

Annual Report

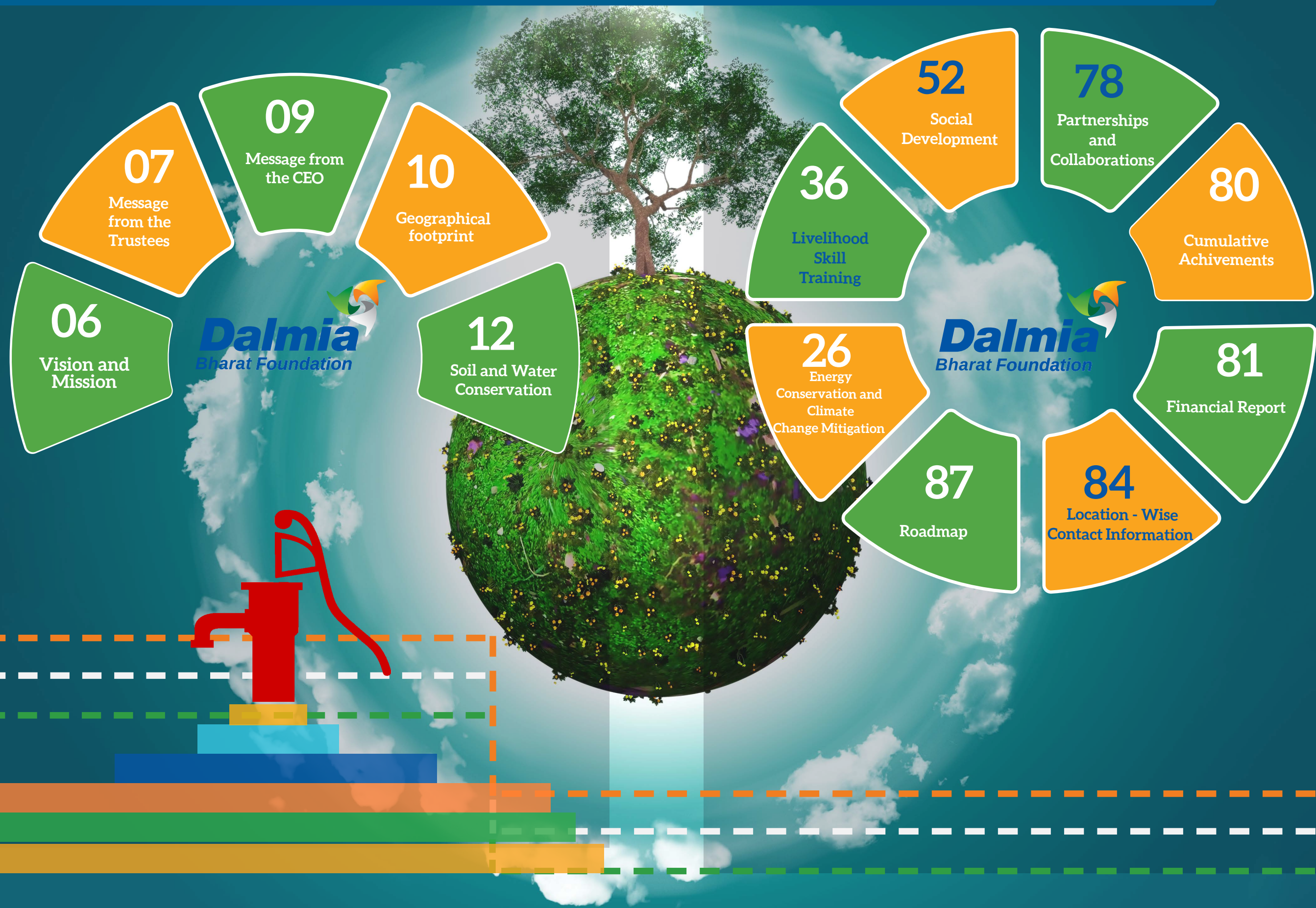
2016-17



Annual Report

Dalmia Bharat Foundation 2016-17

Content



The Dalmia Bharat Foundation, also known as DBF, traces its history across seven decades of social development programs and commitments of the Dalmia Bharat Group. The Foundation began its journey in 2009 as a registered not-for profit organization. We are keenly aware of the responsibility placed on us, with over seven decades of dedicated intervention by the Dalmia Bharat Group to improve life for communities that live in diverse social and material circumstances. We have 17 locations of work across 11 states of India, representing different cultures and different levels of development challenges.

Our approach to designing and implementing our programs and initiatives is conscious and respectful of the autonomy and dignity of the human being. We seek to identify and understand developmental priorities from those who are most deeply impacted by our work. We take direction by making the connect between needs and priorities communicated to us, indigenous solutions of relevance and potential, and our own research and understanding of wider national and global development issues. As we present this Annual Report of 2016-2017, we take a moment to celebrate the pride and achievements of our teams, and the sustained growth of our programs, and scale of impact. This growth has been organic, carefully nurtured by our team members, and rooted in the lives and priorities of local communities.

Our Vision

Creating an opportunity for every stakeholder to reach their full potential.

Our Mission

To facilitate the stakeholders hasten their social, economic and environmental progress through effective management of human and natural capital.



Message from the Trustees



We are just two years short of a decade since the inception of the Dalmia Bharat Foundation. In this time, we have helped enable deep rooted, positive changes in the lives of more than 6 Lac people across our locations. These changes influence the daily life and the health and material wellbeing of the families and communities that partner in our programs. This is important to us, it validates our efforts and it drives us to do more, to do better. We learn with each passing year and with each new experience, and we integrate this learning into our plans and processes. In 2016-17, we focused on expanding the reach of our programs and on expanding the access to knowledge and services across fields.

2016 will long be remembered as the year when demonetization and the powerful drive for cashless transactions and a digital economy gripped the country. This impacted everyone, but the impact was felt differently across sectors and sections of people, depending on the location, available resources, and existing abilities and understanding of what these changes and transitions meant to them and to the nation. Concerned as we are with the material lives of the people in our program areas, we took immediate action and integrated training as well as systems to support communities in their effort to cope with these challenges. This effort continues in a sustained manner.

Our Foundation has maintained a steady focus over the years in three critical areas of intervention, soil & water conservation, energy conservation & climate change mitigation and livelihood skill training.

Our programs and interventions range from large to local in scale, simply because we remain connected to ground realities, through the people we seek to serve. Our approach is flexible and our teams take a participatory approach to needs assessment and planning. Ahead in this report, the humble handpump requested by a single village finds its place next to our large scale watershed development projects in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, simply because we understand the necessity and importance of each to the communities we partner with.

We continue to find significant connections across our key verticals as resource use and consumption patterns have an impact across different resources. Agricultural practices that conserve and maintain the integrity and quality of soil for example, impact water quality as well. Irrigation practices that help conserve water, impact energy conservation efforts too.

At DBF, we have made steady inroads into the field of energy conservation. Persistent awareness creation of clean energy alternatives such as solar off-grid, as well as fuel efficient products has been one of our most regular activity areas and continues to be so. Agricultural practices contribute a large portion to emissions that create global warming while at the same time this sector has enormous potential to mitigate the effects of climate change. We understand this cause effect relationship and continue to explore ways of widening the circle of best practices and contemporary knowledge through the creation of resource hubs and platforms accessible to all.

Livelihood skill training has taken a wide variety of forms exploring many different skills and service options. One of our finest efforts this year has been started with the National Skill Development Corporation, (NSDC), under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. NSDC aims to increase skill training capacity in the country. This year we developed skill training centres with NSDC to provide vocational training and placements to candidates. This has involved multiple tasks beginning with campaigning and community mobilization efforts by our teams at Dalmiapuram and Ariyalur quite early in the year. In September, the first NSDC Skill Training Centre was inaugurated in Tiruchirapalli, accessible to the population of seven villages.

Another massive area of focus is social development, under which we cover multiple interconnected activities. We invest in preliminary and participatory preparation by engaging communities in the planning process right from the beginning. By adopting a bottom up approach, our teams prioritise the use of resources and ensure efforts specific to context. We understand the importance of a multi-lens approach that investigates the needs and requirements within communities and families across health, hygiene and sanitation, the growing up issues of adolescents and young people, veterinary services, education and resource creation through infrastructure development.

Details of these and many other initiatives lie ahead in this report. We acknowledge with appreciation and with humility, the invaluable help and support that we continue to receive from all our collaborators, consultants and program partners, from the office bearers of multiple government administrative departments, from local bodies and community representatives, members of the communities we work with, and certainly, our own staff – the DBF teams that have integrated this work into their lives and invested themselves in it.

Gautam Dalmia
Puneet Dalmia

Message from the CEO

Dalmia Bharat Foundation's journey thus far has been very stimulating. Ever since it was created in 2009, it started to work very closely with various Dalmia Bharat Group companies. It also partnered with some leading NGOs to execute the CSR program of the Group. The program locations were fewer and so were the Foundation's financial allocations. In 7 years since then, the Foundation has 17 active locations spread over 11 India States and is reaching out to just under 1 million population.

While the geography and finances have expanded, the focus of the work has actually been condensed and sharpened. That was to avoid spreading thinly and to mark a significant impact. Natural and Human Capital building are the two program verticals. DBF believes that a sustained growth could be achieved through an effective management of both Natural and Human Capital and therefore, as a mission, is facilitating its stakeholders develop and manage these two.

The Foundation's program on Natural Capital has resulted in larger availability and better management of the water resources. That, in turn, has brought about an increase in income, both from Agriculture and from the Livestock. Kitchens with cleaner fuels and households with renewable energy have taken the quality of life of the inhabitants of our program areas up by many notches.

Similarly, skilling and facilitating our program stakeholders for improved livelihoods, both in the Farm and non-Farm sectors, has resulted in enhanced income and sustainable occupations. DBF has also invested efforts in formation of Social capital, as that's very critical for the sustenance of these community led initiatives to develop and manage Natural and Human Capital.

The Journey that began with a few partnerships has also seen a significant surge in working in tandem with likeminded organizations and individuals. The Foundation currently works with many State Government Departments and Agencies, Public and Private Sector Companies, Not-for-Profits and Individuals. I would take this opportunity to thank every one of these partners for helping us in our journey to achieve our Goal. This report captures the highlights of our work done during FY17. We would be pleased to get your feedback and suggestions as those would help us improve the quality of our program!



Vishal Bhardwaj

Our Geographical Footprint



South - Our geographical footprint in the south covers locations across three states, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Tamil Nadu - Dalmiapuram (Tiruchirapalli) and Ariyalur (Ariyalur)

Andhra Pradesh - Kadapa (Kadapa)

Karnataka - Belgaum (Belgaum)

East - Our geographical footprint in the east covers locations across three states, Odisha, West Bengal and Jharkhand.

Odisha - Rajgangpur, Lanjiberna (Sundargarh) and Cuttack (Cuttack)

West Bengal - Medinipur (Paschim Medinipur)

Jharkhand - Bokaro (Bokaro)

North East - DBF in the North-East, works in locations across Assam and Meghalaya.

Assam - Umrongso (Dima Hasao) and Lanka (Hojai)

Meghalaya - Lumshnong (East Jaintia Hills)

North - Our programs are spread across three locations in Uttar Pradesh and one location in Rajasthan.

Uttar Pradesh - Ramgarh; Jawaharpur (Sitapur) and Nigohi (Shajahanpur)

Rajasthan - Chirawa (Jhunjhunu)

West - DBF has initiated program activities in Maharashtra.

