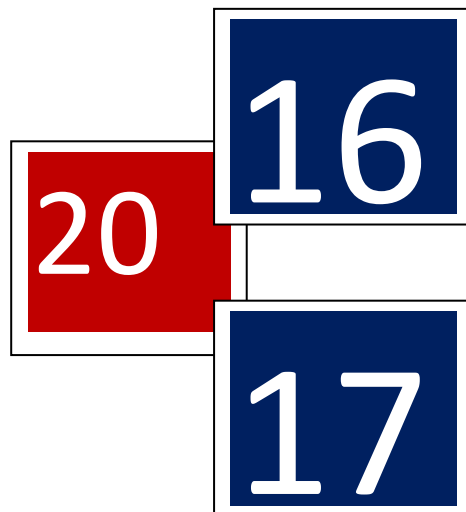


Index

1. Director Desk: 2-3
2. Introduction: 4-5
3. Education: 6-23
4. Livelihood: 24-33
5. Water Development: 34-35



Sampark



Annual Report

Director Desk

Since the beginning Sampark believes in empowering tribal through intervening for their rights for survival, development and participation. Sampark started its journey with efforts of ensuring their need of water for agriculture and livelihood. Later on organization felt that due to not having education in community they lack-in of managing the resources they had and even those which they added in respective years. Somehow or others due to lack-in of education there enrich resources were in clutch of the literate community mostly were outsiders. It was a felt need to intervene in education and invest for development. The organization also focusing for health needs of child, women and adolescent as they are most in need of it and without ensuring their basic health life it would be difficult to cater the overall development of child, here child means till 18 year of age. Adolescent are the future women who bear and rear the healthy child once they are healthy. Considering this major emphasis was to prepare this vulnerable group for future caring and raring of healthy child resulted into a healthy community and nation. The areas are endemic for malaria so recently started of health project to eliminate malaria. The organization preparing the community for self-sufficiency in seed requirements for agriculture and many have started practicing of organic farming and usage of indigenous seeds. Many progressive farmers started preserving indigenous seeds and promoting it individually as well as in group. Poultry farming was promoted at large scale which benefited 16000 families in Jhabua Block.

The major achievements in year 2016-2017 are as follows:

- 636 children benefited through quality improvement in education
- 2519 children benefited through workshop/training in ensuring of their rights as children
- 169 children get emergency health support
- 2238 stakeholders related to children sensitized through campaign/training/workshops
- 146 varieties of indigenous species related to paddy, pulses, wheat, maize and millet preserved and promoted
- 2 seed bank established
- 517 farmers participated in Bio-diversity Day
- 404 farmers benefited of organized workshops/training/exposure to learn methodologies which help them in adoption of organic farming and motivate them to use of indigenous farming
- 100 street plays organized for promoting poultry farming of famous local breed Kadaknath
- 282 poultry extension groups were formed
- 145 Pashu-Mitra were trained, 125 were engaged through the poultry intervention, 80 are still continuing even after the project ended
- 16000 families have adopted poultry as one of the major business activity
- 10 dugouts and 2 ponds are preserved with help of community benefited 300 families and fulfilling agriculture needs of 50 to 60 acres of land area
- 2 community forest rights first appeal processed would benefit 156 families in two villages
- 3000 children were made aware of bad effects of drugs and motivated to away from it through conducting sessions in more than 30 schools

The organization committed for the rights of the community and continuously working for their betterment. In future organization is planning to make emphasis for helping girl child to go for high school and above education, helping them through running of bridge course, skill development course and working with their parents to convincing them of importance of education for girl child in her personal and social life. The organization looking forward for engaging more volunteers from women and adolescent girls in building their livelihood project after experienced gained of poultry farming in which larger section of major players were trained Pashu-Mitra, all were trained young women. Water development work will continue. Work for promoting seed bank preservation and promotion will be gear-up in coming year. The process of forming federation of progressive farmers would start-up in coming year. Some good SHGs are existing in villages, they had been started by the organization in beginning of the project could be catalyzed for livelihood generation activities in coming year. Health intervention particularly malaria elimination with a with child, adolescent and mother would be focus and in continuation.

Digitalization is the demand of the day and the organization will go forward in piloting in one panchayat in understanding as well as implementation to provide services to community through online system. This digitalization processes help in bridging the people needs and information gap certainly help in getting the services in reach to community. The youth volunteers will be cater through training of digitalization processes could work as bridge between community needs and service providers system. The organization will start focusing on generating information channels within and across the community which empower them to access the services which they required with help of prepare youth from the community.

Thanks to Sampark team in helping to reach to this milestone and with their continuous support we will continue the journey.

With all best wishes

Nilesh Desai

Director-Sampark

1. Introduction

SAMPARK was started in 1987 by a few social workers in Petlawad tehsil of Jhabua district and was formally registered in 1990 as a society under the Madhya Pradesh Society Registration Act 1973. The area was chosen because of the nature and intensity of exploitation of the Bhil Adivasis, negligible developmental intervention and the limited presence of voluntary groups. Work was started by addressing the survival needs and developmental aspirations of the people. SAMPARK has since gradually evolved into a many faceted organization tackling the varied problems of the area.

The people of the area have built up a community based organization to tackle the local and policy level issues called the “Lok Jagriti Manch” (LJM). The Manch has developed into a flourishing community organization running self-help groups, village watershed development committees, sustainable agriculture groups, poultry farming groups, village health and education committees, forest management committees and conflict resolution groups. A "Saajha Manch" (SM) has been set up to separately address the issues faced by women arising out of the patriarchal nature of Bhil society. The issue of sustainable agriculture and the campaign against genetically modified seeds, which has now assumed tremendous significance, has been addressed by a separate state wide network named Beej Swaraj Abhiyan (BSA). This network undertakes policy advocacy to secure the future of agriculture and food availability locally and globally.

The operational framework and overall goal of SAMPARK, LJM, SM and BSA are shown in the schematic diagram in Fig. 1.

The overall goal is the empowerment of the Gram Sabha so that it can fulfill its potential as a tribal self government institution as envisaged in the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas Act. Since the Bhil Adivasis cannot fund the whole of the development required achieving this goal from their own resources due to their poverty, these have to be supplemented with external support. SAMPARK facilitates this external support. All developmental activities are undertaken by the staff of SAMPARK. The socio-political action is undertaken by the LJM, SM and BSA which are people's organizations whose operational expenses are met by the people themselves. Presently SAMPARK is operating in Petlawad and Rama Janpad Panchayats and has its main campus in village Raipuria. There is a residential school in which 262 children are studying. It is equipped with solar energy and biogas units. Waste water is treated and reused for drinking, washing and in agriculture to produce vegetables that are consumed in the mess.

