



Annual Report

2019-20

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S NOTE



In 2019-20, Kalike initiated new program on "Disaster Response" in Kodagu District which was severely affected by landslide and floods in the year 2018-19.

Most of the families lost their prominent livelihood option of Coffee and Pepper plantation due to heavy rainfall and landslide. The Disaster Response program focused on providing interim livelihood support to affected and needy families with alternative livelihoods like Poultry, Piggery, Horticulture and Apiculture. The program will be reaching out to 300 affected families in Kodagu District.

During the reporting year, Kalike was able to witness greater acceptance of the Early Childhood Education program being implemented in Six Districts of Hyderabad Karnataka Region by various Stakeholders. ICDS Supervisors across six district played key role in translating the learnings from training into action and provided onsite support to Anganwadi Workers and Helpers in effective implementation of Pre-School activities in Anganwadi centres. It is encouraging to note ICDS Supervisors along with Anganwadi Workers/Helpers were able to

establish 1800+ demonstration Anganwadi centres across six districts which will become learning space for other Anganwadi centres in their respective circles. The External evaluation of Library Intervention showed 78% of school libraries conducted at least 10 book activities during the academic year, encourages to scale up the Library Intervention into new geographies. Kalike in association with Zilla Panchayat, conducted Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) exercises in 156 villages in Yadgir Block creating awareness on construction of Individual Household Toilets as part of Swach Bharath Mission and ensured 33000+ household toilets construction across 156 villages.

Kalike worked closely in developing strategy for addressing the power issues for agriculture requirements through Solar Energy Based Solutions. The proposal on solar energy based water pumps was approved establishing 300 solar pumps in Yadgir Block. Kalike emphasised on capacity building of the team and provided opportunity for team to audit short term course and also exposure visits were carried out to other States like Gujrat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh etc. Extension of one year for accomplishing Mission 2020 goals was approved and Strategy 2.0 (2021-26) will be developed in the upcoming year.

We place our sincere gratitude to all our donors, district and state level Department Officials for their continued support and being with us in achieving our desired goals and objectives.

Shivakumar D
Executive Director

OVERVIEW



Kalike Trust, an associate organisation of Tata Trusts, has been working in North Karnataka since 2009. The pulse of our vision is to ensure holistic development and sustainable transformation that span wide ranging areas of rural development and enterprise. Our interventions employ an integrated approach encompassing education, health and livelihoods, with the intention of positively impacting overall human development.

To realise long term change, we empower stakeholders to action, strengthen institutional framework, grow community action, organise alternatives, train capacities at the individual and community level, consult experts, forge synergic partnerships, facilitate field and exposure visits, liaison between the individual and state, among a number of other roles demanded by emerging challenges.

Kalike's interventions – developed empirically – are deeply founded in achieving 'proof of concept' first (through demonstration plots and pilots), by virtue of which we earn the buy in of the community and

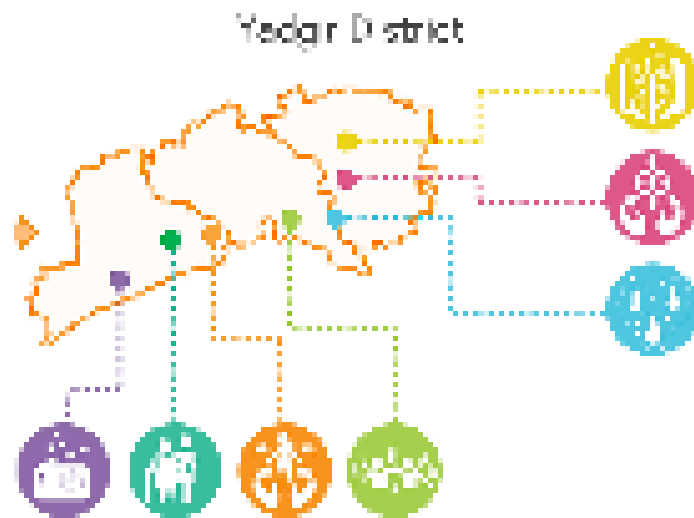
only then scale up efforts, and thereby grow from strength to strength.

Running along this vein, the reporting year 2019 – 2020 has been exceptional in terms of our Early Childhood Development (ECD) intervention that has successfully scaled across regions and states, and is currently being deployed in diverse project ranges implemented with support from the government. In doing so, our role has evolved to one of overseeing and management of the projects, for which we bring on board a range of implementing and technical agencies on ground. This accomplishment has not only set us apart but accelerated our pace and scale, enhanced our impact, reach and grassroots presence – multi-fold.

Having achieved 'proof of concept', our education intervention met with commendable accolades and has grown beyond the range of Yadgir where it was conceived and honed. In the reporting period, we have successfully executed a large scale expansion of this intervention to 6 districts of the Kalyana Karnataka Region; as well as other select project sites in Karnataka. We have done so both independently and in partnership with collaborators on ground.

Kalike's varied interventions carry forth; our core developmental work remains undeterred, critically impacting each and every stage in the life of an individual and journey of the community.

OUTREACH



Kalike is an associate organization of Tata Trusts working towards improving the quality of life in communities.

Our multi-thematic and integrated model works to bring about sustainable change, moving the community towards holistic human development.

With over a decade since our inception, our base of operations is steadily spreading across regions of Karnataka.



