



भारतीय प्रतिष्ठान
NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INDIA

Annual Report 2018

Advancing SDGs in India



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



2 ZERO
HUNGER



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



Agenda 2030 or the Sustainable Development Goals Framework is vast in its scope, not just quantitatively with 17 Goals and 169 targets covering the critical developmental challenges of the present and the future generations, but also in elucidating the distinctive yet complementary roles of multiple stakeholders in achieving the SDGs by 2030. This resonates well with NFI's efforts to collaborate with national and sub-national governments, to strengthen the civil society of India and to establish symbiotic relationships with private philanthropies.

NFI in its programming takes the essence of the global SDGs agenda to the last mile beneficiary, empowering them to collectivize, advocate for and achieve the transformational change at the local level. This is exemplified in the impact of our community based projects this year - most marginalized children of the North East receiving quality primary education; engagement with 123 legislators on prioritizing health in Odisha and Chhattisgarh; increase in livelihood opportunities and income of 15,000 marginalized families of Assam, Chhattisgarh and Odisha; national SDGs conclave bringing together key national, state, civil society, academic, corporate, media and other actors; increased community participation in urban governance; access to entitlements and constitutional protection ensured for 4500 citizens belonging to minority communities and promoting social justice in philanthropic initiatives through knowledge products and outreach. Recognizing, supporting and celebrating youth leaders, journalists and voluntary sector workers as crucial changemakers is also an important strategy in realizing the SDGs agenda.



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SDGs provided NFI with an interesting opportunity to enhance its spectrum of engagement with civil society, private sector, philanthropic world and the state structures in line with the Foundation's mission.



Credits:

Photo Credit to NFI partner

Concept and design by www.thotin.com

About NFI

Our Vision

NFI envisions to create a just and equitable society, by enabling marginalized communities to improve the quality of their own lives, by improving public understanding of social issues and promoting social justice

NFI is a grant making and fund raising foundation in India. It is a non-partisan, professionally managed philanthropic trust working towards nurturing social change through partnerships with civil society organizations. Set up in 1992, the foundation seeks to promote social justice and equity by strengthening grassroots organisations, individuals and initiative, particularly in poverty endemic and governance deficit areas across the country. NFI collaborates with government, academics, individuals and private institutions to enhance social impact. Over the last twenty five years, NFI has supported over 200 voluntary initiatives, and 430 leaders which include 300 media, 65 voluntary sector and 70 community leaders. It has also worked with 250 youth interns.

OUR PRINCIPLES



Gender Equity and Justice



Institution Building



Building Knowledge



Participation in Development

NFI Intervention in Indian States



STRATEGIES

-  **Influencing Philanthropy for the Sector**
-  **Grant Making and Focus on Nurturing CBOs**
-  **Strengthen Individual and Social Leadership**
-  **Influencing Public Discourse**

THEMES

-  **Citizens and Society**
-  **Development Journalism**
-  **Elementary Education**
-  **Community Health**
-  **Livelihood Security**
-  **Local Governance**
-  **Peace and Justice**



Chairperson's Message

It gives me immense pleasure to place before you the Annual Report of the National Foundation for India (NFI) for the year 2017.

The Foundation supports long-term development initiatives that arise out of the felt needs of the people. The Foundation recognizes that the process of development is as

important as the outcomes. Within this framework, the Foundation is committed to working towards a synergy of different inputs that are necessary for a people-centered development strategy based on equity and equality. The last year was a significant one for NFI. Its funding position improved significantly allowing the programme team to put their experiences to fuller use. It also enabled NFI to sustain its past work, enrich its present engagement and realize more fully the efficacy of its programmatic strategy.

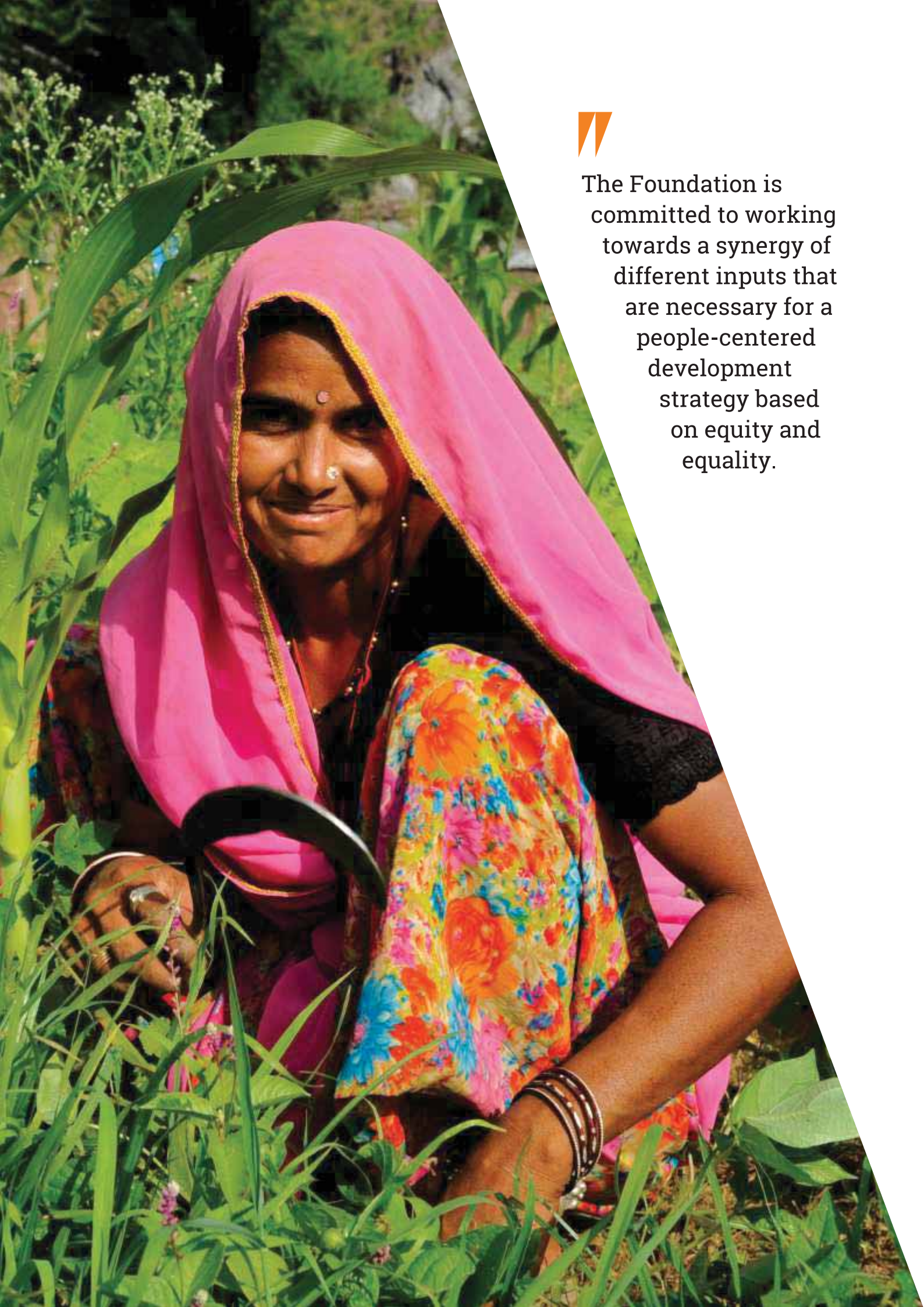
The details of the grants made to the voluntary organizations in the different core programme areas have been included in the report. Our other programmes like the Media Fellowship Awards, C Subramaniam Awards, Youth Internship Programme and others continued as in the previous years.

*NFI has earned its place
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NFI has earned its place in the development world as a truly national, professionally managed organization. This is evident from the fact that some international and national donor organizations have come forward with grants for partnering with NFI in development efforts.

2017 was also a year of transition for NFI. Amitabh after completing seven years as the Executive Director at the foundation moved on to pursue other opportunities. His contribution to what NFI is today is enormous. Under his leadership, the foundation grew in visibility and a large number of new initiatives were taken. I place on record our deep appreciation for his dynamic role in the evolution and expansion of NFI and its work. Ms. Jashodhara Dasgupta has taken over as the new Executive Director. I welcome her and wish her all the best. I also convey my appreciation to the staff of the Foundation, my fellow trustees and to all our donors who have supported our work.

Dr. Syeda Hameed



The Foundation is committed to working towards a synergy of different inputs that are necessary for a people-centered development strategy based on equity and equality.



Foreword

NFI has been primarily focused on the idea of strengthening social justice philanthropy and supporting civil society.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were signed in September 2015 by more than 190 countries with much fanfare and expectations in the presence of global leaders. SDG

framework is probably the most ambitious global compact in history, which attempts to integrate the social, economic and the environmental dimension into a coherent vision of change and progress for the world. It is remarkable in many ways and explicitly says that incremental change will not lead to sustainable development and the global community must raise its bar to invest in transformative change. This global compact has 17 goals and 169 targets including radical ideas like tackling inequality within and amongst countries; changing consumption patterns; a stand-alone goal for ensuing gender justice; and a foundational emphasis on 'leaving no one behind'.

