



ANNUAL REPORT 2022-23



CENTRE FOR WORLD SOLIDARITY

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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

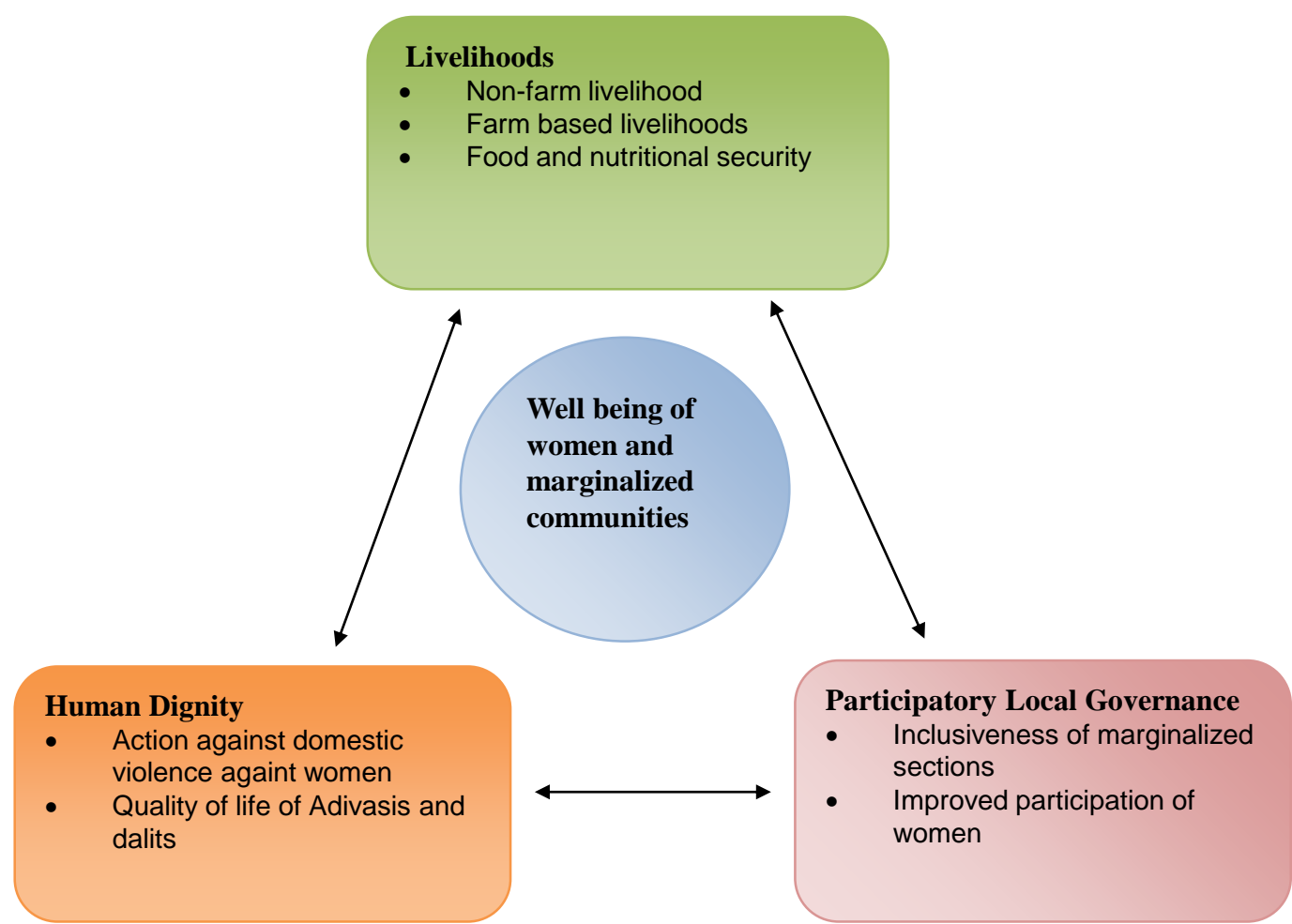
The mission of CWS is to promote a gendered and eco-sustainable approach that will advance people-centered governance, livelihoods and management of natural resources

The overall objectives of CWS are:

- To ensure food and nutritional security and strengthen livelihoods of the marginalized 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 marginalized communities towards participatory management of natural resources and people centered local governance

