

# Kalapandhari Magasvargiya Adivasi Gramin Vikas Sanstha (KMAGVS)

## Annual Report [2024-25]



Capacity Building of Children.



Girls Leadership Development



Health Camp for Women's & Adolescent



Govt. Scheme Camp for Vulnerable Families



Women Empowerment



Women entrepreneurship



Community Capacity Building



Vocational Training Programme

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## **1. Chairperson's Message**

### **Chairperson's Message: A Year of Commitment and Resilience**

As we reflect on the journey of 2024–25, I am honored to present this annual report on behalf of Kalapandhari Magasvargiya Adivasi Gramin Vikas Sanstha (KMAGVS). Despite numerous socio-economic and environmental challenges, our organization continued to serve the most marginalized communities with dedication, inclusiveness, and transparency.

This year, our interventions across child rights, women's entrepreneurship, and sustainable rural livelihoods impacted thousands of lives. Through collaborative efforts with local bodies, government departments, donors, and the unwavering support of our team, we have enabled families to become self-reliant and children to grow up in a safer and nurturing environment.

Our work in promoting organic farming, disaster response preparedness, and digital education ensured resilience at the grassroots level. With pride in what we have achieved and hope for what lies ahead, I express sincere gratitude to our community leaders, youth volunteers, field workers, and institutional partners.

Let us continue to stand united for social justice and inclusive development in the coming years.

B.P. Suryawanshi  
Founder & Director,  
KMAGVS, Latur

## **2. Executive Summary**

The year 2024–25 marked a significant period of expansion, innovation, and community-rooted impact for KMAGVS. Working across Latur, Osmanabad, Beed and Nanded districts, we reached thousands of children, women, and marginalized families through our integrated development programs. Our work focused on age-specific child development, child protection, economic empowerment of women, water and soil conservation, environmental sustainability, and disaster preparedness.

The organization continued to focus on local participation and long-term resilience, ensuring that vulnerable groups are empowered not only through direct services but also through awareness, skills, and community-based structures. Our collaborations with Gram Panchayats, Govt. departments, and funding partners enabled greater outreach, quality enhancement, and institutional linkages. Digital innovations such as the Digital Education Van, 'Balvani' IVRS and community radio Akashwani broadcasts strengthened child participation, while rural women entrepreneurs continued to break economic barriers through micro-business support.

## **3. Organizational Overview**

### **History and Background**

Kalapandhari Magasvargiya Adivasi Gramin Vikas Sanstha (KMAGVS), was formally established on 10<sup>th</sup> September 1986 by Shri B. P. Suryawanshi along with nine friends. The organization was founded with the aim of promoting the social and economic development of disadvantaged Dalit communities in the Marathwada region, a community to which Shri Suryawanshi himself belongs. The organization began with a voluntary service-oriented approach, focusing on grassroots development and community mobilization.

The practical work of KMAGVS started in 1982 with the establishment of the first Bal Sanskar Kendra in the Dalit Slum of Pangaon, Renapur Block, Latur district, where the founder had spent his childhood. This initiative arose from Shri Suryawanshi's concern for children who were deprived of education due to poverty, caste-based discrimination, and child labour.

. During his higher education, whenever he returned to the village during vacations, he observed that many children were irregular in school or had a weak educational foundation. Deeply moved, he decided to start a small children's centre to provide early education and moral values. Smt. Gangasagar Hanwate worked voluntarily as the first teacher, while Shri Suryawanshi managed the expenses from his scholarship amount.

By 1985, with the help of ten young friends, Shri Suryawanshi formed the Maharashtra Yuvak Parishad to strengthen collective efforts. In the same year, the Zilla Parishad issued a notice offering government support to registered voluntary organizations running Balwadis, prompting the formal registration of KMAGVS with guidance from Dr. Jadhav Jeevendra. Between 1986 and 1990, as the directors belonged to backward communities and had limited political influence, the organization could not secure government aid. To sustain the Balwadi programme, Shri Suryawanshi accepted a job in KASA in 1987, contributing part of his honorarium to continue the work. The programme gradually expanded to seven villages, with support from dedicated teachers and colleagues.

Between 1982 and 1995, the organization ran the Balwadi Program for 15 years, providing early education and value-based learning for children in Dalit settlements. After gaining a decade of experience, KMAGVS shifted to a rights-based approach, focusing on children's and women's rights, protection of Dalit communities, and preservation of natural resources, following a collective and democratic approach.

In 1991, the organization obtained FCRA registration to seek foreign support. Despite initial challenges in securing funds, the Balwadi centres were sustained until 1999 through personal contributions from Shri Suryawanshi, his family members Smt. Kalubai Suryawanshi and Shri

Pandharinath Suryawanshi, and partial assistance from parents. In 1996, KMAGVS initiated the Watershed Area Development Project, marking its first grant-supported initiative. In 1999, KMAGVS entered a partnership with CRY (Child Rights and You) and simultaneously formed its cultural team, Kalapathak.

In 2000, the organization's watershed project received the Best Catchment Area Award at the Marathwada level. Subsequently, three more Model Watershed Projects were sanctioned by NABARD, Pune. Through PACS/DFID, KMAGVS worked on organization building for agricultural labourers across four districts of Marathwada, raising awareness about the employment guarantee scheme.

Also in 2000, KMAGVS contributed to the National Level Right to Primary Education Movement in Delhi. Following this, the organization implemented the Samajshala Community School Development Project with support from Intermon Oxfam and launched the Organic Farming Development Project in 80 villages across Latur, Beed, Osmanabad, and Parbhani districts.

By 2008, the Zilla Parishad had established regular Anganwadi centres in all villages. At this stage, KMAGVS decided to close its Balwadi centres and shifted its focus toward community awareness, leadership development, and advocacy to ensure children accessed government schools and schemes. The organization also strengthened community-level men's and women's groups, promoting unity and leadership. Through Kalapathak, awareness was created about social issues, government laws, and welfare schemes. Workers were mobilized for fair wages, trade unions were formed, and selected activists received legal literacy training. Special efforts were made to raise awareness among children, women, and Dalits about their rights and to prepare trained volunteers to support victims of injustice and violence.

Following this, KMAGVS established the Child Rights Resource Center at the village level in 22 villages (14 in Latur, 5 in Osmanabad, and 3 in Nanded districts). They also set up a Recording Room, including Community Radio/Akashwani and IVRS/Balwani systems. From 2012 to 2023, KMAGVS successfully operated the Child Line Project, addressing over 3,600 cases related to child protection. The organization also responded to emergencies during droughts and the COVID-19 pandemic in Latur, Nanded, and Beed districts, providing food grains, psychological support, and security equipment.

Today, KMAGVS is recognized as a leading district NGO forum in Latur, continuing its longstanding commitment to children, women, Dalit communities, and sustainable rural development. The journey of KMAGVS reflects dedication, collective effort, and the resilience of rural communities in Marathwada.

## **Mission**

Our mission is to develop natural and human resources by building strong grassroots organizations and collective efforts, ensuring the participation of marginalized communities in the development process. We aim to create sustainable development community models that can be replicated across rural India, focusing on education, health, livelihood, and environmental conservation.

## **Vision**

A society where every individual, regardless of their socio-economic background, has access to opportunities for personal and community development, leading to a just and equitable society.

## **4. Key Organizational Developments in 2024–25**

### **A. Strengthening Leadership**

#### **1) Leadership at the Organization Level:**

This year, KMAGVS took important steps to make the organization stronger. 20 Senior professionals with good experience and understanding of social work joined the team. They supported the overall planning, management, and decision-making processes of the organization. Their involvement helped improve coordination, reporting, and communication across all projects.

#### **2) Leadership at the Programme Level:**

Along with the organization-level leadership, KMAGVS also strengthened leadership at the field level. Skilled team members were given responsibility to lead specific programmes such as child protection, rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law (CCL), adolescent group strengthening, and climate-resilient agriculture. These programme leaders worked closely with field teams, provided guidance, and ensured that the work was done effectively in each village.