Maharashtra - Kolhapur (Kolhapur)

Demographic information:

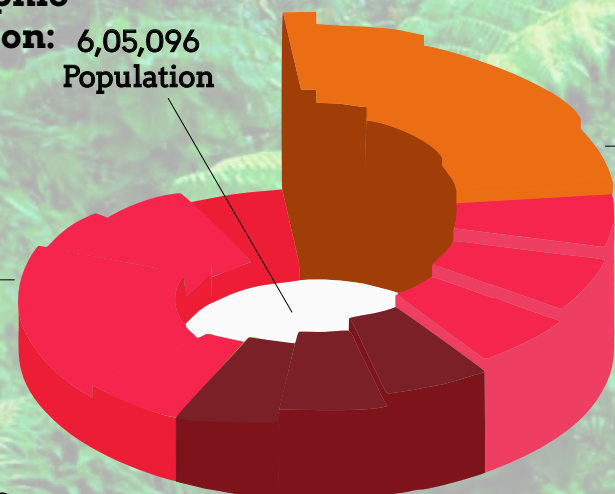
6,05,096
Population

Districts
15

States
11

Villages
476

Locations
17



Soil and Water Conservation

Land and water support all life on earth. Our communities, where ever they may be settled, depend on both to carry on the activities of daily life, to look after their homes, cattle and livestock, irrigate their fields and to plan in the present and for the future. Through our soil and water conservation work, we undertake multiple activities with greatly diverse communities dealing with different challenges of land and water. Over years of experience, DBF teams have evolved ongoing focus areas in soil and water conservation, while each year some new areas also emerge. Not the least of it all is the challenge of working with different communities, belief systems and ingrained ways of being, and doing, that sometimes require deep levels of behavior change and large scale community mobilisation.

Our main activities comprise our ongoing watershed development projects, construction and renovation of water harvesting structures and works for the increase of water storage capacity, promotion of micro-irrigation practices like drip irrigation, sustainable and productive agriculture practices, etc. In the year under review, well over 30,000 people have participated in our programs and been counted as beneficiaries of our interventions in this area.

Soil and water conservation measures that we have put in place across our locations include water harvesting structures such as check dams, trenches, bunds and tanks. This year we have focused on water harvesting at Ramgarh and Nigohi in the North for the first time, with village ponds that are reservoirs of water for the daily use of the local community. We renovated 5 village ponds in Ramgarh and Nigohi, creating an additional water harvesting capacity of 32,000m³ benefitting 4,000 people. This new initiative has been undertaken as the new felt needs emerged in our engagement with the local community. Due to over-exploitation of ground water sources and resultant decline in the water table, the farmers have realized the importance of water conservation.

At locations across the country, East and West, there have been other first time efforts of great significance. At Kolhapur we implemented drip irrigation across 40 hectares of land, changing agriculture methods for over 150 people across three villages. Another set of firsts this year has been at some of our new locations in the East, with deepening of village ponds, well renovation work and plantations at Bokaro, benefitting about 7,100 people and also well renovation at Lanjiberna for the use of almost 4,600 people. In the East at Rajgangpur and Lanjiberna, great strides have been made in vermicomposting, helping improve soil quality. Over 1,000 people have been benefitted as a result of this effort.



Water harvesting structures have increased water storage capacity by over 6,34,389 m³. This year we have continued our sustained efforts of rainwater harvesting as well as of construction, as well as desilting and deepening activities of over 265 farm ponds and 31 village ponds.

In the South we have sustained our focus on recharging ground water and effective management of water resources. Our activities have included building check dams, expanding the coverage of drip irrigation, and creating new farm ponds and village ponds. The beneficiaries of these efforts in this region number well over 12,000 people. In the North-east with the particular demand of remote villages in hilly terrain, we have focused on wells, tanks and rainwater harvesting, to the benefit of over 1,500 people.

Activities

Integrated Watershed Development projects

Watershed projects are crucial to soil and water conservation efforts as the management of land, erosion control and mitigation of erosion risk, impact agriculture and land use. DBF teams are continuing the ongoing watershed projects in partnership with NABARD across 4,000 hectares of land in Tamil Nadu and 4,500 hectares of land in Andhra Pradesh. Through our watershed projects we are concentrating on achieving multiple interconnected aims.

Our priorities are - maximum productive utilization of land, prevention of soil erosion, reduction and control of sediment, harvesting and conservation of rain water and maximizing water storage capacity, while also controlling run-off and minimizing impacts from moderate floods in downstream areas, safely draining excess water, and improving the infrastructural facilities in the watershed area. Simultaneously, our strategy focuses on the local people, increasing income levels and improving the status of living of the communities in the watershed area.

Tamil Nadu

The watershed area covers the Kovandakurichi and Melarasur watersheds.

	Kovandakurichi	Melarasur
No. of villages	6	6
Area to be impacted	1,800 Hectares	2,200 Hectares
Area to be treated in Full Implementation Phase	660 Hectares	1,200 Hectares

Key highlights of works undertaken at Kovandakurichi and Melarasur watersheds:

Field bunds

Field bunds, intercepting a long slope with several short ones, help maintain less than the critical velocity for the runoff water and also retain the top soil eroded by heavy rain within the same field. Due to our successful past efforts with farmers, improving knowledge and awareness of the necessity of field bunding, this year we have been able to achieve 3,565 m³ (8,490 metres) of field bunds across 47.71 hectares.

As a result, these field bunds have helped increase the concentration of water, by allowing more run-off water to be absorbed and stored in the soil profile due to enhanced infiltration opportunity time. The immediate impact of this has been decreased soil erosion, improved soil health and re-charging of ground water.

Farm ponds

Farm ponds are an effective method of recharging ground water, and being also an alternative water source, they help increase cultivable area. During the rains, excess rain water is stored in these ponds. Three Farm Ponds of a capacity of 1,014 were completed at Melarasur in the year under review.

Jungle clearance

At the Kovandakurichi watershed, around 15% of the project area is covered with invasive and overgrown jungle bushes and weeds such as the Prosopis Juliflora. The weed was uprooted from the entire area and plantation of trees and fodder plants has been done in this place.

Livelihood support

To support and empower women and those members of the local community who are landless and economically disadvantaged, two Federations of SHGs have been formed this year, Kovandakurichi Watershed Women's Self Help Group Federation and Melarasur Watershed Women's Self Help Group Federation. These have been registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act 1975. 130 women from 8 SHGs are part of the Kovandakurichi Federation. 40 members amongst them have availed of financial support of about INR 4.4 lakh towards undertaking various livelihood activities. In the Melarasur Federation there are 96 women from 8 SHGs. 39 members amongst them have received financial support of about INR 4.95 Lakh towards achieving their goals for a sustainable livelihood.

In addition to this financial support, employment opportunity was offered to all SHG members during the watershed area treatment works, such as for the formation of Field Bunds and digging Catch pits. This has resulted in 2,200 mandays of work being created and a total of INR 3.31 Lakhs in wages paid.

Watershed Plus Activities in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh

The Dalmia Bharat Foundation team worked extensively with cotton & Bengal gram farmers, dairy producers and landless community on enhancing their income by formation of Farmer Producer Organisation for farmers and dairy women and supported small ruminant loan to the landless section of the community through the project livelihood loan component.

Joint sustained efforts in partnership with the local community driven by the village watershed committee, has resulted in organising nearly 200 farmers under both cotton and Bengal gram farmers and they have seeded their action for collective procurement of inputs and sale of their produce.

Around 180 plus women from the watershed villages have been organised in to a dairy FPO and they have established their milk collection center with the support of Dodla dairy in Duganpalle Village, Kadapa. This effort has resulted in additional earning of minimum Rs. 3,500 per month per dairy producer.

Micro-ruminant loan (to promote income through livestock like cattles, goats, rabbits, etc) has aided support to 40 deserving families to earn additional livelihood of Rs.3,000 /- per month resulting in addition of Rs.36,000 per year. Out of 40,9 families availed the loan during 2016 -17. Repayment of the loan among the beneficiaries has been 100 %.

Going a step ahead Dalmia Bharat Foundation was actively engaged in watershed plus activities under energy conservation & climate change, livelihood skill training & social development.

Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) is one among major concerns in rural areas which takes its toll especially among women, infants and elderly. DBF is committed to partner with the local community to curb IAP pollution by promotion of improved cook stoves resulting in effective combustion and reduced emission.

With a holistic approach towards improving the educational quality in watershed villages, Dalmia Happy School Project was sown with a prime agenda of improving ergonomics of schools in watershed villages. Activities included ensuring access to clean drinking water, sanitation facility, roof water harvesting systems, IEC paintings, hand wash area, improved play area and improved green cover. School students are also supported with solar study lamps which was resulted in improved performance among school children who were earlier using kerosene lamps.

In addition to existing RO Water Plants set-up in Nawabpet & Duganapalle, 1 exclusive RO water plant was set-up for the local community of Talamanchipatinam Village. All three water plants are maintained by the local community and they are used on pay & use mode. This effort has resulted in access of safe drinking water to 4,000 villagers.

Regular weekly health care camps are organized with the support of Health care professionals and periodic multi-specialty health care camps were organized.

Water Conservation: Amrit Jalam Pariyojana, Chirawa, Rajasthan

Our soil and water conservation work in Chirawa covers 88 villages abutting the Eastern part of the Thar Desert. Local communities here are primarily agrarian and depend on ground water for nearly all agricultural activity. The lack of canals and water bodies poses a massive challenge. While 20.48 MCM (Million cubic metres) MCM of ground water is available in this area, the consumption is 65.7 MCM. This is a large shortfall and our efforts concentrate on long term, sustainable solutions to address this issue. This year, we have built 346 Rain Water Harvesting tanks across 17 villages, adding 20,000 litres of water harvesting capacity with every tank, and benefiting well over a thousand people. Along with Water harvesting tanks, 5 recharge wells and 5 recharge pits have significantly improved ground water resources and created an additional water harvesting capacity of 16,512 m³.

Additionally, 73 soak pits aid safe discharge of 31.97 Lakh waste water and benefitt around 1,400 people annually.

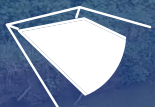
Along with this, 875 farmer demonstrations were done with farmers cultivating Rabi and Kharif crops. The endeavor has motivated farmers to shift to sprinkler irrigation and reducing number of irrigations. This has helped in saving of 151 crore litres of water and increased in crop production by 22-26%.

These water and environment conservation programs drive our development initiatives at Chirawa and provide a participatory platform of engagement for all other interventions and engagements here, such as orchards and plantations across community land.



Farm ponds

Over 265 farm ponds have been created by us across all locations in the South and at Rajgangpur in the East. With 25 farm ponds created at Rajgangpur this year across the villages of Bhaluduma, Lamloi, Kutunia and Journal, our water conservation initiative is getting more acceptance in the East over last year, with a cumulative storage capacity of 20,000m³. In the South, 26 farm ponds at Belgaum, 20 at Ariyalur, 19 at Dalmiapuram and 175 at Kadapa, with a cumulative storage capacity of over 2,82,953 m³, are now benefitting over 1,325 farmers, who now find access to stored water in their own farms. This has given them a huge and much needed advantage in agriculture and livelihood activities.

Farm Ponds			
	No.	Beneficiaries	Water Harvesting Capacity (m³)
Ariyalur	20	1,200	13,000
Kadapa	175	875	1,85,000
Dalmiapuram	19	95	25,000
Belgaum	26	130	40,131
Rajgangpur	25	125	19,888
	265	2,425	2,82,953




Peria Odai is a stream located at Ariyalur, in Ottakovil village. It has a vast catchment area and has an excellent potential for successfully harvesting rainwater. This stream overflows as the result of nominal rainfall. However, in the past, due to the absence of any water harvesting structures, all this water would go to waste. This year, the DBF team undertook a 3 km walk along the drain in Ottakovil village along with the local people. As a result we assessed a potential of storing nearly 1 lakh m³ of water. Building on this we created a better water harvesting system here through an integrated soil and water conservation project. This has included the construction of 4 gabions, 1 sunken pond and a farm pond along the stream. It is estimated that, with just three rainfalls per year, these structures will hold 45,000m³ of water. Over 3,000 people will derive the benefits of this project.



Village ponds

A village pond is a key shared community resource. Work on creating, or deepening/desilting a village pond impacts large numbers of people. This year we have created over 31 village ponds across locations in the North, South and East. Just a single village pond at Kadapa in the South has resulted in benefits to more than 3,200 members of the local community. The deepening of 8 village ponds at Bokaro and of 13 village ponds at Cuttack has benefitted almost 12,000 people with a water harvesting capacity of over 83,000 m³. At Rajgangpur in the East 250 people have benefited from the creation of a village pond. Pond renovation work at Lanjiberna village has achieved the harvesting of 4,800 m³ of water in a year.

