

The graphic features a large, stylized wave or ribbon shape that curves from the top right towards the bottom left. The top part of the wave is a solid dark red, which transitions into a white section with several thin, parallel red lines. Below this, a thick black line follows the curve of the wave. The overall effect is dynamic and modern.

# **SATRA**

SOCIAL ACTION FOR APPROPRIATE TRANSFORMATION  
AND ADVANCEMENT IN RURAL AREAS.  
(SATRA)

## **ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT** **(April 2016 to March 2017)**

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## Registration Details-

SATRA is Registered Under-

1. Societies Registration Act. XXI of 1860.

No : RS/DAR/247/C/10 of 2002-03.

2. IT Act.1961 U/S 12A & 80G.

3. Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act.1976.

FCRA No : 020740039

4. PWD (People with disability) Act.

5. National Trust.

No : 210716131855007/MR/CP/AUTISM/MD

6. Employees Provident Fund

No : NEGHY/9388

7. TAN No : SHLS04922B

8. PAN : AAETS7554F.

9. Accredited with desirable norms by Credibility Alliance. New Delhi. Vide CA/20/2015

10. Awarded Assam Chief Minister best community action award in 2007

## GENESIS OF SATRA

The birth of SATRA was in the year 2002. On 27th February 2002 Mrs. Jyoti Prava Bora invited few social activists from different parts of Assam her residence where it was decided to form an organization with a view to work for greater interest of our society. Dr. Dinesh Baishya, former principal of B. Borooah College Guwahati is the man who named the organization as Social Action For Appropriate Transformation And Advancement in Rural as (SATRA). Mrs. Jyoti Prava Bora a young lady started SATRA with its head office at Sipajhar and acts as the founder chief functionary. Sri Nani Kr. Saikia guided the organization from the very inception.

### Vision, Mission and Objectives of SATRA

#### Vision:

To establish a progressive, peaceful and developed society based on the values of equity, justice, trust, love, honesty, dignity and mutual help.

#### Mission:

To organize and empower the rural poor to promote development as a liberating force for achieving social justice, economic growth and self reliance.

#### Objectives:

To create a peaceful society for all without prejudice of caste, creed, colour and religion where all the people can live unitedly and harmoniously.

## From the Desk of Chairman

I have no doubt in terming the year passed by was another most successful year for SATRA. There is no better way to pay back to the society than providing the most desired knowledge, Awareness and Infrastructure in the form of the project SATRA has been implementing. Its fact that NGOs in India largely did not do justification to the ethics of NGO. The term "non-governmental organization" was first coined in 1945, when the United Nations (UN) was created. In 2009 it India was estimated to have had around 2 million NGO out of 3.7 million worldwide. India has over one NGO per 600 population and many times the number of primary schools



and primary health centres in India. If we compare this number with the countries like China & Russia it will make us to think after having so huge number of NGO what we achieved. China approximately has 440,000 officially registered NGO and Russia has 277,000 NGOs. I am happy that I am writing message from Chairman page for an NGO which has been working to uplift the poor rural people since 2002. The focus activity of SATRA are Rights & Entitlement, Livelihood, Women empowerment, Child Protection, WASH, DRR, Cancer and Mental Health. SATRA works at the grass root level with innovation, we have faith in our vision, mission, values, ethics and very hard work to attain higher outcome & impact. Today many people talk of community approach towards Mental Health as there are acute shortage trained professional of Mental Health including Psychiatrist and the magnitude of the problem is such that one psychiatrist per 400,000 population. Therefore we must have to involve the community member as volunteer otherwise problem will blown out of control very soon. I am happy to inform you all that today we are talking about community approach towards Mental Health, but SATRA has been working on community mental health programme since 2006. SATRA for the 1<sup>st</sup> time got support under CSR from NEDFi, Guwahati & Trinity Fructa Ltd. Mangaldai I take this opportunity to thank both NEDFI and Trinity Fructa Ltd. I thank Oxfam (India) for partnering SATRA to implement a DRR programme, I thank Tdh foundation for supporting a post flood humanitarian response programme, I thank Tdh Germany for supporting child protection programme in Bhakatpara, an ethnic conflict prone areas under Udalguri district, BTAD. I thank NRTT, SDTT, District administration, Government department, well-wisher, caring friends and volunteer for the support we got. The works of NGOs is not possible without the support of our funder, donor and agencies, and now Corporate for CSR support is also added.

I thank all the people who helped me to discharge my duty as Chairman of the SATRA, my special thanks to Shri Nani Kr. Saikia, Executive Director who has been working very hard for growth & outreach of the organization, I thank all the volunteer, SATRA staff, well-wisher and caring friend.

Dr. Prassana Kumar Nath.

Chairman, SATRA

## From the Desk of Executive Director

Lots of talk on Civil Society and NGO in particular in the national and social media since last year, not all for good reason however SATRA has many positives outcome and activity to report and It's my extreme pleasure to present the Annual Report 2016-17 that has been vibrant and were important steps towards achieving the goal of SATRA. There has been talk on shrinking space for NGO's in India and challenges in getting project funded. The sustainability of the Civil Society organization being threaten but we in SATRA feel sustainability for us is not the question, as the funding pattern for the sector is changing so as our work. There has been queries from corporate for project to be funded under CSR having said that it is also true that it will take some time to understand the working style of each other (Corporate and NGO's). NEDFi, Guwahati supported a skill development training programme on degumming and dying for women weavers under CSR and Trinity Fructa Ltd. a company based in Mangaldai extended a small support under CSR for the Community Mental Health Programme. Which were the icebreaking programme under CSR for SATRA. Please allow me to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to NEDFi Guwahati, & Trinity Fructa Ltd. Mangaldai. Tdh foundation Lausanne supported a post flood humanitarian response programme for flood affected families, the programme addressed the recovery needs and also long term needs of the families. Oxfam (India) has been supporting to implement the Disaster Risk Reduction Programme called Brahmaputra River Basin Resilient Building Programme in 30 worst flood affected villages of Darrang District. My sincere thanks to both Tdh Foundation and Oxfam (India) and I trust that the Community will have the benefit of your continued support. A special word of appreciation is due to Miss Laetitia Guarino, Miss Switzerland 2014 and world-wide ambassador of Tdh Foundation for inaugurating the post flood response programme 2016. NRTT supported Community Mental Health Programme through Ashadeep, Guwahati for three years and ended in July 2016, this programme build the capacity and confidence of SATRA to work on the much needed Mental Health programme and we understand that the problem like stigma & superstitious believe attached with mental health is so deep rooted three years is too less to address, however at the end of the programme we could identify some 1250 patients and more than 800 patients taking regular medicine and living normal lives. SDTT supported Sericulture programme and towards the end of the programme we promoted Silk producer company with more than 500 women members. My sincere appreciation to NRTT, SDTT & Ashadeep. I thank Tdh-Germany for supporting a child protection project in Bhakatpara of Udalguri district under BTAD. The district administration, Government agencies has been very supportive and extend help whenever required. I express my humble gratitude & sincere thanks to district administrations, Government agencies, donors and partner agencies, our team of volunteer and all villagers and well-wishers who have supported us actively throughout the year. Thanking all once again wish for continued support & guidance.



Nani Kr. Saikia

Executive Director

SATRA

## **BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER BASIN RESILIENCE BUILDING PROGRAMME**

### **A DRR programme**

**Supported by Oxfam (India)**



#### **Brief description of project .**

In 2011 Oxfam (India) Collaborated with SATRA to implement a DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) Project in 20 flood prone villages under Pachim Mangaldai & Sipajhar development block of Darrang District in Assam. In 2014 the project was extended to 2017 and additionally increased another 10 village and named as "Brahmaputra River Basin Resilience Building Programme" The project thematic areas are

1. Disaster preparedness
2. Wash
3. Livelihood
4. Govt. Linkage

#### ***Highlight the achievements for the reporting period-***

On food security and livelihood there are good numbers of achievement; farmers are producing more in the same plot of land compare as before, farmers adopted to cultivate flood resilient seeds. 350 farmers from our project area got soil health card, test was done by krishi Vigyan Kendra. Darrang. On water sanitation and Hygiene awareness of the people raised considerably. There is no major achievement in preparedness but the practice for preparedness has improved considerably. Advocacy and linkage particularly in food security and livelihood has the major share in achievement of the project. Considering the circumstances of the area it is obvious that there are many challenges. To overcome poverty is the foremost challenge because it is the hindrance on the entire programme. Challenges are more from the Government Department than from the community as most of the officers do not cooperate. There is a major challenges in Gov-



ernment policy regarding the construction of latrine under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan in which design of the latrine are same for all over India, it is same the flood affected and non flood areas, now the latrine which were constructed in our project area would be submerged and damaged in the next flood, so we held meeting regarding this with PHED Department but they also cannot do anything other than reporting the same to the higher authority.

**Changes we observed –**

1. Children in School can be seen adopting habits taught under WASH programme.
2. Outcome of Child-to-parent PHP programme is visible in certain village of our project area. WASH issues like source water chlorination, hygiene etc considerably improved. School Children know the proper steps of hand washing, though few practices in daily life.
3. Our observation regarding Kitchen Garden is just not helping at all because most of the house hold has a sort of kitchen garden, people knows the impact of kitchen garden on family income. Therefore our support is needless, but we may introduce some technique to save certain vegetable plant during flood.
4. Participation in Livestock Management Support programme was encouraging. Should emphasis more on capacity building of CBOs to approach concern department for certain government scheme.
5. Attitudes of Government officials have also change over the time and now they are more approachable. .

