



ANNUAL REPORT 2019-2020

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1. 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 rights, livelihood and governance with particular focus on helping the underprivileged and marginalized sections (especially women, dalits, adivasis and minorities) to assert and defend their rights for a decent and equitable living.

CWS' Central Office is located in Hyderabad as well as its presence spread across the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Tamil Nadu through its Resource Centres, and implements projects directly and also works with networks of Voluntary Organisations, partnerships and Fellows in these six States. CWS partners and forges alliances with counterpart organizations and associates itself with regional, national and international initiatives that share its Vision.

VISSION

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 & 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 rights-based, gendered & eco-sustainable approach that will advance people-centred governance, livelihoods & management of natural resources

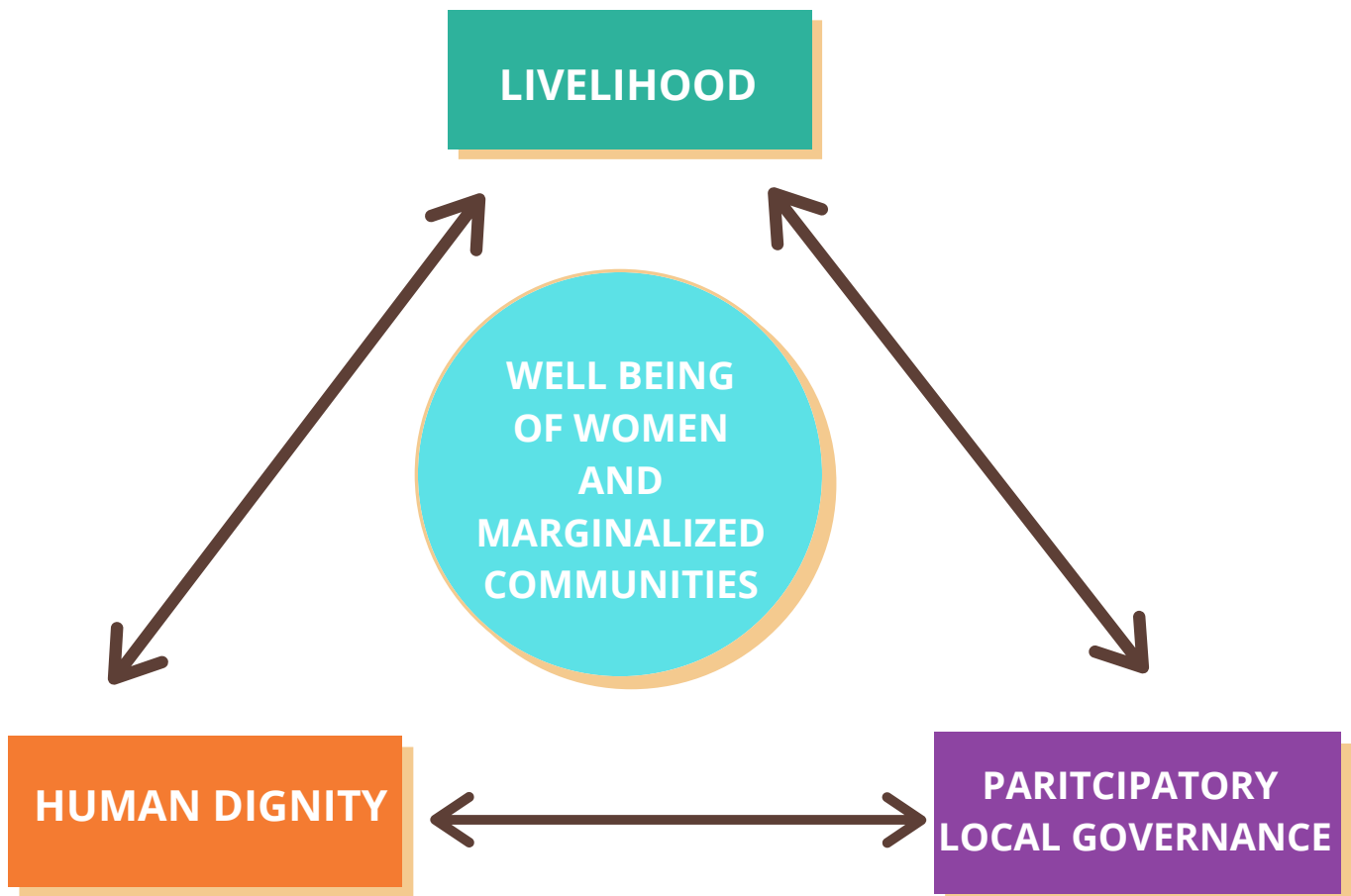
OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of CWS are:

- To promote and protect human rights, particularly of the marginalised communities (women, dalits, adivasis and minorities), so as to ensure a culture of human rights
- To ensure sustainable livelihoods of the marginalised communities so as to eradicate poverty and deprivation
- To empower and enable the marginalized communities to participate in their own governance and development
- To network and advocate for people centred policies that would guarantee peoples' rights to livelihood and to participation in governance and development
- To nurture, develop and strengthen grassroots civil society organisations for promotion and protection of rights and justice, for achievement of sustainable livelihood through people-centred and participatory management of natural resources, and for advancement of people-centred and participatory governance

2. PHILOSOPHY AND APPROACH

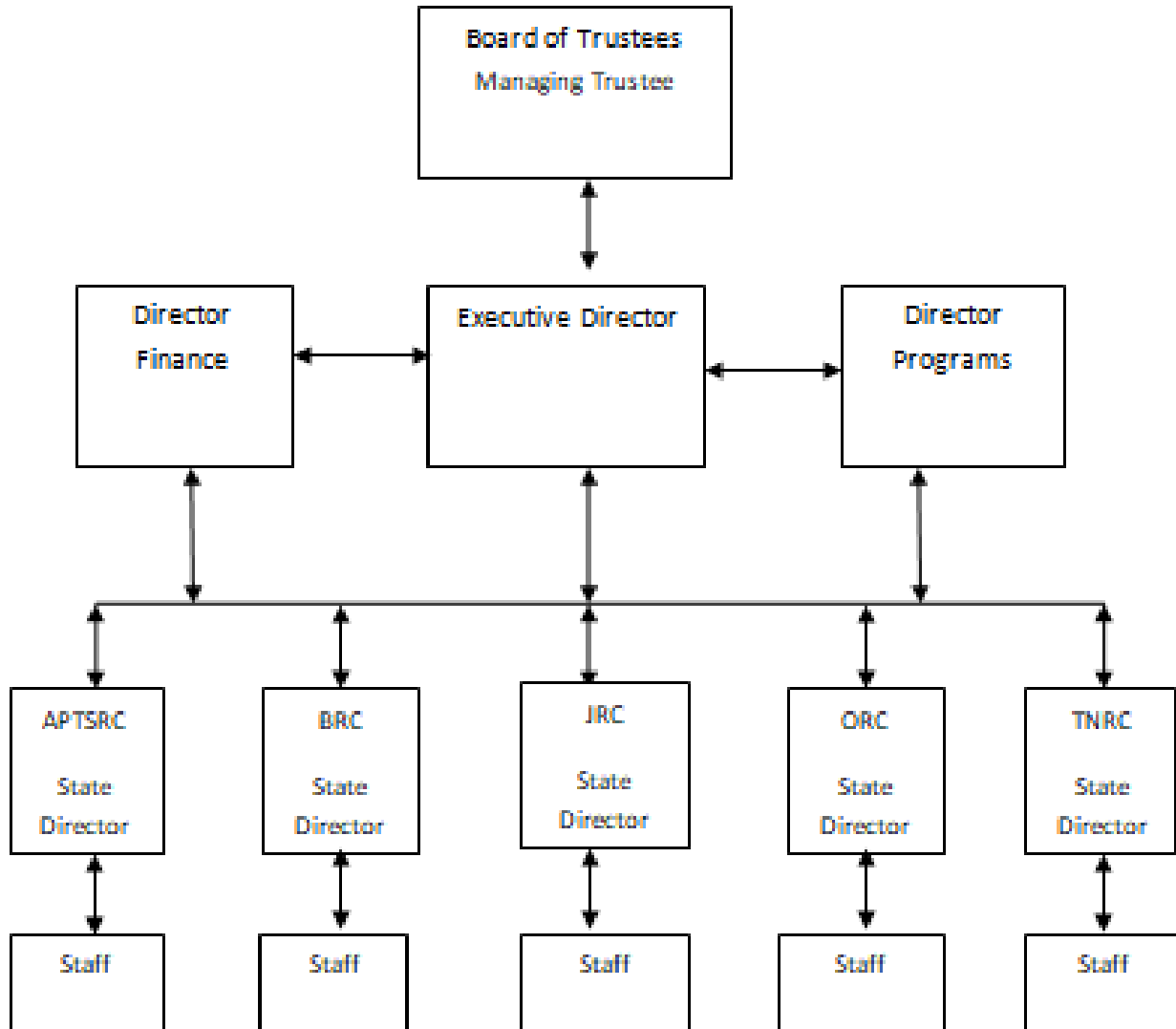
CWS is continuing its work with and for women, dalits, adivasis, minorities and small and marginal farmers as priority groups. Human dignity, livelihoods and participatory local governance are considered as three main interesting thematic areas that contribute to the overall well being of the marginalized sections of the society. Human dignity is based on a rights based framework that includes gender rights, dalit rights, adivasi rights and minority rights. 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.