Village Ponds			
	No.	Beneficiaries	Water Harvesting Capacity (m ³)
Belgaum	2	210	5,745
Bokaro	8	5,000	62,000
Cuttack	13	6,800	21,007
Kadapa	1	3,214	2,500
Lanjiberna	1	725	4,876
Nigohi	2	1,410	12,000
Rajgangpur	1	250	11,327
Ramgarh	3	2,562	20,000
	31	20,198	1,39,455



Check Dams and Gabion structures

Our teams in the South have constructed 4 check dams and gabion structures at Belgaum and Ariyalur. Of these, 3 gabion structures are at Ariyalur, in Ottakovil, as part of the Integrated Soil and Water Conservation project, 1 Check Dam is at Yadwad village in Belgaum contributing 1,37,700 m³ of additional storage capacity. 45 acres of land under sugarcane crop will benefit from lift irrigation due to the check dam at Belgaum.

Check Dams Gabion structures	No.	Beneficiaries	Water Harvesting Capacity (m ³)
Ariyalur	3	2,500	1,35,000
Belgaum	1	1,300	2,700
	4	3,800	1,37,700



Drip Irrigation

Drip irrigation helps conserve and manage water for the cultivation of crops and also aids the recharging of ground water. We have continued our efforts to create awareness amongst our farming communities of the key points that contribute to the highest ROI due to drip irrigation:-

- Increase in yield by atleast 25% which has created a minimum additional annual income of Rs.15,000 to each family covered under drip irrigation;
- Larger number of ratoons (a new shoot that grows from near the root or crown of crop plants) from each planting cycle;
- Considerably lower water use, by up to 50%;
- Enhanced land usage (22% more than center pivot);
- Reduced labor costs (simple to operate) by average INR 3,000 per acre;
- Saving on fertilizer (Drip Nutrigation precision improves fertilizer use efficiency by 25 to 30%)
- Reduction in power consumption;

219 hectares of land across all four of our locations in the South have been covered under drip irrigation this year. Additionally, at our Kolhapur location, drip irrigation projects were initiated for the first time. These projects were implemented under the government's National Horticulture Mission and the farmers participating in our program were helped to avail government subsidy. 1,075 farmers have benefitted from the program in this year.



Drip Irrigation

	No.	Beneficiaries
Ariyalur	50	500
Belgaum	79	395
Dalmiapuram	50	20
Kolhapur	40	160
	219	1,075



Name: Ms. Obulamma

Place: Nawabpet village, Kadapa , Andhra Pradesh.

Occupation: Dairy farming

Challenge: Financial inclusion and livelihood.

Obulamma was once categorized as a person who was not credit worthy, and so also, her family. She raised her children with no sense of security of food, livelihood or occupation. That was before DBF teams in partnership with NABARD reached out to her and many other women like her, facilitating the creation of a Dairy Producer's Company. Through a Joint Liability Group, loan facility was made possible for Obulamma and her group members have been able to purchase their own milch animals and now they earn a livelihood through the collective sale of milk on a daily basis. DBF has strengthened their operations through the construction of water harvesting structures such as farm ponds in their villages, enabling a regular supply of water and fodder for their animals.

Obulamma, had one milch animal and we enabled her to buy one more. She availed a loan of Rs.50,000 out of which Rs.12,500 was subsidy. Along with her contribution of Rs.10,000 she bought the animal at Rs.60,000. From being a person excluded from financial support, Obulamma earns a minimum daily income of Rs.310/- and dares to dream of a better life for her children, all of whom now attend school regularly, building a better future for themselves and for the generations ahead.

Energy Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation



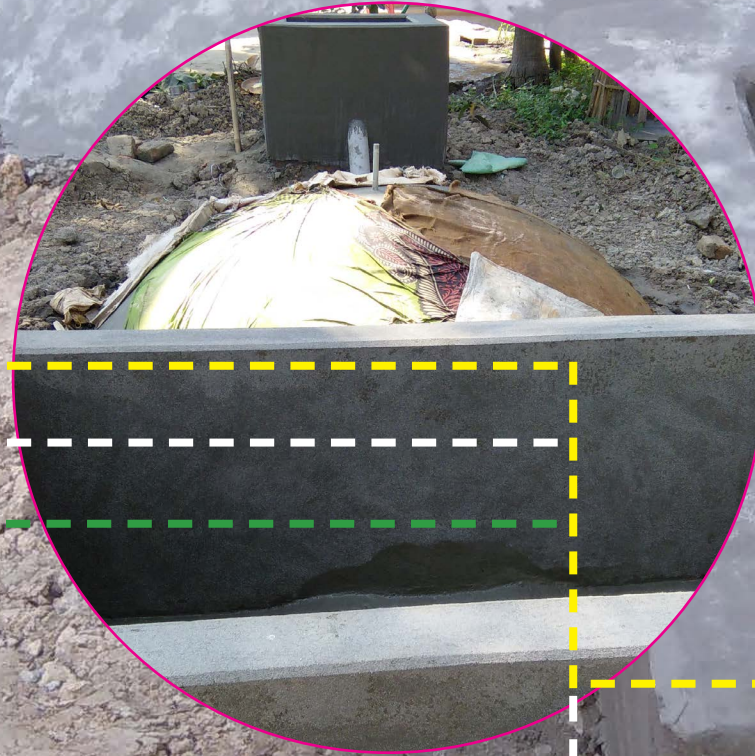
The challenges of working on environmental issues are deeply interconnected. We are surrounded by facts and information that have overwhelming implications. For most people, global warming and climate change have become a visible, experienced reality with each passing year. In India, the monsoon season is reflecting the stress of weather and climate imbalances and this directly impacts our agriculture sector. The relationship between nature and human activity is complex and issues such as pollution are impacting the health of all.

The key tasks are to conserve energy, consume less energy, switch to sustainable green and renewable energy and persuade people to change lifelong consumption habits as well as switch to different processes and technologies. This implies that energy friendly processes and technologies are made available and accessible as widely as possible.

DBF has maintained steady efforts in specific areas that address issues of energy and climate in ways that connect swiftly with people's lives and concerns. We promote solar energy and off-grid products to individuals, institutions and entire villages and village networks through our work in this field. In the East, we have achieved a series of milestone firsts in our history, introducing and promoting solar street lights, lanterns and study lamps across our locations. Promoting clean cooking is one of the initiatives of energy conservation and we understand that in fulfilling this basic daily necessity lies the key to great change. Therefore our teams work to help people transition to energy efficient cookstoves as well as the use of biogas technology. Fuel efficient chulas and biogas plants continue to dominate our targeted outputs and our teams campaign with great creativity and dedication to ensure that the value of using these products is communicated as widely as possible. Based on monitoring the impacts of our efforts, we estimate that approximately 19,431 tons of CO₂ emission annually has been avoided as a result of our initiatives. Across our locations, over 38,500 people are the beneficiaries of our outreach, programs and interventions. The maximum numbers of beneficiaries are in the South region, followed closely by many beneficiaries at our recent locations in the East.



Bio Gas Plants



Promoting Clean Cooking Solutions

Bio gas plants: Helping avoid 105 tons of CO₂ emission

21 family size bio gas plants have been promoted and successfully installed across six villages, spread over Two locations in the South, Belgaum and Kadapa. This year, these plants were also introduced in the North-East and 5 were installed at Lanka. These bio gas plants used for cooking and heating purposes have a capacity of 4 cubic metres and save 2 tons of firewood annually, per family. They are a source of clean and non-polluting energy and they help eliminate kitchen smoke making the living environment healthier for the domestic user.

As a pilot project this year, 4 new syntex model bio-gas plants were promoted in Yadwad Village, Belgaum. All four plants are of 2 cubic meters capacity and have proven technology of replacing minimum of 6 cylinders in a year and curbing of 16 tons of CO₂ year-on-year.

Fuel efficient cook stoves - Helping avoid 2,506 tons of CO₂ emission

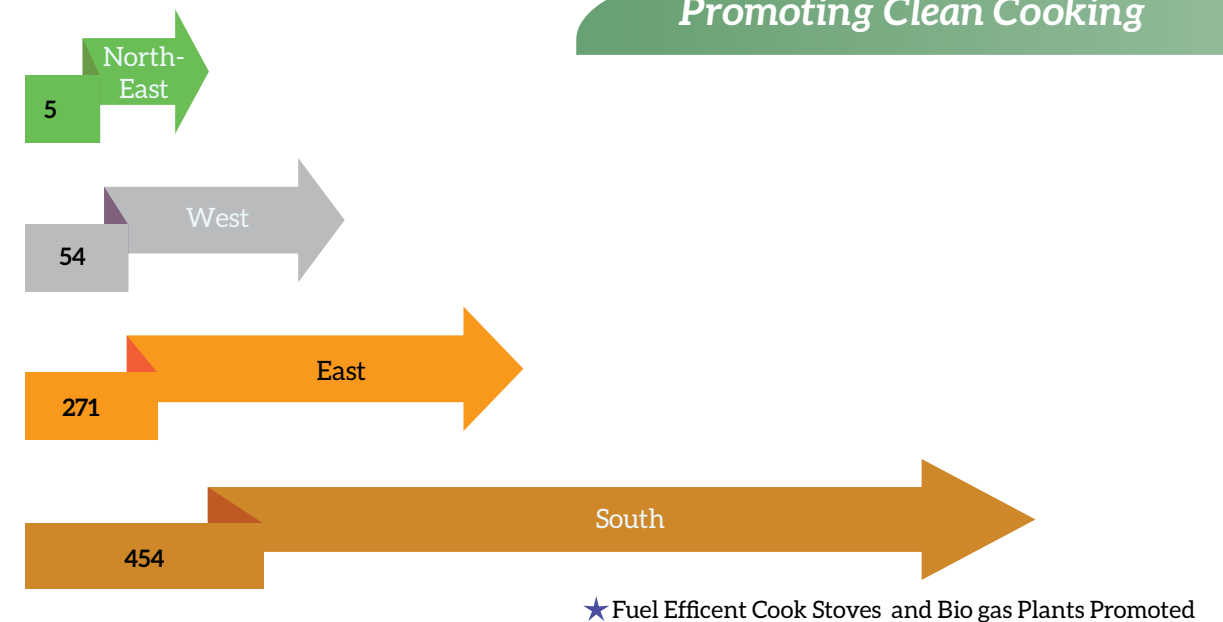
Fuel efficient cook stoves reduce firewood used for cooking, air pollution and also cooking time. Fuel efficiency increases by 80% with these cookstoves. Our teams have successfully promoted 763 fuel efficient cook stoves in our program areas in the South and East as well as at Kolhapur in the western region.

In the South, the maximum number of fuel efficient cookstoves was promoted at Ariyalur and Belgaum this year benefitting over 1,400 people at these 2 locations alone. The total number of beneficiaries in the South is 2,190. In a milestone first, at, Medinipur, Cuttack and Bokaro in the East, we have promoted 21 fuel efficient cookstoves and our teams continue to conduct sustained outreach and promotion at these new locations. Product demonstrations for the chulha were carried out in different villages in Rajgangpur and Lanjiberna and the benefits of this product were discussed with the community. As a result of this, 250 cookstoves were promoted in the villages at Rajgangpur and Lanjiberna in the East. With 150 of these units acquired by households at Rajgangpur, we have witnessed a big upswing in demand, as against the previous year when 50 units were promoted at this location.

Over the years we have promoted 4,636 cook stoves across our program locations. These have helped reduce consumption of fuel wood by 50%. They make cooking easier, reduce carbon emissions and create a healthier, smoke free domestic environment for users.



Promoting Clean Cooking



Promoting Clean and Sustainable Lighting Solutions

Solar off-grid products such as solar lanterns, solar study lamps and solar street lights have reached out to over 31,000 people. Helping avoid 1,071 tons of CO₂ emissions

Solar energy solutions comprise a great quantum of our work and investment in this area, with solar off-grid products such as solar lanterns, home lighting systems, solar study lamps, solar street lights and solar pumps promoted across our locations.

For the first time in the East at our new locations, we have installed over 60 solar street lights, at villages in Rajgangpur, Lanjiberna and Cuttack. This clean, green energy resource, benefiting about 5,000 people here, has created value and deep change in the lives of the local communities. In the South, at Belgaum and Kadapa too, another large number of people, well over 2,000 are also benefitting from the installation of about 40 solar street lights. In Umrongso in Assam, 50 solar street lights installed across six villages are now contributing to the wellbeing of nearly 1,000 people. Also in the North-East, at Lumshnong in Meghalaya, our energy conservation outreach team undertook an UJALA awareness program, where they promoted the government's Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All (UJALA) scheme. 50 people from Wahiajar village participated in our campaign and engaged in discussions with our team and with the Chairman and other officials of the Dorbarshnong, who were also present in support of our effort, to understand the details of this scheme.

