



Association for development of
human and community rebuilding

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Association for Development of Human and Community Rebuilding, commonly known as ADHAR is an expert group in Humanitarian Response and Disaster Preparedness. ADHAR mission is based on the simple premises that people in distress have a right to assistance and a right to a life with dignity. ADHAR has a mission to reach the most vulnerable people living in disaster situations and to bring women to the forefront of active decision making regarding their own lives and that of their families. An association of committed volunteers and professional human to respond to emergencies makes ADHAR one of the truly focused implementation agency in West Bengal. Based on the recommendations of Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response and Sphere Project, ADHAR initiatives emphasizes on the right of disaster affected as well as disaster vulnerable people to live with dignity.



Our mission is based on the core belief that:

- People who are vulnerable to disasters and people who are affected by disasters have a right to life with dignity and thus a right for assistance
- Humanitarian initiatives, be it a proactive or a reactive measure, should comply to the minimum standards spelt in the Humanitarian Charter and Sphere Project
- Humanitarian interventions should be transparent and accountable to all stakeholders
- People are the true owners of their own Rights and thus, any humanitarian intervention should invariably include involvement and participation of the people

Key areas of intervention:

- To promote disaster resistant water and sanitation structure as a part of advocacy in integrating DRR(Disaster Risk Reduction) components into WASH activities
- To use practical solutions to provide safe water, effective sanitation and hygiene education to the rural community people and for school children.
- To promote the minimum standards spelt in the Humanitarian Charter and Sphere Project.
- To aware the community people on right based government programs and policies and to ensure benefit of these.
- To develop entrepreneurial skills for youth self-employment.
- To promote school sanitation safe hygiene practices for the school children.
- To facilitate holistic empowerment of women through strengthening SHG and imparting training on environmentally sound, sustainable, agro-based livelihood and income-generation activities .

Registration and Recognition: The organization is registered under the West Bengal Society Registration Act of 1961 on 24th May 2002 and obtains FCRA registration on 2006 under foreign contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) 1976. The organization is also registered under 12 AA and 80 G 95) (vi) of The Income Tax Act 1961 The organization is recognized by State IAG (Inter agency Group), West Bengal.

Fact sheet

Establishment: ADHAR was formed in 2000 and started working in Orissa. The organization was registered under the West Bengal Society Registration Act of 1961 in May 2002 and foreign contribution Regulation Act. Today ADHAR is working in the states of West Bengal and Orissa and, in recent past, had representations in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir.

Focus: ADHAR promotes practical solutions to provide safe water, effective sanitation and hygiene education to the rural community people and for school children. ADHAR focuses on integrating Disaster Risk Reduction components into WASH activities aiming people in distress have a right to assistance and a right to a life with dignity. ADHAR also focuses on capacity building of SHGs as a part of women empowerment.

Mission: ADHAR has a mission to reach the most vulnerable people living in disaster situations and to bring women to the forefront of active decision making regarding their own lives and that of their families.

Objectives:

- i) The aims and objectives for which the society is established are humanitarian assistance for relief, restoration, rehabilitation of the displaced and development of the socially and economically marginalized groups for a dignified life to attain basic needs and the promotion of economic activities and sustainable livelihood or any other objects to the targeted population groups.
- ii) To assist / encourage communities to identify and create its own organizations and other forums of collective action, that are truly representative in nature as well as to train and motivate people to assume complete responsibility for sustaining the growth of these organizations, and mobilization of local resources.
- iii) To empower the communities to improve the quality of life of the under privileged section of urban, semi-urban, rural and tribal communities irrespective of caste, creed, religion, gender and to join hands with all who work towards making a just society, as stated in the constitution based on truth, justice, equality, mutual respect and democratic values.
- iv) To encourage, assist, promote and co-ordinate through specific action projects and constructive work towards building up a self reliant community.
- v) To create field understanding and co-operation between community, government, local self government bodies and service of welfare agencies for improving civic consciousness, so that Government or civic or panchayat institutions, in so far it may be in harmony with the aims of the Association, can be implemented with the active participation and co-operation of the people.
- vi) To facilitate co-ordination and integrated planning with official bodies and representatives from various communities where ever possible so as to involve marginalized people in development process to fight poverty, disease, malnutrition, illiteracy, gender equity and other discriminations.
- vii) To provide, organize, promote, maintain, manage and render relief services for the people affected with natural or man made calamity like war, civil disturbances, riot, drought, famine, earthquake, flood, fire, cyclone, epidemic etc combined with restoration and rehabilitation of disaster victims.
- viii) To provide technical guidance and consultancy to Government organizations, NGOs and other partners in the field of development and disaster management in carrying out research studies and surveys through various social research techniques and provide support to different phases of project cycle such as planning, monitoring, implementation and evaluation.
- ix) To provide training / capacity building on various aspects of organizational management for the Association partners.
- x) To publish useful IEC materials like posters, leaflets, magazine, newsletter, books, booklets etc. for Association partners as well as for other NGOs for dissemination and sharing of information without any motive for profit making.

- xi) To share experience, exchange materials and ideas with individuals and organizations at the regional, state, national and international level for networking through publications, training, exhibitions, organizing and participating in meeting, workshop, seminar and conferences.
- xii) To open branches of the society at any place in India.
- xiii) To intervene as facilitator with partnership approach ultimately transferring ownership to the community.
- xiv) To implement and document any other programme s in keeping with the above broad objectives.