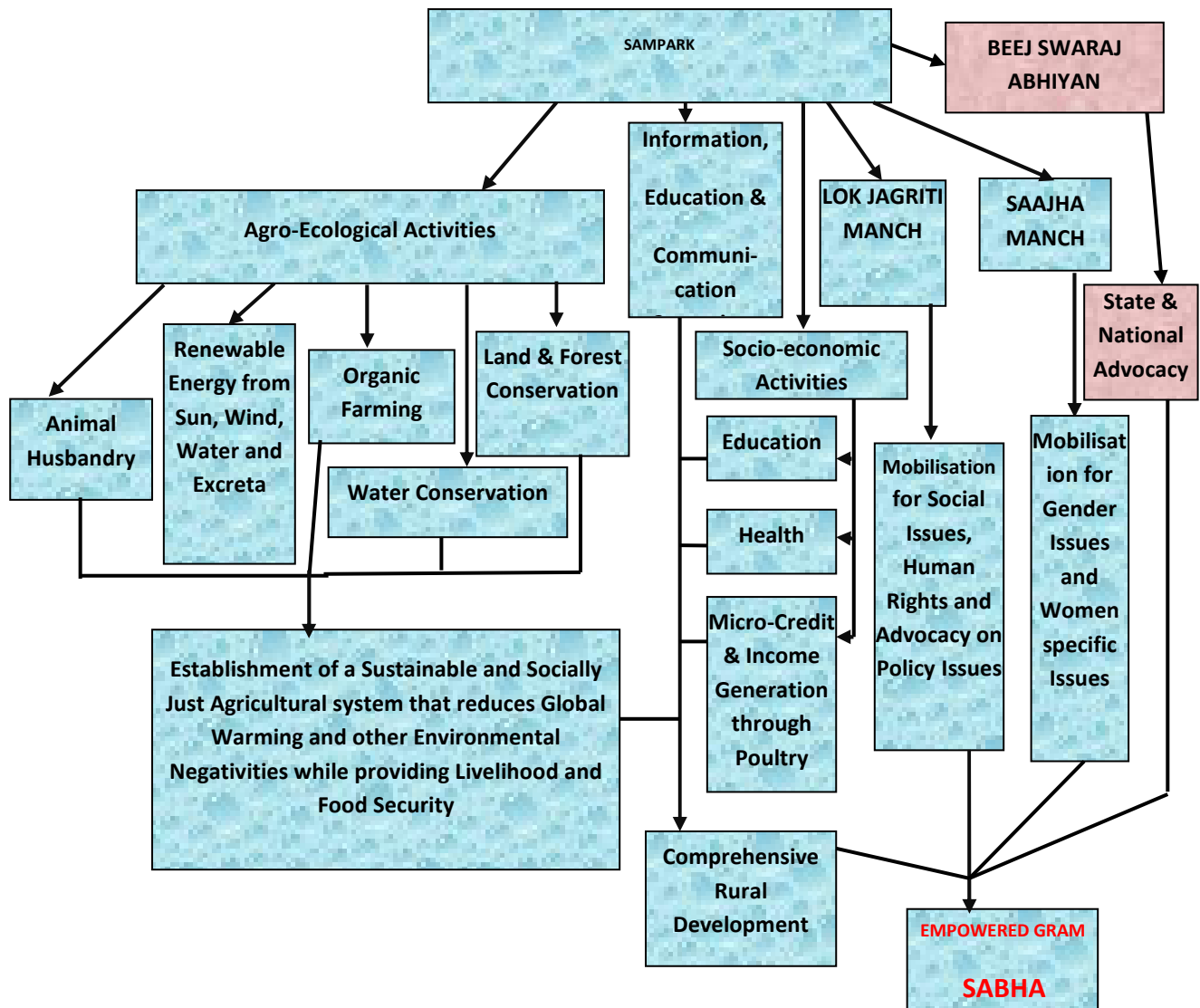
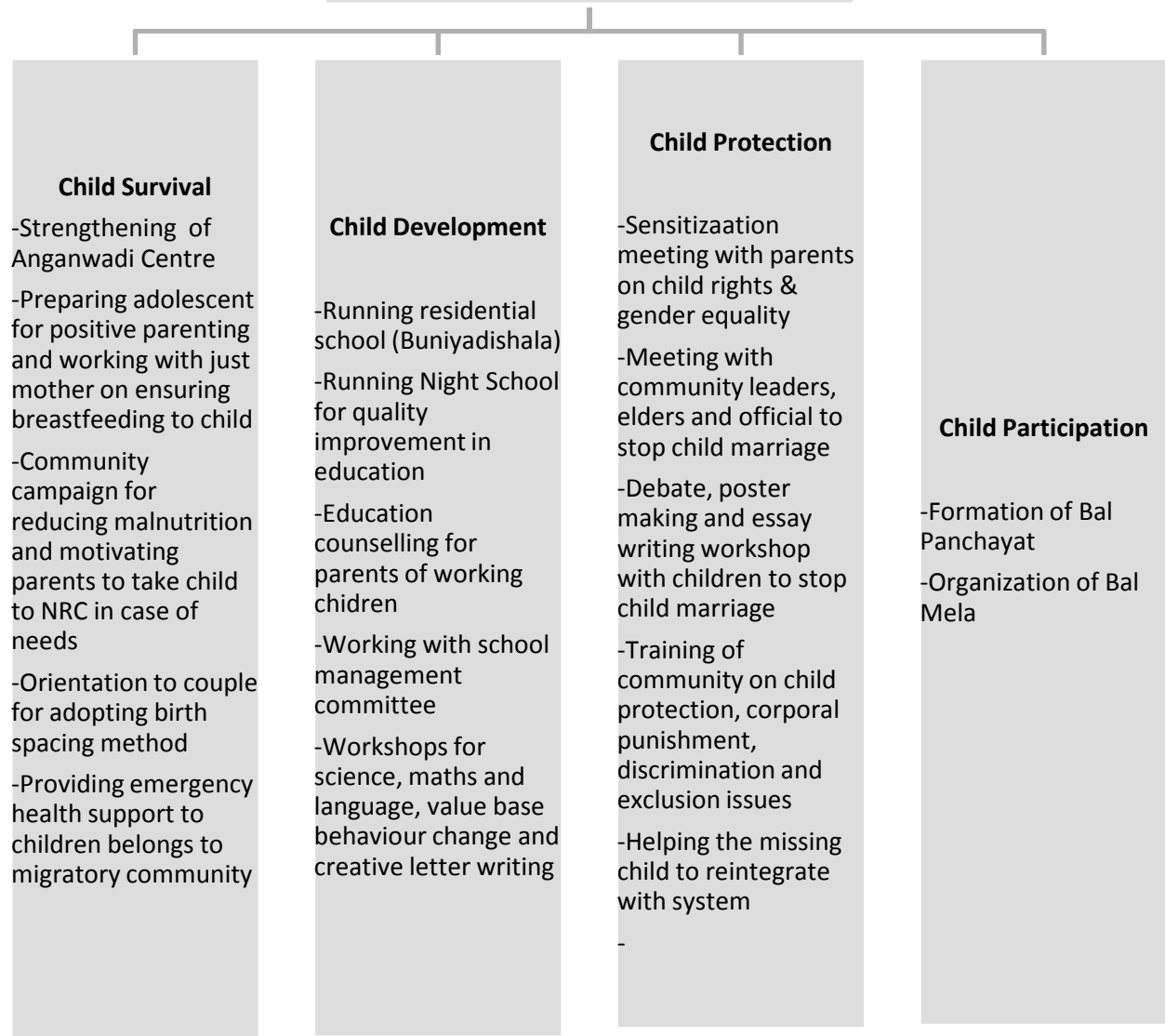


Fig. 1 Operational Framework of SAMPARK

Education

Children Education-with Ensuring Child Rights Perspective



Sampark Samaj Sevi Sanstha believes in ensuring children education through approaching life cycle approach. The life cycle approach to child development is a philosophy that encompasses all actions essential for preparing for future motherhood, joyful pregnancy, safe delivery and optimal growth and development that, in turn, should lead to responsible parenthood. This in essence is a life cycle approach to **child and adolescent** development, caring for the **most critical nine months of intrauterine growth**, the vulnerable **first six years** of life and the most neglected **adolescent period**. This concept also has adequate policy endorsement.

Sampark mandate to work on rights perspective to ensure children education. As per UN Convention on Rights of the Child, 'child' means someone below the age of **18** years with; (i) **Right to survival**, (ii) **Right to development** (iii) **Right to protection**, (iv) **Right to participation**, and these rights are enshrined in the constitution of India. Poverty, illiteracy and poor environmental hygiene are factors detrimental to optimal child development, especially so for the marginalized and vulnerable groups. National Children's Policy resolution states that in formulating programs in different sectors, priority shall be given to programs relating to:

- (a) Preventive and promotive aspects of child health;
- (b) Nutrition for infants and children in the preschool age along with nutrition for nursing and expectant mothers;

Parenting practices do play an important role in child survival and development. Apart from prenatal causes, acute respiratory infection, diarrhoea, measles, malaria and the emerging problem of HIV/AIDS are the major contributors for under-five morbidity. Yet, **malnutrition is the single most** important underlying cause that pushes them to death.