### **B. Expansion of Key Programmes**

KMAGVS started new initiatives to meet the growing needs of children and youth. A special Help Desk was set up to support children who are in conflict with the law. These children were provided legal guidance, counselling, and follow-up support. In addition, digital literacy sessions were conducted for boys and girls to help them understand computers and safe use of the internet. Financial literacy workshops were organized in villages for youth and women to promote saving habits and the use of digital banking.

### **C. Upgradation in the Child Rights Resource Centres**

The Child Rights Resource Centre in Latur, Dharashiv & Nanded District was upgraded with digital learning materials, projectors, tablets, and child-friendly educational content. This centre became a useful space for training sessions, awareness programmes, and life skill activities. Children, youth, parents, and community members from nearby villages actively participated in the sessions held at the centre.

### **D. Strong Partnerships for Better Impact**

KMAGVS continued working in collaboration with well-known institutions such as UNICEF Maharashtra, CRY Mumbai, CRY America, Azim Premji Foundation, Anik Finance Pvt. Ltd., and Childline India Foundation. These partnerships helped in increasing the reach of programmes, improving the quality of fieldwork, and bringing new ideas and resources to support children and families in rural areas.

## **5. Outreach & Outcomes**

This outreach has not only strengthened community participation but also ensured sustainable impact at the grassroots level. By linking children, adolescents, and families with supportive structures, the initiatives have built trust and created pathways for long-term change.

## **1) Integrated Child Development and Ensuring Child Rights**

Kalapandhari Sanstha strongly believes that the holistic development of every child—covering education, health, protection, participation, and emotional well-being—is the foundation of a just and child-friendly society. Through the Integrated Child Development approach, the organisation has worked consistently across in the area of Latur, Dharashiv, Nanded & Beed rural to ensure that children from marginalised communities receive age-appropriate support at every stage of their growth. Whether it is early childhood care, re-enrolment in schools, life skills training, or protecting children from harmful practices like child labour and child marriage, each effort is designed to uphold the fundamental rights of children. By actively involving families, village-level committees, schools, and the children themselves, KMAGVS has been able to build a strong, community-led model that protects and nurtures children in a sustainable way.

### **A. Support process to Educate Childrens.**

Kalapandhari Sanstha believes that education is the foundation of every child's life. Therefore, in the year 2024–25, we undertook several efforts to ensure that children in rural and marginalised communities of Latur district receive uninterrupted and quality education.

#### **1. 100% Potential Children Enrollment in Primary School**

A total of 683 children of first-class eligible age in the project villages were identified and enrolled in primary schools, achieving near 100% enrollment.

#### **Working Strategy of KMAGVS:**

To ensure full enrolment, household surveys were conducted to identify all children eligible for first-class admission. Local volunteers, adolescent groups, and school teachers actively engaged with parents to motivate them to enrol their children and emphasise the importance of early education. Awareness sessions were conducted at village meetings and Gram Sabhas to highlight the benefits of primary schooling. Follow-up visits by field staff and peer support through child groups helped ensure that enrolled children attended school regularly and received guidance to adjust smoothly to their new learning environment.

#### **2. Re-enrolment of Dropout Children**

Achievement: A total of 279 children who had dropped out of school were identified and re-enrolled in their respective schools.

#### **Working Strategy of KMAGVS:**

Household Surveys and Child Tracking: Our field team, with the support of Kishor-Kishori groups and school teachers, carried out door-to-door surveys to identify out-of-school children. Community and Parental Counselling: In most cases, dropout children belonged to families facing economic hardships or social challenges. Our team held personal counselling meetings with parents, especially mothers, and sensitised them on the importance of continued education. Bridge Learning Support: After re-enrolment, short-term learning support and mentoring was provided through our local activity centres to help children catch up with schoolwork. Coordination with Schools: Close coordination with Headmasters and SMCs and ensured a smooth admission process.

#### **3. Mainstreaming of Irregular Children**

Achievement: 2873 children who were attending school irregularly were supported to resume regular attendance.

### **Working Strategy of KMAGVS:**

Attendance Monitoring with Schools: Teachers helped in identifying children with poor attendance. Home Visits and Awareness Drives: Our field team, along with adolescent volunteers, conducted awareness visits to the homes of these children, and resolved challenges like sibling care responsibilities, lack of school materials, or seasonal migration. Community Motivation Meetings: Special parents' meetings were held during Gram Sabha and Anganwadi sessions to spread the message that "school should not be missed." Use of Child Groups: Peer motivation by group leaders played an important role in encouraging their friends to attend daily.

### **4. Formation of Age-Specific Child Groups for peer learning process.**

Achievement: A total of 807 child groups were formed with 9179 members (Boys: 3834, Girls: 5445), divided into the age groups of 6–9 years, 10–14 years, and 15–18 years.

### **Working Strategy of KMAGVS:**

Need-Based Grouping: We created separate groups based on age and gender, keeping in mind the emotional and developmental needs of children at each stage. Training and Life Skill Sessions: Monthly sessions were conducted covering topics such as personal hygiene, communication, team building, decision making, and school attendance. Children's Participation and Leadership: Group leaders were selected from among the children themselves. Leadership was rotated regularly to give equal opportunities and build confidence. Documentation and Progress Tracking: Attendance and progress were monitored through simple group registers maintained with the help of adolescent volunteers.

### **5. Community Radio – Akashwani Initiatives for personality Development**

Achievement: 67 radio episodes were broadcast under our education and child rights campaign through local Community Radio (Akashwani).

### **Working Strategy of KMAGVS:**

- Cultural Relevance: Stories, songs, and messages were created in the local dialect and voice of the region, using traditional folk methods.
- Co-Creation with Children: Children from our activity centres contributed their voices and experiences in these episodes, making the content relatable.
- Scheduled Listening: Community members were encouraged to listen together every Friday morning through group listening sessions.
- Follow-Up and Discussions: After each episode, discussions were held with children's groups and in village meetings to understand the impact.

### **6. 'Balvani' – IVRS Based Child Voice Platform explore views of Children's**

Achievement: 138 children's voices were recorded and shared, reaching over 3786 community members including parents, teachers, and local leaders.

### **Working Strategy of KMAGVS:**

- IVRS Training and Access: Children were trained to use the IVRS system to record their views, suggestions, or concerns.
- Anonymity and Safety: Children could speak freely, as the platform ensured privacy and respect.



- **Listening and Response Mechanism:** The messages were regularly heard by the KMAGVS team and shared with community leaders during meetings, which led to action on several issues.
- **Platform for Recognition:** Active contributors were recognised in group meetings, which motivated others to speak.

## **7. Active Adolescent Groups – Exposure Visit to Government Departments**

Adolescent groups from project villages participated in exposure visits to key government departments, including the District Collector's Office, SP Office, Child Welfare Committee (CWC), District Child Protection Unit (DCPU), Juvenile Justice Board (JJB), and Health Department. These visits enhanced their understanding of government functioning and child protection mechanisms.

### **Working Strategy of KMAGVS:**

The visits were planned to familiarise adolescents with the roles and responsibilities of various government departments and to help them understand how these systems work to protect children's rights. Field staff prepared the adolescents through orientation sessions, explaining the purpose and expected learning outcomes of each visit. During the exposure, adolescents observed administrative processes, interacted with officials, and discussed child protection and governance-related issues. Post-visit debriefing sessions allowed participants to reflect on their learning and encouraged them to share knowledge with peers in their villages, strengthening community-level awareness and leadership among youth.

## **B. Ensuring Child Protection**

Kalapandhari Sanstha believes that every child has a right to live with safety, dignity and respect. We have implemented several grassroots-level initiatives to prevent child marriage, child labour and other forms of exploitation.

### **1. Prevention of Child Marriages**

**Achievement:** A total of 316 child marriages were prevented before they could take place.

### **Working Strategy of KMAGVS:**

- **Village Child Protection Committees (VCPCs):** Committees were trained and activated in all intervention villages to identify and report Potential child marriage cases.
- **Monitoring by Adolescent Girls Groups:** Our Kishori groups kept close watch in the village and informed the team whenever such issues were noticed.
- **Family Counselling:** Rather than confrontation, our team approached parents respectfully and educated them about legal and health consequences of child marriage.
- **Community Sensitisation:** Through cultural events, community radio, and Gram Sabhas, we promoted messages like "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhavo", importance of Higher Education, Impact of Child Marriage on girls physical & Mental health etc.