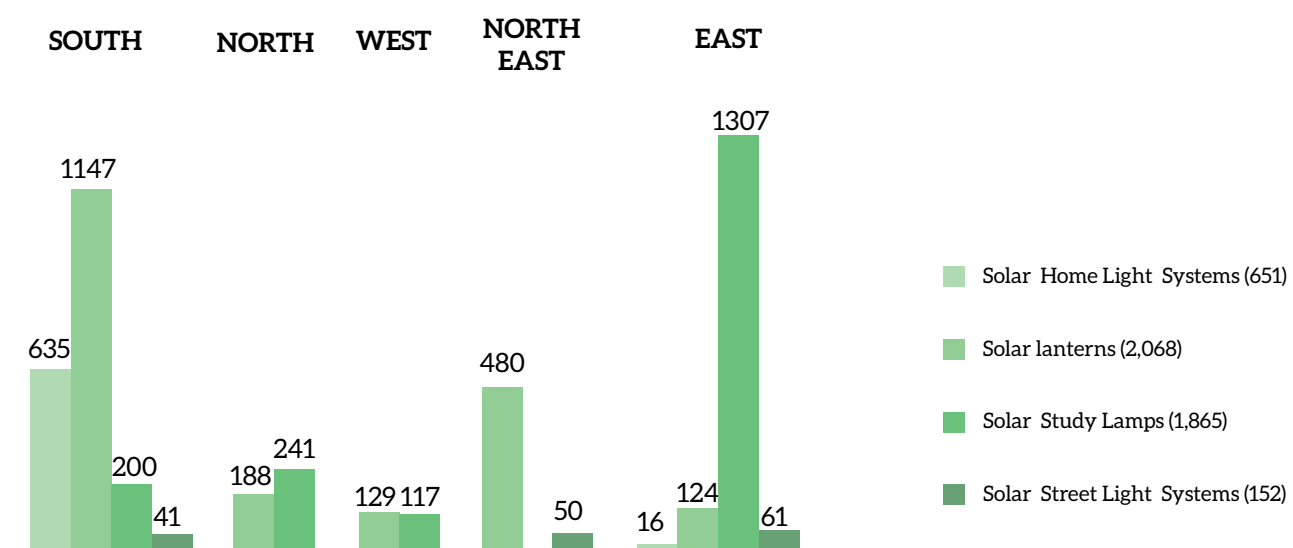
Our outreach efforts are directed towards the individual as well, and we have entered the lives and homes of our community members with solar products that bring relief and ease to families in different ways. We have been able to promote well over 1,000 solar study lamps for students from economically disadvantaged families across program locations. The maximum number of these in a single region, about 500 or so, have been promoted in the East, and this aligns with our intense efforts in this region, in another thematic area, education. In fact, at Lanjiberna, these have been promoted for the first time and 200 students have been able to acquire them and use them for studying and homework purposes. Solar lanterns and solar home lights are also products gaining in popularity and we find our promotion campaigns are being met with rising interest and demand in resource poor settings here energy and power are not freely or easily available.

Over 3,000 solar lanterns and study lamps have been uptaken by individuals across our locations and about 700 of this number have been distributed for the first time this year at Cuttack, Medinipur and Bokaro in the East. The maximum number of solar lights, about 1,800, have been acquired by people across our locations in the South and North-east, as a result of our efforts sustained over the past few years. Solar home lighting systems have been successfully promoted this year, primarily in Belgaum with 615 families' option for the system.



With our continuous endeavor to promote solar products, in UP this time we promoted solar products in partnership with Dharma Life. Dharma Life introduced its model of village entrepreneurship to create 27 Dalmia Village Level Entrepreneurs (DVLE) & to provide socially impactful products in our program villages of Uttar Pradesh. These DVLEs were trained on 1.) Awareness Creation 2.) Products Specification 3.) Selling skills. Each DVLE is been supported till they achieve earning of Rs.5,000 per month. Initial working capital support of Rs.10,000 for 5 months has also been provided to create a basket of socially impactful products for each DVLE. Total 80 Homelighting Systems, 550 Solar Lanterns & 400 Solar Study Lamps have been promoted at subsidized rate. By the end of this project, we aim to introduce socially impactful products to 1,350 Households.

Promoting Clean & Sustainable Lighting





Name: Kamla
Place: Keshwamau village, Ramgarh, Uttar Pradesh
Challenge: Women's safety issues and lack of basic utilities in her household.

Kamla's husband and sons have migrated in search of work, leaving her to fend for her two daughters, her mother and herself. In this household of women, one of the biggest concerns is of safety. They were unable to afford a power connection and lived in their house without electricity for years. This made security a serious Concern apart from causing tremendous discomfort for conducting the most ordinary functions without light. So when DBF installed a solar micro grid in the village and explained how it works, to the families, Kamla was immediately interested. Then she heard of the onetime cost of Rs.2,100 and lost interest. She knew she couldn't afford this. Lack of money was the reason she had been unable to afford a regular electricity connection with its heavy deposit and monthly payments. The DBF team understood and reached out to her again.

DBF team found a solution that worked for her: distributing her payment into three instalments, which was much more feasible. Now this home of four women is one amongst the many other homes that enjoy this basic utility, electricity, with light in the night and a point to charge a small gadget. The sense of safety and easing of stress has had a positive impact on the health and happiness of each of her family members, and herself.



Livelihood Skill Training

At DBF, we understand that it is never enough to simply create a skilling resource and expect people to reach out for it. In fact, outreach is crucial and mobilization is the key to motivating people to invest themselves in learning livelihood skills. In this process we gain potential candidates for what we have to offer, and we gain inputs from our target groups that help us design new skill trainings more suited to the local culture and social environment.

In view of the growing focus on skill development in India and also to achieve the ends of sustainability of our efforts, we have developed an institutional framework for our livelihood vertical through a partnership strategy. We now contribute to the national mandate of skill development by setting up DIKSHa (Dalmia Institute of Knowledge and Skill Harnessing) along with NSDC (National Skills Development Corporation). In November 2016, we inaugurated the NSDC Trichy Skills Training Centre at Dalmiapuram, followed by centres in Belgaum and Rourkela. Our aim is to create livelihoods by providing employment-linked training through short-term, industry-oriented skills training in manufacturing, services and agriculture and allied areas.

In our experience, there are three key issues we address when working in the area of livelihoods and we believe all three are necessary to achieve the goal of sustainable economic self-sufficiency. The first of these is will and motivation. The second is resources, available and accessible, for learning livelihood skills. The third is support and opportunity to progress from skill training to earning a living using one's skills. We have also found that while some skill trainings may be equally successful in finding candidates across locations, such as computer training courses or food processing, there are other skills that are rooted in their particular environment, for example craft trainings such as Moonj or bamboo or weaving, or patient and home care assistance trainings. Support and opportunity are crucial for many people who have struggled with discrimination and marginalization for generations, to emerge with confidence and determination to pursue a livelihood activity. Our teams have experienced this particularly in their work with women's groups and with persons with disabilities. Therefore, our investments in facilitating diverse skill trainings continues and each year there are successful batches of students for existing courses, as well as new first time batches for new skill training courses added in the year.

The activities of our Foundation in this area begin at the grassroots, by bringing people together to support each other, through SHGs (Self Help Groups). We have spent years facilitating the formation of SHGs and supporting them with regular trainings in SHG management including finance and accounts as well as skills training. We go many steps further than this and create the linkages needed with banks and financial institutions for loan support as well as for entrepreneurship training, soft skills and marketing.

Keeping in mind the economic status and priorities of our program populations, we focused on increasing and improving the scope and coverage of our programs in the East and we have been able to observe positive impacts on beneficiaries, who now access life changing opportunities and envision achievements that were once beyond the grasp.

In this year, over 15,000 people across our locations have seized the opportunity and advantages that opened out to them through skill training measures and livelihood support programs.



DIKSHa (Dalmia Institute of Knowledge and Skill Harnessing)

Dalmia Bharat Foundation undertook a partnership with National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to set up 8 centres and train 60,000 youth over a period of 10 years. NSDC is the leading organization set up by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India with the primary mandate of catalysing the skills landscape in India. The MoU with NSDC came into force this year.

In June 2016, DBF teams took up the challenging responsibility of mobilizing the local communities in and around Dalmiapuram and Ariyalur, in preparation of our partnership with NSDC (National Skill Development Corporation) for setting up skills training centres. Through our outreach, we identified potential trainees for courses for Home Health Aides, Retail Sales Associate and Sewing Machine Operators. We took a mission approach to this venture, divided our teams into 4 task forces and through our outreach, contacted 545 young people across 9 villages, of whom 62 became our first set of candidates across courses. As a successful consequence of these efforts, in September 2016, the first DIKSHa (Dalmia Institute of Knowledge and Skill Harnessing) training centre was opened in Trichy. Following this two more centres have been set up in Belgaum and Rourkela.

The salient features of the centre are to provide Industry / Job Specific Training with Course Duration of 3 to 6 months and enabling 70% placement by self-employment or in commercial establishments.

107 young people have already received training at this centre in skills of Sewing Machine Operator, Home Health Aide and Cotton Cultivation and 76 of them have gone on to successful self-employment or placement in jobs with assured salaries. DBF's outreach and community mobilization efforts continue to expand the scope of coverage of this program across an increasing number of villages and people.

Self Help Groups

Working with SHGs has become integral to our programs and our teams across locations' leverage their resources through out their engagements and relationships with existing and new groups. We organize multiple events through the year including trainings and exposure visits for SHG members, ensuring that they remain closely connected to opportunity and practical possibilities for improving the capacity to earn a livelihood. In this year under review we added 149 new SHGs across locations and as of now, there are 7,664 members of 641 SHGs supported by our teams across all locations.

This year we began April 2016 with an SHG conclave in the East, at Lanjiberna, attended by about 1,200 women. This celebratory event went a long way to create motivation, confidence and increased participation and did much more than our outreach teams could have done by their efforts alone. Also in the East, 11 SHG trainings were conducted over the year at Lanjiberna and Rajgangpur, with over 250 participants attending them. Where ever possible, we connect experienced resource people to our SHGs and also invest in their learning from best practices and model projects. In June 2016, members from Aradhya SHG of Lanjiberna, and Priyalaxmi SHG of Dhaurada went for an exposure visit to Shanti SHG at Padmapur, to understand and study mushroom cultivation. On returning from this educational tour, both SHGs immediately put their new learning to the test and set up mushroom cultivation beds of their own.

We continue to facilitate such training and exposure programs for SHGs across locations, ensuring a dynamic and enabling environment of opportunity for growth and new learning. We have sustained our efforts of the years past and organized trainings on SHG management, book keeping, and livelihood options for their group. Well over 75 such trainings were organized across locations this year, with the maximum number of such trainings being held for our groups in the South. With 19 trainings having been held across the year at Belgaum, the maximum at a single location, over 250 participants have accessed these trainings to their advantage. At Ariyalur, where we now have a total of 55 SHGs, we facilitated the formation of 2 SHG Federations at Thamaraikulam and Ottakovil. At Kolhapur, in the West where we facilitated the formation of SHGs for the first time in the previous year and held 4 training event to support them, we have added 10 new SHGs this year with 150 members, bringing the total number of SHGs in our program area here to 20 in just two years.



In the North-East at Umrongso in Assam, a crucial SHG training event was organized for 9 participating SHGs from 5 villages in the Longku area, on the subject of Financial Inclusion Awareness. This event placed strong emphasis on providing information on access to finance and financial institutions as well as the importance of financial activity documentation and records. At Lanka, where 6 new SHGs were formed this year, 2 livelihood skill trainings were organized for SHGs on the subject of food processing. These were followed up by practical support to help participants take the leap into actual production and marketing, through organizing an exhibition and sale of processed food products where 50 participants from 4 SHGs showcased their skills and produce and experienced the sales and marketing process.