1. Child Survival: A child's right to survival begins before a child is born. According to Government of India, a child life begins after twenty weeks (140 days) of conception. Hence the right to survival is inclusive of the child rights to be born, get healthy food and clean water, right to minimum standards of food, shelter and clothing, and the right to live with dignity. Sampark is running several numbers of programmes so that right to survival could be ensure for children.

To ensure this survival of the child Sampark undertake following activities/tasks.

Ensuring Child Survival: For ensuring the overall integrated development of children it is a need to work with different components of child related organization. Training of Anganwadi workers & assistant and strengthening of village health and sanitation committees is necessary pillar for fulfilling the basic needs

Child Name: Maya Bhuriya,
Village: Pithapada

Severe malnourish child out of severity after consultation at NRC

Problem: Severe malnourished for a long time

Action Taken: Continuous follow-up and counseling with mother and family to take her to nearby NRC

Result: The family has taken the child to NRC, taken full course. Now the child is out of severity and growing well.

of children. Organization works on strengthening Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSC). For generating mass awareness among the community for adopting methods through which it would ensure of child survival, village level campaign organized. Sampark staff helps Anganwadi in Identification of severe malnourished children and motivating parents to take the baby to nearby Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre. Staff works closely with Anganwadi worker and helper to ensure that child get the proper nutrition food as well as best possible care at centre. There are sessions for positive parenting organizes with adolescent group so that they would be well prepared for upbringing the upcoming generation. Exclusive breastfeeding and complimentary sessions organize with mothers to aware them about the importance of breastfeeding of just born and exclusive 6 moths of upbringing the child on mother's milk only. Couples orient about adopting birth spacing method. Sampark staffs provide knowledge, information and preparing processes of nutrition meal for adolescent and mothers of children.

Activities at a Glance:

S. No.	Activities	Target	Achievements	Total Participants
1	Training of Anganwadi workers and Assistant for strengthening Anganwadi Centre	1	1	31
2	Training of Village Health and Sanitation Committee	2	3	82
3	Conduct for adolescent group positive parenting	2	2	93
4	Campaign for malnutrition issue	1	2	1270
5	Workshop on Exclusive breastfeeding and complimentary nutrition	2	2	69
6	Orientation of couple on birth spacing method	2	3	125
7	Provide nutrition meal at malnourished children and adult	2	2	324
8	Awareness program for parents for malnourished children refer to NRC	1	1	34
	Total			

1 (a) . Training of Anganwadi workers and

Assistant: Anganwadi centres run and manage by Anganwadi worker and helper. It is a government flagship programme run by ministry of women and child development under integrated child development schemes. It caters the need of 0-6 year old children. Sampark has intervention at selected Anganwadi Centres in selected villages to strengthen the internal system of Anganwadi for fulfilling the needs of children who are coming there. They work closely with parents of children who are not regular for centre and motivate them to send their children to centre regularly. They provide training on need bases to Anganwadi worker and helper so that they could perform better.



Training of Anganwadi Worker

- **31** Anganwadi workers and helper got training by Sampark staff for healthy rearing of children. They are trained to develop toys made of papers and methods of engaging children. They are trained to identify any issue of dyslexia or learning disorder among children so that they would be timely refers to the experts at district children rehabilitation centre.
- They are trained to work on developing of children motor skills. Malnutrition among the children is a major issue, the trainer discuss about it in training programme with anganwadi worker and helper.
- Generally due to eating low nutrients food among the mothers and child birth at very early age lead to malnutrition issues among the children.. Anganwadi worker and helper trained in this aspect and asked to motivate the triball women to start in practicing the methods through which this scenario could be avoided at maximum extend. They are motivated to use the locally available indigenous eating materials which could help in reducing malnutrition among children.

1 (b) . Training of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee (VHSC): Sampark conducted the VHSC (Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committee) meeting. The members of VHSC rarely understand their role and responsibility. **3** training of VHSC organized in which **82** members have participated who were educated about their roles, responsibilities and the importance of the committee in ensuring for child survival.



VHSC Training Meeting

- In the meeting staff explained them about village health sanitation and nutrition committee (VHSC). The committee has

been formed to take collective actions on issues related to health and its social determinants at the village level.

- The committee is formed at the revenue village level and it should act as a sub-committee of the Gram Panchayat. It should have a minimum of 15 members which should comprise of elected member of the Panchayat who shall lead the committee, all those working for health and health related services should participate, community members/ beneficiaries and representation from all community sub-groups especially the vulnerable sections and hamlets/ habitations. ASHA residing in the village shall be the member secretary and convener of the committee.

The roles and responsibilities are explained in the training are as follows:

Roles and Responsibilities

- Create awareness in the community about nutritional issues and significance of nutrition for children, adolescent and lactating mother
- Identify locally available food stuffs of high nutrient value as well as disseminate and promote best practices (traditional wisdom) congruent with local culture, capabilities and physical environment through a process of community consultation
- Inclusion of Nutritional needs in the Village Health Plan – The committee will do an in-depth analysis of causes of malnutrition at the community and household levels, by involving the ANM, AWW, ASHA and ICDS Supervisors.
- Monitoring and Supervision of Village Health and Nutrition Day (VHND) to ensure that it organize every month in the village with the active participation of the villagers
- Supervise the functioning of Anganwadi Centre (AWC) in the village and facilitate it to work in improving nutritional status of women and children
- Act as a grievances redressed forum on health and nutrition issues

1(c). Conduct training for adolescent group about positive parenting- 2 training organized with the adolescent group in which **93** adolescent girls have participated.

- In the training necessity of nutrition aspects and nutrition needs in adolescent age, usage of sanitary napkins during menstrual hygiene practices and raising voice of domestic violence in daily course of life discussed in detailed
- This training organized in context of preparing the next generation parenting needs as they sooner or later going to be entered in parenthood. The development of



Workshop with adolescent girls

positive parenting among them would help of birth of a healthy child and ensuring the nutrition needs of new born as well as mother. This also encourage them to avoid domestic violence by raising voice against it which ensuring the performances of practicing good parenting skills. The ultimate goal of ensuring of child survival could achieve once the parents gain the skill of positive parenting.

1(d). Campaign for malnutrition issue- One month continuous mass awareness campaign organized in selected **17 villages in which 1270** participants actively participated including community, children and youth.

- During the campaign the organizers share with them about the issues pertaining of malnutrition and methods of getting out of it.
- The slogans chanting used as mass awareness methods of getting the people to reach some centralized locations of village where they are trained of 5 steps methods of hand washing and using of soap during hand wash activity. They also trained of necessity of hand washing after activities of defecation, before eating food and before feeding the small child and making food.
- It was discussed with them of harm of open defecation and motivated them to build their own toilet.
- It is a general believe in tribal community that malnutrition is hereditary which clarified that it is not. The community inform of preparing nutritionally rich food for children by using of locally available grains and products they have.



1 (e). Exclusive breastfeeding and complimentary training

- The trained staff guides mother to conduct a section of breastfeeding and explain the importance of breast feeding.

2 trainings were provided to **69** mothers.

- Exclusive breast feeding provides the perfect nutrition which the child need for healthy growth and brain development.
- Another important nutrient in breast milk is protein. This protein is easily digested by the baby and is readily absorbed for their growth and development.
- Breast feeding within one hour of child birth is best for child.
- Only breast milk from birth to six months is the best start-up for child.



Exclusive breast feeding workshop

Orientation of couple on birth spacing method- 3 meeting was organized in which **125** members actively participated. In the meeting it was explained to them that waiting for 18-23 months between the delivery of one child and conception of the next is best for the health and well-being of the mother and child.