**New Factors need to considered:**

1. Need to consider erosion as an issue to address.
2. More awareness campaign on government scheme.

**Key activities and progress against objectives**



**Objective 1. Increase target community's (110 villages) capability to anticipate and prepare for natural disasters (flooding) through knowledge, awareness and training – with a special focus on addressing the**



**needs of the most vulnerable (women and people with disability).**

**1.1 Participatory Vulnerability & Capacity Assessment (PVCA) conducted in all 30 target villages. Describe briefly**

*PVCA done at Baralakhaity Villages. All 30 project village are covered through Community Action Plan (CAP) updated 361 male and 333 Female are actively join in PVCA process*

**1.2 Organized training of Task Force members of VDMCs. Describe briefly**

We touch every project villages through TASK Force Training. Search & Rescue, Early Warning, WASH, First Aid -TFCs and VDMC committees are involved in this Refresher Training. 203 male and 304 Female are actively joined in this training.

**1.3 Three target villages supported with Country Boat**

This FY we support three country boat to three most vulnerable village which is Baghpuri, No1 Baralakhaity and No 2 Bhokelikanda, where 254 HH covering 612 male, 528 female, 233 boys and 210 girls are directly benefited

**1.4 Community Resource Centres.**

Community Resource Centre develops at Chira Seuji Village. Community are involve in repairing the public house and we support some of the hardware item . No2 Bhokelikanda village also develop their CRC at their own cost. Population of the village are 373 male, 357 Female, 233 boys and 210 girls are directly benefitted from this activity

**1.5 DRR Day 2016:**

SATRA in Collaboration with Oxfam (I) celebrated International Disaster Risk Reduction Day on 13<sup>th</sup> October at Chira Seuj Krishi Samabai (Mowamari), one of the most vulnerable area under the BRBRBP

project area, all aspects of vulnerability are in Chira Seuj Krishi Samabai (Mowamari). A number of events & awareness programme were organized on the occasion in association with the DRR committee of Chira Seuj Krishi Samabai (Mowamari Village). The celebration was started with the awareness meeting attended by 132 people (Male: 86 Female: 46) and numbers of children. Shri Jagadish Hazarika, Livelihood Facilitator, BRBRBP facilitated the meeting, addressing the gathering he described the purpose of the meeting and objectives of the BRBRBP project and requested people to be calm & listen carefully the speech of expert invitee. He introduced the chief guest of the meeting Shri Jagadesh Bhattacharya, District Project Officer, ASDAMA, Darrang and requested him to deliver his speech. Shri Bhattacharya broadly spoke about the Govt. schemes, Govt. Rules and notification to avail those schemes and facilities. He requested the people to call on toll free no 1077 and informed district authority in case of disaster like situation arises. He also praised SATRAs work on DRR. After his motivational speech Shri Pankaj Hazarika I/C Civil Defence addressed the meeting and spoke on use of different technique during emergencies. On behalf of the community president of Chira Seuj Krishi Samabai (Mowamari) DRR committee Shri Kabiram Deka, Harichandra Deka, Jatin Nath, Dipali Deka and Lakhimi Das delivered his speech. In this meeting BRBRBP Project coordinator Mr. Sachindra Sarma delivered his speech about SATRAs works and outcome of work regarding disaster.

Highlighting the theme of 2015 International DRR day "Tell to Live". The women of Chira Seuj Krishi Samabai (Mowamari) DRR committee demonstration of making stilts house or *Chang Ghar*, the height of which can be keep raising according to the level of flood water by the members of Chira Seuj Krishi Samabai (Mowamari) DRR committee.

#### **1.6 And other activities as per implementation plan**

School base DRR programme held at five nos of schools where 100male, 95 Female, 102 boys and 92 girls students participated.

**Objective 2. To substantially improve water, sanitation and hygiene conditions for the target community of 110 villages (94747 men and women/17630 households) across 5 districts – with particular focus on addressing needs of women and people with disability**

#### **2.1. Construction of Raised Hand Pumps (RHPs), and Toilet-cum-Bathing Complex.**

People from faraway places being benefited during flood as Raised Hand Pump are only source of drinking water. During this period we constructed 5 RHP in 5 different villages like- Baghpuri, Chiraseuji, No 1 Bhokelikanda, No2 Bhokelikanda and Rowmari Village. Here 1123 male, 1086 Female, 395 boys and 475 girls are directly benefitted

It is noticed that the surrounding area around the raised toilet became open defecation free as nearby people used it round the year, during flood it is being used by many people, especially people taking shelter in raised land. In this period we constructed 2 no Raised Toilet cum ,Bathroom one at Cheru Char Village and Baralakhaity village. Here 470 male, 438 Female, 151 boys and 149 girls are directly benefitted

#### **2.2. Chlorination of water sources:**

Sometime after flood epidemic like situation arises with contaminated water being the major contributor so we organize hand pump chlorination and demonstration drive. Hand pump chlorination is to kill underground water- borne pathogens, which otherwise may cause gastrointestinal illness, diarrhea, liver ailment, typhoid, cholera etc. Dwellers are aware of important of chlorination and most of the household did chlorination after flood assisted by Village DRR committee. Practice of hand pump chlorination at least pre & post monsoon has developed. This Year we conducted 16 nos chlorination programme where 232 male and 427 female are participated another 521 individual Hand pump is chlorinated under the programme

#### **2.4. Training on Mechanics:**

It is noticed that very few hand pump are lying defunct as the mechanics is not available. So we conduct 5 nos mechanics training at different location where 34 male and 117 female participant are involved.

#### **2.5 Public Health Promotion activities during flood and post flood period:**

PHP is a major component under WASH aims to positively influence the health behaviour of individuals and communities. Objectives of WASH is To substantially improve water, sanitation and hygiene conditions for the target community of 30 villages – with particular focus on addressing needs of women and people with disability. PHP programme aims promote health and prevent disease particularly during and post flood, disability and premature death through education-driven voluntary behavior change activities.

#### **2.5. Capacity building training for WASH committee & VDMCs:**

A committee of 10 members formed in all the villages and emphasized on expertise of the members. The committee works on PHP and the committee formation shall contribute towards sustainability of the programme. We organized 7 nos training programme their 107 male and 162 female are participated

#### **2.6 Global Hand Wash Day:**

SATRA held a week-long celebration from October 15th to 23rd October in 4 schools of project area. These remote schools were among those the most affected by every year flooding, making them often inaccessible by road. The activities conducted included awareness campaigns, handwashing demonstrations, “street plays” in multiple local languages, and group handwashing sessions in schools and communities. These events directly affected 381 students and 92 community members. An additional 932 individuals were reached by reached through rallies and poster activities in the community.

**Objective 3. To improve food security and support livelihood of target communities in 110 villages by providing productive assets, protecting livelihood assets, and building resilience in maintaining productive assets even when disrupted by disasters.**

### **3.1 Technical Trainings on Flood Tolerant Agriculture Practices and Alternative Agriculture Practices:**

Floods, flash floods, river-bank erosion, and sand casting are the most frequent water-induced hazards affecting our project areas. Sand casting, although not a new phenomenon, has become increasingly devastating. All of these hazards have affected the livelihood of the communities living in the region significantly posing a severe threat before thousands of farmers resulting in emigration, unemployment and poverty. Both flood and flash flood leave people homeless and displaced, destroy their crops, damage public property, and damage development infrastructure, located in the region almost every year. Collapse of the indigenous adaptation practices or changes therein need to be taken seriously by researchers and planners. It is important to study how people, especially the poor women living with floods in such flood-prone areas and document their specific coping and adaptation strategies, both traditional and contemporary. It is also pertinent to examine whether the traditional coping capacities and adaptation strategies are still useful in dealing with the changing nature of the multiple water-induced disasters as well as the social, economic, cultural, and political changes affecting the society as a whole. Present paper is an effort in that direction. We organized 2 nos training programme through KVK Scientist at our project village where 80 male and 45 female are participated.

### **3.2 Support for Flood tolerant agriculture and alternate agriculture practices:**

Our DRR programme aims to secure livelihood of our disaster affected people. So we motivated farmers to adopt flood resilient seed, high yield seed, care of their cattle and scientific management of their livelihood sources.

During this year livelihood support has been extended to our targeted Household. Flood tolerant varieties of paddy were demonstrated in 25 Bighas covering 40 farmers in our project villages. Another 135 beneficiaries covered through support of stress tolerant variety like maize, mustard seed etc.

### **3.3 Kitchen garden support:**

A kitchen garden is an integrated system which comprises the family house, a recreational area and a garden producing a variety of foods including vegetables, fruits and medicinal plants for home consumption or sale. The kitchen/home gardens have been found to play an important role in improving food security for the resource poor rural households

In addition to supplying the food needs, the kitchen gardens help in biodiversity conservation as well as a platform of socializing the younger generation into the communities' norms as they interact with the older people while tending the gardens. While it may not directly supply the cereals need for the family, the savings achieved from not buying fruits and vegetables would be used to buy additional cereals hence will depend on the market forces for food supply. This year we support 30 family for this activity

### **3.4 Cattle vaccination camp:**

SATRA vaccinated livestock in 30 Project villages of Darrang district. Livestock vaccination was done for about 4268 livestock in 251 HH with support from OXFAM (INDIA) and in collaboration with the state veterinary dispensary, Darrang. Dr Bazrul Islam, VO, State veterinary dispensary, Darrang, appealed to the people of the area to be aware on the necessity of livestock vaccination.

For animal conducted vaccination camp on FMD, HS, BQ in project villages. FMD is highly contagious and the actions of one farmer affect the risk of FMD occurring on other holdings; thus sizeable externalities are generated.

