

SNEH-PRAYAS

“SNEH-PRAYAS INITIATIVES FOR THE MAINSTREAMING OF EARTHQUAKE AFFECTED VULNERABLE CHILDREN AND THEIR FAMILIES, IN KUTCH.

INTRODUCTION

Sneh-Prayas is Gujarat chapter of national level NGO "Prayas". Prayas having strong presence in Delhi, Gujarat and Bihar at grassroots level. Apart of its direct intervention in these states, Prayas has been able to create a strong network of organizations at national and international level as well. Following the massive earthquake (7.9 in Richter scale) in **Gujarat on January 26th, 2001** Prayas understood the need for crisis intervention in the State regarding conducting relief operation and mid-term to long-term rehabilitation. That intervention emerged as an independent program known as **“Sneh-Prayas”**.

Since more than two years, Sneh-Prayas has been involved in disaster management and rehabilitation of earthquake affected victims in Kutch. Till now, Sneh-Prayas has been making constant efforts to create enabling supportive systems for the most vulnerable survivors, particularly, children, women and disables of the earthquake so that they can regain their normal life. Sneh-Prayas' is covering 36 worst hit villages of Bhachau taluka of Kutch area.

PRESENT SCENARIO

Like other examples of disaster affected areas, children and women are most affected victims in earthquake hit Kutch. Ironically, majority of interventions remained focused to constructions and livelihood components. Consequently, interventions remained focused on housing compensation, land rights, loans and subsidies for livelihood support, etc. These interventions were relevant with the nature of needs in post-earthquake situation. Their byproducts have played positive role in rehabilitation of children also. Now, after two years of rehabilitative interventions in Kutch, there is a need to increase the focus on issues which are directly related to mainstreaming of vulnerable children in the process of post-earthquake development process.

The frequent sharing of learning among rehabilitating agencies has clarified the fact that in comparison to other areas rehabilitation process has still to do a lot for the restoration of childhood of vulnerable children. Children's basic needs-nutrition, health and education- are their rights. The children of vulnerable communities had hardly any access to these basic facilities. The earthquake has aggravated their vulnerability by washing away their support system, if they had any. Without addressing immediate basic needs of earthquake affected vulnerable children, their mainstreaming is not possible.

NEED FOR INTERVENTION

The earthquake has intensified the fight of vulnerable communities for survival. Their support system are totally destroyed, which is affecting their children's life massively. Those children are trapped into malnutrition, chronic morbidity and illiteracy. Restoration of all facilities and systems will take time. Meanwhile, delay or gap in delivering such facilities to those vulnerable children will increase their vulnerability and decrease their access to restore system, in future. Therefore, it is time to intervene with a composite program, which can address basic needs of children in time as well as start a process of mainstreaming vulnerable children in the process of development after earthquake.

ISSUES OF INTERVENTION

Nutrition, Health & Education: In post-earthquake situation, restoration of education system and other child related services like Mid-day meal, Anganwadi, Balwadi and other health services will take time. Even after the restoration of those schemes, their efficiency and accessibility of vulnerable children is uncertain. These are not only affecting childhood of earthquake affected vulnerable children but impact will sustain life long, if they are not supported in time.

Illiteracy & Unawareness: Lack of education and unawareness about importance of education is a issue of concern not in rural areas of Kutch, but in urban areas also. Not only economic and social constraints but indifference of parents of poor and Dalit communities on child education is also a major constraint. Access to information is the prime factor related to vulnerability and marginalisation. The degree of awareness defines the degree of vulnerability of an individual as well as a community. Education is the most essential tool to ensure the accessibility to information. So, children's education is a prime need for the mainstreaming of vulnerable children.

Livelihood Support: The betterment of earthquake affected children is directly related with the vulnerability and poverty of their families. This is playing vital role in distancing children from their childhood. Under severe fight for survival in post-earthquake time, parents are compelled to engage their children for earning. The parents of vulnerable children should be given opportunity of livelihood so that there should be no compulsion to put their children in unwanted conditions. Ultimately, family is the best and everlasting institution for child development. Along with facilitating livelihood supports, the income level of such families can be improved with vocational training inputs also.