It was explained that short pregnancy spacing increases mother's risk for-

- Preterm labor - labor that begins before the 37th week of pregnancy
- Uterine rupture
- Third trimester bleeding
- Mental health issues - mothers are more likely to have postpartum depression and increased stress levels

It was discussed in the meeting that using family planning methods to manage space in between two pregnancies is necessary for birth of a healthy child. There is both long-term and short-term method of family planning. Using of Mala-D, condom, copper-T is temporary method of family planning.

1 (f). Emergency Health Support: Migration is a biggest challenge in the tribal areas where we are working. Usually whole family migrates to city sometime out of state in search of jobs leaving behind the children with old age grandmother and grandfather. When the children face problem of ill health, nobody even from close relatives available for taking care of them and getting them hospitalize. In such circumstances the child get in touch with Sampark through Childline helpline number 1098 and team reach to them to get them admit in nearby government facility. In financial year 2016-17 **169** children get emergency response services. During the admission of children at government facilities Sampark staffs have taken care of them.

2. Child Development: Children have the right to all forms of development: Emotional, Mental and Physical. Emotional development is fulfilled by proper care and love of a support system, mental development through education and learning and physical development through recreation, play and nutrition.

Sampark invest a lot of energy in ensuring education of children through three fold interventions as follows:

2 (a). Residential School (Buniyadishala): Running a full fledged residential school till 10th standard covering children from tribal villages. The school run on Gandhian Philosophy of ensuring basic education needs of children called Buniyadishala. The strength of the school is 262, 216 boys and 46 girls.

In financial year 2016-17 following activities taken place at Buniyadishala:

A. Student Election: In the school there is a system of existence of student club which evolve through the years which also support in administrating day to day activities of school management. There is election procedure in which the club leader elected. It is a regular activity. Every year the election takes place in which all students take participation and use their voting rights. It is a memorable experience

for children. Through this exercise they learn the democratic processes of country through which all the elective members are selected. In year 2016-17 the student election take place in which two leaders one each from boys and girls was selected.

B. On every normal day: The morning assembly called in which attendance of each child ensures. Then they get their morning tea. Each one monitored of take of their bath and cleaning activities. After bath they eat breakfast. At 9:30 the school starts. Buniyadi Shala students write newspaper and updates, their thoughts every day. This school is up to 10th standard. The children divided into different sub-committees with set responsibilities to perform. This division of responsibilities helps the premises to keep neat and clean. This also helps in managing basic discipline in campus. This help in children of learning basic skill of practicing health and hygiene practices and their role in making it possible. The children learn of team skill and work in group.

C. Best from waste: It is usual practices in campus where the life skill sessions run with children to process of safeguarding environment and managing the resources well. The children made to be sensitive towards their near environment and understand it importance in their day to day life through planned session. The children motivate to think out of box approach and be innovative in their approach. They motivate to share the ideas and discuss about it openly. During in such a meeting the students share the idea of converting benches from junk solar panels which were discussed among them and decision was taken to adopt it.

D. Experimenting with new ideas: The children are divided into different groups with assign of responsibilities. Every day in the evening the children assemble to share their experiences and report of the day activities. This is the session where children share their inner thoughts openly. During one such session children share an idea of Drop Box system of redressing issues of children in case some are not able to be share in this open meeting or resolve or child do not want to share it openly. As a result system of Drop Box for children at principal desk was adopted. In this drop box any child can put their idea/complaint/issue in writing which read by the principal. In a very short time it provided very good results in terms of resolving the issues related to food, management and other issues with which children are facing in their day to day life.

E. Independence Day Celebration: Children at Buniyadishala celebrate all festival and days during the year with complete preparation. In the preparation the teacher also equally participate, guide and mentors them as per the needs emerge. During the occasion of Independence Day, a week before the children started preparing. They started making rehearsal for Independence Day. On the day of Independence Day they exhibit the different states culture with support of teachers to understand the diversity of India. All students and teachers have actively participated and enjoyed the day activities with full energy and enthusiasm.

F. Janmasthan Celebration: Through celebrating different festivals it is needed to inculcate a habit of developing respect among the children towards other customs and culture. India is living example of diversity in unity which should be accustomed to children in their day to day life for developing tolerance and respect for each other. All teachers with students celebrate Janmasthan in campus. On

this occasion through the medium of plays children share the messages and remember the birth and life of Lord Krishna.

G. Ganesh Chaturthi Celebration: There are various stories about Ganesha's birth. One legend narrates that Ganesha was created by goddess Parvati out of dirt and set to guard her privacy while she had her bath. When Ganesha stopped Lord Shiva from entering their abode, he got angry and severed Ganesha's head. Parvati was heart-broken and to appease her, Lord Shiva fixed an elephant's head on the child and thus, the elephant-headed Ganesha came into being. Another legend has it that Ganesha was created on request of the demigods to remove the rakshasas (demons) who were hindering them.

The history of the festival: Its origins are related to the freedom movement. Back in 1893, freedom fighter Lokmanya Tilak wanted to bring people together to create a feeling of patriotism. At a time when the British government frowned on Indians gathering together, Tilak urged people to celebrate Ganesh Chaturthi publicly.

Students prepare idols with soil and organize plays. They celebrate the festival as well as pass messages to safeguard environment.

H. Celebration of Gandhi Saptah (week): Mahatma Gandhi, also known as Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, was born on October 2, 1869, and died on January 30, 1948. He was a political and spiritual leader in India and played a key role in the Indian independence movement. Gandhi developed the novel technique of non-violent agitation, which he called "Satyagraha", loosely translated as "moral domination".

He is known for his non-violent civil disobedience in India and South Africa. These included the start of the non-cooperation movement in 1922 and the Salt *Satyagraha* or Salt (Dandi) March starting on March 12, 1930. Through Gandhi's efforts, India finally gained its freedom on August 15, 1947. The nation mourned for him after he was assassinated on January 30, 1948. The United Nations' (UN) International Day of Non-Violence is also held on October 2 each year to coincide with Mahatma Gandhi's birthday.

The children of Buniyadishala celebrate this occasion to remember Bapu. The occasion celebrate here as whole week to inculcate the practices which teaches by him.

From 2nd October to 8th October Gandhi Saptah (week) was celebrated in the campus in which children, teacher and staffs remember the philosophy and principles of Gandhi and its importance in today.

I. Teacher and principal quarterly meet: The administration of school run with a close coordination among teacher under the close guidance and monitoring of principal. The school has dedicated and qualified teachers who maintain the standard of education and keep engage the children through innovative activities which ensure there learning and continuous skill development. The teachers have frequent meeting to plan and review the quality of education. There is a system of quarterly education at school. On every quarter all teachers and principal meet for preparing blueprint for examination paper after a long and detail discussion.

J. Earn while learn: The philosophy of Buniyadishala to inculcate some earning skill in children when he come out after 10th. Considering the above philosophy children are provided ample opportunities to learn the skill which enhance their earning capabilities as well. The avenues provide them an opportunity to earn while study. For the past 12 years students of Sampark Buniyadi Shala are involved in handicraft projects. The children make beautiful candles before Diwali & Christmas. These candles are up for sale and the revenue generated from the sales go towards their education investment and some part pay to them as earning.