### **2. Full-Time Child Labourers removed from Work**

**Achievement:** 168 children who were engaged in full-day labour work were removed and brought into school.

### **Working Strategy of KMAGVS:**

- Identification through Surveys and Field Reports: Labour-prone families and worksites were mapped.
- Transit and Care Support: removed children were brought to safe spaces, given emotional support, and basic education, aware about importance of Higher Education.
- School Integration and Follow-up: The children were then mainstreamed into age-appropriate classes, and a team was assigned for follow-up.

### **3. Prevention of Part-Time Child Labour**

Achievement: 683 part-time working children were supported to stop work and return to full-time learning.

### **Working Strategy of KMAGVS:**

- Awareness with Parents and Employers: Our team explained how even part-time work affects mental and physical growth.
- Access to Government Welfare Schemes: Families were linked to schemes like BPL rations, scholarships, and pensions to reduce financial burden.
- Support Classes: Where children worked during the day, we created flexible timing support classes.
- Motivation for Peer Group learning process: Children motivated one another through group discussions and shared stories.

### **4. Promoting Child Participation in prevention of Protection issues.**

Achievement: Child participation and awareness improved across villages through 67 radio episodes and 138 IVRS messages.

### **Working Strategy of KMAGVS:**

- Participation of Children: Children shared real stories and experiences on platforms like Akashwani and IVRS.
- Community listening and Discussion: Messages were played during SHG, VCPC, and Gram Sabha meetings, increasing village-wide sensitivity.
- Recognition and Encouragement: Active children and volunteers were felicitated during public events, further motivating others.

### **Summary**

Kalapandhari Sanstha is committed to creating safe, educated, and child-friendly villages in Latur district. Our work in 2024–25 clearly shows that with community participation, strong local systems, and consistent follow-up, we can ensure that every child is in school, free from harm, and growing with dignity.

We extend our sincere thanks to the community, partner institutions, school teachers, VCPC members, and especially the children and their families, for walking together with us on this path of change.

### **Challenges Faced**

- Seasonal migration, especially for sugarcane cutting, led to high dropout rates in many villages.

- Children in hamlets lacked study support, leading to poor learning outcomes.
- In many households, adolescent girls faced pressure to leave school for household responsibilities.
- Social acceptance of child marriage, particularly in tribal settlements and tandas.
- Hidden child labour in brick kilns, poultry farms, and on family-owned lands.
- Children facing emotional stress, bullying, or unsafe situations had limited support channels.

### **Strategy to Overcome the Challenges**

- Conducted pre-migration surveys to identify children at risk and issued “migrant student cards” for temporary admission in host-area schools.
- Strengthened village study groups in common areas using support from trained adolescent volunteers.
- Organised mothers’ melavas, Bal Sabhas, and counselling sessions to encourage girls’ continued education.
- Maintained attendance registers with help of child group leaders and facilitated peer encouragement.
- Activated and trained Village Child Protection Committees (VCPCs) in every intervention village to monitor and respond to child marriages and labour cases.
- Regular visits were conducted at known risk spots (brick kilns, farms, etc.) with Childline and local officials, rescuing children from labour.
- Kishor–Kishori groups were trained in recognising early signs of distress, and their reports were acted upon quickly.
- Local storytelling, cultural events, and Akashwani radio episodes were used to talk openly about child rights and safety in the local dialect.
- The IVRS-based platform ‘Balvani’ allowed children to share concerns anonymously, helping in timely action.
- Most activities were planned within the village using schools, temples, and SHG platforms to ensure regular participation and ease of access.
- Use of Local Volunteers: Adolescent boys and girls were trained and involved in tracking school attendance, identifying protection concerns, and conducting awareness drives.
- Coordination with Government Systems: Teachers, Gram Sevaks, Anganwadi workers, and SMC members were continuously engaged for better outreach and follow-up.

### **New Strategy (2025–26):**

- Strengthening study support groups at the hamlet level led by trained adolescent leaders.
- Regular peer-led campaigns for “Education without Migration” and “Let Girls Learn.”
- Expand child participation in village-level committees and Gram Sabhas.
- Organise Annual Child Rights Week to promote learning, safety, leadership, and expression in all project villages.
- Promote child-led mapping of school and village safety issues and present their views to Gram Panchayats for action.

## **2) Women Development and Social Entrepreneurship**

Kalapandhari Magasvargiya & Adivasi Gramin Vikas Sanstha (KMAGVS) believes that empowering rural women economically and socially is essential for the well-being of families and the growth of the entire community. During the year 2024–25, KMAGVS focused on building women’s capacities, encouraging entrepreneurship, and facilitating access to financial services.

### **1. Formation of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)**

**Achievement:** A total of 380 Self-Help Groups were formed across rural areas of Latur district, including 97 newly formed women's groups in 96 villages.

#### **Working Strategy:**

Our team mobilised women through village meetings, discussions with community leaders, and awareness sessions explaining the benefits of collective savings and mutual support. Care was taken to form groups that were inclusive, ensuring participation from women of different castes and economic backgrounds. Regular training was provided on group management, leadership skills, and financial discipline to strengthen these groups.

### **2. Training of Women in Entrepreneurship and Finance Literacy**

**Achievement:** 1,286 women received training in entrepreneurship skills and finance literacy.

#### **Working Strategy:**

We organised structured training sessions covering business planning, financial management, marketing, and use of mobile technology for business and communication. The sessions were conducted in the local language with practical demonstrations to ensure easy understanding. Women were encouraged to share their experiences and support each other's learning during these trainings.

### **3. Launch of New Women-led Businesses**

**Achievement:** 319 women successfully launched new businesses in various sectors such as tailoring, snack processing, mobile repair, beauty services, and goat-rearing.

#### **Working Strategy:**

KMAGVS provided mentorship and guidance from experienced entrepreneurs and linked women with markets to sell their products and services. Financial support was provided through seed capital to help start these businesses. Continuous follow-up and group meetings ensured the entrepreneurs received the encouragement and problem-solving support needed to sustain their ventures.

### **4. Linking SHGs with Microfinance and Bank Loans**

**Achievement:** 183 Self-Help Groups were linked with banks and microfinance institutions, enabling access to formal credit.

#### **Working Strategy:**

The organisation facilitated the preparation of required documents and conducted awareness sessions about the benefits and responsibilities of formal loans. We assisted SHGs in opening bank accounts and liaised with financial institutions to simplify loan approval processes. Women were also trained on loan management and repayment to build trust and sustainability.

### **5. Financial Assistance for Women Entrepreneurs**

**Achievement:** 519 women received financial assistance from banks or microfinance institutions to start or expand their businesses.

#### **Working Strategy:**

Our team guided women through the application process for loans and government schemes. We conducted individual counselling to match women's business ideas with suitable funding sources. Continuous mentoring was provided to ensure timely repayment and successful business growth.

Through these comprehensive efforts, KMAGVS continues to support the economic independence and leadership development of rural women, strengthening families and communities in the Marathwada region.

### **Challenges Faced**

- Lack of mobility and market access for rural women entrepreneurs.
- Low exposure to business and banking systems.
- Families hesitant to allow women to attend distant trainings.

### **Strategy to Overcome the Challenges**

- Trainings were organised within the village to reduce travel barriers.
- Women were supported in starting small local businesses like tailoring, food processing, and goat-rearing.

### **New Strategy (2025–26):**

- Build local women entrepreneurs' networks to share experience.
- Promote doorstep financial literacy camps and linkages with rural banks.

## **3) Youth Skill Development & Career Guidance**

### **Achievement**

Through our Youth Skill Development & Career Guidance initiative, adolescents and young people were provided with structured training and mentoring support. These efforts enhanced their employability, strengthened their confidence and leadership, and helped them move towards self-reliance and improved livelihood opportunities.

