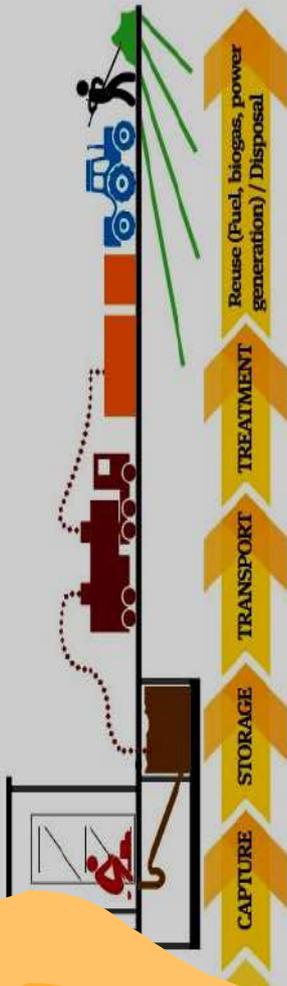




EXPLORER EYES

SATRA

Annual Activity Report 2018-19



Right to Survival	Right to Development	Right to Protection	Right to Participation

Sanitation Value Chain
The Faecal Sludge Management.

SATGHARIA (TRINAYANPUR) : SIPAJHAR DARRANG: ASSAM
PIN: 784145
 e-mail: satrasipajhar02@gmail.com
 Website: www.satra.ngo

Annual Activity Report SATRA (April 2018 to March 2019)

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 Areas (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.

**People for
development
development
for people.**

REGISTRATION DETAILS OF SATRA

1. Societies Registration Act. XXI of 1860.
No : RS/DAR/247/C/10 of 2002-03.
2. Nity Ayoog Registration (Darpan)
Unique ID: AS/2017/01533817
3. IT Act.1961 U/S 12A & 80G.
4. Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act.1976.
FCRA No : 020740039
5. PWD (People with disability) Act.
6. National Trust.
No: 210716131855007/MR/CP/AUTISM/MD
7. Employees Provident Fund
No : NEGHY/9388
8. TAN No : SHLS04922B
9. PAN : AAETS7554F.
10. Accredited with desirable norms by
Credibility Alliance.
New Delhi. Vide CA/20/2015
11. Awarded Assam Chief Minister best Community action award
in 2007

FROM THE DESK OF CHAIRMAN

SATRA is marching ahead—each year being more eventful than the previous one. There has been challenges of resources for this sector all over the country but now it seems we are bouncing back, which is very important and give unmatched satisfaction. The fact that we able to create a space within the space that was shrinking and it epitomizes the achievement of mission & vision for which SATRA stands for. The broad spectrum of activities and their success rate speak volumes about dedicated work taken up by SATRA under the inspiring leadership of Sri Nani Kumar Saikia, Executive Director SATRA. SATRA's work in any field or project is the perfect example of team work, I take this opportunity to congratulate and wish very best to the SATRA team.



The faecal sludge management project taken up by SATRA with the support from Tdh Foundation and in collaboration with Mangaldai Municipal Board and Darrang district administration is the only kind of project in the entire eastern India. There has been talks of clean India or open defecation free India on the occasion of 150th birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on 2nd October 2019, but do we have safe disposal mechanism of faecal sludge after the septic tanks are emptied? In most of the urban areas municipality owned cesspool emptied the septic tanks from the house hold or office and as it does not have the facility for safe disposal they dispose the sludge in municipal drain, river or open field, which pollute the environment and no less than open defecation. Off course the Government flagship programme the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan's* next campaign after ODF is ODF+ which will deal with safe disposal then ODF++ which is safe disposal and reuse. The faecal sludge management we are taking up is the complete sanitation value chain from emptying, transporting to safe disposal and reuse. The treatment plan we propose shall run on gravitational force without any electricity and on completion we propose to use it as the complete sanitation resource centre and urge the government to initiate it to replicate in the rural and urban areas. Once Gopal Krishna Gokhale said about Bengalis, "What Bengal thinks today, India thinks tomorrow". This is the dream of SATRA. Successful implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction Programme since 2011 supported by Oxfam (India) brought about drastic changes in the flood prone areas of Darrang district there are areas the impact can be seen even where there were no direct intervention. The post flood disease often taken lives of many children was of outmost concern at the beginning of the project but today it reduces significantly and here one has to recognize the work of Village level WASH committee promoted under the project. My sincere word of appreciation to those committee members. Cattle rearing is the secondary source of income for all the family of the area but the scientific management was not practiced due to which loss of cattle after flood was very common but after the intervention a link with veterinary department established in every villages and therefore pre and post monsoon vaccine camp is held in every village now resulted in minimising loss of livestock due to flood. Tdh-Germany partnered SATRA to work with the children of the ethnic violence effected areas, it is really good to see children from the area campaigning through music, dance & street play for social causes like global warming, Children environmental Right, Global Hand Washing Day and Red Hand Day, I thank those children, parents, teachers and community for the support and participating in the activity of the project. A special thanks to our partners, donors and well wisher a big thanks to communities with whom we have worked at the field level. Last but not the least a word of appreciation to the commitment & passion of our team.

Thanking All

Dr. Prassana Kr. Nath

Chairman, SATRA

FROM THE DESK OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

We are wrapping up another resoundingly successful year, this is special for all of us in the organization and our well wisher as the drought period is seems to be fading away. There has been some fascinating work in the field this reporting year and talks are going for partnership on for few more. SATRA intervened in sericulture in 2005 with just 20 women and today the feeling is amazing when it is reported that more than 10000 house hold or women is engaged in sericulture activity and with the intervention in weaving a year back it can be said that the work began a decade ago has sustained. The faecal sludge management is the new concept in this part and shall contribute to the national call for clean India. The conflict management and peace education



for children & adolescents in Udalguri district, supported by tdh-Germany is another project very dear to all of us at SATRA, it's holistic & creative approach for all round development of children is just incredible. It has been some six months to the implementation part of the programme and there are lot positive developments to report. The joyful learning and campaigning on days of global important could be the game changer in the long run. The service & capacity building training provided by Meljol, Mumbai is really appreciable. The disaster Risk Reduction programme supported from Oxfam (India) has helped to adapt sustainable livelihood and access to food during critical period of high flood, It has protected and strengthened the nutritional health of young children and their mothers. The intervention incredibly build the resilience against the flood of the community. SATRA endeavours for service to humanity in a multidimensional way, and is moving ahead to bring a visible and sustained change in the society. One of the most important aspect to bring about sustainable change in the society is to raise awareness of the community on Rights and entitlement. A right based programme been began with the support from Churches Auxiliary for Social Action (CASA), the programme address the livelihood rights and gender empowerment. Every woman around the world has a right to receive respectful maternity care , Respectful Maternity Care includes protection from verbal and physical abuse, disrespect and discrimination during care. It allows a woman to make informed choices about her pregnancy and delivery. Respectful Maternal Care (RMC) is a small campaign SATRA is working on in Partnership with Diya Foundation of Loharghat, Kamrup, and we together launch the Assam chapter of White Ribbon Alliance.

As always, I remain thankful to all the well wisher, SATRA staff, board, Partner agency, donor, Darrang district administration, Community we are working with and volunteers for the many contributions they make to SATAR.

Thank You All

Nani Kumar Saikia

Executive Director

SATRA.

Contents	Page No
1. BRBRBP Supported by Oxfam (India)	6
2. Conflict Management & peace education	15
3. Akhoj Agaloi	22
4. RMC	25
5. Faecal Sludge Management	27
6. Weaving	29
7. Disability—Important mandate	31
8. Audit Report	32
9. Board Meeting and details of board	37
10. Staff Details	38
11. Acknowledgement	39

Disaster Management Brahmaputra River Basin Resilient Building Program Supported by Oxfam (India)



The state of Assam is frequently ravaged by the fury of mighty Brahmaputra and its tributaries causing untold human misery and devastation of indescribable nature. Darrang district has been hit hard by the monsoon rain and flooding every year. Several factors are responsible for the recurrence of flood in Assam. Assam lies in the heart of Monsoon belt and so gets an overabundance of rain. The Brahmaputra originates in Mansorovar in Tibet and rushes through the middle of the state from east to west. The 2900 km long river and its numerous tributaries get flooded and overflow their banks flooding the vast plain of the state. Secondly, the existence of the long range of mountains on its northern and eastern borders compels the waters to flow down into the vast plain below causing the rivers to swell. Thirdly, the increased level of over beds due to constant deposition of silt has been also a major cause of flood in the state. Flood and river bank erosion affect all aspects of the land, lives, and livelihoods of communities living in the region to a significant degree, leaving people homeless and displaced, destroy crops, damage public property, and damage development infrastructure. Moreover, annual cycles of flooding cripple people's resilience and intensify the poverty spiral. The people living in the Brahmaputra river basin areas of Darrang district particularly the Char area people are most backward, poorest and almost entirely isolated area from the mainland. SATRA is implementing a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programme called Brahmaputra River Basin Resilience Building Programme with the support from Oxfam (India). The programme began in the year 2011 and now it's on the third phase, presently working in 15 worst flood affected villages.

