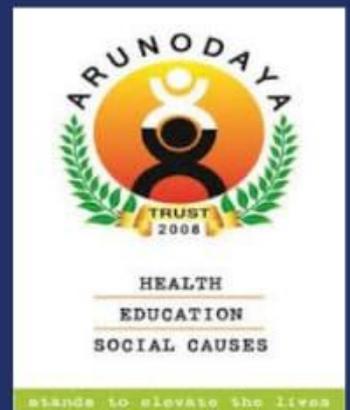




2019-2020 ANNUAL REPORT ARUNODAYA TRUST

HEALTH EDUCATION SOCIAL CAUSES





“The most essential requirement of any nation to develop further is to have food, shelter and basic amenities for all. And this needs to

be set as a first priority. A poor person with an empty stomach and who is down-and-out will hardly abide by the laws or even talk about policies and development. For him/her the concern will be food and shelter first and foremost and by what means they achieve this, will hardly matter to them. Within India there are many India(s). The rich and content India, the poor and weak India, the mediocre India, the ailing India, the rejoicing India, the satiated India, the starving and famished India, the India that reaches out to the space and the India that struggles hard to write its name. India, having a huge population and facing many challenges simultaneously, has to get rid of the evils of unemployment, poverty and crime prima-facie.” quoted by Arpita Ghosh, former Parliamentarian from West Bengal.

ARUNODAYA TRUST begins its interventions with the formation of community-based people’s organizations to encourage self-development. During this process, these organisations are moulded as Village Development Societies. Women’s self-help groups and other community organisations act as support groups. Some other activities that we focused on during the previous year were provision of safe water, water and soil conservation, irrigation, sustainable farming and integrated pest management. Educating the target families towards the need of household toilets and how best they can make use of local Government support were supplementary areas of focus. They are also educated on how best to keep their villages clean. Environmental sanitary block and personal hygiene were other areas of

focus during this reporting period. Some other areas of focus were addressing the housing needs in the target villages, ensuring that all people live in a secured shelter where they are free from disasters, skill training, livelihood promotion for deserving adolescents, economic development through land up gradation, sustainable farming for land holding families and livelihood promotion for landless families. This is a hidden reality in India despite its technological advancements, sophisticated weapons, upcoming cities, urban agglomerations and the rise of a few multimillionaires. On the other side of the coin, the poor are struggling hard to survive in rural areas and are going on migration to cities for their livelihood, majority of the children and women suffer from malnutrition, youth are facing severe unemployment, while the aged population and persons with disabilities fight for basic needs.

In the year under review, ARUNODAYA TRUST has given greater emphasis to its comprehensive community development programme in the selected villages. We are continually following our tried and tested development process developed during our jubilee celebrations. ARUNODAYA TRUST has continued its interventions to combat child labour in all target villages and mainly in the most problematic areas of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh in a more comprehensive manner. We have also focused on strengthening the existing government school infrastructure by adding basic amenities to make them child friendly. This is done to enhance the quality of education. School life is further strengthened through the promotion of school management committees and child forums where even the participation of parents is encouraged.

Khagga Venkat Rao,
Managing Trustee.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

With growing industrialisation and competition, the main aim of any national and multinational corporates is profit maximisation. However, now the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is gaining traction and we are witnessing a change among the new generation of corporate leaders. They are focusing greater on profit optimisation rather than only profit maximisation.

At this juncture where corporate and NGO partnerships are on the rise, it is necessary to overcome difficulties by understanding each other's goals so that a sustained partnership can begin. Although NGOs have several credible assets (advocacy, legitimacy, information, vision and expertise) they need to be more certain about the goals they want to achieve in the partnership.

While NGOs must retain their autonomy, they need to become more attuned to the realities of working with businesses if they want to attract more corporate partners.

Another problem is that at times corporates are not fully aware of what cooperation involves. They are only interested in the profit factor. In this situation, NGOs should act as facilitators and remind the corporates to honour their partnership goals. A successful partnership can only proceed when both parties are clear on the methodologies to use. Long term benefits are only possible through a joint effort. They should think beyond the short-term goals of providing social benefits and concentrate on sustainable development. They should set goals for themselves and ensure that these are achieved. In the end the main

aim here is to improve organisational effectiveness. The NGO improves the execution of its activities while the corporates can strengthen their CSR initiatives.

The companies can enjoy a strong reputation in the market and community only after effectively engaging and supporting all stakeholders in an inclusive manner. The business sector in India must develop a strong understanding of this fact. Studies reveal that companies are becoming more organised in their CSR activities. It has gone beyond charity and is now more comprehensive. The perception has shifted from philanthropy to an empowerment and partnership-based approach.

Corporate social responsibility blends the objectives of social development and environmental protection by looking at the interventions from an ethical viewpoint. The partnership highlights that corporations cannot work alone on their CSR activities. They need support from NGOs to understand grass root problems and work towards addressing the varying local needs. However, now it is mandatory to get involved in CSR and corporations must think from a development viewpoint. This is where the NGOs can work along with corporates to bring about societal change. Today we need external intervention for addressing poverty, unemployment, health and community education, to name a few. Through NGOs, corporates can understand social issues and find collaborative solutions.



Vadluri Sateesh Kumar,
Trustee

REACHING THE UNREACHED

The changing socio-economic landscape and unequal pattern of growth across the country has worsened the issue of access and equity for marginalised communities who are striving to break the cycle of poverty and social injustice. Among the marginalised, women and girls from Dalit and Adivasi communities are particularly excluded from the benefits of development despite several new national policies which provide opportunities for advancement. Most of ARUNODAYA TRUST's programmes are focused towards reaching the unreached and underserved communities. We dedicatedly work towards reaching out to people, especially women and girls in districts across the country with poor Human Development Indicators. To ensure that most of these excluded groups benefit through our interventions, our Strategic Programming Framework has identified historic exclusions and deprivations, based on which we have well-planned and comprehensive projects on health, education, livelihoods and disaster preparedness and response. Our contextualised approaches include strengthening community collectives, nurturing leadership of women and girls, and promoting gender transformative change. Our key initiatives technically support state and national government and market systems to be sensitive and capacitated towards the development needs of marginalised communities. To address the underlying cause of poverty, our teams work towards addressing unequal power relations and enhancing inclusive governance to monitor reach and the quality of impact on communities. We have a monitoring, evaluation and learning strategy in place. For understanding the impact and effectiveness of our projects on individuals and households, baseline, mid-term and end line studies are undertaken regularly. Annual surveys and special studies are also conducted to track progress on outcomes achieved amongst the communities. For multiplying impact, knowledge sharing and dissemination is a key strategy embedded in all our projects. We facilitate dissemination of knowledge generated by us through national and sub-national level conferences, policy dialogues, consultations, media and other communication channels. These initiatives work towards ensuring national systems are sensitive and capacitated towards the development needs of vulnerable communities. Based on results from our programmes, we further engage in advocacy and partnerships for influencing policies. Our approaches and strategies for reaching the most vulnerable communities, households and women and girls have been effective to different degrees. The scale of impact from our work is already addressing needs of our communities, advancing national priorities, and enhancing our commitment towards Sustainable Development Goals. With our contextualised approaches, we are effectively demonstrating our ability to work on scale to strengthen systems, stakeholders and decision makers towards benefiting women and girls in the country.