MODE OF INTERVENTION

On the basis of more than two years' learning and understandings of its child focused interventions, Sneh-Prayas has a strategy to intervene on the issue with following steps:

- Addressing immediate needs of nutrition, health and education of earthquake affected vulnerable children.
- Information dissemination and awareness generation in vulnerable communities on those issues.
- Facilitating a durable support system with livelihood support and vocational training, to the families of vulnerable children, to eliminate the possibility of fall back position after their rehabilitation.
- The creation of network of like minded organisations and individuals and community mobilisation for advocacy and sustainable intervention.

So far, "Sneh-Prayas" has done a commendable work in reducing vulnerability of children and vulnerable youth after earthquake in rural areas of Bhachau taluka. By being a "Centre of Juvenile Justice and Aid", Sneh-Prayas has urge to contribute its expertise in rehabilitation and development of earthquake affected vulnerable children with larger outreach. With this background, Sneh-Parayas is looking forward to a strong and sustainable partnership with the "American India Foundation", for the mainstreaming of vulnerable children in post-earthquake rehabilitation process.

ACTIVITY REPORT OF SNEH SAMUDAYA INTERVENTION (JAN-MARCH,2003)

1 MAIN COMPONENTS

- RIGHT BASED ISSUES
- DISABILITY
- LIVELIHOOD
- SOCIAL REHABILITATION

2. TARGET GROUP

- ORPHAN & SINGLE PARENT CHILDREN
- WIDOWS
- DISABLED PEOPLE
- UNCARED OLDS
- MOST NEEDY AND VULNERABLE EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

3. INTERVENTION AREA

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 3.1. KHAROI | 3.2. LAKHAWAT | 3.3. BADARGARH |
| 3.4. NILPAR | 3.5. KANDEL | 3.6. KAKARVA |
| 3.7. MANFARA | 3.8. KADOL | 3.9. CHOBARI |

4. ACTIVITY PROFILE (JAN-MARCH,2003)

After the end of 2nd phase of Sneh Samudaya, Sneh-Prayas maintained the pace of program without any gap. After **December 2002**, all Sneh Samudaya partners felt a need of strategic shift from rehabilitation to development mode of intervention. There was a common opinion on making the 3rd phase of Sneh Samudaya completely right based. Keeping in view of different background and understanding about "Right Based Approach", a common understanding and strategy was required among partners. While consultations and exercise pertaining to creation of common understanding and objectives for future intervention was going on at planning level, Sneh Prayas maintained continuity in field level activities, from January- March, 2003. The details of activities done in those three months can be overviewed with reference to following activity profile.

SR.NO	VILLAGE	MEETINGS	JAN	FEB	MARCH
1	Lakhawat	EKAL NARI	7/1/03	7/2/03	10/3/03
		MAHILA MANDAL	9/1/03	10/2/03	10/3/03
		VIKALANG(At Kharoi)	21/1/03	28/2/03	22/3/03
		BAL SABHA	28/1/03	18/2/03	17/3/03
		PARENTS MEETING	31/1/03	-----	12/3/03
2	Kharoi	EKAL NARI	11/1/03	10/2/03	3/3/03
		MAHILA MANDAL	1/1/03	1/2/03	3/3/03
		VIKALANG	21/1/03	28/2/03	22/3/03
		LOK ADHIKAR	17/1/03	12/3/03	19/3/03
		BAL SABHA	10/1/03	21/2/03	15/3/03
		PARENTS MEETING	-----	7/2/03	-----
3	Manfara	EKAL NARI	13/1/03	13/2/03	28/3/03
		MAHILA MANDAL	28/1/03	28/2/03	28/3/03
		VIKALANG	22/1/03	20/2/03	18/3/03

