



ANNUAL REPORT 2021-2022



CENTRE FOR WORLD SOLIDARITY

12-13-438, STREET NO.1, TARNAKA, SECUNDERABAD-17, TELANGANA, INDIA

TELEPHONE: +91 9866020867; 040- 27018257

About Centre for World Solidarity

Centre for World Solidarity (CWS) is a civil society movement that draws its intent, inspiration and direction from the Gandhian ideology of small and self-reliant communities. The operational life of **Centre for World Solidarity (CWS)** commenced from 1994 (it was registered as a Trust in 1992). Yet, its roots can be traced to the Berlin-based Action for World Solidarity (ASW), with its 50 years of working internationally and more particularly to its more than three decades of experience in India, as a small resource agency, assisting development work. It was the vision and initiatives of Shri.M.V. Sastri, and Late Shri. V. Krishnamoorthy, both belonging to Gandhian school of thought, which led to the transformation of ASW India into Centre for World Solidarity.

Since then, CWS has made a significant headway in the pursuit of its objectives. Working in league with other Voluntary Organisations, governmental agencies and academic/research institutions and also as direct implementer, CWS is actively engaged in addressing issues relating to human wellbeing, livelihoods and local governance with particular focus on helping the underprivileged and marginalized sections (especially women, dalits, Adivasis).

CWS' Central Office is located in Hyderabad and implements projects across the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Tamil Nadu through its Resource Centres



Vision

The vision of CWS is the emergence of an equitable society of small communities, where all those deprived of basic human rights, especially women, dalits, adivasis and minorities, live with dignity; a society that is vibrant with the consciousness of both rights and duties, free from violence and committed to eco-friendly development.

Mission

The mission of CWS is to promote a gendered and eco-sustainable approach that will advance people-centred governance, livelihoods and management of natural resources.

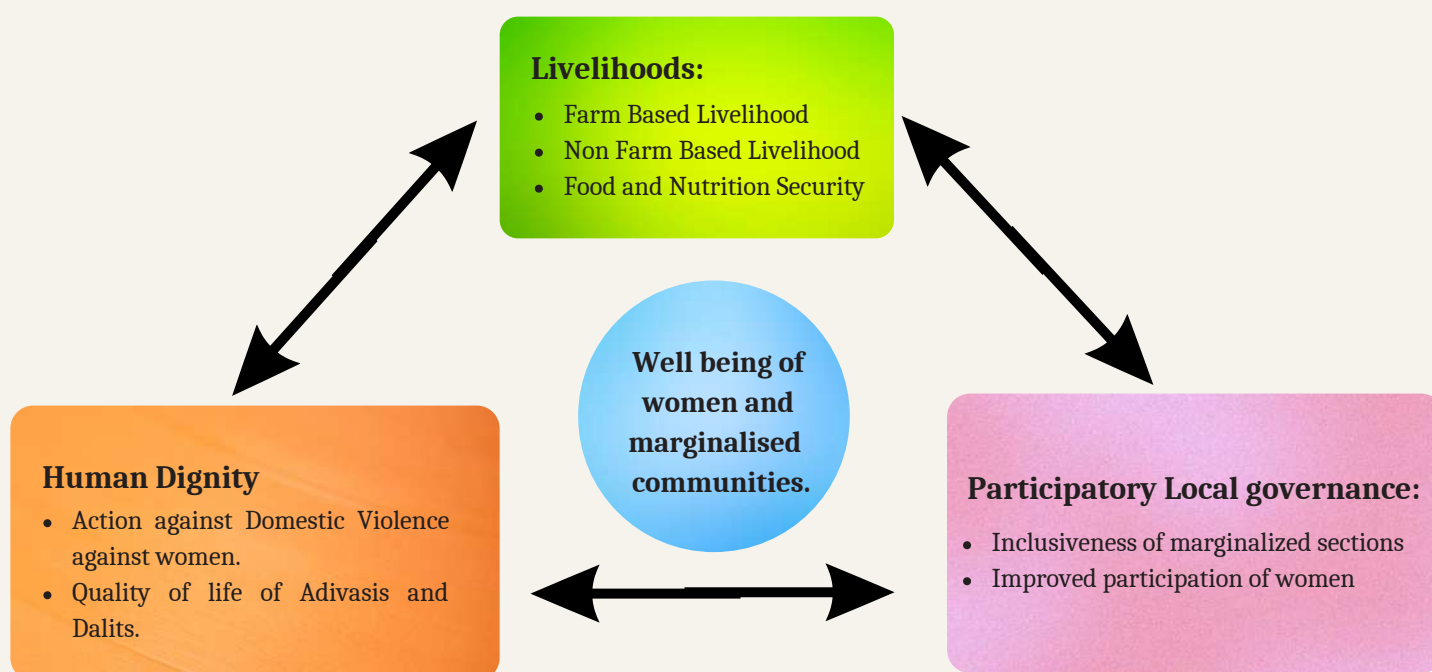
Objectives

The overall objectives of CWS are:

- To ensure food and nutritional security and strengthen livelihoods of the marginalised communities
- To promote livelihoods with dignity and ensuring decision making capacity especially among women of all sections and other deprived communities
- To empower and enable the marginalised communities towards participatory management of natural resources and people centred local governance

Philosophy and Approach

CWS is continuing its work with and for women, dalits, adivasis, minorities and small and marginal farmers as priority groups. **Human dignity, livelihoods and participatory local governance** are considered as three main thematic areas that contribute to the overall well being of the marginalized sections of the society. Human dignity is based on a rights based framework as enshrined in the constitution for women, dalits and adivasis. Human dignity is closely related to livelihoods, especially in the context of food and nutritional security of the marginalized sections as well as their inclusiveness in the local governance mechanisms.



Vision

The vision of CWS is the emergence of an equitable society of small communities, where all those deprived of basic human rights, especially women, dalits, adivasis and minorities, live with dignity; a society that is vibrant with the consciousness of both rights and duties, free from violence and committed to eco-friendly development.

Mission

The mission of CWS is to promote a gendered and eco-sustainable approach that will advance people-centred governance, livelihoods and management of natural resources.

Objectives

The overall objectives of CWS are:

- To ensure food and nutritional security and strengthen livelihoods of the marginalised communities
- To promote livelihoods with dignity and ensuring decision making capacity especially among women of all sections and other deprived communities
- To empower and enable the marginalised communities towards participatory management of natural resources and people centred local governance

Geographical Coverage

State	District (Block)	Major Intervention focus
Andhra Pradesh	Prakasham (Dornala), Ananthapuram (Guntakal)	Eco friendly farming
	Srikakulam (Sitampeta); Visakhapatnam (Araku, Paderu); Vizianagaram (Komarada)	Forest based livelihoods
	Srikakulam (Gara); YSR Kadapa (Rayachoti)	Prevention of domestic violence
Bihar	Gaya (Bankebazar, Barachatti); Jamui (Chakai); Sitamarhi (Runnisaidpur)	Food and Nutritional security
	Patna, Jahanabad, Gaya, Nawada and Supaul	Prevention of violence against dalits
	Patna, Nawada, Gaya, Jahanabad, Jamui, Sitamarhi	Prevention of violence against women
Jharkhand	Saraikela-Kharsawan (Rajnagar); Ranchi (Namkum); E.Singhbhum (Potka, Dhalbhumgarh, Ghatshila); Bokaro (Chandankyari); Dumka (Jarmundi)	Adivasis livelihoods, Food and Nutritional Security;
	Saraikela-Kharsawan (Rajnagar)	Holistic Rural development approach
	East Singhbhum (Ghatshila)	Livelihoods of women
Odisha	Sambalpur (Bamra); Kandhamal (Tumudibanda); Bhadrak (Bhadrak); Rayagada (Bissamcuttack, Rayagada); Koraput (Baipariguda)	Food and Nutritional security
	Koraput (Baipariguda)	Participatory local Governance
Tamil Nadu	Pudukottai (Aranthangi, Kulathur)	Food and Nutritional security
	Dindigul (Dindigul)	Prevention of violence against women
Telangana	Warangal (Wardhannapet); Wanaparthy (Gopalpet);	Women empowerment; FNS
	Bhadrachalam Kothegudem (Palancha), Komaram Bheem Asifabad (Sirpur U)	Forest based livelihoods
	Nalgonda (Devarakonda)	Girl child development; Women livelihoods
	Jagtial (5 panchayats)	Participatory local governance
	Hyderabad	Livelihoods of Women

Program Activities

The strict covid restrictions in June, July and August 2021 created difficulties in organising different program activities during this period. From September, 2021 onwards with the government relaxing the restrictions activities were taken up maintaining covid protocols as per Government guidelines.