Geography: In West Bengal : The Block Hingaljanj of the district North 24 parganas is nearly 115 kilometer North - West from the state capital of West Bengal and consisting of nine Gram panchayets. This block is considered as one of the farthest corner of the district as well as state, as its north - east is ended with the Bangladesh border and south is encircled by the Sundarbans. The river Kalindi, Raimangal and Gomati etc, surrounds the block. Most of the Gram panchayets of this block are separated by the rivers to make it island. Presently ADHAR is working in two Gram Panchayat. in the block a) Gobindakanti b) Kalitala

In Orissa ADHAR's work is confined in 40 villages and 10 Gram Panchayat in Sonapur Block under Sonapur District, Orissa.

ADHAR is also n process to extend its operation in Murshidabad and MALDA district of West Bengal.

Beneficiaries: The organization supports tribal and other backward community, economically disadvantaged, and rights-deprived sections of society, with particular emphasis on women and children.

Methodology:

ADHAR work is always based on the expressed need of a vulnerable community and is guided by the following steps.

- Need assessment/situation analysis to justify the need as voiced by the people.
- Organization the village meeting to get more insight of the problem.
- Discuss the problem and seeking views of opinion leaders and other stake holders, in the area including PRIs.
- On consensus, preparation of project proposal and forwarded to potential funding organizations.
- (If funding is granted) preparation of the project plan and activities and shared with community people for their further input and assistance.
- Implementation of project activities using local resources(both physical and human resources)
- Development of indicators and monitor the activities by the monitoring team consisting of project coordinator, and village representatives.
- Meeting with the community people, other stake holders in the village (including PRIs) and share the findings of the monitoring and incorporation of their advice into the project activities.
- Completion of planned activities.
- Handing over the assets to the community people.
- Evaluation of the project activities by the representative of the donor agency.

ECOSAN toilet - An Innovative initiative from Association for Development of Human and Community Rebuilding (ADHAR) for sustainable and profitable sanitation management.

Though Sundarbans having plenty water available everywhere but drinkable water is very precious commodity, habitat people collect drinkable water from far off from the community supply point. The villagers consider the supplied water is unhygienic as supply points are not maintained / clean in regular interval by maintenance staff. Even it's not adequate due to low pressure in booster station operated by Generator. People mostly depend on their pond for daily household activities including cooking.



Sanitation is most neglected subject from all concern in Sundarban



region. Association for Development of Human and Community Rebuilding (ADHAR) has initiated its water and sanitation project since 2008 in the revenue village Kalitala of Hingaljan Block and selected a part of revenue village namely Dakshin Kalitala for its pilot project on Ecological sanitation (dry pit latrine). The village is having a household of 592 consisting of 2895 population, Out of total



household 201 doesn't have any toilet and 42 households having very poor toilet facility, which is not usable. Circumstances compelled People for open defecation. Although, rest 80 household having toilet which is short depth conventional type. As entire Sundarban belongs to high water table zone, there is every possibility for water contamination. The existing water bodies where from people collect water for their domestic use is also likely to be contaminated, which people forced to consume.



To prevent water contamination and maintaining hygienic environment ADHAR (Association for Development of Human and Community Rebuilding) has been introduced individual household ECO San toilet with the support from Wherever the Need, U.K and active guidance of Mr. S. Paramasivan, Country Director, Wherever the Need, India services. Though, this is a new concept introducing in this area, which needs to be oriented to the practitioner through

training and orientation with the ground reality. We have already imparting hygienic orientation involving school children, Community leaders and local self-government institutions. Alternate to conventional toilets are on the realization.



The project was formulated to seek better participation and involvement of users' community in a forward sustainable maintenance and its effective use by the community. Accordingly, project implemented keeping in view of their affordable means of their participation to execute the project

The advantages of ecological sanitation are the following:

1. Conservation of water resources due to lower water consumption and minimal water pollution.

2. Save water, protect water sources from contamination,
3. Enhances water security, improves the soil.
4. Boosts food security and / or biomass production,
5. Protect and improves the environment,
6. Does not smell, prevent fly and mosquito breeding which causes diseases,
7. Improvement of health by properly sanitizing human excreta and prevention of disease spreading.
8. Provides more appropriate, cost-effective, hence more affordable treatment solutions due to modular, decentralized, partial-flow systems.
9. Substitution of chemical fertilizers with higher heavy metal content possible.
10. Preservation of soil fertility improves agricultural productivity and contributes towards food security.
11. Can help to reduce poverty by saving income and generating income by selling ecosan products like fertilizer, biogas.
12. Can support small business and enterprises to develop, e.g. construction workshops for special toilets, maintenance services, market for fertilizer products and biogas.
13. Safe, hygienic recycling of nutrients, trace elements, water and energy.
14. They provide a safer, more convenient, private and hygienic option.

How is ecological sanitation used in agriculture?



A human being almost produces the amount of nutrients that is needed for growing his or her food. If separated, urine can easily serve as a fertilizer and faeces after hygienization as a soil conditioner for agriculture, returning a significant part of the nutrients and trace elements to the soil.

The human excreta which is rich in organic matter and nutrients, mostly Nitrogen and Phosphorus, can be collected, treated (for instances, through composting) and applied directly as fertilizer and soil conditioner in agriculture.

Urine is generally believed to contain more nutrients than faeces and requires less time for treatment (by storage) as faeces. Urine is rich and typically contains more than 50% of the Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium content of whole human waste, therefore it is widely considered as good as or even better than commercially-available chemical fertilizers or stabilized sludge from sewage plants. Urine can be either applied directly in farming as nutrient enrichment, or as part of composting to increase the Nitrogen content, aid the composting process and increasing its final nutrient values.



The excreted urine and faeces of a person contain about:

- 4.560 kilograms of Nitrogen
- 0.550 kilograms of Phosphorus
- 1.280 kilograms of Potassium

These nutrients are enough to produce about 250 kilograms of grain a year. This happens to be about the same amount of grain as one person consume in a year. The remaining treated

grey water may be used for irrigation and also for recharging the local aquifer, closing local cycles, helping to improve food security and to conserve soil fertility.