	East		South		North		North East		West		Total	
	No.	M	No.	M	No.	M	No.	M	No.	M	No.	M
Total no. of SHGs	265	3,037	285	3,479	33	392	42	516	16	240	641	7,664
Formation of new SHG	5	60	96	1,099	24	267	14	168	10	150	149	1,744
SHG Training	11	279	48	2,227			11	153	4	35	74	2,694
M- Members												

Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs)

DBF teams conducted multiple mobilization meetings across villages and as a result, the local farming community became keenly interested in setting up Farmer Producer Organisations. This year we have helped set up 6 crucial FPOs. In Trichy district of Tamil Nadu we have three FPOs, one each of cotton, paddy and vegetable cultivators, and in Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh we have another three FPOs, one each of cotton, Bengal gram and dairy farmers.

For the 3 FPOs promoted at Dalmiapuram and Ariyalur the Dalmiapuram Cotton Farmers Producer Company Limited (450 shareholders), the Malaikottai Paddy Farmers Producer Company Limited, (760 shareholders) and the Ariyalur District Vegetable Farmers Producer Company Limited (110 shareholders), DBF took on the responsibility of Producer Organisation Promoting Institution (POPI), for the purpose of mobilization, registration, training and capacity building, with the support of NABARD for a period of three years.

After meeting all statutory compliances, the Dalmiapuram Cotton Farmers Producer Company Limited has set up an outlet for the sale of agri inputs at competitive price and has tied up with FACT for supply of agri input materials. DCFPCL and -FACT (Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited) - organized a one day workshop at Molovoi village on modern technology in agriculture and cotton cultivation which was well received by all participants. Thirty participants were also underwent training on advanced agricultural practices and input methodologies under the National Skill Development Corporation program. Another tie-up with IFFCO TOKIO: General insurance Company India has ensured group insurance for all company share holders. The Malaikottai Paddy Farmers Producer Company Limited has tied up with IFFCO and Spic (Southern Petrochemical Industries Ltd) for the supply of input materials. With their own outlet for sale of agricultural inputs, this year they have already generated business worth 15 lakhs.

Our support to these FPOs includes a range of programs such as exposure visits to model ventures and trainings by experts in new and changing processes and systems. For example, in June 2016, we organized an exposure visit to Marutham FPO for 51 members from our FPOs, creating the opportunity for face-to-face discussions, and sharing practical knowledge and field experiences. DBF teams have supported the shareholders of three FPOs through the process of preparation of Business Plan and as a result, these FPOs have availed of revolving funds from NABARD.



Skills Training

Skills training has been a core part of our work over the years and through collaborative efforts we have organized a wide variety of training courses and set up training centres at some of our locations. While some of these courses are in demand universally across more than one region, others are specific to the culture and traditions of some of our locations. Thus courses in cutting, stitching and tailoring find favour amongst candidates in the North as well as the East and weaving, in the North-east and the East, while courses such as Basket making, Mobile repairing and Bag making in the North or Beauty and Wellness training in the East, have so far been confined to their regions. This is due to a combination of factors, including feedback and inputs received as a result of outreach work with the local community, the gaps in skilling accessible to vulnerable populations and marginalized groups, the availability of expertise as well as organizations available for training collaborations and the market demand in a particular region for certain kinds of products and services, as well as training courses.

This year in the South, we have focused on courses such as Leaf plate making, Tailoring/ Stitching training, Jhula making and Fodder Chop Cutting.

In the North-east, our efforts have been specific to location, with weaver training and security guard placement rallies at Umrongso, a career counseling camp at Lanka and the setting up of the very first Computer Training Centre at Thangskai village in Lumshnong. This centre serves students from 10 villages and two batches have already completed computer training here. Our teams provide additional support in the form of counseling meetings for parents of students – and students - who drop out of the course as well.

In the East, a variety of continuing, as well as some completely new training ventures, or ventures launched for the first time at specific locations, have been underway. Amongst the new ventures, we set up a sanitary napkin manufacturing unit at Medinipur, with UNICEF Kolkata as consultant to the venture. Some of the other new ventures, or first time ventures at a particular location include Beauty and Wellness courses and Food processing for the first time at Bokaro, Yam cultivation training and soft toys making at Lanjiberna and Automobile training and Electrician training, both for the first time at Cuttack. Also at Lanjiberna, for the first time, we have facilitated groundnut and ragi crop cultivation across 46 acres of land. Students from economically vulnerable backgrounds have been supported through completion of ITI courses at Lanjiberna and Cuttack. Financial support has been provided to five students in Rajgangpur area to pursue industrial training courses at the Dalmia ITI thus adding to the cadre of young people receiving vocational skills training. In addition to these, other training courses have been undertaken on mushroom cultivation, dress design, artificial jewellery, phenyl making and weaving.



Skill Training (other than DIKSHa)

East	No.	Trainees
Tailoring/ Stitching Course	8	288
Dress Designing	1	41
Artificial Jewellery (Batch)	2	31
Training on fitter & electrician at DITI	1	5
Mushroom Cultivation Training	5	83
Beauty Culture	3	112
Automobile (2 wheeler)	1	10
Electrician	1	10
Soft toys Training	1	15
Soft skill session for trainees	5	180
Phenyl Making by SHG	2	39
Groundnut Cultivation by SHG	2	29
Raagi Cultivation by SHGs	3	36
Bag stitching by SHG	1	11
Food processing course	2	70
Sanitary Napkin	1	18
South		
Tailoring/ Stitching Course	8	40
Leaf plate making	1	6
Training on Jhula Making	2	15
North-East		
Computer training course	2	40
Food Processing	2	50
Textile designing training	1	25
	55	1,154

Community Dairy Project


In July 2016, we started a new initiative in Medinipur, the Community Dairy Project, which has been enthusiastically received. The participating 18 rural families have been provided with a cowshed, cattle feed for initial few months, calcium liquid for the first 45 days, free veterinary check-up facility and free medicine for cattle thrice a month. After this initial support, only medical facilities were continued and the rest were organized independently by the program participants. With this initiative, milk quantity has risen to 10 litres a day, per cattle. The DBF team has been closely monitoring the program to ensure that each beneficiary obtains maximum benefit from this initiative.

The key points of this program are:

- 1. A regular supply of Concentrated Cow Feed at local outlets - easily accessible through Local Resource Person (LRPs).
- 2. A stable milk selling relationship with ROZZANA and Dairy LRPs.
- 3. Breeding of cattle is part of the program and cows are successfully reproducing.
- 4. Feeding status and cow health is improving with feed accessibility.
- 5. After on field milking training for one month, all families manage the milking process by themselves.
- 6. Regular payment for milk by ROZZANA.

Milch Cattle Loans

More than 460 loans for the purchase of milch cattle were facilitated by our teams for dairy farmers in the South. The maximum number of loans were given to farmers in Kadapa. At Dalmiapuram, all of the 31 loans disbursed were sanctioned to women. DBF provides end to end support to these beneficiaries from facilitation through the loan process to counseling, monitoring and providing veterinary camp support to ensure that those who have taken these loans are also able to effectively look after their animals and make their efforts productive and profitable.

Milch Cattle Loans 			
	No.	Beneficiaries	Leverage (in Rs.)
Dalmiapuram	31	155	7,75,000
Ariyalur	22	110	5,50,000
Kadapa	299	1495	74,75,000
Belgaum	110	550	27,50,000
	462	2310	1,15,50,000





Name: Selvi

Place: Trichy, Dalmiapuram, Tamil Nadu

Occupation: Home Health Aide

Challenge: Economically disadvantaged background

Selvi earns Rs.8,000 per month today working with Sri Rangaa Home Care. Selvi's accomplishment is a dream come true for the family. Just a year ago, she did not believe that she could achieve so much. The stress of earning a living, feeding and educating the children is passed on from the parents to the child. Selvi too experienced this stress and despite working hard at school, she was unable to pass her tenth class exam. This distressed and depressed her, and she took up daily wage work along with her parents, not wanting to burden them any more with her own expenses.

In stepped DBF, with their newly opened DIKSHa Training Centre under NSDC, Trichy. It was difficult for Selvi in the beginning, to take a step forward due to lack of self confidence. The DBF team persevered, with compassion and understanding. They counseled her and encouraged her to believe in herself. She joined the Home Health Aide course and even learnt additional skills, doing a computer course as well as learning Basic English. She hasn't looked back since. She supports the education of her siblings and the efforts of her parents who are daily wagers and earn through hard labour. We are proud of her and proud to have played a role in her success.





HHealth, sanitation, education, infrastructure development and miscellaneous other initiatives based on assessed or expressed need comprise the bulk of our social development initiatives. When we enter social development work in an area, we begin with detailed preliminary research, participatory mapping and planning processes that involve local communities, institutions and administrative councils. This year we tied-up with the Delhi based NGO, Just a Roz Gar, to conduct some of these processes at a few of our locations. Our intention is to create a consolidated long term strategy of development, thinking beyond one-off initiatives that provide at best some short term relief or benefit without sustainability. Thus at Surudihi village, Rajnagpur, we conducted a village mapping exercise in April 2016. The objective was to initiate participatory processes for planning and implementing different development programs in the village. In July, at Lanjiberna, two consultative workshops were organized at the Swayamprabha Training Centre, during which the Zilla Parishad members, Sarpanch (village head) and Panchayat members of the surrounding five Gram Panchayats participated along with government officials and other key stakeholders. The objective was to prepare a plan document, Vision 2020, on the overall growth of peripheral villages of Lanjiberna Mines. Also in July, a meeting on a Model Village Concept was organized at Siartoli, Rajgangpur, with enthusiastic community participation. In October, at Lumshnong in the North-east, we organized a development needs assessment meeting with the Dorbar Shnong (local council). One of the expressed requirements that emerged from this meeting was that we conduct a feasibility study for constructing a water harvesting structure in the area. Our own observations and experiences are combined with assessment and inputs from communities themselves for all our social development work.

At our locations we have observed first-hand the gaps in health care infrastructure and delivery systems. We are also aware of the complex realities of access to healthcare due to factors such as caste, sex, age, economic status and geographical location and transport systems. In fact, all these factors play their part to create somewhat differing circumstances for individuals and families from the same location. We know that some of the beneficiaries of our programs across locations and program focus belong to such disadvantaged communities and population segments that it is not enough to merely set up a camp, or a service centre or a school building because many factors act as barriers to access. These barriers are of attitude and social systems. Thus for example, adolescent girls may drop out of school or not access healthcare simply because their families and communities do not place enough value on them or subject them to restrictions of freedom and movement. Our response has been to identify them as a focus group and tailor knowledge and health service camps for them, particularly in remote areas where there are few or no such resources. At the simplest level, we find one of our biggest tasks is to link service providers to service users. We connect the individual to the institution and the patient to the dispensary. If this is not possible we take the dispensary to the patient as in the case of our Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) in Cuttack or the door to door health service outreach organised through our associate iKure in Medinipur.

At the other end of the country, Kolhapur in the West, we are building the capacities of children to be their own advocates, to be aware of their rights and think of themselves as rights holders, by organizing RTE awareness programs. Our work in education touches schools, infrastructure, teaching learning materials, teachers, parents and students themselves. We support education in many different ways, some direct, such as remedial education centres in the East, and some indirect, such as building sanitation blocks in schools, some particularly for adolescent girls so as to provide them the facilities they need to be able to attend school, feel safe and maintain menstrual hygiene.

Infrastructure building and renovation takes many forms, some of which have been detailed ahead. They include efforts that result in large scale structures and impact, as well as small efforts of great value that effectively change the lives of sometimes just a few families and individuals.

Our celebrations of various national and international days that commemorate particular themes and issues continue across locations. This remains a powerful method of reaching out and communicating key messages and information on specific issues.

This year our social development efforts have been able to connect with almost 1,50,000 people across our locations, creating a positive change in their personal circumstances, access to opportunities and physical and social environment.