ECD



Education



Livelihood



Water, Sanitation
and Hygiene



Skill
Development



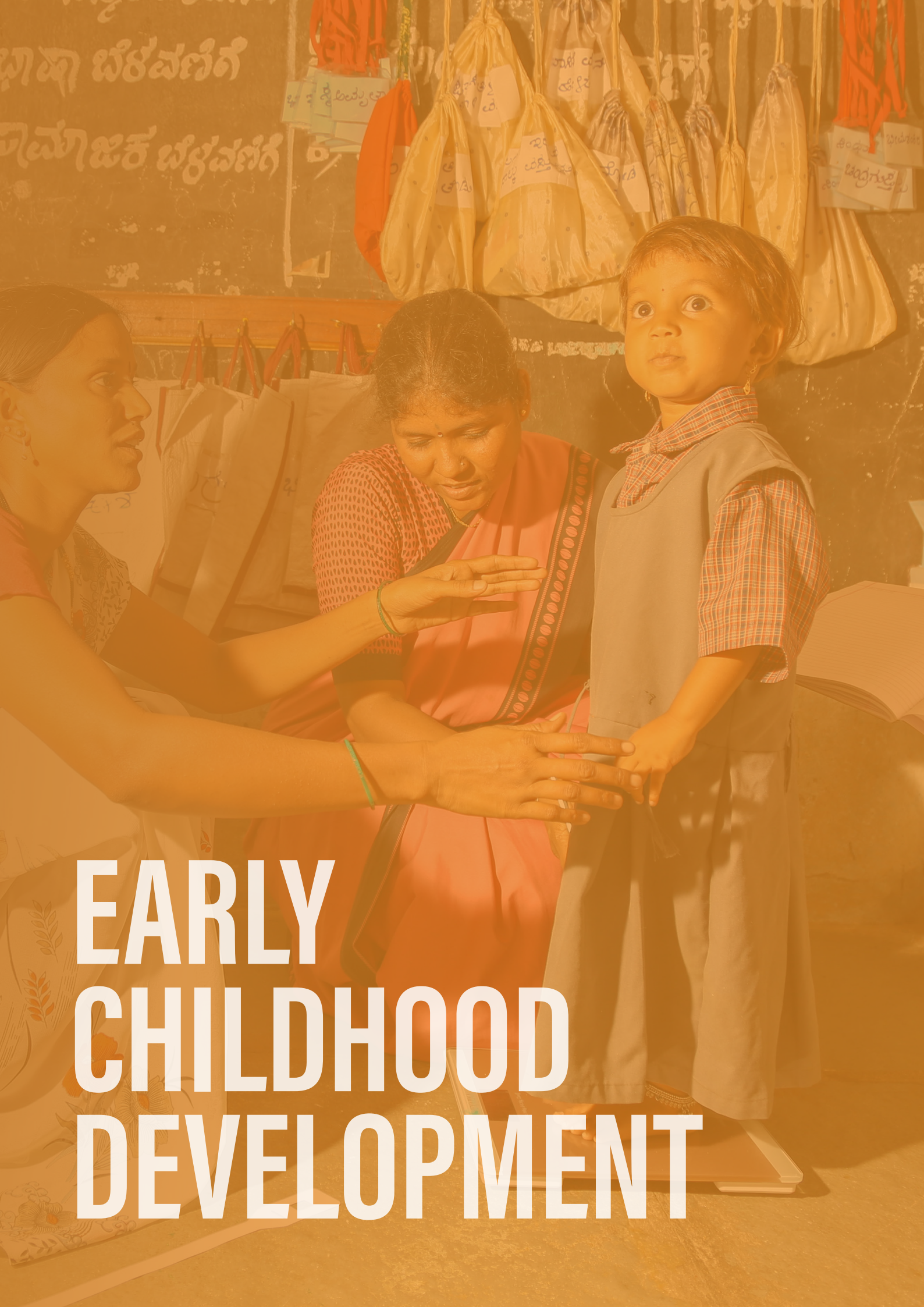
Elder Care



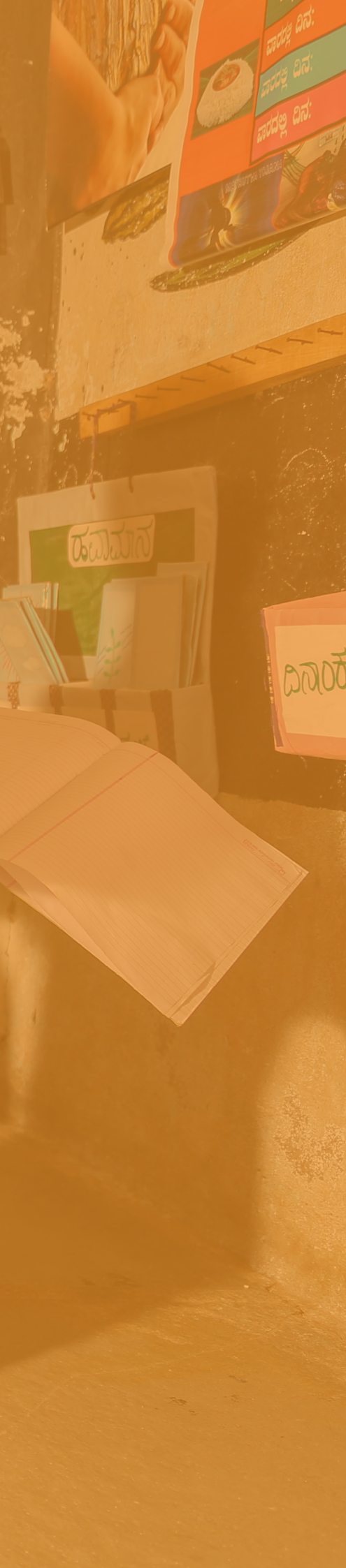
Disaster Relief &
Rehabilitation



Community
Radio



EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT



Early childhood is a crucial period for the development of vital functions and neurobiological interconnections. Brain development is rapid and the synaptic connections established in this stage exert effects over one's lifetime in all areas of health, learning and behaviour. ECD is an age specific intervention planned to strengthen three major components of ICDS Anganwadi Centres (AWC) viz-a-viz., improving quality of Early Childhood Education, addressing malnutrition and community mobilisation which cross cuts the other two components.

ECD - Programme

We actively work alongside the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) and Anganwadi centres (AWCs) offering intensive capacity building to ensure health and education for children between 0 – 6 years of age. In doing so, we employ a two-pronged approach that prioritises on pre-school education and nutrition.

In our project area, early childhood is characterised by high mortality, malnutrition and low literacy that only exacerbate the problem. While this intervention continues to be implemented in a steadfast manner in Yadgir, we are proud to report it has been scaled to a host of other project sites across the state and region.



Pre-school Education

In the reporting period, tremendous progress was made with regards to pre-school education. Training and capacity building for various stakeholders was provided, with a focus on the project team and functionaries. We forged several opportunities such as exposure visits in order to upskill and build the knowledge base of our team. To ensure parents are motivated and prioritise their children's progress, monitoring, home visits and caregivers' meetings were conducted. The subjects dealt with varied from nutritional care to discipline, sanitation, health and enrichment activities.

Bala Vikas Samithis (BVSs) or Balamelas are a unique mechanism that are opportune for real engagement with our stakeholders. We facilitated several that were impactful, distilling a sense of pride within the community and solidifying active participation across 130 villages. Through enrolment and attendance drives, we worked at building a database of eligible children for future reference as well as engaged with all stakeholders of education, reiterating our work with SDMCs. We hosted an elaborate 2 day ECD event which received support in terms of attendance of key officials and partners.

Highlights

236 BVSs in Yadgir, and Balamelas held across 43 + 87 = 130 villages

34 days of training and 3 days of exposure visits

77 Mobile Library events as an innovative way to sensitise parents

Development of 60 demonstration centres across Yadgir, raising its coverage of 13332 AWCs



Nutrition

This sub-intervention ensures nutrition for pre-school children and is under implementation in 60 villages and 142 AWCs. Village Health Workers (VHWs) are our foot soldiers identifying, recruiting, mobilising, sensitising, monitoring on ground activities. They performed 8177 home visits to families to identify the causes for SAM and MAM children, which resulted in comprehensive recommendations for diet, health and treatment. They also made 83 visits to Nutritional Rehabilitation Centres and conducted meetings and nutrition awareness camps to share information on aspects integral to the health of a child. Important stakeholders attended these camps including the Health Department and Panchayat members.

Growth monitoring took place on a monthly basis to collect data, design formats, stabilise and sustain the work with protocols within the community. Essential growth monitoring equipment such as stadiometers, infantometers, MUAC tape were distributed and key centres equipped with full-fledged kits followed up with training on how to implement them at the Anganwadi level. Update and review meetings were conducted regularly and with ease through the year, so as to keep stakeholders and decision makers in the loop. This ensured active community buy-in and involvement, with special events like Village Health and Nutrition Day orienting on the importance of Anti-natal Care and Post-natal Care, check-ups, stunting and wasting, Iron Folic Acid tablets, ORS, immunisation and so on.

Highlights

716 AWW and AWH trained

9417 children supported under Anganwadi

4965 children (0 - 3 years) and 3562 children (3 - 5 years) receive regular growth monitoring

8177 home visits to concerned families to identify issues and refer SAM and MAM children

51 nutrition awareness camps

Growth monitoring equipment and kits distributed to 61 AWCs and 20 VHWs



Kalyana Karnataka Regional Development

A multi-thematic intervention in Yadgir pivoted around Early Childhood Development; this monumental effort was kickstarted when the Regional Commissioner of Gulbarga expressed his interest in scaling up Kalike's work. We began with expansion to 6 districts of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Kalike remains a steadfast guide, taking the lead on this regional scale up and the on ground efforts chugs on, undeterred.