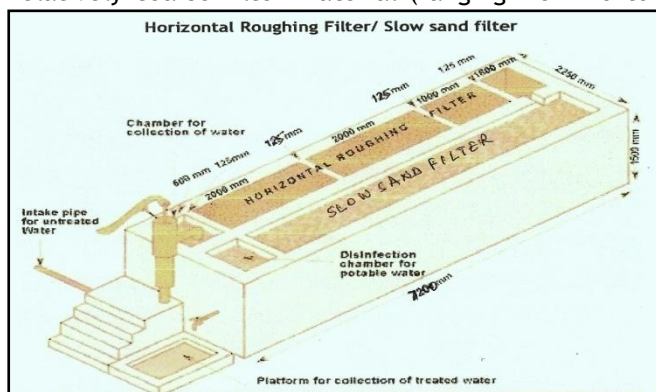
The people of Hingalganj block have been highly enthusiastic of deriving its multi-faced benefits in a forward-looking way. Besides village Kalitala where only 40 families were chosen from various hamlet levels to spreading demonstration effect in the area and it is evident that Block Development Officer and Chairman of the Panchayat Samity (Head of the Self Government

Institute) asked for vigorously practicing ECOSAN for all 9 Gram Panchayat in the Block. People's realization on this concept has taken root and some of the people are interested to learn this technology and practice at their own level. This is a significant indicator about acceptability of concept.

Felt need of water and sanitation of this region is top most priority of intervention. Project made intervention on health and sanitation issues. The focused areas on best hygiene practices, up keep on general health etc made impact probably so that, various institution are requesting to continuing health education among women and children. Exploring rainwater harvesting is visualized to undertake in collaboration with government support.

Installation of Horizontal Roughing filter/slow sand filter under Community Rain water harvesting project - Another Adhar Initiative

Horizontal Roughing Filter (HRF) is a pretreatment technology. HRF copies natural purification process. In HRF water runs in horizontal direction. This usually consists of differently sized relatively coarse filter material (ranging from 20 to 4mm) which successively decrease in size to treat highly turbid (300-400 NTU or even 1000 NTU for shorter duration) surface water over prolonged period.



Sedimentation is the main solid separation process. It mainly reduces the fine solids efficiently and partly



Suspended solid impurities from raw water. Bacteriological water quality improvement is also observed to a great extent. The resulting water quality from HRF found suitable for charging SSF.



This also improves the performance of SSF which also helps in increasing the rate of filtration without affecting the water quality, ultimately resulting in economy. In HRF, the filtration rate ranges between 0.3 to 1.5 m/ hr. Length of filter is dependent on raw water turbidity. Filter cleaning is also carried out with hydraulic filter flush or in manual process which helps in periodical removal of accumulated solids from filter media. Cleaning of filter media plays key role in long term and efficient roughing filter operation.



Turbidity reduction can be achieved to the extent of 70-90 per cent and even in some cases up to 98 per cent, depending upon raw water characteristics. HRF is simple



in construction, using locally available material and skills for operation. Neither mechanical parts nor chemicals are necessary for HRF, Whereas **SLOW SAND FILTERS (SSF)** is find global application specifically in small community water supply schemes in developing countries, due to its added advantages of most qualitative, cost effective, simplest and reliable technology, which require limited



professional skill and easy maintenance. SSF require few technical component and usually no chemicals. The performance of SSF is not controlled by mechanical system but by ecosystem of living organism.

Thus HRF technique is not only an appropriate and economical option for rejuvenation / augmentation of existing SSF where high turbidity is problem but is also most suitable for new systems in rural and semi urban areas with similar problems.

- **HRF improved the water quality, meeting the requirement of SSF.**
- **SSF capacity augmented/enhanced by more than 50 per cent due to improved water quality.**
- **Cost effective in comparison to rapid gravity filters.**

The introduction of horizontal roughing filter and slow sand filter (HRF/SSF) to treat surface water has proved to be a most successful treatment system and made safe drinking water available in many places. The major components of this filter are described below.

Filter Channel:- With an area of one square meter in cross section and eight meter length, to be



laid across the tank embankment. The filter channel consisted of ten uniform compartments, in the first and second being packed with broken brick bats (different in size), the third and fourth compartments being packed with sized gravel and granules, fifth compartment being packed with charcoal and on return way from sixth to ninth compartment being packed with coarse sand and flowed by fine sand. Last compartment (Tenth) will be



kept empty fitted with a discharge tap for collecting filtered water. The HRF usually consists of filter material like gravel and coarse sand that successfully decreases in size from 25 mm to 4 mm. The bulk of solids in the incoming water are separated by this coarse filter media or HRF and SSF. At every outlet and inlet point of the channel, fine graded mesh is implanted to prevent entry of finer materials into the sump. The length of a channel varies according to the nature of the site selected for the sump.

Sump:- A storage provision to collect filtered water from the tank through the filter channel for storage and collection.



While HRF acts as a physical filter and is applied to retain solid matters, SSF is primarily a biological filter, used to kill microbes in the water. Both filter types are of an equal technical level and their operation is characterized by stability. These make full use of the natural purification process of harvested surface water and do not require any chemicals.

Considering the scarcity of safe drinking water in the area, Association for Development of Human and Community Rebuilding (ADHAR) has initiated to introduce community rain water harvesting structure with the help of Gram Panchayat and successfully identified a few community ponds where salinity in storage water is very less and local people generally use that water for drinking, cooking and other domestic purpose. Based upon the findings ADHAR introduced Horizontal Roughing Filter / Slow sand Filter (HRF/SSF) and involved Gram Panchayat for renovation of identified ponds where rain water can be stored. Accordingly Gram Panchayat under took the renovation work under MGNREGS programme and ensured that the ponds should not be contaminated by any manner.