As this year progressed, issues of financial inclusion and cashless and digital transactions took centre stage across India. We responded swiftly across locations. In December 2016 at Dalmiapuram, we launched the 'Go Cashless Go Digital' initiative that we believe was a first in India, at our Kovandakurichi and Melarasur Watershed projects. While in the past, 90% of all transactions here were already cashless, with this initiative, 100% transactions are cashless, enabling complete financial transparency and ease of transaction. Successful implementation of this initiative was through the combined efforts of all functionaries and duty bearers of the watershed committees who participated with a strong sense of responsibility and enthusiastic will to learn new methods. In February 2017, at Lumshnong in the North-east, we undertook an awareness campaign on Financial Inclusion and Cashless Transactions at Umlong village with over 100 members of the local community, including members of the Dorbar Shnong and prominent village local administration members being present as participants. Also in the same month, at our locations in the North, 6 Digital Literacy camps were organized, two each at Ramgarh, Jawaharpur and Nigohi. Participants, numbering about 250, attended these camps and were able to learn about e-commerce transactions and apps such as Paytm, Bhim and other such.



This year we have conducted well over 300 General Health Camps across locations, with the maximum number at Medinipur in the East where 219 weekly camps were held for the benefit of local communities in remote and underserved areas. Through these camps we have been able to deliver health care services to 15,000 people. In the North, at Ramgarh, Jawaharpur and Nigohi, 6, 8 and 6 camps respectively, were organized by us for the first time. These camp services were accessed by over 2,000 people. These camps are organized by us in partnership with local health services and government health departments so as to be able to improve access to existing care services that are close to local villages. This also increases awareness of health care and the demand for these services.

A number of special health care camps are also organized by DBF teams collaborating with local resources. This year we have conducted about 36 ANC (ante-natal care) and PNC (post-natal care) camps across locations, primarily in the South. Additionally at Kadapa, we supported our services with two maternal and child health awareness camps to change the attitude, approach and improve levels of knowledge within the community. We conducted Polio immunization drives in the South and the North and were able to provide immunization to about 6000 children. Our teams have used creative participatory methods by facilitating the formation of 'Baal Tolees' at locations in the North to help improve response to the immunization program. These 'Baal Tolees' comprise small groups of children in the 10 to 15 year age group who encourage and persuade mothers of infants in the community to participate in the polio immunization drive. Eye check-up and cataract camps are another area of focus. We have conducted about 50 of these across locations in the North, South and East, and over 25 of them have been organised in schools. In the East, with the success of these camps conducted last year in partnership with OCL-LVPEI Hospital Rajgangpur, we have sustained our fledgling efforts and continued to extend the service this year as well at Lanjiberna and Rajgangpur. The OCL-LVPEI Vision centre was set up in Lanjiberna village in October 2017 and functions six days a week, Monday to Saturday. During the year 2650 patients have undergone Eye Check-ups of which 129 had been sent to the OCL-LVPEI, Secondary Centre, Rajgangpur for cataract operations.

About another 16 speciality health camps including dental care and paediatric care services, and some health awareness initiatives as well have also been organized at different locations. A nutrition camp was organized at Kolhapur by us for the first time. 7 Dental awareness and screening camps at Bokaro extended service coverage to almost 1500 people. Vector borne diseases have been another focus area of our efforts in health care. Awareness meetings on Dengue, Malaria, Japanese Fever, Chikungunya etc. were organised in different villages and schools in Rajgangpur and Lanjiberna in the East, as part of our preventive approach. Around 6000 people including youngsters and school children too have attended these sessions. In addition to this, our teams have worked on issues of adolescent girls health and menstrual hygiene in the East, at Rajgangpur for the first time across 15 locations, and at Lanjiberna. Through these meetings, our teams have interacted with over 2,000 adolescent girls engaging them on discussions around sensitive and often taboo subjects such as menstruation and reproductive health, while at the same time addressing general health and nutrition and identifying cases of anemia and malnutrition through blood tests and check-ups. Hemoglobin testing camps have been conducted at regular intervals and camp participants have been made aware of the IFA supplementation program of the government, as well as been given nutritional information about local iron rich foods that can be easily included in their diet. A training for adolescent girls was also organized on the theme of Life Skills, by the state level NGO Aaina of Bhubaneswar. The dispensary at Lanjiberna has extended health care to over 21000 people. The Mobile Medical Unit at Cuttack has extended services to almost 16000 people. Emergency medical and financial support was provided to about 20 patients in critical health at Cuttack.

Finally, in addition to the health of the human population at program locations, we have also sustained our care services covering the livestock belonging to these farming communities through veterinary camps and vaccination drives. 25 such camps were organized this year across locations mainly in the South and 8 of them conducted by us at Nigohi..

Program implementation and monitoring go hand in hand. In November 2016, we undertook a Rapid Assessment of Healthcare services including camps outsourced to iKure in Medinipur and found that our work has achieved positive results. 76% of families have two or more members accessing our healthcare services. Treatment outcomes have been mostly positive and 88% of people who received treatment for various illnesses were successfully cured. 97% of respondents expressed satisfaction with service delivery as well as with the doctor who attended to them.



Health Camps



No. Beneficiaries

General Health Camps 301 14,441

Health Care Centre, Lanjiberna Dispensary 1 21,637

Mobile Medicare Unit 1 15,910

Speciality Health Camps 18 7,646

Dental Camps 7 1,453

Maternal & Child Health Camps 36 180

Eye Checkup Camps 11 873

School Eye Checkup Camps 32 3,016

Paediatric Camps 17 1,510

Polio and Immunization drives 12 2,211

436 68,877

Awareness Programs

Awareness Program on Health and Hygiene for Adolscent Girls 6 335

Health Sanitation Awareness Program 2 219

Meeting with Adolescent Girl Groups 106 2,650

114 3,204



Sanitation

Our work on promoting sanitation and improved sanitation behavior under the Swacch Bharat Swacch Vidyalaya Mission of the Government of India continues unabated. With the positive impact observed of sanitation infrastructure across other development areas such as health, education and empowerment of adolescent girls as well as of vulnerable populations, we sustain our twin pronged approach of combining the creation of infrastructure and hardware with promoting awareness of the importance of sanitation. We approach our communities through different entry points that include schools, where school sanitation blocks and IEC campaigns are a big part of our efforts and also the general population, through community awareness campaigns and the promotion of individual toilets with families living in our program villages.

This year, we have added 23 individual sanitation blocks in two villages at Dalmiapuram, and for the first time, 33 individual toilets at Belgaum. In a series of such firsts in this activity, individual toilets have been constructed at Kolhapur in the East and at Lumshnong and Umrongso in the North-east as well. Across all locations, over 350 individual toilets have been constructed through DBF efforts and facilitation. School sanitation blocks have also been constructed at Kadapa in the South, Nigohi in the North and Cuttack and Lanjiberna in the East. These have benefitted over 1000 school going children, both girls and boys. All toilets we construct include water and washing facilities. We use bio-digester technology that uses eco-friendly biodegradation processes at most of our sanitation program areas.

It has been our endeavour to ensure that with each passing year, more and more parts of the country attain ODF (Open Defecation Free) status and this year we have 5 such villages, two at Lumshnong and one each at Kadapa, Umrongso and Lanjiberna. Over 20 Sanitation Awareness campaigns and events have been conducted over the year, with the majority of these being organized at resource poor and underserved locations in the East. At our school sanitation blocks, we ensure that messages on sanitation and hygiene, creatively and colourfully presented as wall cartoons and paintings, act as constant reminders, encouraging behavior change amongst users.

Sanitation



No. Beneficiaries

Individual Sanitary Latrines (ISLs)	345	1,725
Repair School Sanitation Blocks	8	588
Construction School Sanitation Blocks	4	4,938
Community Sanitation Blocks	1	284
Renovation of toilet block	1	1,000
Sanitation Campaigns	22	1,412





Education

At DBF, we have learnt to assess the needs of schools, students and education from multiple perspectives. Infrastructure, resources and relationships all play a key role in creating an enabling environment for children and students of all age groups to be able to pursue their personal development and education. Infrastructure and resources comprise a range of diverse requirements spanning TLMs (Teaching Learning Materials), repair and renovation of school buildings, creating an environment conducive to holistic development including sports and extra-curricular activities, finances for students from economically disadvantaged backgrounds, transport and hostel facilities and even desks and chairs for classrooms. As the environment changes around us and digital technology increasingly touches all aspects of life, this too must be accounted for when supporting education infrastructure and efforts. Relationships that are key to education, involve students, teachers and parents, interacting with each other and understanding how best to progress the goals of education. Our teams focus on all these aspects and take up projects large and small with the same enthusiasm and understanding of the positive impact that is desired by potential beneficiaries, children and young people. Education support is also made accessible to adults by the efforts of our teams, and this year we conducted a functional literacy campaign as well as spoken English classes at Kadapa.

Education	No.	Beneficiaries
School infrastructure	9	1,543
School Support Activities: Desk bench, Water Filter, etc.	14	2,517
Smart classroom equipment distribution	2	1,200
TLM / BALA ART	3	129
Financial assistance to poor meritorious students	1	37
Daily School bus facility to community	1	98
Teaching Support to Schools	2	700
Support to Anganwadis	11	318
Program on Education Awareness	6	435



Be it wall paintings in schools for the Happy School Project at Dalmiapuram and Kadapa covering 16 schools, or whether it is the Smart Class Program in schools in the North-east, DBF invests resources, energy, time and expertise with focused intent and clarity about results and outcomes. The Smart Class Program is an ICT initiative piloted by us this year at Lanka and Umrongo. Through this program we support schools with distribution of technological tools and resources such as audio visual equipment, interactive whiteboards, digital projectors, speakers and 3D content. Key points influencing the design of this program are:

- Through ICT, images and videos can be used in teaching and improving the learning experience for students.
- Teachers will be able to explain complex concepts with greater ease.
- Through ICT, teachers would able to create interactive classes and make the lessons more interesting, which could improve student attendance and concentration.

It is through efforts such as these that we are attempting to usher in the age of digital education even to remote and rural areas of the country. The e-Shala project which began in Belgaum with 6 schools last year and has been set up in partnership with RMZ Foundation, has expanded to another 3 schools in Belgaum and 12 schools across Ariyalur, Dalmiapuram and Kadapa this year. This project uses digital and technological resources such as Android mini-PCs, tablets and mobile phones to deliver multimedia and video recorded materials based on the curriculum for subjects such as for Science, Math and English for Grades V to X. This approach is responsible for creating a high standard of teaching and learning in remote rural areas based on current and contemporary knowledge and teaching methods. Schools and teaching staff underwent a preparation process and all schools received a tablet in which curriculum content was installed. This was shared by teaching staff and our teams helped them adjust to this new method. The e-Shala has received an excellent response as users, both students and staff, proudly and confidently adopt new digital teaching and learning technologies.

Additional education support efforts in the South have included the provision of TLMs to schools in Belgaum and Kadapa.

At Kolhapur, we began the year with direct outreach engagements with children in school where the RTE Act was discussed with the aim of empowering children with knowledge about their rights and the laws that impact them. One Informal Education Centre has been set up at Asurle this year for the children of migrant workers who depend on the sugarcane harvesting work, and also work at the brick kilns and jaggery production units to earn a livelihood. 5 schools in 3 villages at Kolhapur required infrastructural support and we responded by undertaking renovation and painting work, helping change the physical environment of these schools for over 500 children. Informal Education Centres have also been set up by us for the first time in the North, one at each of our three locations. These have been of use to the children of working parents who are unable to go to regular school due to the migratory nature of their lives. In the North-east, 11 schools have been given infrastructural support, 7 of these at Lumshnong, with renovation and repair work on buildings and the contribution of classroom and office furniture. Additionally our teams help repair and renovate 1 school in Lanka and 2 more schools in Umrongo. One of these, the Labang LP school building at Umrongo was completely damaged due to a storm and the school had to declare a vacation. Due to a shortage of funds and the absence of government schemes for the repairing of school buildings, the school management was unable to go ahead with repairs.



In the East our education support activities have comprised a variety of inputs and initiatives. Key amongst these have been the setting up and operation of 27 Remedial Education Centres, over 218 of them at Rajgangpur and Lanjiberna. These centres together provide crucial support to almost 1315 students who require the additional investment to do better than they are able to achieve in the ordinary classroom space. Also at Rajgangpur, we are supporting 45 Ekal Vidyalayas of the Ekal Vidyalaya Foundation, across 30 villages and benefitting 635 children. Ekal Vidyalayas are a system of non-formal schools in remote locations providing education outreach facilities to children who cannot access the schools in more well developed areas. At Rajgangpur, we also operate 2 primary schools and support the programs of HOPE, an NGO that works with children who have intellectual disabilities. This year we have been able to support 60 students who needed financial assistance to pursue their education.