VALUES AND CULTURE AT ARUNODAYA TRUST

The values that have guided ARUNODAYA TRUST as an organization, helped us make decisions in most challenging situations and navigate through the phenomenon of violence and abuse are as follows:

Respect

We respect ourselves, express our opinions, suggestions and feelings with dignity; we listen and welcome diverse perspectives and have deep regards for others even when their belief is different from our own.

Accountability

We do what we have promised to deliver, we take responsibility for our own actions and outcomes; we are responsible towards ourselves, the organization and all internal and external stakeholders.

Transparency

We are transparent about our values and policies, our failures and mistakes and openly share our ideas and knowledge with all internal and external stakeholders.

Integrity

We value being honest and true to ourselves and being authentic and consistent in our behavior, actions and words.

Quality-Driven Excellence

We strive to be better than what we are today by challenging assumptions, demonstrating agility, being thoughtful. We are forever learners and relentless in the pursuit of maintaining quality

and evolving creative and innovative solutions that work.

Passion

We are a passionate group of people who are not afraid to be hopeful and demonstrate enthusiasm and standing by our belief of an abuse-free world for children.

Perseverance

We believe everyone who takes an idea and makes it into something meaningful does it through hard work, tirelessness and sheer diligence. We stay undeterred as we navigate through the phenomenon of violence and abuse undamped by discouragement, opposition or failure.

Empathy

We work towards creating a caring environment internally and externally – we connect, listen, think and respond deliberately by understanding diverse perspectives and circumstances.

Compassion

We take an effort to know our external stakeholders and act on that knowledge with positive intent to support them in their journey of healing.

Fairness

We put in the effort, time and resource required to take a just and equitable decision for all internal and external stakeholders.

Trust

We have faith in human potential – both in being able to initiate change and to be resilient in the face of adversities.

SENSITISATION

ARUNODAYA TRUST begins its intervention in any village by conducting an in-depth analysis of the community, the people and the way they are meeting their



basic needs. The common results are that there is a lack of unity, excessive dependence on government welfare measures and inadequate livelihood options. Much of the population in these communities belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes. Since they have been living in a state of cumulative poverty for the greater part of their lives, they have developed a negative mindset and

are apprehensive about society. They have come to accept the fact that their lives will never change and hence they have become apathetic towards external entities wishing to support or interact with them.

To change this mindset, ARUNODAYA TRUST focuses on the sensitisation programmes to create a sense of hope among the population and to highlight that they have the capacity to be agents of their own development. This is done through a variety of methods – house visits, group meetings, mass meetings, cultural programmes, audio-visual aids, rallies, demonstrations and so on. The most effective tool has been the cultural programme where the team has succeeded in highlighting the problems and solutions in the local dialect of the people. They have shown them the proper way of overcoming difficulties through self-effort. It is done through songs, dances and skits to draw the attention of the public and to encourage them to begin reflecting on the way they have been living and how a positive change can be instrumental in improving their lives.



Accordingly, during the year 182 cultural programmes were organised in the target villages. This figure excludes house visits, group meetings and mass meetings by the resident field staff. Wall paintings were exhibited in 104 public places to draw the



attention of the target population and to educate them about sustainable development. 17 mass rallies were organised during the year on important days to enable the target population to have a dialogue on important topics and on their roles in the different development related interventions.

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

“ARUNODAYA TRUST” has given greater emphasis to its comprehensive community development programme during this year. This systematic process has seen its inception in the new villages while it is being followed strenuously in all the villages where the interventions are ongoing. The projects interventions are based on the needs highlighted by the Village Development Society (VDS) and are then implemented following the guidelines adopted by ARUNODAYA TRUST. From the beginning, the immediate focus is the formation of a Village Development Society comprising of all the target families and a committee elected by them.

This committee represents the entire community and is hence responsible for continually monitoring the needs of the community and bringing them to the attention of the committee president. In this process, ARUNODAYA TRUST ensures that the village follows the stipulated criteria to execute the programme:

- ❖ VDS and the overseeing committee should strive for the development of the village and keep aside any political, religious, caste and group differences;
- ❖ Interventions are executed by the responsible committee member with the support available from ARUNODAYA TRUST field staff;
- ❖ Local resources are mobilised first for any intervention before seeking governmental or external support;
- ❖ All the children of 6-14 age group must be going to school;
- ❖ No child marriages in the village;
- ❖ No gender discrimination and it should be ensured that there is more participation of women in the different entities within the village;
- ❖ Aged and persons with disabilities are respected, integrated into their village and taken care of;



Achievements during the year under this programme:

- ✓ Village Development Societies have been registered officially and are functioning effectively in all the 26 villages and are executing the developmental programmes with the support of local Government and ARUNODAYA TRUST.
- ✓ 333 Women Self-Help Groups are active with 3,350 members. They are maintaining their monthly savings, carrying out internal lending and liaising with the local Government and Banks. They are involved in the developmental activities along with VDS committee members.
- ✓ Government Anganwadi centres were strengthened in 26 villages with additional support given to the children such as school clothing, teaching aids and play material.
- ✓ All the children in the 6-14 age group are going to school regularly. 2,645 children provided with school clothing material, school bags and notebooks. Local government school infrastructure was also strengthened.
- ✓ 867 adolescents supported to continue their higher studies.
- ✓ 55 adolescents and youth underwent skill training during the year and 14 candidates have either succeeded in getting employment or established their own work units.
- ✓ The importance of environmental sanitation and personal hygiene were propagated among the target families. 776 families were supported with the construction of household toilets-cum-bathrooms in 26 villages. 153 families were supported with the establishment of washing platforms and soakage
- ✓ 54 acres of unused land belonging to 42 families have been brought under cultivation during this year.
- ✓ Among these 26 villages, a revolving fund has started in 20 villages covering 1,587 families with a starting amount of INR 1,567,000. The revolving fund established in the earlier years is being maintained efficiently in 6 villages.
- ✓ 53 landless families among these 26 villages were supported with livelihood promotion initiatives and they are maintaining these small businesses in a proper manner.
- ✓ 18 Irrigation Bore wells provided in Parigi area
- ✓ 2 Water Tanks renovated in Mallepally and Parigi
- ✓ 67 Oil engines distributed for crop irrigation in Vikarabad area.
- ✓ 30 Vermi compost units provided in Tandur area. Pits. 2,495 metres of internal cement roads were constructed with local support.
- ✓ 509 families were supported with the construction of new houses or the restoration of old houses to make their houses secure against disasters or extremely harsh weather conditions.



SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Skill development is aimed towards drop out adolescents and youths who have discontinued their education. With skill development they are given an opportunity to



learn a trade and put it to good use. This way they can be financially self-sufficient and support their families. They have a chance to establish their own work or service centres through which they can earn decent income. ARUNODAYA TRUST has been concentrating on this intervention from its inception and we have followed the market trend to ensure that the right skill

training programmes are designed for the young people. Accordingly, the necessary skill trainings are integrated into the vocational training programme of ARUNODAYA TRUST.

Accordingly, 303 adolescents and youth were given extended vocational training in different skills during this year as described below and this is their present status:



- ✓ 138 adolescents and youth (45.54%) have either secured jobs or are running their own work units or service centres;
- ✓ 69 adolescents and youth (22.77%) are continuing their studies;
- ✓ 96 adolescents and youth (31.68%) are searching for employment opportunities;



- ✓ 119 Adolescents were trained in Beautician course in 4 batches.
- ✓ Out of the 119, 89 of them got selected in renowned beauty parallels.
- ✓ 14 of them established their own parallels through MUDRA Loans.

Starting tailoring

As a child, 16-year-old Afreen dreamt of becoming a fashion designer. Her father, who runs a mutton stall, could not afford to send her to school beyond Grade 10. Afreen had almost given up on her dreams, when she came to know about the free tailoring courses at the Tailoring Centre of Arunodaya. "I learned to stitch frocks, skirts, dresses, and different kinds of blouses," she says. Afreen now stitches clothes for her family and friends for a fee. "I want to start a tailoring shop," she says.



Orphan Home for Girls & Boys

Arunodaya Trust started Children Orphanage in Balaji Nagar, Secunderabad in June 2008. Today Children Home shelters 60 Boys girls in the age group of 6 to 18 years. These abandoned orphan, street children are belongs to different family backgrounds like father died with HIV/AIDS and mother committed suicide, father is drunken and mother left children & living with other person, both parents died due to personal reasons. In this critical juncture we identified and bought the children to Arunodaya Girl Children Home. We think that if someone not cares about these unfortunate children at this situation they may become anti-social elements in the society. That is why we strictly follow & give importance to keep them in good shelter, provide education support, counseling and motivation about career, extracurricular activities, sports and games.



Arunodaya Trust Girl Child Home is registered under section 41 of the JJ Act 2015 bearing Registration No MDCL/2111/2018/116/F with effect from 1st February 2019.

Target Segments of Children

Every child who enters Children Home is given Counseling by a professional counsellor. This process will identify the underlying problems of the child and help her to transform negative attitudes, overcome depression and develop positive outlook towards life.



The children are provided accommodation, food, schooling, healthcare, clothes and recreation

facilities. They have been admitted to Zilla Parishad High School, Balaji Nagar and are progressing well in studies.

We have been running the Orphanage solely through contributions. Our monthly expenditure on rent, operations, education is Rs.75000 (US \$1250) we can keep Children Home running only through sponsorship of caring people like you. Imagine being the benefactor of a child by sponsoring all expenses, and witness the child achieving its dreams. We encourage active sponsorship by arranging periodic meetings between the donor and sponsored child, and sending regular updates on the progress made in school and co-curricular activities.

Thank you for supporting our noble cause and being part of Arunodaya Trust family. Without your generous support it is very difficult to reach our goals towards abandoned orphan children.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Children and child development are given greater focus by ARUNODAYA TRUST in all its target villages. It is important to motivate the parents and children on the importance of education because initially, in many target villages, parents have a negative view towards education. We focus more on the 6-14 age group as this is the age where the young mind is most receptive towards new knowledge.

Other interventions include ensuring children remain in school, encouraging and supporting the students to continue higher studies, strengthening the local government schools, promotion and strengthening of school management committees and child forums are the interventions being executed by ARUNODAYA TRUST as part of child development.



During the reporting period, the efforts in this sector can be summarized as follows:

- ✚ 1,018 children of 3-5 age group have been enrolled in Government Anganwadi centres (Pre-School) and their attendance is being monitored;
- ✚ 15 children of 3-5 age group have been admitted in ARUNODAYA TRUST's Balwadi centres (Pre-School) and their attendance has been monitored. These have been started by ARUNODAYA TRUST in those areas where government Anganwadi centres are missing.
- ✚ 115 children on the completion of 5 years of age have been admitted either in Government primary schools or in ARUNODAYA TRUST's Transitional Education Centres;
- ✚ 200 children in the 6-14 age groups who are not going to school have been identified. They have been motivated and admitted in the Government primary schools and their attendance is being monitored constantly;

- ✚ 1,004 children were supported with school clothing, school bags and notebooks and their attendance is constantly monitored;
- ✚ 206 children were provided bicycles to facilitate their daily journey to their schools;
- ✚ 624 students were extended support to continue their higher studies;
- ✚ School Management Committees (SMCs) in 110 schools have been regularised and strengthened to function effectively;
- ✚ 30 child forums have been promoted, strengthened and are playing an active role in the school development;
- ✚ Study tours of one day have been organised for 75 children;
- ✚ 64 schools were strengthened with basic amenities and additional facilities as described in the table below:



WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Women are the pivot around whom the family, the community and society move; Indian women strive hard and are involved in many activities, but their voices are seldom heard. Women are given due recognition by ARUNODAYA TRUST right



from the formation of the VDS to the promotion of the community-based revolving fund. They are presented as key players during the development process and are shown to be strong agents of development during the awareness generation programmes. The formation of women's self-help groups of has been the traditional programme of ARUNODAYA TRUST, which has received due

recognition by the local government. Through these, women can extend their inputs and ultimately work towards financial self-sufficiency and also the empowerment of their respective families. ARUNODAYA TRUST has ensured that the self-help groups maintain their efficiency by conducting regular meetings. We are continually working to ensure that their work is not overshadowed by the financial benefits that the families receive through local government schemes.

International Women's Day celebrations were organised in Jawahar Nagar with 532 women on 8th March 2020. This event was an eye opener and they were encouraged here to work harder towards their empowerment. Other salient achievements of this sector during this reporting period are:

- ✚ 19 new women self-help groups comprising of 192 women have been promoted and are functioning effectively;
- ✚ 753 women self-help groups have been regularised and are functioning effectively with proper certification and liaison works;
- ✚ 1,210 women leaders have been capacitated and are involved in their village's developmental activities;
- ✚ 753 women self-help groups have tied up with the local Government and are receiving benefits from schemes meant for women;
- ✚ 116 women self-help groups have developed linkages with the commercial banks and are receiving loans;



WATER AND SANITATION

Water has become a scarce commodity in the regions where the target villages are located. Disputes both internally and externally have started flaring up for want of water. Provision of safe water to the people has become a major challenge while water conservation, usage and management have been the need of hour to safeguard the water sources for the coming generations. Hence, ARUNODAYA TRUST continued its intervention on water provision and safeguarding water resources during the reporting period. Environmental sanitation and



personal hygiene have also been combined under this sector to improve the sanitary conditions both at the household and community level. Among many initiatives, a new watershed programme commenced in Malapadu village of Bollapalli Mandal in Guntur District, which is located in the remote corner adjacent to Prakasam District.