The north east region of India is not new to the devastation brought about by floods. Each year, the mighty Brahmaputra River traversing across the length of Assam causes huge destruction and irreparable loss to the state's economy which is largely agrarian during monsoon season.

Several areas –The districts of Darrang - are ranked as some of the most flood prone districts in the State. There are highly vulnerable flood prone pockets within these districts that are exposed to hydro-meteorological hazards, such as floods and erosion and, since 2004, have faced severe catastrophic floods in 2004, 2008, 2011, 2012, 2015, 2017 and most recently in 2018. There is also a high presence of socially and economically vulnerable communities in these districts.



Pic: District level workshop with Multi Stakeholder to raise awareness on implementation of DM Act.2005

Floods, flash floods, river-bank erosion, and sand casting (deposition of large amounts of sand by flood water) are the most frequent water- induced hazards in the eastern Brahmaputra basin in Assam. The history of floods for the history of the erosion Brahmaputra River. floods and land erosion some villages disappear and migration of the locations along the

Flooding has inflicted the communities in Thousands of people, are affected every Darrang district are



sions. The consequences of these disasters on lives, livelihoods, property and environment can last up to months, often eroding hard-won assets of individuals, hindering human development. The poor and socially disadvantaged groups face greater stress when managing the impact of natural disasters, since they are the least equipped to cope with them. Without better economic options and with continuous depletion of their assets, the poor are forced to live in vulnerable areas prone to flooding and erosions or in shelters unable to withstanding long water logging or strong winds. The situation aggravate during monsoon time every year. The Oxfam (India) supported DRR programme phase wise in Darrang district since year 2011. presently 3rd phase programme called "Brahmaputra River Basin Resilient Building programme" is going on. In this year reporting period mass awareness on DM Act.2005 where government officials, PRI members and representatives from community participated. Two awareness meeting organized where ASDMA delegate Mr. Kishor Dutta, Project Officer, Training and Capacity Building and DPO, DDMA Darrang Shri Jagadish Bhattacharrya was the resource person. Organized one District level Best practice sharing workshop with Govt. line department, PRI for adaption of flood resilient design of for flood prone areas. Organized two technical training on climate change resilient agriculture practices, where Dr. Manoj Kr. Chouhan and Dr. Rizuanul Halim, Scientist KVK supported as resource person and 80 farmers from inter-

villagers in this region is also the of the south bank of the The combined impact of sion has resulted in pearing altogether displaced to new river.

the greatest harm to the district of Darrang. livestock and property year. Large tracts of land in also affected severely by soil erosions

vening villages participated. Celebrated days of global importance like International DRR day, Global Hand washing day, World Environment day and International Women day in the intervening villages. Training on capacity building for task force team where organized and conducted by Civil defence, Task force from all the intervening villages participated in the programme.

Raised Toilet constructed under the project.



Key activities and progress against objectives

Objective 1.

Outcome 1: Institutional De-Building of DRR and Emer- targeted communities and

Output 1.1 Target village disaster man- mittees are capaci- improved access sources for ter risk manage-

Output 1.2 Oxfam munity based early demonstrate improved communication and dis- semination of early warning to all communities in select- prone Geographies.



Pic: Livestock Vaccination Camp

velopment and Capacity gency response of the tar- partners NGO.

communities in 15 age- ment com- tated and have to local re- effective disas- ment.

Partners and com- warning committees capacities in timely

messages ed flood



Key activities & its impact:

Involved with VLMCC of 5 villages and working together on many issues.

Community Hazard, resources, vulnerability, Capacity, opportunity and threat mapping were done involving all task forces, VLMCC or VDMC and on the participatory basis of finding in the CAP updating programme were organized altogether 316 male, 336 female attended the programme.

Conducted 9 Nos Mock Drill programme in our project villages. In this session where 136 male and 193 Female participated.

DRR in schools-Task force formation & training in 7 schools. At-least one training is being organized in each of the 5 new villages. Where 181 boys, 188 Girls, 31 male and 22 female attended the programme. Those trainings focused on the mitigation of Disaster risk and also to reduce those risks within their circumferences.

Some of our active VDMC member regularly monitoring with GP Plan and working together. VDMC promoted under the programme are capacitate to advocacy with the Panchayat for construction of the raised platform, repairing of roads etc. as a result 1 raised plateform in our intervening villages were constructed and many roads were repaired by the Panchayat.

Sensitization program peoples are aware of importance of disaster preparedness. A capacity of CBOs in terms of approach to concern government department has improved.

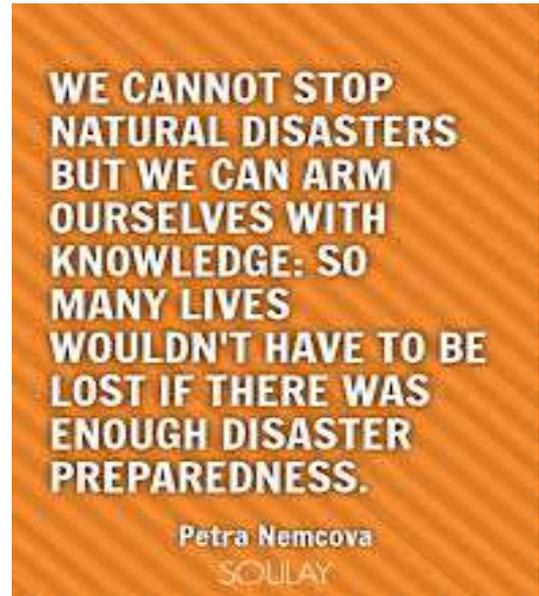


Objective 2.

Outcome 2: Developing Resilience in WASH

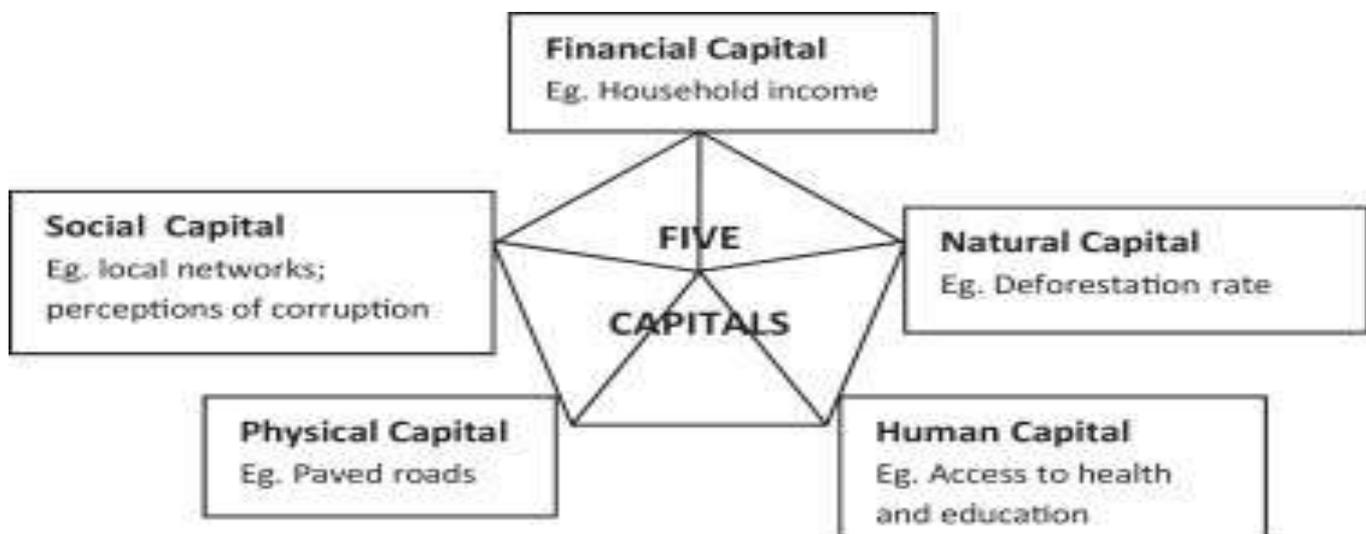
Output 2.1 Low cost flood resilient community based water filtration and sanitation models are used and replicated in selected programme villages whereby Vulnerable communities in 15 villages will each has provision of at least 1 drinking water source which provides safe drinking water even during disasters.

Output 2.2 Target communities in 15 villages demonstrate improved Hygiene practices and take action to protect themselves against threats to public health in a dignified and culturally appropriate manner during disasters.



Key activities& its impact:

1. Capacity building of WASH committee & school children through training and demo.
2. Community contributed by filling earth in the site of hand pump construction.
3. This year our construction was completed with support from VDMC/ VLMCC. We constructed 1 nos disable friendly Raised HP at No2 Dhariaakhaity village. In normal time where 140 men, 137 female are participated. Similarly water testing activities are going on.
4. This year we constructed 2 nos WSR at No 2 Bangalpota and No2 Baralekhaity (Milanpra) villages. In normal time where 19 HH are depended in this HP, where 45 male, 56 female, 21 boys, 27 girls and 2 PWD are benefitted. On the other hand all villagers are benefitted from those HP.
5. In this year 6 Nos programme on Training of mechanics with tools and chlorination in our project vil-lages. In this session 106 male and 85 Female are participated in the training programme.
6. In this period organized 20 programme on PHP in different places where 348 Male 425 Female, 28 boys 52 girls and 2 PWD are participated.