2 (b). Quality Improvement in Education Programme: Since the initial phase Sampark focus to emphasis on improving the quality of education of children through intervening both directly and indirectly by involving the local available human resources as teachers, mentors and guide. During the phase of interacting with the youths in the area it was found that neither the adult nor the children free in day time, so the concept emerged of intervening through running of night school which still continue. Slowly when the government school started taking it shape in region its realized that quality of education intervention is lacking and required intervention of the expertise in ensuring the children education which push them to complete their basic education and continuing further education on the bases of that. This observation has led the organization to put energy in running **quality education improvement programme (QEIP)** which also continuing till date in areas and rendered good results. For improving the quality of education focus on strengthening and capacitate the available teaching staff through providing training to develop advance modules of teaching. Quality teaching ensure through interactive sessions with children while teaching and utilizing of these modules. The organization also provides science, mathematics and language workshop with children through which motivating them and help them in conceptualizing and building basic blocks so that they would be confident enough to take interest in these subjects and accept the new challenges. The children also get exposure of different institutions so that they would be aspired of the past and present personality who has achieved big in their life and most of them belong to very poor families and had faced the same difficulties what they are facing of today. Strengthening **School Management Committee (Teachers and Parents Association) is the core** to achieve all the above.

A. Running of Night School: In 1992 10 night schools were started for working children. At that time there was no existence of government school in the area. The Sampark schools run in night for working children. Most of the children are working in day time. The teacher are from village itself and they are also working in day time. The method adopted in night school to teach children through play ways activities, poem, storytelling, group teaching. The schools run from 1992 to 2012. It has been started with 10 schools and reaches to 60. **12000 children** were prepared for schooling and back to school. Although through the year the issue of non-existent of



Running of night school

government school resolved but quality of education is poor. So for improving the quality of education in year 2016-17 10 schools has taken for focus approach to make an improvement in education. In **10** night schools in selected villages **374** children benefited in last year.

The differences of quality improvement can be perceived through the changes of grade of children from the time of enrollment to now can be found through the table below:

	Enrolled			Grades				Total
Oct 2016	B	G	T	A	B	C	D	
	178	196	374	0	30	125	224	374
June 2017	178	196	374	188	91	58	37	374

None of the children had grade A at time of enrollment, now there are 188 children who come in grade A. The number of children for Grade B has increased from 30 to 91. C and D grades children had

Child Name: Kumari Sharda,

Village: Kalighati

Sharda on the way of success

Problem: Not able to read and write and also not regular to school
 Action Taken: Continuous efforts taken by Reading Improvement Programme teacher in ensuring the child to be regular at morning and evening classes. The child was motivated to attend the regular school. Slowly the fear of child towards education reduced, regular to school and night school resulted into improvement in her reading and writing skills.

dropped drastically from 125 and 224 respectively to 58 and 37 and majority shifted either to A and B grades.

B. Science, Mathematics and Language Workshop: The conceptual understanding of children belong to government school about science, mathematics and language is poor and it always a challenge for us to fulfill this most urgent needs of children. Organization makes continuous efforts to make an improvement in this part by providing continuous guidance to children and work on easing of regular course curriculum as priority level. Working towards in this direction in year 2016-17 organization organized numbers of workshop for science, mathematics and language for children throughout the villages. The children divided in groups and provided opportunity to learn while doing under close guidance of expertise of the subjects. The children provided the opportunity to made models of mathematics, science and language. These activities helped them to learn the concepts which otherwise seemed difficult to them. **14 workshops** were organized at village level during 2016-17 in which **1092** children actively participated and benefited. The concept of day and night explained to them through the use of globe. The water cycle and other environment concept were also explained to them through using other models. In the end some play ways activities learned by the children.

C. Creative letter writing workshop: Letter writing is an art and required an imagination which manifests in words. Children are most creative and well verses in making stories of trivial issues. This creativity need to sharpen through an opportunity provide to them to express in words and writing. For children the emphasis was made to indulge them in evolving them in such writing practices and expressing their thoughts. In the organized workshop under the close supervision of expertise the children learn the skill of writing creative letters.



Children engage in creative letter writing workshop

3 workshops were organized in which **120** children were participated and benefited.

D. Value base behavior change workshop with children: Discipline and value base life enrich personality and life experiences for children. These arts need to be inculcates in children with serious efforts and many a time required to sharpen through involving them in scenario with example setting. A workshop was organized with children on making behavior change among them for positive development in life in which **39 children (25 boys and 14 girls)** have actively participated. It was discussed with them to make efforts to routine their day to day life. They have to inculcate the habits of rising early and take daily bath. After bath they have to practice prayer and then after to start their study. Through the regular practicing of these activities they would be able to make some real seeable changes in their life.

E. Education counseling for parents of working children: Some children still found in involved in domestic child labour due to which they are unable to attend formal or informal schooling which diminish their chances of overall development. Sampark staffs look into these issues and provide education counseling to the parent of children involved in domestic labour about importance of

education and motivate them to send their children to formal schooling. Most of the children belong to this category are migrant from other place. These migrant children helped in getting admission in school. **54** children were enrolled in school after parental counseling who were involved in domestic labour.

F. Working with school management committee: Every school has school management committee in which parents are also member. The committee formed to manage the issues of children related to dropout, lack-in interest, irregular to school, lack-in learning ability, etc. For improving the quality of education at school it requires to develop a cordial relationship between parents and teachers. For developing this cordial relationship there is a mechanism adopt in all school by Sampark of sensitize and strengthening the school management committee so that the issues related to children which affect their education at school should resolve through mutually decided strategies among the committee members. With the Sampark efforts the committee meeting regularized in every school in selected areas. In year 2016-17 **143** members actively participated in organized school management committee.

G. Teacher planning and sharing meeting: Sampark has skilled staff for working with children. Each staff has some separate responsibilities and at the same time has to perform as a team. Working with children also required of networking with police and judiciary system and advocates the issues with different stakeholder within and outside the community apart from school teacher and parent. Working closely with children is the core of developing the education programme. For managing the complexity of the programme required a close coordination among all the staffs involved in education programme for which there is a system of mutual sharing and learning meeting. In the meeting each has to share of his/her work and plan for the next month work. In year 2016-17 **39** teacher meeting organized for sharing, reviewing and preparing action plan to promote, protect and ensure of child rights.

3. Child protection: Child Protection refer to preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children – including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, and child marriage. Sampark child protection programmes also target children who are uniquely vulnerable to these abuses; such as when living without parental care, in conflict with the law. Violations of the child's right to protection take place in every country and are massive, under-recognized and under-reported barriers to child survival and development, in addition to being human rights violations. Children subjected to violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect are at risk of death, poor physical and mental health, HIV/AIDS infection, educational problems, displacement, homelessness, vagrancy and poor.



Child protection workshop

3 (a). Sensitization meeting with parents on Child Rights & Gender Equality: There is sudden drop out of girl child from school as she enters into age of puberty. This is certain stop of their further education. Even their parents start looking groom for girls and lead them towards unprepared marriage life both physically and mentally. At the age of education and learning they give birth of a child which harnesses all her scope of any further learning and gaining new skill. It observed that the birth of child at this early age creates a lot of complications for girl sometime life threats. In many of the cases the new born is having low weight and other physical and mental problem associate with. Considering the above issues pertaining for girl child drop out, early marriage and birth of low weight child it is suggested that the best place for this age group child is in school where they can continue their education and learn life skill education which help them building their upcoming life somehow better than at home. Before entering to marriage life they will be well prepared and can plan for extension of family with mutual decision with consent of their husband. For overall growth of nation and an individual it requires of providing the maximum opportunity to a girl child of getting the maximum education possible and this can only possible when the parents come forward. **Three** sensitization meetings with parents were organized in which **73** members have participated. There was detail discussion about child rights issues and gender equality with parents. In meeting girl child education and its future implications were discussed in details.

3 (b). Village level meetings of community leaders, elders and officials to stop early marriages: Sensitization and awareness generation meeting at village level organized with community leaders and elders in presence of government officials to work on procedures to stop early marriage. The community was aware about the physiological implications of early marriage which affecting health of girl and new born immature baby. The bad effect of early marriage could be seen in birth of severe malnourished child or even sometime mental retarded child later on develop disability which create burden for family, society and nation. They also made aware of legal aspect of early marriage and in case of not avoiding it they would be punished in jail also. **Two** meetings were organized at village level in which **120** members have participated.