Much of this ambition resonates with the vision and mission of the National Foundation for India. However, NFI has been primarily focused on the idea of strengthening social justice

philanthropy and supporting civil society. SDGs provided an interesting opportunity to NFI to enhance its spectrum of engagement with civil society, private sector, philanthropic

world and the state structures in line with the Foundation's mission. With this in mind, we embarked on a journey of working towards actualization of the SDGs agenda at the local level. This journey is still unfolding but has already provided us extremely rich experiences of partnering directly with state governments, Niti Aayog, training institutions of the governments and collectives of civil society for building the infrastructure required for effective implementation of SDGs. With initial successes in this line of work, a new initiative has been launched to strengthen the implementation of SDG goal on nutrition and health. Hopefully, this phase of working with state governments on the SDG agenda would provide solid learning opportunities to the Foundation and would add value to the entire portfolio of NFI.

We are again proud to report that the financial year 2017-18 has helped us consolidate and

expand our portfolio to 141 no of partnerships across the seven themes of our work along with 16 of awards to grassroots leaders as C.Subramaniam community and voluntary sector leaders, and 12 print journalists. This was also an important year for us as we celebrated 25 years of NFI. We were clear that the celebrations should be rooted in substantive actions and deliberations as reflected in the NFI annual day celebration (Arteast festival, convening of budget groups, etc) amongst many other initiatives.

I was deeply touched by NFI's request to me to write this foreword for the annual report (2017-18). Through the year I was working as the Executive Director of NFI but in the beginning of the new financial year (April 18) I moved to a new role. I look back at my seven years of working with NFI with a great sense of satisfaction and achievement. It has been an incredible privilege and honor for me to serve NFI. It has been humbling and overwhelming to experience the trust, love, commitment, expertise and passion that I received from all of you as well wishers of NFI and as peers and comrades in the struggle for a more just and humane world. As it is often said - I know now that it is rightly said – I cannot repay the debt to me in any way but certainly would atleast want

to express my gratitude and thanks to all of you. Deep (Joshi) and Syedaji (Hamid) as the Chair of NFI were always there for me with sage advice, leadership and affection. Special thanks to each member of the Board over the last seven years (for strong support, guidance and oversight), all our donors (big and small for showing faith in us), individual fellows (for working on the frontlines), partners (for making the work of NFI real and meaningful for the most marginalized and exclude groups and people in India), peers (for support and solidarity) and comrades (for fighting a spirited battle, which only gets more intensive and more urgent). Above all, my biggest thanks to the team of NFI, which embodies the heart and soul of the organization. Let me end this rather emotional note with my best wishes to Jashodhara (Dasgupta) as the new Executive Director of NFI and the entire team of NFI, for many more productive years ahead of making a noteworthy contribution to the larger struggle of human rights, justice and dignity for all.

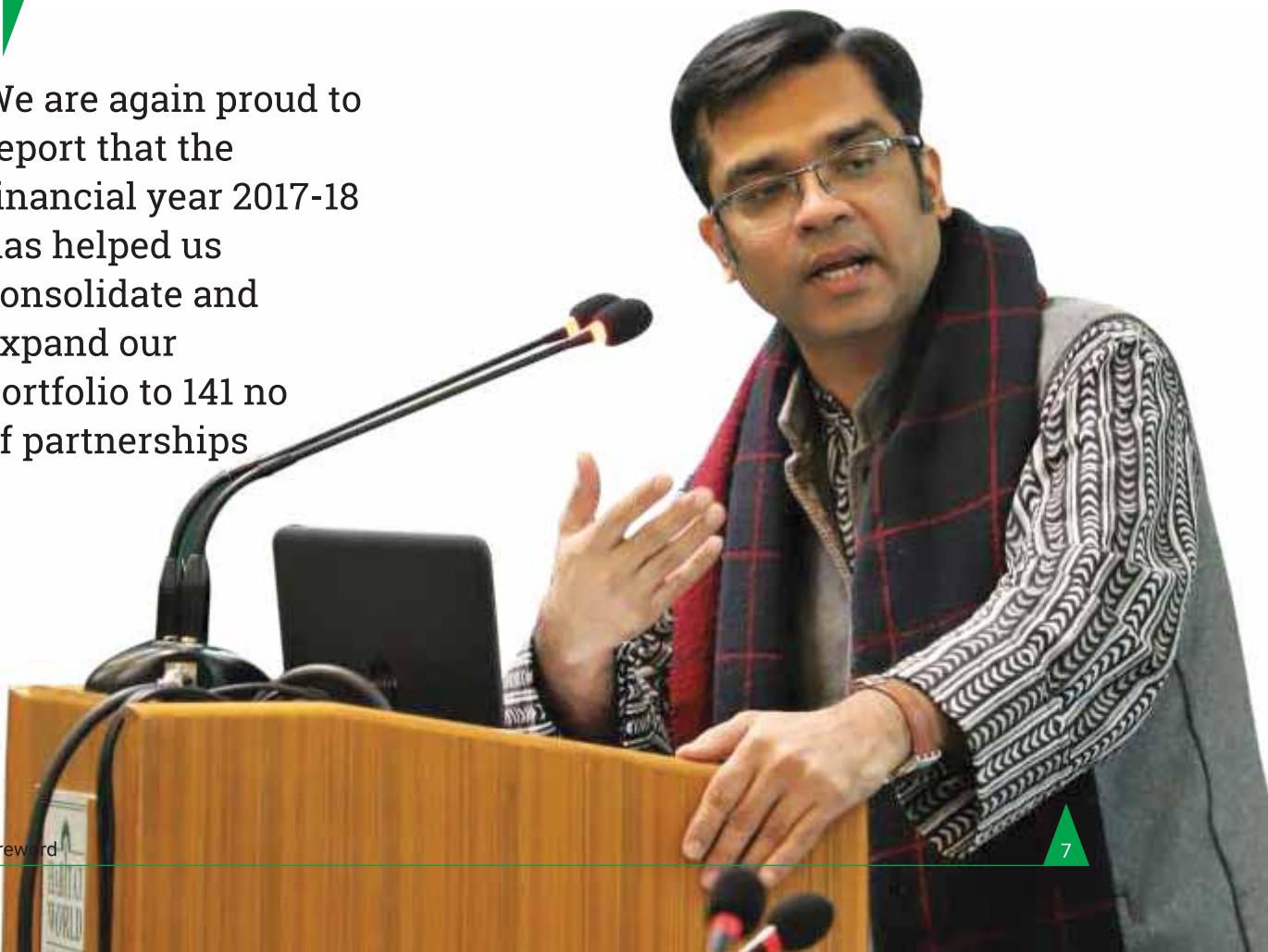
In solidarity,



Amitabh Behar



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Citizens and Society



NFI believes that pro-active social leadership and community participation has the potential to bring about substantive social transformation.

With this in mind, NFI has over the past decade aimed to invest in, support and strengthen individual leaders – the youth, development sector workers and those associated with the business community in their various capacities to bring in social change and transformation.

Work with young people and community leaders, as part of the programme, is towards strengthening citizenship and participation. On the other hand work with business communities' attempts to influence both the philanthropic discourse and practice in the country towards a more pro-social justice approach.

The projects for these groups fall under three thematic areas: “Voluntarism Programme”, “Leadership Development Programme” and “Social Justice Philanthropy”.

All intervention under each thematic area are woven around the idea of enlightened and informed citizenship which we hope to achieve through a range of initiatives that seek to inform; to stimulate reflection; to facilitate discussion, debate, and dialogue; and to strengthen organisations.



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PATANG: A Journey from Creating Youth Platform to Becoming a Regional Youth Support Centre in Eastern India

Patang was started in Sambalpur, Odisha in the year 2003 with a vision to create a platform for young people to be actively engaged in social justice issues. While working in a Delhi based organization, the founder of PATANG, Ms. Rita, strongly realized the lack of opportunity for the youth of Sambalpur to nurture their potential and space to demonstrate leadership. Through a fellowship from IGSSS, she started to mobilize a group of volunteers from different colleges in Burla, a small town in Sambalpur district. These first experiences with the local youth were very rewarding and encouraging, and reinforced her belief in the importance of an intervention for young people in Odisha.

During the intervention, she found that there were many organizations working with the youth only as an instrument for community development work but not focusing on their development. These findings pushed Ms. Rita to set up PATANG as a registered organization. The journey was very challenging but NFI

believed in PATANG's youth development work and supported it during the initial phase to help the organization to take shape. In 2007, PATANG was given its first grant by NFI to run a Youth Volunteerism Programme called Pathmakers. A big achievement for the organization is that the youth who were participants of Pathmakers Programme at the time are now leading the organization.

NFI's support has remained instrumental in strengthening PATANG for creating a platform to become a Regional Youth Support Centre (RYSC) and facilitating youth development processes in the eastern part of India. As a RYSC, PATANG has demonstrated how to work on diverse thematic areas such as Education, Livelihoods, Gender and SRHR and Child Rights while keeping the core focus on youth development work. This experience has provided PATANG the opportunity to contribute in various processes/ consultations such as National Youth Policy 2012, Odisha State Youth Policy 2013, MDGs Post 2015, Saksham Programme, and National Volunteering Programme 2013, among others. Different agencies such as ActionAid, SDTT, CRY, Wipro, RGNIYD, ACC CSR have acknowledged PATANG's youth work and support multiple interventions. PATANG's work has been published by RGNIYD, UNFPA and UNV as examples of the best practice of youth work and peer educator model. Over the years, PATANG has built capacities of more than 35 organizations in the eastern part of India. It is also engaged in working closely with government institutions and departments such as the district administration, NSS, NYKS, Sambalpur University, W&CD and the education department.





INSTRUMENTS

- 1 Technical, financial and learning support to youth led organizations to enable youth participation in civic action through volunteering, participation in campaigns, formation of youth groups/centres.
- 2 Exposure of urban youth to various development organizations for an interface with the grassroots work and its many development challenges.
- 3 Leadership awards and training of community leaders and voluntary sector workers to strengthen community leadership.
- 4 Business round tables and bilateral dialogues with businesses for direct dialogue to sensitize and encourage their business responsibility activities towards a pro-social justice approach.