Our WASH committee also taking initiatives on hand tube-well chlorination. People are aware of water related issues, disease transmission, use of sanitary toilets and personal hygiene. This year we chlorinated 38 HP through our worker and water testing initiative done with support PHED tool kits in 13 HP

Objective 3.

Outcome 3: Develop emergency food security and climate change adaptive livelihood system

Output 3.1 Affordable disaster resilient agricultural practices and off farm livelihood protection models are demonstrated in selected programme villages in UP and Bihar.

Output 3.2. Marginalized communities demonstrate Improved Local capacities in reducing loss of livelihood assets during disasters.

Key activities& its impact:

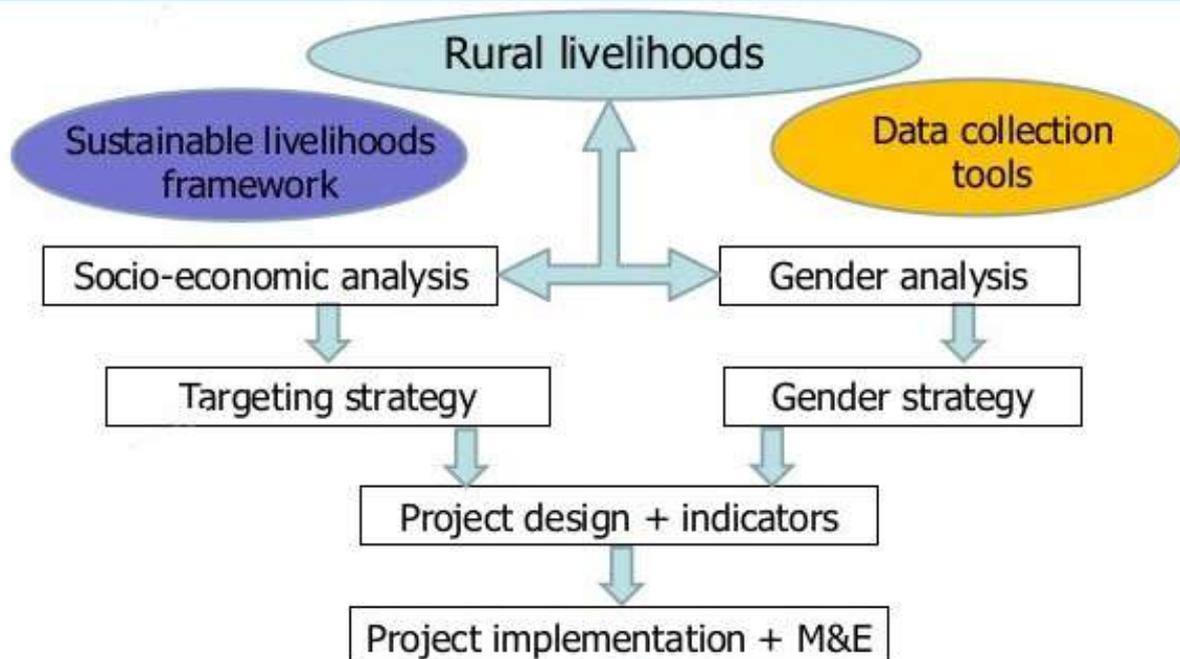
Organized veterinary camp by the community.

The stress tolerant seed support is being extended from 2011, it is noticed that many farmers who got support earlier, bought the stress tolerant seeds on their own or approached Govt. line department for support. The community started vaccinating livestock and availing the facility from the Govt. A.H &Vety Department. Therefore, the participation of beneficiary in implementing the programme is good. With a view to strengthen the communities following activities were done.

In this year support were extended to 25 marginalized farmers with flood and stress tolerant seed and 15 landless, single headed were given support for petty trade. Also we support small livestock (Goatary) support to 30 nos poorest of the poor HH.

Objective 4.

Outcome 4: Interface with government for better and more accountable DRR and effective humanitari-



an response

Output 4.1 15 VDMCs identify risk reduction strategies in respective Village disaster management plans and at least 50 % of target villages successfully mobilize resources from Government flagship programmes/ departments to reduce underlying risk factors.

Output 4.2 Implementation status of National Disaster Management Act – 2005 is analyzed and recommendations provided for developing institutions and mechanisms for mainstreaming DRR in development.

Key activities& its impact:

District level workshop with Multi Stakeholder to raise awareness on implementation of DM Act.2005.

The workshop was organized in the district head quarter Youth Club: Mangaldai attended by Project Officer ASDMA, DPO, DDMA Darrang, Dr. Manoj Kr. Chouhan scientist from Krishi Vigayan Kendra, Mangaldai & Dr. Bazrul Islam represented Veterinary dept., Dr. Beria from Health Department, Darrang in the workshop beside these people members of VLMCC including gaon burha from 10 villages, president & secretary of DRR committee from 15 villages, altogether 50 people participated in the workshop including 9 women.

Interface with Government for adoption of improved design under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan for flood prone areas:

Organized interface meeting with government line department for adaptation of flood resilient latrine design in flood prone areas as a result the Panchayat president and block level officials assured to link the govt. flagship programme Swach Bharat Abhiyan with MGNREGA to raised the latrine so that even during flood also it is useable and protected.

Key outcomes/achievements to highlight in this period

Focus on the **outcomes** and **impacts** achieved: what has been the change for people involved in the project? Provide supporting evidence

KVK organise day long awareness camp at our programme area regarding organic farming Where 25 selected farmers from our project villages participated in the training. KVK also organized capacity building training on Mushroom cultivation. Our community organizer Mr. Mohan Das now skill farmer for Mushroom cultivation

Panchayat are constructed three raised flood proof community latrine as per the design we adopted under the BRBRBP programme under 14th finance.

Participation and Beneficiaries

List of number of project beneficiaries to date (actual), against the target numbers, by completing the following table.

Project Beneficiaries without Disabilities				
Age	Direct		Indirect	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Girls		1427		1645
Boys		1509		1650
Women		3723		5425
		428 5		
Men				5575
Total		10944		14295

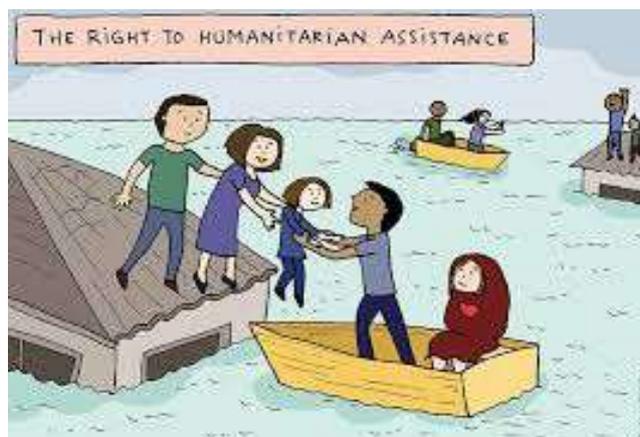
Project Beneficiaries Person's with Disabilities				
Age	Direct		Indirect	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Girls		6		17
Boys		9		14
Women		16		31
Men		26		58
Total		57		120

Best practice and policy compliance

Oxfam India captured the best practices throughout the project implementation phase and captured in book format to advocate to the other stakeholders and policy makers.

Gender

SATRA gender policy and ensure participation by the women in all our programme and at-least 50% women members in all the committees formed under the programme.



Disability Inclusion

Concern of disable person were get top priority in all our programme and organised camp from time to time for getting the disability certificate from the concern authority. SATRA has person with disability policy.

Child Protection SATRA has child protection policy and in all the programme children's concern given top priority, also for behaviour change programme we mostly work with children in the school and community.

Programme Monitoring:

Monitoring is done by the SATRA staff, project coordinator and other senior staff visit the project area at-least twice in a month and adopted online monitoring using android mobile phone.

Sustainability

For sustainability of the programme SATRA always consult the government line department, and capacitate committee would contribute in sustainability of the programme.

Conflict Management & Peace Education for Children and Adolescents

Project on protection of Child Right

Supported By tdh-Germany.



The state of Assam is a multi-ethnic state with 31 million inhabitants. Around 22% are migrant workers (mostly indigenous Adivasi who migrated due to work in the tea plantations), 30% were former refugees and about 12% ethnic minorities. Within Assam, the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) enjoys a special status. The series of agitation, armed movement by different ethnic group is still active in the region resulted in the mistrust among the ethnic groups and re-sulted in recurring bloody skirmishes the movement and territorial claims by parts of the region resulted in persecution especially in the years 2008, 2012 and 2014 where highest tension was reached. Time and again there are conflict erupting and violent fights, destruction of property and loss of human lives are often the consequences of these. There is an atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion among the groups. Villages which were formerly multi ethnic, drift apart to such an extent, that the different ethnic backgrounds live in different parts of the villages. Instability and recurring persecution lead not only too stubborn poverty



and bad infrastructure, but also to the their education, be- experience ex- the worst cruited by groups. flict man- and peace for children olescents in North

fact that children disrupt come child labourers, ploitation and in case get re- militant The Con- agement education and ad- East by a



India is a project supported tdh-Germany and implement- ed in four districts of Assam by consortium of four NGO's. SATRA is implementing the project in Bhakatpara area of Udalguri district. The rate of illit- eracy in Udalguri districts is particularly high which can be explained firstly by early school disruption, secondly by lack of quality educa- tion. Many children do not make it to middle school, because their primary education especially in natural sciences lacks in quali- teachers are unmotivated, government pro- (like midday meals) are not very successful. 70 % children who do not go to school come from poor areas. Girls are married off early, the whole family place in search of livelihood and there are many more



ty, the grammes of school age families in rural migration to other problem which denied



Shri Gautam Saharia District Child Protection Officer, Udalguri district. as resource person at District level workshop to Promote Village Level Child Protection Committee

the right of children. The project is to protect the right of the children, build trust among the communities and promote peace in the region. Following are the details of the project.

