selected locations of West Bengal by ensuring child rights for children of marginal section in line with MVF (Mamudipudi Venkatarangaiya Foundation) model

Purpose

All forms of child labour have been eliminated and prevented by social process through formal schooling for all children between age 6 and 14 yrs in two selected GPs (Tepul-Mirjapur and Saguna) in North-24-Parganas District of West Bengal

Programme approach and strategy

- The problem of child labour can be dealt with by:
  - o Harnessing the desire in parents to seek better future for their children through education
  - o Sensitizing the community about the long term benefits of eliminating child labour for the community as a whole
  - o Creating a demand and then access to the school system. The source of demand is the desire to abolish child labour
- Formation of CRPF and GRPF in each unit to sensitize the community to the long term benefits of eliminating child labour. These forums will continue as a movement even after the project is withdrawn

Outputs

- 100 % activities are implemented during the financial year 2014-15
- Data base updated at each quarter and furnished at Target population chart
- 5% unschooled children in two GPs 6-18 years
- 3% drop out below the age of 14 years in two GPs
- 59% of identified unschooled/drop outs/child labourers in two GP are mainstreamed over data of last year
- 75% attendance in school for mainstreamed children
- 90% of above children appeared in school exam
- 90% of above children are successful in the exam (in primary students are automatically promoted)
- 5% unschooled children in two GPs 6-18 years
- 3% drop out below the age of 14 years in two GPs
- 59% of identified unschooled/drop outs/child labourers in two GP are mainstreamed over data of last year
- 75% attendance in school for mainstreamed children
- 90% of above children appeared in school exam
- 90% of above children are successful in the exam (in primary students are automatically promoted)

Main Activities

- 12 Monthly meetings were conducted
- 8 quarterly planning and review of the project with representatives of stakeholders have been conducted for both the GPs
- The MVF model as well as education related laws of the country were shared and discussed during monthly meetings
- The District Child Protection Committee called a meeting and requested us to form GP level Child Protection Committee under the guidance of Swarupnagar CDPO
- The CRWs along with trained CRPF and GRPF members conducted orientation at unit level
- The updated data of child enrollment and attendance has been shared, exchanged and validated and entered in the child register
- The child register is updated regularly at Tepul-Mirjapur and Saguna Gram Panchayats
- Verify each child register jointly with Panchayat and CRPF members for Tepul-Mirjapur and Saguna Gram Panchayats
- Our CRWs collected list of children from ASHA and ICDS. They have visited according to the list and tracked down and ensured attendance of children in ICDS and Pre Primary schools.
- Our CRWs built good rapport with NGO running pre primary schools
- 23 children in Tepul-Mirjapur and 11 children in Saguna GP were identified as child labourers

dropped out from school

- In Saguna GP, 22 CRPF and 21 GRPF were formed. In Tepul- Mirjapur, 15 CRPF and 15 GRPF were formed
- Total readmission at Tepul-Mirjapur: 20, Out of these 10 are at STAG, 5 are paid labourers and 5 are normal readmission.
- In Saguna, 59 Child labors are readmitted. Out of these 1 is paid labour, 10 are in STAG, 5 are Migrated cases, and 43 are normal readmission.
- School follow up is done every month and those who are irregular, our CRWs along with the CRPF and GRPF visit their house and regularize them to school.
- We have conducted one child labour motivation camp at Tepul-Mirjapur Gram Panchayat Hall from 09.03.15 to 13.03.15 for 63 participants. We have conducted another child labour motivation camp at Saguna Gram Panchayat Hall from 16.03.15 to 20.03.15 for 50 participants
- There were 29 children at Srerampur Mainstreaming Centre throughout the financial year of 2014-15. Out of these 16 have completed the course and mainstreamed at their local schools. One Girl child is transferred to Dum Dum STAG centre and 12 are still continuing.
- There are currently 9 children at the Dum Dum Centre
- Education support class provided for 29 readmitted children in 4 centres by 4 staff of Tepul-mirjapur GP. Enrollment for support class provided for 72 readmitted children in 7 centres by 5 staff of Saguna GP
- Walking School Bus program is conducted in each unit of Tepul-Mirjapur GP and Saguna GP. The CRPF, GRPF, SHG group members and parents have assisted us to organize regular School Bus Program in each of the units.
- Organise interface between school going children and non-school going group at intervals in each GP.
- Review status of existing CRPF/GRPF in Tepul

Mirjapur and re-structure the defunct unit if any. There are 15 CRPF and 15 GRPF at Tepul-Mirjapur. 1 GRPF member at Parui was restructured

- Visited the BDO, Sabhapati, CDPO, SI, Siksha Bandhu, ICDS supervisor and Gram Panchayats and received support
- 2 GP level Rally conducted at Saguna GP with 225 participants and at Tepul Mirjapur GP with 300 participants on 20.02.15. On the same day project staff along with 2 readmitted children from Tepul-Mirjapur and Saguna GP met the BDO at Swarupnagar Block and handed over flowers with signed banner
- The project staffs along with 2 readmitted children from Tepul-Mirjapur and Saguna GP met the District Magistrate at Barasat and handed over white flower with signed banner on 24.02.15.
- The project staffs along with 2 readmitted children from Tepul-Mirjapur and Saguna GP met the State Education Secretary at Bikash Bhavan, Salt Lake and handed over flower with signed banner on 25.02.15.
- Initiate school to school campaign for better adoption of RTE Act 2009. Campaigning done for 16 Primary Schools, 2 SSK and 3 High Schools at Tepul Mirjapur and in Saguna it is done for 17 Primary schools, 2 SSKs and 2 High Schools.
- Create six wall writing on non-negotiables of MVF and project details in selected and prominent locations as per budget
- Organize letter campaigning on the problems of schools and Anganwadi centers by the community people to the District, State and central officials. The letter campaigning was done from 23.02.15 to 27.02.15.
- Street Plays were conducted in different places on 06.03.15, 07.03.15 and on 14.03.15
- Training on RTE 2009 and child protection was conducted at Saguna on 26.11.2014 with 37 participants and at Tepul-Mirjapur on 28.11.2014 with 36 participants
- The Sishumela was conducted at Kanchdaha Free Primary School Ground from 08.01.15 to 10.01.15. There were altogether 14 stalls and around 5000 children participated in the Sishumela

Monitoring Mechanisms

Project purpose/objective	Indicators for assessing achievement (outcome leading to impact) at end of FY 15-16	Source of verification	Assumption
All forms of child labour have been eliminated and prevented by social process through formal schooling for all children between age 6 and 14 yrs in two selected GPs (Tepul-Mirjapur and Saguna) in North-24-Parganas District of West Bengal	100% children from 6 to 14 years of age are under full time schooling at end of project No drop-outs from class V to class VIII under each MSK, Jr. High and High School under target panchayats 80% children from 3 to 6 years of are enrolled in local pre-school centres /ICDS Reflection of social banning on child labour and child marriages in behavior and practices in community (80% reduced child migration, 80% reduced appointment of child labourers within the area, 80% reduced child marriages within the area, 80% reduced “no formal schooling” or drop out status” between 6-18 years age group).	Annual survey data Anganwadi / Balwadi / ICDS centres admission register School admission register and daily attendance register Interaction with the Child labour families as surveyed at onset of FY 13-14 Child register with project team	No adverse influence from local politicians or child employer's side

Project purpose/objective	Indicators for assessing achievement (outcome leading to impact) at end of FY 15-16	Source of verification	Assumption
Creation of institutional requirements and project infrastructure including implementation of child protection policy – with project staff incl. 2 STAG Centres, village level committees and groups, schools	Implementation of planned activities in time	Records with project office and project team	
Data base stands updated at each quarter on 3 to 14 years of children and available line resources of selected GPs	Complete Data base available with project staff/office and IH offices on unschooled, drop out, and child labourers between 3 and 18 years; each child identified and schooling status resp. drop out or labouring status noted Data has only 1-5 % variation at actual verification Accuracy in data about line resources of the area	Records with project team and project office	
Children of 6-14 yrs. are in formal schools (resp. in ICDS/other pre-primary school for 3-6 year old children) and continue education in school up to class VIII	0% unschooled children in two GPs 0% drop out below the age of 14 years in two GPs Atleast 50% of identified unschooled/drop outs/child labourers in two GP are mainstreamed over data of last year 60% attendance in school for mainstreamed children 90% of above children appeared in school exam 60% of above children are successful in the exam (in primary students are automatically promoted)	Records with project team and project office	
Parents, other adult members in villages, panchayat, school, district social welfare and education officers and other NGOs of area are sensitized about the issue and informed/involved in the project	Participation of Parents, other adult members in villages, panchayat, school, district social welfare and education officers and other NGOs of area in field actions, religious communities Above sections know about CRPF, GRPF and recognize them as workers for the issue	Records /minutes in those mentioned organization	

Challenges

It was very difficult to make the people realize the need of education for their own children. We involved the Gram Panchayat to make it a joint venture. Through the formation of GRPF and CRPF, we ensured participation of all stakeholders. Now people have accepted this program as their own benefit.

Case studies

RTE Act 2009 helped a drop out girl to continue her studies

Ruma Karikar dropped-out from Sishu Siksha Kendra School in January 2014. She was studying in grade four. They are 1 brother and 7 sisters in the family. The girl is the first generation learner. Parents never cared much about the girl's education. Our CRW came to know about this case and spoke with the teacher-in-charge of Kanchdaha Junior High School for readmission as per RTE Act 2009. The teacher refused to admit her. We spoke with the CRPF members, GP members and Block members regarding the issue. The teacher again denied to the members regarding admission and demanded admission fee and books which is against RTE Act. The issue was take up to the SIS of Swarupnagar Block. The SIS contacted the teacher-in-charge and secured the admission for the girl. She has been admitted to class VII without any admission fee and the government books are provided to her. After this issue, the teacher-in-charge has extended his cooperation to our CRW. He has also allowed us to conduct education support class for the readmitted child in the school premises.

Learnings

Poverty is not the cause of drop outs; if community is aware then 100% school admission and retention is possible.

Child Centered Development (CCD) on School Based Approach, West Midnapore

Supported by Indienhilfe e.V Herrsching, Germany

Developmental activities in West Midnapur, started in the year 1980 when IH(Indienhilfe e.V Herrsching,Germany) began to support Fr.Robert D'souza, the then Parish Priest of Baligeria mission station, by providing medical assistance and conducting other developmental activities. This association was later strengthened and several villages of Baligeria and Salboni units were chosen for intervention.

The seed of Integrated Development Project (IDP) was sown in a very informal way long back in 1990-91 by Indienhilfe e.V Herrsching Germany. That time it was more of a small donation to help the poor and deprived tribal people of very remotely placed villages. It was some short of personal interest and desire to help the poor Adivasis by Ms Elisabeth Kreuz (President at IH Desk) and Fr. Robert who took the pain to initiate the process.

It started taking a formal shape during 1998-2000. The area covered by this project was slowly increased from 5 to 34 villages. New staff members were recruited and focus of the project was shifted to improve Health, Education and Savings habit of people in the project villages.

In the year (2002) inauguration of one health clinic "little love" was done at Baligeria to extend medical facilities for the unreachable. Later on in 2004 another new area (Basinda) was taken up to provide health support and elementary education to adivasi children through NFTC or "non- formal tuition centre".

Late in 2005 along with Health, Education and Savings, one more component called Natural Resource Management was added. This became one of the important parts of the project. Another major shift during this time was institutionalization of the work done by IDP by strategically involving government officials and programmes in the project activities, there by pooling in external resources for village development. From this year, an emphasis was given to develop an integrated approach of development, keeping the community at the centre.

From 2006 till 2010, in the last four years IH supported IDP has worked to achieve close to 100% school attendance at the primary level. Rate of immunization has increased to 96%, considerable improvement of family level income through formation of 475 SHGs and other such developmental works have been undertaken.