### **3.5 Paravet Training:**

Para veterinary technicians. persons trained to assist **veterinarians**. Includes **veterinary** nurses, and also animal technicians who assist in laboratory animal care, animal welfare work and field testing of large numbers of agricultural animals. ... A number of them usually work under the direction of a **veterinarian**. Last Year we conducted training for 15 youth in our project area. Three of these guys are actively worked with veterinary department and they able to do AI of cattle's.

### **3.6 Livestock Support:**

Livestock can contribute to risk management in many ways. Given livestock reproduce, they also constitute an asset which can appreciate even when prices are stable. Also, timing to realize asset value can be more flexible than for many other agricultural products.

The flood affected populations are mainly depend upon on various livestock which has given economic benefit on regular basis. There is vast scope to get income from goat rearing in a short span of time. Rearing goat people can get back money within 6 month. It is also safe to protect during flood as people can bring goat at the time of leaving house due to flood.

For all these reasons, livestock can actually increase survivability of poor people having access to livestock, to a significant extent, transferring risks to their animals. In this period we support goat to 80 nos poor women beneficiaries. Here 225 male, 202 female 30 boys and 17 girls are directly benefitted for this support.

### **3.7 Construction of raised platform:**

Regarding infrastructure development the project has so far generated one raised platform for protecting Livestock/Livelihood assets , the length and of platform are 21.20m. x 18.20m. x 1.80m ,it is constructed through cash for work (CFW) to ensure safety to the life and belongings of the vulnerable people as well as to eliminate the sub- human conditions that the people have to live on in the time of flood emergency at Cheru Char village

**Objective 4. To strengthen government, civil society, and community action for disaster risk reduction in order to enable communities, government and CSOs to identify, plan and act for reducing the vulnerabilities of communities to disasters.**

#### **4.1. Linkages developed by partners connecting their organisations as well as VDMCs with various government line departments for implementation of programme activities:**

The overall aim of the project is to build disaster resilient communities by enhancing the country's disaster risk management institutions, systems and networks. The Disaster Risk Reduction program will build preparedness, mitigation and recovery capacities of communities, the civil society and local and national institutions to manage the impact of disasters, as well as the capacity to mainstream DRR into development planning.

#### **4.2 District Level Meeting**

SATRA partnering with OXFAM (India) has been working on the DRR since 2011. The 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of the project completed on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017. Therefore we conducted one District Level workshop to share about the whole project on activities, outcome, outputs and impact with all the stakeholders ,particularly government department. It was also an exercise prepare the components for the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase as community based disaster risk management(CBDRM) is a process which lead to a locally appropriate and locally 'Owned' strategy for disaster preparedness and risk reduction, helping to

## **Best practice and policy compliance**

### **Gender**

We always encourage women participation in every program. Some of the CBOs form which is headed by women. Women are participating all the programmes including mechanics training which is normally done by male. In every committees at least 40% are women.

### **Disability Inclusion**

*Raised hand tubewell and toilet sites are selected considering the accessibility of physically challenge persons. We also organized some of disability Screening camp Livelihood option for disable person with some other organization like Dhula regional physically handicapped development association, Sishu Sarathi, ASHADEEP etc*

### **Child Protection (If any)**

We discuss about child labour and child protection during school PHP program and arranged general awareness program with focus to child protection. Because of extreme poverty child labour prevail in char areas. Parents are committee people are aware about child labour and child protection.

## **Monitoring and evaluation**

*For monitoring and evaluation we organise stakeholder review meeting and beneficiary review meeting time to time. Weekly meeting with the field worker to discuss progress and challenges in the field and prepare monthly report. Daily field activity report submitted by all team member.*

### **Programme Monitoring:**

The Executive Director, Project Coordinator, Concern Facilitator, Community Organizer & SATRA Senior members extensively travelled in the project area for monitoring & to ensure proper selection of beneficiaries for Livelihood, orientation programme for DRR Committee, site selection for Raised Hand Pump, Raised Toilet cum Bathing Unit, formation of Toilet and hand pump user group and interaction with the community to motivate to take care of the construction.

## Reports:

### **Sustainability**

*The CBOs we formed are well aware of people's rights and can advocate with Govt. department. School PHP are results oriented in terms of sustainability. Women learned personal hygiene.*

### **Accountability**

Conduct beneficiary review meetings and sought their opinion on any program to be implemented. We share all information with community regarding budget of the activities like RHP, Platform construction, amount of grant sanction, source of grant etc.

### **Risks and assumptions**

*Because of erosion two villages of our project area have disappeared, so erosion is a major problem in our project area. Getting more women in the male centric society is a challenge we are working to meet. On the other hand our District administration has started eviction drive in char areas where people encroaches Govt. land. A huge area has been evicted covering many villages including our project village namely Dhanbari, Fuhuratali and eviction is under process at Dhalpur, Kirakara village. Now it is difficult for us to carry our normal activities as families are displaced. We are trying to visit the areas and communicated with administration for taking permission as entire area is under 144.*

### **Lessons learned.**

- A. People know very less about disaster preparedness and unless peoples involvement and active participation it won't be success.*
- B. Economically well off people are not interested for the cause of common masses.*
- C. Disaster risk Reduction committee at village level is an important measure to check Disaster during natural hazards.*
- D. Formation of CBOs is important for sustainability but very difficult to get leader to lead the CBOs*
- E. It would be wrong to expect peoples participation if they are effected by erosion. They are worried that cultivable lands are washed away year after year, many of them are worried they have to shift their house to some safer place. So they are not concern about other issues.*
- f. Mobilization of people to participate is not easy as People are government relief oriented and most of the time they are busy with livelihood activity*
- g. People needs support to get justified price of their products*
- h. Lack of communication ,middle man are exploiting farmers,they are not given justified price and peoples have no option to sale their products in the hand of middle man.*

*Government machinery unable to reach certain villages of our project area as no mode of communication operates except boat.*

#### CASE STUDIES



Raijae(People) Hat (Hand) Jokarilae (Raise) Noi(River) boi(Means if people raise hands may flow river) a statement stated by an octogenarian of Baralakhaity village Mr. Anandiram Deka. who looks after the activities done by Baralakhaity villagers in support with SATRA after 2016 devastating flood. For the first time in his life at the village he seen an exceptional scenario that after flood all the villagers came out for cleaning the garbage gathered due to flood, and repair the village road where water are logging . Baralakhaity is a village under BRBRBP implemented by SATRA in support with Oxfam (INDIA). After 2016 flood under emergency programme of Oxfam SATRA done village cleaning programme under Cash for Work Programme in Baralakhaity village.

#### STORY OPENING

Baralakhaity is a flood affected Char area village under Darrang Dist of Assam, to reach that village needs to cross two tributaries by boat as there is no bridge on tributaries which is around 25KM distance from Sipajhar. Every year flood has washed the village destroying paddy, houses ,loss assets, food granis ,destroy village road ,bringing garbage and deposit the same on the road ,water logging and smelling problem due to carcass etc. and mosquito are starting feeding people, livestock's etc. After flood all the people are busy with their household repairing works only.

Out side the house people cannot ride their cycle due to damage road, water logging in place to place, children cannot go school due to unhygienic condition in and around road, the situation is remain same up to a month also after flood.

#### MAIN BODY OF THE STORY

Wash committee was formed by SATRA in the village earlier. The Wash committee members were given training, on water sanitation and personnel hygiene and what to do before flood, during and after flood. The wash committee members are very much interested for village and household clean at any moment. So in the month of august 2016 after devastating flood in July 2016 SATRA organized villagers for cleaning the entire village under CFW programme. The villagers decided to clean entire village and sit together in presence of SATRA volunteers. SATRA volunteers inform them that they have provision of paying wage for 15 persons @Rs.175/ for a day.

Villagers decided to repair all village road where necessary, shifting all garbage's, carcass and to make the village pollution free and decided to do work by one member from all HH and resolved to use the wage amount received from SATRA will be utilized for refreshment of all the villagers work in cleanliness programme.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> September 2016 almost 70 person came out and started repairing the village road ,all garbage and carcass were put into mud, cut down branches of trees, water logging points were cleared and village become pollution free .After the cleanliness programme villagers sit together and feel good looking the clean environment instead dirty of the village and realized why not they do so every year after flood. The villagers thank SATRA and decided to do so in future without waiting for SATRA's call.

#### CONCLUSION

The villagers are safe from the affect of multiple birth of mosquoto,and disease from mosquito bite ,all people are able to travel safely by road without accident ,school children are not facing any trouble, school classes resume early.People realised their own responsibility for common cause. People were easily motivated through this programme which helps to do other programmes in the village in support with community.



**Annual Report**  
**Project Name : Intensification of Sericulture and Promotion of Silk Producer Company in**  
**Darrang District**  
**Implementing Agency: SATRA,Sipajhar, Darrang**  
**Supported By:SDTT,Mumbai**



**Summary of the Project:**

The three year long project on “Intensification of Sericulture and Promotion of Silk Producer Company in Darrang District”, with the aims to establish workable and sustainable silk producers company for overall development of the community through sericulture, to create an infrastructure for sustainable development of mulberry silk farmers in Darrang District particularly in Sipajhar and Balipota area has been ended on March 2017. Under this project we emphasis on adaptation of hybrid plant like S-1 and S-1635, which suits well with the environmental condition of the area and resulted in quality and quantity of leaf production. We also proposed to promote a producer company by the name” SATRA silk producer company”. Infrastructure development is the key to successful operation of the producer company. We installed a mulberry reeling machine of 6 basin capacity and install a stifling machine with the reeling machine this year. During this period in the month of august we registered our proposed producer company in the name of “SATRA Silk Producer Company”.As the support from trust is over by March 2017,we plan to enter in the field of weaving, with value addition of our yarn doing degumming and natural dye for which we got support from NEDFi to train up (Skill development) of 50 beneficiary .Under NEDFis support we developed skill of 25 farmers who are now able to do degumming and natural dyeing of pat silk and another 25 were given skill training of using Jacard loom and measurement ,design development of various pat silk cloth. NEDFi also provided 2 loom where SATRA weavers are making cloth regularly. Another two looms are purchase by SATRA at own and altogether 4 looms are producing various pat cloth on regular basis and got cloth order from Grameen Sahara and few individuals. We have plan to participate expo,mella etc. for selling products. As almost all the mulberry farmers are having expertise on weaving, we are planning to make various pat cloth which will increase income of our farmers.