CWS works in partnership with other local NGOs, state government, the network of communities and local youth as volunteers.

3. 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 consisting of 7-9 members, a majority of whom are women as per the Trust Deed as well as Managing trustee has been a woman.



4. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The gamut of CWS's activities can broadly be grouped into three thematic areas, namely *human dignity, livelihood and governance*

Human dignity

Under this theme, our programmatic interventions addressed issues that relate to violence against women, trafficking, child rights, dalit and minority rights as well as tribal (Adivasi) rights, facilitating vulnerable group’s access to entitlements etc. The activities are mainly awareness generation, mobilisation, collectivisation and facilitation of target group’s access to mainstream processes (justice, entitlements). Marginalized groups (women, Dalits, adivasis and minorities) are empowered to demand human rights and entitlements in government schemes.

Women empowerment

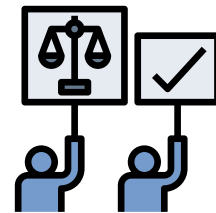
The objective is to reduce the cases of violence and discrimination against women, increase knowledge and awareness of vulnerable women about human rights and legal rights and improve livelihood opportunities. CWS worked to strengthen capacities of women and adolescent girls to address issues relating violence by building and strengthening gender justice committees (IKYA) for women and girls.



increased abilities of women to address gender violence by approaching police, health and other government departments. Another objective is to enable young girls and boys in schools and colleges to understand gender based violence and redressal mechanism.



Focus has also been on sensitization of muslim women of their rights, ensuring education, livelihood opportunities and health support. Adolescent muslim girls and women were encouraged to pursue education and vocational skills (designing in tailoring, embroidery and computer education).



Empowering girl child

Centre for World Solidarity with technical support of Gramya created awareness among girls regarding health, education and property rights in Devarakonda division, Nalgonda district in Telangana. Three adolescents' girl's groups were formed comprising of nine girls in each group and given orientation on rights of the girls, health and hygiene. Training programs were organized on gender equality and child protection. During the year, bridge school was organized for 75 girls in school and college and annual campaigns were conducted to create awareness and bring eligible children back to school.

Adivasi empowerment

The goal is to enable tribal communities to live a dignified life with positive self image through improved living standards. CWS worked in partnership with local NGOs, namely, HELP and EFFORT to promote access to existing welfare schemes and tapping funds from the line departments in two districts each in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Training workshops were conducted to sensitize representatives of various adivasi and ITFD communities from tribal habitations about their rights under the FRA as well as about various provisions related to self-governance under the PESA. A total number of 2,058 fresh claims have been filed for a total extent of acres 5483.80 cents across 3 districts so far.

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District specific representations were given to the concerned Project Officers of the ITDA and the Revenue Divisional Officers as well as to the RoFR section heads in 3 districts (Srikakulam, West Godavari, Badradri Kothagudem).

Dalit empowerment

CWS has been working towards civic action for advocating issues of Dalit women and ensure effective policy implementation in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in 6-gram panchayats and 5 gram panchayats respectively reaching out to about 2000 families.



