

# **LARSEN & TOUBRO**

*Public Charitable Trust*



## **Enabling the Community**

Annual Report 2019-20





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## About Us

'Uplifting the underprivileged through its initiatives in education, health, skill-building and water and sanitation, LTPCT has been growing from strength to strength with each passing year. It works in partnership with NGOs with the objective of reducing duplication of efforts, enhancing scalability and implementing the learnings to multiply impact.

The Trust has delivered result-based programming and has built on partnerships

through meaningful collaboration with the government, international partners, bilateral agencies and the non-for-profit sector.

Mr. A M Naik (Group Chairman-L&T and Chairman -LTPCT) who founded the Trust in 2004, encourages L&Ties to repay their debt to the society by contributing to the corpus of the Trust. The Company matches employee contributions with an equivalent grant. The Trust has touched the lives of underprivileged children, women and youth in several states.'



## LTPCT Board of Trustees



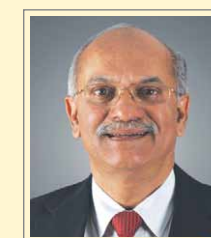
**Mr. A. M. Naik**  
Group Chairman, L&T  
Chairman LTPCT



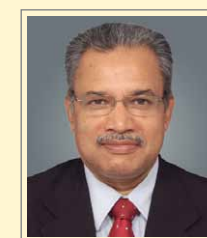
**Mr. R. Shankar Raman**  
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**Dr. K. J. Kamat**  
Executive Vice President  
CSR, Medical, Health &  
Welfare Services, L&T



**Mr. K. Ramakrishnan**  
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Skill Development Mission, L&T



**Mr. M. T Madhavas**  
Senior Vice President Head  
PT&D, L&T



**Mr. Atik Desai**  
Chief Administrative Officer  
Hazira Manufacturing Complex, L&T

## Operations Team

**Gayatri M Oleti**  
Head Operations

**Pramod Nigudkar**  
Secretary

**Supriya Kamble**  
Programme Manager

**Leena Mahale**  
Finance and Admin Officer

**Sarvesh Phatak**  
Programme Coordinator (Talasari)



## Our Vision and Mission

### VISION

Larsen & Toubro Public Charitable Trust would facilitate visible and sustainable development of society through well-directed activities in the fields of vocational training, water management, holistic development of children and health-care.

### MISSION

- Providing access to quality education for underprivileged children
- Creating opportunities in skill-building for unemployed youth and women
- Providing access to healthcare through awareness building and necessary treatment
- Creating irrigated land, appropriate use of water and improved sanitation



### Guiding principles

Focus on enhancing programme quality

Strengthen monitoring, review and result-based programming

Promote partnership and collaboration, leading towards sustainable development

### Cross-cutting themes

Technology to the last mile

Creating social infrastructure

Gender equality for promoting women's participation





# EDUCATION

t h a t   m a t t e r s

Education and technology are the most powerful weapons in the battle of life. We at LTPCT have been successfully employing technology to improve access to the best education techniques, improve learning outcomes, focus on STEM education, expose the children in the remotest areas to digital learning and build a sports ecosystem. We are humbled by the numerous success stories from our programmes and will continue to work with redoubled vigor to ensure our children are not left behind as COVID-19 increases the dependence on technology for imparting education.

India has one of the world's youngest populations, a potential strength as it seeks to transform into a developed nation. However, it risks losing out on the demographic dividend unless it takes urgent steps to ensure universal quality education to large sections of its future assets who are languishing without basic education and opportunities to better themselves.

As per the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), barely 4% of rural youth complete their graduation, indicating that a large number of bright students lack basic opportunities or motivation. Most of these children live far away from schools, which lack infrastructure and tend to be short staffed. While a large number of children do not even enroll in schools, most drop out midway due to lack of motivation and the need to financially support their poverty-ridden families.

In general, most children from underprivileged backgrounds lack a culture of learning and education. This could be remedied by starting early interventions to improve primary and pre-primary education, thus launching them on a path of learning, cutting dropouts and improving learning levels.

Moreover, the system of education itself is evolving fast within and outside India. Digitization and disruption have rendered plain textbook learning and existing curriculum insufficient in helping children adapt to a rapidly changing world, adding to the problem.







## LTPCT's interventions

LTPCT's interventions are channelized to ensure that underprivileged children receive the same opportunities as their privileged counterparts.

## LTPCT's approach

LTPCT has been striving to improve access to high-quality public education in tribal and remote villages. Its efforts are directed towards building an ecosystem that facilitates high-quality early childhood education for 3-5 year olds; learning levels improvement of 6-8 year olds in maths and languages and encouraging them to develop an interest in sciences; imparting digital literacy and improving participation in sports for higher classes. This helps every student achieve age-appropriate educational attainment.