All beneficiaries under the project in particular & all other farmers in general have adopted scientific method of mulberry plantation and silk worm rearing.

#### Background of the Project:

Rearing Mulberry is a traditional activity for generating subsidiary income particularly for the women of Sipajhar and Balipota area of Darrang District. But because of least scientific application, production and quality of mulberry rearing were decreasing. Adopting scientific method and application Mulberry could be reared four times a year but the farmers of this area were doing it twice only in a year. SATRA decided to intervene in the arena in 2006. Accordingly we implemented a pilot project covering 20 farmers supported by RGVN and NEDFi and technical support from Central Silk Board and State Sericulture department Mangaldai. Input of technology and scientific management in the pilot project showed improved quality of leaf production, cocoon size and yarn quality and increased the income by threefold. Encouraged by the result of the pilot project, in 2008 SATRA expanded the activity and cover 100 farmers supported by SDTT through CML. Under this



project the beneficiaries were provided with seeds, manures, trainings, rearing appliances like Tray, Net, montage etc. and four reeling machines were also provided to those two groups. The farmers were encouraged by the income they generated. During this project two officials of SATRA visited MASUTA producer company in Deoghar, Jharkhand to get firsthand knowledge on how the small tasak farmers are benefited from Producer Company. It was observed that tasak and mulberry farming culture is almost same. SATRA officials convince that like MASUTA Producer Company SATRA can organize mulberry farmers in Darrang Dist. And may promote one silk producer company. After that SATRA submitted a proposal at SDTT for their support and finally SDTT approved the project from 2014 to 2017. During this three years SATRA organized 550 mulberry farmers, enhance their rearing reeling skill, install reeling and stifling unit and finally promoted SATRA Silk Producer Company and get registration the same by Registrar of Companies vide Registration NO:U17299AS2016PTC017560

#### 3. Programme Findings:

Cash attractive farming.

Noticeable changes between the scenario of sericulture in the area before and after SATRA intervene, in terms of earning; leave production, cocoon production, quality of yarn etc.

Formation of small group of five women was a good strategy and would help us in many dimensions to achieve our goal.

Promotion of weavers group would add value to the existing practice.

Value addition of Yarn through degumming and natural dye.

Market linkage of yarn as well as pat cloth for justified price.

Promotion and registration of SATRA Silk Producer Company.

#### 3a. Fulfillment of Objectives:

Objectives	Particulars	No	Before intervention	After intervention 1 <sup>st</sup> Year	After Intervention 2nd Year.	After intervention of 3 <sup>rd</sup> Year
Improve the socio economic condition of 500 poor families and to create an infrastructure for sustainable development of a silk cluster.	Cocoon production	Per 20 DFL	6 kg	10 kg	12kg	12kg
	Cocoon price	Per Kg	Rs 150.00	Rs 230.00	Rs 240	Rs.260
	Cocoon size		Irregular	Regular	More improved.	More improved
	Yarn price	Per Kg	Rs 2000.00	Rs 2500.00	Rs 2600.00	Rs.3000
	Yarn/Cocoon colour		Whitish gray	Silver	Improved further.	Improved
	Income	Per Season	1500-3000	Rs 3000.00-Rs 5500.00	Rs 5000.00-Rs 15000.00.	15000-20000
Transfer effectively the tools and techniques for the best value added silk products to the women groups.	Disinfection of rearing materials		Farmers did not use disinfectant, more mortality	Farmers using scientific method of disinfection, less mortality	Mortality decreases further.	Mortality decreased
	Use of scientific rearing materials		Used traditional rearing materials.	Using scientific rearing materials.	Quality & Quantity improved.	Quality of the larvae as well as cocoon colour improved
Promotion of Silk producer company.		one	Farmers were unorganized	550 mulberry farmer organized in a single platform	Farmers understands the objectives of the Producer company and how they may get more benefit from it	Producer company registered and started work like degumming, natural dye of pat silk and pat cloth making and done marketing



3b. Project Design and implementation:

It was designed to motivate the mulberry farmers through various awareness and training programs as follows:

Farmer mobilization, Group formation, then cluster formation, Farmers motivation, Skill upgradation  
Productivity increases at various level i.e leaf production increase, mortality decreases, increase cocoons productivity, Quality improvement of the yarn.



Sl. No	Name of the programme	Total nos. of programme. (1 <sup>st</sup> Year.)	Total nos. of Participant (1 <sup>st</sup> Year)	Total No of Programme (2 <sup>nd</sup> Year)	Total Participants. (2 <sup>nd</sup> Year)	Total No of Programme (3 <sup>rd</sup> Year)	Total Participants. (3 <sup>rd</sup> Year)	Total project participant.	Remarks
1	Mulberry Awareness Meeting	10	735	5	200	Nil	Nil	935	Awareness was not confined to project beneficiary only. Many people out of project also participated in the programme.
2	Mulberry plantation Training	5	200	14	677	2	132	1009	Not confined to beneficiary only.
3	Mulberry Silk Worm Rearing Training	5	200	12	488	2	127	815	All participants are benefited from the training as practice of scientific application adopted.
4	Disinfection Demo.	4	200	3	160	2	180	540	After application farmers understand the use of disinfecting rearing material.
5	Distribution of Rearing Materials	5	200	5	250	50	50	500	Adaptation of scientific rearing material resulted in better cocoon production.
6	Distribution of Hybrid mulberry plants	2	200	1	15	Nil	Nil	215	Better & more production of leaves.
7	Group (Cluster) Meeting	1	202	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	202	Farmers are motivated for adaptation of scientific method, developed saving habits & cooperation to promote a producer company.
8	Orientation of group cluster meeting	Nil	Nil	1	37	1	15	52	Role & responsibility of cluster group.
9	Labex distribution	Nil	Nil	5	281	Nil	Nil	281	Farmers understand the benefit of labex use and how to do so.
10	Distribution of organic manure	Nil	Nil	4	200	1	100	300	Promote use of organic manure.
11	Distribution of DFL	Nil	Nil	1750 No.of DFL	298	Nil	Nil	298	SATRA collected DFL from CSB and distributed free among the beneficiary.
12	Orientation on reeling	Nil	Nil	1	32	2	18	50	First hand knowledge of reeling in machine.
13	Reeling training	Nil	Nil	1	22	Nil	Nil	22	Reelers know the technique and use of the machine.

## Humanitarian Response for flood affected populations in Darrang district.

### Supported by Tdh-foundation

Terre des hommes foundation is supporting SATRA for a post flood response in 12 worst affected villages of Darrang district. The project period was from 1st August to 12th December 2016, with the objective of "By end of December'2016, 2'527 households from 12 flood affected villages of Mangaldai division of Darrang district benefit from immediate relief and short term recovery of livelihood & WASH (Water Sanitation & Hygiene) conditions". It shall be accomplished through 1'500 children & 1'100 HHs have access to continued education and better hygiene practices. 16'000 persons have met their immediate food security/ livelihood needs and benefit from an improved access to WASH conditions. The project cover education kit (1 school bag, 5 note books, pencil & pencil box, eraser & sharpener) for 1500 student, Hygiene kit for 1,100 House hold, 100 most vulnerable families benefited through unconditional cash transfer of Rs 4700, 150 persons House hold benefited from cash for work, 8500 persons received access to safe drinking water source through cleaning and disinfection of 400 hand pumps and promotion of key hygiene practices. 12 communities have improved access to safe drinking water during flood times through rehabilitation and equipping with DRR and accessibility features for 15 no. of existing community hand pumps. The project also includes 15 veterinary camp in the project villages. To begin the project formally a five members team from Tdh Foundation Head Quarter, Switzerland including Ms. Laetitia Guarino – Tdh's worldwide Ambassador and Miss Switzerland 2015 and two officials from India office, Kolkata visited SATRA, Sipa-jhar on 22nd and 23rd August.



Willy Borgone CR, India, Tdh Foundation & Nani Kr. Saikia after signing agreement of partnership for post flood response



Ms. Laetitia Guarino – Tdh Foundation, worldwide Ambassador and Miss Switzerland 2015 being felicitated by Dr. Prassana Kr. Nath Chairman SATRA



## Flood 2016 -Darrang district. Response by SATRA & Tdh Foundation.

The Brahmaputra & its tributaries causing devastating Flood & Erosion during monsoon every year and hence it is a recurring feature in the state of Assam as a whole and Darrang district is one of the worst affected district in the state. SATRA has been working in the flood prone areas of Darrang district since its inception in 2002. During flood every year SATRA volunteer monitor the situation round the clock & share flood update with different agencies like Sphere India, ASDMA (Assam State Disaster Management Authority.) DDMA, IAG Assam etc. This year Flood in Darrang district affected 133 villages, 185527 population, 17730 hct. crop land, 550 (Approx) House hold fully damaged, 700 (Approx) household partially damaged also many people displaced. Because of the coping mechanism of the dwellers loss of human lives is less compare to the magnitudes of the flood. But often after effect of the flood causes devastation, in terms of loss of human lives, loss of livestock and as a result of loss of books, copy etc. many children discontinue school & even school dropout thereafter so they are the worst suffer. Although SATRA is implementing long term Disaster Risk Reduction programme in 30 flood prone areas of Darrang district SATRA's priority has been to intervene in the recovery phase or emergency post flood response.