The overall objective is to ensure that marginalized communities (Adivasi, dalits, minorities, and women) are re empowered to assert their rights and access justice and entitlements. In Bihar, Dalit Adhikar Manch (DAM) has been supported to assert their rights and access justice and entitlements. The objective of such a network is to strategize lobbying and advocacy process.

Child development program

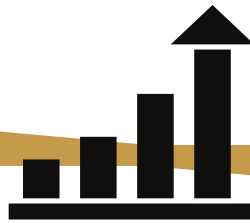


The focus is on Improving nutritional status and reproductive health of adolescents' girls and provide safe and sustainable livelihood opportunities to the youth. One of the objectives is also to provide children in the age groups of 6 to 14 years (including the most vulnerable children), a protective and enabling environment, free from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence in target villages/communities.

The project is implemented in total of 74 villages in three districts of Jamtara (21 villages), Giridih (30 villages) and West Singhum (24 villages) in Jharkhand

Geographical coverage and outreach (Human Dignity)

Sub-themes	States	Districts	Beneficiaries	Partnerships
Women empowerment	Telangana	Nizamabad,	5852	ROSE, SSS, GMM, RDS
		Warangal,		
		Yadadri Bhoingir, Wanaparthy		
	Bihar		559	Bihar Women's Network
	Odisha	100 villages of five districts	626	ATSEC (Network)
	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli, Virudhunagar	620	Single Women Network (Selva Trust), WE Trust, NEEDS
	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	3599	WINS
	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	904	YUVA
Minority women empowerment	Tamil Nadu		60	SAAYA Network (Manitham Trust)
	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa, Kurnool	3552	DROPS, SFTTC
	Telangana	Hyderabad	3254	Saheen
Dalit empowerment	Bihar		8	Dalit Adhikar Manch (DAM) Network
	Telangana		33	Dalit Women Network
	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	7101	MARPU, CRASA
	Odisha	Sambalpur	990	AWARD
Adivasi empowerment	Telangana	Bhadrachalam, Asifabad		EFFORT, HELP
	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam, Vizianagarm	6240	PTG network (ROSES), ADRF Network, LAMPS
		E and W. Godavari, Guntur		
	Jharkhand	Giridih	3459	Jago Foundation
	Bihar	Jamui, Patna, Navada	18770	Samagra Seva, Equity Foundation, MUK
Child Development	Odisha	Bolangir	6018	PAP
	Bihar	Patna	464	IZAD
	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum, Jamtara, Giridih, Deoghar and Dumka	2063	Child Fund India, State Government, Local volunteers, Govt. Front line workers, PRI,



Key achievements: Human dignity

- Cases of rights violations were documented (pertaining to domestic violence, dowry, sexual harassment, torture, with huntings, caste atrocities, child marriages, female feticide, property capture) : 2281
- Cases redressed through formal/alternate mechanisms: 825
- About 40 activists were trained and facilitated and instrumental in activating 24 Village Forest Rights Committees
- 74 cases of land ownership by tribals families were redressed through lobbying and advocacy. Joint survey by Forest and Revenue department was done for 299 acres and pattas were issued.
- 943 individual forest rights claims have been granted to the extent of 1656 acres of land

Livelihoods

Promotion of sustainable agriculture with environmentally safe and sustainable methods to enhance quantity and quality of yield, of sustainable forest management with a special thrust on developing livelihood security of the marginalized sections and of conservation and improvement of water resources through effective water harvesting, irrigation and management, and flood management comprise our programme initiatives.

Improved food and nutrition security and health of women and children

The objective is to improve nutritional status of tribal women, adolescent girls and children and contribute to income enhancement through promotion of sustainable and climate smart agriculture and entitlement realization. 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 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) through community participation, activating service provider with special focus to promoting healthy behavioral practices among the vulnerable and resource poor families. Service providers like Anganwadi, ASHA were sensitized on growth monitoring of children. The focus is also on promoting healthy menstrual behaviour among adolescent girls and women in the target community.

Multi-stakeholder approach for nutritional security

CWS initiated multi-stakeholder approach to integrate nutrition, agriculture and WASH interventions for improved food and nutrition security in the backwards districts of Jharkhand as part of POSHANN (Nutrition) project. "POSHANN" stands for – Promotion of sanitation, hygiene, agriculture, natural resources for nutrition. About 81 extension workers are actively using participatory planning and behaviour change communication method on agriculture, WASH and nutrition. Nutrition Sensitive Micro Planning (NSMP) plans of 29 villages have been revised and updated and altogether 83 new and revised plans have been executed through MGNREGA, Water & sanitation department, Agriculture department- ATMA and social welfare department with the support of PRI members and village standing committees. During the reporting period, 909 children participated in the nutrition camps, 192 children have improved their grades. About 369 children were found to have attained normal category of nutrition.