3 (c). Debate, poster making and essay writing workshop for stop early marriage with children: First the children were sensitized about these issues and made aware about concern and consequences of early marriage. There was detail knowledge sharing of complication a girl child face if come in early marriages and its bad effect on the new born child. The linkages of early marriage and learning disability were trying to establish through discussion. Then the children were asked to depict their thoughts through essay writing, poster and debating on the issue of early marriage. There were around **10** children have participated in the workshop.

3 (d). Training of community on Child protection / Corporal Punishment, discrimination and exclusion issues: The community made aware of child protection, corporal punishment, discrimination and exclusion issues the children face in community as well as in school environment which required immediate attention as well as action for their overall psycho social development. The all above are punishable offences for which legal action can be taken against the culprit under attributed sections of law. **Two** training was organized. Total **139** community members participated.

3 (e). Helping the missing child to reintegrate with system:1098 is a national helpline number which is absolutely free and through using of it anybody can make a complaint of any child found in need of care and protection. When Sampark get information about any missing child through Childline helpline number 1098, the team reaches to the site within hour. First of all the team provide the basic first aid services to child if he/she need of it, establish basic conversation with him/her and provide basic counseling. After basic intervention team take the child to nearby government hospital for medico legal certification. After medico legal certification, the child produces to child welfare committee within 24 hours of his/her recovery from the spot as per the rule. In year 2016-17 **10** missing children are rescued and produce to child welfare committee.

4. Child participation: Child participation is one of the core principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which asserts that children and young people have the right to freely express their views and that there is an obligation to listen to children's views and to facilitate their participation in all matters affecting them within the family, schools, local communities, public services, institutions, government policy, and judicial procedures. Sampark considers child and youth's meaningful, safe, and appropriate participation a key strategic priority for ensuring sustained child well-being and creating democratic societies with informed and engaged citizens.

Sampark believes that children and young people can play a significant role as agents of transformation with the capability to engage in decision-making processes, in accordance with their evolving capacities and gradually increasing autonomy. When children and young people learn to communicate opinions, take responsibility and make decisions, they develop a sense of belonging, justice, responsibility and solidarity.

4 (a). Bal Panchayat: Bal Panchayat is a children organization where children belong to age group of 8 to 14 are member. It is inspired by panchayati raj organization in context of children where children try to resolve their individual and group problem together by discussing it in details in their own meeting organized at monthly level. Through creative activity of Bal Panchayat they learn skill of democratic decision making which help in improving their sense of belongingness to the programme which run for them.



In project implementation area there are **10** Bal Panchayat developed and all the children of school is member of Bal Panchayat. Through the regular organization of Bal Panchayat children learn leadership skills, methodology of working in groups, developing of scientific vision and developing management skill of running the groups. They learn the team work and their efficiency increased manifolds. There are regular monthly meeting organized by children. At organizational level there are **3** workshops were organized.

Bal Panchayat has 6 basic committee namely cultural committee, education committee, health and hygiene committee, environment committee, sport committee and judiciary committee. Cultural committee of Bal Panchayat look into day to day cultural activities of the school like organization of prayer, songs, any organization of festival, cultural programme..etc. Education committee looks into the issues of children drop-out and motivating the parents to send them on regular basis. Health and hygiene committee looks into cleanness issues at school level and practice of health and hygiene among school children. In the parent teacher meeting the issues of children health and hygiene issues discussed. It is found that through regular monitoring of health and hygiene and discussing in forum inspired them to manage best health and hygiene practice at school and after that. Environment committee motivates each individual student to take care of surrounding environment and plant trees at school and their courtyard of houses. They have also the duty to take care of plants and environment. Sport committee responsible for make of arrangement of sport items before and after of sport activities. They motivate the children to take care sport items. Judiciary committee responsible for handling their individual and group dispute by discussing openly among them and take appropriate decision and action as per the group decision.

Village: Kalighati Gram Panchayat: Kalighati,

Block: Petlawad, Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh

Bal Panchayat show courage clean garbage in school ground and ban gutkha

Problem: Huge litter including all sorts of waste materials lying in school ground

Event: Workshop with Bal Panchayat leaders organized at Sampark Gram campus in which two leaders of school bal panchayat namely Kalawati Singar and Puja Mansingh Gamad has participated. During the workshop they understand the power of Bal Panchayat and motivated to implement it in their Bal Panchayat at school.

Action: After returning back these two girls have Re-strengthen the existing Bal Panchayat and passed the resolution with consent of all for cleaning the schooling. From day onward everyday they started half an hour shramdaan (labour donation) before the school and gradually able to clean the ground. They also pass the resolution and banned of eating gutkha in school campus.

For further developing this group they have been taken for exposure visit to understand science, technology and social and historical knowledge. The visit was planned with children and a responsibility of management was distributed among them with their group consent. 7 meeting/exposure visits was organized in which 254 children participated.

4 (b). Bal Mela (Children Festival) - Sampark for last 30 years without a gap organize a Bal Mela (children festival) to provide them a platform to perform, manage and mutually learn from each other.

In year 2016-17 **3 Children Fair (Bal Mela)** was organized in which **1004 children (396, July-16, 379, Jan-17 & 229, Feb-17)** have participated including staff, parents and community. There were **seven stalls** namely language, math, science, sport (blow the balloons), computer education, health check-up and making paper toys in which children actively participated and enjoyed.

The biggest challenge the organization face of ensuring of 100% girl child education. In coming year the organization is planning to make emphasis on creating larger mass awareness among the community to motivate them to send their children to school which can also reduce the chances of early marriages which is much prevalent in this area and massively harness her overall development.



Livelihood



Livelihood Intervention-Agriculture & Horticulture, Water Work and Poultry Development

Agriculture & Horticulture

- Forming of individual indigenous seed protector and preserver
- Development of group for protecting and preserving indigenous seed
- Establishment of community indigenous seed bank
- Development of indigenous seed producer group
- Education tour for seed promoter
- Workshop for indigenous seed preserver and promoter
- Motivating farmers to develop biodiversity areas
- Organizing of Biodiversity Day
- Capacity Building Training for Organic Farming
- Organizing of workshop for gender sensitive development

Poultry Development

- Mass awareness for Adoption of ND (New Castle) Vaccination
- Providing training to Vaccinator/ Staff
- Strengthening Rural Vaccination Supply System
- Conduct of Vaccination Campaign
- Continuous Monitoring & Evaluation

Water Development and Other Work

- Construction of Dugout
- Pond Conservation
- Soil erosion work
- Tree Plantation
- Drug Deaddiction campaign
- Community Forest Right

Agriculture plays a crucial role in sustainable development and in hunger and poverty eradication. The challenges faced by agriculture in sustainable development is in working out ways of bringing about a society that is materially sufficient, socially equitable, and ecologically sustainable and one that is not obsessed by growth only, but motivated by satisfying human needs and equity in resource allocation and use. Sustainable agriculture must meet economic, social and ecological challenges. All these challenges are closely related. These features of sustainable agriculture should be considered as a package, and no single feature should predominate over the others. Sustainable agriculture needs to protect the natural resource base, prevent the degradation of soil and water; conserve biodiversity; contribute to the economic and social well-being of all; ensure a safe and high-quality supply of agricultural products; and safeguard the livelihood and well-being of agricultural workers and their families.

MADHYA PRADESH

Neighboring states: Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra.

Legend:

- Project Area (Red dashed line)
- Network Area (Purple circles)

The overall purpose is to enhance and maintain the soil and biodiversity quality. We are intervening through mobilizing the community to adopt the practices which harness the environment and maintaining it. Adopting organic farming as well as using and preserving of indigenous seeds are basic components which help in maintaining the sustainability practices. Regular input provide by the worker to promote individual and group to work as seed preserver and protector, developing producer groups, development of seed bank, promoting progressive farming by displaying biodiversity farms and organizing of biodiversity day in the area, taking the progressive farmers for educational tour get them face with good practices adopt by other organization and progressive farmers there. The overall strategy is of promoting, involving and ensuring of indigenous farming by inspiring farmers through continuous work of preservation, protection and practicing indigenous farming.