Sustainable Livelihoods

Livelihood approach is based on promotion of food and nutritional security through sustainable agriculture with environmentally safe and sustainable methods to enhance quantity and quality of yield and sustainable forest based livelihoods

Improved food and nutrition security and health of women and children

The food and nutritional security activities have been of great support during the covid period and aligned with nutrition related programs and schemes of the Government. In project locations in Jharkhand state, CWS is seen as resource partner for technical knowledge in implementation of nutrition programs by the Government department (specifically for the Anganwadi centres).

CWS initiated multi-stakeholder approach to integrate nutrition, agriculture and WASH interventions for improved food and nutrition security. The focus is on identifying malnourished children, promoting nutrition gardens and nutrition sensitive integrated farming, organizing nutrition camps and encouraging WASH in the community. The emphasis is on reduction of malnutrition and improving food availability and its diversity through community participation, activating service providers with special focus to promoting healthy behaviour practices among the vulnerable and resource poor families. Service providers like Anganwadi, ASHA were sensitized on growth monitoring of children. About 81 extension workers are actively using participatory planning and behaviour change communication method on agriculture, WASH and nutrition.



Awareness activities about importance of nutrition

Marginalised communities in 114 number of villages have gained knowledge and awareness about nutrition, in particular all targeted women (100% of pregnant women and lactating mothers) have changed their behavior in terms of nutrition and meet their dietary requirements. Trainings on Infant and Young Children Feeding practices (IYCF), Poshan (nutrition) camps, home based nutrimix demonstrations and recipe demonstrations have been conducted in the villages.

Linking Agriculture and Natural Resources Management towards Nutritional Security (LANN+) -Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) approach was used for community mobilisation. This is a multisectoral approach that makes use of the complementary intersectoral linkages between agriculture, natural resource management, nutrition education, WASH and income generation. About 840 LANN-PLA sessions were conducted in 60 villages of Jharkhand.

Poshan camps (Nutrition camps)

A total of 196 Poshan camps (each of 15 days duration) were conducted across the project sites in four states of Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha and Tamil Nadu in which 2323 children participated in the nutrition camps. About 48 % reduction in Moderate Acute Malnutrition was noticed with changed behavioural practice and feeding practices.



Poshan Camps (Nutrition camps)



Child Screening

Nutrition gardens

3326 nutrition gardens have been initiated as part of which vegetable and fruit seeds have been distributed along with fencing support using local materials. Some nutrition gardens are of nutri-WASH models wherein wastewater (grey water) is reused for watering nutrition gardens.



Nutrition Garden of Beneficiaries



Nutrition Gardens

Promotion of water, sanitation and hygiene

Hand hygiene is recognized as a cost-effective way of preventing diarrhea diseases. One of the reasons for poor hand washing is lack of basic infrastructure such as washbasins, soaps, and water. The tippy tap is a hands -free way to wash your hands that is especially appropriate for rural areas where there is no running water. It is operated by a foot lever and thus reduces the chance for bacteria transmission as the user touches only the soap. A total of 985 tippy tap units have been established in 113 project villages across 4 states of Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha and Tamil Nadu.

In Nutri Wash model, the waste water from the hand pump site or the kitchen waste water (usually called grey water) is treated in an indigenous manner and channelized into the nutrition gardens. The indigenous way of cleaning waste water involves running the water through water filter chamber made of sand and stone.