During flood this year the Programme Manager of Tdh foundation India office Shri Markanday Mishra visited few flooded areas of Darrang district, few relief camps, shelter and interacted with the people then he and SATRA officials together prepared the components of the post flood response programme. It was discussed that the transmission of Water-borne diseases like diarrhoea, typhoid fever, liver ailments and transmission of Vector-borne diseases like malaria, dengue, encephalitis has to address on priority. The major risk for outbreaks associated with flooding is the contamination of drinking water facility as all the source water points submerged during flood.

Following Activities were agreed on by Tdh foundation & SATRA and start implementing immediately

- A. After flood water recedes Hand Pump (only drinking water source) chlorination & extensive awareness campaign on WASH and motivate people for village cleanliness.
- B. Distribution of hygiene kits with water purification tablets to prevent water & Vector borne diseases.

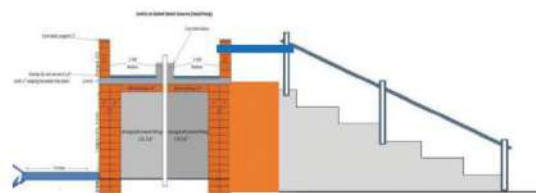
C. Distribution of Education kits aiming children for resuming school & encourage them to go to school regularly.

D. Construction of raised Hand Pumps to provide safe drinking water even during flood.

### During flood:-

During flood many people took shelter on the embankment and were without drinking water, safe sanitation, and were asking for Tarpaulin for temporary shelter and also mosquito repellent beside food items. Tarpaulin was sought by most during flood as incessant rain made life difficult for people and cattle taking shelter on the embankment.

**Post flood:** - Free health check-up camp, free medicine and free ORS was something which needed but because of acute shortage of health care personals mostly physician in the Government Dept. it could not be arranged.



Design of raised hand pump



Some photograph from the programme



Education kits distribution



Awareness on WASH



Hygiene kit distribution



Veterinary camp



Hand pump chlorination



poor state of hygiene and sanitation in the poverty stricken villages.

The proposed project by SATRA with small grant support from Tdh Germany seeks to address some of the problems of children. The project implemented in Bordowaneja village of Udalguri District – the main activities involved formation of 10 children’s group of 40 members in each group and 6 youth group of 50 members in each group and engaging them in various kinds of activities around education and sports, sensitizing of the local communities on the rights of children, while implementing the project with the children and local groups, SATRA also conduct a study on the situation of children in the project villages – collection of baseline data and analysis on children and availability of amenities of education, health etc. and an analysis of the same.

**Project Objective:**

- A. Formation and strengthening of Children’s & Youth Organizations in Bordowaneja villages of Udalguri district.
- B. Sensitization of local communities on child rights and prevailing problems of children in the area
- C. Develop a problem analysis of the selected villages and VDC of Udalguri District focusing on children and youths.

**Activities:**

- 1. **Organization of Children & Youth Groups:** Children and youth groups was organized and engaged in regular meetings, discussions and recreational and creative activities such as sports and games.
- 2. **Sensitization & Awareness of local communities:** Regular meetings and focus group discussions organized in the village level facilitated by the staffs of SATRA. In these meetings information was shared relating to children’s health and education and action plans was devised on.
- 3. **In-Put Support:** One football to each group of children and youth, two box in library in the village containing children books and play materials.

**Results Achieved:**

- 1. Children Groups and 6 Youth Groups are formed, engaging in regular activities, sensitized on children’s rights, gender and ecology.
- 2. Community members sensitized on the rights of children, on the prevailing problems of the area and participating in action plans for community based interventions
- 3. Baseline information in place on situation of children, problem analysis done of the target villages



**Activities with Children & Youth group**



**Activities with children group**



**Interaction with the communities**

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Activities with Children & Youth group



Activities with children group



Interaction with the communities

## Community Mental Health Programme



It is estimated that 6-7 % of population suffers from mental disorders. The World Bank report (1993) revealed that the Disability Adjusted Life Year (DALY) loss due to neuro-psychiatric disorder is much higher than diarrhoea, malaria, worm infestations and tuberculosis if taken individually. Together these disorders account for 12% of the global burden of disease (GBD) and an analysis of trends indicates this will increase to 15% by 2020 (World Health Report, 2001) and will be the largest cause of disability worldwide. WHO in a report stated that by 2025, mental illness will catch up with heart disease or may even overtake it as biggest global health concern.

Nearly 10-20 million (1-2% of the population) Indians suffered from severe mental disorders such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder, and nearly 50 million (5% of population) suffered from common mental disorders like depression and anxiety at the end of 2005, health and family welfare minister JP Nadda informed the Lok Sabha in May 2016, quoting data from National Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, 2005, the last report available.

India spends 0.08% of its health budget on mental healthcare. This is less than Bangladesh (0.44%). Most developed nations spend above 4% of their budgets on mental-health research, infrastructure, frameworks and talent pool (Source- Mental Health Atlas 2011 - Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, World Health Organization). More than 35 lakh Indian need hospitalization for very serious mental illnesses but the country has less than 32,000 beds available. Mental and behavioural disabilities are assigned lower priority in India. The available mental care facilities are overcrowded and under-staffed. Beside all of these, poor awareness about symptoms of mental illness, myths & stigma related to it, lack of knowledge on the treatment availability & potential benefits of seeking treatment are important causes for the high treatment gap.

**OBJECTIVE:- DE-STIGMATIZE & DE-MYSTIFY MENTAL ILLNESS IN THE COMMUNITY AND MAKE PEOPLE AWARE OF OPPORTUNITY OF TREATMENT FOR MENTAL ILLNESS & ITS PROGNOSIS.**

### **SATRA - Community Mental Health Programme**

SATRA is an NGO based in Sipajhar, District- Darrang Assam, was established in the year 2002, and has been working for socio economic development of the rural people. Based on our experience of working in the rural areas we identified mental health issues to work on earliest possible, which is otherwise far from reach of the rural people and the treatment of it often ends up in the hands of the people who practices superstitious methods to ward off evil..

Ashadeep, a Guwahati based mental health society, associated with SATRA in the year 2006 and conducted medical camps and awareness campaign. In June 2013 NRTT supported a project on Community Mental Health Programme through Ashadeep Guwahati. The objectives was to de-stigmatize & de-mystify mental illness in the society. The programme focused on patients identification, treatment, care giver training and counselling. Medicine refusal is a common symptom of psychiatric patients and is often challenge for the nearest care giver to administer daily dose of medicine. He or she has to tolerate all social non-sense and often has to manage financial



**A patient on livelihood activity**

need of the family. So we formed support group involving family members of the patients and organized motivational programme and training for them. The programme was implemented in 12 Gram Panchayat, covering 44 villages of Sipajhar development block. Altogether 11 persons were selected to execute this project and they were given training by Ashadeep on patient's identification, care giver motivation, mass awareness and to deal with stigma and superstitions attached with the mental illness. The programme completed in July 2016, under the programme 1200 mentally ill patients availed free treatment, care giver & Patients counselling and medicines. More than 800 patients recovered and living healthy and normal lives. As exit policy, for sustainability of the programme, advocacy with the government for appointment of a Psychiatrist in Sipajhar PHC & FRU and supply of free psychiatric medicine in all government Hospital and formation of Mental Health Care Committee in all the panchayat were focused activity. In June 2015 an Psychiatrist was appointed in Sipajhar PHC & FRU and therefore continuation of treatment ensured for the patients who recovered or recovering after completion of the programme and the panchayat and village level committee formed for mental health care were strengthen to facilitate the treatment for the new patients. However, supply of free medicine in the government hospital still remains as challenge as <90% patients are very poor and could not afford to buy medicine and discontinuation of medicine shall again leads the patients to relapse. We appealed to individuals our well-wisher to contribute towards medicinal expenses for the poor patients could generate only for 120 patients for three months to be ended in June. Livelihood activity for the patient is very important to keep the patient engage and to earn to contribute in the monthly expenses of medicine. Therefore this small project would focus on medicinal expenses for all the 800 patients, A livelihood support to 50 poorest of the poor patients and to strengthen the support group formed under the project with activity of self-help group.

**Brief Summary of End line evaluation survey of Community Mental Health Programme**

**Implemented by SATRA Supported by NRTT Through Ashadeep, Guwahati**



**Support group formation**

**Introduction:-**

CMHP (Community Mental Health Programme) was a three year programme implemented by SATRA and supported by NRTT through Ashadeep Guwahati. The programme completed in July 2016. This evaluation was conducted by SATRA to understand the areas need to improve for sustainability of the programme. Though a third-party evaluation is the best and an opportunity for the implementing agency to improve but hiring third party is not possible.

Data collected by three enumerators on Android Mobile handset from 2nd of March to 9th of March SATRA covering 106 randomly selected patients from more than 30 villages.

**Method: -**

The survey was conducted using Kobotoolbox. KoBoToolbox is a suite of tools for field data collection and an automatic report, the software is free and open source. The question for the survey was set in to see the achievement of the programme.