During 2011- 2015, another major breakthrough came when the project was re-evaluated and a new selection process of beneficiaries was adopted keeping in mind the overall development goal of Indienhilfe i.e., the well being of each and every child in the project area by ensuring proper health care,

quality education, good nutrition and an environment of growth with dignity. This gives a new line of thinking and identifying stakeholders called "Child centered Approach." It was identified by a survey, which considered school as a unit from where the needed villages were surveyed. Based on the survey results, the needed hamlets/villages were identified and the work of CCD is at force in 30 tribal and lodha villages.

Duration of the project

Project planned duration of CCD is 01.04.2011 - 31.03.2015

Adaptation to the changing societal needs

From 2011 onwards, the Project has set up its new target, a change in its structure, functioning and approach, which was reflected in the new project titled "Child Centred Development - on school based approach- West Midnapur" (CCD West Midnapur). In the new approach "CHILD" will be at centre of all developmental work promoted by CCD and from 'Child" the benefit will trickle down to family and then to community as a whole.

Target Area and Population

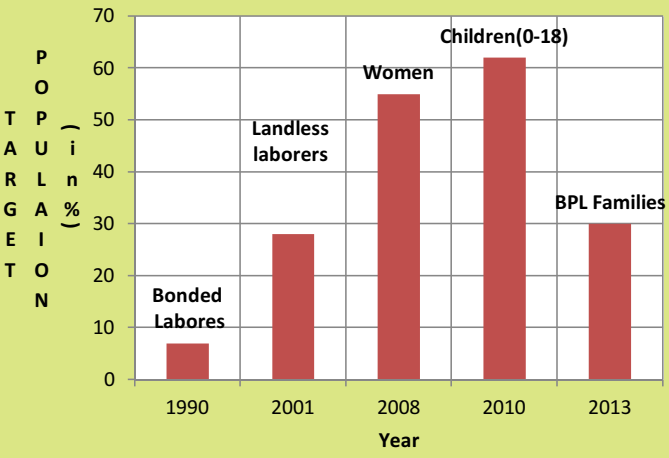
The Geographical coverage of West Midnapur district is 9295.28 sq.km.

Map of Kesiary

Map of Dantan

Map of Nayagram

Map of Gopibalavpur



CCD – on School based approach from 2011-15.

Other Stakeholders

Seva Kendra Kharagpur Extension , is working in the District of West Midnapur, covering 5 blocks namely Kesiary, Dantan, Narayangrah , Dantan and Gopibalavpur. It is actively working in 30 most deprived villages under 15 GPs. The West Midnapur district experiences a lot of political disturbance, due to the Maoist intervention, resulting in frequent strikes, bandhs etc. The Panchyati Raj System is followed here (participation in the GUS- 'Gram Unayan Samities', GSS- 'Gram Sansad Sabha'), using law and policy to confer government facilities, land rights, and this has resulted in more than 300 rural families to secure ownership of land under Forest Land Act.

Goals

1. Formal school education up to class VIII, focussing on children from 6-14 years in the catchment villages of 3 selected high schools
2. Improving health conditions of target children, their families and their hamlets/villages, in terms of mother and child health as well as public health components
3. Improving nutrition level of target children of 0-18 years and of expecting/nursing mothers in target villages/hamlets at the family level and in the respective institutions (ICDS, schools)
4. Enhancing information and actions for increasing

income, living conditions and infrastructure at the family and village level through the integration with development schemes and natural resource management

Purpose

- Reduction in the rate of drop-outs, irregular and slow learners and bringing them back into the main stream of the formal education system with regard to RTE.
- Improving health conditions (both individual as well as public health) through programs like school and general health camps.
- Reduction in the rate of malnourished children and children with other health complications.
- Reduction in the IMR (Infant mortality rate) through proper awareness on ANC (Anti-natal care), PNC (Post Natal care) and institutional deliveries.
- Leading a healthy lifestyle through use of proper sanitation, safe drinking water and cultivation of nutrition gardens.
- Introducing alternative livelihood programmes through IGA (Income Generation Activities)
- Monitoring of activities such as regularity in midday meals at schools, ICDS meals, quality and quantity in PDS (Public Distribution System), availing Government Facilities through 'Community Pressure Groups'
- Enforcement of the rights of women and children through a systematic approach

Programme approach and strategy

It is a 'School based approach' with implementation of four major components – Education, Nutrition, Health and Dignity.

Main Activities

Education-

- Provided coaching facilities to the most needy students under the 3 target high schools and also in their catchment villages (For Photograph- kindly refer to B1)
- Preparation of yearly calendar for Voluntary activities by Students
- Conducting exhibition in high schools with the help of senior students on-'Save nature, save mankind'
- Students examination in each coaching center (Oral)
- Conducting regular Parents meeting
- Conducting rally on 'combat child labor, call for child rights' on Child labor day. (For Photograph- kindly refer to B2)
- Distribution of Learning Aid to the most needy students

Nutrition-

- Organizing awareness camps on 'Nutrition literacy'
- Motivating community to use low cost sanitatio, Community Toilets (For Photograph- kindly refer to B3) safe drinking water and cultivating nutrition gardens
- Conducting nutrition demonstration on healthy cooking procedures (For Photograph- kindly refer to B4) and emphasizing on spot –feeding (For Photograph- kindly refer to B5)
- Motivating communities to have 'Grain banks'

Health –

- Conducting school (For Photograph- kindly refer to B6)
  and general health camps twice a year (For Photograph- kindly refer to B7)
- Conducting Health awareness camp for the community/ Adolescent at regular intervals
- Formation of School Health committees in the schools

Dignity-

- Formation of new SHGs from the BPL families, initiating IGA (Income generation activities) in the group
- Providing training on IGA (For Photograph- kindly refer to B8)
  and linking them to local market and also with various government schemes available.
- Preparation of voluntary calendar by the SHGs
- Availing of various government facilities and schemes for the community through Samonay (Village information centre)
- Strengthen MGNREGA through formation of 'Micro-plan', in the village

Monitoring mechanisms

Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)

There are list of certain indicators for assessing achievement or outcome leading to impact under each activity proposed in the PSP (Proposed Structure Plan)

Means of Verification (MOV)

School attendance registers, Health centre/ clinics record, House hold survey register, Staff field visit register, Meeting resolutions, Records of GUS and GSS, Plan of Action file, ex-students register, cash book for income generation activities of SHGs, HR files, Project accounts, Spot visits, conversation with people, Physical verification

External factors that cannot be controlled and which influences the progress of the projects

- Natural calamities like storms, floods, famines etc
- Natural forces like wild elephants, leopards, monkeys etc
- Political disturbances like strikes, bandhs etc.
- Communication problems like non availability of transport systems, lack of network both for mobiles

and internet etc

Challenges, Response and its impact on future plans

- Rigid mental setup and conservative lifestyle of the target groups. We can overcome it through regular Awareness and effective counseling
- Sometimes negligence from the government department. If cases of certain non- cooperation prevail, we should ask them to give it in writing and then take it to the higher authority
- Political Problems – As this area is politically volatile, quite often it becomes challenging to handle such situations
- Withdrawal of funding agency from the project. Simultaneously we should approach some other donors for funds

Challenges faced in working area.

Case studies

'The Power of Democracy'

Name of the village: Choto Khakri(Baligeria unit)

This case study is of a village named Choto Khakri, P.O. & G.P. Boro Negui under Nayagram Block of Paschim Midnapore. The inhabitants here are mostly tribal people and their main occupation is to work as daily labourers. Hardly any developmental work has taken place here and people of this area have been confronted with many problems such as improper roads, lack of drinking water and other such problems.

After the intervention of CCD in the year 2012, we encouraged them to think about the real meaning of the word 'Democracy'. A clear picture of a micro plan was placed before them. After a series of meetings, many problems were listed and they were ranked and then community addressed the manner in which these problems could be dealt with.

While preparing the Micro-plan, they proposed many activities like construction of roads, proper sources of drinking water, construction of culverts etc. A micro-planning committee was also formed in order to monitor the various activities. They were able to submit the Micro-plan to the GP and it was sanctioned. In February 2015, the work started. Two tube wells, 2 open wells and a morum road with proper culvert for passage of the river water is ready.

One of the major achievements of the CCD team has been to guide the community to undertake such significant assignment.

Learnings

- People as agents in the development process
- People as recipients who adapt the input and utilize them to design a new lifestyle
- People as architects of their own future
- Breaking the isolation from the tribal people from the main civilization
- Helping the tribal people to recognize their own potential

Mainstreaming Centre, Palbari, Midnapore

Supported by Stichting Actie Calcutta(SAC)

Mainstreaming Centre in Palbari, Midnapore (West) was started in 2006 to bring school drop-out children back to school. The centre conducts a one-year residential course using STAG (Skill Targeted Academic Growth) and joyful learning methods to prepare these children to take up formal school.

169 students were mainstreamed to different schools since 2007 through this programme.

Target Area and Population

District	Block	Villages
Midnapore	Dantan 1	Krishnapur,Tankasoal,Sorisa,Manikora,Sabraping, Antri,Kuspata,Shialsai,Jayakrishnapur

Other Stakeholders

- Parents
- School teachers
- Volunteers
- Village pradhan

Goal

Mainstreaming the drop-out children back to school on the basis of STAG (Skill Targeted Academic Growth) one year residential learning centre for those who cannot be otherwise mainstreamed

Purpose

- The purpose of the programme is to create awareness about Right to Education (RTE) especially to the marginalized in the rural areas
- To motivate and create awareness among parents and teachers
- To create good rapport with local schools to increase the retention rate

Programme approach and strategy

- Door to door visits
- Organizing camps
- Direct interview with parents and students
- Rapport with ICDS centre/ clubs / Schools
- Follow up activity - Visit to local schools/family
- Joyful and Skill Targeted Academic Growth (STAG) Methodology

Output

Total no of students for 2014-2015 27

Main Activities during the year

- Regular classes for the children (Languages, Mathematics, General Knowledge, Drawing, Handwriting, Reading practice)
- Regular monthly meeting with the parents
- Monthly evaluation with parents to assess their children's

educational growth
- Competition and monthly test
- Exposure programme
- Participate in different competition organized by schools and clubs
- Extracurricular activities
- Drawing, rhymes in Bengali and English
- Regular cultural programme
- Celebration of national festivals
- Visit to schools

Monitoring mechanisms
- Conduct monthly/quarterly and annual monitoring to assess the learning capacity of children
- Conduct the monthly evaluation to assess the improvement of the children
- Conduct regular meetings with the parents and report their children's progress
- Regular visit to schools and hostels to follow up and collect information
- Seek feedback from school teachers, parents and students

Challenges
- Project goal needs to be achieved in short duration
- Lack of cooperation from parents also hinders the project activity

Case studies

Swapan Mandi had never been to school. Due to the abject poverty his family lived in, he was unaware of school until he turned 10 years old. His mother couldn't afford to pay for his education. Our former students befriended him and motivated him to attend the camp. He accompanied by his mother attended the camp. He was interviewed and selected. He has excelled in his studies and has been mainstreamed to Class V.

Learnings

The project is the felt need of the people, the need is that holistic development of the children SKC mission is to restore the dignity of the poor and the marginalized through a process of education.

Urban Poverty Alleviation through 'Community Mobilization'

Supported by Caritas Germany

The 100-year old Tangra slum emerged because of its proximity to chemical and rubber industries. Today it has grown due to employment opportunities in the nearby tanning and shoe industries as well as a slaughterhouse. The Tiljala basti was formed after Indian independence. Factory owners hired chamars from Bihar and they had their own slum on the periphery of the factory.

Muslim and Hindu migrants settled in and developed slums that suited their cultural and economic priorities. Of the 800 households in the Muslim basti, none house Hindu families and thus leading to formation of a nearly homogenous community. Similar to the Chamars, 90% of the Muslims are engaged in various waste management works. It does not appear that the leatherwork industry itself led the formation of the

slum; rather, rural-urban linkages brought migrants that were stimulated to move because of riots in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in the 1940s.

The refugee movement after the partition of India initiated a new wave of slum establishments with unique settings and social features. Refugees initially squatted along the railway stations, but once they knew that the newly installed Indian government was not going to aid their transition, they began to seek out vacant lands. They found suitable locations in east canal area (east Tangra), in metropolitan Kolkata and along an arc on the city's northeastern outskirts (Dum Dum).