Tippy Tap



Renovation of Tube Wells



Awareness Program

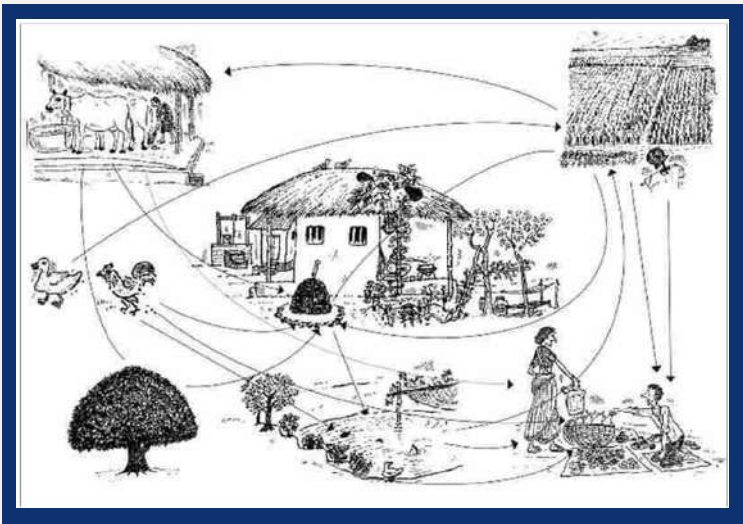
Sustainable agriculture

CWS is promoting sustainable agricultural practices such as Nutrition sensitive Integrated Farming System (NSIFS), water saving practices such as System of Rice Intensification and System of Crop Intensification and Non-Pesticide management for improving food security. CWS has initiated an integrated farming system to increase agriculture and allied production and improved market access for more than 3000 marginal and small resource poor farmers.

Nutrition sensitive integrated farming systems

Nutrition Sensitive Integrated Farming System (NSIFS) combines crops for production and varied types of plants, animals, bird, fish, as well as other aquatic flora and fauna in such a way and proportion that each element helps the other; the waste of one is recycled as resource for the other. The focus is on a holistic approach that involves capacity building of farmers on NSIFS and farm planning, input support to identified farmers and women, youth entrepreneurs, financial literacy workshops and handholding support for credit linkages, promotion of business development plan for identified farmers, women and members of vulnerable families, nutrition/ kitchen garden for identified families and mass educational activities.

About 1500 farmers have been trained and given input support for practicing NSIFS across the project villages in Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. We have developed 2-3 sub-systems such as crop-poultry-fish or other crop-livestock systems as per resources available with the farmer. Input support included provision for breed improvement and purchase of fishlings, vermi compost, organic manure, bio-pesticides, small hand implements and cultivation of Azola.



Nutri Smart Village Model.



Kamal Mahato Progressive farmer promoting NSIFS

Promotion of natural farming

Farmers were motivated to have adopt non-chemical practices for ensuring eco-friendly farming. 93 farmers were training on Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) practices. 49 farmers from 5 villages of Guntakal block adopted the ZBNF methods in 45 acres of land for cultivating ground nuts crop. Farmers were also provided trainings and demonstrations to farmers on preparation and use of bio-pesticides and herbal tonics. Farmers were oriented and trained in preparing “jeevamrutham”.



Training with beneficiary on multi layered Poshan Bagiya (पोषण बगिया) and vermi compost



Training on application jeevamrutham as natural fertilizers to plants.



Raghunathpur village's women are collecting rice paddy from the field to process the paddy.



Cultivation of indigenous variety of rice " Balibhojuna "



Vermi compost tank

Soil and water conservation measures

In Jharkhand, natural resource management activities along with farmer capacity building activities in sustainable use of the resources are taken up in 9 villages in Rajnagar block of Saraikela Karsawan district. Village level Potential farmers' group have been formed across 9 villages in our project intervention areas comprising of 136 members (83 male and 53 female). Trainings have been imparted on sustainable integrated farming system and management of common facility centres across the intervention areas. Altogether 122 farmers (72 male and 50 female) attended the training programmes and as of now they are initiating farm planning, farm bunding, pond rejuvenation, gully plugging and agroforestry development works across the intervention areas.

Farm bunding has been undertaken in 24 hactares of land belonging to 29 potential and needy farmers across the intervention areas, which will reduce risk of soil erosion and also conserve soil moisture. Now most of these farmers are planning to cultivate leguminous crops in the treated land. 30 units of loose boulder structures have been developed covering 13 hactares in Chowradih and Dhuripada villages of Rajnagar block. 6 selected ponds have been rejuvenated for water conservation purposes. Two village wells at Phuljori and Hanumatbera villages have been successfully repaired and now people are using it continuously for drinking water and others household needs.



Improved access to markets through Farmer Producer Company

CWS facilitated the formation of a Farmers Producer company (named Ajivika Producer Company) based in Rajnagar in Jharkhand state. There is also one common facility centre at Bankati Village in which 10 women's farmers are employed whose daily chores include cleaning, sorting, grading, packing and labelling as well as billing of sold grains and transferring of packed products to the FPO. A total of 676 farmers located in districts of Ranchi (Angarha block), Saraikela- Kharswan (Bankati village -Rajnagar block) and East singhbhum District (Katin village) are registered members of the FPO. The FPO sells grains, vegetables, fruits, millets, seed, fertilizers to retailers, entrepreneurs' and home delivery mode with digital marketing channel. During the FY 21-22, total revenue generated from operations was Rs 10,50,000.