### **Working Strategy of KMAGVS**

- Skill Development Programs: Youth were trained in digital literacy, vocational trades, communication, entrepreneurship, and life skills.
- Career Guidance & Mentoring: Counselling sessions and mentoring support were provided to help young people identify their interests, strengths, and suitable career paths.
- Linkages & Opportunities: Youth were connected with experts, institutions, and opportunities to bridge the gap between aspirations and achievements.
- Holistic Empowerment: The combined focus on skills and guidance nurtured confidence, creativity, and leadership among adolescents and young adults, preparing them to contribute positively to society.

## **4) Livelihood Development Initiatives**

In the year 2024–25, Kalapandhari Magasvargiya & Adivasi Gramin Vikas Sanstha (KMAGVS) placed special focus on connecting vulnerable families in rural Latur with existing government welfare schemes. The aim was to improve household incomes, reduce poverty, and prevent distress migration by ensuring families accessed their rightful entitlements.

## 1. Awareness Campaigns on Government financial Schemes

**Achievement:** A total of 358 awareness sessions were organised in 96 villages covering important schemes such as MGNREGA, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), pensions, and skill development programs.

**Working Strategy:**

Our field teams conducted village-level meetings, group discussions, and door-to-door visits to inform people about these schemes. The sessions explained eligibility criteria, application procedures, and benefits in simple language. Visual aids and local examples were used to ensure clear understanding, especially among illiterate and vulnerable groups.

## 2. Linking Households with Public Welfare Schemes / Social Security Schemes

**Achievement:** 319 households were successfully connected to government entitlements such as employment under MGNREGA, housing support under PMAY, and old-age or disability pensions.

**Working Strategy:**

KMAGVS provided direct support to families by helping them complete documentation, fill out applications, and follow up with government offices. Our field staff worked closely with Talathi, Gram Sevak, and block-level officials to streamline the process and reduce delays. Special attention was given to households with limited literacy or mobility to ensure no one was left behind.

**Outcomes:**

These combined efforts have enabled many rural families to improve their economic conditions, gain financial security, and reduce the need for seasonal migration. By bridging the gap between government schemes and community members, KMAGVS continues to strengthen the social safety net in rural Latur.

### Challenges Faced

- Low awareness and complicated procedures to access welfare schemes.
- Families had to travel to block offices, losing wages and time.
- Delays in document verification and sanctioning of benefits.

### Strategy to Overcome the Challenges

- Organised 358 village-level awareness sessions in coordination with officials.
- Helped families with form filling, document collection, and follow-up through local volunteers.
- Shared scheme updates and pending status in community meetings.

### New Strategy (2025–26):

- Establish village-level “Help Desks” during Gram Sabha.
- Identify and train local youth or SHG women as ‘Scheme Mitras’ to assist beneficiaries.
- Work with Sarpanch and Talathi to conduct mobile camps in remote hamlets.

## 5) Water and Soil Conservation

Latur district faces serious challenges of erratic rainfall, water scarcity, declining groundwater levels, and soil erosion due to its drought-prone geography. Understanding these critical issues, Kalapandhari Magasvargiya & Adivasi Gramin Vikas Sanstha (KMAGVS) has strengthened its efforts to conserve

natural resources by promoting sustainable water and soil management in partnership with local communities and Gram Panchayats.

### **1. Awareness Campaign: “पाणी आडवा – पाणी जिरवा”**

**Achievement:** This water conservation awareness campaign was successfully organised in 96 villages, spreading the message of saving water and encouraging groundwater recharge.

#### **Working Strategy:**

The campaign used community meetings, street plays, wall paintings, and discussions to educate villagers on the importance of conserving water and the simple practices they can adopt. Local leaders, women's groups, and youth actively participated to motivate the community to embrace water-saving habits and prevent wastage.

### **2. Soil Erosion Mitigation Through Bunding, Trenching, and Farm Pond Deepening**

**Achievement:** Effective soil erosion control measures were implemented on farms and common lands, including contour bunds, trenches, and deepened farm ponds. These methods were adopted by farmers, helping reduce soil loss and improve moisture retention.

#### **Working Strategy:**

KMAGVS facilitated training sessions and on-site demonstrations with farmers to teach these practical soil conservation techniques. The community contributed labour and locally available materials to construct these structures. Village Panchayats supported the maintenance and protection of these resources to ensure long-term benefits.

### **3. Training in Contour Farming and Water Harvesting**

**Achievement:** A total of 196 farmers were trained in contour farming and water harvesting as part of the “Stop Water, Let it Percolate” campaign conducted across 96 villages. Additionally, 17 farmers adopted soil erosion prevention methods on their farms.

#### **Working Strategy:**

Expert trainers conducted practical sessions showing how contour bunds and water harvesting techniques prevent runoff, conserve soil, and recharge groundwater. Farmers were encouraged to share experiences and support one another in implementing these methods. The campaign also included follow-up visits to monitor progress and provide ongoing guidance.

#### **Outcomes:**

Due to these collective efforts, groundwater levels have improved, farm productivity has increased, and the resilience of the community to climate variability has strengthened. Water availability for rabi crops has improved, reducing the community's dependence on bore wells and ensuring more sustainable agriculture in the project areas.

#### **Challenges Faced**

- Small farmers unable to invest in soil conservation structures.
- Bunds and farm ponds silted up after one season without regular maintenance.
- Lack of community ownership for long-term upkeep.

#### **Strategy to Overcome the Challenges**

- Linked farmers to MGNREGA for labour support and technical guidance.
- Formed Water User Groups responsible for maintaining structures post-monsoon.
- Conducted awareness drives in 96 villages under the slogan “पाणी आडवा – पाणी जिरवा”.

#### **New Strategy (2025–26):**

- Promote community-led maintenance and shared water budgeting.
- Organise seasonal planning meetings with Gram Panchayats.
- Provide recognition to villages maintaining structures for more than 3 years.

## **6) Environmental Sustainability Initiatives**

Climate change is increasingly affecting rural areas of Latur, with serious impacts on agriculture, food security, and the health of children. Recognising these challenges, Kalapandhari Magasvargiya & Adivasi Gramin Vikas Sanstha (KMAGVS) undertook focused adaptive and preventive measures to build community resilience and protect natural resources.

### **1. Community Awareness on Climate Change and Heat Safety**

**Achievement:** Awareness drives on heat waves, rising temperatures, and reduced rainfall were conducted in 96 villages, including 103 schools.

#### **Working Strategy:**

KMAGVS organised village meetings, school sessions, and discussions involving parents, ASHA workers, and health volunteers. These sessions explained the symptoms of climate change such as declining rainfall, crop loss, and increasing temperatures. The team emphasised heatstroke prevention, hydration importance, and the effects of heat on children's physical and mental health. Local folk songs, stories, and demonstrations were used to ensure the messages were well understood and accepted.

### **2. Training in Organic and Collective Farming**

**Achievement:** A total of 357 farmers were trained in organic farming methods to reduce reliance on chemical fertilizers, and 34 farmers adopted collective organic farming models.

#### **Working Strategy:**

Practical trainings and demonstrations on composting, natural pest control, and organic fertilisation were conducted in villages. KMAGVS promoted group-based organic farming where farmers pooled resources and shared knowledge to increase productivity and reduce costs. Support was provided in organising farmer groups and linking them to organic input suppliers and markets.

### **3. Tree Plantation and Environmental Care**

**Achievement:** With the support of 83 Gram Panchayats, 1,500 native trees were planted in school campuses, farms, and community areas.

#### **Working Strategy:**

Plantation drives were organised in collaboration with Gram Panchayats, schools, and community volunteers. After planting, community volunteers were entrusted with the responsibility of caring for the trees, ensuring they received adequate water and protection. Awareness about the benefits of trees for the environment and climate was spread during these drives.

#### **Outcomes:**

These initiatives have contributed to improving local environmental conditions, promoting sustainable agriculture, and raising community awareness about climate change and health risks. The combination of education, organic farming, and tree plantation strengthens resilience against climate variability and supports the well-being of children and families in rural Latur.