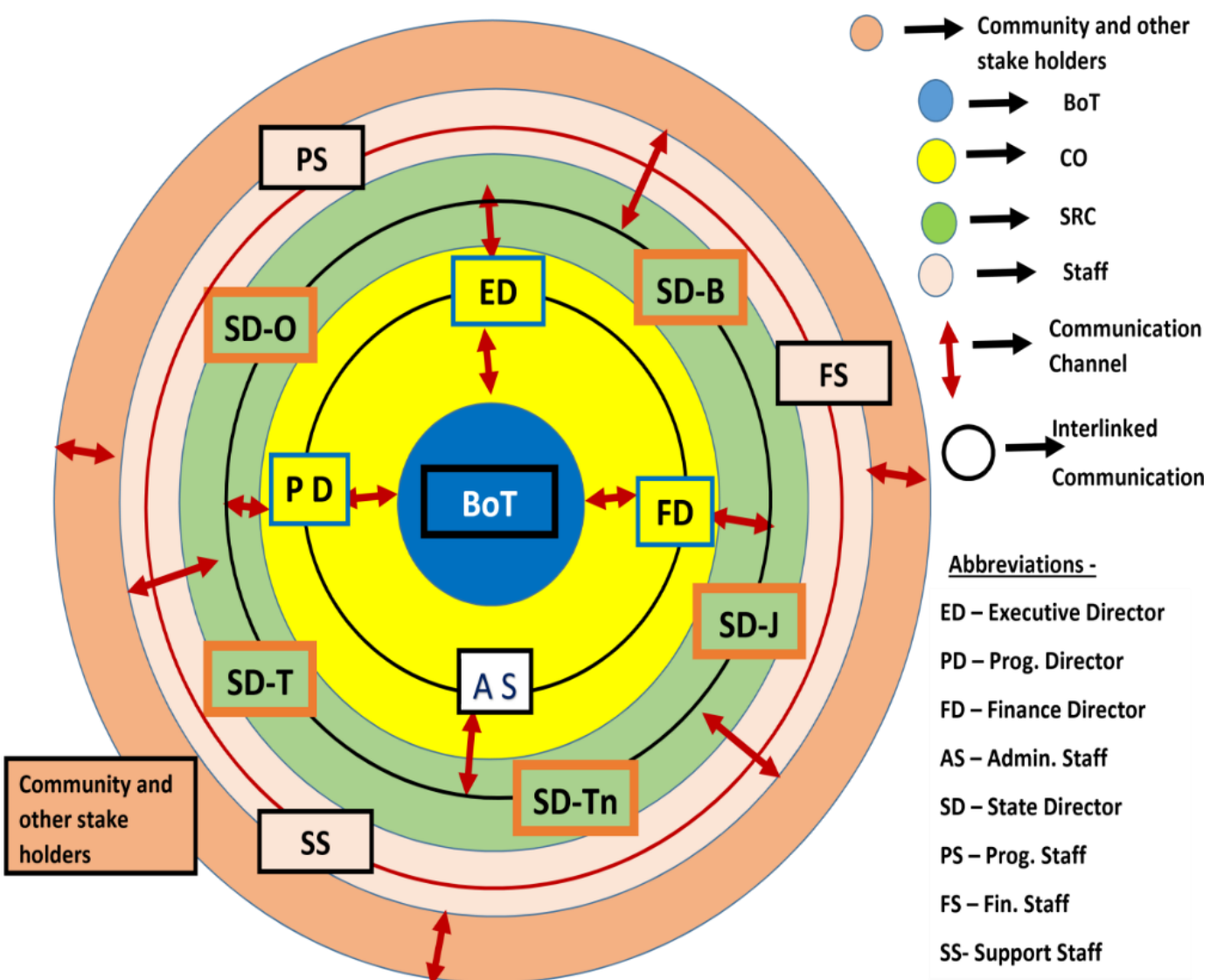
PHILOSOPHY AND APPROACH

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



Organizational structure

CWS promotes vertical and horizontal learning at all levels, so that the expertise and work of colleagues is respected, and the consultative process is followed as appropriate. This establishes an environment where decision making related processes and the decisions are shared between and among the concerned members as appropriate, and where there is clarity in what is expected from individual staff members. CWS is governed by the Board of Trustees (BoT), a majority of whom are women as per the Trust Deed.



GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

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

CWS' Outreach in 2022-23 at a glance

- CWS outreach is spread across 323 villages in about 60 gram panchayats in 25 blocks in 20 districts spread across 6 states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Telangana.
- Total beneficiaries include 95870 with 43111 direct beneficiaries and 52459 indirect beneficiaries of which 63% are women. Among them, 43142 belonged to Scheduled Tribe, 300 were from Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG), 11500 were from Scheduled Caste, 27800 were from Other Backward Caste.
- Knowledge and awareness campaigns conducted in 114 number of villages particularly focusing on women (100% of pregnant women and lactating mothers) in order to bring behavioral change in terms of nutrition and meet their dietary requirements. Woman diet diversity score improved from consuming 3 food groups to 5 food groups.
- 113 poshan camps (each of 15-day duration) organized during the period in which a total of 1236 children were screened and 77% of children identified as Moderately Acute Malnourished (MAM) or borderline Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) attained normal nutrition status
- 2400 household level nutrition gardens were initiated integrating Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) practices through Nutri-WASH models
- 4 ICDS centres renovated and upgraded with wall paintings, furniture and playing materials to make the center attractive and congenial for children.
- 9 schools renovated and upgraded to smart schools through Digital Smart class equipment
- About 1500 small and marginal farmers trained and given input support to practice Nutrition Sensitive Integrated farming system
- Soil and water conservation measures taken up in 27 villages that include farm bunding, pond rejuvenation, water harvesting structures, gully plugging and agroforestry development works
- About 1400 adolescent girls from 71 villages became change makers are aware about Prevention of Child Marriages Act, prevention of sexual abuse (POCSO Act) and their right to speak out about it with dignity.
- Skill development activities taken up with about 250 women across project villages in Jharkhand, Telangana and Odisha states and 15 village level micro-enterprises promoted that include agro-processing, livestock based enterprises and other non-farm businesses

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Sustainable Livelihoods

Livelihood approach is based on (i) promotion of food and nutritional security; (ii) sustainable agriculture with environmentally safe and sustainable methods to enhance quantity and quality of yield; and (iii) sustainable forest-based livelihoods.

(i) Improved food and nutrition security and health of women and children

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 behavior practices among the vulnerable and resource poor families. Service providers like Anganwadi, ASHA were sensitized on growth monitoring of children.

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.

A total of 895 lactating mothers and 134 pregnant women of the marginalized communities have been identified as the target group for this reporting period based on the baseline survey for orientation and awareness about improved nutrition. During the reporting period, 9 trainings on Infant and Young Children Feeding practices (IYCF), 98 poshan (nutrition) camps, 80 home based nutrimitix demonstrations and 72 recipe demonstrations have been conducted in the villages.

Linking Agriculture and Natural Resources Management towards Nutritional Security (LANN+) -Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) approach is multisectoral approach that makes use of the complementary intersectoral linkages between agriculture, natural resource management, nutrition education, WASH and income generation.

It is a methodology that helps in community mobilization and ensures sustainable behaviour change through active participation of the community. About 840 LANN-PLA sessions were conducted in 60 villages of Jharkhand.

Poshan camps (Nutrition camps)

A total of 113 Poshan camps (each of 15 days duration) were conducted across the project sites in four states of Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. 77% of children detected as Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) or borderline Severely Acute Malnutrition (SAM) have been back to normal nutrition status (a total of 533 became normal status out of 690 identified as MAM or borderline SAM during baseline).



Nutrition gardens

CWS continues to promote nutrition gardens as part of its strategy to make rural households self-reliant for their dietary needs. This has contributed to increased consumption of green leafy vegetables and other vegetables thereby increased dietary diversity of households. During the current period, 2400 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.



Promotion of water, sanitation and hygiene

Hand hygiene is recognized as a cost-effective way of preventing diarrhea diseases. Awareness and demonstration models have been used to inculcate the good habit of hand washing among the community members before eating. One such demo-model is the tippy tap , which is a hands-free way to wash your hands that is operated by a foot lever and thus reduces the chance for bacteria transmission as the user touches only the soap. A total of 800 tippy tap units have been established in 113 project villages across 4 states of Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha and Tamil Nadu.