CWS has promoted 3 processing / value adding centres by providing equipment for cleaning, grinding, drying and for seed oil extraction. There are packaging, labelling, lab testing facilities of products that show nutrition values, heavy metal content and chemical residue presence in the products as per FSSAI guidelines. CWS has facilitated to get certifications of Participatory Guarantee System (PGS), FSSAI for processed and packaged products and initial marketing centres of the products.

In Paderu (Andhra Pradesh), farmers formed Jodla Farmers Producers Mutually Aided Cooperative Society Ltd) and were linked with Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED). A buy back agreement was signed with Coimbatore based Ayurvedic Company (Arya Vaidya Pharmacy Coimbatore Ltd.) for purchase of 45 species of medicinal plants from the farmers.



Enhancing forest based livelihoods of Adivasis

The goal is to enable tribal communities to live a dignified life with positive self image through improved living standards. In Paderu region of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh, farmer's cooperative has been established through which processing and sale activities are undertaken under the brand name of Jodla. About 1000 farmers have been provided direct market linkages and 150 Adivasi families are practicing sustainable agriculture and are doing direct marketing of Minor forest produce like honey, kadukkai and broom leaves. In addition, 100 Adivasi women benefited from seed money support and are involved in income generating activities such as petty shop, handicraft making, organic input sale, cultivation and sale of vegetables. Sustainable agriculture practices are promoted in 60 tribal villages to improve production and marketing of products such as barnyard millet, pepper, medicinal plants and other non-timber forest products. Linkages with central government research organizations have established to improve tribal farmers' capacities. Other income generating activities are also promoted such as backyard poultry and fishery. The tribal communities were provided support to take up farm based activities and develop market linkages to sell Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).

In Andhra Pradesh and Telangana states, training workshops were conducted to sensitize representatives of various adivasi communities about their rights under the Forest rights Act as well as about various provisions related to self-governance under the PESA. District specific representations were given to the concerned Project Officers of the Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) and the Revenue Divisional Officers as well as to the RoFR section heads in 3 districts (Srikakulam, West Godavari, Badradri Kothagudem).



Human Dignity

Under this theme, our programmatic interventions addressed issues related to violence against women mitigating dalit atrocities. The activities undertaken under this theme are awareness generation, mobilisation, collectivisation and facilitation of target group's access to mainstream institutional processes.

Empowerment of women, Dalits and adivasis

CWS, over the years, has been involved in empowering women to fight for their rights, raising voice against atrocities on women, providing relief, rehabilitation and counselling to women victims and intervening for the effective implementation of enabling legislations such as the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, Prohibition of Dowry Act, Immoral Trafficking Act and Witch-Hunting Act. The objective is to reduce the cases of violence and discrimination against women, increase knowledge and awareness of vulnerable women about human rights and legal rights and improve livelihood opportunities.

Continuing with the initiatives, during 2020-21, about 35% of the 1592 cases documented were redressed through formal/alternate mechanisms in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu and Bihar. These cases include domestic violence against women, dalit atrocities and application for land titles (pattas) as part of forest rights of adivasis.

CWS worked to strengthen capacities of women and adolescent girls to address issues relating violence by building and strengthening gender justice committees for women and girls. A total of 176 women who are facing domestic violence are being provided handholding support in terms of counselling, legal options and in some cases livelihood support as well. In Tamil Nadu, 4 behavior change workshops on gender sensitivity for men and women were organized wherein the participants discussed varied topics related to nurturing of children with gender perspective, gender roles of women and men at home and society and sharing of experiences of the women and men.

In Nalgonda district of Telangana (Devarakonda mandal), 50 changemaker groups comprising of 987 adolescent girls from 52 villages in five mandals. Mothers of these girls were mobilized and motivated to encourage their daughters to join change maker groups. These girls have become aware of Prevention of Child Marriages Act, prevention of sexual abuse (POCSO Act) and their right to speak out about it with dignity. Campaigns were undertaken to stop child marriages, ensure enrollment of all children in school with emphasis on girl child, promoted attitudinal change among girls and their teachers to improve nutritional intake during menstruation. All these efforts resulted in successfully preventing about 81 cases of child marriages and getting 38 girls to rejoin school and colleges.