**Key findings: -**

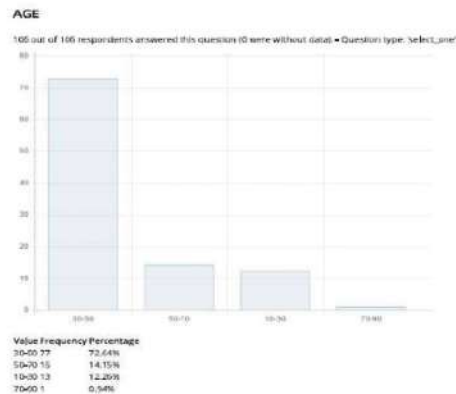
**Age group:-** According to a WHO report half of all mental illnesses begin by the age of 14 and three-quarters by mid-20s. Over 20% of adults aged 60 and over suffer from a mental or neuro-logical disorder. In another report of WHO stated that it takes several years to seek help.

In the evaluation survey we conducted, 72.64% patients are between age of 30-50 and 12.26% between the age of 10-30.

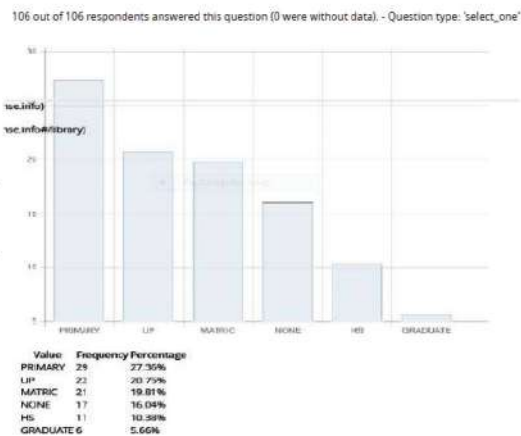
Need detail study with bigger sample size. However the variation might be because the project failed to identify patients in the lower age group.

**Education-** Lower educated people are more in numbers. 27.36% patients attended primary level and 20.75% attended upper primary level.

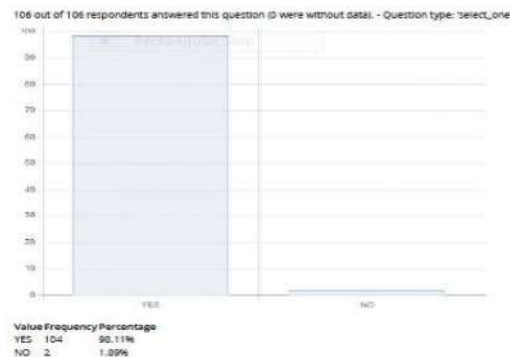
**Income group:-** Daily wage earners consist of 69.09% which is the highest in numbers and total family income between 30000 to 50000 consist of 93.4%.



**2.2 EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION**



**3.7 DO YOU BELIEVE THAT ON TREATMENT PATIENT CAN RECOVER**



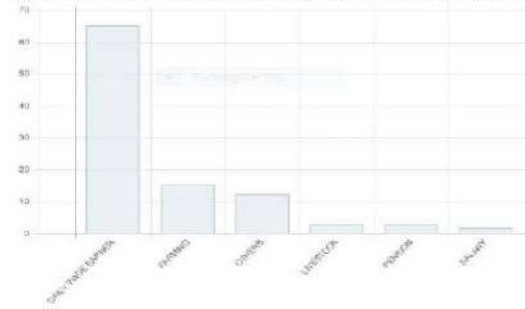
**Diagnosis:** - 85.85% patients are suffering from Schizophrenia. According to report of WHO Depression is the largest cause of disability worldwide, the number of people living with depression increased by more than 18% between 2005 and 2015. Project focused more on serious kind of psychological condition and moreover the kind of society project being implemented it is not possible to identify patients with depression.

**Past Treatment:** - Only 6.6% patients admitted under the project did not get treatment earlier which clearly indicate the project could identify only few new patients and therefore there has to be more capacity building of the staff on patient identification.

**Stigma:-** 100% patients are comfortable telling other people about the illness which indicated that the objectives of de-stigmatization and de-mystify the mental illness in the society is online for achievement.

2.8 FAMILY SOURCE OF INCOME

106 out of 106 respondents answered this question (0 were without data). - Question type: 'select\_one'



Value	Frequency	Percentage
DAILY WAGE EARNER	69	65.09%
FARMING	16	15.09%
OTHERS	13	12.26%
LIVESTOCK	3	2.83%
PENSION	3	2.83%

## Lyssa- A livelihood initiatives for MI patients

Implementing by SATRA

With CSR support from Trinity Fructa Ltd.

Lyssa is a livelihood initiatives for people recovered from mental illness. Mental illness affects not just the person suffering but also those around them. Although any one may have mental illness irrespective of economic condition but from our previous project we noticed that people who depend upon Govt. aided treatment for any kind of illness are the worst sufferer. SATRA implemented a community mental health programme supported by NRTT and completed in July 2016. Most of the patients admitted under community mental health programme implemented by SATRA were poor, and we realize that livelihood activity when recovering or recovered is very important for achieving better prognosis and when recovered from prolong illness patients can not do work on their own, training for the activity is also very important. Care giver or family members also consider the patient that he/she wont be able to do livelihood activity properly or fearing loss, family members do not encourage to engage in livelihood activity, and therefore most of the patients became daily wage earner if not relapsed. We noticed from our previous project that those recovered patients not engage in livelihood activity have higher chance to relapse. This project proposes to provide livelihood support by providing training on Goat Rearing, motivate to adopt scientific method, technical support, vaccine, deworming, feed additive and market linkage, to 20 very poor recovered patients from mental illness. Goat which was known as “Wet nurse of infant” in the United Kingdom and “Poor man’s cow” in India was the first animal to be domesticated by human being. Goats are among the main meat-producing ani-

mals in India, whose meat (chevon) is one of the choicest meats and has huge domestic demand. As a source of livelihood, it is broadly favourable as a source of livelihood for the patients recovered from MI as Goat rearing is easy because Goat can efficiently survive on available shrubs and trees in adverse harsh environment. People of the area traditionally rearing goat and often kept as a source of additional income and as an insurance against urgent need.

#### **WHY MENTAL HEALTH CARE:**

Up to 5% percent of people in India are affected by mental health problems such as depression, substance abuse, dementia or schizophrenia. The world Health Organization estimates that by 2020 mental depression will be the largest cause of disability worldwide. It also says that by 2025, mental illness will catch up with heart disease or may even overtake it as biggest global health concern. In India two corer people need help for serious mental disorder, more than 35 lakh Indian need hospitalization for very serious mental illnesses but the country has less than 30,000 beds available. Mental and behavioural disabilities are assigned lower priority in India. The available mental care facilities are overcrowded and under-staffed.

**Pat Yarn Natural dyeing of Pat silk produced by SATRA Promoted mulberry farmers and weavers.**



## WATER SANITATION SURVEY AT TONGANAGAON TEA ESTATE



Numi Foundation and Women's Earth Alliance (WEA), working on improving WASH practice of people living in Tonganagaon Tea Estate in Tinsukia district of Assam, India, engaged SATRA to assess the WASH practice of the dwellers of the estate. We deputed an 8 member's WASH team in the estate and they were continuously in the estate for 35 days and collected required data to analyse and understand the support needed to improve WASH practice.

Tea tribes consist of around 20% of Assam total population even than they are the most backward community in Assam due to continuous exploitation by the planters and garden management. The government also used the community as vote bank only. The literacy rate of the community is one of the lowest in Assam particularly among the girls and women. Non-education, poverty, addiction of males to country-beer, poor standard of living & rising population makes the community most vulnerable.



Taking Water sample for testing



A Common Hand pump



**Assessment findings:-**

(Details in spread sheet)

Infrastructure survey				WASH practice survey				Water test			
Total household surveyed	No of H/H in less than 10m distance between hand pump & toilet	Open defecation.	%	Total Kacha Latrine	Total Packa latrine	No of household scored more than 7 (High Risk)- Sanitary Survey	%	No of H/H Scored (High Risk). Hygiene practice Survey	%	Total sample taken	No of bacteriological contamination
861	135	325	53.5	479	58	771	89.5	769	89.3	98	14

**Analysis:-**

- A. 53.5% house hold either have less than 10m distance between latrine and source drinking water or defecating in open. So overall it can be assumed that at least 50% household are most vulnerable from the WASH point of view.
- B. Absence of skirt around the hand pump added to the vulnerability.
- C. Sanitary and Hygiene practice survey shows as much as 89.5% population are at high risk from WASH point of view.

**Recommendation** : - Beside developing infrastructure with all best WASH feature, extensive drive on behaviour change has to go simultaneously.



**Analysis:-**

- A. Out of 14 house hold shown positive for bacteriological contamination only 2 has more than 10m distance between latrine and source drinking water.
- B. The entire house hold showing the bacteriological contamination has *Kaccha* latrine and one house hold is defecating in open.
- C. None of the hand pump has the skirt.

**Recommendation:-** It is clear from the information on the table above that the distance between the latrine and the Source drinking water is highly responsible for bacterial contamination of the ground water. Therefore it is not only developing infrastructure but also imparting information on bacteria transformation & best WASH practice.

**Technical Assessment Results:-**

- A. Open defecation must be address on high priority.
- B. The condition of the latrine is of more concern than source drinking water from WASH point of view.
- C. The distance between hand pump and toilet is also one of the major concerns as more than 85% hand pump with possible bacterial contamination has less than 10m distance between hand pump and latrine.
- D Skirts around the hand pump has to be ensure as it is a major barrier for bacteria to move underground



**Sources of Drinking Water Contamination:-**

We conducted on spot water testing covering 98 house hold across 12 habitats out of which 14 sample shown positive for bacterial contamination which need further laboratory test for details for components present in the sample.