Their new identities as refugees and physical proximity to 'untouchables' forced them to relinquish the sense of superiority that they had tried to maintain by leaving East Pakistan. The refugees experienced a profound transformation, but their transformation resulted in a relatively homogeneous social structure.

Tiljala and Tangra industrial bastis with clusters of different castes reveals that Chamars' slum experiences remain mostly the same when other castes are introduced, except when the other castes engage Chamars in commercial activities. Interaction between Chamars and the other castes is usually limited to the purchase of these otherwise unavailable commodities, meaning that the Chamars are socially isolated with the exception of some commercial exchanges.

The new urbanization and industrialization policies resulted in closure of most polluting leather factories situated in metropolitan and greater Kolkata. Unskilled labourers adopted various works for survival and semiskilled labourers started small scale industries in their houses. Kolkata Municipal Corporation started dumping the garbage collected from the city. This attracted the rag pickers from different parts of the city to come and settle on the peripheries of the very narrow streets of the slum. As a result the slum area became densely populated, unhygienic with unhealthy life practices and aimless lifestyles prevailing.

Duration of the project

Three years (2015 to 2017)

Target Area and Population

Tangra slum in Kolkata Municipality

Ward no	Booth no or Part no	Population details			
		Number of families	Male	Female	Total
57	158- known as Kulia Tangra	291	709	690	1399
	168- known as Beth bagan	281	679	502	1181
	262- known as Kilkhana	341	857	763	1620
	263- known as Lanedhar	226	464	489	953
58	97- Muslim camp/Natun basti	236	516	532	1048
	98 – muslim camp	226	529	491	1020
Total		**1601**	**3754**	**3467**	**7221**

Other Stakeholders

Institutional stakeholders

6 Government Schools, 3 Private Schools. 2 Vocational Institutes, 1 Ward Heath Centre (PHC). 1 Borough Office and KMC line departments

CBOs / ULBs

19 NGOs, 11 local clubs, 1 Ward Office and Local leaders, Ward Members, Counselor, Religious Leaders, Teachers, SHG worker, Businessmen etc.

Goal

Poverty reduction by promoting self-determined social, economic and political organization and development of extremely marginalized population groups in urban slums of Kolkata (Tangra)

Purpose

Enhancement of the 1600 marginalized families in Tangra slum of Kolkata for improved quality of life through community mobilization

Outcome

Targeted Results/Outcomes	Results achieved
1. a) 1600 families are organised into CBOs/Social Action Groups (SAGs). Gender balance is maintained in all the groups 1.b) All 100 CBOs/SAGs function effectively	▸ Approximately 850 Members from ward 57 and 58 are engaged in CBOs/SAGs ▸ 30% of the groups are efficiently functioning their groups, 45% of the groups are carrying out group activities with the help of staff for managing their regular group activities such as conducting meeting, maintaining the records and taking up common development activities. 25% groups are fully dependent on animators to organize themselves as group. ▸ Only 600 Families have the habit of saving of which 90 are accessing bank credits
2. a) 6 SAGs analyse their situation by applying PRA/PLA techniques at least once in a year 2.b)All families together with other stakeholders address at least two of their priority issues in a project year	▸ 5 Social Action Groups (SAGs) are aware of PRA/PLA methods/techniques and tools. 3 SAGs analyse their situation by themselves with the guidance of the staff members.4 SAGs have informally applied some criteria for prioritizing the identified common issues. 4 SAGs have enhanced knowledge and skills in developing action plan for addressing the priority issues. 3 SAGs identified and utilised the local resources for addressing the issues. ▸ Three prioritized problems/issues were identified through employing PLA techniques. Groups were managed to address three local issues by themselves i) Ensuring Institutional Delivery, out of 71 delivery 68 were institutional (Hospital/Nursing Home/ Maternity Care Centre), findings were the trend of people to encourage birth at home. ii) 'Cleaning Drive' was taken up by the community to ensure clean surround of the community. Members made effort to link the issue with KMC. 'Adhikar' (Rights) – To avail social schemes who are deserving, a survey based information, initiated a movement and approximately 400 people received benefits under various social security / welfare schemes.

3. 3 Network /advocacy committees function in the city	▸ **Local level Network**: Representatives from 7 NGOs and 6 local club members are engaged in informal network groups ▸ **City level Network**: Representatives from 19 NGOs and 12 local club members are engaged in informal network groups ▸ **National Level Network:** Chetanalaya,New Delhi, St. Xavier's Social Service Centre, Ahmedabad, and Seva Kendra Calcutta are coming together for cross learning and sharing the experiences regularly. ▸ Through this network 400 families availed social security schemes and 175 youths from the project areas got employment attending skill development training from various network partners.
4.a)All staff members develop and apply PRA/PLA and other techniques in awareness building and conducting situation analysis 4.b) All staff members have good communication and facilitation skills to enable communities get organised, conduct their own analysis of their lives and situations and make decisions in regard to addressing their priority issues	▸ 8 staff members are able to apply transect, socio resource mapping and Venn diagram (PRA/PLA) to analyse the situation of the communities ▸ Only 4 Staff members are able to facilitate group formation, 8 are able to enable the CBOs conduct their own analysis of their situation and 8 could assist the communities decide on and make a plan to address their priority issues ▸ 8 staff members have informal relationship with other NGOs, peoples' organizations, service organizations and line departments

Program Approach

'Being with Approach'

This approach implicates three major components;

i) Realization
This particular component deals with an 'empathetic relationship' with the subject, hereby the community. Worker need to understand the situation of the community before planning for any kind of intervention.

ii) Reflection
Analyse the situation together with the people

iii) Conscientization
Bringing awareness among the people about the situation, and facilitating the process of 'Empowerment'

Program Methodology

Community Mobilization

Role of SKC

Facilitating the Process of 'Empowerment'

Strategies taken during the year

- Building strong leadership in the community
- Forming formal structures
- Network with diverse organizations, Community leaders, and Residents
- Participation and shared decision making
- Conducting regular situation analysis
- Conducting 'Process and Outcome', 'Community Mobilization Effort' Evaluation

Main Activities during the reporting year 2014 - 2015

1. Workshop on group building, good governance, prioritization, implementation planning and monitoring, networking, advocacy and lobbying for SAGs. Planned 60 groups, till now 57 groups formed/reorganized
2. 29 Health camps done during the year, issues like diarrhea, Adolescent health for the girl child, Tuberculosis and care of pregnant mothers both prenatal and postnatal. 1349 participants took part in these health camps
3. Conducted situation analysis by the social action groups (in 6 areas)

   Output: The Community is able

- to developed an area map of their own
- to identify locally available resources and problems existing in the community
- to analyze the situation and prioritize issues that need to be addressed
- to set action plan for required intervention to overcome the situation

4. Organized a Shishu mela at Muslim camp for three days in December 2014. The theme was 'Amar Soishab Phiriye Dao' (Give me back my childhood). 16 likeminded NGOs were given a stall in the mela and about 5000 people visited the mela
5. "Jangal Safai Abhijaan" was organized by the Social Action Group (SAG) with the help of Kolkata Municipality convergence department and local leaders. A rally was organized in 5 areas about 400 people took part in it.

   Output:

- The roads and streets are cleaner than before
- A habit of cleanliness and healthy lifestyle has been developed among people
- Children are getting less ill than before
- KMC conservancy department has become more functional than before (collecting the garbage on a daily basis)

6. Co organizer with other NGOs like CHRI, AICURD, IAPR and DURBAR set up a book stall in the 39th Kolkata book fair "Promotion of Right to Information". 9 of the staff were involved in the program and 319 people from the community participated in this event. Posturing for the program, Distribution of leaflets, Rally, a panel discussion on RTI was conducted

   Output:

- There is a linkage between the community people and the NGO like CHRI, AICURD, IAPR and DURBAR who are promoting RTI.
- The community people are aware of RTI and filed 8 RTIs on various issues like Public distribution, KMC developmental works, cleaning of Head cut canal (Tangra)

7. Community were made to participate on every national occasion such as Republic day, Independence day etc.
8. Networking between two countries through the CARITAS Bangaldesh visit was done and we shared our project goal and objectives

Monitoring mechanism

- The program was designed to support and monitor the regular activities on a weekly basis by the Field Coordinator. Based on the 'Monthly Activity Plan', the Field Coordinator rendered support to the Animators and identified challenges and gaps.
- Monthly planning and programme review meetings created an opportunity for cross learning from the Animators. The Program Manager reviews the monthly activity plan and performance of the work force based on the performed activity. This review meeting also helps the team to develop effective strategies.
- Quarterly review meetings were organized to check the expected results aimed during the quarter.
- Bi-annual monitoring and evaluation were conducted internally to check the process of the intervention.
- Regular field visit by the Field coordinator ensured regular monitoring and support to the animators for better performance.
- Supervision, monitoring and follow up on all project activities
- Occasional/random visits by program manager also made to ensure quality intervention.

Challenges

- It is important for community mobilization method to maintain gender balance in the group functioning. It was seen that male participants preferred to spend time for recreation and socializing among themselves. Thus, participation of male were less and irregular for any kind of group activities.
- People do not want to speak out their difficulties in relation to service on a common platform, neither are they ready to speak against their oppressors. Speaking about rights and entitlements are considered as 'violating social and or political norms'.
- There are many people's organizations and NGOs working in the area for the development of the community with their specific aims and objectives. Often people's organizations and NGOs workers promote 'Competition instead of Collaboration'. This creates divisions among the people. This fact was encountered during the intervention period.
- Political polarization threatens common people and prevents them from fighting/ claiming their dues. It is looked upon as dishonoring the ruling party/government.

Learnings

A key learning has been achieved on a planed model of community intervention among the 1600 marginalized families in Tangra slum of Kolkata through community mobilization that does not include provision for welfare approach.

Case study

Sarina Bibi is a widow living with her one and a half year old child at 66 D C Dey Road. Sarina is a group leader of Apple group. She attended a workshop on Good Governance organized by SAG. There she learnt how to get the birth certificate. Her child had no birth certificate till them. She did not know how to go about it. She shared her problem with the Animator and some group members. The Animator then guided her and asked her to approach Birth & Death Registration Section of KMC. The next day she met the respective office personnel at KMC. She collected the required Form, furnished the required information with the help of her neighbor and submitted the same at KMC with a registration fee of Rs. 100. After completing the necessary formalities, she was asked to come and collect the birth certificate of her child after 15 days

Uttoran (Livelihood): Establishment of a responsive civil society through animation and empowerment programme in West Midnapur

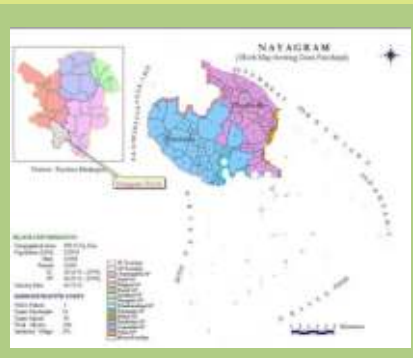
Supported by CARITAS INDIA

Junglemahal comprises of parts of 5 districts in the western region of the West Bengal. The larger parts fall in West Medinipur and Purulia. The areas plagued by the Maoist terrorism are in the parts of West Medinipur, i.e. Gopiballavpur, Medinipur Sadar, Sankrail and some parts Nayagram. The region has forests thus enriching the place with bountiful natural resources. The area covered by the Red Corridor tends to have stratified societies, with scheduled tribe and caste. Much of the area has high indigenous tribal populations (adivasis), including Santhal and Lodhas. The main occupation of the people are Agriculture, Leaf collection, 'Babui' rope making and small entrepreneurs. Tailoring, Animal Husbandry and Daily labour are other livelihood options.