#### **Challenges Faced**

- Farmers fear shifting from chemical to organic due to perceived lower yields.
- Tree plantations often fail due to grazing and water scarcity.
- Organic compost materials not easily available.

#### **Strategy to Overcome the Challenges**

- Demonstrated organic plots in selected villages (e.g. in Bhosar Takli and Lamjana).
- Planted trees near schools and common areas with SHGs and eco-club involvement for watering and care.
- Encouraged farmers to adopt small-scale compost pits with locally available resources.

#### **New Strategy (2025–26):**

- Celebrate “Green Village Week” with school and SHG participation.
- Promote farmer groups for shared organic farming on collective land.
- Encourage Gram Panchayats to take annual tree survival audits seriously.



## **7) Disaster Response and Preparedness**

In light of the increasing risks posed by climate-induced disasters such as droughts, heatwaves, and unseasonal rains, Kalapandhari Magasvargiya & Adivasi Gramin Vikas Sanstha (KMAGVS) initiated a new focus area in 2024–25: community-based disaster preparedness. Given Latur district's vulnerability to natural hazards, the organisation worked closely with local communities to build awareness, enhance readiness, and promote collective action to minimise risks and safeguard lives.

### **1. Risk Mapping and Awareness Drives**

**Achievement:** Local risk mapping and disaster preparedness awareness drives were conducted in 96 villages.

#### **Working Strategy:**

KMAGVS, with support from local volunteers and Gram Panchayat representatives, facilitated participatory meetings to identify area-specific risks—such as low-lying flood zones, poorly built houses, and drinking water scarcity zones. These discussions helped communities visualise threats and prepare practical response plans. Simple visual tools, village maps, and group discussions made the process inclusive and easily understandable for all age groups.

### **2. Community Meetings on Risk Identification and Planning**

**Achievement:** 380 community meetings were held focusing on local disaster risks and preventive steps.

#### **Working Strategy:**

The meetings included discussion on identifying warning signs, preparing essential items (like water, food, and documents), and understanding safe evacuation practices. Local leaders, women's groups, and youth were involved to ensure widespread participation. These meetings also reinforced the importance of community unity and mutual help during emergencies.

### **3. Orientation of Families on Pre-disaster Response**

**Achievement:** 3,412 families were oriented on how to respond during emergencies and on practices related to safe shelter, evacuation, and family safety.

#### **Working Strategy:**

Our field teams visited homes and organised mohalla-level sessions to explain the importance of early preparedness. Demonstrations were given on how to protect food, store clean water, and identify safe places in the village. Local ASHA workers and teachers also supported in reinforcing these practices.

### **4. Training of Youth and Women in Emergency Response**

**Achievement:** A total of 180 youth and 270 women were trained in basic emergency response techniques.

#### **Working Strategy:**

Training sessions were conducted on topics such as basic first aid, crowd management, emergency contact protocols, and how to support vulnerable populations like children and elderly persons during a disaster. The training included role plays, group exercises, and use of local case examples for better understanding.

### **5. Promoting Psychological Resilience in Communities**

**Achievement:** 193 sessions were held with youth and women's groups on staying calm, mentally strong, and supportive during crises.

#### **Working Strategy:**

These sessions focused on emotional well-being, stress management, and how to support one another during uncertain situations. Local counsellors and trained facilitators conducted group discussions and shared strategies for building confidence and staying positive in times of adversity.

### **6. Training of Community Volunteers**

**Achievement:** 450 volunteers were trained in first aid and basic community counselling.

#### **Working Strategy:**

KMAGVS built a pool of local volunteers who were trained by certified trainers in health response,

providing psychological support, and helping families during evacuation. These volunteers now act as first responders in their villages during any emergency.

#### **Outcomes:**

Through these collective efforts, communities in rural Latur are now better informed, mentally prepared, and equipped to respond to sudden disasters. This approach has helped strengthen local self-reliance, reduced fear, and built a culture of safety and mutual support.

#### **Challenges Faced**

- Communities did not see disaster preparedness as a priority.
- Villages lacked basic emergency kits and contact awareness.
- Rumours during climate events (heatwave, drought) led to panic.

#### **Strategy to Overcome the Challenges**

- Conducted risk mapping and 380 village-level meetings about drought, heatwaves, and fire risks.
- Trained youth and women's groups in basic first aid and psychological first response.
- Wall charts with emergency contacts painted at Anganwadi, school, and SHG halls.

#### **New Strategy (2025–26):**

- Develop village-level emergency plans and conduct mock drills.
- Store ORS packets, emergency lights, and stretchers in Panchayat buildings.
- Coordinate with District Disaster Cell for Marathi-language alerts and materials.

## **6. Donors and Partners**

We thank the following for their continued trust and collaboration:

- CRY Mumbai
- CRY, America
- UNICEF India
- Azim Premji Foundation
- Anik Finance
- Government agencies (ICDS, Education Dept., Agriculture Dept.)
- Local governing bodies
- Our field teams and community volunteers

## **7. Case Studies and Stories of Change in childrens**

### **1. Priyanka Pawar – Preventing Child Marriage through Community Support**

#### **Introduction**

Priyanka Pawar, 17 years old, studying in 12th standard at Secondary Ashram School, Renapur, lives in Sewanagar Tanda village with her family.

#### **Family Background**

Her elder sister has epilepsy and requires regular medical treatment, which is expensive. Her parents and elder brother work as daily wage labourers, struggling to manage family expenses.

#### **Marriage Decision**

Due to financial difficulties, Priyanka's parents decided to stop her education and arrange her marriage, hoping to reduce the burden and continue her sister's treatment.

### **Awareness through Adolescent Girls' Group**

Priyanka attended adolescent girls' group meetings by Kalapandhari Sanstha, where she learned that child marriage is harmful and illegal.

### **Fear and Seeking Help**

When the marriage proposal was finalized, Priyanka felt scared and shared her concerns with Shalu Tai from Kalapandhari.

### **Intervention by Kalapandhari Sanstha**

Shalu Tai visited Priyanka's home and counselled her parents about the dangers of child marriage and its impact on their daughter's life.

### **Change of Decision**

After reflecting on the advice, Priyanka's parents decided to cancel the marriage proposal and support her continued education.

### **Current Situation and Message**

Priyanka is continuing her studies and now shares her story publicly to encourage other girls to speak out against child marriage and seek help.

## **2. Jyoti's Journey: Overcoming Challenges to Achieve Her Dreams**

### **Introduction**

Jyoti Amol Jadhav, 27 years old, from Sevapur Tanda village, comes from a small rural family with limited resources. She was an active and bright student and served as president of the Bharatmata Adolescent Girls' Group.

### **Situation before Intervention**

At age 15, while in 9th grade, her parents arranged her marriage before migrating for work. Despite Jyoti's wish to continue education, family and community pressure supported early marriage. She faced emotional distress as wedding preparations began.

### **Intervention and Actions Taken**

Jyoti shared her situation during a girls' group meeting. The group members, along with the facilitator, counseled her and guided her to speak with her parents about the harms of child marriage and benefits of education. Persistent efforts, including discussions with her parents and Jyoti's own determination, helped convince her family.

### **Changes and Impact**

Jyoti's father agreed to delay her marriage so she could complete her education. Jyoti completed 12th grade, earned a Bachelor of Arts degree, and got married later with her family's support. She now works as an Anganwadi teacher, inspiring other girls in her village.

### **Conclusion and Future Aspirations**

Jyoti's story is an inspiring example of courage and perseverance. She is committed to spreading awareness about education and the risks of child marriage. Her success has positively influenced her family and the wider community.

### **3. Sapna Rathod's Journey Against Child Marriage and Pursuit of Education**

#### **Introduction**

Sapna Rathod, 16 years old from Sevapur Tanda, is the president of the Bharat Mata Adolescent Girls' Group. She is determined to fight for her right to education.

#### **Background**

Sapna lives with her grandmother and younger brother, while her parents work in Latur. Despite household challenges, she completed her 10th-grade exams this year with 54% marks.