To strengthen the social and family environment that is a significant influencer of education success, we organized 36 PTA meetings where all participants focused on strategies and solutions to the challenges that exist in the current education set-up and efforts. These are useful forums where all participants are able to voice their thoughts and requirements. At a PTA meeting in June 2016 for example, in Patalasingada village in Cuttack, parents voiced the need for more teachers. We listen and document all such inputs and respond to them as we move ahead with plans and activities. Atleast 12 school competitions have added joy to the education experience of students at Rajgangpur and Lanjiberna schools. In addition to these initiatives, we also operate a school bus covering 6 villages at Lanjiberna, and an archery coaching centre at Cuttack. Also at Cuttack we sustain the running of 5 Bridge Course Centres launched last year that aim to ease the transition to mainstream schools for students from indigenous tribes. We also continue to support an orphanage in Cuttack with a variety of contributions as per the requirements of the institution.

Informal Education Centre	No.	Beneficiaries
Remedial Education Centres	27	1,824
Ekal Vidyalayas	45	635
Bridge Course Centres	5	174
	77	2,633



Infrastructure

Infrastructure support is a large umbrella under which many requirements may get fulfilled. These are all driven by assessed needs and the requests that come from the communities that we work with. Projects are closely connected not only to the daily life and occupations of people but also to the rituals and traditions that dignify both life and death. Thus community hall construction, market yards, road work and cremation ghats all find their way into our infrastructure project work.

This year, our efforts in the South have included support to 11 Anganwadis in the form of educational aids, toys and miscellaneous resources as per assessed requirements. Support to 3 Anganwadis was also provided at Kolhapur in the West. Also in the South, at Belgaum, Road work was undertaken for Kunnal Village, where access and transport infrastructure has long been a challenge. Now a minimum of 250 farmers stand to gain by this achievement.

In the North-east, diverse infrastructure projects have been completed across locations. At Umrongso, 2 playgrounds created in Habrong and Govindanagar have been received with joy by the local people. Also at Umrongso, the distribution and installation of RO water filters in 4 schools have fulfilled a crucial need since drinking water is a necessity and yet not easily available in all schools. Water filters have also been installed at 2 schools and a Primary Health Care centre in Lanka. A drinking water pipeline laid by DBF in Lanka at Pipal Pukhuri Part 2 village has become a crucial resource for the community providing safe and clean drinking water to about 150 people. At this same village, DBF also installed 8 electricity pillars to enable the provision of electricity supply by the State Electricity Board. The repair and renovation of 21 houses that have been identified as needing such intervention in Pipal Pukhuri Part 2 has also been taken up by DBF and work at 3 of these houses is complete. At Lumshnong in Meghalaya, 1 Community Hall has been repaired at Umlong village and a shed has been constructed to provide shelter to an open water tank at Thangskai village.

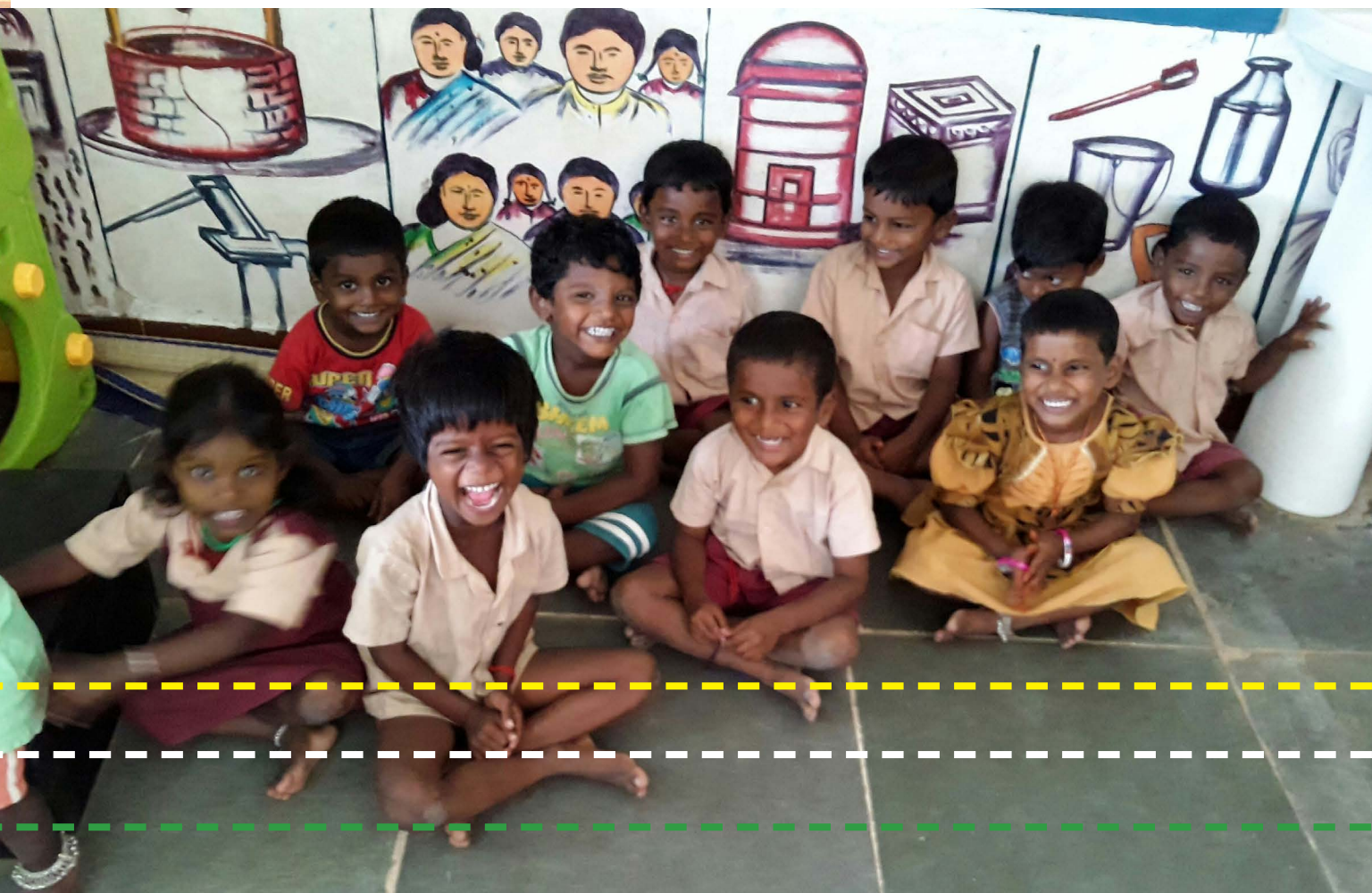
Village Infrastructure	No.	Beneficiaries
Repairing Village Road & Drains	3	500
Community Centre	12	7,519
Completion of Bathing Ghats, Cremation ghats, Cyclestands, retaining wall, market shed, boundary wall	89	3,710
Installation of community bore wells	2	350
Creation of drinking water facilities in peripheral villages	4	1,654
Installation of Handpumps	20	200
Provision of RO filter in School & Community Institutions	6	550
Waste Management Project	1	550



Infrastructure support in the North this year has taken the form of installation of 25 Hand pumps for water across more than 15 villages Ramgarh and Jawaharpur, for the benefit of about 200 people.

In the East at Rajgangpur, a village drain as well as a weekly market have both been taken up as infrastructure development projects. While the renovation of the village drain at Surudihi is of use to about 150 people, the renovation of the weekly market is a huge support advantage for the farming community belonging to almost 100 villages in the area. Also at Rajgangpur, 4 borewells have been dug and as a result, 2600 people access safe drinking water round the year. A Hockey Coaching Centre at Lanjiberna has become a key resource for the development of children in the age group of 6 to 14 years, and there are atleast 50 youngsters at this centre who have set their sights on state and national level goals. At Cuttack our teams have taken up rural infrastructure projects including installation, construction and renovation of structures and public utilities such as piped water supply, bathing ghats, community hall, school building, cremation ghat, boundary wall and even a cycle shed. A large number of users, well over 8,000 people, stand to gain from these efforts. At Medinipur, we have taken up 3 infrastructure development projects, In Bokaro, our focus is on renovation of community centres and construction of a ghat. These will benefit over 2,500 people.

In the North-east, at Umrongso in Assam, ringwells and spring water storage tanks have added over 100 m³ of water harvesting capacity to villages in remote locations where rain water is wasted due to lack of storage and holding facility, and in a small village near Lanka 2 bore wells sunk by DBF are the only water source for the 70 households now accessing this water. At Lumshnong in Meghalaya, the focus this year has been on rooftop rainwater harvesting systems as well as village water storage tanks. These have benefitted over 3,000 people. In the East, well renovation work in the villages of Rumabahal, Bhuyanpada, Lanjiberna, Siartoli and Pahadtoli villages has been undertaken with the active participation of the local village communities. The initiative includes diverse works such as erecting walls around wells, making platforms, fitting pulleys to draw water and constructing drainage systems. Over 600 people are now being able to use these wells and experiencing greater ease with their water requirements fulfilled. Similarly, upon the request of villagers of Surudihi village in Rajgangpur, renovation of one well was undertaken for the benefit of 50 households who now access safe drinking water round the year. This has helped recharging of ground water and enabled round the year access to safe drinking water for 700 people. In the East, the initiatives have benefitted 27,000 people.



Drinking Water	No.	Beneficiaries
Ring wells	7	250
Renovation of wells	25	2,830
Borewell Recharge	5	1,300
Piped water supply	2	470
Water tanks	21	1,260
Spring Water tank & Spring Chamber	2	367
Installation of community bore wells	2	350
Creation of drinking water facilities in peripheral villages	4	1,654
Installation of Handpumps	20	200
Provision of RO filter in Schools & Community Institutions	6	550



Other initiatives

In our experience, social development efforts must incorporate a readiness to seize opportunities that arise in the course of development work. Therefore we have space for initiatives that do not fit strictly into the categories outlined earlier.

At Umrongso this year, we have helped facilitate and start up the NABARD TDF (Tribal Development Fund) project, in September 2016, when a team from NABARD came to visit our program areas. Four meetings were organized to mobilize the community across 5 villages. SHGs members and others of the local population interacted with NABARD officials who also conducted an inspection of our other activities such as at the weaving centre set up by DBF. In February 2017, as a result of preparatory work and consultations that we facilitated, NABARD sanctioned a 5 year project to include 500 tribal households from 15 villages chosen for the TDF program. This work is in alignment with our ongoing activities and many of our existing methods and processes will be harnessed to carry forward this project.

In the East, we supported the ‘Ama Police’ a community police project of the Odisha government that aims to strengthen the connection between police and community by building trust and understanding. An awareness creation event was held in August at Biswonahakani Jr. College with the support of IIC-Tangi, IIC Biswali and the SDPO Barchana. College students, Sarpanches, PRI Members, and others from the local community participated in the program. Such event forums are of great significance as they build networks of cooperation and engagement across multiple stakeholders and sections of the population.

To address dietary and nutritional requirement of people living in the peripheral villages of our Rajgangpur and Lanjiberna plant areas, 100 kitchen gardens have been established at Rajgangpur and 200 at Lanjiberna during the year. Meetings with the beneficiaries were held to discuss the need for kitchen gardens, and impart information on how to establish and sustain these. Support was given through the provision of training and materials such as seeds and organic manure.

In Kadapa, our team conducted a training program for international participants from ten developing countries - Algeria, Bhutan, Ghana, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Syria, Sudan, Tanzania and Vietnam. These visitors spent time studying our programs and initiatives and interacting with team members and the local people to gain insights into our approach to social development.