Hand wash-
Tippy Tap model

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



Agri Wash Model

Developing model Nutri-smart village

Several best practices for nutrition security are consolidated under “*Nutrition Smart CommUunity*” supported by Welthungerhilfe in Burudi village in East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. The 5 “Good Practices” that have led to the Nutrition Smart Community are: Linking Agriculture and Natural Resource Management towards Nutrition Security plus WASH through Participatory Learning and Action (PLA), Nutrition Awareness Camps, Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture, Nutrition Sensitive Community planning and Institution Strengthening.

Process Involved

The process of developing nutri-smart village is as follows. Community was brought together through different group such as mothers’ group and youth group (Yuva Manch or village adolescent group) which played a critical role in bringing the community together.

The regular meetings of Self Help Groups (SHGs) and School Management Committee (SMC) have started in the village. Trainings have been organized to educate the SMC members regarding their role and responsibility. Village Water & Sanitation Committee has been formed in the Gram Sabha meeting where 12 members were selected by the Gram Sabha members and to be chaired by the Gram Pradhan (Village head).

The committee prepared an agenda to work towards: making drinking water available through taps to all households; awareness on handling and maintenance of safe drinking water; and plan for proper waste management system in the village.

An Advisory committee was also formed which included elected members of Zilla Parishad of Ghatsila, Panchayat Samiti members, Gram Pradhan, Block officials, active community members, doctors, NGO representatives, teachers and professors participated in the meeting as the members of advisory committee.

Establishment of Nutrition Education and Informative Center

Nutrition education and information center has been established in Burudi village as part of nutri-smart initiative. All good nutrition practices are documented in the form of magazines, reports, IECs, recipe booklets, reports, case stories and are displayed in this library, where the residents of the village can anytime refer to them. This center provides space for women and youth in the village share issues related to nutrition, health, sanitation, education and any other pertinent topics



आँगनबाड़ी, बुरुडीह

Anganwadi Centre before Renovation



Anganwadi Centre after Renovation

SMART ICDS and School Improvement Work

At the beginning of the intervention in Burudi village, the Anganwadi Centre (AWC) was in a dilapidated condition with one dark room, cracked walls, broken windows and surrounded by thick bushes all of which resulted in less enrolments in the AWC. From June 2022, CWS started remodeling the center. Various patterns of alphabets, numbers, fruit and animal names were painted on the walls which attracted the children and mothers to visit the Centre every day. The sevika teaches alphabets and all in a very innovative fun way. The enrolment has also increased comparatively.

A total of 4 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) were upgraded with support from HDFC Parivartan where along with wall painting, other materials like furniture and playing materials were provided.

Apart from ICDS renovation, 6 more schools were renovated as part of HDFC Parivartan project and upgraded to smart schools where along with interactive panel, Teaching Learning Material (TLM), office furniture set and sports material were provided to the school situated in villages of Kurma, Gura, Chotapaharpur and Sarangposi.

In another one such initiative supported by Qvantel Software solutions Pvt. Ltd., in Telangana three government schools located in Hyderabad were provided Digital Smart class equipment in close consultation and consent of the school management committees. The equipment provided included 65 inches Interactive TV, Android /Windows OPS, Shutter unit, Inverter set with solar panel, TV hanging stand and Electric wires and switches.



ICDS Cherriyapahari School Before Renovation

ICDS Cherriyapahari School After Renovation



Schools with Digital Smart class equipment in Jharkhand



Schools with Digital Smart class equipment in Telangana

(ii) 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.



Cultivation of paddy along with Duck farming

Backyard poultry



About 1500 farmers have been trained and given input support for practicing NSIFS across the project villages under Bread for World programme 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 indigenous breed birds and animals for backyard poultry and goat husbandry fishlings, vermi compost, organic manure, bio-pesticides, small hand implements and cultivation of Azolla depending on the identified need of the selected households in project villages of Jharkhand, Telangana, Bihar and Tamil Nadu.



Farmer at his pond embankment



Farmer evaluating growth of fingerlings

Similarly, 18 farmers in Rajnagar Block of Saraikela-Kharsawan district of Jharkhand were extended support under HDFC Parivartan project to take up pond-based livelihood. Under the activity, farmers were provided input support like seeds, duck, fingerlings and training. 3 groups of beneficiaries were supported to take up dairy farming as enterprise where they were provided indigenous cow breed (Gir and Haryana).

Farmers were motivated to have adopt non-chemical practices for ensuring eco-friendly farming. Farmers were also provided trainings and demonstrations to farmers on preparation and use of Natural Liquid Fertilizers Preparation ((Jeevamrutham, Panchagavya), bio-pesticides and herbal tonics.