Counselling support Domestic violence victims



Workshop on life cycle approach with focus on health nutrition and child marriage awareness

In Jharkhand, 8 adolescent girl groups have been successfully formed comprising total of 102 members altogether. Now they have prepared annual plan of action in which they have been decided to impart regular handholding support to dropout girls, regularizing Village Health Sanitation Nutrition Day (VHSND)s, celebration of women day and Poshan Abhiyaan. Five trainings of adolescent girls group were conducted on topics that include health, hygiene and nutrition issues and training on solar power installation, repair and maintenance. Overall 156 girls have undergone trainings on one or the other topics.

In Bihar, a platform has been provided to Dalits to access justice and entitlements and to prevent atrocities against Dalit, protect rights of Dalits, access homestead land for Dalits and allocate proper share of Dalits in government schemes.

In Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, 185 out of 255 Forest Rights Committee (FRC) members participated in awareness and training programs on Forest Rights Act in order to strengthen forest-based livelihoods in the project locations.



Training for village /health volunteer and staff



Legal literacy training on domestic violence

Empowerment of women,Dalits and adivasis

In Bihar, more than 50 women forum members of four Panchayats were made aware of their economic and social rights by meetings and personally interacting with them every month. As a result, women are making remarkable contributions to the maintenance of the family by joining many economic activities (kitchen garden, animal husbandry, farming etc.).



Kitchen Garden

Promotion of women entrepreneurship: CWS provided vocational skills training and micro-grants to women entrepreneurs for producing diverse products as part of “comprehensive assistance to urban refugees program” supported by Save the Children in Hyderabad city. A total of 115 women were trained garment making, paper bags making and maggam work. 40 interested women were identified (from those who were trained on different trades) and formed into 5 groups (each group consisted of 8 members). Three groups were engaged in garment making, one group for paper making and one group for maggam works. For each group, support of Rs.1,00,000/- was provided for purchase of machines and material. CWS procured the required machines and material as per CWS procurement policy. A total of 9 enterprise development program trainings for both men and women were organized. They were given inputs on improving entrepreneurial skills and enhance the income levels through the support extended from the project in the form of micro grants for taking up micro enterprises to the tune of Rs.25,000.

Mushroom cultivation training: In Jharkhand, 52 tribal women from Pungora, Tamukpal and Chakdoha villages in Ghatshila block of East Singhbhum learned to cultivate oyster mushroom. In totality 450 beds were made and total 725 kg were produced. They also learned value addition such as pickle making, drying and making mushroom powder.



Skill up-gradation training on developing products from Saboi grass: Saboi is a natural fiber used only to make ropes manually. We have arranged skill upgradation training to make different utility items like bags, purse, door mat, basket etc. In order to reduce drudgery, IIT Kharagpur developed a rope making machine which has been provided to the women.



IIT Kharagpur Director handing over machines to CWS



Abhinandan Baboi grass handicraft producer group, Kharsati

Leaf plate making training and business development: Initially women of Pungora village were making leaf plate manually and for own use. This village has abundance of Saal leaf at nearby forest area. To convert their skill into economic generation activity, the women were provided with Leaf plate making machine as well as marketing support to sell their produce.



Maa Santodhi Leaf plate Producer Group, Pungora

Muri making and business development: The women of Thamukhpal village have less land-holding. Most of the women work as a maid. To provide them second livelihood option CWS have supported Muri-making machine to enhance their income and for sustainable livelihood option.

Hand pounding rice processing and business development: The women of Raghunathpur village were mostly housewife are engaged only in paddy harvesting with their families and sell to middlemen. To enhance their income in their village premises, CWS set up a Hand-pounding machine developed by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kharagpur to process the paddy. Rice from hand pounding machine is nutritionally beneficial and has market value. The women groups has been linked with the Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) sponsored shops, namely, SARJOM .



Improving people centered good governance

Primary focus of our activities was on strengthening processes of local governance and empowerment of people through participatory development and advocacy for devolution of powers.