Accordingly, achievements in this sector can be summarized as follows:

- ❖ 82 problematic communities were provided with bore wells to meet their domestic water needs;
- ❖ Water treatment plants have been established in 15 villages where there is excessive fluoride present in the groundwater. These are being maintained with the maximum



partnership of local communities and they are being owned, managed and controlled either by the Village Panchayats or by the Village Development Society, who are in-charge of collecting user charges;

- ❖ 2 village tanks (reservoirs) have been renovated with desilting, bund formation and strengthening. They are using excess soil as fertility for the fields;
- ❖ 1 percolation tank has been newly established in the target villages while one existing percolation tank has been renovated and brought under usage to store the water sufficiently;
- ❖ 94 farm ponds have been newly created to enhance water storage capacity and to strengthen agricultural activity.
- ❖ 7 check dams have been newly established.
- ❖ 3 Gabion(Retaining Wall) dams have been established in the fields;
- ❖ 21 irrigation bore wells have been provided, where there is water capacity and 105 acres of land have been brought under assured cultivation;
- ❖ 54 acres (18 hectares) of wasteland (land not under usage at present) has been brought under usage through bush and jungle clearance, deep ploughing, leveling and applying gypsum;
- ❖ 830 household toilets-cum-bathrooms have been promoted and are under usage;

WASH IN SCHOOLS

Ensuring children are healthy and able to learn is an essential part of child-friendly schools. This section focuses on teaching children how to prevent diarrheal diseases and other waterborne and sanitation related illnesses. The widespread adoption of safe hygiene practices through an interactive, child-centered, participatory approach builds life skills and empowers schoolchildren to make good choices.

It begins with, and is built upon, what local people know, want and do. Good education about hygiene is as important as good sanitary facilities. Life skills-based hygiene education allows children to learn about water and sanitation related behaviors and the reasons why these lead to good health or bad health. The idea is that when children understand and think together about their situations and practices, they can plan and act to prevent diseases, now and in the future.

This section focuses on:

- a. Life skills-based hygiene education;
- b. Hygiene practices that give the greatest health benefits;
- c. The two most commonly used ways to teach about hygiene, practiced simultaneously in most settings for greatest impact:



- ✓ Participatory education through teachers in school;
- ✓ Children's involvement in youth hygiene clubs within and outside the school.

Life skills-based hygiene education

Effective hygiene education for children is not just teaching facts about health risks and bad hygiene practices. The life skills approach focuses on changing children's hygiene behaviour and the hygiene behaviour of their families and wider community with a view to improving their quality of life.¹⁸ To ensure that all aspects of appropriate hygiene behaviours are addressed, hygiene education focuses on the development of:

- a. Knowledge and understanding of practical and theoretical information on hygiene. For example, all children know that illnesses like diarrhoea and worm infections result from poor hygiene practices such as not washing hands with soap after visiting a toilet.
- b. Attitudes and personal opinions about hygiene that influence actions and responses to unhygienic situations. For example, children want to be clean and healthy. Older children feel responsible and confident to help others, particularly younger children, practice good hygiene.
- c. Practical skills to carry out specific hygiene behaviours. For example, children wash hands to prevent illness and infection. They avoid contamination with solid waste and help bury or burn it.

Key hygiene behaviours

Teaching hygiene behaviour is most successful when it focuses on a limited number of behaviours with the biggest overall health impact. Changing a single behaviour can make an enormous difference. An example of promoting hygiene behaviour that stresses a particular action and its effects is the sanitation and hygiene-related F-diagram. The F-diagram shows the path by which germs can spread from person to person.

Child participation

Child participation is a precondition for the success of any WASH in Schools intervention. Generally teachers in primary and secondary school have been trained



in traditional classroom teaching approaches, in which there is little room for active participation by the students. While class instruction has its place, children greatly enjoy and benefit from more participatory learning methods. These methods actively involve children in the learning process and allow them to learn from their actions and their classmates.

Developing appropriate hygiene behavior is greatly enhanced by allowing children to fully participate. In this way, children:

- Learn and adopt new concepts and skills quicker.
- Acquire useful knowledge from participating in environmental activities.
- Are a source of creativity, energy, initiative, dynamism and social renewal.
- Contribute meaningfully to environmental restoration and protection in their communities.
- Are forceful advocates who carry healthy lifestyle messages home and to their community.

In this context, child participation has been achieved in two ways:

- Through participatory teaching methods used by teachers or through special hygiene teachers in school, during school hours as part of the regular curriculum (generally a more sustainable approach);
- Through special youth hygiene clubs within and outside the school. Not part of the official curriculum, these clubs depend more on the motivation and enthusiasm of individuals and are thus less sustainable.

Participatory teaching methods can be used with the whole group or with several smaller groups. Working with a whole class is best when introducing a method in which students give each other positive feedback. Working in small groups is only possible if classes are not too big or when more than one teacher or support-teacher is available. Small group activities are recommended when every student needs to participate more than once or if a method requires a longer time frame to allow each individual to practice. Use of small groups gives every student a chance to fully participate and encourages their contributions and exchanges of opinion. At the same time, the group work helps children to develop cooperation and teamwork skills.

Youth hygiene clubs get schoolchildren actively involved as advocates for a healthy and hygienic school and community. In the clubs, they learn appropriate hygiene behaviour and can train as peer educators and as overseers of hygienic conditions in the school and schoolyard. Clubs also allow teachers to experiment without the constraints of a classroom. They can take the children into the community and work in smaller groups.

Environment Awareness:

The conservation of environment is embedded in the Indian culture and traditions. The art of living practiced nationwide imbibes respect and care for flora and fauna in the country. Attempts to generate awareness on environmental conservation in India were made by a few institutional mechanisms to provide a common platform for education in schools. Children are perceived to be the best messengers of waves of change. Lessons on values of moral education and natural resource conservation to children bring a fresh breeze of attitudinal and behavioural changes in society towards environment.

Every year World Environment day is celebrated on 5th June to spread awareness, to encourage people to take action and to protect the environment. The Current theme of World Environment day is Air Pollution.

World Environment Day is celebrated since 1974, it is widely celebrated in over 100 countries. It is the "People's day" to do something to take care of earth and the environment. This is really important to know the ways to protect the environment, let us see in detail about the objectives, themes and history of World environment day.

For healthy living, environment plays an important role. It provide us air, food, etc. It is correctly said that ' the difference between animals and humans is that animals change themselves for the environment, but humans change the environment for themselves'. Environment is just like our neighbourhood, its surrounding conditions influence us and modify growth and development.

Objectives:

The main objectives of the making children aware of the environmental conservation are:

- a. To make school children aware of the environmental conservation
- b. To enable them to appreciate the importance of environment
- c. To educate them through various ways to engrain the concept on their young minds
- d. To prepare them as responsible future citizens



Strategy Adopted

The generation of awareness among school children about environmental issues was taken up by all the sectors in the State. The organizations took up no extra human or other resources to groom the school children into this direction.