Association for Development of Human and Community Re-building has constructed 4 unit of HRF/SSF in 4 villages of 2 Gram Panchayat.

1. Samsernagar Adibasi para of Samsernagar revenue village, Kalitala Gram Panchayet of Hingalganj Block, North 24 parganas. (Beside Biswamunda Free Primary School) - 170 families are benefited. There is one Primary School and one ICDS center adjunct to HRF/SSF installation.
2. Malekanghumti Hatkhola (Weekly market place) of Gobindakati Gram Panchayet, Hingalganj Block, North 24 Parganas. (Beside Ramakrishna High School) - 185 families are benefited. There is one Primary and one High school adjunct to HRF/SSF installation.
3. Malekanghumti Madhya para of Gobindakati Gam Panchayet, Hingalganj Block, North 24 Parganas (Beside Madhya para Jr. High school) - 130 families are benefited. There is one Jr. High school adjunct to HRF/SSF Installation.
4. East Kalitala of Kalitala Gram Panchayet, Hingalganj Block, North 24 Parganas (Beside House of Mr. Ranjit Mondal) - 182 families are benefited.

The project was designed on participatory method where PRI authority, users group, community leaders are involved physically and financially with implementing agency to carry out people centered program for its sustainability.



Having the capability of simultaneous sedimentation and filtration, horizontal-flow rough filtration is an applicable alternative for supplying drinking water. This project was executed in collaboration with Kalitala and Gobindakati Gram Panchayat who renovated the pond and constructed 3 feet high guard wall to protect the pond water from flood. Block sabhapati / chairman already sent official letter requesting us for undertaking of more HRF project and spread the concept and adequate training / awareness among the people of the Panchayat

Community Sanitary Block

Association for Development of Human and Community Rebuilding (ADHAR) has constructed one unit Community Sanitary Block as a pilot project towards protecting of Community pond where Horizontal Roughing Filter / Slow Sand Filter installed. Users themselves resolved that the pond strictly maintain for drinking water purpose. Hence, ADHAR has constructed above facility at Malakanghumti hatkhola village (beside Ramakrishna High School). The Sanitary block was designed and funded by Wherever the Need

India Services, Pondicherry and constructed with the active guidance of Mr. S. Paramasivan, Country Director. The provision having two separate block i.e. one for men and another for women. Each portion consist a provision of two ECOSAN toilets, two Bathrooms and one wash area. Both the sections have provision of hand pump fitted /connected with the pond for incessant water supply and safe outlet which can not be polluting the protected pond.



Activities accomplished under Water & Sanitation Programs:

- Construction of Individual Eco San Toilet - 40 units
- Construction of Community Rainwater Harvesting Structure with Horizontal Roughing Filter - 4 units
- Community Sanitary Block - 1 unit (Pilot project)
- O & M of ECOSAN toilets & its proper use, Imparted to village adults
 - Training on ECOSAN toilets & Hygiene related issues.
 - Awareness generation among school children on Health and hygiene issues including conceptual development of Ecological Sanitation.
 - Development of appropriate IEC materials and poster / wall painting on



ECOSAN toilet and related health and hygiene issues as a awareness and promotional measures to effective use.

- Awareness generation among villagers on use of domestic waste water for kitchen gardening and building of compost pit using biodegradable household waste.
- Creation of school parliament for hygiene practices (best practices) involving student and teacher.
- Formation of WATSAN committee for sustainable use of water and sanitation facilities in the area.
- Mason training for construction of water & sanitation related infrastructure.
- Training to selective village youths on public health and hygiene issues as a measure towards creation of village resource for further hygiene promotion activities in the village.
- KAP survey on availability water and sanitation facilities and health & hygiene issues.

Tree Plantation Program at Mukundapur village of Bolladi Gram Panchayat of Sonepur District, Orissa

Trees provide fuel, food for people and livestock, building materials, shade, soil fertility, and most



importantly provide the oxygen for us to breathe in creating a lovely landscape and climate. We must accept that replanting trees is a national priority though many people are indiscriminately felling down trees due to greed of money. Every individual or organization should support tree planting for its environmental benefits. Association for Development of Human and Community



Rebuilding (ADHAR) has no exception. The organization (ADHAR) has been planted fruit bearing plants and forest related plants over 5 acres of land during the FY 2010 - 2011 with the financial support of Wherever the Need India Services at Mukundpur village under Boladi Gram Panchayat in Sonepur block and district, Orissa as a pilot project. The main objective of this plantation was to demonstrate to the local community and other stakeholders in the area the success of tree plantation in drought prone KBK district. Sonepur was earlier a part of Bolangir district is very much drought prone in nature due to low and

erratic rainfall and high run off. Depending on the success of this plantation programme more over 100 SHGs encouraged on plantation programme as a means of livelihood. In continuation of this programme there is a plan to cover 1350 SHG members of 100 SHG groups in next few years.

The plants selected are of three types:

- Medicinal plants (Neem, Amla, lemon etc)
- Fruit bearing (Guava, Mango, Black Jamun, Jack fruit)
- Woodlots (Shegun, Chakunda).

Hand pump has been installed for proper watering the plants. The area of plantation is protected with fencing.

Further scope

By now out of 14 ac of land only 5 ac of land have been covered with variety of plants including horticulture, medicinal and forest wood. Rest 9 ac of land is underused. This vacant land can easily be covered with plantation programme subjected to availability of water sources.