An outline of the implementation strategy:

- Perspective building and enhancement of knowledge, skills of mid-level personnel of WCD
- Early Childhood Education & Training of Trainers workshops for supervisors, AWWs and AWHs
- Material & resource support for the supervisors and all Anganwadi centres
- Create positive learning spaces by developing model Anganwadi centres in each circle via supervisors in collaboration with respective Anganwadi Workers/Helpers
- Develop Management and Information Systems for monitoring, reporting and evaluation
- Recruit a Nodal Officer at the Regional Level to oversee planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the proposed project
- CDPOs & ACDPOs anchor the planning and implementation of the proposed project in their respective blocks with support from Deputy Directors
- Establish a District Early Childhood Development Resource Centre functioning under the WCD to promote and strengthen the professional development of midlevel functionaries, supervisors and AWWs and AWHs by facilitating access to resources and best practices. The plan was for the dedicated personnel to work closely with WCD and Tata Trusts teams,

networked with Block / Circle level Resource Centres from which emerges potential for cross learning, exchange, short-term workshops and courses.

The programme was re-named to 'Kalyana Karnataka Region Development Board' (KKRDB) by the Government of Karnataka. We focussed on trainings, skilling, perspective building and workshops for various actors such as AWWs, AWHs, District Managers, CDPOs and ACDOs, ICDS Supervisors, among others. Each session dealt with the end-to-end aspects of executing one's role, building knowledge and skills to perform their responsibilities – from content delivery, to execution, MIS protocols, reporting, mentoring, monitoring and so on. The guiding philosophy is one of trickle down that is self-sustained, in simple terms - 'each one teach one'. Those who are trained will go on to train others in their corresponding blocks or circles. Another important aspect of the strategy is the establishment of demonstration AWW centres as models, this was done by supervisors who worked alongside AWWs to do so with due support from Kalike.

Early childhood education TLM materials were procured and distributed to the centres, and pre-school education sessions were held in nearly 85% of AWWs with 70% activities conducted. Steering Committee meetings were held at a high level by the Regional Commissioner of KKRDB with ZP CEOs and representatives of DWCD, we used this as an opportunity not only to review progress as per the action plans, but also to solve challenges and outline next steps.

Highlights

Reach out to 13332 anganwadis across all districts

Perspective building workshops for 34 CDPOs/ACD POs

Capacity Building of 382 Supervisors in the areas of cognitive, emergent literacy and early numeracy components

13332 workers and 13332 helpers underwent the ECE training

4,25,000 children benefited by this intervention

Content delivery training for 339 ICDS supervisors and 12796 AWWs who received onsite support too

1865 centres were developed as demonstration AWCs

USAID

The Early Childhood Education (ECE) intervention was crafted to mitigate low quality in teaching, ensuring that children learn in a creative and practical space. It prioritises involvement of the child, locally sourced materials, and employing a teaching methodology that is age-specific so as to build and achieve tangible learning outcomes. It is facilitated with a strong involvement of the community and all stakeholders in a child's education, done so in several dynamic sub-interventions that manifest on field.

Primary Education

Ensuring primary education is pivotal to our multipronged strategy for early childhood development. We take an all rounded approach in pursuit of a comprehensive and holistic education of a child. Enrolment and attendance drives were conducted through the year with prompt follow up, group monitoring and capacity building.

Rallies took to the streets through 79 villages involving all stakeholders such as SDMC committees, GPs, DoEs, WCD team, CRPs, BRPs, parents, community members, supervisors, BEOs, DIET faculties, AWWs, AWHs, BVS members, among others. We actively engaged with block-level functionaries through review cum sharing meetings. Orientation workshops for Head Teachers sought their support in implementing planned activities; this was done in 5 batches and attended by 246 Head Teachers, 180 Head Masters, 24 CRPs and 29 officials.



Nali Kali

This is a unique and proven pedagogy practiced and promoted widely by Kalike. Teachers are accountable for students' learning, implying that the pedagogy employed determines their success. The umbrella objective for the reporting period was to strengthen all links in the chain in delivering effective Nali-kali pedagogy. Our Nali-Kali sub-intervention focuses on early literacy and numeracy, and is jointly supported by USAID and Tata Trusts. In the span of this reporting period, we provided inputs that tightened the team's knowledge base, built skills in pre-school education, pursued close engagement with department officials, shared inputs and reviews at all levels of performance with a scope for collaboration. We developed a comprehensive Nali-kali manual along with the subject of EVS, also facilitated cross-learning exposure visits to observe best practices in select government and primary schools of Shivamogga.

TLM kits were developed to bring to life the imagination of the students with creative expressions of language, theatre, puppet shows, play-based and art-based learning and other tools to hone specific skills. These were distributed and trainings were conducted in how to rightly deploy them. In completion of the baseline and midline assessments initiated in previous years, an end-line assessment ensued aiming to understand the learning progress of grade 2 children over 40 schools, 502 children were surveyed.

Highlights

Enrolment drives and awareness rallies in 13 intervention villages

Capacity building sessions for 67 Nali-Kali guest teachers to clarify the pedagogy

74% increase in participation at Cluster-level Meetings in 23 clusters

Infrastructure allocated, installed, support and monitoring in 46 Nali-Kali centres

84 % increase in attendance

7 days of training for 370 Nali-Kali school teachers



Enhancing Proficiency in English Language

Tailor made to fine tune English language proficiency in teachers of government schools, and cater to children who are non-native speakers of the language with little or no prior exposure to English. This sub-intervention facilitates smooth transition into English fluency by adopting a methodology driven by content and storytelling.

For grades 4 to 8, it provides supportive material based on the state board textbook, such as lesson plans, audio clips and TLMs. For younger grades from 1 to 3, it offers exciting storybooks, theme based pictures, flash cards and the like. The implementation strategy has been defined in a stage-wise manner by first imparting training to teachers, followed by school visits by coordinators and senior team members.

A significant activity this year was to reconstruct English Committees to promote peer learning and leadership skills. A subject matter specialist of storytelling was consulted, and immersed deeply in myriad aspects of its usage as a teaching methodology and craft of expression. A two day exposure visit took 10 members



to attend a Teacher Activity Group in TEJAS, Maharashtra where they were exposed to pioneering English teaching techniques such as reflection, action planning, understanding the intricacies of acquiring linguistic skills, to name a few.

Pen drives with resource material were distributed and on-site support visits were made by way of close observation of the classroom. Enrolment and retention drives spanning 80 villages involving all stakeholders took place and the trajectory of the programme was elaborately documented. Impact assessment of teachers and staff to measure the success of the intervention was taken up on an elaborate scale and yielded insightful results as an apt conclusion to the end-line assessments undertaken in previous reporting years. The survey revealed insightful developments.

Learning Improvement Programme (LIP)

LIP offers educational support specifically delivered to students between grades 3 to 5, who have been identified as struggling with reading and writing Kannada. The interventions are non-rote, practical and activity based; workbooks are distributed to facilitate impactful learning outcomes.

We engaged intensely with animators at LIP centres at the school level – training new recruits, demonstrating activities and preparing for parents meetings, conducted mid-line assessments, initiated action plans, facilitated home visits and introduced library activities. Animators ran a special 'Children's Club' across schools. A key area that improved was to strengthen community and SDMC participation through attendance drives, preparing SDPs, workshops to integrate systems, and so on.



An enriching 3 days were spent in Gundulpet on exposure from cross-learning for programme staff. With support from Titan and TATA, flood response work was conducted in Yadgir and Belgavi districts of Karnataka state as part of which drinking water was distributed, children in relief camps were engaged, counselling for disaster torn families and co-ordination with officials. Pursuing new channels for change, we intended to set up a community radio station in Yadgir and conducted surveys at the village level to identify the on ground needs in terms of content development and programmes for broadcast.

Highlights

Parents meetings in 62 schools

Assessments with a coverage of 1607 students across 65 centres, assessing essential LSRW skills, tracking and capturing individual profiles

Preparation of School Development Plans for 122 SDMCs

37 GPs participated in special Children Gram Sabhas and GP meetings in collaboration with the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, DoE, DWCD and other NGOs

Library Programme

Kalike works towards a broad vision to establish school libraries in 100 government schools of Yadgir, and does so in collaboration with Parag. The focus of the initiative is to enable access to quality books and nurture reading habits among school going children, improve higher order skills and also raise awareness among community members increasing their involvement in making libraries self-sustainable.