Food and economic security of tribal communities through value chain approach

CWS is working in 60 tribal villages in Paderu region of Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh. Sustainable agriculture practices are promoted to improve production and marketing of products such as barnyard millet, pepper, medicinal plants and other non-timber forest products.



Forward linkages have been established for marketing of turmeric, pepper and other medicinal plants. 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. Farmer's cooperative has been established through which processing and sale activities are undertaken. The tribal communities were provided support to take up farm based activities and develop market linkages to sell Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs).

About 1000 farmers have been provided direct market linkages through organic shop 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.

In Jharkhand, CWS has created participatory model of sustainable agriculture and rural economy on market linkages of local products and enhanced income and food and nutritional security of people of 22 villages in Ranchi, Latehar and Hazaribagh districts. CWS also provided customised courses to rural youth mainly adivasi, dalits and women on agriculture and allied activities, animal husbandry, NTFP, water conservation and now have about 1500 skilled entrepreneurs in Ranchi, Latehar and Hazaribag districts. Under the initiative of "India for Eco foods", demand and supply of 'clean, green and fair' foods increased. This has contributed to sustainable local food systems that safeguards public and environmental health and promotes smallholder agriculture.



CWS has 675 farmers growing 22 products organically. 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 supported the PGS groups and registered FPOs like Ajivika for certifications of Participatory Guarantee System (PGS), FSSAI for processed and packaged products and initial marketing centres of the products.

Sustainable Agriculture

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



Seed banks were initiated to promote traditional aromatic paddy and variety of millets in the local areas.

Farmers were oriented to Trellis's method of farming, tuber crops and mulching. Post harvest support in the form of plastic crates is provided to farmers to check damage to vegetables during transportation to market. Farmer's producer companies were established to facilitate to improve marketing.

Various livelihood options were promoted to improve food and income security of poor families. Initiatives include demonstration of mushroom production, pot manure, Vermicompost, promoting kitchen garden, access to seedling and seed to farmers. Orientation meetings and training organized on post harvesting management of crops to get better market price.

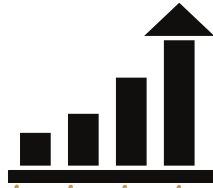
The focus was on a holistic approach that involves capacity building of farmers on Sustainable Integrated Farming System (SIFS) modelling and farm planning, input support to identified farmers and women, youth entrepreneurs, village community score card exercises, financial literacy workshops and handholding 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.

Example of sustainable water and crop management practices and food security

In Andhra Pradesh, 57 water sharing groups were formed and strengthened in which 101 resource poor farmers (both women and men) became part of sharing groups. A total of 153 farmers were given support for obtaining 153 micro irrigation units and a total 202.50 acres was brought under micro irrigation. Another 530 farmers were trained on non-chemical farming practices out of which 155 adopted such practices. In Telangana, adivasi farmers and marginalised communities were sensitized and capacitated on issues related to food security and livelihoods, which resulted in formation of farmer clubs (covering about 265 farmers). Farmers were supported in SRI cultivation, silt application, cultivation of vegetable crops, kitchen gardens and livestock production.

Geographical coverage and outreach

States	Districts	Beneficiaries households	Partnerships
Tamil Nadu	Pudukottai, Krishnagiri, Coimbatore, Dindigal,,Madurai	11302	Minor Millets Network (Velicham) READ, BLAZE Trust CENTREDA, Good Hope, Humane Trust
Telangana		1911	IPWWA
Bihar	Jamui	409	Lok Vikas Sansthan (LVS)
Odisha	Kandhamal, Nayagarh, Rayagada, Puri	10314	NIRMAN, BOJBP, SHAKTI Social Development Society, JJS
Jharkhand	Bokaro, Ranchi, Dumka, Giridih E. Singhbum , Jamshedpur	9232	SPS, ASHA, FDF, Banwasi Vikas Ashram, BPYP Adarsh Seva Sansthan, State Government, Local volunteers, Govt. Front line workers, PRI