Digging of large diameter dug well is the best alternative. Plants are available in the local nursery. The cost of each plant varies from Rs.6 to 24 depending on the type of plants. The cost of plantation of each plant varies from Rs. 60 to Rs.70 including cost of transportation, bio-fertilizer

and labor (pit digging, plantation and labor of watering of plants etc). The cost does not include the digging cost of a new dug well which is absolutely necessary especially in the summer season.

Climate in Western Orissa

The floral diversity and topographical variety ensure the experience of all the six seasons in this area. Western Orissa experiences five seasons prominently, namely, summer, Rainy, autumn, winter and spring. Spring and autumn season are short lived. Summer season is generally from 1 April to end of June. During summer season the climate is generally very hot and dry. In the month of May, mercury shoots above 40 °C in most of the places in western Orissa district like Bolangir, Sonapur, Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Nuapada etc. with a maximum temperature hovering around 48 °C. Rainy season is in the month of July and August, during which, the area experiences moderate rainfall, which varies from 115 to 145 cms from place to place. In winter season, which is generally in the months of December and January, minimum temperature comes down to 4 °C. In the last few decades, western Orissa has suffered from repeated drought, and it is considered the poorest region in India

Disaster response

In South Asian context, Disasters and Development are two sides of the same coin. Past two decade has witnessed some of the worst disasters in India. The consecutive



Orissa cyclone, Bengal Floods, and Gujarat Earthquake, Bihar and Assam flood, Kashmir Earthquake, Sundarban cyclone etc crippled millions of lives, causing immense destruction and damage to an already impoverished society. The recurrent calamities in effect exposed the inherent weakness in



the societies to respond to disasters and recoup themselves to normalcy. The incidences also exposed the critical scarcity of agencies specialised in responding to emergency situations. Moreover, the increase in frequencies of disasters is a cause of

grave concern and alacrity. Disasters cause immense drainage of the national wealth, thereby pulling back many of the proposed growth initiatives. In a country where almost two thirds of the area is considered prone to one or other form of



disasters, there is a clear nexus between Poverty and Disasters and for long, the people of India have been exposed to the vicious poverty-disaster cycle.



ADHAR is an expert group in Humanitarian Response and Disaster Preparedness. ADHAR has a mission to respond to any calamities in India. ADHAR mission is based on the simple premises that “**people in distress have a right to assistance and a right to a life with dignity**”.

ADHAR has a mission to reach the most vulnerable people living in disaster situations and to bring women to the forefront of active decision making regarding their own lives and that of their families.



The ADHAR team boasts of a collective rich experience in humanitarian response and disaster preparedness and Specialized in each and every aspect of development and disaster management.



ADHAR team offers one of the richest human resource base in the country. ADHAR team has proven track record of working in diverse geographical situations and disaster contexts. They have been from Tamilnadu to Jammu-Kashmir, from Assam to Gujarat, involved in various humanitarian initiatives for support to people affected by floods, earthquake, cyclones, hail storms, droughts, famines, fire, riots, civil strikes and conflicts.



A committed and professional human resources base coupled by a dedicated mission to respond to emergencies makes ADHAR one of the truly focused implementation and professional support agency in India. Based on the recommendations of international treaties and conventions including the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response and Sphere Project, ADHAR initiatives emphasizes on the right of disaster affected as well as disaster vulnerable people to live with dignity. ADHAR has accepted the universal identification of protection of this right as a quality measure of humanitarian work and one for which ADHAR will bear responsibilities.

ADHAR was formed in 2000 and started working in West Bengal and Orissa. The organization was registered under the West



Bengal Society Registration Act of 1961 in May 2002. Today, ADHAR is working in the states of Orissa & West Bengal and has representations in Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. In a nutshell, the mission of ADHAR is based on the core belief that:

- People who are vulnerable to disasters and people who are affected by disasters have a right to life with dignity and thus a right for assistance
- Humanitarian initiatives, be it a proactive or a reactive measure, should comply to the minimum standards spelt in the Humanitarian Charter and Sphere Project
- Humanitarian interventions should be transparent and accountable to all stakeholders
- People are the true owners of their own Rights and thus, any humanitarian intervention should invariably include involvement and participation of the people.



Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Response Division



Humanitarian Support through monitoring and evaluation, with other government and non disaster response initiatives are

The DRDP division is always geared up to meet the exigencies during disasters. The team members are experienced and ready to move out within hours of a disaster strike. They are experienced in various mechanisms related disaster response from Rapid Assessment, Beneficiary selection,



Procurement and Logistics, relief distribution, Real-time Rehabilitation and networking government initiatives. A few as follows:

- ADHAR has responded implemented district with the support of MPDL
- ADHAR has successfully implemented a post disaster shelter and drinking water project in Madhubani district of Bihar a project that received assistance under SDC, New Delhi.

on Gujarat earthquake and rehabilitation work in BHUJ

- The DRDP division had undertaken rapid assessment within 48 hours of the rapid cyclone that crippled lives in the Dhuburi block of Assam, in the Assam-Bengal border. ADHAR team members are highly experienced in disaster situations and regularly keep themselves updated in emergency response and preparedness programs.
- ADHAR also work on conflict zone in Jammu & Kashmir and implemented Water and Sanitation programme under OXFAM G.B, New Delhi
- ADHAR team rendered their expertise services on Tsunami response in Tamilnadu, Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar Island and Andhra Pradesh under support of various organization like OXFAM India Trust, New Delhi, BLESS, Cuddalore, Tamilnadu, Consider, Bapatla, Andhra Pradesh etc.
- ADHAR also responded on cyclone AILA in Sundarban especially in Hingalganj block of North 24 Parganas district mobilizing its limited resource. Aftermath of AILA ADHAR supported the AILA victims with the distribution of books to the needy students in collaboration of Rama Krishna Missions, with foods and clothing with the support of Panchayat. ADHAR also supported the AILA victims by providing 8 numbers of mobile medical team for 2 weeks.