The best performing schools were recognised in an annual review of head teachers held to garner their support in implementing action plans. Workshops to build capacity of various implementers took place

through the year, some of these being teaching 8 day workshop for library educators on how to facilitate interactive activities such as journal writing, readers' theatre, read aloud, storytelling, singing and art-based teaching tools; a one day workshop for 81 Library Point Teachers was hosted to enable their understanding of how to initiate and sustain a vibrant library school initiative.

Monthly review meetings with library animators ensued, alongside status reviews to better the use of books which led to fundamental insights about the intervention itself, such as - under intensive library engagement: out of 5578 children, 4517 (from grade 4 to 8) accessed various titles available; while under the extensive library engagement; out of 10,063 children, 7995 (grades 4 to 8) accessed all of 60 titles.

We celebrated the festival of Dushera (Dasara) with storytelling sessions, and National Librarians' Day was commemorated with vibrant performances and book talks. Mapping of library books was an important activity executed to clarify the usage, relevance and impact of

the repertoire of books. This gave the impetus to select new titles, following which good quality books were procured from Bangalore. A one of its kind book exhibition was organised, showcasing 700 titles in a half day event. Oduva Sambhram Kalikaa Sangama / Cluster level Balamela Event was organised in collaboration with the Department of Public Instruction to highlight this initiative - it was abuzz with a fanfare of puppet shows, art and crafts, read aloud and other fun activities.

A visioning exercise was conducted by Parag for the Kalike team to understand the diversity of library programmes with a focus on implementation strategies, sustainability, monitoring, data capturing processes and exit plan. The best news was the extension of the program by the District Administration in response to our sharing of the detailed programme report.

Highlights

9700 books were purchased and TLMs distributed to all 100 schools

81% (out of 100 planned) schools with functional libraries
Preparation of School Development Plans for 122 SDMCs

81 teachers and 36 animators trained

12,512 children reached

78% libraries conducted at least 10 book based activities through the year

51% (intensive library intervention) and 26% (extensive library intervention) of children borrowed & read at least 16 books per year per child





CASE STUDY

Education

With the single-minded objective to demonstrate just how crucial the period of early childhood is to an individual's development and future, we organised 'Putta Beralugalu' translated from Kannada to mean 'Little Fingers' - a special ECD event spanning two days. Taking place on 24th and 25th of May 2019, we put our best efforts in showcasing how children from the ages of 3 to 6 could be nurtured with key stimulators to facilitate optimum growth in later years.

To do so, our starting point was to detail all that is essential to ECD in terms of facts, information, materials and experiences. Hosted at the Kalike office, we curated diverse perspectives on the scope of this area of development and ran it in two hour sessions throughout the first day. Participants were curious and enraptured by the events. The second day saw more frolic in a Nutritious Food Sale at a food court that we set up on the roof top of the office. We used this opportunity to introduce healthy and delicious foods and food systems sourced only from local ingredients. There were limited tickets for the items on the menu and they sold like hot cakes! The food was fresh, prepared in-house and savoured by those we served. While dining, ECD members engaged the attendees in conversations that revolved around their experiences working





with young children, sharing a success story or two from their AWWs regarding how ECD has monumentally influenced a child's life. Key partners and officials were invited and graced the occasion with their presence.

The highlights of the ECE intervention in Yadgir from this reporting period:

- 9417 children covered under Anganwadi (AWW)
- 1832 monitoring visits
- 1803 home visits
- 770 parents meetings
- 236 BVS meetings
- 16 days staff training

Kanya Sampoorna

'Namma Shikshana' supported by Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL)

An initiative of BIAL, we launched an exclusive flagship project titled 'Namma Shikshana', focused on Learning Enhancement Programmes among government school enrolled children in five key areas - engaging subject resource persons in schools, school adoption, providing breakfast, providing learning materials and encouraging curricular & co-curricular activities. Currently being implemented in Devanahalli taluk of Karnataka, we are developing effective frameworks to cater to assessing academic impact of learning outcomes. Kalike oversees the implementation across the various schools, including BIAL adopted ones, and the scale of this project has been geared for an outreach of on-boarding 50 subject teachers.

We accomplished varying outcomes in this reporting period. To begin with, orientation of resource persons covering key topics necessary to run the intervention such as understanding the socio-cultural background of the target group, learners' needs and goals, motivating self-learning, basics of education theory, setting up a science lab, among other subjects. This workshop culminated with a HR orientation in order to be able to manage the operations smoothly, this was facilitated through the KoBo Collect App accompanied by user training.

We organised subject-specific capacity building for teachers including how to approach lesson plans, 21st century skills, setting question papers and so on. As part of our baseline data capture exercise, teachers selected 10 students from adopted schools to receive special attention, their names and personal details were recorded. The daily log of activities was digitised, teacher assessments put in place in combination with monitoring

and reporting protocols such as peer reviews. A project coordinator was recruited, on-boarded and trained as per MIS requirements and designated roles. Following the initial recce of library infrastructure in the adopted schools, a final plan and digital database was set in motion to procure books.



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WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE (WaSH)



Establishing health, hygiene and sanitation by ensuring clean drinking water, raising the standard practices of hygiene and improving sanitation facilities. This intervention works on the levels of anganwadi, school and the community at large.

WaSH - Programme

Yadgir ranks low on education and health indicators with no industrial growth, low job opportunities. Being drought prone, its source of water is contaminated with nitrates and fluorides, rendering it unfit for consumption. People who live here have little choice but to rely on alternate sources to meet daily needs. What makes a bad situation worse is the fact that only 11% of households have toilets. Since 2016, Tata Water Mission has been an active force in 40 Gram Panchayats, covering 156 villages.

Poor hygiene habits are linked to increased occurrences of illness and absenteeism; the efforts of the WaSH intervention thereby supplement our early childhood education and development interventions. The Krishna and Bheema Rivers pass through Yadgir, yet few villages are irrigated. Soil is losing its fertility over time and increased use of pesticides by farmers is cumulatively compounding the chemical contamination of ground water. What's more? Most of the water ponds are drying.

The objectives of the programme are the provision of safe drinking water and improved health by reducing water-borne illness, to create an Open Defecation Free (ODF) society and hygienic living and working environment. Kalike is on a mission to establish health, hygiene and sanitation by ensuring clean drinking water, raising the standard practices of hygiene and improving sanitation facilities. This intervention works on the levels of anganwadi, school and community by and large.



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A man in a white shirt stands with his hands clasped in a prayer-like gesture, addressing the group.

A group of approximately 20-25 people, including men, women, and children, are sitting on the ground in a circle, listening to the speaker. They are dressed in casual, everyday clothing.



Yadgir strives to be ODF Zone

We implemented WaSH through village-level institutions like Water and Sanitation Committee, Self Help Groups (SHGs) and School Development Monitoring Committees (SDMCs) – making available revolving funds so as to set up and maintain WaSH infrastructure and evolve communication strategies that influence good behaviour. Our strategy is to empower with new tools, Behaviour Change Communication (BCC), regular assessments and studies with recommendations to improve water quality.

We identified schools in poor condition and improvements were made to their infrastructure by constructing toilets, urinals and hand wash platforms. To promote education, IEC materials were developed addressing seven key aspects: first aid, rainwater harvesting, nutrition, safe drinking water, water quality and water-borne diseases. Integral to this programme is to encourage safe, healthy menstrual sanitation practice for which we engage with adolescents and women as part of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM). Rural women learned to stitch environmental friendly sanitary pads.