Duration of the project
October 2014 to March 2017
Target Area and Population
Project Area Map

West Bengal

Block Map



Project Area

Target Population

Sl. No	Gram Panchayet	Name of the Villages	No. Of Families	Population
1	Chandabilla II	Dulki	40	184
2		Gokhurpal	22	132
3		Gorurghata	37	165
4		Kadokotha	27	131
5		Katas	29	136
6		Khas Jungle	27	114
7		Kuldiha	46	210
8		Murakathi	83	320
9		Paschim Chandabila	30	139
10		Pathordohora	43	174
11		SanuNigui	130	524
12		Tapoban	56	190
13		UpporBakinala	20	73
		Total	**590**	
14	3 No. BoroKhakri	Bachurkhoar	131	250
15		Baliaghati	91	379
16		Bhalukghora	33	142
17		Biriberia	37	170
18		Bordanda	28	156
19		BoroJharia	83	241
20		BoroKhakri	21	109
21		Damdanga	32	125
22		Deulbar	29	147
23		Kathi	29	124
24		KiyaJharia	84	343

25		MuraKathi	33	162
26		Noasai	90	326
27		Ramchandrapur	39	141
28		Rangamatia	27	156
29		Ruknimara	88	296
30		Tiyakathi	26	146

Other Stakeholders

- 2 Panchayets with 30 villages,
- Block Development Office
- Agricultural Department in the Block and District
- Irrigation Department
- Forest Department etc.

Goal

1050 marginalized households in 30 villages of the 2 GPs (13 villages form Chandabilla II and 17 villages from BoroKhakri) in Nayagram block of PaschimMidnapore districts in West Bengal will have ensured sustainable livelihood opportunities through farm based and non-farm based activities and by attaining their legitimate rights and entitlements.

Purpose

1. Basic Rights & Entitlements: 735 (70% of 1050 HH) marginalized households of 30 villages in 2 GPs (13 villages form Chandabilla II and 17 villages from BoroKhakri) in Nayagram block of PaschimMidnapore districts in West Bengal will have 50 % increase in accessing in various Government schemes by the end of March 2017.

2. 840(80% of 1050) Marginalized households of SKC (1050 HH) will have increased income up to 50% through sustainable agriculture and other livelihood options by the end of March 2017.

3. Institutional Development : SKC will have operational systems and procedures related to institutional development (HR/Gender/Finance/PME) and have enhanced their performance in facilitating linkage, leveraging resources by community - by the end of March-2017

Programme Strategy and Approach:

- Introduce vertical & Multi Cropping systems for the marginalize farmers.
- Facilitating various government schemes for the eligible house hold.
- Restoring the dormant skills of the target population and facilitating local market for better livelihood
- Community Level:

People led development approach

- Formation and strengthening of local CBOs to take part in promoting the development action in the project area for the target population.

Women and socially excluded communities

- Linkages with SHGs and various govt. departments who are specially working for the development of women and excluded communities
- Mass campaigning for evil practice in the community against women and excluded communities

Role of CBOs

- CBSs are expected to organize the local community, taking part in building awareness and facilitated the process of development through linkage and advocacy with internal and external institution.

Linkages with Institution

- It is observed that the relationship between the community and administrative institution are ether week or no relationship. Thus it is needed for the building of strong relationship between the parties is essential for development of the target group.

Mobilization and Organization of community:

- Various awareness programme are to be organize in order to mobilize and organize the target community.

Involvement of PRI

- Creating pressure groups towards effective and efficient functions of PRI through linkage and advocacy in order to fulfill of basic amenities of the marginalized population.

Project's Outputs

1.1: 70% of the panchayats of Chandabil-II and Borokhakri GP under Nayagram Block start sharing information with the community about different schemes by the end of first six months of 2015

1.2: 70% of the people approach and apply to the concerned departments for schemes by the end of 2015 (2014: 20%, 2015: 20%, 2016: 30%out of 735 families)

1.3: 70% of the concerned departments help/facilitate the applicants in submission of application by the end of 2015

1.4: 70% of the applications are sanctioned and intimations are sent to the concerned people (2014: 20%, 2015: 30% 2016: 20% out of 1050 families)

1.5: 70% of the eligible people start getting benefits from the various schemes (2014: 20% of 1050, 2015:

30% of 1050, 2016: 20%of 1050 families)

2.1: 80% of marginal farmers from Chandbila-II &Borokhakri GP under Nayagram Block access different agriculture related government schemes. (KCC, Seedlings, Seeds, Farm equipment, manure, subsidy).

2.2: 40 % of marginal farmers using scientific methodology

2.3: 20 % of Marginal farmers from Chandabila-II &Borokhakri under Nayagram Block use scientific agricultural techniques. (Organic Manure, Growth promoters, pest

2.4: 60% of the landless population from 30 villages are linked with different Income generation schemes run by government

2.5: 30% of the traditionally skilled (Bamboo Crafts, Jute Crafts, Handlooms) people from 30 villages of Chandabilla II and BoroKhakri III Under Nayagram Block start work

3.1: SKC approved PME/ASH/CPP/Strategy Plan documents are made available by end of 2015

3.2: SKC reviews the implementation

3.3: SKC operationalized PME /ASH/CPP/Strategy Plan documents are made available by end of 2015

3.4: SKC will have decision making bodies with 33% women representation by the end of 2016

3.5: SKC will have facilitated networking and linkages with various departments and likeminded organizations by the end of 2016

Main Activities

Indicators	Results Achieved		
	Project Target	Reporting Period	Cumulative
Interview and staff selection	8	8	8
Project Introduction Meeting	1	1	1
Two days Project Orientation for Staff	1	1	1
Staff Monthly Meeting	3	3	3
Staff Training on Govt. Schemes	1	1	1
Village level Meetingn	16	8	8

Indicators	Results Achieved		
	Project Target	Reporting Period	Cumulative
Club Meeting	4	2	2
GP Linkage	9	9	9
Block Linkages	6	6	6
Linkage with Agriculture Department	3	3	3
Quarterly Review meeting with Caritas India	1	1	1
Attending Staff training on Gender and Child protection policy	1	1	1

Monitoring mechanisms

- Once in every week each field personnel's will meet separately and discuss the weekly progress and action plan in the respective field.
- SKC will conduct an internal review of the project in every six months.
- SKC will arrange to conduct an external evaluation at the end of the project.

Challenges

- Scattered and remote area with poor communication facilities
- Block line department personnel are not available in the office regularly which causes delay in activities
- Inexperienced field level staff

Intervention in Kishalaya Home, Barasat

A Seva Kendra Initiative

Kishalaya Home in Barasat is a juvenile home for boys. There are 120 boys between the age group of 8-18 years. Seva Kendra Calcutta expressed its desire to the Directorate of Women and Child and Social Welfare Department to start some valuable human resource programmes for the juveniles at the Kishaloy Home in North 24 Parganas. SKC got prompt approval from the Office of the District Magistrate, Barasat and later from the Directorate of Social Welfare via memo no: 4135/SWD dated 10.11.2014.

SKC runs two programmes at Kishalaya Home, namely: Livelihood and Non-Formal Education: Mainstreaming and Life Skill Education.

The main objective of the Livelihood Programme is provide hands-on-training on different techniques of organic agriculture and introduce them to the art of nursery making. We requested the home authority to involve the children to develop a small vegetable garden in the fallow land inside the home campus. If these boys could pick up the techniques of organic farming and the art of nursery making, they would get better livelihood option in future.

SKC has many years of experience in running community education centres in our project areas. Backed by our experience we started a Non-formal education for the boys with the aim to mainstream them.

This project is a joint effort and collaboration between SKC and Home Authority.

Target Area and Population

120 children live in Kishalaya Home. The number varies from time to time based on the arrests made by the State Police and children recovered from the different CBOs.

Goal

To improve the quality of life of the juveniles (delinquents) living in different homes of West Bengal

Purpose

1. Improving the nutritional status of the inmates through the development of nutrition gardens inside the campus at Kishaloy Home
2. Juveniles will acquire knowledge on ecological farming – bio-manures, botanical pest controllers, seed selection and conservation, soil developments, grafting, nursery making etc. These could become their livelihood after they are released from the Juvenile home
3. They will learn the art of cultivating nurseries and producing saplings
4. Special weekly class on Environment Science- making crafts from the waste, reuse of plastic, assembling solar lamps, personal hygiene practices, counseling, art and craft workshops , creative writing and

reading etc. with the aim of creating an atmosphere of joyful learning
5. Kishalaya will be a 100% literate juvenile home
6. 50% of them could be admitted to school from January, 2016 academic session
7. The library in the home will help develop their reading habits; cultivate their creativity and start the healing process that will make them calm and non- violent
8. Monthly cleanliness programme: 'Green Kishalaya, Clean Kishalaya' will help to develop a sense of personal hygiene and cleanliness. This will help reduce skin infections etc. In the long run it will have a therapeutic value to minimize abuse.
9. Periodic counseling and behavior therapy will boost their mental strength and raise their hopes. These will help them to get rid of the present situation of tension and anxiety.

Main Activities

Below are the activities and outcomes of our intervention from July, 2014- March, 2015

Livelihood:

Month	Activities	Vegetables produced
July	Cleaning the plots, weeding, bed making; Planted the roo t cuttings of Kalmi saag, sweet potato and Panjabi palang	NIL
August	Planted Brinjal, chilis, Indian spinach, long beans, flat beans	21
September	Planted pumpkin, okra, red amaranth, coriander seeds	86
October	Planted lentils (Arahar), bottle gourd, radish, turnip	76
November	Planted coriander seeds, red amaranth, turnip, beet, cabbage, radish	115
December	Planted cauliflower, cabbage, carrots, garlic, onion, pumpkin, palok, turnip	114
January	Chili, red amaranth, brinjal, bottle gourd, cauliflower , okra	148
February	Red amaranth, sureswari data, Panjabi palang, ridge gourd, catowa data	121
March	Indian spinach, okra, red amaranth , chili	94

1.The production was 4 times more than the amount of vegetables recorded in the register. Children love to eat vegetables in green by picking them from the garden. SKC encouraged this habit as suggested by our friend doctors. Only advised them to wash it properly with clean water before eating.

2. We have not included the weight of Papaya as it will make the figure very high.

Non-Formal Education: Mainstreaming and Life Skill Education

1. Regular class with 30 children from January, 2015
2. 'Green Kishalaya- Clean Kishalaya': an initiative for the cleanliness of the home (once in a month from October, 2014)
3. Para medical staff from Indonesia, Australia and Japan (MEGACITY volunteers) had cleaned and painted the hospital in the campus.
4. Provided clothes and foot wares to the juveniles
5. Tuition support (Saturday and Sunday in a week) till December, 2014
6. Blanket and bedsheets for the juveniles during winter by Megacity Volunteers
7. Annual Sports – Ball, Jersey and other equipments distribution by Megacity volunteers.
8. Art & Craft, Yoga, meditation and awareness on brushing the teeth, washing and sanitation every Saturday and Sunday.
9. Tooth paste, brush and soap for the children

Case studies

Jiten Das never talked to anyone. The local doctor explained it away as a result of stunted brain development. During our regular visits to Kishaloy, Our volunteers spent time with him. This brought it gradual changes in the boy. He started communicating with others and became increasingly sociable. Today he is like any other normal child and attends classes regularly. He is showing keen interest in drawing and painting. Today, a group of psychologists from Perth, Australia visited Kishalaya Home to meet these boys. Little Jiten greeted them and welcomed them by offering them green leaves!

Love and care has indeed brought miraculous changes in the lives of these boys. The vegetable garden cultivated by them and the bud of hope which has begun to bloom in their lives has indeed made us feel proud of them.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (slum Scheme)

Supported by West Bengal Tuberculosis Control Cell and CBCI- Card

Seva Kendra Calcutta is a stakeholder of RNTCP under West Bengal Tuberculosis Control Cell and the CBCI-Card is facilitating the program. RNTCP, a one year project (August to July) recognizes the need for involvement of all sectors –public and private.

Health is a state subject and decentralization is a priority. Thus it is up to the states to determine the priority areas of partnerships according to the local context and state priorities. NGOs and other partners must be used for supplementing capacities in some key areas where the formal health delivery system is unable to provide continued attention.