Super goal (Impact):The project contributes towards peace promotion and reduction of ethnic conflict in Assam, India.

Project goal (Outcome) : Children and youths of different ethnicities from 66 villages in 4 districts in Assam overcome prejudices and aversion against each other and can build a peaceful community life through better quality of education as well as established protective structures at the community level.

Subgoal 1 (Output): children of different ethnic backgrounds and experience peaceful conflict management and realise their right to education and games together.

Subgoal 2 (Output): Youths of different ethnic backgrounds are prepared and qualified for their professional life; they commit themselves to social integration, a peaceful community and rights of children and youths in their communities.

Subgoal 3 (Output): Sponsors at the community and district level, media representatives and parents are aware of children's rights and implement these, particularly the right to protection against exploitation

Rights under the CRC

- **Survival and development rights**
 - Rights to the resources, skills and contributions necessary for survival and full development
- **Protection rights**
 - Protection from all forms of child abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence
- **Participation rights**
 - Entitled to express their opinions and to have a say in all matters that affect them

and violence as well as the right to education.

Activity under the project towards achievement of goals

1. Creation of supplementary education and leisure activities in primary and middle schools and promotion of playful learning.
2. Training of community workers and teachers.
3. Practice oriented teaching in sciences for 22 middle and high schools.
4. Installation of water hand pumps at 10 schools.
5. Re-assimilation of school drop-outs and support for drop-out endangered children.



Founding and support of multi ethnic children groups at the community level.

7. Implementation of programme days and organised exchange between communities.

8. Founding and support of 13 youth groups.

9. Career guidance for youths.

10. Training for youth for entry in to the professional world.

11. Exchange and campaign work of youths.

12. Sensitization of parents towards children rights.

13. Setting up of child protection committees at the village level.

14. Strengthening of school management committees at the village level.

15. Capacity Building of relevant institutions and committee.

16. Advocacy at district and central level on relevant government programmes.

Global Red Hand Day

district and central level on pro-

Project progress :-

- I. **Creation of supplementary education and ties at 13 primary and 1 Mid- and support of playful learning:**

leisure activities in schools



<p>According to the CRC:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children are defined in the CRC as all those below the age of 18 years.
<p>Childhood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a period “entitled to special care and assistance.”

A. To improve the reading skill, strengthened and kindle curiosity and motivation and acquire knowledge the rotating library were set up under the project in all the 13 primary and one middle school. The books given in the library are all different and would be rotated from one school to the next and it would be done every six months. One more library was set up centrally with youth resource centre. Reading skill of the children being monitored by the community organiser with the help of school teachers.

B. MelJol an organization based out of Mumbai working worldwide on children joyful learning is helping to implement *Aflatoon* programme, this is all about motivating children through song and dance to be a good human being.

C. MelJol Mumbai also assisted SATRA in implementing „Children’s social & financial education programme“ which makes children think critically, make them aware of their rights and duties and familiarize them with economic thinking. Social competence, gentle handling of resources - be it money or environment,



Global Hand Washing Day

health and hygiene - belong to the programme just as well as sociocultural aspects. The programme is no rigid curriculum, but rather adapts to the respective circumstances. In the given context, education and dealing with armed conflicts, religious freedom, peace building and respecting children’ rights plays an important role. Method wise the programme works with songs, stories and role-play and address discrimination based on class, caste, religion, ethnic background and gender.

II. Training on games and sports:

Two Sports training camp particularly football is organised and regular football coaching beside other sports is going on. In the the year 2018 five girls under 13 yeras got selected in

the district under 13 football team and three boys got selected in the under 19 district football team from the coaching organised under the project.

III. Practice oriented teaching in natural sciences for middle schools:

The lack of knowledge of natural sciences frequently leads to school drop-outs. An improvement in sciences would therefore work against this risk. To counter lacking knowledge of natural sciences, practice oriented classes one science facilitator is being trained and he is taking practical science class in middle schools.

IV. Installation of Hand Washing Station in Schools.

To improve health and hygiene and inculcate the habit of hand washing the hand washing stations have been installed in 10 schools. All the station has running water.

V. Reintegration of drop-out school children and aid for drop-out endangered children

Altogether 12 drop-out children 8 female and 4 male read-mitted in the school and supported them with tuition school and books. A mass campaign launch in the project area against the drop-out.

VI. Formation of Multi-ethnic youth and children group.

9 multi-ethnic youth group and 15 multi-ethnic children were formed in the schools and villages this is to mix-up and to provide a platform for interaction.

VII. Formation of Village Level Child Protection Committee (VLCPC)

Village level child protection committee were formed in all the 9 villages with 11 members in one committee. Half of the committee members are women, the gaon burha (Village head men) is the member secretary, village school teacher, Anganwadi teacher, ANM and PRI representatives are members among other leading village men and women.

VIII. Campaign days and organised exchange programme between communities

The world days with importance and special significance like Red hand Day, world environment day, Global hand washing day were observed and children organised signature campaign, street play and postering on these occasion. All those days observed with the children successfully attract the attention of the society.



Science Programme with Middle school students.



Meeting with parents & students of school drop-out children

IX. Strengthening of school management committees (SMC) at the village level

According to the national law that regulates the right to basic education, each school shall have school management committees consisting of parents (50% mothers), local authorities, teachers and pupils. They are responsible for creating so-called School



Programme with Youth

Development Plans (SDPs), which in turn present, assess and demonstrate improvement of universal access, universal coverage, adequate school infrastructure, teacher training and student achievement. Each school requires an SDP, which is renewed every 3 years. The task of the SMCs is to create and monitor the plan and manage the school's finances. SMCs, were just on paper, even the members of the committee does not know about the role and responsibility so the training of the school management committee were organized in each of the school under the project village. In monthly meetings, the SMCs are revived and motivated to play their role as a major player in the access to and quality of education.

X. Establishment of Youth Resource Centre.

A youth resource centre established in a center place of the project village which has a library, computer with internet connection and printer and youth can avail all the facility free of cost. The career related information for any youth are available in the centre are given in the youth center.

Sustainability : Project activities are implemented through community level institutions such as multi-ethnic children and youth groups, child protection committees and school management committees. Regular training of the groups and committees is built into the project design and strengthens the groups to continue activities independently after the end of the project. They are also informed about the government's existing programs and funding opportunities. The project team members support the groups at the beginning and bring them into contact with the appropriate departments. At the end of the project, the groups have the ownership and the groups are expected to be able to work independently for their interests. Many activities in the field of education have school-based components to ensure sustainability. Teachers are involved in school-based activities and training so that the activities can be handed over to schools and continued at the end of the project.



Aflatoon Programme with the children

Akhoj Agoloi—A step ahead **A Programme on Livelihood Right** **Supported By CASA.**



Workshop on gender mainstreaming

Development goal of the Project: -

The selected communities of the Project Area has become cognizant and is availing the government entitlements and enjoying their rights through justice and have access and availability to a just and peaceful society where natural resources are optimally used and sustainable livelihood, climate adaptability, and good governance are practiced through advocacy and accompaniment of partners and stakeholders.

Project objective

1. Community from the targeted households is able to access livelihood resources
2. People's Institutions with active involvement of female members are taking up collective actions at micro level for influencing local bodies for proper implementation of schemes and policies.

Components of the Project and Activity

Component: Advocacy on Livelihood, Disaster and Rights and Entitlements

Activities: . I. Baseline survey and problem analysis

II. Promote 15 Gaon Adhikar Samittee(Village Rights Forum)

III. Conducted study or research on quality of soil and impact of plantation on soil and the ecology at Southern part of Darrang District. Raised awareness on Food Security Act to getting admission to Colleges and Polytechnics to MNREGA, Land Acquisition Act, etc



PRA in Progress

IV. Conducted workshop to raised awareness On Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change, Eco-friendly lifestyle, Rights and entitlements at community and Government Officials level.

V. Lobbying with Youths organization, Dist and State level Forums like Advocates association, IAG, MAKAM, NGO Forum, Press club, PRI, Majjid Committee, Temple committee, local and state government to advocate for sustainable livelihood, Land Rights and Entitlements of citizens.

Component: Community Organization, Leadership/Cadre building and their perspective and capacity Building.