Following are the activities at and out field for managing biodiversity and sustainability model:

Forming of individual seed protector and preserver and Female Group formation of seeds protector and preserver: In the recent years the demand for conservation of plant and genetic resources has risen due to habitat loss

and perceived climate change. It is speculated that under the current conditions of rapid climate change, a catastrophic loss of genetic diversity is likely to occur. Natural plant populations serve as repositories of genetic diversity. Seed collection is one of the most practical and effective ways for preservation of wild populations of native plants. It is evident that plant species are already endangered by habitat loss,

Sugar free wheat reaches to mass cultivation stage in two year continuous growth practices

Sampark Samaj Sevi Sanstha is working on the issue of preserving and conservation of indigenous seeds for last 30 years. The organization has promoted the indigenous seed conservation through the help of individual and group preserver, developing producer groups and seed bank development in Jabalpur, Satna and Jhabua. The organization develop the Madhya Pradesh Beej Sanrakshak Manch a federation of network of more than 20 organization across state who are continuously work on promoting of preserving and conservation of indigenous seeds production.

Sugar free wheat was recovered from a farmer from Salimpura village of Khargone district in 1 kg quantity. In first year it was grown in Ramlal Patidar farm at Jhabua with other 16 varieties. The sugar free wheat cultivated of 40 kg. In the second year with continuous cultivation it reached to 5 quintal. Now the organization is in position of distributing to farmers of sugar free wheat which would help in growing it further at mass level. In next year we will be in position to sell it for personal consumption.

The other wheat called Pee-Cee collected in mere 250 gm from village Moya of panchayat Dhaturiya of Jhabua district from Ramlal Chouhan. This was the indigenous variety has been used for a long time, required less quantity of water and easily grow in hilly land was on extinct. In the first year it was grown on Ramlal Patidar farm and cultivated 8600 gm which cultivated in continuity for second year produced of 4 quintal. Now organization is in position of cultivating it in mass production with help of farmers at village level will be in position of consumption from next year.

and the additional threats posed by climate change make plant conservation even more challenging. Seed banking is one of the most widespread and valuable ex situ approaches to conserve and store seeds that could be a valuable source for habitat restoration and species conservation purposes. The seed banks have also been considered an increasingly important component of the international efforts to preserve plant biodiversity. **38** individual prepared to become seed protector and preserver. **9** groups formed in which **82** females are the members

110 species of paddy, **8** species of pulses, **20** species of wheat and maize, **8** species of millets preserve and promoted. All are in usage. The indigenous farming practices going on in **40 to 50** acres of land.

Group meetings: Group meetings organized at Satna, Jabalpur and Jhabua for reviewing, planning and execution for preserving and expanding of seed bank methodology and strategy. In 9 groups, 67 group meeting was organized in which 1070 members participated.

Establishment of Community Seed Bank: Seed bank formed to preserved and protect indigenous seed. Through selecting management committee and the members of the seed bank, the decision taken to look into day to day management of seed bank as well as develop policy and procedures for further development and sustenance of it. The committee decides about the membership rules. 2 new seed bank, one each at Jhabua and Jabalpur established. 97 members added to 2 seed banks.



Seed bank

Development of biodiversity areas by individual farmers: Biodiversity and agriculture are strongly interrelated. Biodiversity is critical for agriculture whilst agriculture also contributes to conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity. Indeed, Integrated Farm Management both promotes and is enhanced by biodiversity. The protection, maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity are essential for the sustainable production of food and other agricultural products and the benefits these provide to humanity, including food security, nutrition and livelihoods. For sustaining and further development of indigenous seeds individual farmers develop biodiversity farms. **23** species of wheat in **0.35** acre at Jhabua including Sampark campus, **64** species of paddy in one acre at Satna and **7** species of millet in one acre at Jabalpur was sowed by progressive farmers.

Organization and motivating farmers to celebrate of Bio-diversity day: The prepared harvest was displayed in organized way for the farmers of the areas in which different agriculture experts also invited. The farmers asked to walk through and bind the thread on individual species as they found best. Then there are lectures by individual experts organized in which they would be informed of selection criteria for best species. And then together with experts at field they understand the differences in approach with which they have selected particular species as per their limited

understanding and what would be the best as per the knowledge shared. 3 biodiversity days were organized. In Pithaurabd, Satna in biodiversity day **65** members including **13** women have participated organized on 16 Nov 2016. In Samnapur, Jabalpur biodiversity day **105** members including **35** women have participated which organized on 20 Nov 2016. In Dabri, Jhabua biodiversity day **347** farmers including **81** women have participated which organized on 8 March 2017, on women day.

Capacity Building Training for Organic Farming: The key characteristics of organic farming discussed in capacity building training as follows:

- Protecting the long term fertility of soils by maintaining organic matter levels, encouraging soil biological activity, and careful mechanical intervention
- Providing crop nutrients indirectly using relatively insoluble nutrient sources which are made available to the plant by the action of soil micro-organisms
- Nitrogen self-sufficiency through the use of legumes and biological nitrogen fixation, as well as effective recycling of organic materials including crop residues and livestock manures
- Weed, disease and pest control relying primarily on crop rotations, natural predators, diversity, organic manuring, resistant varieties and limited (preferably minimal) thermal, biological and chemical intervention
- The extensive management of livestock, paying full regard to their evolutionary adaptations, behavioral needs and animal welfare issues with respect to nutrition, housing, health, breeding and rearing
- Careful attention to the impact of the farming system on the wider environment and the conservation of wildlife and natural habitats



Capacity building training for organic farming

5 capacity building training was organized **3** in Jhabua, **1** in Satna and Jabalpur each in which **177** progressive farmers was trained.

Workshop for Indigenous seed preserver and promoter: In this workshop both seeds members of self sufficiency and indigenous seed preserver and promoter was called on same platform. They have been trained of methods through which hygiene and health of seeds could be preserved for longer time. Two workshops were organized at Satna and Jhabua in which **28** and **38** progressive farmers have participated respectively.

Development of seed producer group

Objective: The producer groups developed for expansion of production of indigenous seeds through right motivating so that indigenous seeds could be saved and further reproduced for mass consumption.

Achievement

1. Two seed producer group one each at Satna and Jhabua was developed
2. **7** members producer group of Jhabua was rightly motivated to produce precious indigenous seeds of wheat banshi, kalibali, sugarfree and picee in 7.05 acre resulted into production of total 7120 quintal.
3. **8** members producer group of Satna **Handholding training for preparation of Bio-nutrients** to produce 4 species of paddy luchi, niwari, saraiya, kargi in 5.25 acre resulted into production of total 4850 quintal

Development of Bio nutrients and preservatives and progressive farming of Rabi : The training

organized in Jabalpur from 5 to 6 November 2016. In the training Dr. Bhumandji director Indigenous Knowledge, Research and Application from A.K.S. College, some senior social workers and activist, trainer Jayant verma, Babulal Dahiya and others were participated. In the training methodology of developing Bio nutrients and preservatives and doing progressive farming Rabi was discussed in detail. In the training it also shared of methods to make farming a profitable business, the present crisis of farmers and government schemes availability and procedures for application. **56** participants including **2** women benefited of this training.



Educational tour of seed promoter: The educational tour for farmers of Jabalpur and Jhabua was organized. The farmers learn of rearing of animal husbandry, inter and intra cropping methods, gardening from Kasturba Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Indore. They learn about modern farming technology and farming of millets and related seeds. Two education tour one each at Jabalpur and Indore was organized in which **50 and 27** farmers respectively have participated.