NGOs and other partners would be encouraged to work in hitherto unexplored areas. The State Health Societies would have the flexibility to categorize unserved and underserved areas for focused attention. The DOT services in urban slums require involvement of private and NGO sectors to reach special groups such as migrants and slum dwellers

Target Area and Population

Kolkata Municipal Corporation Ward Nos. 57 and 58, Part No. 97,98, 171, 262, 267, 273 and 275

Place Name: Kilkhana, KuliaTangra, Landhar and Muslim Camp

Population: 32,000, No. of Families: 4400

Other Stakeholders

Tangra Chest Clinic and Ward Health Centre 57 and 58

Goal

The goal of RNTCP is to decrease mortality and morbidity due to TB and reduce the transmission of infection until TB ceases to be a major public health problem

Purpose

- To achieve and maintain a cure of at least 85% among new sputum smear positive cases
- To achieve and maintain detection of at least 70% of such cases in the population

Programme approach and strategy

To carry out RNTCP work under 'Urban Slum scheme' to provide DOTs to the identified patients and to create awareness in the target areas

Outputs

- 3 pulmonary and 4 extra-pulmonary TB patients have

been cured

- Dr. Krishna Sarda STPC, CBCI-Card and Mr. Sandipan Dey STS from TCC facilitate school programmes and community awareness programmes
- SKC has persuaded a school to allow input sessions about TB. 1 school programme and 8 community programmes have been conducted
- People take part in the mass awareness rally on "World TB Day"
- SKC has motivated youth groups and mother groups to discuss TB at their meetings

Main Activities

- Creating awareness in the community
- Providing DOT to the patients
- Maintaining patient's growth (medical) record
- Resolving conflicts in the family due to TB
- Counseling support to the patients and family members

Seva Kendra Calcutta is also involved in the sputum collection in Barasat.

Sputum collected at Bongaon, North 24 Parganas

Month	New Diagnosis	Positive	Repeat	Positive	Follow up	Positive
April'14	21	-			3	
May	16	1	2	-	4	1
June	19	-			1	1
July	14	1			6	2
August	20	1			9	1
Sept.	24	-			4	1

Month	New Diagnosis	Positive	Repeat	Positive	Follow up	Positive
Oct.	18	1			2	-
Nov.	25	2			2	-
Dec	16	-	1	1	3	-
January'15	17	2			1	1
Feb	17	3			4	-
Mar	25	-	1	-	3	2
Total	232	11	4	1	42	9

Monitoring mechanisms

- Number of TB awareness meetings have been conducted in the community/school per month
- Case detection by visiting house per month

Challenges

- Alcoholism
- Migration
- Social Stigma
- Health consciousness

Case studies

Md. Arif having 5 dependable children, lives in Muslim camp. He works in a private company as a watchman. When he came to know that he was suffering from Tuberculosis, he broke down. SKC started to counsel him and made him understand that TB is curable. He was also told that he could get TB medicines free of cost. In four months he joined his regular job and is living a fairly satisfactory life.

Learnings

- Learnt about TB scenario of India and various efforts taken by the Government to care and cure TB patients
- Learnt how DOT is arranged and provided to TB patients
- The role and responsibility of various medicines for TB patients

St. Joseph's Hospital

When I attended a programme in Janani Center for rehabilitation in Medinipur, one of the doctors who attended the programme said "Your hospital is flourishing and growing fast". I told him that we want to grow but 'healthily'. There are several aspects in the 'Health Arena' which are unhealthy and the patients or patient party are the victims of this unhealthy practices. We receive a lot of support from well wishers, doctors, patients and our own management team, when we oppose these unhealthy practices. It's a great challenge for us to keep ourselves on the right path eventhough this affects us financially. We need to become self-reliant as the medical world is very expensive. The foreign or Indian support alone we will not in the running of a well equipped hospital with qualified doctors.

Spanish Solidaridade Eye Camp

A organization called Solidaridade from Spain had organized a camp where a team from Spain with 5 eye surgeons, 2 anesthetist, two nurses and other organizers came and performed 122 eye operations for free. This was great gift for the people of Midnapore. They stayed in the hospital for nearly 10 days to receive the full treatment.

Nursing Course

Like every year this year too, 10 nursing students completed their two years nursing course organized by St. Joseph's Hospital. Many of the students are from the tribal area in Midnapore. They are so well trained that they usually get the job immediately in the nursing homes in Midnapore. St. Joseph's has recruited 5 nurses to work in the hospital.

Doctors from Kolkata

We have around 26 consultant doctors, 7 of whom are coming from Kolkata We get support from some doctors from Kolkata who take the trouble to come here and practice. The low cost for services of these doctors has helped the hospital provide quality treatment. These doctors if could earn more money in Kolkata but as a part of their service to the society they come here and provide quality treatment to the poor people of this area.

New Equipments

The hospital needs modern health equipments for diagnosis, surgery and treatment. In the last few years we have been able to acquire a lot of new equipments for the hospital such as C Arm, Laparoscope, equipments for Cataract operation, diagnostic instruments, New Endoscope, New ENT scope etc.

RSBY and ESI

We keep the cost very low so even the poor people from the villages can avail the services and feel at home. Under RSBY (Rastria Swasta Bima Yojana) and ESI Primary and secondary services we are able to reach out to the poor completely free. We help around 40 patients a month under RSBY (people below poverty line can get free medical treatment and surgical interventions). We were able to reach out to 200-300 patients a month under the ESI (Employees State Insurance for workers whose

income is less than Rs. 15,000 a month).

TB and Leprosy Programme:

Tuberculosis patients are looked after by the hospital and we help them to regularize their RNTCP treatment. After proper diagnosis like the Sputum test tests positive then are given the treatment in their own village DOT (Direct Observed Treatment, completely free of cost). RNTCP has selected our Hospital to treat MDR (Multi Drug Reaction) TB. treatment. We would be the nodal hospital for three districts of Medinipur, Bankura and Purulia for MDR. We have not been able to do much for Leprosy. The case that are detected are referred to Chamrusai MC brothers Leprosy Hospital, who have a very good arrangements for Leprosy treatment.

At present we get around 150 outdoor patients and 40 indoor patients per day. Around 60 operations and 6 births takes place in month on an average.

Plans for the next year:

- Open ITU (Intensive Treatment Unit) with 6 beds
- MDR TB. Unit with 20 Beds.
- Cashless Insurance Facilitating Center
- Arrangements for Biopsy and Efinacy and other pathological tests (Haematology and Bio chemistry tests, Digtal X-ray and Ultra sonography can be arranged now)
- Few outdoor clinics in the villages (5)
- Few places as Diagnostic, Information and booking centers.

Seva Kendra Calcutta Free Legal Consultation

Seva Kendra Calcutta organizes free legal consultation on every 2nd and 4th Saturday of the month at the Seva Kendra Calcutta campus. The Calcutta High Court Advocates sit between 9:30 am to 12:30 pm and helped the needy to take right decisions.

The issues that were covered are:

Matrimonial/ Family Matters	26
Property/Land/Tenancy Matters	24
Service Matters	02
Others	04
Total	**56**

30% of the issues were resolved
60% of the issues are still pending/ process going on
10% of the issues were not followed up as the clients did not respond after the first visit

Seva Kendra Calcutta Community College

The college was initially started with only 20 students on 1st of December in the year 2008 and since then we have more than 250 students enrolled with us under the MES Vocational Training Programme by the State government. In the academic year 2013-2014, 82 students have undergone training in various courses available by the self financed programme of Seva Kendra Calcutta Community College. The enrolled students come from different socio-economic- religious background. Community College provides them with life- coping skills that will make them employable.

The Community College is grateful to the donors and well-wishers for their generosity in supporting this work. A newly renovated and upgraded modern computer room has been setup in the college with the generous support from Mrs. Lovina Khan. 50 students have enrolled in the different courses available at Seva Kendra Calcutta Community College this academic year 2015.

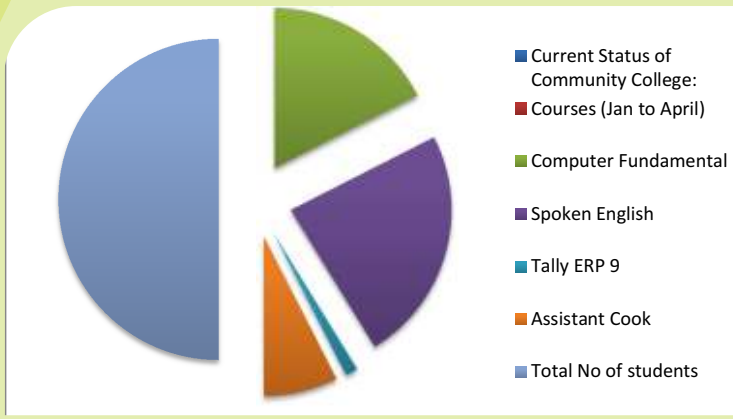
Courses Available at Seva Kendra Calcutta Community College

- Computer Fundamentals
- Tally ERP 9
- Computer Hardware
- Assistant Cook
- Spoken English
- Assembling & Marketing of Solar Lanterns

Current Status of Community College

Courses (Jan to April)	No of Students
Computer Fundamental	18
Spoken English	20
Tally ERP 9	01
Assistant Cook	11
Total No of students	**50**

Academic Year	Total No of Students	Admissions	Inquired	Completed Successfully	Not completed
2014	45	45	80	40	05
2015 (Jan to April)	50	50	60	In Progress	--------



Success Story
Name: Joseph Singh
Qualification: Class X (St Mary's High School, Ripon Street)
Course: Assistant Cook
Currently Joseph Singh is working as the assistant cook in Mocambo Restaurant.

Joseph enrolled into the course to become an assistant cook in 2014. The 4 months course with affordable fees, excellent training in SKC Community College and sincere dedication landed him a job at Mocambo Restaurant as an assistant cook. He is thankful to the teachers and support staff and especially to Dr. Franklin Menezes for his support and to Mr. Ranjit Biswas for his constant guidance.

Kolkata Deanery – Social Development and Minority Cell

Supported by Seva Kendra Calcutta and the Archbishop's House

This is a fairly new initiative which was implemented in mid-October 2014. The initiative was started with the chief goal being, to help Christian minorities to avail of various government schemes with regard to education. The Social Development aspect also gained importance and has become a big part of this initiative. With the help of NGO's and members of the Society we strive to help improve the standard of living and provide aid to those in need. Communication within the Archdiocese is an important matter, which needs to be improved upon so that we can provide information and assistance to everyone in the Archdiocese in a timely manner.

Target Area and Population
The target area is the Kolkata Deanery. The target area of the Minority Cell is the entire Christian Minority community residing within Kolkata Deanery.
The Target area for the Social Development aspect covers everyone within the Deanery of Kolkata.

Goal
The goals of the Social Development and Minority Cell are:

- Reducing the financial burden of educating our children and youth with the help of government schemes.
- Educating as many people as possible with help from NGOs.
- Developing slums, villages and deprived areas within Kolkata Deanery.
- Provide help and respite to the needy living within Kolkata Deanery.

Main Activities

- Awareness building in parishes, schools etc. on importance of education and the schemes offered by the government to lower the financial burden of minority communities.
- Partnering with NGOs, building rapport with NGOs and government officials.
- 10 toilets were built for the Don Bosco School Thakurnagar, for the hostelites who greatly needed this amenity.
- Various others Plans for other sanitation projects have been sent and need to be passed

Monitoring mechanisms

- Feedback from various stakeholders to monitor the information distributed or projects undertaken
- With regards to Government schemes the number of applications will serve as a means of verification (in the month of July-August)

Challenges

- One of the major challenges is communication and awareness. Ensuring information reaches everyone and is understood clearly is a big concern
- Emphasis on the use of modern technology email, etc. to help circulate information more efficiently

24 Parganas Deanery level Social and Development Cell

Supported by Seva Kendra Calcutta

The Priests of the Calcutta Archdiocese have expressed that Seva Kendra Calcutta's intervention is required at the Parish Level. Thus to serve the need of the diocese, the Deanery level Social and Development Cell was created.