- Activities:**
- I. Baseline survey and identified the local leader.
 - II. Volunteers were trained and their capacity built on methods of advocacy, social analysis, specific rights/laws, Survey/FDG , Gender budgeting, conflict resolution and negotiation.
 - III. Documentation of Human right violation (If any)with special focus on legal right and UN mechanisms.
 - IV. Legal Consultation and legal assistance

Component: Gender Mainstreaming

- Activities:**
- I. Training of community leaders and educational institutes.
 - II. Training community members on gender budgeting
 - III. Training for women leaders



PRA in Progress

Component: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.

- Activities:**
- I. Baseline survey
 - II. Training community members on documentation, PME systems and MIS and process documentation
 - III. Annual impact assessment at the village level.
 - IV. Bi annual assessment at Block level
 - V. Strengthening thematic areas for staff.
 - VI. Evaluation.

Project Progress and output:

Sustainability of the programme is being given due importance while designing the project. The main focus was to promote community based organizations or people's organizations and strengthening of the local governance systems. Capacity building and training of project staffs on the project to effectively efficient in the project all about the issues like policies, entitlement, schemes etc. Organised the Orientation workshop with the stakeholders, policy makers, and other community based organisation on right based approach and justice issues. Formation and mobilisation of target group and training them on organisational building and capacitating them in issues related to justice, right, entitlement etc. The capacity of the Local community leaders including women were build through training so as to take active part in networking and linkage with district and State level platforms for raising the voice for the voiceless and also mobilise women group members on the perspective on gender issues, domestic violence, property issues, leadership, and political participation. The meeting held with the targeted community to build capacity on the issues related to organisation development, right, entitlement and on the application of right and entitlement.

The Govt. Officials was sensitized on effective implementation of the various schemes to generate employment opportunities in the region to minimize forced migration and create climate justice and peace.

Qualified and experienced staff was appointed to implement the programme at field level. Project Coordinators is responsible for regular monitoring of the programme through field visits, staff meetings, interaction with communities etc. Their activities are also monitored at least on a monthly basis by the head of the partner organizations and the Programme staff from CASA.

An external evaluation after completion of the action and before the final report is proposed. This evaluation will assess progress against objectives in the log frame, outline the lessons learned during the action and will make recommendations for scale up of activities.

OBITUARY NOTE

Late Damayanti Hazarika well-wisher of SATRA and has been associated with Sericulture Activity of SATRA from 2006, she motivated youth to rear silkworm to produce silk yarn, she always said this is our traditional activity and our identity, also it has enormous potential in the market. She actively participated with youth in the cultural or any other programme organized in the village and very fun loving person she was like by everybody in the village. She was born on 22nd February 1947 and untimely sudden demise on 14th November 2019. "SATRA family convey deepest condolences to you and your family. May God give you eternal rest and may your soul rest in peace."



Transforming Respectful Maternity Care and building Alliances in the State of Assam

Supported by Centre for Catalysing Change, New Delhi.

Through DiYA Foundation

Implementing by SATRA in Darrang District.

Introduction:

Respectful Maternity Care (RMC) is a universal human right that is due to every childbearing woman in every health system around the world. Women's experiences with maternity caregivers can empower and comfort them, or inflict lasting damage and emotional trauma. pregnancy and childbirth are momentous events in the lives of women and families, and represent a time of intense vulnerability. The concept of "safe motherhood" is usually restricted to physical safety, but childbearing is also an important rite of passage, with deep personal and cultural significance for a woman and her family. Issues of gender equity and gender-based violence are also at the core of maternity care, so the notion of safe motherhood must be expanded beyond the prevention of morbidity or mortality to encompass respect for women's basic human rights.

To build visibility and bring greater attention to this issue, the **White Ribbon Alliance (WRA)**—which envisions a world where the rights of all women to be safe and healthy before, during, and after childbirth are upheld—brought together concerned partners to develop collaborative strategies for addressing disrespect and abuse during maternity care. This multisectoral collaboration produced a ground-breaking consensus document, the Respectful Maternity Care Charter: **The Universal Rights of Childbearing Women**.

Safe Motherhood is more than the prevention of death and disability... It is respect for every woman's humanity, feelings, choices, and preferences.

RESPECTFUL MATERNITY CARE: THE UNIVERSAL RIGHTS OF CHILDBEARING WOMEN

1 EVERY WOMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO **BE FREE FROM HARM AND ILL TREATMENT**
NO ONE CAN PHYSICALLY ABUSE YOU

2 EVERY WOMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO **INFORMATION, INFORMED CONSENT AND REFUSAL, AND RESPECT FOR HER CHOICES AND PREFERENCES, INCLUDING COMPANIONSHIP DURING MATERNITY CARE**
NO ONE CAN FORCE YOU OR DO THINGS TO YOU WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND CONSENT

3 EVERY WOMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO **PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY**
NO ONE CAN EXPOSE YOU OR YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION

4 EVERY WOMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO **BE TREATED WITH DIGNITY AND RESPECT**
NO ONE CAN HUMILIATE OR VERBALLY ABUSE YOU

5 EVERY WOMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO **EQUALITY, FREEDOM, FROM DISCRIMINATION, AND EQUITABLE CARE**
NO ONE CAN DISCRIMINATE BECAUSE OF SOMETHING THEY DO NOT LIKE ABOUT YOU

6 EVERY WOMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO **HEALTHCARE AND TO THE HIGHEST ATTAINABLE LEVEL OF HEALTH**
NO ONE CAN PREVENT YOU FROM GETTING THE MATERNITY CARE YOU NEED

7 EVERY WOMAN HAS THE RIGHT TO **LIBERTY, AUTONOMY, SELF-DETERMINATION, AND FREEDOM FROM COERCION**
NO ONE CAN DETAIN YOU OR YOUR BABY WITHOUT LEGAL AUTHORITY

Disrespect and abuse during maternity care are a violation of women's basic human rights.

All rights are grounded in established international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; the Declaration of the Elimination of Violence Against Women; the Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights; and the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing. National instruments are also referenced if they make specific mention of childbearing women.

For more information visit:
www.whiteribbonalliance.org/respectfulcare



Interaction with the Press

Activity done under the programme:

1. Create awareness among community, hospital and health worker by disseminating posters and flairs on RMC for Safe Motherhood and RMC Charter in regional languages.
2. Organized a workshop to sensitize Media on RMC and Safe Motherhood.
3. District level Sensitization workshop in on RMC and Safe Motherhood for Health Workers, ANM's, ASSA Workers, Doctors.
4. Created awareness on RMC Charter in PHC's, CHC's and other hospitals with delivery points.

Seven Rights of Childbearing Women and Abuse Corresponding Right

1. Physical abuse:- Freedom from harm and ill treatment
2. Non-consented care :- Right to information, informed consent and refusal, and respect for choices and preferences, including the right to companionship of choice wherever possible.
3. Non-confidential care:- Confidentiality, privacy
4. Non – dignified care (including verbal abuse):- Dignity, respect
5. Discrimination based on specific attribute:- Equality, freedom from discrimination, equitable care
6. Abandonment or denial of care :- Right to timely healthcare and to the highest attainable level of health
7. Detention in facilities :- Liberty, autonomy, self-determination and freedom from coercion



Awareness Meeting

Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) for Mangaldai Municipality Supported By tdh-foundation.



Shri. Ashok Barman, DC Darrang, Shri Pankaj Chakravarty ADC Darrang, Shri NN Nath ADC Darrang, Shri Laxman Kheral WASH Adviser Asia, Tdh Foundation, Shri P Bordoloi Chairman MMB, along with CDD officials & stakeholder in the photograph.

What is Faecal Sludge:

Faecal sludge is a mixture of human excreta, water and solid wastes that are disposed in pits, tanks or vaults of onsite sanitation system. FSM is the collection, transport, and treatment of fecal sludge from pit latrines, septic tanks or other onsite sanitation systems.

Why Faecal Sludge Treatment

1. Sanitation is critical barrier to disease transmission. The safe disposal of human faeces is one of the principal ways of breaking the Faecal–oral disease transmission cycle.
2. The lack of treatment services often results in unsafe disposal of FS, This can lead to surface water and groundwater pollution, spreading of pathogens into the environment and adverse public health impacts. It can also result in unreliable services with relatively high costs to the households which need them.
3. The SDG indicator 6.2.1 under target 6.2 (sanitation and hygiene) emphasizes the importance of “safely managed sanitation services” which goes beyond the “access to improved sanitation” target of the

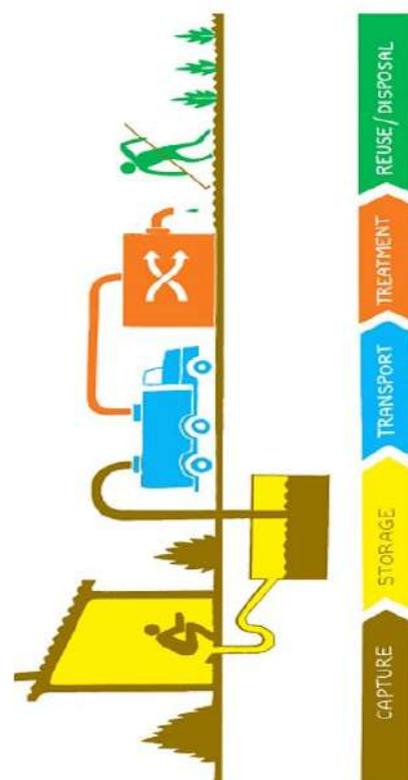


Figure 01. The key processes in a complete sanitation service chain.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).f onsite sanitation systems.