Whatever miniscule finances were available with them, they could prepare a roadmap to scale up the efforts to make children aware of the impact of environmental conservation. The convergence of organizational resources reflected a good synergy,

which had an indelible mark on the young minds.

WOMEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic development is third phase in the process to lead the communities towards sustainable development. In this phase, the interventions are broadly divided into two categories: one is for land holding families and another one is landless families. For land holding families, the interventions are aimed to promote sustainable farming so that they can get assured returns regardless of market fluctuations, climatic conditions, etc. For landless families, the interventions are aimed at enhancing the employment opportunities in the area and towards discouraging migration for work outside the village. In both the categories, access to credit at their doorsteps is the best solution and to make it feasible, a community-based revolving fund of substantial amount is promoted at the village level to meet their demands. This way they do not borrow the money in the market at higher interest rates.



Accordingly, in this sector, the achievements during the year under review are:

- ✓ 52.25 acres of land belonging to 35 families have been brought under sustainable farming with assured annual returns;
- ✓ 2,294 landless families were extended support to enhance their livelihood opportunities;
- ✓ System of revolving fund has been functioning effectively in 5 villages and VDS' are extremely happy to have a credit facility located within their village;
- ✓ Three MACTS comprising of 1,815 families have been running effectively with the total revolving fund of INR 25,480,000 without any default in the last ten years;



Realizing Rights of Children

Empowering Children to ensure their Rights to survival, protection, development and participation.

With the turn of the year 2020 the three-year project Realizing Rights entered its final phase. Therefore, in an effort to catch up with the timeline and reach the initial target, in the period 2019-2020 we saw an upswing in the project activities.

Starting in 2017, the project aimed an all-round development of 8,200 street and working children (SWC) over a period of three years, ensuring their rights to survival, protection, development and participation. Besides, it also aimed at providing basic services to these children. The project operated through 82 contact points in the selected pockets of the following 7 districts of Telangana.



This year many new activities were carried out under the project: Gully Cricketer (a cricket match played between street children and police officials), media sensitization workshop, health awareness rallies (In collaboration with the district's health departments).



Snapshots of Realizing Rights (2019-2020)

- Ensured quality education to some 4564 children (Boys – 2035, Girls - 2529) through the project's Alternative Education.
- Mainstreamed 1427 children (Boys –749, Girls - 678) in government schools.
- Medical treatments were provided to 2711 children through 239 health camps.
- 91 substance using children (Boys - 85, Girls - 6) were assisted through the project's 2 Substance Abuse Harm Reduction Centres.
- 3045 children used the facility of first aid box
- Life-skill trainings were provided to 3047 children.
- 2316 children participated in the Police Station Visit programme.
- 2501 children were taken to visit the places of interest and knowledge
- Training on JJ Act, POSCO, etc., were provided to 1102 police officials.

Urban Ultra Poor Programme (UUPP)

The urban ultra-poor face a myriad of challenges and they often remain outside the realm of social and economic inclusion. ARUNODAYA TRUST in collaboration with Gland Pharma CSR Initiative reaches out to the most destitute families in the urban slum communities, with the aim to tackle urban poverty through holistic intervention in the four critical areas of livelihood development and



financial literacy, health care, education and social services.

The UUPP programme now reaches 22 communities covering 1500 families. In 2019-20, ARUNODAYA TRUST adopted 11 new communities covering almost 6400 beneficiaries.

The Urban Ultra Poor Programme works with five major interventions, Livelihood, Healthcare, Childcare & Education, Social Services, and Financial services. These work cohesively towards providing the beneficiaries the confidence and tools to live a self sustained and dignified life.

Livelihood

Livelihood is the backbone of the programme and the focus in 2015 was to ensure that all the beneficiaries have access to employment opportunities that will generate a stable flow of income for them. Counseling families to take on stable jobs with security forms the crux of the UUPP programme. Assisting them with better job opportunities according to their skill set, connecting them with prospective employers are all important aspects of the programme and they help the beneficiaries increase their livelihood to be self-sufficient to take care of their needs.



Childcare

The urban ultra-poor majorly consists of migrant population. As the families are struggling with making ends meet in a new environment, education takes a backseat. With no support at home, older siblings are made to discontinue school to take care of younger kids. We take a dual role by conducting tuition centers which engages children from the age of 4 to 14 and introduces them to a formal hour of disciplined study time. Alongside, the children are enrolled into the closest government schools or Anganwadi schools to resume education. Through the year, the committed students are tracked and moved into ARUNODAYA TRUST's Academic Adoption Programme.



Financial literacy & Service

As we work with increasing the livelihood of the families, the programme also teaches them on the importance of saving and planning for their goals. Through the programme we help them open bank accounts and teach them to sign their names,

and to transact in the accounts and save for a better future. The programme also introduces them to credible borrowing institutions like microfinance where they can borrow with dignity as a customer rather than from a moneylender who at times exploit the poor.

Healthcare

With no awareness of or access to proper health care facilities, the ultra-poor do not have the privilege of preventive health care. This means that many a time an illness is not diagnosed on time. Due to such unexpected health shocks, they cannot afford any long term illness. This has a direct effect on their earning capacity and health care expenses. Taking on a three pronged approach of a multi-discipline diagnostic health checkup for preventive diagnosis; making the beneficiary aware of hospitals, government schemes of subsidized health care procedures and discounted medicines, as well as hygiene and nutrition training, the programme guides them towards a healthy lifestyle.



Social Services

The ultra-poor being immigrant workers do not contain basic social security KYC documents. Due to this, they stay deprived of basic facilities like a bank account, access to take a loan or school admissions and all such cases where a document proof is mandatory. Many governmental benefit schemes for the ultra-poor in fields of health care, education etc. like the: Aarogyashree, Bhagyalaxmi etc. also need a document proof to be availed. The most eligible for these schemes remain excluded due to unavailability of the required documents The UUPP programme works towards facilitating the required documentation for the families and train them to access all the facilities that they are eligible for.



Such a holistic approach helps the beneficiaries gain confidence to live a self sustained life and save for a better future.

Personal Safety Education

Personal Safety Education (PSE) Programme is a comprehensive life skill education programme that approaches Child Sexual Abuse with a preventive and healing lens. It is conducted in schools and community set-ups with children from Grade 1 -10 to

provide them with knowledge and skills to prevent instances of CSA and to seek support if an incident occurs. ARUNODAYA TRUST also works with adult caregivers to help create a safe environment for children. The programme enables children to effectively master social emotional competencies, facilitates open communication between children and adults (parents, teachers, school management, support staff), and strengthen interpersonal relationships. It creates a safe, positive and caring learning environment. As relationships and emotional processes affect how and what we learn, the programme raises socially and emotionally empowered children, which is directly associated with greater wellbeing and school performance and is a prerequisite for inclusive and equitable education.



For the last decade, ARUNODAYA TRUST's PSE programme has been offering direct preventive services to children across schools, communities and institutions. Empowering them with the necessary information and skills needed to protect



themselves from instances of sexual abuse. Over the years, the programme had been successful in enabling child survivors of sexual abuse to seek the necessary psychotherapeutic support and in healing them from the psychological, social, sexual, emotional and physical consequences of the abuse. Till date, ARUNODAYA TRUST has reached out to 110,041 unique children and 83,970 unique adults through 190 schools, 22

community set-ups and 6 institutions.