The disaster preparedness is built through community initiatives based on the premises of Participatory Learning and Action techniques. ADHAR had fine tuned the PLA methods to meet local requirements. All ADHAR members are well versed in PLA techniques. The preparedness division looks into PLA based approach to prepare the communities through building their capacities and volunteering spirits. Linkages between various government, non government and people based organizations are encouraged, with a goal of leading to local area contingency plan to face disasters and reduce its impact to minimum possible level.



Sphere Project is incorporated into the plans and programs of ADHAR and tries to adhere to the minimum standards suggested in the Sphere Handbook. ADHAR successfully provided hosting assistance and local hospitality to the Sphere Project Interagency Meet in Kolkata in October 2002 and in April 2003, hosted the Red R Zonal Presentation in Eastern India.

Child care centre at Kalitala village under Kalitala Gram Panchayat



Since June 2009 Adhar has been continuing operation of one child care centre at Kalitala village under Kalitala Gram Panchayat in Hingalganj block with the support of the local community. Adhar was requested to initiate a child care centre with 30 children in the village. Building material and free labor were provided by the community. Adhar has supported the community with books and remuneration of the teacher. We are also looking forward for a residential vocational training center for differently able children / youths. There is a urgent need and possibility to set up a child care centre for orphan tribal & backward community children in some places of Western Orissa. To start with we already found a place in Bolangir district.



(Please see the area of KBK region) Currently we are looking forward to start with 120 children. Already we won the possession of the building. But we are struggling for funds to make it operational.



Paper Bag Training cum Production Center

Loss of Livelihood constitutes the most critical after effects of any calamities, paralyzing the personal and social recovery process. Thus, recovery and restoration of livelihood support systems assumes significant importance during any humanitarian crisis. The poverty-disaster cycle is linked to the livelihood systems of people and livelihood support promotion not only restores normal pre-disaster lifestyles of affected people but also acts a strong preparedness measures to meet any eventual exigencies to life. Currently, in addition to providing strategic support to livelihood programs of humanitarian agencies, ADHAR is also directly implementing one livelihood project in urban set up, working with the internally displaced women in Kolkata, who were affected during the Tolly Nullah evacuation drive. The project aims to provide sustainable income opportunities for women through training and post training production support in design and manufacturing of eco friendly recycled products.

Project Title:

An innovative Income Generation Scheme for employment generation of urban poor and destitute women from the slums of Calcutta

Project Goal:

To improve the earning capacity of women through an innovative self-employment process, thereby ensuring better economic and social status for the beneficiary families. The project, through its innovative production of newspaper and handmade paper bags, will ensure:

- * Regular Income for the women beneficiaries
- Regular income for the women beneficiaries
- Improved social and economic status of the beneficiary families
- Reduction in use of the hazardous plastic bags and recycle of news paper
- Specific objectives of the Project
- To train women in production of paper Items, provide assistance in centralized production so as to ensure compulsory earning for beneficiary women
- Initiate compulsory savings among women who are engaged in the project
- Ensure higher leadership and bargaining capacity among women through social education and management inputs

Beneficiaries:

All the selected beneficiaries for the first batch of training are from the Calcutta slumps. Of the 20 women selected for the first batch, nine women are from families who are victims of Tolly-Nullah eviction drive in Calcutta, when hundreds of families were forcefully evicted out of their dwelling units along the Tolly-canal for construction of the proposed metro railway commuting system in the city. The families lost their homes, their livelihood and were provided no support whatsoever by the government. All the women belong to poor families with income range of Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1400/- a month leading a hand to mouth subsistence.

Training Phase

The project started with training of eight women in October 2005 and again in December 2006, 12 more women were added to the training. The women undergo a systematic three months training after which the organization provides them with working capital assistance for production purpose. During training, the women are exposed to designing, cutting, fabrication and finishing of goods through both classroom as well as practical learning. Women are asked to work with newspaper bags in the beginning and slowly graduate to costly handmade paper bags and value added products like jewel box, folders, lamp shades, photo stand etc. They are regularly evaluated during the training phase. There are regular tests to check their geometric and measurement skills. At the end of the training phase, they are underwent self and participatory evaluation.

Production phase

Four women entered the production phase in January 2006 and 12 more were added into the post training production phase in March 2007. The organization extends marketing support to the efforts of women and a marketing team has been appointed. The sales of products are gradually increasing from Rs. 1300 in March 2006, Rs. 4,700 in October 2006, Rs. 6,500 in December 2006, Rs. 12,000 in January 2007, Rs. 17,000 in February 2007 and Rs. 21,500 in March 2007.

Personnel Development

In addition to earning, the aim of ADHAR is to develop the beneficiaries into confident women with dignity and self respect. Thus, twice a month, experts from various fields comes to the workshop and takes classes on a number of subjects ranging from personal hygiene to socio legal rights and accounting to group dynamics. The beneficiaries who have proven their technical and managerial abilities are deputed to other NGOs and areas to train other women. In January 2006, ADHAR provided training to 10 mentally challenged women under another NGO in Howrah district in February 2006.

Benefits to women

During the same period, women were given Rs. 400 as training stipend and after training period; they started receiving Rs. 800 as honorarium. Corresponding to increase in sales and based on evaluation, as of now, 9 women are receiving Rs. 900 per month, two are receiving Rs. 1100 per month, one is receiving Rs. 1200 per month and another Rs. 1300 per month. Two women were promoted as Group Leaders based on their overall technical and managerial capabilities. Other women are guided and supervised by the group leaders.