		BAL SABHA	17/1/03	14/2/03	20/3/03
		PARENTS MEETING	9/1/03	-----	14/3/03
4	Kadol	EKAL NARI	22/1/03	22/2/03	22/3/03
		VIKALANG	15/1/03	14/2/03	8/3/03
		LOK ADHIKAR	-----	7/2/03	-----
		BAL SABHA	7/1/03	13/2/03	6/3/03
		PARENTS MEETING	-----	13/2/02	-----
5	Badergarh	EKAL NARI	24/1/03	4/2/03	12/2/03
		MAHILA MANDAL	24/1/03	24/2/03	18/3/03
		BAL SABHA	27/1/03	-----	-----
		PARENTS MEETING	-----	11/2/03	-----
6	Chobari	EKAL NARI	25/1/03	26/2/03	26/3/03
		MAHILA MANDAL	16/1/03	17/2/03	19/3/03
		BAL SABHA	28/1/03	26/2/03	-----
		PARENTS MEETING	-----	25/2/03	-----
7	Kakerwa	EKAL NARI	20/1/03	19/2/03	6/3/03
		MAHILA MANDAL	27/1/03	27/2/03	29/3/03
		VIKALANG	11/1/03	14/2/03	3/3/03
		LOK ADHIKAR	18/1/03	10/2/03	-----
		BAL SABHA	8/1/03	3/2/03	-----
		PARENTS MEETING	10/1/03	-----	-----
8	Nilpar	EKAL NARI	9/1/03	-----	14/3/03
		MAHILA MANDAL	20/1/03	14/2/03	20/3/03
		VIKALANG(At Kharoi)	21/1/03	28/2/03	22/3/03
		LOK ADHIKAR8/1/03	8/1/03	-----	11/3/03
		BAL SABHA	27/1/03	-----	15/3/03
9	Kandel	MAHILA MANDAL	15/1/03	15/2/03	24/3/03
		LOK ADHIKAR	-----	17/2/03	-----
		BAL SABHA	18/1/03	25/2/03	21/3/03
		PARENTS MEETING	18/1/03	25/2/03	21/3/03

Ekal Nari Program - All scheduled meetings of Ekalnari held in every village in these months. Participation of Ekalnari in meetings was also encouraging for us.

In these months, process of organising Ekalnari, for bringing them in front and make them able to understand and solve their problem on their own, has reached a step further. **Two Ekalnaris' Mandals** have come into existence, one in Kadol and one in Manfara.

As earlier mentioned, Ekalnari eligible to get pension under govt. scheme have been assisted by Snehkarmis to get their right. Snehkarmis are assisting them in getting relevant documents from Talatis and Sarpanch and they are regularly following Ekalnaris' case in concerned govt. departments.

Another significant component of Ekal Nari program was **follow up exercise for the beneficiaries of livelihood support**. In meetings Ekal Nari beneficiaries discussed their problems related with running shops or other livelihood activities started by Sneh Samudaya support. These meetings worked as training and orientation platform for their livelihood activities. As a result, most of the beneficiaries are successfully running their business after getting support from Sneh Samudaya.

Problem of enrollment visually impaired child of **Maniben** of Lakhawat, problem in marriage of **Punjiben's** daughters in Kharoi, livelihood problem of **Champaben** of Manfara and **sumiben** of Chobari were discussed in meetings.

Celebration of World Women's Day -On International women's Day (8th March, 2003), Ekal Nari and other women from vulnerable communities from 10 villages celebrated the day. This was an **event of significance** as all participants came on their own to Kharoi village with foods, as it was a full day program. Mahila Mandal of Kharoi voluntarily offered refreshments for all participants of the day. **Around 250 women** participated in the program. The focus of program was to disseminate information about women's rights and convey them about the importance of Sangathan for their empowerment with sighting successful examples.

Disability Program - Apart from regular meetings of SHGs of PWDs, Vikalang Mitras made **house to house contact** with PWDs and discussed their various problems. This was done with the objective of developing better personal relations with them. Vikalang Mitras tried to solve the identified and specific problems through group discussions in meetings. **Livelihood issues** of beneficiaries from PWDs supported by Sneh Samudaya was also discussed for getting solution from groups.

In these months a satisfactory work has been performed for mentally ill people. **Arjan Bhai** from Manfara, **Rawji Bhai** from Kakerwa and **Khengar Bhai** were personally contacted by Vikalang Mitras and were sent for medical treatment to Gandhidham. All of them have recovered after treatment and now living a normal life. Vikalang Mitras were regularly following up their condition.