New Milestones, New Horizon

ARUNODAYA TRUST has been successfully conducting the Personal Safety Education programme for many years. This year ARUNODAYA TRUST reached a new milestone as we crossed the 100,000 threshold and became one of the few organizations having the experience to touch the lives of thousands of children with our violence prevention programme and supported them to cope with the aftermath of their experience through services established as part of the prevention programme. This footfall in a country where there is a tremendous social and cultural taboo around sexuality, the dialogue around sexuality is almost non-existent and 1 in 2 children are sexually abused. This year ARUNODAYA TRUST also took up a new initiative and started designing and piloting the Personal Safety Education programme for pre-schoolers. Having reached this age group, ARUNODAYA TRUST will now be able to offer the prevention programme for all children across grades in

the school system until Grade 10. As for the curriculum development for rest of the age groups, the curriculum for pre-primary children will go through successive rounds of piloting with children from diverse backgrounds, advisory feedback, and will draw from experiences and interactions in the field. This is based on our learning that if the focus is to develop scientifically researched intervention and equal effort is invested to monitor and capture the impact of these interventions then it helps us build confidence, and in turn, influence the political commitment and momentum required to intensify and expand the prevention of violence. We have been fortunate to witness the fruit of this approach as this year BMC on their own, based on the recommendation of fellow principals, approached us and provided the opportunity to work with a wide range of Municipal Corporation schools in Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Because I am a Girl- Child Sexual Abuse Prevention and Training Programme

With a vision of 'A World Free from Child Sexual Abuse', ARUNODAYA TRUST proposes to create awareness and sensitization through public advocacy and communication campaigns, build professional capacities through training, replicate and scale ARUNODAYA TRUST's model of prevention and intervention and advocate robust child protection mechanisms to address the lacunae both at the policy level as well as with regard to curriculum and interventions on the ground. In order to address the lack of awareness and build professional capacities of individuals, organizations and institutions on child protection, ARUNODAYA TRUST focused on training and building capacities of NGO professionals, school teachers, institutional staff, health and mental health professionals and government duty bearers. Once the training had been conducted, ARUNODAYA TRUST supported the participants in their initial implementations with an objective of handholding and confidence building, acknowledging that CSA as an issue is complex, multifaceted and dynamic.



ARUNODAYA TRUST also advocated for the replication of ARUNODAYA TRUST's prevention and intervention strategies, strengthening systems at the organizational and institutional level in order to create a safe environment for children. These efforts were directed towards the prioritization of CSA in the government mandate, integration of Personal Safety Education in the prescribed curriculum and enhancing and strengthening of Child Safeguarding policies in government bodies and government-run institutions.

Academic Adoption Programme

Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself.

Students who lack the means, especially from economically underprivileged background and those with special needs, who have passed the previous academic year and are studying in class VIII or above are eligible to apply, the eligibility depending on annual family income. This is a needs-based grant that supports underprivileged children in their education from grade LKG up to the graduation level. The Project is Supported by QuisLex under CSR Initiative. During the Current year we supported 25 Children.



Arunodaya's Academic Adoption Programme (AAP) with the support Quislex CSR initiative is designed to transform the lives of the underprivileged children by providing them access to high quality education through Academic sponsorships.

The Academic Adoption Programme is a hands-on programme and adopts a holistic approach with regard to the development of these children by providing them with healthcare and counseling support. As a part of the programme, the children and their families have automatic access to the multi-dimensional interventions that Arunodaya undertakes in the areas of Financial Literacy, Vocational Training & Livelihood Development.

Identification: Eligible children are selected by a thorough needs assessment based on tried and tested socio-economic criteria. Parents of eligible children are counseled about the importance of education. Children are then enrolled after assessing the commitment to education that their parents show, their willingness to stay in the city until the completion of the child's education, willingness to save for education and several such criteria. Being a long term programme it is important that the families are supportive.

In the year 2019-20 ,

- ✚ 91% of the students scored above 60% in their overall assessment.
- ✚ 15% scored above 90% in their overall assessment.
- ✚ Five students were placed at the top of their classes.
- ✚ Average attendance was 95% across all partner schools.

Students have won many accolades such as first prize at their school's science fairs, excelling in sports, and academic excellence awards.

Combating Trafficking in Human

Child trafficking affects children throughout the world. When children are trafficked, they are often cut off from their family and community. Their possible isolation in another region or country where they do not have legal status or speak the language



makes them vulnerable to severe physical and psychological abuse and exploitation by unscrupulous employers. Any attempt to refuse demands made upon them, to disobey, protest or escape, may result in them being punished, or being denounced to the authorities and then arrested, detained, or deported. They almost always end up in work that is dangerous to their health, safety or morals.

They are exposed to long working hours, heavy loads, dangerous tools and toxic substances, fear and intimidation, violent punishment and sexual abuse. Often, they are unable to go to school and thereby lose the opportunity to improve their lives in the future.

Child trafficking is a crime under international law and a violation of children's rights. It reduces victims to "commodities" to be bought, sold, transported and resold for sexual exploitation, labour exploitation (such as in domestic work, agriculture, and mines) and other exploitation (such as children involved in crime or armed conflict).

When children take up a job but have not yet reached the legal minimum age for work, this is considered to be child labour. When they are employed in work that is likely to harm their health, safety and morals, they are in a "worst form of child labour". Similarly, when they are trafficked into any form of work, it is also a worst form of child labour. This is because children who have been trafficked are in a particularly vulnerable situation. They are away from home, usually separated from their family and community, may be isolated in a country or region where they do not know the language, cannot get help and have no way to return to their home.

Isolated in this way, they are commonly the victims of abuse of power. Trafficked children are totally at the mercy of their employers or the people who are controlling their lives and so risk sexual aggression, starvation, loss of liberty, beatings and other forms of violence. All trafficked children (and children in any other worst form of child labour) must be removed at once from this situation and be given the support they need to recover and rebuild their lives in safety and security.

All over the world, girls and women are particularly vulnerable to being trafficked into the sex trade. This happens because the sex industry worldwide is a thriving and profitable market and because there is often a demand for women who are

considered in some way different or exotic by clients of the sex trade and by the brothel owners and pimps who provide women to them. As a result, foreign women and girls are often preferred by clients and, at the same time, those who make a profit from providing their services can exploit the vulnerability of these women and girls to make bigger profits.

Prostitution of children under 18 years of age is a worst forms of child labour and is generally referred to as “commercial sexual exploitation”. It must be prohibited and eliminated under ILO Convention No. 182. In addition to the unacceptable nature of the work, the children involved often face severe exploitation, including long working hours and low wages, and serious risks to their health. They may be held against their will when the brothel operator or pimp refuses to give them their passports.