Introduction: -

This project shall contribute to the national flagship programme of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan as The Swachh Bharat Mission – Urban aims to fulfil the objective of 100% Open Defecation Free status in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the country by 2 October 2019. This will entail providing access to toilet facilities (i.e. construction of sanitary latrines – individual household toilets, community and public toilets). In parallel, it will also entail operation and maintenance of these facilities to maintain their functionality, including effective faecal sludge and septage management (FSSM) to ensure both safe containment, emptying, collection, transportation, treatment, and/or safe disposal.

SATRA in partnership with Terre des hommes Foundation (Tdh) and Mangaldai municipality have been exploring the possibility of piloting FSM (Faecal Sludge Management) initiative in Mangaldai municipality, since the beginning of 2017. Under this preliminary assessment of existing FSM practices in Mangaldai municipality were done through conducting household and FS containment survey. The survey was administered by trained staff members of SATRA under the guidance of Tdh. In continuation of the process municipal engineers and senior member of SATRA were also facilitated to attend FSM training programme organised by BORDA/CDD. The assessment report was shared with municipal, district administration. Tdh established institutional relation with BORDA/CDD through signing a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to seek technical guidance in ensuring that procedures to take forward FSM initiatives are according the standards. The collaboration with BORDA/CDD primarily aims to come with potential FSM solutions for the municipality based on comprehensive integrated participatory planning process with involvement of key stakeholders and the existing conditions. Organising launching workshop with involvement of key stakeholders under the leadership of Deputy Commissioner is foreseen as major contributor in emergence of participatory approach in defining and collectively agreeing upon the most appropriate and sustainable FSM solution for the Mangaldai municipality.

Brief Report of FSM survey in Mangaldai

- ⇒ **Household FSM survey** was conducted in Mangaldai municipality was conducted.
- ⇒ **Sample size covered** : 628 households consisting of 579 premises and 605 FS containments of 10 wards.
- ⇒ **Mode of survey** : Mobile based survey ‘ using Kobo tool’.
- ⇒ **Who conducted the survey?** : Trained staff members of SATRA under technical guidance from Tdh with support from MMB.
- ⇒ **Technical support from BORDA/CDD** Reviewing of survey report and technical guidance to address the gaps in data/information collection.

1. Where does municipality cesspool dispose the faecal sludge collected from the septic tank?

2. Is the practice environmentally safe?

- **Access to toilets : In Mangaldai Municipal Area.**
- 82% of HHs -Pour **flush** toilet (the most commonly used type of toilet .
- 4% of HHs - Cistern flush toilets
- 4% HHs using unsafe practices (*kaccha* /temporary latrines) and few of them open defecation.
- ◇ **Type of Fecal Sludge containments :**
- Septic tank -80% Double leach pits-8% Single leach pits – 11%
- open defecation -1

Weaving (Women Livelihood)

Women empowerment through income generating activity.

Result of Sustained Sericulture project



Women of Sipajhar area have traditionally rearing silk worm and producing mulberry silk as well as silk cloth. It was observed that the activity in the area were declining in the late nineties. SATRA did a study in 2005 to understand the cause. Traditional activity sustained only with scientific application & management. The scientific application was lacking right from plantation to the end production of yarn, as a result less production of leaves, high mortality of larvae and silk worm, subsequently production of poor quality cocoon & yarn. Therefore, people were considering it as a non-profitable activity. Another findings of study was that the people were unaware of commercial aspect of it. The challenge was to revive the traditional activity. The eco-friendly natural silk with good elasticity, high durability, aesthetic appearance, lustre and shiny softness always claim the aristocracy in the society. It acquires an exalted position in the world market. Prospect of growing it as a rural industry was evident from the fact that Sipajhar is still free from industrial pollution which is favourable for silkworm rearing as it is eco-friendly and very sensitive to the adverse environmental conditions. SATRA in collaboration with RGVN and NED-FI and technical support from Central Silk Board and State Sericulture department Mangaldai, intervened by implementing a pilot project with 20 beneficiaries in 2006. The main objectives of this project were to motivate the farmers for scientific management of the Mulberry plant cultivation and scientific rearing of silk worm. The beneficiaries were provided seeds, manures, rearing appliances, various trainings on mulberry cultivation and scientific rearing of silk worm, etc. Input of technology and scientific management in the pilot project showed improved quality of leaf production, cocoon size and yarn quality and raised the income of farmers by threefold. Encouraged by the outcome of the pilot project SA-

TRA approached SDTT (Sir Dorabji Tata Trust) in 2008 and SDTT agreed to support 100 women beneficiaries with similar objectives. The farmers were encouraged by the income they generated. In 2014 we further expanded the activity and cover 500 women of Sipajhar and Balipota area with the support from SDTT. "Intensification of Sericulture and promotion of Silk Producer Company". The project completed on March 2017. The project was on women empowerment by creating livelihood opportunity through sericulture. Under the project SATRA successfully promoted the producer company in the month of November 2016 with 550 women farmers & 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 Sipajhar another Silk hub of Assam. Comparing the sericulture scenario of Sipajhar area in 2005 and 2017



it can be said that the activity would not only sustained but could be good source of livelihood and also contribute towards women empowerment. The previous intervention successfully protect the age-old activity and established that the activity can be a major tool for economic upliftment of the underprivileged poor family. Those community who were not traditionally doing the activity are also interested and many of them are doing well. As target of better quality yarn and promotion of silk producer company was achieved with value addition of degumming and natural dye to the yarn. It is established that the activity SATRA began in 2005 with just 20 women now in 2018, more than 10000 women engaged in this activity, so it can be said that the activity is sustained. After adding the value to the silk yarn the women were producing now next was to explore for engaging women for weaving which is also traditional activity for most of the women of Assam. So SATRA began with weaving with 50 women in 2017 and now more than 250 regular weaver are weaving cotton and pat silk. Gamosa, Chadar Mekhala, Sari & Scarf are some of the product selling very well in the market.



Silk production and weaving are an intrinsic part of Assamese culture. Traditionally, a girl's weaving skills determined her eligibility for marriage. Such was the significance of the woven cloth in this society that a man, before he went to war, wore clothing that was hand-woven overnight.

Disability-Important Mandate of SATRA.

Disability is one of the major challenges to be focused for the overall development of the society. Disability is one of the major causes for dependency and deprivations throughout the world. PWD's in Darang has lower education accomplishment poor health condition, higher poverty and less or no economic activity. They are not only physically or mentally disabled but by the society as well. Working on the all round development of PWDs is the regular programme of SATRA and incorporated in all the project SATRA implement.

The main reason responsible for the very poor condition of the PWD's is lack of awareness leads to discrimination, Social stigma and social exclusion of PWD's in the society. Lack of knowledge on early intervention, treatment and its prognosis also added to the poor condition of the PWD's. Knowledge on early detection could prevent or minimise the disability.

The major barrier in getting the benefit of Government welfare programme for the PWDs is the disability certificate and majority of the people and family members does not know the procedure to get the disability certificate. So SATRA organise awareness as well as disability certification camp in various parts of the districts. SATRA has been working on Community Mental Health Programme since 2006 and from 2014-2017 implemented the Community Mental Health Programme with the support from NRTT and presently 850 patients getting support from SATRA. Awareness on Mental Health is one of the programme we organised in all the project area field.

Mental Health awareness

1. Mental health awareness campaigns have yielded positive outcomes. Some of the strategies undertaken to target awareness and address stigma around mental illness include participation by family members, sensitization to treatment and social inclusion.
2. Lack of knowledge about the mental illnesses poses a challenge to the mental health care delivery system.
3. Awareness and health literacy are two sides of the same coin. Stigma and discrimination are negative consequences of ignorance and misinformation.
4. There are a few studies which have measured mental health literacy in the Indian context. One study found mental health literacy among adolescents to be very low, i.e. depression was identified by 29.04% and schizophrenia/psychosis was recognized only by 1.31%. Stigma was noted to be present in help-seeking.

PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY ILL

Availability, accessibility, acceptability and quality are the core obligations and elements of the right to health.

A mentally ill person is in need of special care and attention both at home and in the hospital for the simple reason that he/she is unable to fend for himself/herself.