Other Stakeholders

There are 200 Gram Panchayats in North 24 Parganas

Goal

To form Parish level Development Cell and plan development activities at the Parish level

Main Activities during the reporting year

- Minority Loan Forms Received From District Minority Office Barasat
- Distribution of Minority forms among the 16 Parish centres of N 24 Parganas Deanery Already 10% students filled up and claimed their Minority Scholarship schemes. Out of that 17 persons already received the scholarship
- Collected the names for Parish Cell from Bamandanga, Thakurnagar and Dumdum
- 25 Catholic students submitted their application form for OBC certificate. So far only 2 of them received the certificate, others are under process
- Health Insurance for Unorganized labours scheme, received for 13 people
- Medical Health scheme Smart Card for BPL families received for 120 families
- Pastoral Animation organized in three zones of the Deanery
- Awareness on Parish Cell conducted at Bongaon and Barasat
- Awareness on Government Scheme conducted at Guma and Monsada

Monitoring mechanisms

- Regular follow up visit done at each parish to monitor the progress
- Submit monthly report to the Dean of North 24 Parganas

Challenges

1. Opening a New Bank Account.
2. Opening a New Bank Account with Zero Balance.
3. For minority loan, guarantor is a problem. It requires a Government employee.
4. Lack of Information , require trainings on animal husbandry, fish farming, sustainable agriculture, income generation program, auto mobile engineering, nursery, cookery, hospitality management, hotel management and free legal aid Program.

Case studies

Sanjeeb Bhadra, S/o. Dulal Chandra Bhadra, Village, Raghobpur, P.O. Shimulpur, Block, Habra-1, passed Madhyamik with 42% marks in 2014. His father is a day labourer and earns Rs. 3000/ per month. It is difficult to run the family of four persons. In this situation they were finding difficult to continue his studies for class XI. In the mean time they attended the awareness camp at Bamandanga. They came to know about minority postmatric talent support programme of the government. They learnt the process and accordingly applied for the scheme. They have received Rs. 4200/- for the support for his future studies.

Learnings

- It has been understood that there is a need for formation of Parish Social Cell
- Once proper information is in the hand of the parish cell, it becomes easy to approach the government officials for various schemes

Target Area and Population

District	Blocks	No of Parishes /Quasi Parishes	Population
North 24 Parganas	22	16	22000

SAC
Stichting Actie Calcutta

THE DUTCH ORGANISATION

Seva Kendra and the Dutch organisation SAC " Stichting Actie Calcutta" , share a long history serving the poor children in the regions in and around Kolkata.
Seva Kendra is helping and advising SAC to find an optimal way to spend many donations of SAC for education of the poor or to facilitate education.
During this long period a true bond of respect and friendships has been developed. It is always a safe and hospitable harbor to stay and rest in hectic India.
We find the explanation and the update of new developments in and around Kolkata always very useful and helpful.

SAC needs information of professionals like the board of Seva Kendra, to understand the future plans in India to help the poor.
This helps SAC to determine the priorities for projects and hostels.
For many years, board members of SAC visit Seva Kendra, at least once a year.
Two board members of SAC with their partners visited many locations of SAC and Seva Kendra in October and November 2014.
Wim de Jongh and Leendert Hoogendam with partners also stayed several days in Seva Kendra. They had conversations with the director and the bisschop, as pictures show.

The possibilities and challenges due to the "The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE)" and its implementation is often a major topic in many discussions.
In the year 2014 we supported the project of Seva Kendra proposes by Fr. Franklin Menezis:
Renovation of the Community College Seva Kendra Calcutta.
SAC has confidence that Seva Kendra will give many poor the opportunity to visit the Community College.
SAC hopes to cooperate with all the members of Seva Kendra for many more years and thanks the Seva Kendra community for its hospitality.

Deaf Child Worldwide

Deaf Child Worldwide is the leading UK charity committed to supporting deaf children and young people in some of the world's poorest communities. We provide vital support for deaf children and young people in South Asia, East Africa and Latin America, focusing on communities where the need is greatest. We work with partner organisations to ensure that deaf children and young people are fully included in family, education and community life.

Deaf Child Worldwide is the international development arm of the National Deaf Children's Society (charity number 1016532).

We believe that

- Deaf children can do anything other children can do, given early diagnosis and the right support from the start.
- Deaf children should be involved in decisions which affect them at as early an age as possible.
- Families are the most important influence on deaf children and young people, and need clear, balanced information to make informed choices.
- Effective language and communication skills lie at the heart of deaf children and young people's social, emotional and intellectual development.
- Deaf children should be valued by society and have the same opportunities as any other child.

In India we currently work through nine partner organizations across three states, including West Bengal, Orissa, and Karnataka and support five parent groups in West Bengal. Most of our partners work in rural areas where there is very little support available for deaf children and their families. Most of the families we work with are from poor backgrounds and in some cases the parents themselves are not able to read and write. Therefore, through our partners we work with parents to help them to communicate with their deaf child and also raise their expectations of what their child can achieve. The parents are then encouraged to become a support group for each other and share their experiences. Based on feedback from parents we have also started sign language training for parents taught by a deaf young person, which has been very successful.

Seva Kendra Calcutta Training Centre

Facilities available
Conference halls-4
Lodging-200 beds (Dormitory AC/ Non AC
Single bed AC/Non AC
Double bed AC /Non AC
Food-Indian, Continental and Chinese
Other amenities-laptop, LCD projector, overhead projector, sound system
Transport- Maruti Swift, Scorpio, Mahindra Bolero
Over the years SCC training center has grown in popularity for the kind of quality service it has been rendering to the people involved in social work and related activities . Our motto is : "Serve with love "

Seva Kendra Calcutta Extension Kharagpur

Seva Kendra Calcutta (Extn) Kharagpur has become very popular in the area due to the work done through the CCD project and the training centre.

Training Centre

St Jude's Training Centre at Seva Kendra Calcutta (Extn.) Kharagpur is indeed, one of the best places not only for conducting trainings and seminars, but also for spending vacations, family get-togethers etc, as it is far from the busy city life. Besides having all the modern facilities and equipments it also has good accommodation facilities, along with quality food and tries its best at all times to cater to the needs of its participants. The place is clean and the staff are courteous.

Sindhu Tara Training Centre, Digha

Digha is a favoured sea-side getaway and is situated approximately 190 kms from Kolkata. Sindhu Tara is Seva Kendra Calcutta's Training Centre located at New Digha and is 5 minutes walking distance to the beach, railway station and bus stand. At this Centre you can hold meetings, conferences, training programmes, seminars and retreats.

The facilities provided are:

▸ Boarding and Lodging, ▸ Conference Hall, ▸ Dining Hall

For more details and booking you may contact:

Sindhu Tara- Seva Kendra Calcutta Training Centre
Plot No. 63, Sector N2, Jubak Abas (Youth Hostel),
New Digha, Midnapore(E)- 721 463
Call : + 91 8420519943

Financial Highlights

Schedule of Projects for the year ended 31st March,2015 (Foreign)

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Opening Balance(₹)	Receipt during the year(₹)	Utilised during the year(₹)	Closing Balance(₹)
1	ABCD-Anti Trafficking Program	2,70,830.00	3,78,370.00	6,49,200.00	-
2	Allan Lalita Charitable Foundation	31,13,579.00	11,19,010.00	34,90,126.00	7,42,463.00
3	Allan Shenoi Solar	(15,710.18)	15,710.18	-	-
4	Anna C Watts	9,800.00	9,800.00	-	
5	Archdiocese of Colonge Rainwater Harvesting	1,69,935.00	-	1,69,935.00	-
6	Ave Maria University	54,329.00	2,93,800.00	3,48,129.00	-
7	Bisschoppelijke Adventsactive	2,89,645.00	-	75,350.00	2,14,295.00
8	Calcutta Marudyan	-	60,000.00	60,000.00	-
9	Caritas India (BMZ)- Capacity Enhancement of the 1600 marginalised families in Tangra slum for improved quality of life through community mobilization	6,61,998.00	34,82,174.00	41,44,172.00	-
10	Caritas Germany (BMZ)- Community Based Social Work with marginalised groups in Kolkata	-	4,54,823.00	4,28,085.00	26,738.00
11	Caritas-Establishment of a responsive civil society through animation and empowerment programme in 30 villages of Nayagram Block (West Midnapur)	-	6,81,125.00	1,85,545.00	4,95,580.00
12	Caritas - Solar Light Support to 100 poor families at Bamandanga (North 24 Parganas)	-	2,50,000.00	4,07,193.00	(1,57,193.00)
13	Church of the Nazarene International	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	-
14	Deaf Child World Wide Use of Office Space	4,869.00	5,95,000.00	3,90,000.00	2,09,869.00
15	Deaf Child World Wide	1,47,730.15	18,04,847.04	18,73,454.00	79,123.19
16	Deepika Shiledar	-	4,798.84	-	4,798.84
17	Diocese of Rottenburg Stugart Water Conservation	4,11,262.00	-	4,11,262.00	-
18	Fr. Owen D'Souza - Village Development	72,966.00	-	3,382.00	69,584.00
19	Financial Assistance	2,28,736.57	-	15,764.00	2,12,972.57
20	Indienhilfe e.V. Herrsching, Germany-Capacity Building	(11,401.00)	11,401.00	-	-
21	Indienhilfe e.V. Herrsching, Germany-Chatra Sensitive Citizens' Forum	45,761.00	8,270.00	-	54,031.00
22	Indienhilfe e.V. Herrsching, Germany-Child Centered Development at Atghara	1,49,060.50	35,096.00	69,050.00	1,15,106.50
23	Indienhilfe e.V. Herrsching, Germany-Child Labour Free GP 24 Parganas (North)	1,44,360.50	20,56,320.00	20,54,256.50	1,46,424.00
24	Indienhilfe e.V. Herrsching, Germany-Child Centered Development at Kharagpur	1,76,330.51	21,79,831.86	22,42,042.40	1,14,119.97
25	Indienhilfe e.V. Herrsching, Germany-Emergency Fund +SEVA	3,92,434.59	33,957.00	86,297.00	3,40,094.59
26	Isabael Clare Gordon	2,66,728.00	61,370.00	501.00	3,27,597.00
27	Likvidace Lepry (St. Joseph' Hospital, Midnapur)		36,18,770.00	36,13,040.00	5,730.00
28	Likvidace Lepry (SKC)		1,49,201.00	44,285.00	1,04,916.00
29	Loreto College Manchester	2,96,479.00	2,36,579.00	59,900.00	
30	Misereor- Promotion & Advocacy of Clean Energy through Photovoltaic Roofing	2,40,817.20	13,50,176.40	14,72,515.00	1,18,478.60
31	Misereor-Holistic Development of the marginalised community through natural resource management and sustainable livelihood practices by the end of 2014 (Bezda)	4,19,948.00	-	4,19,948.00	-
32	Misereor-Natural Resource Management addressing Climate Change by Gender Mainstreaming through Solar Energy	-	18,74,250.20	5,63,121.00	13,11,129.20
33	Missio Rain Water Harvesting	8,38,300.00	-	8,38,300.00	-
34	Pelerings De Charite	-	34,870.00	34,870.00	-
35	Save A Family	-	52,218.00	52,218.00	-
36	Richard Saladana	6,864.18	-	6,864.18	-
37	SAC Project Admin Charges	1,01,128.21	2,24,198.00	1,90,660.00	1,34,666.21
38	SAC-Community College Renovation	-	4,80,000.00	-	4,80,000.00
39	SAC Main Streaming Drop Out	1,40,205.00	4,40,000.00	3,91,276.00	1,88,929.00
40	SAC Solar System Navjyoti Sadan KGP	47,622.00	-	47,622.00	-
41	Seva Kendra Siliguri	11,400.00	-	11,400.00	-
42	Sofie Johansson (Donations)	9,10,000.00	9,90,000.00	16,10,000.00	2,90,000.00
43	Sofie Johansson (Seminar/Training)	10,67,875.00	10,67,875.00	-	
44	Susan Remedios	77,300.00	-	-	77,300.00
45	Youth with a Mission	2,87,983.00	2,87,983.00	-	
	Grand Total	**93,72,028.23**	**244,01,724.52**	**280,07,100.08**	**57,66,652.67**

Schedule of Projects for the year ended 31st March,2015 (Indian)