Marketing Linkages

Currently, the products are being marketed in Calcutta by the marketing team under a young and able marketing executive. Since there is huge overseas demand for eco friendly products, the unit is looking for export opportunities to market their products wider, bring better returns to women and helping in sustainability of the project. The products made by the women in the unit are well accepted by the market in Calcutta and is known for its design and quality. Market response is on the rise and ADHAR wishes to make those women lead a dignified life with at least a basic security.

Donors and partners:

- SDC and Mithila Gram Vikash Parishad :, Bihar Flood, 2002 - 2003
- Oxfam GB and Kasturba Gandhi national memorial Trust: Water and sanitation project of IDPs, Jammu and Kashmir. 2003 - 2004
- Oxfam India Trust: Consultancy Services - Preparation of database for emergency relief response, 2003 - 2004

- Oxfam India Trust: Tsunami response, 2004 - 2005
- Consider : Tsunami response project , 2005 - 2008
- BLESS : Tsunami response project, 2005 - 2009
- Wherever the Need, U.K, An attempt towards Improvement of Hygienic condition through ECO SANITATION in Sundarban region in 2009 - 2010
- Wherever the Need, India Service, Pondicherry, Gobindakati and Kalitala Gram Panchayat of Hingalganj Block, North 24 Parganas district for Demonstration of horizontal roughing filter and slow sand filter (HRF/SSF) under community Rain Water Harvesting Structure in 2010 - 2011 & 2011 - 2012
- Wherever the Need, India Service and Gobindakati Gram Panchayat (Hingalganj Block): Demonstration of Community Sanitary Block (CSB) 2012 - 2013

For details contact

Mr. Narayan Chandra ROY, President

Association for Development of Human and Community Rebuilding (ADHAR)

Registered office - 345, Ganguly Bagan, DPP Road, Naktala post, Kolkata - 700047

Operational office - 2A, 187, Subarnarekha Apartment, Rajdanga Nabapally, Kolkata - 700078

Email : adhar.kolkata@gmail.com

Call: +91 9163181810

Legal Entity

Association for Development of Human and Community Rebuilding (ADHAR)

1. Registered Office: **345, Ganguly Bagan, DPP Road, Naktala, Kolkata – 700 047**

2. Type of Organization (Society, Trust, etc): **Society**

3.. Registration Number: **S/1L/9700 of 2002 – 2003 dated 24th May 2002.
Under West Bengal Society Registration ACT –
XXVI of 1961**

4. Date of Registration: **24th May 2002**

5. FCRA Registration Number: **147120748**

6. Registration under 12AA
of the Income Tax ACT, 1961: **DIT(E)/8E/65/2012 – 13/S – 106/1761 – 63**

7. Registration under 80G(5)(VI)
of the Income Tax ACT, 1961 **DIT(E)/8E/65/2012 – 13/G – 191/1764 – 66**

8. PAN Number: **AABAA5205H**

9. TAN Number: **CALA12583E**

11.

10. Bank Details:

Name: **Bank of India**
Address: **161/3, Rashbehari Avenue
Kolkata – 700 019**

11:a For foreign contribution

Account Title: **Association for Development of Human and
Community Rebuilding**

Account Number: **401520100100510**

11:b For Non FC Contribution

Account Title: **ADHAR**
Account Number: **401510100013771**

11:c Swift Code for Foreign Transaction: **BKIDINBBCOS**

11:d IFSC Number for INR Transaction:

BKID0004015

12. Address of operational Office (for Correspondence):

2A, 187, Subarnarekha Apartment.

Rajdanga Nabapally, Kolkata – 700 078

Contact: Telephone: +91 9163181810 (N.C. Roy, President)

+ 91 9007915606 (Aparajit Saha, Programme Administrator)

Fax: **033 28400507**

Email: adhar.kolkata@gmail.com

Web: <http://adhar-kolkata.blogspot.in/>

Year Wise Funds utilization

Year	2011 - 2012	2010 - 2011	2009 - 2010	2008-09	2007-08
Financial	6,73,383	3,45,376	8,10,150	1,90,369	2,14,767
Year	2006-07	2006-05	2004-03	2003-02	2002-03
Financial	2,92,967	2,42,071	2,36,262	19,35,283	5,39,686

FY - 2012 - 2013

- Water and Sanitation Program at Hingalganj Block of West Bengal
 - a) Construction of Sanitary Block at Malekanghumti Hatkhola village
 - b) Training on Health & Hygiene (Best Practices) - High school level
 - c) Community awareness program on Water and Sanitation
 - d) Sensitization program - Disaster Risk Reduction
- Livelihood program in western Orissa
 - a) Orientation program on Dry land farming
 - b) Orientation program on Seasonal agriculture and its value added marketing.
 - c) Promotion of Self help groups.

FY - 2011 - 2012

- Water and Sanitation Program at Hingalganj Block of West Bengal
 - a) Construction of Community Rain Water Harvesting structure through Horizontal Roughing Filter / Slow Sand Filter
 - b) Training on Health & Hygiene (Best Practices) - High school level
 - c) Community awareness program on Water and Sanitation
 - d) Sensitization program - Disaster Risk Reduction
 - e) Disaster Response - Sundarban Flood.
- Livelihood program in western Orissa
 - a) Orientation program on Dry land farming
 - b) Orientation program on Seasonal agriculture and its value added marketing.
 - c) Promotion of Self help groups.