Another significant exercise was a special drive of information dissemination regarding rights of disables. Vikalang Mitras discussed in meetings about **provisions of PWD Act, 1995** among disables

Mahila Mandal Program - Mahila Mandals are playing instrumental role in solving problems of Ekal Nari in villages. During these months, regular meetings with different Mahila Mandals were conducted. In these meetings, socio-economic as well as political issues related to everyday lives of earthquake affected women have been discussed.

One noticeable development of these months are **voluntary participation** of women in the Mahila Mandal meetings. They are not only regularly attending meetings but now they are voluntarily going to banks and other offices related with their work. This is an important milestone for the process of empowerment of women. The process of credit and repayment has now started in all Mahila Mandals. **Pusapaben** of Manfara, **Jivatiben** of Kharoi are some of Ekal Nari who are earning their livelihood after taking loans from Mahila Mandals.

Lok Adhikar Program - Through "**Lok Sampark Abhiyan**" Adhikarkarmi made contacts with KDM people with the objective to initiate discussion on issues related with drinking water, health services, road, etc. Adhikarkarmis discussed the possibility of formation of special group in different villages to raise the local issues before concerned authorities.

In Ekal Vandh, problems of livelihood, road, drinking water and health services was discussed in the group. Significantly, **group itself decided** to raise these issues to the concerned authorities. Apart of regular follow up of pension issues of Ekalnari and Uncared olds, list of beneficiaries for relief work was taken from local Gram Panchayats of Manfara and Kharoi, **to make the drought relief work efficient and accountable.**

Issue of **accessibility of health services** was also one of the component of intervention. A list of health workers from different villages under Manfara PHC have been procured. The local medical officer has been contacted for regular visit of health staffs to villages so that every community should avail health

facilities. They were also persuaded to extend their health services to remote villages like Kandel, Ekal, Nilpar, etc.

Villagers of Kandel Vandh have decided to form a group to visit Adhoi PHC for the availability of medical services to their village.

Child Rights Program - Regular Bal Sabhas and Parents meetings have been conducted in 9 villages under Sneh-Prayas intervention. Child rights related activities were focused to three stakeholders- **children, parents and school teachers.**

In Bal Sabhas, children participated in interactive games and recreational activities. Simultaneously, efforts have been initiated to aware children about their rights. On the other hand, parents as well as teachers have been also involved in discussions on child related issues like **education, health and child labour.**

As schools were closing in next month, an exercise to create a positive atmosphere for the **mainstreaming of children in education system** was started in March month. Since enrollment will start after the reopening of schools, in June, Bal Mitras contacted local school teachers and counseled parents for the admission of non school going children in schools.

Process of Distribution

Despaired BPL List: According to action plan, distribution has to end up by the end of March. But, the learning of first phase of kits distribution generated a need to rethink and modify the distribution process. In the first phase, it came to light that in most of the villages government BPL list (Below Poverty Line) does not consist genuine beneficiaries. In fact, most the persons under BPL list are not poor. Therefore, we decided to not to follow BPL list. Based on this learning, Village Sarpanchs were advised to make a list of genuine beneficiaries, which was verified by our volunteers before distribution of kits. This new strategy helped to us to access most needy genuine beneficiaries.

Unjust Money Collection: Another learning was the intention of some greedy Sarpanchs to take advantage from kits distribution. In villages like Morgar Sarpanchs collected 10-15 rupees from each beneficiaries as transportation cost. When our volunteers raised concern, they were replied that surplus money will be used for village purpose. The justification was acceptable but who knows about the real intention? Therefore, afterwards it was made clear to villagers that if they pay for transportation then amount should not exceed more than three rupees per beneficiaries. This was followed strictly in villages. As this information was passed on to beneficiaries before the distribution, the possibility of taking extra money stopped.

Time Line: Above mentioned instances were matter of concern for us to achieve our objectives. Obviously, there was a need of chronic evaluation and modification of distribution process. Thereby, the distribution was slowed intentionally in the second phase so that learning could be incorporated and efficiency and accuracy could be enhanced as much as possible. Earlier, distribution was easy as we were procuring readymade BPL list from Sarpanchs and distributing kits. But now, persuading Sarpanchs for making fresh list by their own and getting cross verified by our volunteers was a time taking and a bit difficult too. Such type of process could have taken more than a month in addition to finish the work. But, our good rapport with villagers and experience and effectiveness played vital role to finish the work within a marginal extra time. We had plan to finish distribution by the end of March, which nominally exceeded upto 9th April.