Key achievements: Livelihood

- 31% of target women in the reproductive age group of 15-49 years attained Minimum Dietary Diversity Score of ³5 by utilising 780 nutrition garden in malnourished households
- WASH related practice improved in about 60% of household by adopting at least two or more indicators related with hand wash, utilising good potable and utilisation of toilets
- 48 % reduction in Severe Acute Malnutrition and Moderate Acute Malnutrition noticed with changed behavioural practice
- Farmers have benefited from access to market linkages: 4946
- Non-farming members benefited by value addition and income generation activities: 5814
- CWS promoted Farmers Producer Company 'Ajivika Bhoomi Ka' achieved turnover of Rs. 10 Lakhs
- Small and marginal farmers who were reached to promote sustainable agricultural practices (SRI, SCI, IFS, Non-pesticide management):20010 (Women-5472; Men-14538)

Governance

Strengthening democratic processes and empowering the institutions of local governance and communities for people centred and participatory development and advocacy for devolution of powers have been the primary focus of our activities.

Improving people-centered good governance

Capacity building activities are undertaken for women PRI representatives on roles, responsibilities and on different schemes, Gram sabha & Palli sabha, eligibility of beneficiaries for different schemes, revenue collection of Gram Panchayats (GP) and NRM based activities. Capacity building of village level volunteers is done to monitor GP level activities. Micro-plans and Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDP) are prepared in consultation with community members, village leaders, volunteers and elected representatives.

Gram Panchayats were promoted as model panchayats in states of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar based on 12 pre-defined criteria which include conduct of regular Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat meetings; implementation of Gram Panchayat Development Plans (GPDPs); active involvement of functional/standing committee; and increased participation of women and marginalized sections of the society. A total of about 6 Gram Panchayats were developed as model panchayats.

Promoting women's political leadership and governance

CWS works to enhance Elected Women Representatives (EWR) participation in decision making process in panchyati Raj and develop individual identity. 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.

Emergency response to Covid situation

Towards end of March 2020, the entire world came in the grip of Covid-19 pandemic. India also underwent lock down conditions to mitigate the spread of virus. CWS geared up to reach out to the vulnerable sections of the societies to mitigate suffering.

5. CAMPAIGN, ADVOCACY, RESEARCH, DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICATION

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

School campaign on healthy food

The school campaign focused on promoting healthy eating practices among school children both in rural and urban areas. This was a soft campaign against junk food and promoting safe and organic food among children. 15 schools in Jharkhand participated in the campaign Children were given hands on training to grow organic garden and meet farmers at their farms to understand food production



Pesticide Free Jharkhand Campaign

18 harmful pesticides were banned by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in August 2018 but despite the ban, pesticides were easily available in the market and were enormously used by farmers. To spread awareness and make Pesticide-free Jharkhand CWS organized a signature campaign with advertising partner Radio Dhoom 104.8Fm in January to March 2020

Incinerator Campaign

An Incinerator was installed in a rural-remote government school Utkramit Madhya Vidyalay Tangrain in East singhbhum in Jharkhand through a crowd funding campaign. This incinerator disposes of sanitary pads in school toilets in eco-friendly way. This incinerator costed Rs. 10986.



Poshan Maah

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

Documentation of status, barriers and violations in implementation of Forest Rights Act in Andhra Pradesh & Telangana

32 case studies were documented in four districts of West Godavari and Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh state and Komaram Bhim Asifabad and Bhadrardri Kothagudem Districts in Telangana State. These case studies pertain to range of issues such as pattas (title deed) not granted even after survey of lands was done and maps were given, pattas given but for less extent than applied, plantations done in forest lands for which Individual Forest Rights (IFR) and Community Forest Rights (CFR) titles were given and also in those lands where claims are pending, pattas not granted because of conflict between revenue and forest departments, harassment of adivasi men and women by forest department staff while cultivating their podu lands, IFR titles rejected showing the reason that they fall under Vana Samrakshyana Samitis (Forest Protection Committees) limits, mutation and succession of pattas to wife or children not done etc.

6. 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 Farmer's 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.

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We are grateful to you all



*Thank
you!*

Thank you for being an important part of our Journey.