The quality of health, hygiene and life begin and end with accessibility to a clean water source - an fundamental goal of the WaSH intervention. We conducted water quality testing and mapping, and assessed the status and functionality of data collected in preliminary analysis of water sources, which indicated that 40% water sources are non-functional; majority of hand pumps abandoned; 69% of water sources were revealed to be non-potable i.e. tampered by chemical and/or biological contaminants.

Water quality mapping maintains the surveillance of water sources and this data feeds the cluster based interventions in select Gram Panchayats. Water Security Plans were developed with the aim to ensure that surface and ground water resources are protected, enhanced and correctly managed to meet ongoing population demands. This involves a variety of parameters; including but not limited to - water budgeting, construction of rainwater harvesting and recharge structures, instituting self-regulatory mechanisms and intelligently affecting agricultural practices. We conducted village mapping to identify potential locations for ground water recharge, and set up Village Water Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) to plan, monitor and implement the program objectives.

Candidates were shortlisted for trainings on the school, CRC and community level; other trainings conducted for staff; Training of Trainers on water budgeting and watershed planning to promote participatory planning was facilitated. Exposure field visits to Telengana to study model WaSH sites were organised, as well as to Water Security Intervention Sites and Solid Waste Management Units in Vijaywada to understand ODFsustenance; and visits to CmF sites in Rajisthan to observe habitation level water intervention and understand the process of documentation. Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) deployed Participatory Rural Appraisals and mobilised the community's support.

Highlights

Beneficiaries of this intervention are 91 schools and 19,000 children receiving follow up with regular monitoring

MHM sensitisation of 4500 women and 1000 adolescents

Refresher training of existing MHM staff covering 95 groups comprising 1622 women

Water quality testing using field test kits in 156 intervention villages

Village water mapping in 30 villages collecting data on water connection, piped drinking water, distribution systems, pumps, wells and water sources



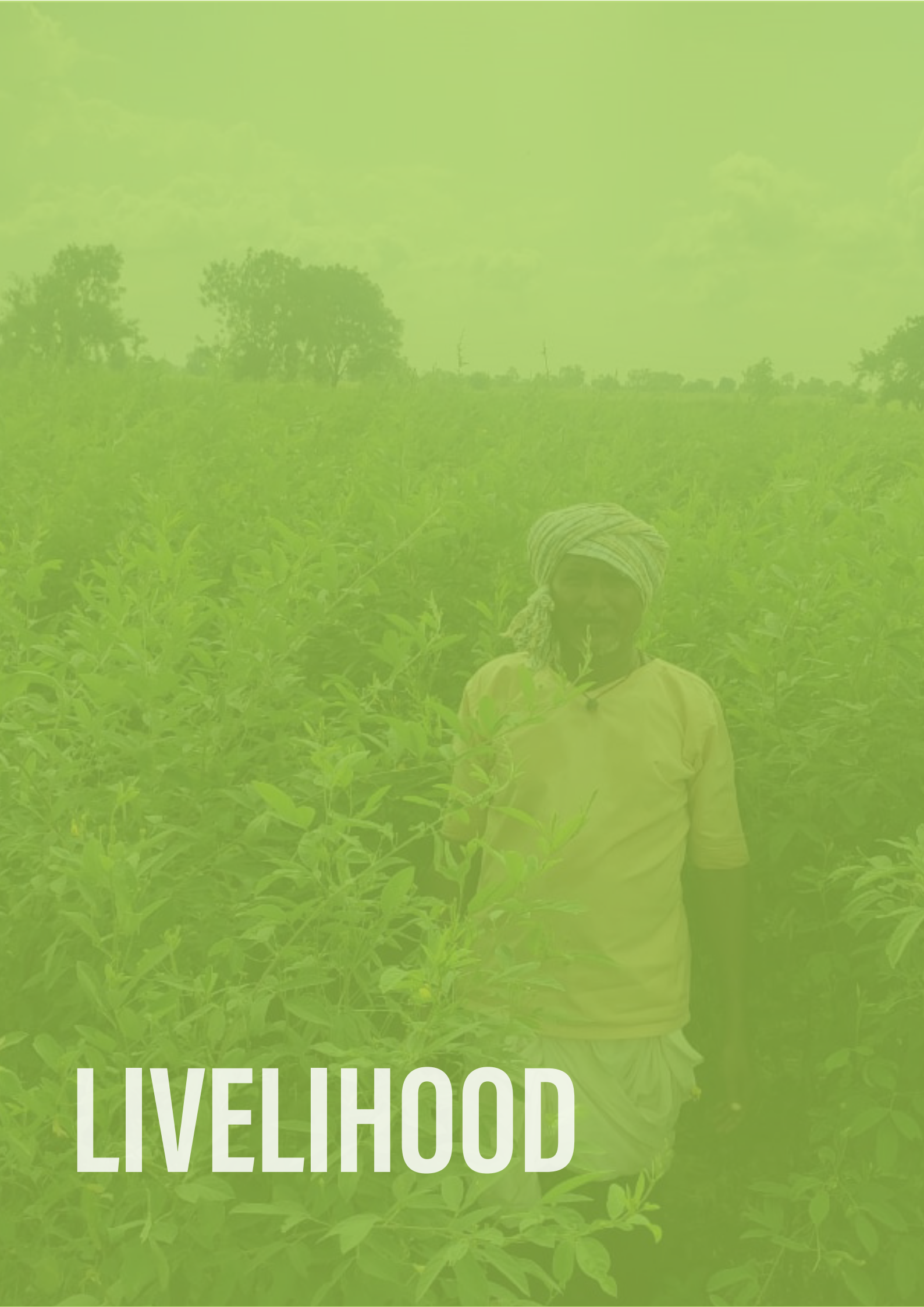




CASE STUDY

WaSH

In the process of group formation in the WaSH village of Borabanda, one particular name was suggested of a woman who was not part of village, Ms. Neelabai. Included in the sessions, she began to attend them with joy. The Community Resource Person (CRP) began with sessions on menstrual hygiene, health, nutrition, home remedies, exercises, games and so on. She faced umpteen pressures from home, being the single caretaker of her children and unable to be away for extended periods of time – nonetheless, this was no obstacle to her drive to perform. Neelabai attended all sessions and was more than eager to learn. Even when her batch mates left for home at the end of the session, she would stay back, ask questions, engage in and spark dialogue – led by an undeterred focus and resolve to make a difference in her community. She went out of her way to mobilise attendance for WaSH sessions that she herself undertook, remained in contact with the CRP offering unconditional support which motivated the latter to perform additional sessions in this Tanda village that was steeped in taboos on menstruation, where menstrual safety was obscure and unknown. Today, they talk about it openly, share knowledge, experiences and information and have empowered girls and young women to be confident about the changes their bodies are experiencing, and carry themselves with pride.



LIVELIHOOD



Kalike's livelihood intervention aims to create sustainable livelihoods by facilitating knowledge sharing, access to innovative technologies, improved market linkages and financial support. We adopt best practices to increase household incomes and mitigate challenges to agricultural productivity. This intervention is realised primarily through a decentralised network of Village Resource Persons (VRPs).

Livelihood – Programme

We roll out our implementation strategy through a network of Farmer Groups (FGs) formed in each village with 15 – 20 members. The defined roles of the Village Resource Person (VRP) is to facilitate the activities and function as a liaison between the FG, further federated at the blocklevel and registered as a FPO. Cumulatively, we project engagement with 8,000 farmers over the upcoming 3 years, and across 50 villages on 3 primary crops and fisheries. Our chosen Kharif crops are green and red gram, and Rabi crop is groundnut; fisheries are

- operating on a pilot basis in select villages and generating an income of Rs. 15,000 per tank. Our intensive and
- extensive water harvesting structures including farm ponds, de-silting and micro-irrigation reach 3,000 farmers.