#### **The Challenge**

At 8th grade, her family planned to marry her off, following local customs that prioritize early marriage for girls. Sapna learned about the harms of child marriage through Kishori meetings and tried to convince her grandmother to delay the marriage, but the family was firm.

#### **Community Intervention**

Community workers visited Sapna's home, explaining that child marriage is illegal and harms girls' futures. After persuasion, her grandmother agreed to postpone the marriage until Sapna finished 10th grade.

#### **Turning Point**

After Sapna passed 10th grade, suitors came to discuss marriage. Her father, unhappy with her marks, wanted to stop her education. Sapna, supported by the adolescent group and community workers, courageously spoke to her parents about continuing her studies.

#### **Resolution**

With her grandmother's support, Sapna convinced her parents to postpone marriage indefinitely. She enrolled in 11th grade, strengthened by life skills sessions and community backing.

#### **Outcome**

Sapna's story shows how education and community support empower girls to resist child marriage. She is now a role model inspiring other girls to continue their education and fight for their rights.

### **4. Skill Development as a Path to Self-Reliance**

#### **The Journey of Dnyaneshwari Sanjay Halse – 'Kiran Bedi' Kishori Group**

#### **Personal Background**

Dnyaneshwari Sanjay Halse, from Janapur (Udgir block), is pursuing her second year of B.A. studies while supporting her family's livelihood. She is an active member of the 'Kiran Bedi' Kishori Group.

#### **Family and Economic Situation**

Coming from a low-income household, her family faced debt after her elder sister's marriage. They migrated to Pune for work to repay the loan.

#### **Education and Livelihood Link**

Determined to continue her education, Dnyaneshwari sought vocational skills to meet her own expenses and reduce the financial burden on her family.

#### **Skill Training by Kalapandhari Sanstha**

In 2023, Kalapandhari Sanstha organized a Beautician Course in Janapur. She learned beauty parlour operations, bridal mehendi, and grooming skills. Later in Pune, she enhanced these skills through further training.

## **Income Generation**

She now offers beautician services—bridal mehendi, beauty treatments, and grooming packages—earning a steady income that supports her education and family needs.

## **Impact of Kalapandhari's Support**

Training and certification from Kalapandhari gave her technical skills, confidence, and credibility, enabling better work opportunities in Pune.

## **Outcome**

Dnyaneshwari successfully balances higher education with self-employment, becoming a role model for rural girls aspiring for both education and economic independence.

## **5. Case Story: From Voice to Action – How Community Radio Sparked Leadership in Rajnandini Kamble**

Pangaon Village, Renapur Block, Latur District

### **Introduction**

Rajnandini Kamble, a 15-year-old girl from Pangaon village, is the President of the Savitribai Phule Kishori Group. Despite economic hardships, she is known for her courage and concern for girls' issues. Her leadership journey took a remarkable turn when she participated in a community radio program.

### **The Turning Point: Community Radio Participation**

Rajnandini was invited to perform on All India Radio. Through short plays on child labor, child marriage, and school safety, she used her voice to raise awareness. This experience boosted her confidence and taught her that media can be a powerful tool for change.

### **Identifying a Local Issue**

After returning to her village, she noticed that broken streetlights in Ulhasnagar and Shivajinagar were affecting the safety of adolescent girls. She raised this concern in a Kishori Group meeting and encouraged collective action.

### **Collective Leadership through the Kishori Group**

Under Rajnandini's guidance, the Kishori Group discussed the issue and decided to take action. Together, they prepared a written memorandum demanding the repair of streetlights and submitted it to the Gram Panchayat.

### **Advocacy and Community Engagement**

Although initially met with hesitation, Rajnandini and the group followed up persistently. They involved parents and suggested phased, low-cost repairs. Their confidence and communication skills reflected the leadership qualities Rajnandini developed through community radio.

### **Outcome: Streetlights Restored, Safety Ensured**

The Gram Panchayat accepted the demand, and all non-functional streetlights were repaired. Girls in the area now feel safer and more confident to move around after dark.

### **Conclusion**

Rajnandini's journey shows how community radio can build adolescent leadership. It gave her the voice and confidence to identify problems, mobilize peers, and influence decisions at the village level.

## **Key Message**

Community Radio is not just a source of information—it is a platform for transformation. It lit the spark of leadership in Rajnandini, which now brightens her entire village.

## **8. Case Studies and Stories of Change in Stakeholders**

### **Empowering Rural Students: The Role of SMC & Gram Panchayat in Manusmarwadi (Govind Nagar) ZP School's Success**

#### **Introduction**

Manusmarwadi (Govind Nagar) Zilla Parishad School has been a symbol of hope and progress for its village. Recently, three students—Radhika Chavan, Simran Shaikh, and Mahesh Shaikh—were selected for the district-level Computer Science Hackathon Competition, showcasing the power of community support.

#### **Community Support for Education**

The School Management Committee (SMC) and Gram Panchayat have worked tirelessly to strengthen digital education at the school. They provided guidance, resources, and modern facilities to help students gain practical computer skills.

#### **Collaborative Efforts and Student Development**

Teachers, SMC, and Gram Panchayat coordinated to promote digital literacy, teamwork, and logical thinking. Regular formal meetings with parents emphasized the importance of education and addressed their concerns.

#### **Infrastructure and Logistical Support**

With financial and logistical help from the Gram Panchayat and SMC, the school secured reliable internet, modern digital devices, and travel arrangements for students to attend the district competition, where expert trainers mentored them.

#### **Celebration of Achievement**

A felicitation event was organized by the Gram Panchayat and SMC, honoring the students' success and inspiring the community to continue supporting education.

#### **Conclusion**

The Manusmarwadi (Govind Nagar) ZP School exemplifies how local institutions and community unity can foster a culture of learning and ambition. This model encourages every child in the village to strive for excellence in the digital age.

## **9. Case Studies and Stories of Change in Womens**

### **1. Suman Nagnath Gundre – An Inspiring Journey of Women's Empowerment**

#### **Introduction and Family Background**

Suman Nagnath Gundre, from Talni village, studied up to the fifth standard. Despite limited education, she has always been motivated to help women in her village become self-reliant. Her family encouraged her efforts toward personal and community progress.

### Starting the Women's Savings Group

Recognizing the need for financial independence, Suman brought together 10 women to form the Godavari Women's Savings Group with guidance from the Kalapandhari KMAGVS Team. Each member initially saved ₹100, gradually developing a habit of regular saving.

### Bank Account and Financial Support

With Kalapandhari's support, the group opened a bank account at Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Karipur. Training on loans and financial management enabled Suman and four other women to take loans and start small businesses.

### Entrepreneurship: Pico-Fall and Saree Business

Suman purchased a sewing machine to start a pico-fall stitching business, making ready-made clothes available locally. Encouraged by its success, she expanded into a saree business, becoming the first woman in her village to sell sarees locally. Kalapandhari provided continuous support in business planning and customer management.

### Overcoming Challenges

Even during the lockdown, her business continued due to wedding-related demand. Kalapandhari's guidance helped her manage finances, run the business effectively, and ensure her children's education and her daughter's marriage arrangements.

### Business Growth

Later, Suman took a ₹2,00,000 loan under the Mudra Scheme to further expand her business. Today, her business is stable, growing, and provides financial independence.

### Impact and Lessons

Suman's journey demonstrates how determination, coupled with continuous training and support from Kalapandhari, can empower women economically and socially. Her story inspires many village women to save, work together, and become self-reliant.