## Outcome of the programmes

- Early Childhood Education -Beneficiaries:1,800 children from 64 Anganwadis.
- 4,500 students across 54 Zilla Parishad schools participated in the Read India programme.
- 200 students from two schools took part in the Read a Story programme.
- 46,558 children from 214 schools benefited from 11 'Science on Wheels' vehicles and three Science centers.
- 221 trainers helped 53,830 children across 134 schools from Talasari, Navsari and Surat gain digital literacy.
- 910 students from 24 schools across seven clusters gained from the Sports for Excellence programme.
- 574 students benefited from new classrooms created in four schools.
- 716 children gained from nine Anganwadi centers which were renovated.



- 1,040 children from 34 Anganwadi centers from three gram panchayats were provided with uniforms.
- 202 children participated at a block-level chess competition organized for students from Zilla Parishad schools of Talasari.
- 2,173 primary school children participated in a Word Power Championship programme for English proficiency.

## Strategic Approach

LTPCT took a comprehensive approach towards transforming the education ecosystem by strengthening it, and creating educational and digital infrastructure at multiple levels.

## Programme interventions:

### Early Childhood Education Programme

Ensuring development of socio-emotional, cognitive and motor skills amongst 3-6 year old, and preparing them for schooling.

## Improving learning outcomes

### Remedial Learning Programme

Enhancing language and math skills for students in Classes I-VII via advanced competency camps.

## Community Library Intervention

Creating vibrant learning spaces like community libraries to encourage group learning with peer-support groups.

## Remote Tutoring

Mobilizing volunteer tutors to enhance student proficiency in the English language.

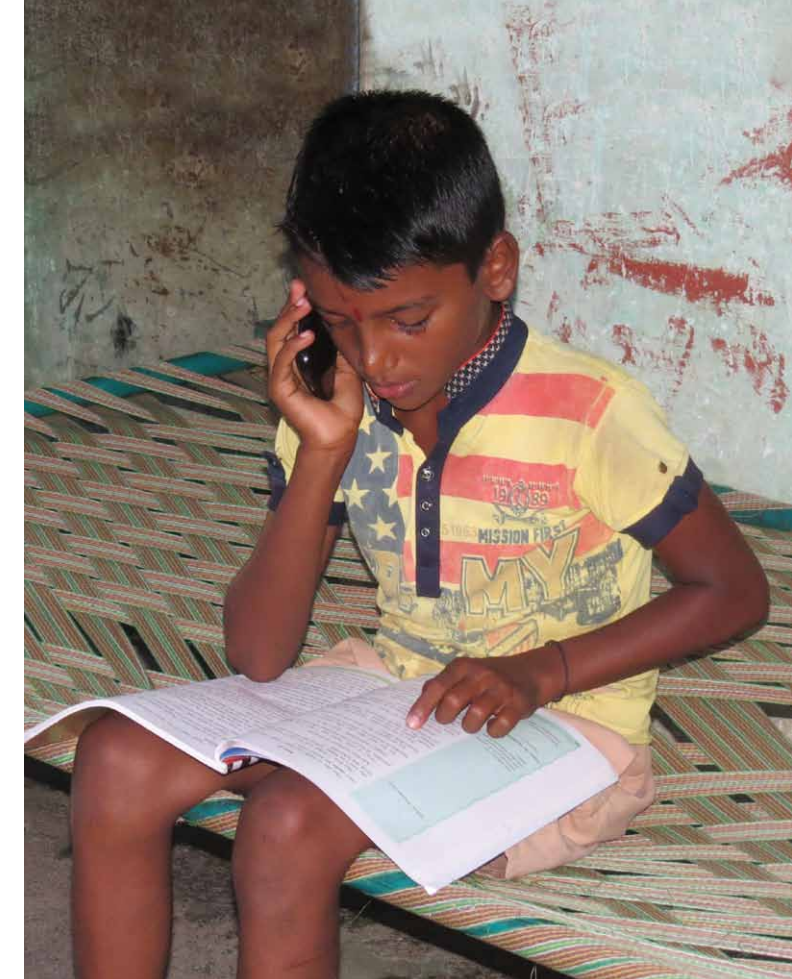
## Science Education

Sparking curiosity, nurturing creativity and instilling confidence in Science as a subject among students.

## Multi-pronged approach

Educating children, especially at a young age, is a complicated process. To ensure wholesome development, the interventions targeted a comprehensive childhood and adolescent development across age groups. It is achieved by:

- Integrating technology and data analytics to deliver quality education
- Sustaining the impact through collaboration with Government, civil society, private sector and the community.



## Early Childhood Education Programme:

The aim of the Early Childhood Education (ECE) intervention is to support Anganwadi workers and engage with mothers of the wards, ensuring holistic development of children. The ECE intervention has four main components:

- Engaging with mothers by creating groups and facilitating their participation;
- Working inside the Anganwadi ecosystem by adding resources or supporting existing resources;
- Training Anganwadi workers to ensure they effectively conduct activities focused on development of pre-literacy, pre-numeracy, motor and cognitive skills of the children, and help them become school-ready;
- Helping children transition from Anganwadis to schools;

## Engagement with mothers

Mothers are the first teachers and teachers are second mothers as the saying goes. The idea of bringing together the two most important people who can influence a child's abilities was first introduced in 2017-18 in Talasari.