The quality of water in the garden can be termed as average with 13.72% showing positive for bacterial contamination and most of the source is iron contamination. The ground water level is available from 12 to 25 feet. They do not have the practice of consuming filtered or boiled water. Possible source of ground water contamination are:-

- A. *Kaccha* latrine with less than 10m distance.
- B. Absence of skirts around the hand pump.
- C. Pollution or stagnant water near hand pump.
- D. Absence of drainage system in the villages.
- E. Unscientific pig rearing.

**Location of Shallow Wells and Latrines:-**

Distance between source drinking water and toilet must be more than 10m to minimise the chances of ground water contamination. Especially if the toilet tank is not concreted. Out of 862 house hold we surveyed 672 house hold has the latrine and again out of which 135 household distance between latrine and source drinking water is less than 10m in length. 14 water sample shown positive for bacteria presence, of which 12 points has less than 10m distance between water point and latrine.

**Concrete Skirting:** -Concrete skirting around the hand pump is very necessary as it is the first line of defence against ground

**Hand pumps:**-Most of the hand pumps are old and the maximum depth of the hand pumps are 25-30 feet. There are hand pumps with 12 feet depth.

**Standing Water in Homesteads:**-Water stagnation is very common around the hand pumps, House hold drainage system is completely missing. Not a single house hold noticed in the entire habitation with proper drainage system in the house hold.

**Sanitation Facilities:**-Out of 862 house hold we surveyed only 58 house hold has latrine with concreted pit. Therefore it can be easily assumed the sanitation facility in the estate. Even more risk is that out of 862 house hold 325 household defecating in open, in terms of percentage it is 38%.

**Drainage Canals:**-ot a single drainage system was noticed in the entire habitation. Water drainage is one of the important features to prevent ground water contamination.

**Water Testing Results:**-It is important to carry out detail water test of all the sample shown positive in bacteriology test. Habitation wise Kulibeel has shown the highest number bacteria presence 6 bacteria positive out of 14 found alone in Kulibeel. (Table II)



## Master Plan Recommendations:-

- A. WASH infrastructure & Hygiene practice survey indicates that 53.3% population are at risk for not having facility or lack of knowledge and 89.5% population are at risk for not having good WASH behaviour or lack of knowledge. Therefore to ensure sustainability of the programme 60% afford of all stakeholder shall be on behaviour change & 40% shall be on infrastructure development.
- B. Transformation or modification of human behaviour is not as easy as developing infrastructure, activities has to be innovative and creative & has to ensure participation by all. Providing education and training is a major component in community behaviour change programme. Imparting education can be done through street play, demo, awareness, best WASH practice competition and as people in the estate are very much involve with festivals and celebration, month/week long celebration of days with global importants like Global Hand Washing day on 15<sup>th</sup> October and World toilet day on 19<sup>th</sup> November with the objective of disseminating the message of good WASH practice.
- C. WATER test revealed 12.24% hand pump is with bacterial contamination because distance between latrine and hand pump is not safe associated with other reason like open defecation, water stagnation and practice of unscientific & unhygienic pig rearing raised the risk of water contamination, animals are mostly kept open. Delivery of these activities needs one-to-one and community-based programmes targeting cross section of population. Simultaneously improving the facility has to go on.

## Drinking Water Sources:-

Creating community asset like community hand pump, community toilet is the best solution in a WASH related community development project and it is also observed by the team after interacting with the community across all 12 habitat, all ages and gender that community asset would succeed with following activities-

- I. One hand pump attached with online chlorination facility & disable friendly for maximum 70-80m radius or the number of household within these radius. (Drawing and budget attached). As most of the household has individual hand pump motivation to collect drinking water from the community hand pump would be major component of implementation. 90-100 numbers of hand pump would serve the purpose.
- II. **Spot chlorination:** - Water chlorination is the process of adding chlorine in water used to kill certain bacteria and other microbes which causes waterborne diseases such as cholera, dysentery, typhoid etc. there are different method of chlorination but in community hand pump "PurAll 50H/ SH" is best because it is an online chlorine generator fitted on hand pumps which works on a simple chemical based technology It has an online Chlorine CPU with replaceable water purification cartridges, for continuous operation.

### Advantages are:

- A. PurAll solutions use NSF approved and certified chemical (NSF– National Science Foundation, USA) for drinking water.

- B. Delivers a constant and appropriate dose of chlorine
- C. Controls disease-causing organisms in community water systems.
- D. It is low-cost, non-electrical, and requires minimal maintenance.
- E. Automatically chlorinates water with the stroke of hand pump.
- F. Needs minimal training and monitoring.



**PurAll 50/H**

**Hand pump fitted with PurAll –online chlorination.**

- B. Education, training and motivation to chlorinate house hold hand pump in three month or at least before and after monsoon. The house holds chlorination cost around Rs. 5 only.

### **Grading and Standing Water in Homesteads:-**

Drainage system in the estate is totally absent, water logging is common in every household. If the people use community hand pump for drinking water and toilet also constructed the water logging problem can be solved without concreted drain also, drain out water outside the home and encourage people to cultivate water absorbing plant like banana,



**Type of latrine in the estate.**

## Sanitation Facilities:-

Open defecation and Kaccha (Not concrete) latrine together consist of around 95% house hold. It would be around 1450 in numbers. So SATRA recommend following-

- A. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (English: Clean India Mission), abbreviated as SBA or SBM, is a national campaign by the Government of India, launched on 2 October 2014. The government is aiming to achieve an Open-Defecation Free (ODF) India by 2 October 2019, the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, by constructing 12 million toilets in rural India, at a projected cost of ₹1.96lakhcrore (US\$29 billion). The Government generally encourage the partnership with organizationNGOs for making particular area open defecation free in a specific time. Therefore SATRA recommend for strategic advocacy with PHED dept. Tinsukia for partnership to make Tonganaga-on Tea Estate open defecation free and contribute towards the national call of Swach Bharat (Clean India).
- B. The toilet under SBM is Twin pit – Pour flush latrine, Designed by UNICEF, It is low cost toilet having two pits when the first pit gets filled up, the flow of excreta has to be diverted to the second pit. In this design, two leach pits are connected to one single pour-flush toilet. when emptying one pit, people use second pit. The Government allot Rs 12000 per toilet. The design and cost is same across India.

## Skill development training Programme supported by NEDFi under CSR



Under the Intensification of Sericulture & promotion of producer company-A women livelihood programme. SATRA successfully promoted the producer company in the month of November with legal identity as "SATRA Silk Producer Company". Encouraging by the outcome of reeling machine installed last year we furthered explore the possibility to add value to the yarn which is already uniform and fetching a price of Rs.3000-Rs.3200 earlier it was just Rs.1000-Rs.1200. Expert including principal from Sowalkushi Institute of Fashion Technology visited SATRA several times and recommended for degumming, natural dye of the yarn and go for weaving to generate even better income for the women and with larger objective to promote Sipsajhar another Silk hub of Assam. In the month of December 2016 NEDFi extended support for a Skill development training programme of degumming, natural dye and weaving and under the support 25 women are attending training programme.

### Training Workshop attended by SATRA Team-2016-2017

Date	Training	Place	Organizer	Participant
16 <sup>th</sup> & 17 <sup>th</sup> May 2016	Planning Workshop	Cygnett Inn Re- pose, ABC Ghy	OXFAM INDIA	Sachindra Sarma, Jagadish Hazarika, Mani Bora, Samarendra Nath
11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> , & 13 <sup>th</sup> July, 2016	TDH Germany Train- ing	Kolkata	Tdh (G)	Kamaruz Zaman Hoque, Trideep Nath
24 <sup>th</sup> July, 2016	How to use Twitter during humanitarian crisis	Hotel Taj Mansing, New Delhi	OXFAM INDIA	Sachindra Sarma
27 <sup>th</sup> March, 2017	State Level workshop on Good practices in DRR	Hotel Landmark, Ghy	OXFAM INDIA	Sachindra Sarma
21 <sup>st</sup> , 22 <sup>nd</sup> & 23 <sup>rd</sup> March, 2017	Inclusion of Child protection and disa- bilities	Kolkata	OXFAM INDIA	Sachindra Sarma
14 <sup>th</sup> March, 2017	Workshop on Phase II End Evaluation	Cygnett Inn Re- pose, Ghy	OXFAM INDIA	Nani Kumar Saikia, Sachindra Sarma, Jagadish Hazarika, Ma- hendra Kumar, Samaren- dra Nath
16 <sup>th</sup> October, 2016	Fabric Design Devel- opment,	Kolkata	TCS, Weaver	Kishor Nath
1 <sup>st</sup> August, 2016	Stakeholder work- shop on Community Based Flood Early Warning System	ASDMA confer- ence Hall, Dispur	ASDMA	Sachindra Sarma, Sa- marendra Nath
10 <sup>th</sup> September, 2016	Workshop on GPDP	SIRD, Khanapara	SIRD	Sachindra Sarma, Ma- hendra Kumar
10 <sup>th</sup> October, 2016	Workshop on GPDP	SIRD, Khanapara	SIRD	Jagadish Hazarika, Ma- hendra Kumar, Sunil Hazarika
18 <sup>th</sup> , 19 <sup>th</sup> , 20 <sup>th</sup> , 21 <sup>st</sup> & 22 <sup>nd</sup> November, 2016	PVCA and WASH Training	Marigoan	OXFAM INDIA	Sachindra Sarma, Jagadish Hazarika, Sa- marendra Nath, Mahen- dra Kumar, Mohan Das, Manoranjan Deka, Pankaj Deka, Himangshu Ranjan Saharia, Pankaj Pratim Nath
9 <sup>th</sup> December, 2016	Stakeholder Meet on Sustainable Food & Farming System- Vulnerabilities and Streategies	Kohima , Naga- land	NEN	Kamaruz Zaman Hoque
22 <sup>nd</sup> & 23 <sup>rd</sup> November, 2016	Workshop on Mitiga- tion of River Bank Errosion through bio- engineering tech- nique on Brahmapu- tra River in Assam	NEDFi Conven- tion Centre, Dis- pur	ASDMA	Sachindra Sarma
21 <sup>st</sup> & 22 <sup>nd</sup> , December, 2016	FPO Leaders Training	Airtel Building, Survey, Ghy	ICCO	Kishor Nath
27 <sup>th</sup> & 28 <sup>th</sup> January, 2017	Workshop on Stock- taking	SIRD, Kahikuchi	OXFAM INDIA	Nani Kumar Saikia, Sachindra Sarma, Jagadish Hazarika, Sa- marendra Nath, Jitu Deka, Mahendra Kumar
8 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> & 10 <sup>th</sup> March, 2017	Humanitarian Advoc- acy Training	Kolkata	OXFAM INDIA	Nani Kumar Saikia