The responsibility for special care and attention also lies with the care givers and includes the following:

RAJESH GOENKA & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
 Firm Regn. No. 325239E
 CA. Rajesh Goenka, B. Com. FCA
 Membership No. 062107



3-C, Lahkar Commercial Complex
 1st Floor. Opposite Police Reserve
 A. T. Road. Guwahati- 781001 (Assam)
 Ph. : (0361)2631414 (O) 9435041438 (M)
 Email : rgoenka21@gmail.com

FORM NO. 10B
 [See rule 17B]

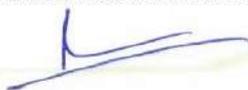
**AUDIT REPORT UNDER SECTION 12A (b) OF THE INCOME TAX ACT , 1961 IN THE CASE
 OF CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS TRUST OR INSTITUTIONS**

- 1 We have examined the Balance Sheet of SOCIAL ACTION FOR APPROPRIATE TRANSFORMATION AND ADVANCEMENT IN RURAL AREAS (SATRA), VILL:- SATGHARIA (TRINAYANPUR), P.O-SIPAJHAR DIST:- DARRANG (ASSAM) as at 31st March,2019 and the Income & Expenditure account for the year ended on that date which are in agreement with the books of account maintained by the said Institution.
- 2 We report that :
 - (i) Confirmation of balances of Loans Borrowed and Loans to Beneficiaries under respective funds are not received.
 - (ii) Subject to the above
- 3 We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our Knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of the audit. In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Institution so far as appears from our examination of the books, and proper returns adequate for the purpose of audit have been received from branches not visited by us, subject to the Comments, if any, given below :
- 4 In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanation given to us, the said accounts give a true and fair view :-
 - (i) In the case of Balance Sheet, of the State of Affairs of the above named organization as at 31st March,2019 and
 - (ii) In the case of the Income & Expenditure Account, of the excess of Expenditure over Income of its accounting year ending on 31 st March, 2019.
- 5 The Prescribed particulars are annexed hereto.

IN TERMS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE
 M/S RAJESH GOENKA & ASSOCIATES
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



PLACE : GUWAHATI
 DATED : 10-07-2019


 (Rajesh Goenka, FCA)
 Proprietor
 (M.No.062107)

ANNEXURE
(STATEMENT OF PARTICULARS)

I. APPLICATION OF INCOME FOR CHARITABLE OR RELIGIOUS PURPOSE

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Amount if income of the previous year applied to charitable and religious purposes in India during the year | :- Revenue Expenses: 59,63,623/-
Capital Expenses: NIL |
| 2 | Whether the institution has exercised the option under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11(1) ? If so the details of the account of income deemed to be been applied to charitable or religious purposes in India during the previous year. | :- No
:- N.A
:-
:- |
| 3 | Amount of income accumulated or set apart for application to charitable or religious purposes , to the extent it does not exceed 15% of the Income derived from property held under trust wholly/ in part only for such purposes. | :- NIL
:- NIL
:-
:- |
| 4 | Amount of Income eligible for exemption under section 11 (1) (c) (Give details) | :- NIL
:- |
| 5 | Amount of income in addition to the amount referred to in item 3 above, accumulated or set apart for specified purpose under section 11 (2) | :- NIL
:-
:- |
| 6 | Whether the amount of income mentioned in items 5 above has been invested or deposited in the manner laid down in section 11 (2) (b) ? If so, the details thereof. | :- Yes (Lying/Deposited into the Bank
:- Accounts of the Institution)
:- |
| 7 | Whether, any part of the income in respect of which an option was exercised under clause (2) of the Explanation to section 11 (1) in any earlier year is deemed to income of the previous year under section 11(1B) ? If so, the details thereof. | :- No
:-
:-
:- |
| 8 | Whether during the previous year any part of income accumulated or set apart for specified under section 11(2) in any earlier year- | :- No
:-
:- |
| | (a) has been applied for purpose other than charitable or religious purposes or has ceased to be accumulated or set apart for application thereto, or | :- No
:-
:- |
| | (b) has ceased to remain invested in any security referred to in section 11 (2) (b) (i) or deposited in any account referred to in section 11 (2) (b) (ii) or section 11 (b) (iii), or | :- No
:-
:- |
| | (C) has not been utilised for purposes for which it was accumulated or set apart during the period for which it was to be accumulated or set apart, or in the immediately following the expiry thereof ? If so, details thereof | :- No
:-
:-
:- |


Executive Director
Social Action for
Appropriate Transformation
and Advancement in
Rural Areas (SATRA)



**II. APPLICATION OR USE OF INCOME OR PROPERTY
FOR THE BENEFIT OF PERSONS REFERRED
TO IN SECTION 13 (3)**

- | | | |
|------|--|---|
| 1 | Whether any part of the income or property of the institution was lent, or continues to be lent in the previous year to any person referred to in section 13 (3) (hereinafter referred to in this Annexure as such person) ? If so, give details of the amount, rate of interest charged and the nature of security, if any. | :- No
:- Not Applicable
:-
:-
:- |
| 2 | Whether any land building or other property of the institution was made, available for the use of any such persons during the previous year ? If so, give details of the property and amount of rent compensation charged , if any | :- No
:- Not Applicable
:-
:- |
| 3 | Whether any payment made to any such person during the previous year by way of salary, allowance or otherwise? If so, give details. | :- No
:- Not Applicable
:- |
| 4 | Whether the services of the institutions were made available to any such person during the previous year ? If so, give details thereof together with remuneration or compensation received, if any. | :- No
:- Such services were made available
:- |
| 5 | Whether any share or other property was purchased by or on behalf of the institution during the previous year from any such person ? If so , give thereof together with the consideration paid | :- No
:- Not Applicable
:- |
| 6 | Whether any share, security, or other property was sold by or on behalf of the institution during the previous year to any such person ? If so, details thereof together with the consideration received. | :- No
:- Not Applicable
:- |
| 7 | Whether any income or property of the institution was diverted during the previous year in favour of any such person ? If so, give details thereof together with the amount of income or value of property so diverted. | :- No
:- Not Applicable
:- |
| 8 | Whether the income or property of the institution was used or applied during the previous year for the benefit of any such person in any other manner? If so, give details. | :- No
:- Not Applicable
:- |
| III. | INVESTMENT HELD AT ANY TIME DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR (S) IN CONCERNS IN WHICH PERSONS REFERRED TO IN SECTION 13(3) HAVE A SUBSTANTIAL INTEREST. | :- NIL
:-
:- |

IN TERMS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE
M/S RAJESH GOENKA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

PLACE : GUWAHATI
DATED : 10-07-2019




(Rajesh Goenka, FCA)
Proprietor
(M.No.062107)


Executive Director
Social Action for
Appropriate Transformation
and Advancement in
Rural Areas (SATRA)

**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, 2019

SOURCES OF FUNDS	SCH	AS AT	AS AT
		31.03.2019 AMOUNT	31.03.2018 AMOUNT
<u>GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT</u>	A	3,168,615.41	3,155,823.43
<u>LOAN FUND</u>	B	-	6,363,660.00
<u>LOAN FROM MEMBERS</u>		584,000.00	84,000.00
TOTAL		<u><u>3,752,615.41</u></u>	<u><u>9,603,483.43</u></u>
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>			
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>	C	2,025,367.00	1,956,580.00
<u>INVESTMENT (In Shares)</u>	D	4,200.00	4,200.00
<u>CURRENT ASSETS, LOANS & ADVANCES</u>			
Loan and Advances	E	52,170.00	2,292,883.00
Fixed Deposits & Other Investment	F	900,000.00	3,700,000.00
Cash & Bank Balances	G	546,249.41	1,473,630.43
Tax Deducted At Source		224,629.00	198,597.00
	(i)	<u><u>1,723,048.41</u></u>	<u><u>7,665,110.43</u></u>
<u>Less : Current Liabilities</u>			
Provision made/amount set aside for specific purposes		-	-
Provision against Standard Loan Assets.	O	-	22,407.00
	(ii)	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>22,407.00</u></u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS	(i) - (ii)	1,723,048.41	7,642,703.43
TOTAL		<u><u>3,752,615.41</u></u>	<u><u>9,603,483.43</u></u>

IN TERMS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE
M/S RAJESH GOENKA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

Place : Guwahati
Dated : 10-07-2019



Executive Director

Social Action for

**Appropriate Transformation
and Advancement in
Rural Areas (SATRA)**




(Rajesh Goenka, FCA)
Proprietor
(M.No.062107)

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

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

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH,2019

PARTICULARS	SCH	AS AT	AS AT
		31.03.2019 AMOUNT	31.03.2018 AMOUNT
INCOME			
Interest	H	176,050.00	10,229,634.50
Grants	I	5,118,158.41	11,857,569.37
Donation/Contributions	J	654,500.00	1,151,400.00
Other Income	K	5,300.00	419,650.00
TOTAL	(i)	5,954,008.41	23,458,253.87
EXPENDITURE			
Incentives & Interest	L	214,903.00	5,346,650.00
Administrative & Other Expenses	M	834,027.65	4,729,574.05
Expenses on Specific Projects & Training	N	4,868,979.78	11,779,185.00
Depreciation of Assets	C	45,713.00	121,604.00
Provision made/amount set aside for specific project		-	-
TOTAL	(ii)	5,963,623.43	21,977,013.05
Surplus/deficit before provision for bad debt.	(iii) = (i) - (ii)	(9,615.02)	1,481,240.82
Add: Provision against Standard Loan Assets	O	22,407.00	364,601.00
Surplus transferred to General Fund Account	(iii) - (iv)	12,791.98	1,845,841.82

Place : Guwahati
Dated : 10-07-2019



Executive Director
Social Action for
Appropriate Transformation
and Advancement in
Rural Areas (SATRA)



IN TERMS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE
M/S RAJESH GOENKA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants


(Rajesh Goenka, FCA)
Proprietor
(M.No.062107)

Board Meeting;

During this year 4(Four) board meeting was held.