These women and girls may be told (truthfully or not) that they entered the country on false papers and therefore will get into trouble with the police if they themselves report their exploitation. They are often introduced to drugs and so have to continue working to obtain the substances on which they have become dependent – a form of forced labour. Violence – both real and threatened – is also a disincentive to those who wish to escape. Though statistics show that it is mostly women and girls who fall victim to sex trafficking, boys and young men are also affected.

Protection is a broad term that includes both the protection of children to prevent them from being trafficked and the protection of victims of trafficking from further harm. An important element of reducing the vulnerability of children to trafficking is addressing the risk factors that contribute to the family as a whole being open to pressure to send the child into work prematurely – whether in child labour in her/his home town or elsewhere. Responses should include helping the family to understand the risks the child runs of being trafficked as well as the risks run by the family and community, and the advantages to be gained by protecting the child and her/his future contribution to the family’s well-being.

In protecting children from exploitation and trafficking, children themselves are an important resource. Empowering children by helping them to be aware of some of the mechanisms of trafficking – without frightening them – helps to protect them. This is particularly true of children who take control of their own decisions and may put themselves at risk through uninformed choices. For example, teenage girls need to be alert to men offering them good jobs in the entertainment sector; boys need to be aware that the adventure of going to the big city or neighboring country may lead them into situations they cannot control.

Target the target group - Victim identification

It is vitally important to speedily identify children in a trafficking situation as victims of trafficking so as to provide protection and make sure that the child's human rights are safeguarded. Identifying victims and referring them to appropriate services is the responsibility first of all of government authorities such as immigration officials, labour inspectors and police.

Assessment of needs and appropriate response

When children are removed from a trafficking situation or when they return by themselves or, occasionally, are sent back by traffickers because they are no longer "useful", that is far from the end of the trafficking event. Children who have been trafficked need special support to help them to recover their lives or build new ones. They may or may not be traumatized by their experience and a prompt assessment of their psychological and physical health, as well as their material and family situation, is vital so that the appropriate steps can be taken to help them.

No double victimization

Importantly, legislation as well as processes and structures often fail to take into account the fact that children who have been trafficked, regardless of their status and circumstances, are victims of crime and not criminals. International instruments stipulate that no matter how children (and adults) got into a situation of trafficking, they should not be pursued as criminals, illegal migrants or undocumented workers, and their status as victims must be recognized in national laws and in all procedures relating to trafficking.

Psychosocial counseling and support measures

Arunodaya has piloted a number of methodologies relevant to supporting children who have experienced child trafficking and has developed several useful resources. The project developed and piloted a handbook on psychosocial counselling and treatment for trafficked children that aimed to train local therapists to assess and provide the short- and medium-term psychosocial support that children may need. This methodology was subsequently tested in other regions where Arunodaya runs trafficking and victim support programmes and a lessons-learned exercise on the training methodology and implementation was written up as a resource for others.

Key elements of psychosocial counseling include the following:

- No re-victimization – No further punishment
- Safety and security
- No detention!

- Temporary or permanent residence
- Rebuild trust to overcome trauma
- Best interest of child
- Individual approach based on needs – seek views
- Right to privacy and confidentiality
- Life skills, empowerment and education/ training
- Promote social (re)integration
- Care providers should be trained and experienced

Permanent or temporary residence status

Central to a child's ability to building a stable and safer future is certainty of her/his residence status. Children who have been trafficked into a different jurisdiction – within their own country or across a national border – must “belong” somewhere and, if they cannot return home in safety and security, shall receive support in settling into the country/city to which they have been trafficked if they wish to do so. This should include full entitlements to an education, training, social welfare support and, at the right time, access to the labour market. Similar services should be offered to children that return home.

Return and reintegration

Where possible, and in the best interest of the child, children shall return to their country or community of origin. But return to the place of origin is not always the best solution for the victim. Arunodaya has developed a guide on direct assistance to victims of trafficking. It covers security and personal safety, screening of victims of trafficking, referral and reintegration assistance, shelter guidelines, health care, and cooperation with law enforcement agencies.

Life skills and (re)training/education

Children who have been trafficked have inevitably missed out on schooling and may be ill prepared to enter/re-enter education or may be at an age where they need to begin acquiring skills so that they can find decent work. The child's educational needs should be assessed and appropriate action should be taken to begin to equip the child to build a safer, sustainable future. This include transitional classes to re-enter school, non formal education or special arrangements in lieu of formal schooling and/or vocational training.

Care & Support Programme

Good nutrition is a fundamental part of caring for people living with HIV/AIDS. Good nutrition translated into a balanced diet is a positive way to respond to this illness, and it helps people live better, longer and more comfortable lives.

Effective nutritional care and support can improve the quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS by:

- ✓ Maintaining body weight and strength.
- ✓ Replacing lost vitamins and minerals.
- ✓ Improving the function of the immune system and the body's ability to fight infection.
- ✓ Extending the period from infection to the development of the AIDS disease.
- ✓ Improving response to treatment; reducing time and money spent on health care.
- ✓ Keeping HIV-infected people active, allowing them to take care of themselves, their family and children.



People living with HIV/AIDS should make sure they have a good source of the essential minerals - selenium, zinc, calcium, magnesium, iron and iodine - and vitamins - vitamins A, C, E and B. These micronutrients help to boost the immune system.

Healthy nutrition is best achieved through consumption of a balanced diet. It is vital for adequate health and for the survival of all individuals regardless of HIV status. Principles of a healthy nutrition can be summarized as following:

- ✓ Eat a variety of different foods.
- ✓ Eat carbohydrate-rich staples with every meal.
- ✓ Eat protein-rich legumes every day.
- ✓ Eat mineral and vitamin-rich vegetables and/or fruits every day.
- ✓ Use fats and sugars.
- ✓ Eat protein-rich animal and milk products regularly.
- ✓ Eat the right amount of food to get a healthy weight and exercise regularly.
- ✓ Drink plenty of safe and clean water.

For people living with HIV/AIDS it is important to maintain or gain weight by:

- ✓ Eating at least three main meals plus snacks between meals
- ✓ Having main meals that include foods from each group (staples, vegetables and/or fruits, plant and/or animal protein, fats and fibre)

- ✓ Eating snacks regularly between meals like nuts, seeds, fruit, yoghurt, carrots, etc.

It is important to protect the quality and safety of the food due to increased vulnerability to and slow recovery from common infections.

Arunodaya Trust has distributed Nutritional Kits to 100 HIV/AIDS Infected families in Guntur District and 68 families every month in Rangareddy district of Telangana.

My Dream (Old Age Home).

What a wonderful year we have had so far at My Dream! It was our desire to bring these beautiful widow mothers into a safe home with all the basic amenities that will make their stay comfortable and help them achieve a happy and healthy ageing. Your love has helped more than 100 widow mothers. We had a dream to make a difference in the lives of widow mothers and 3 years now, you have made a difference.

You will be happy to know that we have started excursion trips for mothers as a part of emotional and mental well-being. We believe group travel and exploring new places not only inculcates agency, self-independence, social connections but also helps in a healthy ageing.