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 supported by Karl Kubel Stiftung (KKS).

Trainings have been imparted on sustainable integrated farming system across the intervention areas. Altogether 122 farmers 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 61 hectares of land belonging to small and marginal farmers across the intervention areas, which will reduce risk of soil erosion and also conserve soil moisture. 68 out of 124 farmers have already started cultivating leguminous crops in the treated lands/farms like beans, cowpea, other pea, Tefrosiya and lentils etc. 24 loose boulder structure prepared in Chowradih and Dhuripada village of Rajnagar block. These loose boulder structures are covering 10.4 ha. of land 4 selected ponds have been rejuvenated for water conservation purposes.



Check Dam

A total 49 water harvesting structures (3 irrigation pond and 46 mini pond (Dobha) and TCB) were constructed in 18 villages, spread over 5 panchayats of Rajnagar Block of Saraikela-Kharsawan district of Jharkhand under the HDFC Parivartan supported project.

10 traditional ponds were renovated where these ponds were deepened and resized. 20 acre of land brought under agroforestry where 2500 plants were planted. And similarly, agro-forestry related activities were taken up in another 20 acres of land under KKS supported project.



Pond Rejuvenation

A total 31 roof-top rainwater harvesting structures were constructed on ICDS centers and schools in Rajnagar block during the year.

CWS established linkages with MGNREGA cell of Saraikela Kharsawan district regarding convergence support to ongoing project supported by KKS. The district administration provided support to 110 needy families of our project intervention areas on farm bunding, land treatment, benefits of Didiwadi Yojna- a newly launched scheme for promotion of nutrition garden among vulnerable families, pig shed and agroforestry etc. In the financial year 2022-23, the line department gave support for more than 110 beneficiaries worth rupees 32,92,170.00 as Local Contribution.

Promotion of Farmer Producer organizations for improved access to markets by small farmers

CWS is part of Welthungerhilfe (WHH) programme for development of agroecologically oriented food systems and increased resilience of smallholder farmers and small businesses. One of the key result areas is to build strong and sustainable agroecological value chain by supporting Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) and Small and Medium Enterprises in Eastern India (in States of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal) and Uttarakhand in Northern India.

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 22-23, total revenue generated from operations was Rs 11,00,000.

(iii) 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. Other income generating activities are also promoted such as backyard poultry and fishery. In Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Forest Rights Committee members participated in awareness and training programs on Forest Rights Act in order to strengthen forest-based livelihoods in the project locations. 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). In Palvanha location in Bhadrachalam Kothagudem of Telangana State, 70 podu farmers took up millets & pulses in 140 acres and obtained income ranging between Rs.20,000/- Rs.35,000/- per acre. Similarly, in Sirpur (U) location in Komaram Bheem Asifabad district 23 farmers took up cultivation of tomato & green chillies.

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 skill development for developing women entrepreneurs.

Empowerment of women, Dalits and adivasis and initiatives for development of youth

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.

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 189 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 Andhra Pradesh and 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 1236 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.



Leadership development workshops in Telangana

Campaigns were undertaken to stop child marriages, ensure enrolment 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.

CWS Ushassu Leadership Academy at Ibrahimpatnam supported by Women Education Project (WEP) has provided platform for leadership and personality development for 65 girl students from villages in Ibrahimpatnam mandal and other nearby mandals of Yacharam, Manchal, Madgul, Kandukur, Hayatnagar and Abdullapurmet. These girls are students of various degree colleges, intermediate and other professional colleges in and around Ibrahimpatnam town and this learning centre provides them space to utilize their extra time after college hours productively and helps in developing their life skills.

In Jharkhand, 10 adolescent girl groups have been successfully formed comprising total of 110 members in 9 villages in Rajnagar block of Saraikela Kharsawan district as part of KKS project.

As per their annual plan of action they continue to impart regular handholding support to dropout girls, regularizing Village Health Sanitation Nutrition Day (VHSND)s, celebration of women day and Poshan Abhiyaan. During this year, 9 trainings of adolescent girls groups were conducted on topics that include health, hygiene and nutrition issues and training on solar power installation, repair and maintenance.

Altogether 13 dropout girls continuously going to school again, 7 adolescent girls have completed vocational training sessions from Govt. approved agency PRATHAM educational foundation, Pvt. Ltd. on housekeeping operation and services. Out of them 4 girls have found employment. 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.