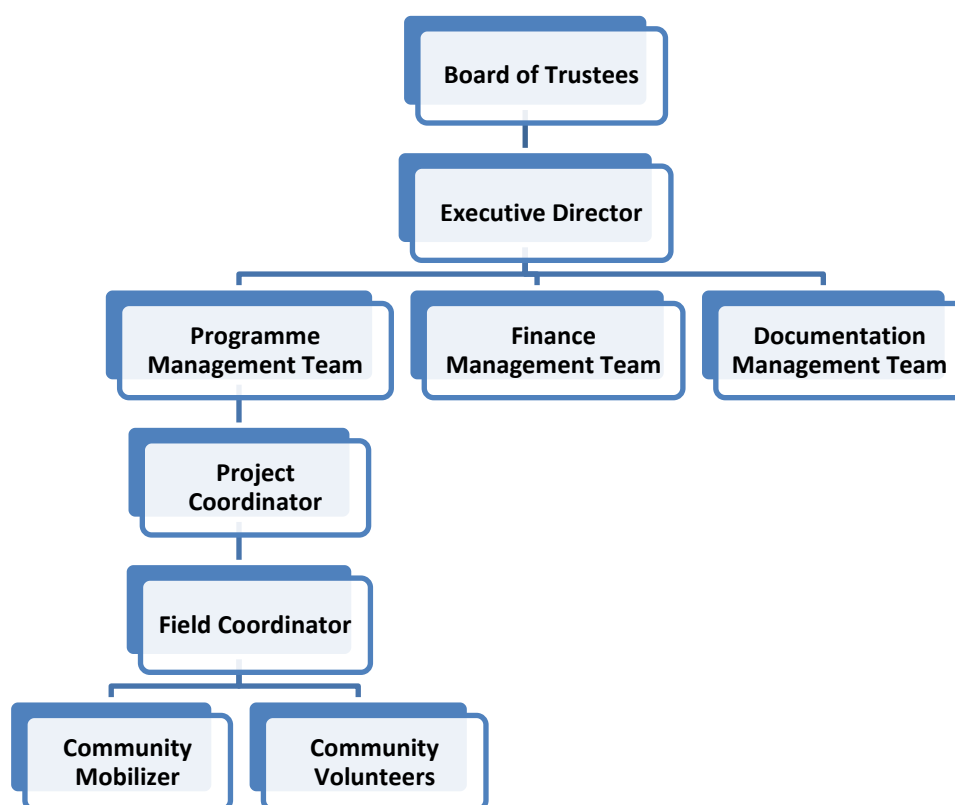
## 10. Board of Directors

S.R	Name of Person	Designation	Occupation	Address
1.	Mr. Balasaheb Pandharinath Suryawanshi	President	Social Worker	At post Pangaon Tq. Renapur Dist. Latur
2.	Smt. Monali Shivhari Gaikawad	Vice President	Home Maker	Garkheda Parisar, Shivaji Nagar, Aurangabad
3.	Mr. Anirudha Haibatrao Jangapalle	Secretary	Social Worker	Balaji Nagar, Nanded Road Latur
4.	Shital Shankar Tambolkar	Treasurer	Social Worker	Pandharwadi , Tq. Shirur Anantpal Dist. Latur
5.	Mr. Raghunath Kisanrao Kuntewad	Member	Social Worker	Renapur Dist Latur
6.	Smt. Satyabhama Sopan Gaikawad	Member	Social Worker	At. Post. Nivada Tq. Renapur Dist Latur
7.	Bhaskar Madhavrao Rajpete	Member	Social Worker	Balaji Nagar, Latur Dist. Latur
8.	Smt. Chayabai Maroti Awale	Member	Home Maker	Varvati Tq. Ambejogai Dist. Beed
9.	Mr. Santosh Shankar Pimplekar	Member	Mechanic	Vetalbaba Vasahat Gadital, Hadapsar, Pune
10.	Smt. Trivenabai Sambhaji Rajpanje	Member	Home Maker	At. Post Pangaon tq Renapur Dist. Latur

## 11. Staffing Pattern

Sr. No.	Designation	Name	Experience
<b>A.</b>	<b>Management Team</b>		
1.	Programme Director	B. P. Suryawanshi	49 Years
2.	Programme Manager	Shivdarshan Sadakale	19 Years
3.	Programme Unit In charge	Kunal Jooshi, Dhanraj Pawar	
4.	Finance Manager	Nadeer Shaikh	4 Years
5.	Assistant Finance Manager	Shital Tambolkar	5 Years
6.	Field Coordinators	Kunal Joshi, Dhanraj Pawar, Akshata Suryawanshi	
7.	Manager Documentation & Reporting	Jangapalle J.P.	14 Years
<b>B.</b>	<b>Field Team</b>		
8.	Field Staff	Field Coordinator - 6 Community Organizers – 11 Activity Centre Facilitator – 16 Total - 33	
<b>C.</b>	<b>Community Volunteers</b>	Male- 220, Female - 220	

## 12. Project Implementation structure



## 13. Strength of the Organization

- Strong Community Presence – Deep-rooted trust and long-term engagement in rural and urban communities.
- Dedicated Team – Experienced staff, committed volunteers, and trained field workers with expertise in child rights and community development.
- Collaborative Approach – Effective partnerships with government departments, Panchayati Raj Institutions, schools, and local stakeholders.



- Diverse Interventions – Integrated programs covering child protection, education, women empowerment, livelihood, and environmental sustainability.
- Team Capacity Building Process – Regular training, exposure visits, and knowledge-sharing systems to strengthen both staff and community groups.
- Transparency & Accountability – Clear reporting systems, participatory planning, and community monitoring mechanisms.
- Innovative Practices – Use of creative methods such as Kalapathak, life skill education, digital awareness, and adolescent leadership programs.

#### 14. Major Challenges against Progress of the Organization

- Limited Financial Resources – Inadequate and irregular funding restricts the scale and continuity of programs.
- High Migration in Rural Areas – Seasonal migration of families leads to child dropouts, child labour, and disruption in education.
- Deep-rooted Social Norms – Practices such as child marriage, gender discrimination, and preference for traditional livelihoods slow progress.
- Geographical & Climatic Barriers – Drought, floods, and scattered settlements affect accessibility and program delivery.
- Retention of Trained Volunteers – High turnover of field workers and volunteers creates gaps in implementation.
- Limited Digital Access – Poor internet and digital literacy in rural areas restrict awareness and opportunities for youth.
- Dependency on External Support – Over-reliance on project-based funding challenges long-term sustainability.

#### 15. Photographs of Activities

##### Integrated Child Development and Ensuring Child Rights

	
<p>Guidance sessions held to nurture leadership skills among children. Children actively participating in village-level group meetings.</p>	<p>Safety and protection training conducted specially for adolescent girls. Empowering girls with knowledge to face challenges confidently.</p>



Adolescents participating in Life Skills Education (LSE) sessions. Building confidence and decision-making abilities among Adolescents.



Capacity-building program for strengthening child protection systems. Stakeholders trained to respond effectively to children's issues.



Training of Village Child Protection Committee (VCPC) members. Enhancing local child protection mechanisms at village level.



Adolescent Kalapathak creating awareness on education and child safety. Youth-led cultural performances promoting rights and responsibilities.



Lapata Ladies' film screening used for awareness among villagers. Discussions held on the importance of higher education and ill effects of child marriage.



Adolescent girls' exposure visit to District Collector and SP Office. Exposure to administrative systems and child-friendly governance in action.

## Women Development and Social Entrepreneurship



Health check-up camp conducted for women and adolescent girls in rural communities.



Entrepreneurship training session held for SHG women to explore income-generating opportunities.





Bank linkage camp organized to connect SHGs with formal financial institutions.



Women initiated beauty parlour business using seed support received through the program.



Girls inspired by visiting exhibitions showcasing products made by women's self-help groups.



Skill development session for women focused on choosing and managing small-scale enterprises.

### Livelihood Development Initiatives



Camps organized to assist villagers in applying for MGNREGA job cards.



Awareness sessions held to inform & Aware community members about various government welfare schemes.

### Water and Soil Conservation



Meetings with Gram Panchayat members and local committees to highlight the importance of water conservation.



Discussion session with Sarpanch and Gram Panchayat members on practical measures for water-saving initiatives.



## Environmental Sustainability Initiatives



Awareness meeting with Gram Panchayat members and local volunteers on promoting organic farming in the village.



Community members attended Kalapathak Programme organized for raise awareness about organic and collective farming practices.



Tree plantation drive jointly organized by the local Gram Panchayats & KMAVGS.