Sl. No.	Name of the Projects	Opening Balance(₹)	Receipt during the year(₹)	Utilised during the year(₹)	Closing Balance(₹)
1	ABCD- Darkness to Light Solar Energy Promotion- Phase II	-	10,45,168.00	11,47,419.00	(1,02,251.00)
2	Aila Relief Assistance	3,55,841.00	-	-	3,55,841.00
3	Campaign against Hunger & Disease	32,64,664.28	11,29,644.00	33,60,963.00	10,33,345.28
4	Emergency Relief Fund	44,696.50	-	-	44,696.50
5	Federal Bank-Solar Power Plant (Basinda)	-	5,00,000.00	6,00,000.00	(1,00,000.00)
6	Fr. Moses Fund	75,000.00	-	-	75,000.00
7	Good Friday Walk	-	7,44,186.00	7,30,431.00	13,755.00
8	Herbert & Ellen Barber Scholarship Fund	42,000.00	-	-	42,000.00
9	Herbert Eustace Barber & Ellen Barber	41,000.00	-	-	41,000.00
10	Howrah South Point Solar Power Project	-	4,44,600.00	4,44,600.00	-
11	Jammu & Kashmir Flood Relief	-	14,71,346.00	14,71,346.00	-
12	Kishaloy Home Barasat	-	-	2,42,657.00	(2,42,657.00)
13	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Calcutta (Solar Power System at Salboni Boys Hostel)	-	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	-
14	Revised National Tuberclosis Control Programme (RNTCP)	6,697.00	1,08,000.00	1,69,262.00	(54,565.00)
15	S.F.Fernandes Fund	1,00,000.00	-	-	1,00,000.00
16	Uttarkhand Relief Work	1,20,000.00	17,000.00	1,37,000.00	-
17	Violet Lee Fund	42,000.00			42,000.00
	Total	**40,91,898.78**	**57,59,944.00**	**86,03,678.00**	**12,48,164.78**

Local Resource Mobilization

S.N.	Name of Parishes	Total
1	Church of Christ the King, Park Circus	241,846
2	St. Mary's Church, Ripon Street	89,639
3	St. Ignatius Church,Ekbalpore Road, Kidderpore	81,362
4	Church of Our Lady of Vailankani, Picnic Garden	62,120
5	Bandel Church, Hooghly	62,000
6	Infant Jesus Church, Behala	58,202
7	Fatima Shrine, C.I.T. Road	46,000
8	St. Xavier's Community, Park Street	37,933
9	St. Teresa's Church Fund, AJC Bose Road	36,104
10	Auxilium Parish Church, Mahendra Roy Lane, Gobra	35,150
11	St. Thomas Church, Middleton Row	33,913
12	St. Anthony's Church, Kharagpur	28,000
13	Prabhu Jishu Girja, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Road	26,000
14	St. Joseph's Chapel, Market Street	20,590
15	Sacred Heart Church, Lenin Sarani	20,000
16	St. Francis Xavier's Church, B.B.Ganguly Street	20,000
17	Sacred Heart Church, Kharagpur	19,500
18	Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Barasat	15,600
19	St. Joseph's Church, Barrackpore	15,520
20	Queen of Peace Church, Tollygunge	15,000
21	St. Ignatius Church, Chamrusai	13,000
22	Sacred Heart Church,Chandannagar	13,000
23	Nirmala Mata Maria Girja, Andul Road	12,055
24	Holy Family Church, Keshtopur	12,000
25	St. Joseph the Worker Church, Santragachi	11,280
26	Stella Maris Church, Nimak Mahal Road	10,900
27	St.Patrick's Church, Dum Dum	10,160
28	Mother Teresa Church, Dum Dum	10,100
29	St. John the Evangelist Church, A.P.C. Road	9,902
30	Church of Our Lady of Dolours, Boitakhana, B.B. Ganguly Street	9,613
31	Catholic Church, Premnagar, Santragachi	5,530
32	St. Joseph's Church, Bongaon	5,300
33	Jishu Ashram, Station Road, Pandua,Hooghly	5,290
34	Church of the Immaculate Conception of Blessed Virgin Mary, Serampore	5,195
35	St. Peter's Church, Haldia	5,055
36	St. Lawrence Chapel, Ballygunge	5,000
37	The Cathedral of the Holy Rosary Kolkata	5,000
38	Holy Family Church, Kearchand	4,510
39	Holy Cross Church, Thakurnagar	4,358
40	Church of Our Lady of Consolation, Geonkhali	3,976
41	Christo Jyoti Ashram, Kamalasole,Basinda	3,560
42	Nirmal Hriday Girja, Monsada	3,500
43	Shantirani Girja, Bamandanga	3,500
44	Mary Immaculate Church, Kanchrapara	3,000
45	ST. Thomas Syro Malabar Catholic Church, Behala	3,000
46	St. Patrick's Church, Fort William	2,500
47	Maria Sneha Sadan, Gurap	1,920
48	Church of Our Lady of Consolaltion, Haldia	1,735
49	St. Paul the Apostle, Kamarchowki	1,720
50	Sacred Heart Church, Kowgachi	1,500
51	Holy Cross Church, Baligeria	1,280
52	St. Arnold's Church, Bezda	1,250
53	Holy Trinity Church, Jhargram	600
54	Christ the King Church, Balichak, Midnapore	520
55	St. Joseph's Church, Namasole, Midnapore	300
	TOTAL	**1,155,588**

S.N.	Name of Schools/Colleges	Total
1	Morning Star College, Barrackpore	58,275
2	Loreto House, Middleton Row	57,836
3	St. Agnes School, Kharagpur	50,000
4	Loreto Convent, Entally	48,170
5	St. Joseph's Convent Chandannagar Educational Society, Chandannagar	46,000
6	St. Teresa's Secondary School,Kidderpore	43,202
7	Don Bosco School, Park Circus	30,705
8	Loreto Day School, Elliot Road	23,585
9	Christopher Day School, Malancha	20,000
10	St. Francis School, Guma	20,000
11	Loreto Day School, B.B. Ganguly Street	19,341
12	Loreto College, Sir William Jones Sarani	17,000
13	St. Paul's Boarding & Day School, D.H. Road	15,000
14	Holy Child Girls H.S.School, C.I.T.Road	15,000
15	Lavinia House, Kolkata	13,035
16	Holy Child Institute, Beadon Street	12,500
17	Don Bosco School, Liluah	12,010
18	Stella Maris School, Nimak Mahal Road	10,000
19	Our Lady Queen of the Missions School, Salt Lake	10,000
20	Marian Education Centre, Picnic Garden	10,000
21	St. Joseph's College, B.B.Ganguly Street	8,640
22	St. Mary's Convent School, Santragachi	8,000
23	St. John's Berchman School, AJC Bose Road	7,535
24	St. Mary's Orphanage, Dum Dum	7,000
25	Our Lady Queen of the Missions School, Syed Amir Ali Avenue	6,000
26	Convent of Our Lady of Providence Girls' (Hindi High School), AJC Bose Road	5,000
27	Meghmala Roy Education Centre, Behala	5,000
28	St. Lawrence High School, Ballygunge	5,000
29	Auxilium Convent School, Bandel	5,000
30	Sacred Heart Chinese School, Weston Street	3,000
31	Loreto Day School, Lenin Sarani	2,911
32	St. Teresa's School, A.J.C.Bose Road	1,060
33	Don Bosco School, Thakurnagar	500
34	St. Anne's School , Bamundanga	500
35	St. Anne's Free Primary School , A.J.C.Bose Road	488
	TOTAL	**597,293**

S.N.	Name of Religious Institutions	Total
1	Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph's Home, A.J.C.Bose Road	10,000
2	Don Bosco Nitika	8,730
3	Loreto House Community, Middleton Row	7,500
4	Missionaries of Charity, Shishu Bhawan	7,257

5	Sisters of Charity, Sacred Heart Convent, Provincial House, Convent Road	6,000
6	Holy Cross Convent, Pandua, Hooghly	6,000
7	Sisters of the Cross of Chavanod, Lower Range	5,000
8	Daughters of St. Paul, Royd Street	5,000
9	Convent of Our Lady of Providence, AJC Bose Road	5,000
10	Auxilium Convent, Syed Amir Ali Avenue	5,000
11	Convent of Immaculate Heart of Mary, Tollygunge	5,000
12	Auxilium Convent, Bandel	5,000
13	Carmel Niketan, Gariahat	4,000
14	Sisters Adorers Navajyoti Bhawan,Liluah	4,000
15	Holy Cross Convent, Asgar Mistry Lane	3,500
16	Sisters Adorers, Nazareth Villa, C.I.T. Road	3,000
17	Sisters of the Cross Welfare Association, Lower Range	2,000
18	Sisters Adorers, Christopher Road	2,000
19	Maria Seva Ashram (Servite Convent), Santragachi	2,000
20	Sisters of Charity,Oasis Capitanio, East Udayrajpur (N) 24 Parganas	2,000
21	Sisters of Providence, Provincialate, Barrackpore	2,000
22	Daughters of the Cross,Novitiate, Barasat	2,000
23	Helper Sisters, Barasat	2,000
24	Sacred Heart Convent, R.B.Road, Behala	1,750
25	Bethany Novitiate, Barasat	1,511
26	Carmel Convent, Bongaon	1,500
27	Sisters of the Divine Saviour, Bezda	1,500
28	Shantikiran, C.I.T.Road	1,500
29	Helper Sisters, Progoti, A.J.C. Bose Road	1,500
30	Nirmala Convent, (Nirmala Sisters), Dr. Sundari Mohan Avenue	1,200
31	Matri Bhawan, Sourin Roy Road, Behala	1,000
32	Oasis Gerosa,Udayrajpur	1,000
33	St. Catherine's Home,Daughters of the Cross, Diamond Harbour Road	1,000
34	Sisters Adorers, Kharagpur	1,000
35	Shanti Dham, Guma	1,000
36	Sister of St. Joseph of the Apparition, Chinese Chapel, Weston Street	1,000
37	Missionaries of Charity Fathers, Sundari Mohan Avenue, Kolkata	1,000
38	Carmel House, Behala	500
39	St. Anne's Convent, Bamandanga	500
40	Bethany Cottage, Barasat	500
41	Bethany Convent, Portuguese Church Street	500
42	Sisters of Providence, Thakurnagar	300
	TOTAL	**123,748**

S.N.	Name of Individuals	Total
1	Arun Kr. Gupta	2001
2	Rajesh S. Shah, Camac Street, Kolkata	1000
3	Tanishq Parekh, Camac Street, Kolkata	1000
	TOTAL	**4,001**
	GRAND TOTAL	**1,880,630**

Campaign Against Hunger & Disease for the year 2014-15

Sl.No.	Place	Amount Spent (In Rs.)
1	Seva Kendra Calcutta	697,431.00
2	Seva Kendra Calcutta, Extn Kharagpur	33,000.00
3	St.Joseph's Hospital, Midnapur	2,805,409.00
4	Caritas India	445,000.00
5	Other Expenses	110,554.00
	Total	**4,091,394.00**

Contribution Received For Flood Victims In Jammu-kashmir

SN	Name	Contribution
1	St. Xavier's College, Kolkata	146,355.00
2	St. Xavier's Community	4,439.00
3	Loreto College	15,000.00
4	Sisters of Mary Immaculate, Gurusaday Road	2,500.00
5	Sisters of Mary Immaculate, Dum Dum	2,500.00
6	St. Anne's Primary School, Kolkata	1,000.00
7	St. Teresa's Primary School, Kolkata	1,000.00
8	Our Lady Queen of the Missions, Salt Lake	20,000.00
9	Sacred Heart Convent, Convent Road	5,000.00
10	Convent of Our Lady of Providence, AJC Bose Road	10,000.00
11	Sisters of Sacred Heart, Sandal Street	10,000.00