ORGANIZATIONAL PROFILE OF “SNEH-PRAYAS”

INTRODUCTION - Prayas is a national level NGO having strong presence in Delhi, Gujarat and Bihar at grassroots level. Apart of its direct intervention in these states, Prayas has been able to create a strong network of organizations at national and international level as well. Since its inception, it has tried to restore childhood to all those children who are on the brink of starvation and deprivation. From a modest start with 25 children, today Prayas caters to the needs of 50,000 neglected, street and working children in different parts of country, every year. Prayas runs twelve different projects and three shelter homes. The children that Prayas works for are those fighting their daily battle for survival as rag pickers, shoeshine boys, street vendor, domestic helpers, or even beggars. They are the children living on and off the streets at the mercy of the elements of nature, criminals and drug addicts. Many of these children are subjected to violence, abuse and exploitation, which initially result in disorientation and delinquency ending up in a life of crime and resulting in social disintegration.

The achievements of Prayas are consequence of good partnership between Prayas and donor agencies. Prayas has a long and result oriented partnership with donor agencies like NORAD, CIDA, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNAIDS, Aus-Aid, CRS, UNDP, Children’s Hope (USA), Action Aid, CARE, etc. This partnership is not limited to international agencies, but as a strategy Prayas has successfully developed a good partnership with national and state governments in India. Prayas has been able to get supports from the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.

GENESIS OF SNEH-PRAYAS (PRAYAS-DELHI SNEH-SAMUDAY) - Following the massive earthquake (7.9 in Richter scale) in Gujarat on January 26th, 2001 Prayas understood the need for crisis intervention in the State regarding conducting relief operation and mid-term to long-term rehabilitation. Prayas made the necessary initial spadework by sending a team to the worst affected localities in Kutch district of Gujarat to assess the immediate and long term needs. The team had established the required network with different government agencies in Gujarat besides the local, national and international voluntary groups, community people and other stakeholders. Prayas conducted detailed studies to assess the situation and initiated rehabilitative work for the children in the worst affected areas of the state in the name of Gujarat Prayas Project.

Prayas has been making constant efforts to create enabling supportive systems for the most vulnerable survivors, particularly, children and women of the earthquake so that they can regain their normal life. Prayas’ interventions cover nine worst hit villages from the Bhachau taluka of Kutch area.

Initially Prayas started intervention in earthquake relief and rehabilitation in Kutch with no resources. Afterwards, Actionaid-India supported Prayas, which gave birth to “Prayas-Delhi Sneh Samudaya”. Gradually, Prayas-Delhi Sneh Samudaya developed partnership with Prime Minister Relief fund, CARE- India, United Way of Baroda and other Govt. and No-govt. agencies involved in the field of relief and rehabilitation of earthquake victims in Kutch. Nearly, 23 months ago, Prayas intervened in one village of Bhachau taluka, which has multiplied upto 36 villages today. Because of it’s community oriented and participatory approach, Prayas Sneh Samudaya has gained a popular identity. In the process of evolution, Prayas has evolved as an independent unit in Gujarat, which has a team of self-sufficient volunteers, professionals and leadership. Now, Prayas-Delhi Sneh Samudaya has emerged as “Sneh-Prayas”, which is only connected to Prayas-Delhi being independent on all matters, even finances.

VISION & MISSION

- Basic needs and rights of children are synonymous and women-child development are interrelated, just like their relationship..
- Every child has right to adequate food, clothing, shelter, education, recreation, medical facilities, love and care, which can not be fulfilled if women are not supported simultaneously.
- To facilitate a process where every child's as well as her/his mother's rights should be ensured and his /her basic needs should be fulfilled.
- To address the issues of child and women exploitation in any form and fight against atrocities on children and women.

STRATEGY

- Intervention at grassroots level.
- To facilitate a process of rehabilitation in disaster affected area, which can mainstream children and women in the process of development.
- To co-operate and collaborate with government and other organizations having similar objective.
- To conduct action based and policy research on concerned issues.
- To sensitize the concerned communities as well as society at large about needs of vulnerable people.
- Advocacy at policy level as well as community level to highlight issues of child and women rights and their proper upbringing.