IMPACT

- 1 Enhanced leadership skills of 16 voluntary sector workers and community leaders selected under the annual NFI C. Subramanian Awards. The leadership training helped awardees deepen their leadership qualities and enhance capacities of these community level leaders to articulate and highlight the need of the local citizens.
- 2 Strengthened youth hubs in six states across northern region to promote citizenship and leadership among young people. NFI support ensured sound programme design, strengthened organization systems and enhanced skills for resource mobilization.
- 3 State partners developed localised modules and citizenship conversations at youth centres to channelize the potential of over 10000 young people as sensitive and engaged citizens.
- 4 Institutional partnerships were strengthened with educational institutions, state machinery and the media on issues of young people. Over the course of the year, partner organizations worked with 17 educational institutions, ran at least 3 social campaigns in partnership with the state and ensured effective coverage of youth-led initiatives in regional media.
- 5 Formed more than 50 formal and informal partnerships with industry, industry associations and regulatory agencies to influence the willingness and desire of "giving" among businesses in India towards a just society. 20 research and discussion documents were developed over the year to endorse the idea of social justice philanthropy.





Development Journalism



The Indian media has evolved radically and grown enormously in the last decade with the arrival of new mediums and formats for content dissemination and consumption.

But despite this massive growth, the lack of quality and diversity shows an increasing disconnect with the real lives of people in the country and the most important issues they face. Instead of playing a progressive role, the media seeks to project non-issues as if they are the real issues of the nation, while pushing the real issues to the side-lines. NFI's development journalism desk works towards bridging this disconnect by trying to recast the role of media in promoting social change.

The desk seeks to utilize the expanding opportunities in media to voice common peoples' issues by both claiming space in mainstream media and by strengthening community media spaces. Over the years NFI's programme has evolved and developed along with the changing nature of mass media. The programme engages with different media forms

including print, electronic, radio, internet and, more recently, social media through varied tools including awards, trainings, dialogues, research and grants to promote and disseminate peoples' issues. NFI's commitment towards a democratic media space has allowed for stories of social empowerment to

come forward. The enabling and training of journalists has helped to highlight stories of social justice and represent the concerns of the masses in significant ways.

The desk primarily works towards increasing the quantity and quality of media reporting and programming on development issues, as well as facilitating media space for such materials. Apart from engaging with the mainstream media, the desk focuses on promoting democratization of media by supporting community media initiatives.



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Nutritional Mahua laddoos for health: an adieu to alcoholism

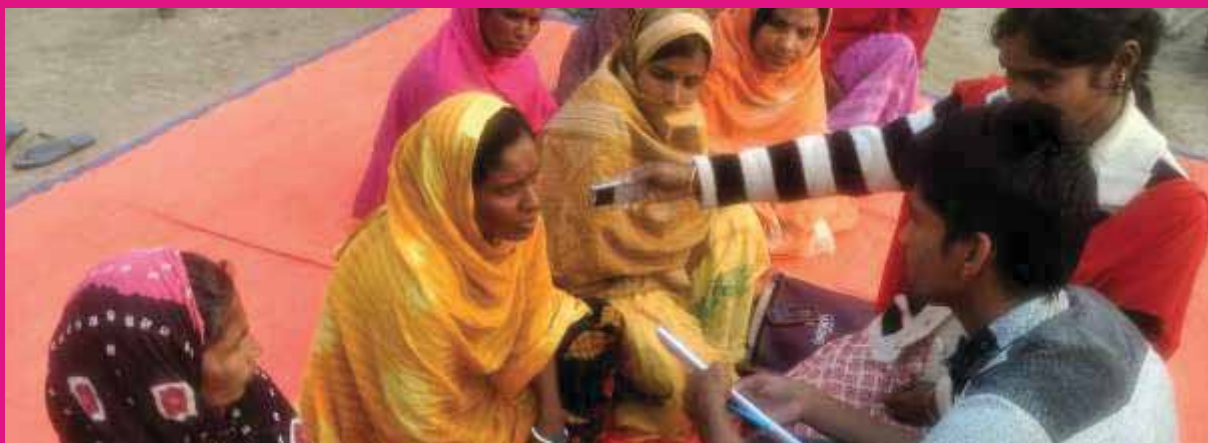
In the 24 years of working towards grassroots representation in the media and highlighting development concerns, there have been many stories of social justice that have reached a wider audience. One such case is that of mahua laddoos as an effective measure against alcoholism in Jharkhand.

Md Asghar Khan was supported by NFI's local training partner for socially-minded journalism and as part of the programme he worked on a detailed story of women in Ranchi innovatively campaigning against alcoholism. He wrote about how women's groups are now making Mahua laddoos instead of liquor which in turn is facilitating their financial empowerment and also providing relief from family discord due to alcohol abuse.

Asghar provides his readers with insight into the lives of women from villages across Jharkhand. He reports a resident from Hatma village, Suma who says "there was a common practice of quarrelling or beating the family members under the influence of alcohol. But our new venture has

remarkably reduced the domestic violence cases." He also quotes Ms Aloka, Marketing Officer of Latefolia Enterprises Company which does marketing for the Mahua Laddoo, who says "One group of 15-15 women makes approximately 40000 laddoos in one season. In markets, a laddoo is worth 10-20 Rupees." Calculating all villages together, about two lakhs laddoos were prepared in November last year, and an order of 50000 laddoos was received from the fair held at Rajjipla of Gujarat

Women of Jharkhand are transforming mindsets and empowering the society. Savita Lakra lives in Karge village, five kilometers away from the block, who settles to make Mahua laddoo with her family every evening. On asking, 'How much do you earn by making a laddoo?', Savita Says in the local language, "So much so that the basic needs of the house are fulfilled and alcohol does not have to be sold. This year's earnings are 18 thousand rupees. Our lives have already changed." Her family helps in this work.





INSTRUMENTS

- 1 Media awards to print and photo journalists across the country towards promoting journalism on development issues.
- 2 Providing awareness and training in social development issues for national, regional and local media professionals from print, radio and television
- 3 Grants to support decentralisation; provision of training for communities to enable growth of local broadcasting and community media.
- 4 Lectures, workshops, seminars and conferences at local, regional and national level with journalists, NGOs and academicians to deliberate on the role of media in development, towards forging and strengthening media-civil society partnerships.



IMPACT

- 1 Over the course of the year more than a hundred in-depth development articles were published in top national dailies and magazines providing effective coverage of social issues in print, visual, audio and social media.
- 2 NFI's engagement has led to an informal network of development journalists in print media in the northern region.
- 3 Through partner interventions, NFI could encourage social campaigns on issues of child protection, gender, rural livelihood etc. in association with media houses including IND24 News channel, Radio Mirchi, 92.7 Big FM, Rashtriya Khabar, Awaaz, Sanmarg, and Dainik Bhaskar.
- 4 NFI-supported community radio projects in partnership with local media organizations has played a vital role in mobilizing groups to action by informing and empowering citizens, in giving voice to the marginalized groups of society, and in bringing community needs to the attention of local and even national governments





Elementary Education



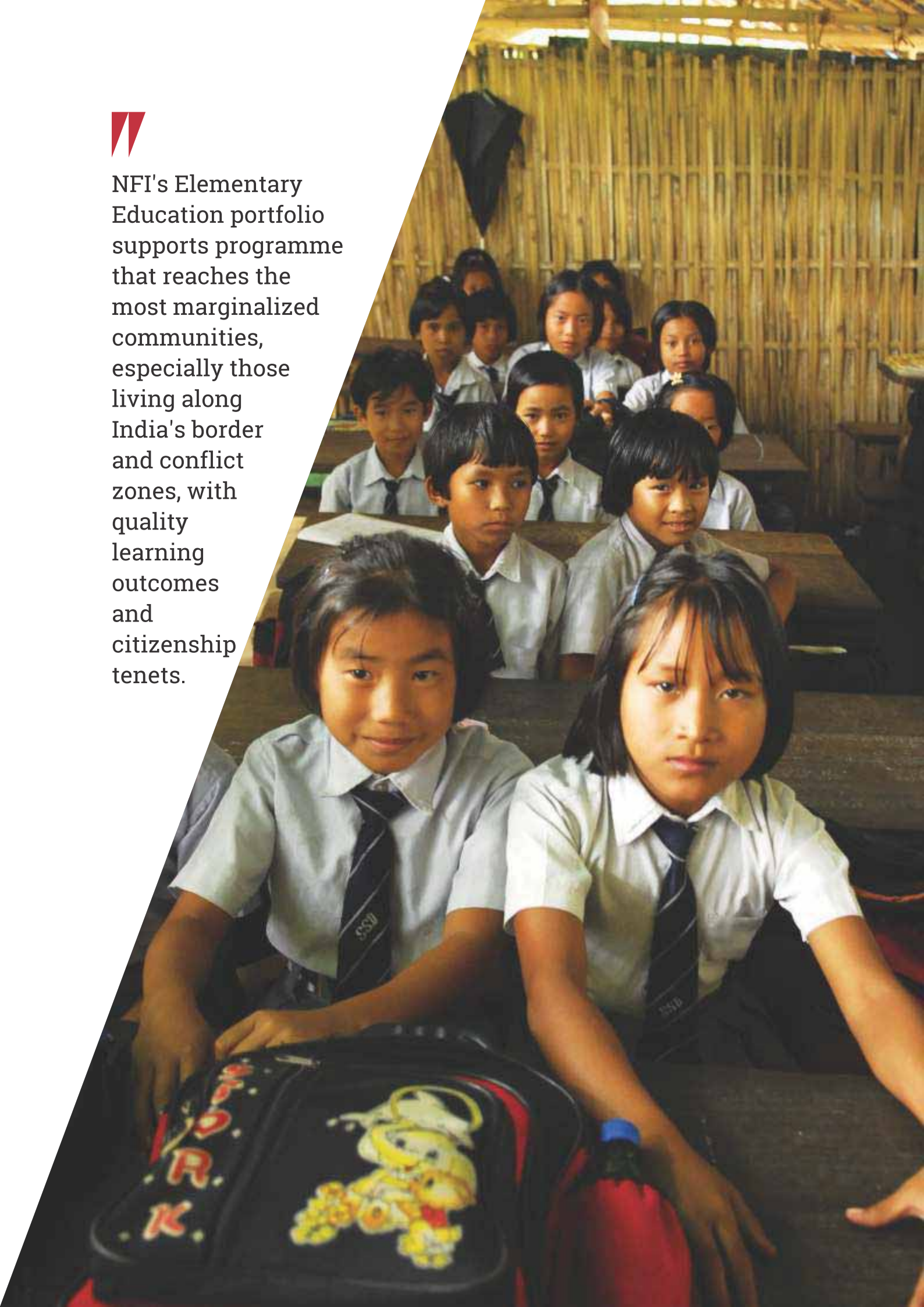
NFI considers education to be the core of development. It is an essential tool for driving better economic progress, social development and reducing inequality.