FY - 2010 - 2011

- Water and Sanitation Program at Hingalganj Block of West Bengal
 - a) Construction of Community Rain Water Harvesting structure through Horizontal Roughing Filter / Slow Sand Filter
 - b) Training on Health & Hygiene (Best Practices) - High school level
 - c) Community awareness program on Water and Sanitation.
 - d) Sensitization program - Disaster Risk Reduction
- Plantation Program in Orissa
- Livelihood program in western Orissa

- a) Orientation program on Dry land farming
- b) Orientation program on Seasonal agriculture and its value added marketing.
- c) Promotion of Self help groups.

FY – 2009 – 2010

- Water and Sanitation Program at Hingalganj Block of West Bengal
 - a) Introduced and constructed of Eco-san Toilets for individual household
 - b) Training on Health & Hygiene (Best Practices) – High school level
 - c) Community awareness program on Water and Sanitation
 - d) Sensitization program of new technology.
- Disaster Response Cyclone Aila at Sundarban region
 - a) Recovery, Relief and Restoration
 - b) Sensitization program – Disaster Risk Reduction
- Livelihood program in western Orissa
 - a) Sensitization program – Disaster Risk Reduction
 - b) Orientation program on Dry land farming
 - c) Orientation program on Seasonal agriculture and its value added marketing.
 - d) Promotion of Self help groups.

FY – 2008 – 2009

- Water and Sanitation Program at Hingalganj Block of West Bengal
 - a) Training on Health & Hygiene (Best Practices) – High school level
 - b) Community awareness program on Water and Sanitation
 - c) Sensitization program – Disaster Risk Reduction
- Livelihood program in western Orissa
 - a) Sensitization program – Disaster Risk Reduction
 - b) Orientation program on Dry land farming
 - c) Orientation program on Seasonal agriculture and its value added marketing
 - d) Promotion of Self help groups.

FY – 2007 – 2008

- Water and Sanitation Program at Hingalganj Block of West Bengal
 - a) Training on Health & Hygiene (Best Practices) – High school level
 - b) Community awareness program on Water and Sanitation
 - c) Sensitization program – Disaster Risk Reduction
- Livelihood program in western Orissa
 - a) Orientation program on Dry land farming
 - b) Orientation program on Seasonal agriculture and its value added marketing
 - c) Promotion of Self help groups.

FY – 2006 – 2007

- Water and Sanitation Program at Hingalganj Block of West Bengal
 - a) Training on Health & Hygiene (Best Practices) – High school level

- b) Community awareness program on Water and Sanitation
 - c) Sensitization program – Disaster Risk Reduction
- Consultancy services provided to NGO and INGO s
- Disaster Response – Tsunami program – Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Island.
- Livelihood program in western Orissa
 - a) Orientation program on Dry land farming
 - b) Orientation program on Seasonal agriculture and its value added marketing
 - c) Promotion of Self help groups.

FY – 2005 – 2006

- Livelihood Support
 - a) Training on Handmade paper product.
 - b) Marketing
 - c) Women empowerment and group development
- Consultancy services provided to NGO and INGO s
- Disaster Response – Tsunami program – Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Island.
- Water and Sanitation Program at Hingalganj Block of West Bengal
 - a) Training on Health & Hygiene (Best Practices) – High school level
 - b) Community awareness program on Water and Sanitation
 - c) Sensitization program – Disaster Risk Reduction
- Livelihood program in western Orissa
 - a) Orientation program on Dry land farming
 - b) Orientation program on Seasonal agriculture and its value added marketing
 - c) Promotion of Self help groups.

FY – 2004 – 2005

- Livelihood Support
 - a) Training on Handmade paper product.
 - b) Marketing
 - c) Women empowerment and group development
- Consultancy services provided to NGO and INGO s
- Disaster Response – Tsunami program – Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Island.
- Water and Sanitation Program at Hingalganj Block of West Bengal
 - a) Training on Health & Hygiene (Best Practices) – High school level
 - b) Community awareness program on Water and Sanitation
 - c) Sensitization program – Disaster Risk Reduction
- Livelihood program in western Orissa
 - a) Orientation program on Dry land farming
 - b) Orientation program on Seasonal agriculture and its value added marketing
 - c) Promotion of Self help groups.

FY - 2003 - 2004

- Livelihood Support
 - a) Training on Handmade paper product.
 - b) Marketing
 - c) Women empowerment and group development
- Consultancy services provided to NGO and INGO s
- Disaster Response - Bihar Flood - Koshi region of Bihar
- Sensitization program - Disaster Risk Reduction

- Water and Sanitation Program at Hingalganj Block of West Bengal
 - a) Training on Health & Hygiene (Best Practices) - High school level
 - b) Community awareness program on Water and Sanitation
 - c) Sensitization program - Disaster Risk Reduction
 - d) Water and Sanitation Program for Border migrants of Jammu & Kashmir State.

- Livelihood program in western Orissa
 - a) Orientation program on Dry land farming
 - b) Orientation program on Seasonal agriculture and its value added marketing
 - c) Promotion of Self help groups.

FY - 2002 - 2003

- Livelihood Support
 - d) Training on Handmade paper product.
 - e) Marketing
 - f) Women empowerment and group development
- Consultancy services provided to NGO and INGO s
- Disaster Response - Bihar Flood - Koshi region of Bihar
- Sensitization program - Disaster Risk Reduction

- Water and Sanitation Program at Hingalganj Block of West Bengal
 - e) Training on Health & Hygiene (Best Practices) - High school level
 - f) Community awareness program on Water and Sanitation
 - g) Sensitization program - Disaster Risk Reduction
 - h) Water and Sanitation Program for Border migrants of Jammu & Kashmir State.

- Livelihood program in western Orissa
 - d) Orientation program on Dry land farming
 - e) Orientation program on Seasonal agriculture and its value added marketing
 - f) Promotion of Self help groups.