Skill and Entrepreneurship development

A total 10 village level micro enterprises were promoted during the financial year 2022-23 supported by HDFC parivartan project. Out of 10, 3 Vermi-compost production units, 2 indigenous poultry brooding unit, 1 puffed rice production unit and 4 Paddy huller and Pulverizer units were set up in the project villages in Rajnagar block of Saraikhela Kharsawan district in Jharkhand. Goat Husbandry, backyard poultry and piggery were also promoted among the Self Help Groups members of the villages as part of livestock based livelihood strategy



Pulverizer (Flour machine)

Five entrepreneurs groups have been formed successfully during the financial year under support of KKS project. Now they have prepared action plans to start the micro and small business enterprises. Two SHG groups at Phuljari and Bardih villages have started making puffed rice and fish farming. Altogether 53 members has been engaged in above mentioned micro enterprises.

Trainings to improve skills of women on preparation and use of compost manure, neem powder and organic solutions for pest control were conducted in which 72 women from villages in Devarakonda mandal in Telangana participated. A total 20 young and married women in Thulekalan village Ibrahimpatnam Mandal, Ranga Reddy District are taking trainings on various aspects including stress management, tailoring, stitching of cloth bags, growing kitchen gardens, spoken English and book club.

In Burudi village (model Nutri-smart village), the women groups have been linked with an outlet of Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) namely, SARJOM for selling their products (millets, pulses, indigenous rice varieties, handicrafts, leaf plates).



Women groups selling products through FPO outlet "Sarjom"

CWS in partnership with SELCO Foundation promoted rural livelihoods based on use of solar energy in ten villages of Sambalpur district and 22 villages of Rayagada district in Odisha. As part of this project, activities included installation of solar based poultry lighting system and egg incubators, tailoring units connected with solar power-based motors, enterprise development model using solar dryer for Chilli processing, Turmeric processing and Arrowroot Processing. Awareness, capacity building and training to stakeholders were taken up on the uses and maintenance of solar panels and related devices for sustainable livelihoods.



Solar dryer for Chilli processing



Solar power based arrowroot processing

CWS organised trainings with support of NABARD in tailoring for 30 tribal women in Khambeshi village of Kurli gram panchayat in Bisamcuttack block in Odisha for Dangaria community. Another 30 women from Karnaguda and Birsiguda villages were trained in Mushroom production.



Training in mushroom production

Improving people centered good governance

Capacity building activities are undertaken in Boipariguda block of Koraput district in Odisha and Jagtial (Rural) district in Telangana state 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 improve governance mechanisms at community level in terms of inclusiveness, transparency and their accountability. 43 capacity development activities of the Functional Committee Members & Women PRI members on their roles and responsibilities were undertaken. 21 training programs were organized for community leaders on financial literacy, local development issues and governance. There are also 47 trained volunteers in the project locations who are actively facilitating functional committee meetings.

There was active participation and follow up by some of the functional committee members in implementation of the schemes. The type of works that benefitted the marginalized communities were laying of cement concrete road, drainage repair works and household drinking water supplies and street lighting in SC / ST colonies of the villages, pregnant women belonging to below poverty line households received health kits and nutritious food rations from the government.

CAMPAIGNS AND ADVOCACY

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

Poshan Maah

In September 2022, Nutrition Month was observed in project locations of Jharkhand, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Bihar. Factors contributing to malnutrition and good practises were shared during nutrition camps. 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 and organic farming



Celebration of important events

National Women's Day and International Women's Day were celebrated on 13th February and 8th March 2023 respectively in Ibrahimpatnam in Telangana and Dindigul in Tamil Nadu. 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. Environment Day was celebrated in project village during which awareness about protection of environment, safe disposal of waste and tree plantation activities were taken up.



Environment day celebrated with painting competition for students



Global handwashing day

CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRAINING

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

CWS extended support to Indo Global Social Service Society (IGSSS)'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, Jharkhand and Assam on linking agriculture and natural resource management towards nutrition security. Similar trainings were imparted to staff and volunteers of "The Ant" Barpeta Assam.

Another training on Participatory Impact Assessment was given to organization called DMKS, Madhya Pradesh. Dr. Palash Bhusan Chatterjee of CWS Jharkhand team invited by NABARD to train members of Farmers Producer Organization (FPO) at Gola promoted by Agragati.

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