The constitution of India has guaranteed free and compulsory education for children up to the age of fourteen years as a fundamental right. However, access to primary education has been limited for many, especially the marginalized communities, in the country. There are remote villages in India with difficult terrains that make schools and learning inaccessible for children. Children belonging to tribal, dalit, Muslim and other marginalized communities are particularly deprived.

NFI's Elementary Education portfolio supports programmes that reach the most marginalized communities, especially those living along India's border and conflict zones, with quality learning outcomes and citizenship tenets. NFI has been strengthening local civil society organizations to run innovative educational centres to ensure that children living in areas not served by state educational institutions get access to meaningful quality learning, and later become part of mainstream schooling.



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It's Possible to Learn by Doing

Barely 13 or 14, a little boy, tucked away in a village of upper Assam, was all smiles while showing us the fruits of his labour - a sack full of vermi-compost! Encouraged by his teachers and some volunteers from the Farm2Food Foundation, this middle school student has been making the organic manure since the last few months. He is not alone in this venture; his fellow students are engaged in the "hobby" as well. And there's another benefit here: without their realizing, Science and Mathematics as formal subjects no longer seem that difficult for these young children. The local CSO began this work in order to initiate and nurture a process of scientific inquiry in the minds of these children. Residing in rural Assam, the children might well be exposed to various farming methods that their parents are primarily occupied with. But these children acquire a scientific temper too while tilling sizeable plots of land in their elementary level government schools and growing crops there. Whether it relates to scientifically measuring their plots, or learning the benefits of improved farming techniques and finally enhancing the economies of their little farmsteads, the process is enough to make Physics, Maths and Biology easier through learning by doing.

Among several reasons for the poor learning outcomes in rural Assam, two key factors are the child's poor health and her inability to comprehend everything inside the classroom. According to Ashoka's survey, 90% of children among the tea (garden) tribes and the Mising communities residing in Jorhat and Golaghat districts of Assam have clinical signs and symptoms of iron-deficiency. Children in schools were found with low resistance and therefore vulnerable to rapid disease occurrence, along with low attentiveness in the classroom, lack of participation in classroom activities, and poor

academic performance. Lack of innovative methods of teaching coupled with an urban-centric curriculum make it extremely difficult for first-generation school-goers to meaningfully comprehend the proceedings inside the classroom. As a result the majority of these students drop out. This rate is higher for girl children.

With support from NFI-SF, the Farm2Food Foundation developed a project called Farmpreneur. Under this project students set up School Nutrition Gardens. In these gardens students grow organic local nutritious vegetables and supply them to the government's mid-day meal programme. Students have also set up their own homestead vegetables garden at home. The school gardens serve as an open science laboratory for these resource-starved schools. The entire Farmpreneur curriculum has been mapped to the schools' science and mathematics curriculum. Through Activity Based Learning approaches, students are learning some of the fundamental concepts of science and mathematics.

Follow-up health surveys have indicated improved health indices. Similarly, students have been able to perform better in the annual academic assessments. The project has been acknowledged by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, as one of the innovative models for experiential learning with potential for replication in other parts. The school garden project of Farm2Food Foundation in partnership with NFI SF-Shamdasani Foundation has been able to reach out to 5000 children directly and 30,000 indirectly in more than 400 schools throughout Assam.



INSTRUMENTS

- 1** Grants to institutions and NGOs for running primary schools, education centres, tutorials, child resource centres, local self-governance structures, parents committees and so forth, for the education of children, mostly from marginalized communities.
- 2** Facilitating cross learning among its partners; providing interface with resource agencies, and enhancing institutional capacities.
- 3** Research, publication of reports and monographs that inform the public about gaps in access to education by the marginalized communities.



IMPACT

- 1** NFI has been able to identify, support and strengthen institutions that work in the most geographically remote areas amidst marginalized communities.
- 2** NFI's support to 12 civil society organizations and their leadership has ensured access to quality education by children of first generation learners and post-conflict survivors.
- 3** Around 35,000 children from socially alienated and poorest tribes (like the Adivasis, Boro, Chakma, Khasis, Mishing, Kuki, Paite, Zou) and religious minorities (Muslims, Buddhists and Christians) from ten districts of four Northeastern states (Assam, Arunachal, Meghalaya and Manipur) and Bihar in India are able to access primary education. Through NFI's support the partner organizations have been able to reach out to special categories of children, for instance those who have been victims of riots and therefore living in relief camps; children who are differently-abled and children of seasonal migrants like the brick kiln workers belonging to the religious minority.



Community Health



While economic development in India has been gaining momentum over the last decades, our health system is still lagging well behind in keeping up with the needs of the people.

The NFI programme on Health emphasizes the cross sectoral approach with focus on leading the public debate on health, advocating improvement in the system and demonstrating practical ways to serve the needs of the people. The work includes engaging with elected representatives for prioritizing health and reaches out to civil society, academic institutions, community groups and common citizens to deepen work around nutrition, young

people's health and rights as well as arresting the declining child sex ratio in India (at an abysmal 919 girls against 1000 boys in 2011).

The initiatives under this portfolio fall under four verticals: Youth Innovation Fund-YIF, Girls Count Coalition, Early Childhood Care and Development and Prioritization of Health in Legislative Spaces.



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Getting Access To Public Health

Amidst heavy rains, 26 years old Shobha Dru's labour pains started. For Mitans Gayatri, Kavita and Triveni escorting a heavily pregnant Shobha for institutional delivery was proving to be a huge risk. It meant traveling some 30 kms on bumpy roads and crossing a swollen rivulet. Their only wish at that arduous time was for a functioning primary health centre (PHC)

At Arjuni, a primary health centre located in Balodabzar district of Chhattisgarh state, the condition of the infrastructure was too poor to provide adequate services to the community. The building was in disrepair. Besides these problems, the doctor in charge, ANM and the other staff were perpetually absent from duty. As a result, the centre remained closed almost all the time and the people were unable to access any health services. As there was no alternative, the villagers would have to go to the community health center at Kasdol, located 30 Kms from the village, resulting in huge expenses and inconveniences; pregnant women suffered the most.

Through a project on prioritizing health by activating public systems, the local project team by the name of 'Swasthya Pratham' started regularly interacting with the community and engaged with them to build their capacities to demand better public health services. The issue was also reported by the field volunteers to mainstream media. Regular engagements with the administration including reaching out to the MLA and Chief Medical Officer were facilitated by Swasthya Pratham. Persistent visits by representatives of 7-8 villages ultimately led to a sanction of Rs 50 lakhs by the government for a new building and modern infrastructural facilities at the PHC.

One of the local beneficiaries of the PHC has said, "After intensive care at the centre, my infant daughter's painful skin lesion has healed and her general health has also improved." At the time of going to the print, construction of the building has begun and service providers have been appointed.





INSTRUMENTS

- 1 Grant making to 15 civil society organisations to address adolescent sexual and reproductive health.
- 2 Supporting CSOs in five states for generating community feedback and information dissemination to make media and legislators aware about public health issues, including nutrition.
- 3 Campaigns through coalitions, to address declining child sex ratio.



IMPACT

- 1 Provided information on health to 123 legislators through three policy briefs, six factsheets, regular newsletters and community feedback through survey reports on basic health facilities in Odisha and Chhattisgarh.
- 2 NFI facilitated partners with different skills with opportunity for cross learning, sharing and peer monitoring and collaboration in two states.
- 3 Capacities of the eight partner organizations in six states enhanced to be able to engage with the government health system especially around adolescent health.
- 4 Around 27 articles were published on gender based discrimination issues like mobility, livelihood, and women in sports, by 15 journalists from five states after study tours and interstate exchanges.
- 5 A report card was developed on National Inspection and Monitoring Committee (NIMC) constituted under PCPNDT act. This served as an advocacy tool to raise accountability of implementing authorities and identifying gaps in implementation of the Act.
- 6 An online campaign on asset ownership was launched to raise awareness among on the need for women to own assets so as to gain more agency and address patriarchy, including challenging gender-biased sex selection.





Livelihood Security



Livelihood security represents adequate and sustainable access to capabilities and resources that enable households to meet their basic needs.