Plantations at Lanjiberna and Bokaro have helped generate community awareness of soil and water issues while celebration of the local Vanmahotsava festival at Lanjiberna has gone a long way towards community mobilization and participation in DBF programs. It has become a part of our tradition to celebrate national and international days that commemorate, celebrate or create awareness of specific issues. Different DBF teams across locations organize events for many such days and dates, and always attempt to have the widest possible community participation. Overall about 100 such programs were organized over the year across locations. At some locations we have also organised campaigns for problems identified specifically in the local environment, such as an anti-tobacco campaign that we conducted at some locations such as Medinipur in the East and Kadapa in the South. This year we have organized commemorative and awareness events for:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| o Soil Day | o Independence Day | o World Literacy Day |
| o Vanamahotsava | o Constitution Day of India | o Pollution Day |
| o World Environment Day | o Gandhi Jayanti | o Diabetics Day |
| o World Ozone Day | o International Science Day | o World Breastfeeding Week |
| o World Earth Day | o Women's Day | o World Health Day |
| o Water Day | o Teacher's Day | o World AIDS Day |
| o Sanitation Day | o Youth Day | |
| o World Toilet Day | o Children's Day | |
| o International Yoga Day | | |

Events commemorating these thematic days help us sustain our relationships with people involved in our core areas of work. They become vehicles for disseminating knowledge and awareness. They change the social environment by bringing the conscious focus of people on issues that impact all of us.

Community Development	No.	Beneficiaries
Kitchen gardens	300	1,632
Vermicompost Units	232	1,160
Support to Orphanage	1	32
Anti-Tobacco Campaigns	8	584
Functional literacy	3	154
Veterinary camps	16	3,950
Awareness Campaigns on Substance abuse, Say-No-to Plastic, Road Safety, Health, Sanitation, Education, etc.	7	2,048
Observing National & International Days	103	25,030



Sports & Games	No.	Participants
Sports Tournament	2	550
Archery Coaching	1	22
Hockey Coaching Centre	1	50
Playground	3	410
Support for organising sports in schools	3	1,040



Name: Binapani Bai

Age: 55

Place: Lanjiberna Village, Sundargarh, Odisha

Challenge: Cataract and vision problems

At 55, Binapani Bai was unable to do her daily chores at home or see the world outside due to cataract and blurred vision. Headache was a constant companion. Any travel outside the house, even to the local market, was a stressful event as she was afraid that she would walk into something or cause an accident. Local eye doctor asked for Rs.10,000/- to pay towards the lens and surgery cost. Financial condition of her family did not support the surgery cost as one small betel shop is the only means of livelihood for the family.

Finally her prayers were answered by the Almighty when DBF team arrived at her village with news of an eye check-up and cataract surgery at OCL-LVPEI Eye Hospital, Rajgangpur. They spoke to her and she registered immediately. Vision Technician at Primary Vision Centre, Lanjiberna checked her eyes and scheduled surgery, free of cost, at OCL-LVPEI eye hospital. All went well and in follow ups, the medical team ensured her eye healed well and vision was properly restored. She is happy to have her sight back, but most importantly, she beams, "Finally I can see the moon! Earlier I didn't know if it was Purnima (full moon) or Amawasa (New Moon). Now I am content."



Happy 68Th Republic Day

Dalmia
BHARAT CEMENT



Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd.
Yadwad, Belagavi District
GIATES' DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME





Changing the world through Education



Program Partners

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, NABARD
 National Skill Development Corporation
 Hewlett & Packards
 Odisha Skill Development Authority
 Hareon Solar
 Sewak - Self Employed Workers' Association Kendra
 New & Renewable Energy Development Corporation, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh
 District Rural Development Authority (DRDA)
 District Horticulture Department
 District Health Offices
 Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Development Society, (NERD), Tamil Nadu
 Block Development Offices
 Livelihood & Skill Development Offices
 Department of Agriculture
 Animal Husbandry Department
 Integrated Child Development Services, Department of Health
 Tamil Nadu Energy Development Agency, Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu
 Cooperative Bank, Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu
 Rural Self Employment Training Institute – State Bank of India, (RSETI-SBI), Ariyalur, Tamil Nadu; Cuttack, Odisha
 Primary Health care centres
 Department of Health
 District Magistrate Office
 Department of Education
 Government Veterinary Hospital
 Chief Development Officer
 The Rubber Board of India, Assam and Meghalaya
 The Spices Board of India, Assam and Meghalaya
 Menda Foundation
 Lions Club
 Friends For Tribal Society, Lanjiberna, Odisha
 Red Cross Society
 Help Age India
 Jan Sikshan Sansthan, Cuttack, Odisha
 Aide et Action- I Lead, Cuttack, Odisha
 IL & FS, Cuttack, Odisha
 State Bank of India
 Bank of India
 Syndicate Bank
 Various Rural Development Banks
 SRM Hospital, Dalmiapuram, Tamil Nadu
 Vasan eye care, Dalmiapuram, Tamil Nadu
 Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Hospital, Dalmiapuram, Tamil Nadu

Program Activity wise: Key Indicators

Program	Activities	Unit	Achieved during the year (2016-17)	Cumulative Achieved till 31 March 2017*
Soil and Water Conservation	Check dam	No.	1	13
	Farm pond	No.	265	576
	Village pond	No.	31	60
	Ring wells	No.	7	13
	Drip irrigation	Acres	219	643
	Watershed project	Hectares	48	782
	Gabion Structure	No.	3	6
	Vermi Compost Plant	No.	232	278
	Spinkler	No.	8	11
	Renovation of wells	No.	25	30
	Borewell	No.	5	7
Energy Conservation and Climate Change Mitigation	Community Size Bio gas Plants	No.	0	1
	Family-size Bio Gas Plants	No.	21	150
	Fuel Efficient Cook Stoves	No.	763	4636
	Smokeless Cook Stoves	No.		602
	Solar Lanterns	No.	2068	8727
	Solar Street Lights	No.	151	322
	Solar Home Lighting Systems	No.	651	914
	Solar Study Lamps	No.	1865	6345
	Solar Mini Grids	No.		3
	Water Pumps	No.		2
	E Shala	No.	8	14
Livelihood Skill Training	Milch cattle loan	No.	462	1942
	Self Help Groups	No.	149	738
	Farmer Producer Organisations	No.	6	6
	Skill Trainings	No. of beneficiaries	1154	3834
	DIKSHA	No. of beneficiaries	127	127
Social Development	Medical camps	No. of beneficiaries	72081	300710
	Children Immunized	No. of beneficiaries	2211	30002
	Maternal and Child Health Camps	No. of beneficiaries	1690	21878
	School Sanitation Blocks / Units	No.	13	129
	Sanitation Blocks	No.	1	6
	Low Cost Toilets	No.	345	799
	School Support	No.	41	177
	Informal Education Centres	No.	77	153

* The Cumulative Achievements include data on Key indicators from the year 2012 - 2013.

D.P. KAPOOR AND Co
Chartered Accountants



N-52, Connaught Circus, New Delhi DELHI 110001
Ph. 9654165013

FORM NO. 10B

[See Rule 17B]

Audit Report under section 12A (b) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in the case of charitable or religious trusts or institutions

We have examined the balance sheet of DALMIA BHARAT FOUNDATION AABTD3402A [name and PAN of the trust or institution] as at 31/03/2017 and the Profit and loss account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said trust or institution

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the head office and the branches of the above-named trust visited by us so far as appears from our examination of the books, and proper Returns adequate for the purposes of audit have been received from branches not visited by us subject to the comments given below:

In our opinion and to the best of our information, and according to information given to us the said accounts give a true and fair view: -

- in the case of the balance sheet of the state of affairs of the above-named trust as at 31/03/2017
- in the case of the profit and loss account, of the profit or loss of its accounting year ending on 31/03/2017

The prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

For D.P. KAPOOR AND Co
Chartered Accountants
(Signature)
(SANJAY KAPOOR)
Partner

Place : New Delhi
Date : 22/08/2017

Membership No: 082492
Registration No: 002251n

Location- Wise Contact Information

Notes



Correspondence address:

- ◆ **Quantum Building,
2nd Floor, C-3, Sector 3,
Noida – 201 301 Uttar Pradesh**

Regional offices:

- ◆ **C/o Dalmia Bharat Limited**
4th Floor, Fagun Mansion,
Commander In Chief Road,
Chennai - 600 105 India

- ◆ **C/o Dalmia Bharat Limited**
3rd and 4th Floor, Anil Plaza II,
G.S. Road, Guwahati – 781 005 Assam

Locations:

- ◆ C/o Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Sf No: 630, Thamaraikulam Village,
Ariyalur (Post) Ariyalur
District - 621 705 Tamil Nadu
- ◆ C/o Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Chinnakomerala Village Mylavaram Mandal,
Jammalamadugu, Kadapa
District - 516 434 Andhra Pradesh
- ◆ C/o Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
Dalmiapuram, Lalgudi Taluka
Trichy - 621 651 Tamil Nadu
- ◆ C/o Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited
R.S. No. 394, Yadwad Village, Gokak Taluk,
Belgaum - 591136 Karnataka
- ◆ C/o OCL India Limited
Rajgangpur, Sundargarh
District - 770 017 Orissa
- ◆ C/o Kapilas Cement Manufacturing Works
(A Unit of Ocl India Ltd)
Anand Varsa (1st Floor) Ice Factory Road,
College Square Cuttack - 753003 Orissa

- ◆ **C/o OCL India Limited**
Saraswati Block, Sangam garden Tantigeria,
Medinipur - 721101 West Bengal
- ◆ **C/o Dalmia Cement East Limited**
Plot No: IV/A-7 (P), Bokaro Industrial Area,
Near IOCL Bottling Plant PO: Balidih,
Bokaro-827014 Jharkhand
- ◆ **C/o Dalmia Chini Mills Unit - Nigohi**
Village - Kuiyan, Post Areli, Nigohi,
Shahjahanpur District - 242 001
Uttar Pradesh
- ◆ **C/o Dalmia Chini Mills,**
Unit -Ramgarh Village & Post Ramgarh
Tehsil - Misrikh, Sitapur
District - 261403 Uttar Pradesh
- ◆ **C/o Dalmia Chini Mills**
Unit-Jawaharpur Village-Jawaharpur
Post Ramkot, Sitapur
District - 261001 Uttar Pradesh
- ◆ **C/o Shree Datta Sakhar Karkhana**
Prop. Unit of Dalmia Bharat
Sugar & Industries Ltd. A/p - Asurle Porle,
Taluk - Panhala Kolhapur
District - 416005 Maharashtra
- ◆ **C/O Calcom Cement India Ltd.**
16 Kilo, Jamuna Nagar Post Office
Umrongso Dimahasao (N.C Hills)
District-788931 Assam
- ◆ **C/O Calcom Cement India Limited**
Village Pipalpukhuri No-2 Town Lanka
District Nagaon - 782446 Assam
- ◆ **C/O Adhunik Cement Meghalaya**
Adhunik Cement Limestone Mines Village
Thangskai, P.O -Lumshnong East Jaintia Hills
District - 793200 Meghalaya



you may also contact us at- csr@dalmiabharat.com or at- 0120 -461- 2100



CREATING OPPORTUNITIES, ACHIEVING POTENTIAL

Mission

To facilitate the stakeholders hasten their social, economic and environmental progress through effective management of human and natural capital.

Vision

Creating an opportunity for every stakeholder to reach their full potential.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Harvesting and conserving water for productive use
(Section 135, Companies Act 2013, Schedule VII: Item No IV)
Alignment with United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)



GOAL 2020	INTENT 2030
14M m ³	50M m ³

ENERGY CONSERVATION & CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION

Ensuring access to clean cooking and solar lighting

(Section 135, Companies Act 2013, Schedule VII: Item No IV)
Alignment with United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)



GOAL 2020	INTENT 2030
500 Villages	5000 Villages

LIVELIHOOD SKILL TRAINING

Transforming households, including unemployed youth added into skilled workforce for enhanced income
(Section 135, Companies Act 2013, Schedule VII: Item No IV)
Alignment with United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)



GOAL 2020	INTENT 2030
Households 40,000 Skilled youth 17,600	Households 200,000 Skilled youth 100,000

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Addressing basic health, education and rural infrastructural needs of the communities

(Section 135, Companies Act 2013, Schedule VII: Item No IV)
Alignment with United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)



GOAL 2020	INTENT 2030
900 Villages	5,000 Villages

Version 2.0, May 2017





11th & 12th floor, Hansalaya
15, Barakhamba Road
New Delhi - 110001, INDIA
www.dalmiabharatfoundation.org
www.dalmiabharat.com