Capacity building activities are undertaken for women PRI representatives on roles, responsibilities, micro-plan development training and awareness about different schemes, Gram sabha & Palli sabha, eligibility of beneficiaries for different schemes, revenue collection of Gram Panchayats (GP) and NRM based activities. The objective is to create a better understanding of rights and duties of elected representatives as a political leader and strengthen their role in local self-governance and work towards gender mainstreaming. Micro-plans and Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) are prepared in consultation with community members, village leaders, volunteers and elected representatives. A total of 15 capacity development activities of the Functional Committee Members and Women PRI members on roles and responsibilities were undertaken in Odisha and Telangana. About 286 members participated in the capacity building activities. Apart from these, 3 training programs were organized for community leaders on financial literacy, local development issues and governance. There are also 11 trained volunteers who mobilize and facilitate functional committee meetings.

CWS played an active role in facilitating access to various government schemes such as road construction, PCC road, brick road, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana, Janani Suraksha Yojana. The type of works that benefitted the marginalized communities were laying of cement concrete road, drainage repair works and drinking water supplies and street lighting in SC colonies of the villages. Apart from these, many of the vulnerable communities' members availed welfare schemes such as widow pension schemes, old age pension, job cards to access employment guarantee scheme (MGNREGS) and new ration cards for some.

Apart from these, many of the vulnerable communities' members availed welfare schemes such as widow pension schemes, old age pension, job cards to access MGNREGS and new ration cards for some. In order to prevent the husbands and other male family members of women representatives taking over the decision-making role of the women public representatives in developmental works, we launched awareness campaign and at present about 60 per cent of women public representatives are doing their work related to Panchayati Raj. About 40% of the functional committees and 70 elected women are actively participating in the governance processes.

Campaign, Advocacy, Research, Documentation And Publication

CWS undertook various campaigns both digital and onsite related to organic agriculture, safe foods and nutrition and sanitation and Covid awareness.

ECO-FRIENDLY FARMING METHODS

District level workshop was organized in Guntakal block of Ananthapuram district on Eco-farming methods, which was attended by 86 farmers (24 women and 62 men) from 5 villages. This workshop was an opportunity to share the work with mandal & district level Government officials.

POSHAN MAAH

Nutrition Month was organised in five panchayats of Ghatshila block, East Singhbhum district to discuss directly with the community all the factors contributing to malnutrition, how they are practising all the good practices shared during camps, LANN meetings etc. Various issue based activities/games were conducted to break the ice and let the community themselves talk and share their views regarding IYCF, 1000 days care, WASH, organic farming etc.

CELEBRATION OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

Events were organized to celebrate women's day, labor day, domestic workers day and human rights day.

On 10th March 2021, international women's day was celebrated at Dindigul in Tamil Nadu by organising a Seminar on the topic of "Break the bias towards ensuring gender equality". Topics included legal rights, gender perspective, violence against women. Leaders shared the real stories of domestic violence and the strategies to overcome the same by availing services and the skill training and livelihood activities. Placards were distributed and decisions taken to promote girlchild education, prevent child marriages and domestic violence and promote health and nutrition towards ensure the healthy gender just society.



DOCUMENTATION OF WOMEN'S LABOUR MIGRATION IN THE SOUTH ASIA-MIDDLE EAST CORRIDOR

Centre for World Solidarity is part of joint collaboration with the International Secretariat of Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW-IS) for an action research project wherein a Feminist Participatory action research (FPAR) methodology was used to analyse factors that influence social reintegration of returnee women migrant workers and examine availability of safe and fair labour & migration choices to women in Country of Origin (CoO). The final report has been completed and advocacy activities are being planned.

Capacity Building And Training

CWS has built up its capacity with in-house trainers on nutrition aspects, on community monitoring tools, on registration and training on functional aspects of Farmers Producer Organisation, on Participatory Guarantee system and its certification for the organic products, on FSSAI guidelines for the processed and packaged food items, Financial management, Organic agriculture using sustainable integrated farming tool model, on linking agriculture natural resources with nutrition (LANN) model etc.

CWS extended support to Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS) on 'Food and Nutritional Security' issues wherein CWS resource persons led by Mr. Rajesh Kumar Jha (Director, CWS - Jharkhand) trained the staff and volunteers of IGSSS from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Assam on linking agriculture and natural resource management towards nutrition security.

WE THANK OUR DONORS

Brot
für die Welt



kerk
in actie



We need your support to achieve our vision



CENTRE FOR WORLD SOLIDARITY

Shoot queries here:
info@cwsorg.in

12-13-438, Street No.1, Tarnaka, Secunderabad-17, Telangana, India
Telephone: +91 9866020867; 040- 27018257