It could therefore, include a range of farm and off-farm activities that together contribute to the economic security of poor households and communities and increase participation in the market.

In the light of this, the livelihood security portfolio at NFI aims to foster and facilitate action in partnership with local NGOs, Government and other resource agencies for improving livelihoods and lives of marginalized communities. NFI has adopted a two pronged strategy: engagement of smallholders in agriculture and allied activities, and promoting employability by enhancing capacity of youth to acquire knowledge and skills to take up dignified employment.

All the interventions under the thematic area focus on improving the lives and livelihoods of marginalized communities through market-led interventions as well as skilling and employability. Our work around agriculture focuses on adopting better agricultural practices, accessing inputs, financial services and building market linkages through forming and strengthening community organisations. Effective participatory mechanisms are adopted at the community level to promote inclusiveness for socio-economic justice and sustainable livelihoods. Intervention around skill building supports participation of youth to acquire skill and self-confidence, and facilitating employability for better livelihood choices.



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Curated livelihood options for the poorest

Sailabala lives with her husband, father-in-law and two daughters in Biradisahi, Nayagarh. Her husband is mentally challenged and father-in-law is too old to support the family in household income, thus the total responsibility lies on Sailabala. As she belongs to a small land-holder family having less than half an acre of land, farming and wage labour are the primary sources of income. The financial instability in her family was also affecting her health.

In 2015-16, under the livelihood project supported by NFI and The Hans Foundation along with support from NIRMAN, Sailabala with other village members formed a village committee, a platform created to link all the families of her village in order to improve method farming practices and income generation activities for vulnerable families. The



village committee selected Sailabala for livelihood promotion activities and she showed interest in mushroom cultivation. Accordingly, she was provided with training, mushroom seeds, and among others along with regular handholding support.

In the first year Sailabala earned a sum of Rs.9000 from her mushroom unit. She realized that the trade is too difficult to manage singlehandedly, so she discussed with the staff of NIRMAN about the challenges associated with mushroom cultivation and also her desire to learn tailoring. So in November 2016 she was linked with the skill development training centre and this centre was in the Nayagarh district.

After training she purchased a sewing machine. Since then, she has been engaged in tailoring. At present, she earns between Rs. 1200/- to Rs 1500 per week. Through tailoring she has earned 70,000 till March 2018. She started to invest for her family's needs and children education, saving Rs. 1000 in her saving account and Rs. 400 per month for her 2 daughters. From her savings and loan from the self-help group, she has purchased 4 decimal homestead land at Bhatasahi village and constructed a house under the Pradan Mantri Awas Yojna. She has also started a small stationery shop along with tailoring work in the new house.

Sailabala is now an example for the whole village and is known as a "strong lady" in that area. Her story exemplifies how NFI supports the implementing organisation to design interventions, identify activities and execute activities for smallholder and other marginalised groups suitable to local contexts.



INSTRUMENTS

- 1 Support to 15 grassroots organisation through grants for implementation of activities around agriculture, livestock, skill building and entrepreneurship.
- 2 Capacity building of partner NGOs and community through cross-learning, training and exposure and handholding for strengthening capacities for designing and implementation of livelihood programme.
- 3 Developing linkages and network with different stakeholders like government agencies, resource organisations, research institutes and universities, so as to leverage resources and update knowledge and skills.
- 4 Distilling learning and documentation of practices for knowledge building and dissemination.



IMPACT

- 1 With NFI support, local partner organizations supported 15000 households belonging to tribal, dalit and OBC communities with a primary focus on women, persons with disabilities and youth in more than 20 districts of rural and urban areas across three states (Assam, Chhattisgarh and Odisha). The interventions led to an annual incremental income of at least Rs. 25,000 per family through various livelihood activities.
- 2 Cadre of 120 community resource persons specialising in agriculture, livestock and skill to develop linkages for livelihood promotion has been one of the primary outcomes of partner interventions. Today, they play a facilitation role, however in the long run they are envisioned to act as an agency to ensure continuity.
- 3 Strengthening of programme design and financial system of all partners to build their institutional capacity for sustainability. Partners now have enhanced understanding and skills in planning, designing and leveraging resources for implementing large scale livelihood project, and setup of strong financial and organizational systems.





Local Governance and Accountability



It was in 1992 that the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments came into being as a culmination of a prolonged struggle for devising a democratic and empowering system of governance in the country.

Since then, NFI's work in the area of Governance has believed that bringing institutions closer to people by improving their interaction with governance systems will make systems more responsive to the needs of ordinary citizens, especially the poor and the marginalized. NFI's local governance and accountability programme also strengthens and deepens the role of civil society organizations in building effective, inclusive and participatory democracies.

This portfolio supports work towards building capacities of marginalized communities to participate in policy planning, implementation and monitoring processes, through interventions like budget planning and analysis, social accountability, localizing SDGs framework and strengthening community structures to improve

the effectiveness of governance and services. The effort is to ensure citizen centric governance systems and thus improve development outcomes in the country.

The thematic area has four specific strands of work, namely, Urban Governance, Civil Society led Budget Work, Strengthening Social Accountability and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Each of these programmes strives

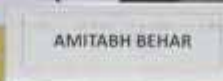
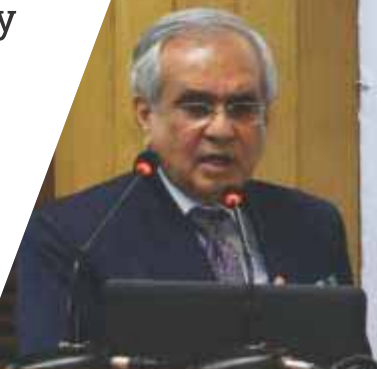
towards promoting citizen centric governance with effective mechanisms for citizen participation in designing, implementation and monitoring of schemes and programmes, towards accountable and responsive governance.



The thematic area has four specific strands of work, namely, Urban Governance, Civil Society led Budget Work, Strengthening Social Accountability and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



NATIO Ro



Community Water Filter Installation

The water availability in the area of Ward No. 16, Purana Chas, Bauri Mohalah, Bokaro (Chas District), Jharkhand was very scarce, and access to safe water was difficult. The community has been completely dependent on bore wells for drinking water purposes. However, the quality of the water was very unsafe for drinking and led to severe health issues.

With the support and participation of the municipal corporation, the local NGO, Samajik Parivartan Sansthan (SPS) and the communities, the ward level water sub-committee was mobilized to demand for water pipes, household level water pipe connections and to increase the number of stand posts in the community. As a demonstration of safe water provision, a community-level RO water filter purifier was

installed to address the high iron and arsenic content.

Access to safe and clean drinking water in the community has been the most important impact of this initiative. The community members are happy with this and there is an improvement in the overall health and wellbeing of the people. The key issues addressed through this project have been access to safe water, community health and involvement of women. Women have taken up leadership positions in implementing and monitoring this activity. The detailed social and political impact of this intervention is being evaluated.





INSTRUMENTS

- 1 Budget analysis and strengthening civil society led budget work, for raising awareness among diverse stakeholders.
- 2 Enhancing civil society dialogue on SDGs and to strengthen Social Accountability through enhancing civic engagement in influencing state policies and programmes.
- 3 Financial, institutional and technical support to initiate and strengthen community managed water waste and sanitation initiatives in the select urban poor settlements in India.
- 4 Capacity building of partners and providing platforms for cross learning is a core focus.
- 5 Establishing core teams on SDGs in the planning departments of the Governments of Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Himachal Pradesh.



IMPACT

- 1 Increased community participation and engagement with 16 urban local bodies towards inclusive urban governance mechanisms in 40,000 urban poor, 15000 households across 4 states in the country. With the help of NFI support, local and state level NGOs have been able to build their institutional capacities to work effectively in small and medium towns.
- 2 Improved access of children and women to good quality water and sanitation facilities, well-maintained and hygienic living environment through the various water, waste and sanitation innovations
- 3 Demonstrations for urban local bodies such as, community toilet in Banki, Odisha; low-cost community water filter in Chas, Jharkhand; a waste management model in Cuttack and Giridih, which have been adopted for upscaling.
- 4 Transparency and budgetary information disclosure at sub-national level and at the sub-state level (local governments) leading to more integration and strategic planning on citizen engagement in budgetary processes. .
- 5 Support Units facilitating state governments to draft vision documents, and help form SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) Goal-specific committees, and other related programmes.
- 6 Campaigns on SDGs in 5 states led by NGOs has helped in popularising the significance of the 16 Goals and promoted better citizen engagement.





Peace and Justice



Historical and other social factors combined with systemic bias towards certain communities over others have resulted in vulnerable communities suffering from perpetual exclusion and discrimination in India.

The Peace and Justice portfolio identifies and works with these communities to help them in accessing their rights, empowering them to claim their entitlements under the constitution and the law, and to enjoy equal opportunities and access to justice.

The programme has two verticals: “Peace and Justice” and “North-East Desk”

The program seeks to enhance capacities of NGOs to sustain their work around rights-based development interventions, while making the

community and duty bearers aware of injustice, exploitation and conflicts towards fulfilling responsibilities.

Initiatives under the programme create safe spaces for survivors of violence

as well as foster plural networks drawn from members of diverse ethnic communities. The Northeast Desk is committed to galvanizing serious discussions about issues of the Northeast and create ways to reinvigorate the existing work of NFI in the region.