Total Board Member: 11

Date of the meeting	Member Present
21/06/2018	07
29/09/2018	05
24/12/2018	07
17/02/2019	07

Name and Address of Board Members:

S.No	Name	Designation	Occupation	Blood relation with any board member
1	Dr.Prasanna Kumar Nath	Chairman	Associate Professor,Sipajhar College	No
2	Dr.Bazrul Islam	Member	Veterinary officer,Mangaldai	No
3	Dr.Arup Kr. Nath	Do	Assistant Professor,Tezpur University	No
4	Mrs.Purnima Bora	Do	Subject Teacher,Kamrup Academy Higher Secondary School,Guwahati	No
5	Mrs.Binita Saharia	Do	Teacher	No
6	Mrs.Jyoti Prova Bora	Do	Assistant Teacher,Bordoulguri High School	No
7	Mr.Kamal Bhattacharjya	Do	Advocate,Guwahati High Court	No
8	Mr.Santanu Saikia	Do	Social Activists,Guwahati	No
9	Mr.Sunil Deka	Do	Associate Professor,Dimaria College	No
10	Mr.Biplab Saharia	Do	Director,Operation,SDFPL	No
11	Mr.Nani Kr. Saikia	Executive Director	CEO,SATRA	No

SATRA Volunteer:

We have 260 volunteer with different capacity at community level like search and rescue, WASH, Livelihood, Health,DRR

SATRA Staff Pattern:

Type of Staff	Male	Female	Total
Full Time	18	07	25
Part Time	1	0	01

Distribution of staff according to salary level for all staff:

Slab of gross month salary plus benefit paid to staff	Male	Female	Total
Upto Rs.5000	01	03	04
5001-10000	11	03	14
10001-25000	05	01	06
25001-50000	01	00	01

The salary and benefit of the organization head,:

Remuneration paid to Board member during the year 2018-19: Nil, Except Nani Kr. Saikia, towards his full time involvement as Director (Programme)

Network membership:

- 1)VANI(Voluntary Action Network India) New Delhi
- 2)IAG(Inter agency Group) Assam
- 3) White Ribbon Alliances, Assam Chapter

Award, Recognition, Accreditation:

01. Assam Chief Ministers best community action award in the year 2007
- 02.NESI Award, North East Social Impact Award 2015 by Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Youth Development, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Govt. of India, New Delhi
03. Accredited by Credibility Alliances, New Delhi with desirable norms

Acknowledgement: SATRA remain ever grateful to the donor agency, Agencies, Individual , All partners and all well wisher.

Agency (Foreign):

S.No	Name of the Agency	Purpose	Place
1	Oxfam(I)	Disaster Risk Reduction(DRR)	Darrang District
2	IGSSS	Right to Food campaign	Chirang Dist
3	ICCO (India)	Livelihood	Darrang Dist.
4	TDH Foundation	Flood relief,Survey on FSM	Darrang
5	TDH Germany	Flood relief and Peace building in conflict areas	Darrang and Odalguri Dist.
6	CRY	Child rights and development	Darrang
7	Action aid	Right to Food campaign	Darrang
8	Give 2Asia	Livelihood	Odalguri Dist.

Agency (Local) provided Grant since beginning of SATRA:

S.No	Name of the Agency	Type of Support	Address
1	Rashtriya Gramin Vikash Nidhi(RGVN)	Grant,Exposure,Trainin g	Guwahati
2	North East Network(NEN)	Grant,Exposure,Trainin g	Guwahati
3	Foundation for Social Transformation(FST)	Grant	Guwahati
4	CAPART	Grant	Guwahati
5	NABARD	Grant	Guwahati
6	NEDFi	Grant,Loan,Exposure,T raining	Guwahati
7	Sishu Sarothi	Grant,Training	Guwahati
8	Ashadeep	Grant,Training	Guwahati
9	SIDBI	Grant	Guwahati
10	Assam Science Society	Grant	Guwahati
11	NYK(Nehru Yuvak Kendra)	Grant	Mangaldai
12	CML(Centre for micro finance and livelihood)	Grant,Training	Guwahati
13	SDTT(Sir Dorabji Tata Trust)	Grant,Exposure	Mumbai
14	SRD Group	Grant	Mangaldai
15	KVIC	Grant	Guwahati
16	GVM	Grant,Training	Nalbari
17	Diya Foundation, Loharghat	Grant,Training	Kamrup Rural

Legal Agency :

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Name of the agency</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Place</u>
1	Registrar of Societies, Assam	Society Registration	Guwahati
2	Income Tax Department	Tax exemption under sec- tion 12A&80-G	Guwahati
3	Home Ministry, Govt of India	FC Registration	New Delhi
4	Director Social Welfare, Assam	PWD Registration	Guwahati
5	Nity Ayog, New Delhi	Darpan	New Delhi
6	National Trust	Registration	New Delhi

Agency Provided Non financial/technical support:

S.No	Name of the agency	Purpose	Place
1	District Administration,Darrang	Overall	Darrang
2	District Veterinary Office	Skill training,vaccination support for our beneficiaries	Darrang
3	District Sericulture Department	Skill training of our beneficiaries	Darrang
4	Central silk board	Skill training of our beneficiaries	Darrang
5	KVK,Darrang	Skill training of our beneficiaries	Darrang
6	Social Welfare Department	Support for disable persons	Darrang
7	Agriculture Department	Skill training of our beneficiaries	Darrang
8	ASDMA	Skill training,Information	
9	DDMA,Darrang		Darrang
10	Civil Defense	Skill training of our volunteers	Darrang
11	Circle Office Sipajhar revenue circle	Legal and development	
12	IAG ,Assam	Capacity building,linkage	Assam
13	The Ant	Skill training,linkage	
14	Ashajyoti	Disability area	Darrang
15	VANI,New Delhi	Legal and other guidelines specially FC related	
16	North East Cancer Hospital and Research Institute,Guwahati	Cancer camp and treatment	Darrang
17	GNRC,North Guwahati	Health camp	Balipota,Darrang
18	Psychiatric Department,Mangaldai Civil Hospital	Camp for psychiatric patient,medicine and technical support	Darrang
19	Grameen Sahara	Livelihood,Linkage	
20	Ajagar Social Circle	Livelihood ,Linkage	
21	NEADS	DRR	
22	Morigaon Mahila Mehfil(MMM)	DRR	
23	Lekhika Samaroh Samittee,Sipajhar	Collaboration	Sipajhar
24	Mangaldai Municipality Board	FSM survey	Mangaldai

Individual:

Sl	Name	Designation	Place
1	Dr.Dinesh Baishya	Ex-Principal,B.Borooh College	Guwahati
2	Dr.Monisha Behel	Executive Director,NEN	Guwahati
3	Dr.Amiya Sarma	Executive Director,RGVN	Guwahati

Continue:

S.No	Name	Designation	Place
4	Mr.Hiranya Kr. Nath	Businessman	Sipajhar
5	Mr. Bhupen Kr.Nath	Social worker	Sipajhar
6	Mr. Jyoti Kr Nath	Teacher	Paneri
7	Mr.Jaideep Das	Asstt. Director,RGVN	Guwahati
8	Mrs.Keteki Bardaloi	ED,Sishu Sarothi	Guwahati
9	Mr.Mukul Goswami	Secretary, Ashadeep	Guwahati
10	Mr.Ashim Das	Manager, NEDFi	Guwahati
11	Sri Lohi Ch. Kalita	National Awardee Teacher	Sipajhar
12	Sri Rajani Kanta Nath	National Awardee Teacher	Sipajhar
13	Sri Badan Ch Saikia	Former Principal,Sipajhar b.Ed Col- lege	Sipajhar
14	Chandra Kanta Nath	Teacher and social worker	Sipajhar
15	Mr.Samrat Deka	Industrialist	Mangaldai
16	Mr.Pankaj Chakraborty	ACS	Former ADC Darrang
17	Mr. Naranarayan Nath	ACS	Former ADC Darrang
18	Mr.Bishnu Dutta Sarma	ACS	Former Circle officer Sipajhar
19	Mrs.Monali Jain	ACS	Circle Officer,Sipajhar RC
20	Nibedan Das Patowary	ACS	Former Circle Officer,Sipajhar
21	Mr.Dinesh Barua	Manager, Store	B.Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati
22	Dr.Dhrubajyoti Saharia	Associate Professor	Guwahati University
23	Dr.Debadutta Barkataki	Educationist, Social Activists	Guwahati
24	Dr.Munindra Medhi	Psychiatrist	Mangaldai
25	Dr.Jyoti Kr. Nath	Psychiatrist	Mangaldai
26	Mr.Rajesh Goenka	CA	Guwahati
27	Jennifer Liyang	The Ant	Roumari,Chirang
28	Mrs.Usharani Devi	NEN, Sipajhar unit	Sipajhar
29	Dr.Pradip Deka	Principal Sipajhar College	Sipajhar
30	Mrs.Jebunessia Choudhury	Mahila Samata Society, Darrang	Darrang
31	Dr.Dhiren Nath	ENT, Specialist	NE Cancer Hospital and Re- search Centre
32	Sashidhar Nath	Educationist and Literary pensioner	Sipajhar
33	W.Prabin Singh	Manager, NEDFi	Guwahati
34	Mrs.Aneeta Dutta	Asstt.Director, RGVN	Guwahati