We take pride in engaging with and supporting the farmer at every stage of agriculture. Soil sample analysis was conducted based on which a detailed report is

- generated replete with specific recommendations were made in a 'soil health plan' for fertility enhancement of each farm plot. A dynamic exposure visit to a micro-watershed development village in Horuncha village was
- made to observe farm bunding and net planning covering 500 hectares and how to apply this to developing a watershed proposal for NABARD. Other trainings
- were conducted on seed treatment, farm ponds, green fodder development, vegetable layering, and irrigation technology, among others.

- We also trained facilitators to use farm facilitating technologies, developed community based champions through capacity building so as to address local challenges and initiate participatory technologies at the grassroots. Animal husbandry camps were held in collaboration with
- multiple stakeholders to increase the yield of milk and milk producers in the established dairy cooperative.
- Several Field Day Events were curated such as visits from UAS experts, technical support training on subjects that determine yield, Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

and so on. We ensured the adoption of PoPs through FFS sessions. Groundnut crop farmers were educated regarding crucial aspects such as weed removal, seed treatment, inter-cultivation, timely irrigation to enhance yield. Farm ponds were excavated for storing runoff water from the catchment area of 2 acres; this was done by demonstrating a model farm pond selection criteria, documentation, training of the core team and creating awareness on the Krishi Bhagya Scheme.



*Intervention implemented in 50 villages
with a cumulative reach of 8,000 farmers*

The Joint Director Agriculture issued a circular recommending support to Kalike's programme through VIC-Raita Samparka Kendra model. We converged efforts at the farmer and village level to augment income by crop demonstrations and considering various models that ensure energy based livelihood value addition through cross learning with CiNi.

Highlights

Soil sample analysis for 280 farm plots

60 Farmer Field School plots scaled up for knowledge sharing and to adopt best practices for the Kharif crops

Training, workshops and capacity building conducted for 600 beneficiaries from 30 villages

Rabi crop Field Day Event in 30 villages with 30 demo trainings conducted for 700 farmers

451 farm ponds excavated for storing runoff water

A Change of Season: Looking Ahead for 2020-21

1. Reach out to 2000 farmers under Agriculture & Allied activities
2. Establish 5 additional VIC centres and continued support to existing 11 VICs
3. Formation of Product-based Farmers' Groups and collectivisation at FPC level
4. Business plan and activity plans for upcoming FPC registration
5. Value chain development in pulses, oil seeds and horticulture crops
6. Increase in area of irrigation
7. Implementation of animal husbandry and dairy activities in the cluster village approach
8. Convergence of Govt. funds through 'VIC-RSK' model
9. Inclusion of energy based livelihood programs
10. Strengthening and implementing HR capacities in MIS adoption







CASE STUDY

Livelihood

Hailing from Yergola village of Yadgir, Ningappa has been a practitioner of traditional agriculture for more than one decade. Having always operated from the context of his own experience, he was cultivating cotton and red gram on his 5 acre land that was remained fallow in the summer. Having entered the purview of Kalike, we began to support him with knowledge, training, analysis, exposure, technical inputs by way of a customised plan. We started him off on cultivating watermelon on 1 acre after his cotton harvest; he then keenly began adopting best practices that Kalike exposed him to. A diligent worker, he followed our lead and that year, land was optimised and not left fallow for the first time in Ningappa's farming life. We also supported him with seed varieties, taught him dibbling methodologies and how to apply silt, helped him figure out crop rotation, pest management and critical irrigation techniques. He even had the opportunity to interact with experts from the Department of Horticulture and was in for a pleasant surprise.