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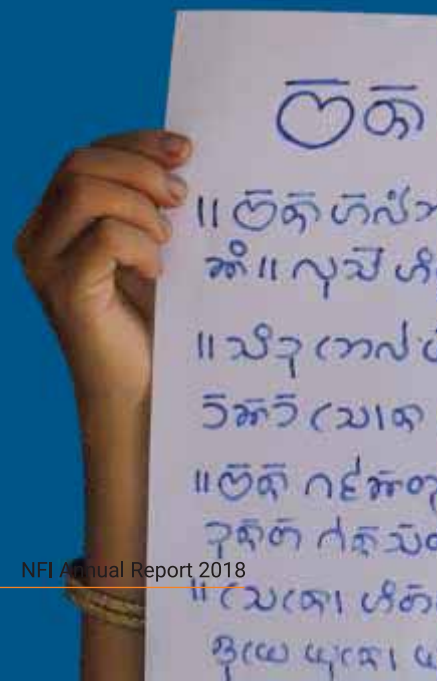
ArtEast – Giving Voice to North-East

A sixth grader at the Alok Bharti public school in Delhi exclaimed how enamoured she was after attending a musical storytelling session by Rida Gatphoh and her musical team from Meghalaya. This was made possible through ArtEast 2018, in its second edition organized at India International Centre (IIC), the cultural institution in Delhi that collaborated with NFI.

In 2017 ArtEast was launched as a tribute to Sanjoy Ghose who helped NFI reach the island of Majuli and from there spread its work around social justice philanthropy to other districts and states of Northeast, and commemorated 20 years of Sanjoy's unfortunate disappearance from the island. The festival was curated by Professor Kishalay Bhattacharjee, Jindal Global University, to use intersections in art, livelihood, migration, social justice, climate change, communication, history – past and present, to raise questions on issues that have a far reaching impact on everyday lives of people and of the nation. As a multi-dimensional festival with talks, discussions, film screenings, performances, exhibitions and installations, the festival showcased cultural representation from

Northeast India including an exhibition on bamboo, a visual journey of how it connects all the states of the Northeast and beyond through art, livelihood, architecture and everyday objects of use. There was also a workshop on black clay pottery conducted by the Shylla sisters of Meghalaya, two intensive panel discussions on issues of espionage, trade along the other Silk Route and World War II with the Northeast as the theatre of action, film screenings, musical performances, and poetry, among others.

NFI's promotion of ArtEast was not only to celebrate NFI's engagement with India's northeast since 25 years and a celebration of the richness and diversity that the civil society in the region has been able to exhibit, but also in response to the need for organising philanthropy and act of giving in the region in more creative ways. ArtEast2018 has been all about using new instruments and innovative mediums, that of artists and their creativity, to showcase the voluntary spirit of northeast, and was made possible through collaboration with the Sasakawa Peace Foundation.





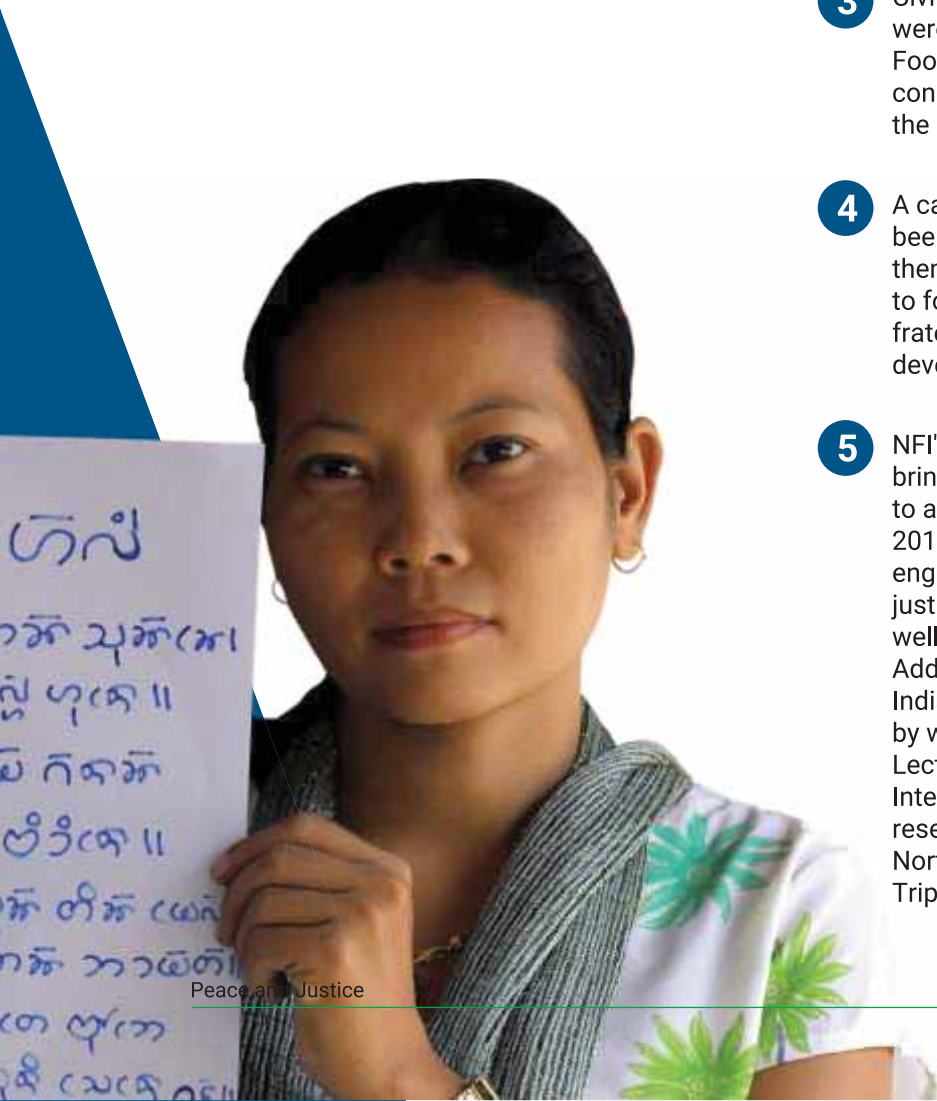
INSTRUMENTS

- 1 Grants to NGOs that work with affected communities to ensure access to justice and constitutional protection
- 2 Awards for building capacities of youth and facilitating regional networks of NGOs engaged in peace building
- 3 Research, documentation, festivals, conferences, workshops, lecture series, publications and improved media coverage on the North-east.



IMPACT

- 1 Six 'Rehnuma centres' in different states of India ensured access to entitlements and constitutional protection by the minority community through. More than 4500 people benefitted by getting information and entitlements around various public schemes, and close to 10,000 applications were made regarding entitlements, including use of the Right to Information law.
- 2 This work led to a comprehensive report titled 'Minority Appeasement- Myth or Reality- A ground Report on Minority welfare in seven states'
- 3 Civil society initiatives for social justice were supported for work around Right to Food, documentation of forest rights, and consolidating efforts towards organizing the head-loaders's community in Delhi.
- 4 A cadre of six young girls and boys have been awarded to work on a range of thematic issues in Assam and Meghalaya to foster an environment of peace, fraternity and to ensure sustainable development.
- 5 NFI's strategic investments towards bringing issues pertaining to Northeast led to a festival called ArtEast in February 2018 that included a series of engagements on art, livelihood, social justice, communication and history, as well as a journal called "ArtEast". Additionally NFI also brought Northeast India into the larger policy debate platform by working on a series of Distinguished Lectures in collaboration with the India International Centre, and there is ongoing research on border transactions in Northeast India with special reference to Tripura.



2017 National Media Awards C Subramaniam Award



Award gives opportunity to journalists from different parts of the country, to promote journalism on development issues.



Awardees 2018

MEDIA AWARDEES, 2017

1. **Amit Bajinath Garg**, works as sub editor with Rajasthan Patrika, Amit wrote articles on the struggles faced by the "Rudaali's" in Rajasthan.
2. **Raksha Kumar** is a freelance journalist from Bangalore. She researched and wrote articles on the issues of land acquisition and land rights from Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
3. **Ambika Pandit**, works as senior assistant editor with Times of India. She researched and wrote articles on trafficking and bonded labour in Jharkhand.
4. **Saurabh Duggal** is from Chandigarh. He works as special correspondent with Hindustan Times. He is writing on the topic- Sports: A better life in rural Punjab.
5. **Nizar** is from Kerala. He works as sub editor with Madhyamam Daily and has written articles on female infanticide in areas of Tamil Nadu.
6. **Sweta Daga** is a core team member with

PARI, she is writing on the topic - Women in Jail.

7. **Afroz Alam** is a freelance journalist from New Delhi. He wrote articles on 100 years of Champaran Satyagrah: Plight of Farmers.
8. **Saumya Khandelwal** is a photojournalist with Hindustan Times. She photo documented the lives of Child Brides in Uttar Pradesh.
9. **Lokesh Dang** is a freelance photojournalist. He photo documented the lives of people from North East in New Delhi.



C.SUBRAMANIAN AWARDEES, 2017

Voluntary Sector

1. **Gayatri** is associated with Jan Vikas Kendra, Ambedkar Nagar, U.P. She works on empowering women and raising awareness on women's rights.
2. **Bernadet Tirkey** works with Bulahat, in Deoghar Jharkhand. Her work is towards ensuring education for orphan children.
3. **Firdosh Khan** works with tribal's on issues of mortality and malnutrition in Shibpuri district, M.P.
4. **Sunita Chouhan** heads 4B Foundation, an organization based in Delhi. Her work is on the issue of promoting child rights.
5. **Bhumisuta Sahu** is a life skills trainer from Sambalpur, Odisha. She works with PATANG, an organization committed to promoting youth issues in the region.
6. **Kamala Upadhyay** works with waste pickers in Gaipur, Delhi. She works with Association for Social Justice.
7. **Madhav Lal Tailor** works with Sevamandir, Udaipur, and Rajasthan. His work is around natural resource management and related environmental issues.
8. **Wangkheirakpam Shiyani** works with young people in Kokrajhar, Assam. She is associated with Action for Inclusion & Empowerment Trust.