### Name and Address of SATRA Board Members:

S.No	Name	Designation	Qualification	Occupation and address
1	Dr.Prasanna Nath	Chairman	MA,P.hd	Associate Professor,Sipajhar college , P.O:Sipajhar Dist:Darrang,Assam
2	Dr.Bazrul Islam	Board Member	B,V,Sc	Vety.Surgeon,Mangaldai Veterinary,P.O:Mangaldai,Dist:Darrang
3	Mrs.Purnima Bora	Board Member	MA,B.Ed	Subject Teacher,Kamrup Academy,Guwahati-3
4	Mrs.Jyoti Prova Bora	Board Member	BA,B.Ed	Asstt.Teacher,Bordoulguri ME School,Bordoulguri,Darrang Dist.Assam
5	Dr.Dhrubajyoti Saharia	Board Member	MA,P.hd	Associate Professor,Geography Depatt.Guwahati University
6	Sri Kamal Bhatta	Board Member	B.Sc,LLB	Advocate,Guwahati High Court,Guwahati
7	Dr.Arup Kr. Nath	Board Member	MA,P.hd	Associate Professor,English Department,Tezpur Central University,Tezpur,Sonitpur Dist
8	Mrs.Bhakti Devee Saharia	Board Member	MA	Subject Teacher,Pachim Rangamati HS School,Aulachowka,Darrang Dist.
9	Sri Kulen Deka	Board Member	B.Sc(Agri)	Agriculture Development Officer ,P.O:Patharighat,Dist:Darrang,Assam
10	Mrs.Binita Saharia	Board Member	MA,B.Ed	College Teacher,Jyanbikash Academy,P.O:Mangaldai,Dist:Darrang, Assam
11	Nani Kr. Saikia	Secretary cum ED	B.Sc	ED,SATRA,P.O:Sipajhar,Dist:Darrang,Assam
12	Mrs.Olee Bora	Nominee Board member,NEDFi	MA,MBA	General Manager,NEDFi,Guwahati

#### Board Meeting:

During this period four board meeting was held.

Date of meeting	Member Present
23/07/16	10
03/09/16	06
28/12/16	07
28/03/17	07

#### SATRA Staff Pattern:

Type of Staff	Male	Female	Total

Highest number of cancer patients visit B.Baruah cancer institute in Guwahati from Darrang district. SATRA regularly conduct awareness and special health check-up camp. We trained 56 women on symptoms and prevention method of breast cancer so that they can disseminate the message.



**SOCIAL ACTION FOR APPROPRIATE TRANSFORMATION AND ADVANCEMENT IN RURAL AREAS  
(SATRA)**

**VILL :- SATGHARIA (TRINAYANPUR) P.O-SIPAJHAR DIST :- DARRANG (ASSAM)**

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2017**

SOURCES OF FUNDS	SCH	AS AT	AS AT
		31.03.2017	31.03.2016
		AMOUNT	AMOUNT
<u>GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT</u>	A	3,761,959.32	1,929,717.50
<u>LOAN FUND</u>	B	31,335,561.00	71,060,598.00
<u>LOAN FROM MEMBERS</u>		84,000.00	84,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b><u>35,181,520.32</u></b>	<b><u>73,074,315.50</u></b>
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>			
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>	C	2,020,383.00	2,096,687.00
<u>INVESTMENT (In Shares)</u>	D	4,200.00	4,200.00
<u>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</u>			
Loan and Advances	E	16,062,994.00	52,470,927.00
Fixed Deposits & Other Investment	F	9,000,000.00	11,850,000.00
Cash & Bank Balances	G	8,099,444.32	8,037,747.50
Tax Deducted At Source		154,607.00	122,341.00
	(i)	<u>33,317,045.32</u>	<u>72,481,015.50</u>
<u>Less : Current Liabilities</u>			
Provision made/amount set aside for specific purposes			982,878.00
Provision against Standard Loan Assets.	P	160,108.00	524,709.00
	(ii)	<u>160,108.00</u>	<u>1,507,587.00</u>
<b>NET CURRENT ASSETS</b>	(i) - (ii)	<b>33,156,937.32</b>	<b>70,973,428.50</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b><u>35,181,520.32</u></b>	<b><u>73,074,315.50</u></b>

Place : Guwahati  
Dated : 04-08-2017



IN TERMS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE  
M/S PREM KUMAR & ASSOCIATES  
Chartered Accountants

(Prem Kumar Agarwal, ACA)  
Proprietor  
M.No. 069603

*[Signature]*  
Director

(SATRA)

VILL :- SATGHARIA (TRINAYANPUR) P.O-SIPAJHAR DIST :- DARRANG (ASSAM)

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH,2017

PARTICULARS	SCH	AS AT	AS AT
		31.03.2017	31.03.2016
		AMOUNT	AMOUNT
<b>INCOME</b>			
Interest	H	10,229,634.50	8,663,514.00
Grants	I	11,657,569.37	8,675,460.60
Donation/Contributions	J	1,151,400.00	906,100.00
Other Income	K	419,650.00	927,148.00
	TOTAL	(i)	
		<u>23,458,253.87</u>	<u>19,172,222.60</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Incentives & Interest	L	5,346,650.00	5,393,211.00
Administrative & Other Expenses	M	4,729,574.05	4,948,758.74
Expenses on Specific Projects & Training	N	11,779,185.00	7,569,933.30
Depreciation of Assets	C	121,604.00	192,624.00
Provision made/amount set aside for specific project	O	-	981,839.00
	TOTAL	(ii)	
		<u>21,977,013.05</u>	<u>19,086,366.04</u>
Surplus/deficit before provision for bad debt.		(iii) = (i) - (ii)	1,481,240.82
Less:Provision against Standard Loan Assets	P	(iv)	(364,601.00)
Surplus transferred to General Fund Account (iii) - (iv)			<u>1,845,841.82</u>

Place : Guwahati  
Dated : 04-08-2017



IN TERMS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE  
M/S PREM KUMAR & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

(Prem Kumar Agarwal, ACA)  
Proprietor  
M.No. 069603

Executive Director  
Social Action for  
Transformation

Acknowledgement:

Acknowledgment SATRA is ever grateful to those agencies, organizations, individuals and Govt. Departments, for having confidence on SATRA in the initial years and gave us support of various kinds. I on behalf of SATRA, would like to take this opportunity to show our gratitude to Registrar of Societies, Assam, RGVN. North East Network(NEN),Guwahati, NYK,Mangaldai,NEDFi,KVIC, FST,Guwahati, IGSSS, Oxfam(I), Action aid, SDTT, NRTT, CRY, Give2Asia, Manaviya, CML, Guwahati

In addition to that i sincerely appreciate Home Ministry Govt. of India,Income TaxDepartment,National Trust, I would also like to thank our friendly organization Grameen Sahara Chaygaon,GVM Nalbari,Nitingale Charitable Trust Guwahati,The Ant Chirang,NEADS Jorhat ,MMM Morigaon,Ajagar Social Circle Goalpara,RVC Dhemaji and PAD Lax-impur for sharing illuminating view with us. I would like to expand my deepest gratitude to all those who have di-rectly and indirectly guided SATRA in grooming to a responsible CSO of the state.

Ashadeep,Guwahati,

SIDBI

Sishu Sarothi,Guwahati.

Indian Grameen Services,

CAPART,

NABARD,

KVK,Darrang,

Vety Dept,Darrang

Agriculture Dept.darrang,

Circle Officer,Sipajhar,

District Administration Darrang,

Social Welfare Darrang,

Ashadeep

In addition to that i sincerely appreciate Home Ministry Govt. of India,Income TaxDepartment,National Trust, I would also like to thank our friendly organization Grameen Sahara Chaygaon,GVM Nalbari,Nitingale Charitable Trust Guwahati,The Ant Chirang,NEADS Jorhat ,MMM Morigaon,Ajagar Social Circle Goalpara,RVC Dhemaji and PAD Lax-impur for sharing illuminating view with us. I would like to expand my deepest gratitude to all those who have di-rectly and indirectly guided SATRA in grooming to a responsible CSO of the state.

**SATRA WEAVERS SILK PRODUCTS WITH NATURAL DYE AND COTTON  
GAMOCHA.**



*White Pat Saree  
mtr. Length=47 Inch with Blouse Piece and*



*Natural Dye (Marigold) Pat Saree  
Length= 5.5 mtr, Breath=47 Inch. With Blouse Piece 1 mtr and Side Pati*