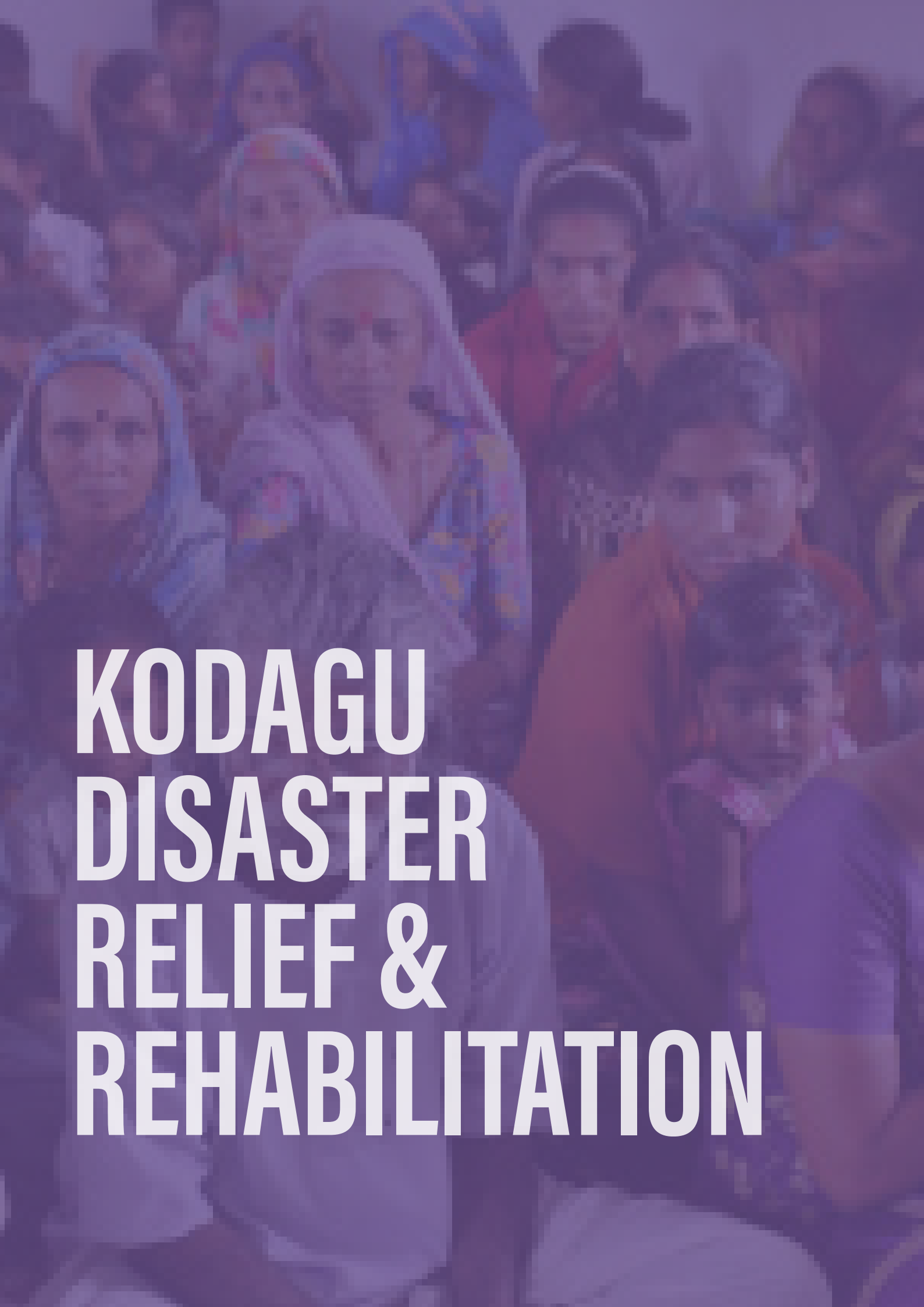




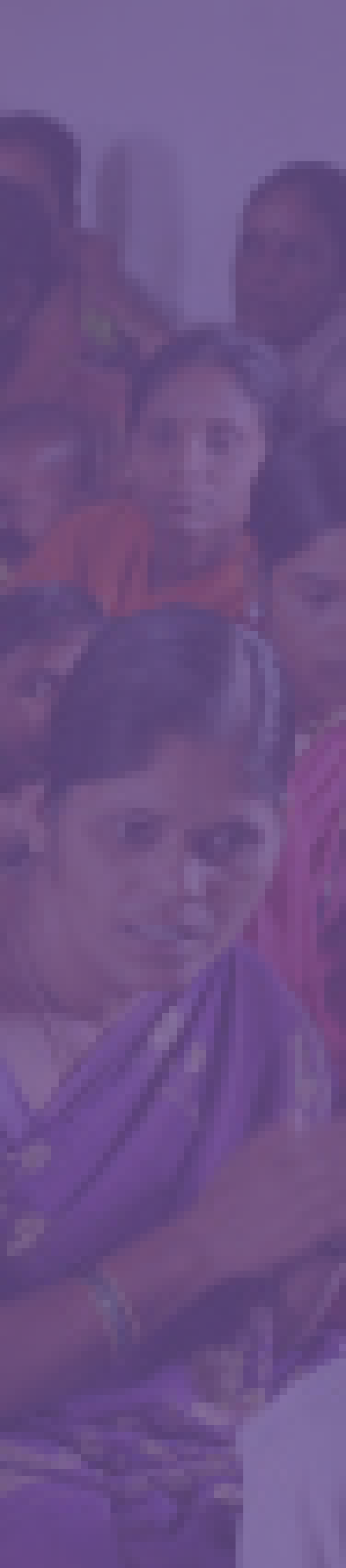
Having planted 2200 plants on 1 acre land, each bore 3 melons on average and he harvested 150 quintals which earned him a gross income of Rs. 90,000 – additional to his regular income. He could not believe he had been missing out on such opportunities and was wholeheartedly grateful for our intervention, expressing gratitude in his own words:

"I used to cultivate a single crop in a year. Since Mr. Nagappa who is a Village Resource Person from Allipur Village Information Center of Kalike motivated me to attend a training on watermelon cultivation and with that learning, I have adopted best practice in 2 acres to earn up to 1.4 lakh in the year. The results have given me confidence to move to crop diversification to earn more in same land size"

Mr. Nigappa, Farmer, Yargol Village, Allipur Village Interpretation Center



KODAGU DISASTER RELIEF & REHABILITATION



Kalike's disaster relief and rehabilitation aimed to improve the quality of life, strengthen the community, enable income generation, restore natural resources and access to new sources of livelihood. This intervention is a timely response with an active and strategic intervention to the devastating floods that tore through the Kodagu district of Karnataka.

We engaged with individuals (with a special focus on farmers), households, community leaders and institutions. In doing so, we surveyed the Gram Panchayats of flood affected villages in Somvarpet Taluk to identify beneficiaries which were 181 flood affected families; this list was shared with the District Administration so as to leverage government schemes. We forged collaborations with Agro Forestry College and Krishi VignanaKendra to provide technical support and training to chosen farmer beneficiaries. Through market surveys, we identified potential buyers for produce and harvest.

We facilitated training and capacity building covering a wide variety of subjects integral to augmenting livelihoods. Trainings were conducted for selected farmers with the support from Krishi Vignana Kendra and Agro Forestry College. Farmers trained in poultry constructed cribs with locally sourced materials, for chick rearing. 'Giriraja', a local breed of chicks were distributed to farmers along with feeder and feeds. We procured piglets from government and private breeding centres; then gave the purchase order to source out beehives from the Agro Forestry College. Through special consideration and under MGNREGA funds, Gram Panchayat provided cribs and sheds for chicks and pigs. As this was a new initiative, the challenges we encountered lent much needed insight for improving the efficacy of our intervention, these were:

1. Heavy rainfall is characteristic to this bioregion at times impeded the progress of work
2. Pressure from local persons to influence the selection of beneficiaries prompted us to put in place fair, transparent criteria and processes for sharing the beneficiary list with the District Administration, local panchayat and elected representatives.
3. The villages were scattered and remote with intermittent electricity, telephone connection proved to be a challenge in communicating with farmer beneficiaries

Highlights

Capacity building workshops on poultry (52 beneficiaries), piggery (65 beneficiaries), apiculture (25 beneficiaries) and horticulture (23 beneficiaries)

Phase 2 of household surveys identified new beneficiaries totalling 207 families

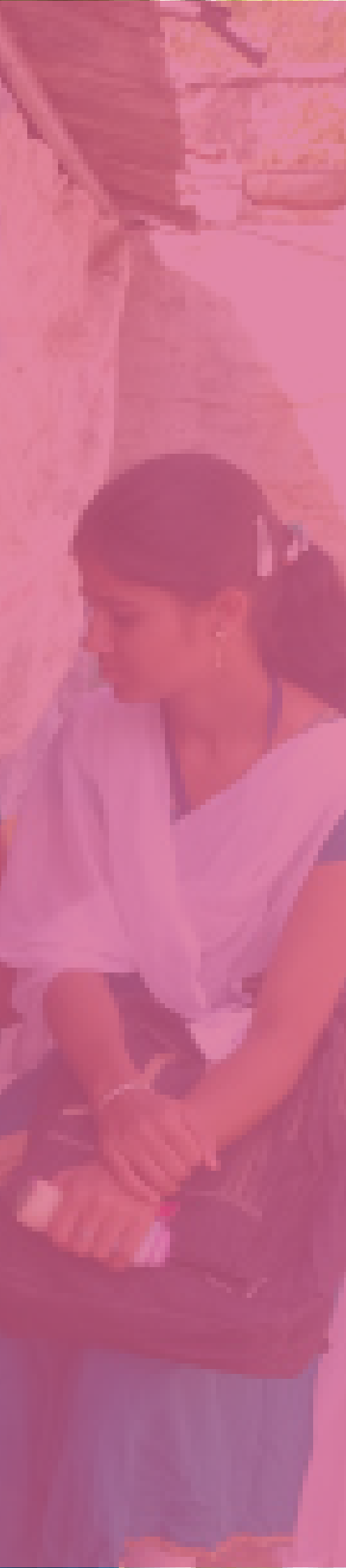
CASE STUDY

Livelihood

Resident of Surlabi village, Gowamma lost her property in the flood-related landslides that gripped the region of Kodagu. Being a widow of her recently demised husband and having no children to look out for her, she found herself in debilitating circumstances. Who could she turn to for help? During our community mobilisation, Kalike enrolled Gowamma in our poultry programme. She was trained and received exposure leading her to construct a small crib in her backyard, in which she would rear chicks. We also allocated the necessary equipment and 25 chicks. She has nurtured the chicks with utmost care, and today they are healthy, gaining weight and thriving. Soon she will be able to sell them for a profit, be financially independent and stand on her own two feet. For Gowamma, this is hope, it means life will go on, persist and sustain her.



ELDERLY CARE



Health is a key issue for the elderly, more so in rural areas where access to quality, affordable healthcare poses a monumental challenge to the quality of life. National Programme for Health and Care of Elderly (NPHCE) was launched by the government with a vision to implement a far reaching policy for elderly care, and yet has a long way to go with gaping discrepancies between several compounding factors such as data deficiency, basic needs, socio-economic and demographic characteristics that directly affect health outcomes.

Kalike's recently launched intervention addresses the basic health needs of the elderly in rural areas through the government provisioned NPHCE. The proposed project sanctioned a grant for elderly care, wellness and engagement as a pilot for the implementation of NPHCE in Karnataka. It envisages a comprehensive model and long term plan for scale up, subject to proof of concept and empirical success, as per Kalike's mandate.