Community Leaders

1. **Manisha Mashaal** works in villages of Haryana on issues of manual scavenging and domestic violence amongst dalit women.
2. **Ranjita Sinha** is the project director of a transgender association in West Bengal. She actively engages with the transgender movement in the state.
3. **P. Pooja** works with STNS in Salem district, Tamilnadu. She works with the transgender community.

4. **Nabjyoti Baruah** engages with the issue of forest and wildlife conservation in Udalguri, Assam.
5. **Moon Bora** works with North East Network in Assam. She works towards ensuring economic empowerment of women farmers in their area of operation.
6. **Sanjukta Purohit** works with the Ekta Parishad Trust on forest rights and violence against tribal women in Kalhandi district, Odisha.
7. **Vilson Valmiki** is from Alwar, Rajasthan. He works on the issue of manual scavenging and with the children of the Valmiki community.
8. **A. Damayanthi** is from Andhra Pradesh, works with sex workers and HIV patients.

PEACE AWARDEES: 2017-18

1. **Ananya Chakraborty** is from Guwahati, Assam. She documented the art of mask-making and mask-theatre in Majuli and building a network of artists and cultural agencies.
2. **Daiarshisha Khongbuh** is from East Khasi Hills, Meghalaya. She worked towards holistic development of children in Massar village.
3. **Rupamjyoti Saikia** is from Darrang, Assam. He worked towards reviving a unique folk culture called the "BYASH OJAH".
4. **Salma Hussain** is from Guwahati, Assam. She worked for rehabilitation of women prisoners in the Tezpur central jail.
5. **Sanalembi Devi** is from Cachar, Assam. She worked for localization of sustainable development goal in Barak valley.
6. **Sarah Phangchopi** is from Karbi, Anglong District, Assam. She undertook transformational leadership initiatives with young people in Karbi.



Administration

LIST OF EMPLOYEES

AS ON 31 MARCH 2018

1. Amitabh Behar (outgoing Executive Director on 31 March 2018)
2. Barsha Poricha
3. Gitanjali Das
4. Ipsapratibimbita Sarangi
5. Jashodhara Dasgupta (incoming Executive Director, from 1st April'18)
6. Joy Chakraborty
7. Kasmita Basing
8. KN Joshi
9. Mini Kakkar
10. MK Lal Gualnam
11. Mohd Raza
12. Monica Banerjee
13. Neelay Singh
14. Pradeep Patra (contract ended 31 March 2018)
15. Pragya Tikoo
16. Radhika Mathur
17. RM Dutt
18. Rohtash Kumar
19. Rumana Nizami
20. Sachin Sharma
21. Santosh Kumar

EMPLOYEES WHO LEFT

DURING THE YEAR

1. Deepanker Aryaputra
2. Sathyasree Goswami

LIST OF BOARD MEMBERS

1. Dr. Syeda Hameed
2. Niraja Gopal Jayal
3. Pamela Philipose
4. Renu Sud Karnad
5. Satyanand Mishra

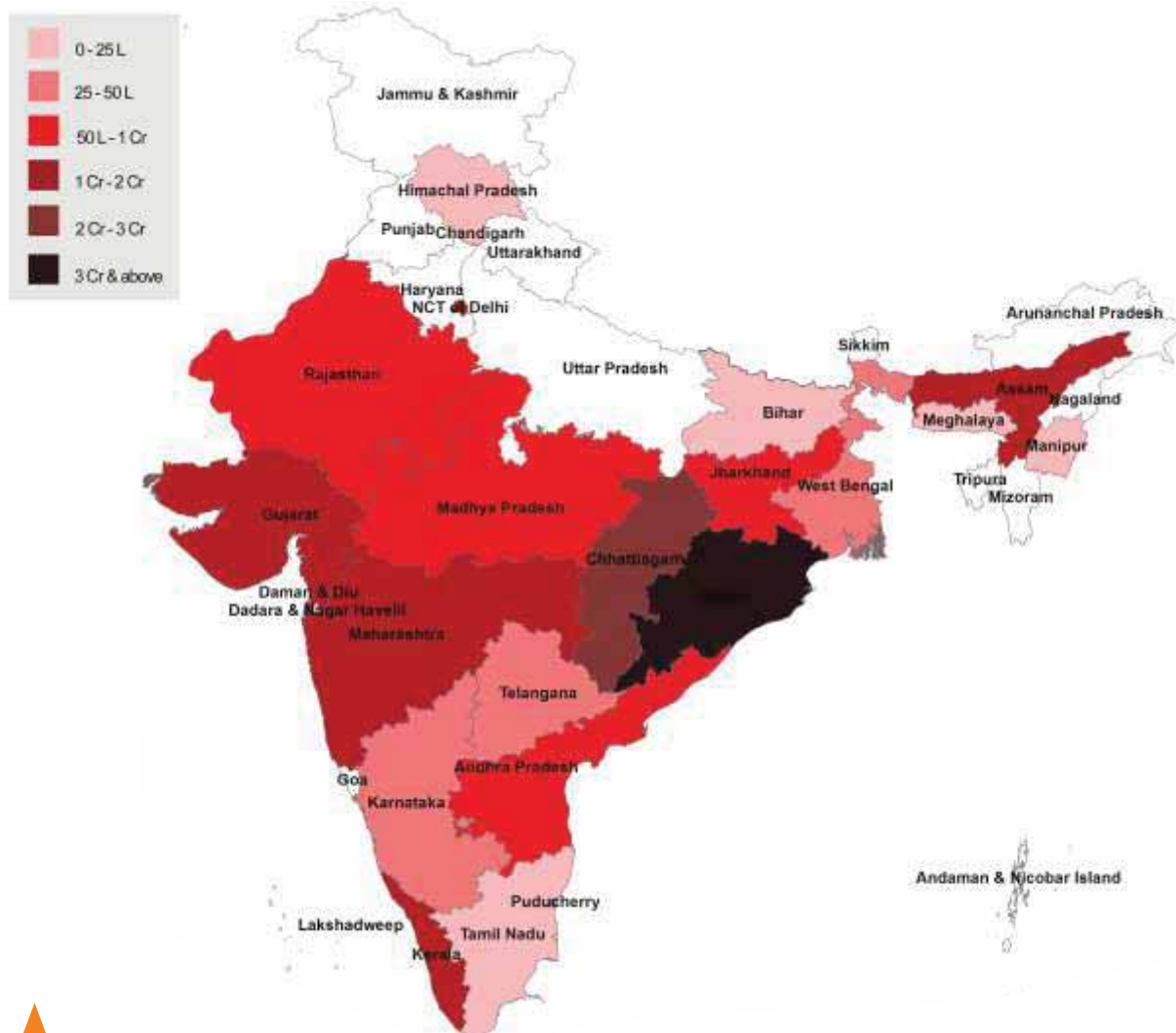
Donors





Grants Details

NFI's Grants in Indian States



S.No. GRANTEES INR STATE

S.No.	GRANTEES	INR	STATE
Citizen and Society			
1.	Association for Rural and Urban Needy	4,96,000	Telangana
2.	Centre for Youth Development and Activities	7,15,000	Maharashtra
3.	Centre for Health and Social Justice,	12,500	New Delhi
4.	Confederation of Voluntary Associations	5,00,000	Telangana
5.	Patang	5,00,000	Odisha
6.	Programme For Social Action	6,80,000	New Delhi
7.	St.Xavier Non Formal Education Society	6,00,000	Gujarat
8.	Smita Sen (Consultancy)	5,00,000	West Bengal
Health			
9.	Centre for Health and Social Justice	15,57,600	New Delhi
10.	Centre for Youth and Social Development	27,81,800	Odisha
11.	Dalit Mahila Vikash Mandal	3,96,607	Maharashtra
12.	Front for Rapid Economic Advancement	11,39,646	Maharashtra
13.	GRAMYA	3,10,395	Telangana
14.	Joint Operation for Social Help	2,98,620	New Delhi
15.	Media Research and Development Studies	4,89,000	Odisha
16.	ONION DEV	28,41,039	Chhattisgarh
17.	Patang	11,93,877	Odisha
18.	Patrakar Parkashn	3,60,000	Chhattisgarh
19.	Rural Volunteers Centre	7,02,000	Assam
20.	Samarthan	2,55,688	Madhya Pradesh
21.	Shikshit Rojgar Kendra Prabandhak Samiti	4,04,801	Rajasthan
22.	Siddha Development Research & Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	4,02,937	Odisha
23.	Siddha Development Research & Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	5,63,059	Chhattisgarh
24.	Tathapi	13,73,059	Maharashtra
25.	Vishakha	14,54,000	Rajasthan
26.	Vijendera Aznabi (Consultancy)	75,000	Chhattisgarh
27.	Lalit Surjan (Consultancy)	1,80,000	Chhattisgarh
28.	Rajendra Chandak (Consultancy)	22,74,366	Chhattisgarh
Development Journalism			
29.	Awaj Jankalyan Samiti	5,41,500	Madhya Pradesh
30.	Centre for North East Studies and Policy Research	5,20,000	Assam
31.	Drishti	7,39,744	Gujarat
32.	Manthan Yuva Sansthan	7,45,000	Jharkhand
Elementary Education			
33.	Action for Inclusion and Empowerment Trust	3,00,000	Assam
34.	Centre for Community Initiative	6,00,000	Manipur
35.	FARM 2 FOOD	5,00,000	Assam