Children and parents participated in planting trees around the Child Resource Centre premises.

## Disaster Response and Preparedness



Gram Panchayat members and local volunteers participating in a meeting on strategies to face disaster situations.



Community-level sessions conducted to guide on emergency preparedness before disaster strikes.



## 16. News Paper Cuttings

**लातूर जिल्हा** 05-08-2024

### बाल संरक्षण समित्यांमुळे बालकांच्या प्रश्नाला वाचा

रेणापूर येथे ग्राम बाल संरक्षण समितीचे प्रशिक्षण, विविध विषयांवर दिली सखोल माहिती

प्रतिनिधी | रेणापूर

रेणापूर तालुक्यात बाल संरक्षणावर कला पंढरी संस्था चालवत काम करत आहे. या संस्थेच्या माध्यमातून रेणापूर तालुक्यातील ग्राम बाल संरक्षण समित्या सक्रिय होऊन बालकांच्या प्रश्नांवर आवाज उठवत असल्याचे नोंदविले जाते. सुरवातीपासून उच्चमूल्य देण्याचे यत्न केले.

बालकांचे प्रश्न सोडवता येतील म्हणून गाव स्तरावर बाल स्नेही लोकांची ग्राम बाल संरक्षण समिती गठित केली. संस्थेने प्रशिक्षण आयोजित केले होते. अग्रशर्यांनी गोविंद नगर येथील ग्राम बाल संरक्षण समितीचे सुरुवात करित होते. प्रमुख पाहुणे म्हणून अंगणवाडी सुरुवातवर उच्चमूल्य देणारे, ए. बी. सुर्वेकर, सीमा झोळे आदींची प्रमुख उपस्थिती होती.

आगाववाडी पर्यवेष्टिका सेलुकर व शिवगणे, कला पंढरी संस्थेच्या जिल्हा समन्वयक सखिता कुलकर्णी यांची प्रमुख उपस्थिती होती.

या कार्यक्रमात पोपटगाव कपिल पाटील यांनी घाईड प्रोटेक्शन, पोपटगे व ग्राम बाल संरक्षण समितीची रचना याबद्दल मार्गदर्शन केले. तसेच कला पंढरी संस्थेच्या जिल्हा समन्वयक सखिता कुलकर्णी व सीमा झोळे यांनी ग्राम बाल संरक्षण समितीची रचना, कार्यपद्धती आणि बालकांचे अधिकार याविषयी सविस्तर माहिती दिली.

या कार्यक्रमाचे सूरसंचालन

बाल संरक्षण समितीच्या कार्यक्रमासंदर्भात उपस्थित मान्यवर व महिला.

### बालविवाह प्रतिबंधक कायदा व चाइल्ड हेल्थप्रॉडन ची माहिती

सीमा झोळे यांनी राबतलार पातूर राबतलारपर्यंत असणाऱ्या बाल संरक्षण वंचकीचे सविस्तर माहिती देऊन बालकांच्या या विषयी बाल-नाग मंडळ तसेच काळजी व संरक्षणाची गरज असलेली बाबत, तसेच किती वर्षांपर्यंत बालकांचे या विषयी सविस्तर माहिती दिली. या नंतर शुभम कोळते यांनी बालविवाह प्रतिबंधक कायदा व चाइल्ड हेल्थप्रॉडन १९८८ याची माहिती दिली. या नंतर सखिता कुलकर्णी यांनी ग्राम बाल संरक्षण समिती ची रचना, कार्य जबाबदारी तसेच बालकांचे अधिकार या विषयी सविस्तर माहिती दिली.

**लातूर जिल्हा** 12-07-2024

### मुलींना उच्च शिक्षण मिळण्यासाठी तांड्यांवरील पालकांचा पुढाकार

गावातच शैक्षणिक सुविधा पुरवण्याचे पालकांचे ग्रामपंचायतीला निवेदन

प्रतिनिधी | रेणापूर

एके काळी यादी वस्ती, तांड्यावर बालविवाहाचे अधिकार मिळाने गावातच शैक्षणिक सुविधा पुरवण्याचे पालकांचे ग्रामपंचायतीला निवेदन

रेणापूर तालुक्यातील सेवा नगर येथे कला पंढरी संस्थेच्या वतीने सुरु असलेल्या मुलींच्या उच्च शिक्षण मिळण्यासाठी गावातच शैक्षणिक सुविधा पुरवण्याचे पालकांचे ग्रामपंचायतीला निवेदन

नवेदन देताना रेणापूर तालुक्यातील सेवा नगर येथील पालक.

सहभागीकरणासाठी आणि देणाऱ्या निवेदनासाठी गावातच शैक्षणिक सुविधा पुरवण्याचे पालकांचे ग्रामपंचायतीला निवेदन

नवेदन देताना रेणापूर तालुक्यातील सेवा नगर येथील पालक.

सहभागीकरणासाठी आणि देणाऱ्या निवेदनासाठी गावातच शैक्षणिक सुविधा पुरवण्याचे पालकांचे ग्रामपंचायतीला निवेदन

नवेदन देताना रेणापूर तालुक्यातील सेवा नगर येथील पालक.

नवेदन देताना रेणापूर तालुक्यातील सेवा नगर येथील पालक.

सहभागीकरणासाठी आणि देणाऱ्या निवेदनासाठी गावातच शैक्षणिक सुविधा पुरवण्याचे पालकांचे ग्रामपंचायतीला निवेदन

नवेदन देताना रेणापूर तालुक्यातील सेवा नगर येथील पालक.

सहभागीकरणासाठी आणि देणाऱ्या निवेदनासाठी गावातच शैक्षणिक सुविधा पुरवण्याचे पालकांचे ग्रामपंचायतीला निवेदन

नवेदन देताना रेणापूर तालुक्यातील सेवा नगर येथील पालक.

**लातूर जिल्हा** 15-06-2024

### ग्रामबाल संरक्षण समिती सदस्यांचे प्रशिक्षण

देशोन्नती वृत्तसंचालन

खारूर - कला पंढरी संस्थाकडून ग्राम बाल संरक्षण समिती सदस्यांचे प्रशिक्षण घेण्यात आले. या कार्यक्रमात पोपटगाव कपिल पाटील यांनी घाईड प्रोटेक्शन, पोपटगे व ग्राम बाल संरक्षण समितीची रचना याबद्दल मार्गदर्शन केले. तसेच कला पंढरी संस्थेच्या जिल्हा समन्वयक सखिता कुलकर्णी व सीमा झोळे यांनी ग्राम बाल संरक्षण समितीची रचना, कार्यपद्धती आणि बालकांचे अधिकार याविषयी सविस्तर माहिती दिली.

या कार्यक्रमाचे सूरसंचालन

बाल संरक्षण समितीच्या कार्यक्रमासंदर्भात उपस्थित मान्यवर व महिला.

### बालविवाह प्रतिबंधक कायदा व चाइल्ड हेल्थप्रॉडन ची माहिती

सीमा झोळे यांनी राबतलार पातूर राबतलारपर्यंत असणाऱ्या बाल संरक्षण वंचकीचे सविस्तर माहिती देऊन बालकांच्या या विषयी बाल-नाग मंडळ तसेच काळजी व संरक्षणाची गरज असलेली बाबत, तसेच किती वर्षांपर्यंत बालकांचे या विषयी सविस्तर माहिती दिली. या नंतर शुभम कोळते यांनी बालविवाह प्रतिबंधक कायदा व चाइल्ड हेल्थप्रॉडन १९८८ याची माहिती दिली. या नंतर सखिता कुलकर्णी यांनी ग्राम बाल संरक्षण समिती ची रचना, कार्य जबाबदारी तसेच बालकांचे अधिकार या विषयी सविस्तर माहिती दिली.

## 17. Closing Remarks

KMAGVS remains committed to its core values of equality, dignity, and sustainability. As we move into the next year, we renew our focus on building grassroots resilience and empowering the most vulnerable. Thank you for being part of this journey.

B.P. Suryawanshi  
Founder & Director,  
KMAGVS, Latur