Kalike's strategy is to work in tandem with government-run health care, local community and the families of elderly persons. This comprises access to quality healthcare, home care services, social engagement geared toward awareness on health and nutrition, preventive and promotional care. A foundational pillar in the approach is to closely involve family and community so as to sustain the model. The implementation was planned in a phase-wise manner:

Phase 1 – Situation analyses and base building

Phase 2 – Implementation

Phase 3 – Programme evaluation

In the first phase, we would create a basic health profile of the elderly in the intervention areas as a baseline study to highlight socio-economic and key demographic factors. The key outputs being:

1. Co-ordination with Health and Family Welfare Department, Yadgiri
2. 4 Model clinics at 4 Primary Health Centres in Yadgir block to provide geriatric health services to the community
3. Create opportunities for gaining knowledge with regards to the elderly in order to mitigate the financial burden on the family

We kick started this intervention with capacity building for health system staff, including a range of one-day trainings on comprehensive geriatric assessment. An important identification key would be the health card as per NPHCE guidelines, capturing necessary information and standardising tests for improved treatment and accurate diagnosis. We introduced this system as a pre-requisite which also lent a sense of identity and awareness towards treatment seeking behaviours among the elderly. Further, we lay the foundation for clinic protocol, functioning in four broad steps - elders await registration > team member collects information feeding it into the health care database and creating the card / profile > MLHP / ANM measures the

vitals > consultation with doctor. We completed data digitisation employing a tracking system developed by UCDS, Hyderabad to enable the design, development and along with important IEC material was translated into the local vernacular, while SOPs were drafted and documented as a precedent for the Activity Centres.

We set up an Activity Centre for the Elderly (GHK) to facilitate awareness and sensitisation drives on health issues and social problems implemented by Cluster Coordinators in informal group meetings. They initiated this in 3 villages, following up with feedback and support from the Gram Panchayat. The interactions were interactive, livened with folk songs, storytelling, group prayer, games, physical activities and meditation.

In nurturing a long term relationship, we immersed in community building, awareness and mobilisation and held rallies with the help of ASHA workers and children, respectively, to explain our services alongside why we must prioritise geriatric health. Geriatric clinics were conducted on a weekly basis at the PHC level, and bi-weekly clinics at the CHC level, as per NPHCE guidelines. These clinics included a diverse range of components such as:

- A) Capturing Socio-demographic details
- B) Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment by screening elderly for diabetes mellitus, hypertension, BMI (Height & weight), depression (through GDS-4), cognition (through mini cog test), risk of Fall (TUG test), vision (Snell's chart), hearing (Whisper test), activities of daily living (ADL)
- C) Provisional diagnosis
- D) Physiotherapy
- E) Counselling
- F) Treatment and medicines
- G) Referral of complicated cases to higher centres
- H) Follow up on referred cases

Highlights

Training on comprehensive geriatric assessment for 35 medical officers, 40 MLHPs, 45 ANMs and 60 ASHA workers

Targets of Phase 1 - estimated elderly population of 25,000 spread over 40,000 households in 82 villages

250 meetings across 30 villages toward community mobilisation and awareness

10 rallies hosted with the help of school children wherein IEC material was distributed

Geriatric clinics conducted in 5 PHCs of Yadgir





CASE STUDY

Elderly Care

Resident of Surlabi village, Gowamma lost her property in the flood-related landslides that gripped the region of Kodagu. Being a widow of her recently demised husband and having no children to look out for her, she found herself in debilitating circumstances. Who could she turn to for help? During our community mobilisation, Kalike enrolled Gowamma in our poultry programme. She was trained and received exposure leading her to construct a small crib in her backyard, in which she would rear chicks. We also allocated the necessary equipment and 25 chicks. She has nurtured the chicks with utmost care, and today they are healthy, gaining weight and thriving. Soon she will be able to sell them for a profit, be financially independent and stand on her own two feet. For Gowamma, this is hope, it means life will go on, persist and sustain her.

Financial Data



Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020 (In Rs.)	As at 31 March, 2019 (In Rs.)
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		
FUNDS		
(a) Earmarked Fund	2,24,72,427	94,08,281
(b) General Fund	20,41,261	18,55,335
(b) Capital Grant fund	54,53,206	33,25,339
(c) Income and Expenditure Account	10,30,669	9,85,353
	3,09,97,563	1,55,74,308
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities	98,433	-
	98,433	-
TOTAL	3,10,95,996	1,55,74,308
ASSETS		
(a) Fixed assets		
Tangible assets	56,22,227	34,60,537
(b) Investments	7,371	7,371
(c) Loans and advances	19,65,609	25,48,315
(d) Cash and bank balances	2,35,00,789	95,58,085
TOTAL	3,10,95,996	1,55,74,308

Income and Expenditure

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31st March, 2019

Particulars	For the period ended 31 March, 2020 (In Rs.)	Year ended 31 March, 2019 (In Rs.)
Income		
Transfer from earmarked funds and other funds	7,98,93,600	7,27,30,613
Other Income	83,196	1,86,409
Total Income	7,99,76,796	7,29,17,022
Expenses		
(a) Expenditure on objects of the Trust		
(i) Onward grant paid	28,73,288	25,10,000
(ii) Project Expenses	3,91,95,926	3,68,21,564
(b) Employee benefit expenses	3,53,11,648	3,14,32,307
(c) Establishment Expenses	13,87,466	14,29,733
(d) Depreciation	11,63,149	9,27,467
Total expenses	7,99,31,477	7,31,21,071
Excess of (Expenditure over income)/ Income over Expenditure	45,319	(2,04,049)
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements		

BOARD OF TRUSTEES



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Chairperson

Mr. Arun Pandhi

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Ms. Malavika Chauhan

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Mr. Manoj Kumar

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State Bank of India, Vijayanagara Branch, Bengaluru
Chittapur Road Branch, Yadgir

HDFC Bank, Vijayanagara Branch, Bengaluru

YES Bank, Vijayanagara Branch, Bengaluru

Statutory Auditors

Kalyaniwala & Mistry LLP, Chartered Accountant

Internal Auditors

PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP, Chartered Accountant

Donors



TATA TRUSTS



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS



1. **ASHA** Accredited Social Health Activist
2. **AWC** Anganwadi Centre
3. **AWW** Anganwadi Worker
4. **BCC** Behaviour Change Communication
5. **BEO** Block Education Officer
6. **BRC** Block Resource Centre / Block Resource Centre Coordinator
7. **CHC** Custom Hiring Centre
8. **CRP** Cluster Resource Person
9. **ECD** Early Childhood Development
10. **ECE** Early Childhood Education
11. **EPEL** Enhancing Proficiency in English Language
12. **ESOL** English for Speakers of Other Languages
13. **FG** Farmer Groups
14. **FGD** Focus Group Discussion
15. **FPO** Farmer Producer Organisations
16. **ICDS** Integrated Child Development Services
17. **ICT** Information & Communication Technology
18. **IEC** Information, Education and Communication
19. **HKRDB** Hyderabad Karnataka Region Development Board

20.	LIP	.....	Learning Improvement Programme
21.	LSRW	.....	Listening-Speaking-Reading-Writing
22.	MHM	.....	Menstrual Hygiene Management
23.	MUAC	.....	Mid Upper Arm Circumference
24.	NPHCE	.....	National Programme for Health and Care of Elderly
25.	O & M	.....	Operation and Maintenance
26.	ODF	.....	Open Defecation Free
27.	PDO	.....	Panchayat Development Officer
28.	PHC	.....	Primary Health Center
29.	PIE	.....	Proficiency In English
30.	PoP	.....	Package of Practices
31.	SDMC	.....	School Development Monitoring Committees
32.	SHG	.....	Self Help Groups
33.	SHSC	.....	School Health and Sanitation Committees
34.	SLWM	.....	Solid and Liquid Waste Management
35.	TKT	.....	Teaching Knowledge Test
37.	TSG	.....	Tata Sustainability Group
38.	VHW	.....	Village Health Worker
39.	VIC	.....	Village Information Centre
40.	VRP	.....	Village Resource Person
41.	VWSC	.....	Village Water and Sanitation Committee
42.	WaSH	.....	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
43.	WCD	Women and Child Development
44.	WSC	Water and Sanitation Committee



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