S.No.	GRANTEES	INR	STATE
36.	Integrated Social and Institutional Development for Empowerment	3,00,000	Manipur
37.	Jubayer Masud Educational and Charitable Trust	6,30,000	Assam
38.	North East Research and Social Work Net Working	7,83,000	Assam
39.	Reach out	2,00,000	West Bengal
40.	Samagrasewa	5,59,750	Bihar
41.	Siamsinpawipi	6,21,000	Manipur
42.	Sido Kanhu Institute	4,03,345	Assam
43.	Synroplang for Social transformation	5,02,000	Meghalaya
Livelihood			
44.	Centre for Action Research and Management in Developing Attitudes Knowledge	50,08,032	Chhattisgarh
45.	Centre for Social Equity and Inclusion	2,86,000	New Delhi
46.	Diya Foundation	15,87,167	Assam
47.	Gramya Vikash Mancha	32,87,121	Assam
48.	Mahila Shakti Kendra	14,69,967	Assam
49.	Nirman	27,78,929	Odisha
50.	North East Research and Social Work Net Working	12,42,158	Assam
51.	North East Social Trust	2,50,000	Assam
52.	Patang	2,88,000	Odisha
53.	Research Academy for Rural Enrichment	5,47,000	Odisha
54.	Seven Sisters Development Assistance	7,80,000	Assam
55.	Social Action for Community Alternative Learning	36,94,687	Odisha
56.	Voluntary Integration for Education and Welfare of Society	18,47,355	Odisha
Local Governance			
57.	Anusdandhan	11,49,600	Maharashtra
58.	Astha Sansthan	34,38,693	Rajasthan
59.	Bandana	42,000	Himachal Pradesh
60.	Centre for Action Research and Management in Developing Attitudes Knowledge	48,51,216	Chhattisgarh
61.	Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability	38,00,000	New Delhi
62.	Centre for Budget and Policy Studies	14,00,000	arnataka
63.	Centre for Child Women Development	7,50,000	Odisha
64.	Centre for Communication and Development Studies	45,40,000	Kerala
65.	Centre for Equity Studies	10,01,300	New Delhi
66.	Centre for Rural Studies and Development	47,85,176	Telangana
67.	Centre for Technology and Development	5,00,000	New Delhi
68.	Centre for Urban And Regional Excellence	6,62,670	New Delhi
69.	Centre for Women Child Development	6,50,000	Gujarat
70.	Centre for Youth and Social Development	45,22,637	Odisha
71.	Foundation for Social Transformation	1,16,716	Assam
72.	Health and Development Initiatives	91,99,073	Odisha
73.	Institute of Social Sciences	5,10,000	Odisha

S.No.	GRANTEES	INR	STATE
74.	Jaidev	42,000	Himachal Pradesh
75.	Jan Chetna	28,000	Himachal Pradesh
76.	Kerala Institute of Local Administration	69,52,500	Kerala
77.	Kinnour Kala Manch	42,000	Himachal Pradesh
78.	Life Education and Development Support	24,84,542	Jharkhand
79.	National Centre for Advocacy Studies	36,12,000	Maharashtra
80.	Pathey	32,42,535	Gujarat
81.	Pooja Kala Manch	28,000	Himachal Pradesh
82.	Prayas	9,05,431	Maharashtra
83.	Public Health Resource Society	12,48,274	Chhattisgarh
84.	Sahaj	6,50,000	Gujarat
85.	Samajik Parivartan Sansthan	45,26,867	Jharkhand
86.	Samarthan	84,90,990	Maharashtra
87.	Samvad	3,08,689	Chhattisgarh
88.	Sanket Development Group	43,71,300	Madhya Pradesh
89.	Sanket Development Group	14,02,300	Chhattisgarh
90.	Sarada Trust	6,50,000	Andhra Pradesh
91.	Sarashwati Kala Manch	42,000	Himachal Pradesh
92.	Shreya	86,164	Chhattisgarh
93.	Swadhikar	10,55,500	New Delhi
94.	The Chengai Jesuit Society	23,57,200	Tamil Nadu
95.	Unnati	50,00,000	Gujarat
96.	Urban and Development Resource Centre	38,27,053	Odisha
97.	Youth For Social Development	33,24,000	Odisha
98.	Rishi Raj (Consultancy)	12,18,000	Chhattisgarh
99.	Nilesh (Consultancy)	3,50,000	Chhattisgarh
100.	Karunakar (Consultancy)	12,18,000	Himachal Pradesh
101.	Pooja (Consultancy)	3,50,000	Himachal Pradesh
102.	Kiriti (Consultancy)	3,92,000	Karnataka
103.	Roopa (Consultancy)	7,80,645	Karnataka
	Peace & Justice		
104.	Centre for Community Initiative	3,00,000	Manipur
105.	Centre for Equity Studies	4,99,969	New Delhi
106.	Foundation for Social Transformation	3,00,000	Assam
107.	Human and Institutional Development Forum	25,31,291	Karnataka
108.	Institute for Development Education and Learning	38,35,274	Gujarat
109.	Janvikas	5,00,000	Gujarat
110.	Joint Operation for SOCIAL Help	60,000	Delhi
111.	Nari O Sishu Kalyan Kendra	25,31,291	West Bengal
112.	Pardarshita	5,00,000	New Delhi
113.	Saharwaru	5,00,000	Gujarat
114.	Sansad	50,000	Delhi
115.	Dr. Mercy Guite (Consultancy)	45,000	Manipur
116.	Prof. Ashok Kumar Ray (Consultancy)	4,00,000	West Bengal

BALANCE SHEET

PARTICULARS	As at 31.03.2018 (Rs Lacs)		As at 31.03.2017 (Rs Lacs)
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
Corpus Funds			
Opening Balance	3,146.11		
Receipts in the Year	99.25	3,245.36	3,146.11
Assets Fund			
Opening Balance	75.18		
Additions in the Year	0.96		
	76.14		
Less: Deletions/adjustments during the year	(0.80)		
: Depreciation in year	(8.39)	66.95	75.18
Gratuity Fund			
Opening Balance	41.57		
Add: Provision in year	6.42		
	47.99		
Less :Payments in year	(8.94)	39.05	41.57
Provision for depreciation on IHC Capital Assets			
Opening Balance	44.35		
Additions in the Year	2.77	47.12	44.35
Staff Welfare Fund			
Opening Balance	0.94		
Additions in the Year	0.24		
	1.18		
Less: Disbursals during the year	-	1.18	0.94
Civil Society Development Fund			
Amount accumulated during the year u/s 11(2) of the Income Tax Act,1961	32.33		
Add: provision made during the year	0.00		
Less : Amount utilised as per Income & Expenditure statement	(20.00)	12.33	32.34
Excess of Income over Expenditure			
Opening Balance	322.75		
Surplus for the year as per Income and Expenditure Account	35.92	358.66	322.75
TOTAL	3,770.65	3,663.24	
APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
Fixed Assets (Cost less depreciation)		77.95	88.07
Investments (at Cost)		4,575.51	4,275.31
Net Current Assets		(882.81)	(700.14)
TOTAL	3,770.65	3,663.24	

INCOME & EXPENDITURE

PARTICULARS	Current Year (Rs Lacs)	Previous Year (Rs Lacs)
INCOME		
Transfer from Grants : Programmes	2,019.78	1232.16437
Interest on Corpus Fund Investments	110.02	115.9155
Income on Corpus Fund Investments	72.15	66.67257
Income on Program Fund Investments	94.40	97.42705
Interest on Savings Bank Accounts	26.71	20.56674
Exchange Gain	(2)	178.20
Other Income	2.56	1.99755
Civil Society Development Fund utilised	20.00	18.33777
TOTAL (a)	2,343.38	1,731.29
EXPENDITURE		
Programme Expenses	2,244.58	1448.74997
Operating Expenses	60.11	91.24958
Provision for Depreciation on common facilities IHC	2.77	2.772
TOTAL (b)	2,307.46	1,542.77
Surplus /(Deficit) (a-b)	35.92	188.51
Less: Accumulation u/s 11(2) of Income Tax Act 1961	-	-
Balance amount carried to Balance Sheet	35.92	188.51



Looking Forward

At the close of this financial year, I joined NFI with a mandate to enhance resources for social justice efforts by civil society, and to promote Indian philanthropy towards this cause. It is an inspiring mandate and I feel privileged to join the team of this value-based organization passionately committed to supporting work among the marginalized and the forgotten, working with hundreds of organizations and grassroots workers across so many states.

I join with a deep sense of gratitude to my predecessor Amitabh Behar, who has worked hard to build a strong profile of NFI within many circles, including state and national government departments, civil society organizations and networks as well as among the donor community. It will be a hard act to follow, but I feel strengthened by the support of the Board of Trustees who have reposed their faith in me as the first woman Executive Director of this esteemed organization. I am further strengthened by the very capable team who have decades of experience among them, and have already made all efforts to welcome and make me feel part of the group.

As I begin my journey with NFI, I seek the continued support of all my fellow travelers: the team, the partners and other civil society organizations across the country, the individual community workers and awardees, our friends in academia, the donor community, the policy makers, and last but not least the Board of Trustees. I am confident that with your unstinting encouragement, NFI will be able to fulfil its goal of enhancing resources for social justice, and for fulfilling the constitutional promise of rights for all.

In solidarity,

Jashodhara Dasgupta





11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



1 NO POVERTY



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