SNEH-PARAYAS' INTERVENTIONS IN GUJARAT

Despite of adversities, Sneh-Prayas could succeed to gain strong support of local people of Kutch region. In fact, Sneh-Prayas could achieve it because of a strategy for sustainable intervention. Sneh-Prayas' prime objective was to address people's prime needs first so that people should get attached with program. This strategy facilitated people's active support to Sneh-Prayas. Without encouraging participation, Sneh-Prayas probably would not have been able to extend its intervention from one village to 36 villages of Bhachau taluka of Kutch district in Gujarat. Following its vision and mission, Prayas felt the need to address people's immediate need, in earthquake affected area of Kutch. This resulted as "Prayas Sneh Samudaya Project" with support of Actionaid, which ultimately got its recognition as "Sneh-Prayas". The target groups of this program are vulnerable children, widows, handicaps and uncared old age people.

MAIN COMPONENTS OF INTERVENTION

ISSUES	BENEFICIARIES	TARGET AREA
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• LIVELIHOOD• VOCATIONAL TRAINING• MEDICAL SUPPORT• PSHY-SOCIAL SUPPORT• HEALTH AWARENESS• SHELTER• NFE TO CHILDREN• MID-DAY MEAL• SHG PROMOTION• INCOME GENERATION• RIGHTS ADVOCACY• COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VULNERABLE CHILDREN• WOMEN/WIDOW• DISABLES• UNCARED OLD• OTHER VULNERABLES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• KHAROI• MANFARA• CHOBARI• KADOL• BADERGARH• LAKHAWAT• NILPAR• KANDEL• KAKERWA• OTHER 27 VILLAGES OF BHACHAU TALUKA.

- **Sneh-Prayas has started a program on “Health & Hygiene” in 36 villages of Bhachau Taluka.**

Shelter Support

- Houses have been constructed for most vulnerable victims.
- The constructions of disables’ houses are ‘disable friendly.’
- Beneficiaries themselves monitored construction of houses and they arranged water for construction.

Livelihood Support

- Livelihood support has been facilitated to mostly widows and disables after feasibility and viability analysis.
- Type of support and type of items has been decided by beneficiaries.
- Beneficiaries have been involved in purchasing of items, which was intended to give the exposure to market and mechanism of selling and purchasing.
- This program is a major success in ensuring economic independence to beneficiaries. All beneficiaries are earning livelihood by their micro-enterprise.

Nutritional Support

- This program was especially for Uncared olds and widows.
- Identified beneficiaries have been supported with ration-kits containing all essential items needed by an individual for a month.
- This was a short-term support program, which continued for 6 months.
- ***This program could support most vulnerable to survive when there was no support system after the earthquake.***

Rights & Legal Support

- All bonafied disables of intervention area have been facilitated ST pass from the Govt.
- Completed forms for Govt. assistance scheme for widows and Uncared olds have been submitted to concerned govt. departments.
- Some widows have already started receiving Govt. assistance.
- Paraplegics will also get benefits of Govt. assistance whenever Govt. will start releasing.
- Because of Sneh-Prayas Intervention grant for house construction has been doubled for all villagers of Kandel.

Institution Building

- After a rigorous exercise of participatory intervention Sneh-Prayas has succeeded in building up community based institutions in its intervention area.
- “Ekal Nari Sangathans” have been formed in every village of intervention area, which are working efficiently on the issues related to widows.
- SHGs of disables have been formed in Kharoi, Kadol, Manfara and Badergarh.
- Village Committees Known as “Sneh Committee” are not only formed but they are efficiently addressing issues related to village socio-economic development.

Vocational Training

- The objective of vocational training is capacity building of women and make them self-dependent.
- Vocational training has developed skills of women.
- Many women after training have started their own enterprise.
- Many are in process of starting their own after training.

- Though, some of women have opted for venture different from training they have been given, but the confidence in women is resultant of counseling and training.