Organization of gender sensitive development

workshop: 3 days workshop from 7 to 9 Feb 2017 was organized in Sampark campus Jhabua in which farmers from Jhabua, Satna, Jabalpur, Riva and Sagar has participated. The workshop organized in participatory processes based on real life experiences, maximum usage of interactive learning sessions, quiz, games and other methods. **28**

farmers including 5 female members have participated in the workshop.



Gender sensitization workshop

Poultry Development

Project Area Description and the Target Communities

The project area covered two blocks of Jhabua district. There are 1600 different hamlets. In these project villages, there exists 980 women SHGs formed under various government programmes (notably the Madhya Pradesh Rural Livelihoods programme), with 17640 members.

Table 1 Project blocks with total population

Blocks	Gram Panchayat	Villages	Families	Population
Rama	55	122	28831	103822
Petlavad	77	211	15845	157956
Total	132	333	44676	261778

In this area there are three distinct socio-economic strata within society based on investment and risk bearing capacity. These strata are associated with animal rearing practices namely a) **poorest: poultry focused**, b) **poor: goat focused**, c) **middle and rich cow and buffalo rearing**.



Local Breed-Kadaknath

Following focus activities practiced during year 2016-17:

Mass Awareness for Adoption of ND (Newcastle Disease) Vaccination: Focus on improving community awareness and knowledge base on importance of regular ND vaccination and de-worming and improved rearing practices in backyard poultry, so that it becomes viable and sustainable livelihood.

It included components of **video show, street play, group formation, exposure, slogan writing, and awareness rally**. During the campaign in villages total 1815 Video Show of Documentary promoting vaccination practices was organized resulted into mass clarity regarding vaccination and started adopting it in their practices. **100** Street Plays was performed which increased their awareness level and it was used as medium of face to face communication to clarify their doubts regarding vaccination practices. **3** Project Launching workshops were organized which created its popularity in the region which attracted volunteers and community who later on



Mass awareness campaign for promoting ND vaccination

converted as "Pashu-Mitra/ Murghi Sakhi"- the local vaccinator group who had contributed a lot in changing the scenario of backyard poultry in the region. **282** Poultry Extension Groups were formed. Exposure visit for poultry rearer was organized. Regular village level meeting were organized as a tool of mentoring, handholding, guiding and monitoring tool.

Vaccinator/ Staff Training: Scientific approach in poultry rearing included preventing disease outbreak, feeding practices, housing, backward-forward linkages been provided to selected vaccinator and staff through planned intensive training workshops. It was proposed to develop a cadre of **125 Pashu-Mitra** (Vaccinator). In 4th month four days training was provided to all selected volunteers including team members. The total strength of members who have participated in first basic training was **158** in which 13 were the staff members. In 6th month first aid training was provided to 131 participants in which 118 were



Field-based on spot training for vaccinator

the vaccinators, 40 vaccinators have left after first training. After one year 2 days refresher training was given all active vaccinator who were at time was 62, including 13 staff, the number of participants who had get the training was 75. After some time 2 days enterprises training was provided to 26 vaccinators and 10 staffs, the selection of vaccinator for this training was purely base on their commitment till now.

Strengthening Rural Vaccination Supply System: Sampark tried to develop relationship model among different stakeholders within the value chain of poultry in the district and within project community. It has helped in establishing effective network dedicated to vaccination for poultry and

small ruminants in association with animal husbandry department and vaccine producing companies. In this model “poultry vaccinator” is at the role of linkage between different services and service providers. During the project period, three (3) meetings/workshops were organized to facilitate interaction with officials from government departments. There was an informal network develop 15 Pashu Mitra and agency in Barvet and Karwad clusters where every month 100-150 vials of Lasota (100 doses) are administered into BYP (nearly 12000 birds).

Vaccination Campaign: seven campaigns were organized during the project period. Follow-up campaigns were more intensive with two to three days in each cluster. By 31st March 2017 1450827 deworming; 1236520 Lasota vaccination and 106685 fowl pox vaccination administered in BYP of 41271 families in 333 villages.

Monitoring and Evaluation: To measure the adoption of Newcastle Disease vaccination by farmers, 3 adoption clusters were set up in project area where ND vaccination data as well as number of bird present, number of birds sold and consumed as household level were collected on quarterly basis. ND Vaccine price structure analysis was done at regular interval and on the basis of that some important decision of direct linkage development with vaccine Producer Company or producer was taken. 4 follow up survey till March 2017 on a quarterly basis was done by using a set questionnaire.

Output:

1. Overall mortality rate among poultry birds reduced from 76% to 20% resulting in flock size from average 6 birds to 15 birds. This increased contribution of poultry to family income from 2000 to 8000 annually.
2. Women are closely associated with poultry, project has increased access of women to cash, create space for power, freedom of decision making to spend on books and fees for children’s education and develop leadership qualities of women.
3. Nearly 16000 families have adopted poultry as one of the major business activity and selling annually 30 and above birds and earning income more than Rs. 18000.
4. For 15000 families’ average chicken consumption increased from 2-3 annual to 8-10/family annually, adding to improved family nutrition.

Water Development Work

Water is at the core of sustainable development and is critical for socio-economic development, healthy ecosystems and for human survival itself. It is vital for reducing the global burden of disease and improving the health, welfare and productivity of populations. It is central to the production and preservation of a host of benefits and services for people. Water is also at the heart of adaptation to climate change, serving as the crucial link between the climate system, human society and the environment.

Water is a finite and irreplaceable resource that is fundamental to human well-being. It is only renewable if well managed. Today, more than 1.7 billion people live in river basins where depletion through use exceeds natural recharge, a trend that will see two-thirds of the world's population living in water-stressed countries by 2025. Water can pose a serious challenge to sustainable development but managed efficiently and equitably, water can play a key enabling role in strengthening the resilience of social, economic and environmental systems in the light of rapid and unpredictable changes.

Sustainable development was explicitly popularized and contextualized by the Brundtland Commission in the document "Our Common Future" where it was defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." (UN, 1987). The Brundtland Commission focused on three pillars of human well being: economic, socio-political and ecological/environmental conditions. The basic concept endorses putting in place strong measures to spur economic and social development, particularly for people in developing countries, while ensuring that environmental integrity is sustained for future generations.

From the time inception of Sampark intervention in the interior villages of Jhabua, the focus is to capacitate the people indigenous understanding of working to preserve the water through adopting the processes of conserving the forest and regenerating the water structure as well as well constructing the structure to fulfill the requirement for future. It is ensure in all the processes of ensuring people participation so that the intervention would be very low and cost effective. The people involvement ensure of sustain and proper management through the hands of village people.

Community work involved in constructing Boulder Bunds, Contour Trenches, Drainage line Treatment, Plantation and Forest Protection and individual well digging and deepening. Through motor pumps and pipes water supply was done resulting in improved agricultural earnings of the beneficiaries. Throughout the years of intervention organization involved in construction of 292 dugouts, 13 check dams, 1449 gully plugs, 6315 meters of contour trenches, field bunding in 1785 hectares, recharging of 552 wells, deepening of 148 Wells and 10 tanks, sinking of 10 tube wells, construction of 25 water harvesting tanks of 50,000 litre capacity in residential schools and water quality testing in 65 villages are the main achievements of this programme.

In the year 2016-17 the organization involve in controlling soil erosion and tree plantation. 10 dugouts and 2 ponds are conserved during the last year. In Morjhadiya phaliya of Mohankot panchayat 51 community forest rights went for first appeal process. In Rasodi village 105 community forest right went for first appeal.

In schools of Petlawad and Rama block 3000 children were aware about bad affect of drug de-addiction and motivated to away from it through organize awareness programme, essay writing and drawing competition.

Output: 300 families are benefited of water development work. Around 50 to 60 acres of land benefited of water work and agriculture work started in it.