Mothers explore Amaravathi

On the day of International Day for elimination of Violence against women, Arunodaya Trust organized another group travel for Widow Mothers. Guntur has always been the mysterious place where thousands of widows flock to live. Most of them have left home, and have been travelling in solitude, for survival, with memories they would not like to return to. This journey from grief to growth has been extraordinary and difficult, but they have created a new family in My Dream Old Age Home. Arunodaya Trust has introduced excursions and group travels with widow mothers to provide them with opportunities of expressing themselves and enhance social bonding.

Health as a priority

"To keep the heart healthy, unwrinkled, to be hopeful, kindly, cheerful, reverent--that is to triumph over old age."

There's nothing more important than good health - that's our principal capital asset. In My Dream, every alternate day a doctor performs routine check up; mothers are

taken to hospitals for different treatments as advised; there is provision of two nutritious meals with fruit and milk ; activities like Yoga, meditation etc are encouraged to improve mobility and movement; trips are organised for better social bonding and participation

The mothers observed and celebrated Republic Day. The ashram was decorated with lights and flowers. The widows sang patriotic song, and flag hoisting was done by the oldest member of the home. A 105 year old hurled the national flag as she sang the tunes of the national anthem.

They all sang bhajans and were served special meals. The Grannies were visited by the students of LEM School, Guntur on to make them feel loved and cherished. The visit by these students really made the Grannies very happy.



We invite well wishers and supporters to come and visit our ashram. They crave for love and affection. Your presence will be the warmest of gifts.

You made possible for widow mothers to:

- Have nourishing meals (Lunch and Dinner)
- Daily milk and fresh fruits
- Weekly health check ups
- In-house nurse and doctor for aftercare
- Counselor for mental health care
- Group Therapy and counseling
- Excursion Trips to inculcate social bonding, self-independence, mobility etc.
- Access Identity Cards necessary for accessing state benefits
- Connect to banking facility with zero balance
- Access widow's pension scheme provided by the state
- Enough warm clothing to face cold and damp season ahead
- New sets of sarees and other essentials.

Fighting Corona Virus

The corona virus is a large family of viruses that causes illnesses ranging from the common cold to acute respiratory syndromes, but the current virus is a novel strain not seen before. Common symptoms of the novel corona virus strain include respiratory symptoms such as fever, cough, and shortness of breath.

The first case of the 2019–20 corona virus pandemic in India was reported on 30 January 2020, originating from China. As of 1 April 2020, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have confirmed a total of 1,397 cases, 124 recoveries (including 1 migration) and 35 deaths in the country. Experts suggest the number of infections could be a substantial underestimate, as India's testing rates are among the lowest in the world. The infection rate of COVID-19 in India is reported to be 1.7, significantly lower than in the worst affected countries.



The outbreak has been declared an epidemic in more than a dozen states and union territories, where provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 have been invoked, and educational institutions and many commercial establishments have been shut down. India has suspended all tourist visas, as a majority of the confirmed cases were linked to other countries.



On 22 March 2020, India observed a 14-hour voluntary public curfew at the insistence of the Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The government followed it up with lockdowns in 75 districts where COVID cases had occurred as well as all major cities. Further, on 24 March, the prime minister ordered a nationwide lockdown for 21 days, affecting the entire 1.3 billion population of India.

Government of India has identified the area of intervention as listed below.

1. To assist and support the local administration in setting up community kitchens particularly for migrants and homeless population working in urban areas.
2. To supplement the government efforts to provide shelter to homeless, daily wage workers, and urban poor families.
3. To create awareness about prevention, hygiene, social distancing, isolation, and combating stigma.
4. To extend support for distribution of PPE and protective provisions - sanitizers, soaps, masks, gloves etc. for community workers and volunteers.
5. To support the State governments and local administration in filling gaps in routine delivery of public health care, and promoting hygiene measures.

6. To assist the local administration in identifying hotspots and deputing volunteers and care givers to deliver services to the elderly, persons with disabilities, children, transgender persons, and other vulnerable groups.
7. Partner with State and local governments in enlisting volunteers from among individuals and communities.
8. To develop communications strategy in different vernaculars whereby they become active partners in creating awareness at the community level so that COVID-19 spread is tightly controlled and false information fully countered.
9. To partner with State and local governments in promoting social and behaviour change.
10. By ensuring that there is no stigma and discrimination against COVID-19 patients. This would require extension and mass communication.

Arunodaya Trust Distributed 10000 PPE Kits, 14000 Nutrition Kits (Dry Ration comprising of 20 Kg's of Rice, 2 kgs dall, 1 kg Oil, 2 kgs Onions, 3 Kgs Potatos, 200 gms Red chilli powder, 200 gms turmeric powder, 500 gms tamarind, 100 Gms Jeera and Vegetables and 10000 Masks and sanitizers in addition to Production and distribution of IEC Materials in 14 Mandals of Medchal District.



FUTURE THRUST

The need of Civil Society Organisations is increasing day by day with the abundant welfare measures being extended and promised by the various State, Central Governments and political parties to gain the vote bank and to have power. Alternatively, the budgets are declining year by year for educational, infrastructural and economic development interventions. However, the role of Civil Society Organisations is becoming greater to enable the poor and disadvantaged communities to make effective use of their entitlements in the right perspective and to lead these communities towards sustainable development so that they could live with pride and dignity in the society. Through the comprehensive community development programme and other community development interventions, ARUNODAYA TRUST is planning to continue its greater stress in this direction and to make the target communities realise their roles and responsibilities by exploring all the entitlements for the positive aspect of development. But they disturb the development process initiated by ARUNODAYA TRUST and it takes time to develop different strategies to overcome such situations and to bring the process into the right path. While the focus in the coming year will be on setting the right path in the development process especially after the general elections, the following interventions will be continued:

- ✓ Comprehensive community development programme in 26 villages through three-phase interventions – socio- educational development, infrastructure development and economic development;
- ✓ Combating the problem of child labour in specific areas of attention giving greater stress on girl children to continue their higher studies including the strengthening of local Government schools and school management system;
- ✓ Promotion and strengthening of self-help groups and ensure their active role in the community development;
- ✓ Extend skill training and employment generation opportunity to the adolescents and youth to upgrade appropriate livelihood promotion
- ✓ Provision of safe water to the problematic communities and promotion of measures on water conservation, usage and management; opportunities for the economic development of the target families;
- ✓ Promotion and strengthening of community-based organisations owned, managed and controlled by the respective communities to lead them towards sustainable development by developing the revolving fund;
- ✓ Watershed development in the selected villages;
- ✓ Promotion and effective use of household toilets including environmental sanitation block and personal hygiene;



Dara A A Anil Kumar, Trustee.

Our Corporate Social Responsibility Partners

The logo for QuisLex, featuring the word "QuisLex" in a blue, sans-serif font. The letter "Q" is stylized with a blue outline and a white fill.The logo for Gland Pharma Limited, featuring a stylized orange "G" with the word "GLAND" inside it, followed by the text "GLAND PHARMA LIMITED" in a blue, sans-serif font.

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