Contribution Received For Flood Victims In Jammu-kashmir

12	Maitri Bhawan Hostel, Behala	3,000.00
13	Maitri Bhawan Convent, Behala	2,000.00
14	Sisters of the Cross Welfare Association, Lower Range	5,000.00
15	Sisters of the Cross, Lower Range	15,000.00
16	Shanti Rani School, Tollygunge	2,500.00
17	Convent of Immaculate Heart of Mary, Tollygunge	2,000.00
18	Holy Spirit Sisters, Dr. Suresh Sarkar Road	1,000.00
19	Pauline Book and Media Centre, Kolkata	5,263.00
20	Auxilium Educational Society, Barasat	50,000.00
21	Auxilium Convent School, Barasat1	19,000.00
22	Fatima Parish, CIT Road	15,000.00
23	Jishu Ashram, Pandua	6,000.00
24	Nirmala Convent, Sundari Mohan Avenue	1,000.00
25	St. Maary's High School, Convent Road	8,489.00
26	St. Francis School, Guma	16,000.00
27	Sisters of Providence	2,000.00
28	Convent of Our Lady of Providence Girls High School (Hindi), AJC Bose Road	8,000.00
29	St. Aloysius Orphanage & Day School, Howrah	94,000.00
30	St. Anne's Convent, Bowbazar	1,000.00
31	St. Anne's Regional House, Jholi, Kharagpur	1,000.00
32	Holy Child Girls High School, CIT Road	30,000.00
33	Holy Child Institute	65,000.00
34	Meghmala Roy Educational Centre, Behala	27,000.00
35	St. Anne's School, Bamundanga	500.00

36	St. Anne's Convent, Bamundanga	500.00
37	Auxilium Convent School, Dum Dum	140,000.00
38	St. Mary's Church, Ripon Street	34,025.00
39	Shanti Dham Convent, Guma	1,000.00
40	Carmel Primary School, Deshapriya Park	100,000.00
41	Carmel Niketan, Gariahat	15,000.00
42	Jyothi Nilaya, Kharagpur	5,000.00
43	Auxilium Convent School, Bandel	190,000.00
44	Carmel High School, Kolkata	137,000.00
45	Carmel Convent, Kolkata	28,900.00
46	St. Vincent's Health Centre, Barasat	2,000.00
47	Holy Cross School, Pandua	13,402.00
48	St. Mary's Orphanage & Day School, Dum Dum	25,000.00
49	Marian Co-Educational School	10,000.00
50	Auxilium Convent, Park Circus	15,000.00
51	Bethany Convent, Kolkata	1,000.00
52	Church of Christ the King, Park Circus	8,070.00
53	Christopher Day School, Kharagpur	36,000.00
54	Elizabeth Chaudhury	5,000.00
55	Individual Donors	6,903.00
	TOTAL(as on 30th November 2014)	**1,471,346.00**

Rs. 13 Lakhs sent to Caritas India

Donation For Nepal Earthquake Relief Work

Sl.No.	Church/Chapel	Amount
1	Church of Our Lady of Happy Voyage, Howrah	3,000.00
2	Prabhu Jisur Girja	1,000.00
3	St. Thomas Syro Malabar Catholic Church, Behala	8,290.00
4	St. Mary's Church	70,000.00
5	Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Lenin Sarani	6,500.00
6	Queen of Peace Church, Tollygunge	10,000.00
7	St. Partick's Church, Fort William	1,350.00
8	Infant Jesus Church, Behala	6,450.00
9	Stella Maris Church	5,000.00
10	St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row	20,000.00
	Total	**131,590.00**

Sl.No.	School/College	Amount
1	St. Aloysius' Orphanage & Day School, Howrah	171,130.00
2	St. Xavier's School, Haldia	90,000.00
3	St. Agnes School, Kharagpur	80,000.00
4	Holy Family Convent School, Liluah	40,000.00
5	Shanti Rani School, Tollygunge	4,800.00
6	St. Lawrence High School, Ballygunge	10,000.00
7	St. Anne's School, Bamundanga	500.00
8	Frank Anthony Public School, Kolkata	3,480.00
9	Maitri Bhawan Hostel	1,000.00
10	Holy Child Institute Girls Higher Secondary School, Abhedananda Road	35,000.00
11	St. John's Berchman's School, A.J.C.Road	3,700.00
	Total	439,610.00

Sl.No.	Convent/Community	Amount
1	Society of the Sisters of St. Anne Chennai	1,500.00
2	Society of the Sisters of St. Anne Chennai, Balichak	500.00
3	St. Joseph's Convent, Chandannagar	200,000.00
4	Convent of the Immaculate Heart of Mary	5,000.00
5	Carmel Convent, Deshapriya Park	15,000.00
6	Sisters of Providence, Barrackpore	5,000.00
7	Sisters Adorers, Kharagpur	500.00
8	Sisters Adorers, Christopher Road	1,000.00
9	St. Anne's Convent, Bamundanga	500.00
10	Maitri Bhawan, Behala	1,000.00
	Total	**230,000.00**

Sl.No.	Individual/Institution	Amount
1	Rosy Biswas	2,000.00
2	Jay Tereshash Singh	500.00
3	Pradip Kundu, Howrah	500.00
4	S. Kumar, Howrah	500.00
5	Shree Madhab Edible Products Ltd	10,000.00
6	Kerala Catholic Social Service	25,000.00
7	Dum Dum Christian Samaj	25,000.00
8	H. James, Selimpur Road	2,000.00
9	Susan Surtee	5,000.00
10	I. Chowdhury, Picnic Garden	500.00
11	Catholic Association of Bengal	10,000.00
	Total	**81,000.00**
	GRAND TOTAL (As on 30.06.2015)	**882,200.00**

Governance and Management

Members of the Governing Board

Archbishop Thomas D'Souza, President
Fr. Franklin Menezes, Vice President
Fr. Rudolf D'Souza, Secretary
Fr. John Mohandas, Member
Fr. Vincent Lobo, Member
Fr. Anthony Rodricks, Member
Sr. Amala, D.S.A., Member
Mr. Eugene Gonsalves, Member
Prof. Maria Fernandes, Member
Dr. Malay Mundle, Member
Ms. Cheryl Francis, Member
Ms. Asha Ekka, Member

Finance, Management & Project Selection Committee

Fr. Franklin Menezes, Vice President & Director
Fr. Rudolf D'Souza, Secretary
Fr. Reginald Fernandes, Member
Fr. Vincent Lobo, Member
Fr. Shyam Charan Mandi, Member
Sr. Mary, SJA, Member
Prof. Maria Fernandes, Member

Seva Kendra Staff

Fr. Franklin Menezes
Director

Fr. Reginald Fernandes
Director of St. Joseph Hospital

Mukul Haldar
P. Officer

Bablu Sarkar
Section Head

Lawrence Adhikary
Coordinator

Benu Naskar
Coordinator

Francis Mondal
Coordinator

Jayanti Boidya
Coordinator

Harriet Ganpat
Coordinator

Joseph Branger
Sr. Accountant

Samir Rana
Accountant

Magdalen Mondal
Office Secretary

Robi Biswas
Security

Narayan Behera
Security

David Das
Support Staff

Thank You Mr. Tapan Andrews

Mr. Tapan Andrews retired on December 22, 2014. He worked in Seva Kendra Calcutta for around 33 years. We wish him a happy retirement filled with fun and happiness.

Thank You Sr. Mary Hainus

Sr. Mary Hainus joined Seva Kendra Calcutta in 2012. She left Seva Kendra Calcutta in May 2015. We wish her all the best in her future endeavours.

Welcome

Rev. Fr. Basil Mandi

as Coordinator-Social Development, Midnapur Deanery

AGM 2014

16/10/2014

Christmas 2014

Donor and Donor Agencies

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Archdiocese of Cologne, Germany
- Caritas Internationalis, Germany
- Diocese of Rottenburg-Stuttgart, Germany
- Deaf Child Worldwide, UK
- Indienhilfe e.V., Germany
- L.L. Likvidace Lepry, Czech Republic
- Misereor, Germany
- Missio, Germany
- Stichting Actie Calcutta, Netherlands
- The Allan and Lalita Charitable Foundation, USA

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Archdiocese of Calcutta (Parishes, Religious Societies, Educational Institutions, Associations)
- Association of Bengal Collaborators for Development, Kolkata
- Caritas India, New Delhi & Kolkata
- CBCI-Health Commission, New Delhi & Kolkata
- RNTCP, Kolkata

Donors/donor Agency For The Year 2014-15

SL.NO.	Name	Activities
1	Association of Bengal Collaborators for Development	1. Darkness to Light Solar Energy Promotion- Phase II 2.Anti-Traficking Program
2	Ave Maria University	Donation towards the good work done by Seva Kendra Calcutta
3	Calcutta Marudyan	Donation towards feeding poor children
4	Caritas India	1.Establishment of a Responsive Civil Society through animation and empowerment in Nayagram Block,West Midnapur(WB) 2.100 families in Bamandanga village of 24 Parganas(N) will have solar lights in their home by end of 2015
5	Caritas, Germany	Community Moblization of 1600 families in Tangra Slum
6	Deaf Child World Wide,U.K.	Sign language trg. for Deaf children & families,skill training workshop for teachers & parents
7	Howrah South Point	Setting up of Solar Power Plant at Murgadongi,Jalpaiguri
8	Indienhilfe,Germany	1.Child Centre Development (CCD) on school based approach at West Midnapur 2.Child Labour Free GP initiatives in line with MVF model in North 24 Parganas District (West Bengal)
9	Isabael Clare Gordon	For St.Jude's Centre at Kharagpur
10	Likvidace/Jiri Holy, Czech Republic	1.St.Joseph's Hospital at Midnapur 2.Donation towards the good work done by Seva Kendra Calcutta
11	Misereor, Germany	1.Development of marginalised community through Natural Resource Management (NRM) at Bezda 2. Promotion and Advocacy of Clean Energy through Solar Photovoltaic Roofing at Seva Kendra Calcutta 3.Natural Resource Management addressing Climate Change by Gender Mainstreaming through Solar Energy at West Midnapur

SL.NO.	Name	Activities
12	Revised National Tuberclosis Control Programme (RNTCP)	Tuberculosis Control Program at Tangra Slum
13	Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Calcutta	Setting up of Solar Power Plant at Girl's Hostel, Salboni
14	Stichting Actie Calcutta,Holland	1.Administrative Cost 2.Sponsorship 3.Mainstreaming Dropout Children 4.Installation of Solar System at Navajyoti Sadan, Kharagpur. 5.Renovation of Community College at SKC
15	The Allan & Lalita Shenoi Charitable Foundation	Construction of Elyn Shenoi Pavillion
16	The Federal Bank Limited	Setting up of Solar Power Plant at Boy's Hostel, Basinda and Girls' Hostel, Kamalasole

Our sincere thanks to the donors,donor agency, The Federal Bank Ltd, State Bank of India Auditor M/s B.De & Co., Governing Body Members, Staff and friends for their kind support & cooperation

Seva Kendra Calcutta Thanks ...

A special thanks to all Parishes, Schools, Colleges and Convents of the Archdiocese of Kolkata for their generous support.

CHARITABLE BEQUEST TO SEVA KENDRA CALCUTTA

Bequests to Seva Kendra Calcutta can come in many forms. The donation received will be utilized as per the wishes and intentions of the donor. For further details kindly contact the Director, Seva Kendra Calcutta.

Contact Information

Seva Kendra Calcutta (Main Office)

52B, Radhanath Chowdhury Road
Kolkata 700 015
Phone 0091 33 2329 0381/5400
Email sk.calcutta@gmail.com
Web: www.sevakendra.in

Extension Units Of Seva Kendra Calcutta

St. Joseph's Hospital
Phulpahari, Vidhyasagar University, P.O. Midnapore (W)-721 102
Ph: (03222) 269902 / 87688289889 / 8900163511
Email: stjosephmidnapore@gmail.com

Seva Kendra Extension, Kharagpur
P.O. Hijli, Kharagpur-721 306
Midnapore (W), Ph: (03222)-224642
Email: sevakgp@gmail.com

Sindhu Tara Training Centre-Digha
Plot No. 63 Sector N2, Jubak Abas (Youth Hostel)
New Digha, Midnapore (E)-721 463
Ph: (03220)266902
Patrick Murray - 8420519943

Seva Kendra Calcutta Mainstreaming Centre, Palbari
Vill: Palbari, Ganapati Nagar, P.O. Nutan Bazar
Midnapore (W)

Seva Kendra Calcutta Mainstreaming Centre, Serampore
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