SHG Promotion and Income-generation

- Promotion of SHGs among women is a vital part of women's empowerment in "Sneh-Prayas".
- Now, women of every village in "Sneh-Prayas" intervention area are regularly saving in their respective SHGs.
- It is developing confidence in women on their ability to handle financial matters.
- The general notion in society is changing about women's ability and women are now being treated differently in their families.
- Women's confidence, generated from program, has resulted with their courage to start their own venture and being self-dependent.
- SHGs are providing them a strong support in time emergency.
- SHGs have facilitated a process where women are identifying their problems and issues, which they could not understand earlier. In other words, a process of awareness generation is taking place in women through SHGs.

Health Component

- For children & women's good health regular health camps are organized on monthly basis.
- Local PHCs doctors are helping a lot in this exercise. In case of emergency, private doctors and specialists are also consulted.
- Health camps are meant for not only physical check up and prescriptions but also all sorts of available medicines within program's reach also given to required patients.
- Regular health camp has helped in generating data about common diseases and symptoms in local children.
- Health worker is regularly collecting data related to IMR & MMR, which will help to reduce the rate of IMR & MMR.
- There is an apparent fall in rate of morbidity due to regular health check up.
- On the basis of findings of health camps nutritious contents have been added for prevention of diseases in children.
- Regular follow up has helped children to recover from many curable diseases.

Child Focused Activities

- Child focused direct intervention program of Non-formal education and Day Care services for children in the age group of 6 to 18 years.
- Recreational activities for the children attending non-formal education program
- Mid-day meals for children attending NFE classes.
- Primary Health Care and Counseling services

CHALLENGING ISSUES - While the Sneh-Prayas Sneh Smudaya has reached out and meaningfully intervened in the lives of the most vulnerable survivors, there are still some challenges, which need to be addressed quickly. Those emerging issues are:

- To address needs and rights of children with greater intensity because of some constraints less attention have been paid to them in the process of relief and rehabilitation.
- To channel up reviving hopes of survivors.
- To build up capacity of communities and survivors as well for their self dependence.

- Information dissemination and awareness generation
- Low literacy is a big hindrance in people's empowerment.
- Still there are survivors in need of support for their rehabilitation.
- Symptoms of dependency among communities.

RATIONALE FOR INTERVENTION - Sneh-Prayas in partnership with Actionaid (Sneh Samudaya Intervention) have responded to the needs of relief and rehabilitation in 9 villages of Bhachau taluka. Focusing on most vulnerable survivors it has successfully done their community based rehabilitation (CBO). The whole process was based on right-based approach. Right based campaign initiated by Sneh Samudaya undertook entitlement and compensation issues related to housing, implementation of social security measures such as widow pension, old age pension and bringing in perspectives and views of marginalised people at policy level. Simultaneously, livelihood interventions and housing interventions helped marginalised people to rebuild their lives and hopes as well. As per objective of Sneh Samudaya, Sneh-Prayas has initiated a process to prepare communities enabling them for mainstreaming in the process of development. Pertaining to this objective village level committees (Known as Sneh Committee) and community based committees like Ekal Nari Sangathans, Mahila Mandals, Bal Sabhas and Vikalang Mandals have been formed in all villages under Sneh-Prayas intervention. The adoption of participatory approach was the key element of successful intervention Sneh Samudaya by Sneh-Prayas.

So far, Sneh-Prayas Sneh Samudaya has been able to address the needs of most vulnerable and has meaningfully played its role in rehabilitation of marginalised people. However, there is need to upscale and broaden interventions. Sneh Samudaya has build up lives of marginalised survivors as well as has revived their hopes. Now their is need of streamlining people's hopes and spirit, which becomes apparent by their active participation in programs and meetings.

Capacity building, access to information and strengthening of community based institutions will make outcomes of interventions strong and long lasting. Since beginning, we are moving ahead to achieve the goal to make survivors self dependent and to bring them in the mainstream of development process. This objective can be achieved by addressing issues, which are directly related to confidence building of communities. To facilitate support system to marginalised people is prerequisite of confidence building exercise, which Sneh Samudaya has been able to do to a great extent in first and second phase. Therefore, in third phase we should concentrate on issues related with confidence and capacity building of communities. We should remember here that we should also be prepared for supporting people for their livelihood, who are still left in the process of rehabilitation.

CORE COMPONENTS OF INTERVENTION

Child Focused

- Non formal education to vulnerable children for their mainstreaming in education system..
- Recreational activities for personality development of vulnerable children.
- Nutrition to reduce morbidity rate among children and for their healthy growth.
- Regular health camps and medical support to most needy children.
- Need based awareness generation among children and their parents.
- Need based vocational training to adolescents for their self-dependence.
- Advocacy of child rights at policy level as well as community level.
- Livelihood supports to most needy children or their families or foster families.
- Orphans and single parent children will be given special attention.

Women focused

- Expansion and strengthening of Mahila Mandals.
- Expansion and strengthening of Ekal Nari Sangathans.
- Need based vocational training.
- Income generation activities.
- Regular health camps and medical support to most needy women.
- Information dissemination and capacity building of women, especially Ekal Naris.
- Livelihood support to most needy women/Ekalnari.
- To ensure access to pension for all widows in the area.
- Advocacy of women's rights and to fight against atrocities on them at policy and community level.

Disables Focused

- Formation and expansion of Vikalang Mandals.
- Capacity building of disables and to help them to start some income generation activities.
- Vocational training to disables.
- Livelihood supports to most needy disables.
- Medical support to most needy disables.
- Information dissemination and awareness generation among disables.
- To ensure access of disables to Government schemes.
- Advocacy of disables related issues to policy level and in community as well.

Uncared Olds Focused

- Ensuring access to Govt. Pension and other schemes made for them.
- Ensuring houses for all Uncared olds.
- Explore and identify foster families for them within community.
- Rendering health services and to ensure their access to existing services.
- Advocacy at policy level for regular, timely and sufficient release of pension for them.

Therefore, the core components for Sneh-Prayas 'Sneh Samudaya' intervention will be as following:

- Education to children.
- Vocational training and capacity building.
- SHG formation and income generation.
- Institution building at community level and to associate them with bigger network.
- Information dissemination and awareness generation in communities.
- Health issues and health services.
- Livelihood support to most needy people.
- Right based advocacy at policy and community level.

STRATEGY OF IMPLEMENTATION - The strategy for the implementation in third phase of Sneh Samudaya will be focused to the objective of people's empowerment. In the changing scenario and our attempt of stepping into development phase from rehabilitation phase, Sneh-Prayas Sneh Samudaya's strategy will be "to correlate all components of intervention with Lok Adhikar Munch and to bring all targets groups in front by building up local groups and institution for advocacy of rights." In brief, strategy for implementation will be as following:

Child Rights & Education

- Formation of Bal Sabhas as local forum of children.
- Information dissemination and awareness generation in children through Bal Sabhas.
- To facilitate a enabling environment by mainstreaming vulnerable children into education system and to address other basic needs of children also.
- Regular meeting with parents as well as community to sensitize them about children's issues.
- To advocate rights and needs of children through Lok Adhikar Munch.

Awareness Generation

- Dissemination of information to target groups through IEC materials like video shows, dramas, street plays, posters and slogans, etc.
- To facilitate process of issue-based discussions in Sneh Committees meetings and other meetings like Ekal Nari meetings, Mahila Mandal meetings, Vikalang meetings, Bal Sabhas, etc.
- Incorporate these activities with Lok Adhikar Munch.

Capacity Building

- Expansion and strengthening of community based institutions like Sneh Committees, Mahila Mandals, Ekal Nari Sangathans, Bal Sabhas, Vikalang Mandals.
- Relevant vocational training to target groups for their self-dependence and to build up their confidence.
- Livelihood support will be facilitated to most needy people and ongoing income generation activities will be strengthened for decrease of dependency and vulnerability of survivors.
- Lok Adhikar Munch will play a major role in channeling results of this component.

Right-based Advocacy

- Advocacy of child rights, women rights, disables' rights and rights of uncared olds through Lok Adhikar Munch.
- Ensuring access of vulnerable to Govt. schemes by information dissemination and community mobilization.
- To create pressure groups pertaining to proper formulation and implementation of schemes for survivors by community mobilization and networking with like minded agencies.
- To highlight issues of concern at larger level by means of electronic and print media.
- To keep community based institutions in center of these activities so that those local institutions should be able to take leadership.