The cluster resource leaders (CRLs) engaged with mothers in groups so that they could collectively share experiences. In 2019-20, mother groups participated in a cleanliness drive on Gandhi Jayanti, and in an event on nutritious cooking.





## Activities at Anganwadis

In 2019-20, LTPCT's NGO partner Pratham worked with 64 Anganwadis across three gram panchayats. They conducted engaging, playful activities with the children to improve their vocabulary, social skills, pre-literacy and pre-numeracy motor skills.

During a sample size baseline study conducted in September 2019, the children performed well in basic cognitive and motor skill-based activities, but many lacked good literacy and numeracy skills. Accordingly, a set of activities and songs were added to ensure improvement.

The CRLs created a list of children between the ages of 0 and 6 in the catchment area of the Anganwadi, and conducted systematic home visits. After the intervention, attendance improved and so did new enrollments.

## Uniforms for Anganwadi children

This year, LTPCT distributed two sets of uniforms to 1,014 children across 34 Anganwadis. The children were visibly ecstatic, as were the mothers. As per anecdotal evidence, the uniforms helped improve attendance.

## Training Anganwadi workers

LTPCT and Pratham conducted refresher training sessions for Anganwadi workers. The first phase of training was conducted in August 2019, where aspects like 'free play',

nuances of storytelling, importance of games and outdoor activities were covered.

The second phase was conducted in January 2020 wherein the Anganwadi workers were divided into seven groups and were sent to visit seven Model Anganwadis shaped by Pratham. After the visit, a follow-up discussion was conducted on the good practices that they could adopt.

## Transition of children from Anganwadis to schools

Children who are part of Pratham Anganwadis and have crossed the age of six, start formal education in schools. During the initial part of the academic year, the CRLs visit and help them adjust to the school atmosphere with games, activities and songs.

The activities focus on language and math, and also help children who have never attended a pre-school. A general observation is that children from a Pratham-supported Anganwadi possess relatively higher learning levels. A few students could also read a story.

## Community outreach

Anganwadi events were arranged in villages for mothers and children to raise awareness on learning and development. On 26th December, a solar eclipse viewing event was organized and children and mothers were provided with UV filter

glasses, created by Pratham's science team, for safe viewing. The CRLs explained the science behind the cosmic event and dispelled related superstitions. Gram Panchayat members and seniors of the community also participated in the event enthusiastically.

## School Readiness Programme

The School Readiness Programme focuses on children from Classes I-III and aims to lay a strong foundation in language and mathematics. The programme was conducted in three phases in 54 schools via a 30-day camp.

- After the 30-day camp, there was a 14% increase in the number of children who could recognize double-digit numbers.
- There was a 14% increase in children who could add and 13% increase in those who could subtract.

## Remedial Learning Programme

The Remedial Learning Programme helps students take ownership of their learning, in a peer-supported environment.



During the camp, the children were assessed on their learning levels and divided into groups. Each group was provided with level-appropriate activities and the parents were briefed accordingly by the CRLs.

- The CRLs led focused activities to help children learn to read letters, words and graduated to a paragraph and story as per their levels.
- Games were conducted during camp to improve vocabulary.
- A baseline assessment indicated that 24% of children could not recognize numbers and 54% could only recognize single digit numbers. Even fewer could solve addition and subtraction sums.

30-day learning camps for students from the primary segment (Class I-III) and upper primary segment (Class IV-VIII) coach them in language and mathematics.

**Project Vidya**, a collaboration between LTPCT and NGO Pratham, was initiated in 2013 to address educational gaps in Talasari. In 2017-18, its focus was narrowed to three gram panchayats in Talasari namely Zari, Kochai and Girgaon.

The primary and upper primary intervention consists of two components: **School Readiness Programme** and the **Read India Advanced Programme**. They aim to improve the learning levels of children from Classes I-VIII utilizing Pratham's core teaching methodology - Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL).



## CASE STUDY

### I have tutors from all around the world

*Sakshii, Girgaon Aarjpada School, Talasari*

"I started learning with Read-a-story on September 7, 2019. I was scared about my first session like I was on my first day at school. But once I started reading, I gained confidence. I was at Level 3 in the beginning, but now I am at Level 4. I want to learn this language so that one day I can become an engineer. I have tutors from all around the world from whom I have learned a lot."



## Remote Tutoring

About 82% of the 140 million government school students in India can barely read a simple English word. Many such students reside at Talasari.

The interventions were led by CRLs with support from school teachers. The in-school activities were supplemented by community-based components like library groups, fairs and other activities.

### Teaching at the Right Level (TaRL)

The teaching method pioneered by Pratham attempts to plug the many gaps in the education system. Unlike in the traditional system where children of the same age are grouped together in a class, this system groups children based on their learning needs. It also involves regular testing to check if the child is absorbing the concepts.

### Read India Advanced

To sustain the foundation established by the Read India programme and build high-level competencies in language and math, the Read India Advanced programme was introduced in 2017-18, which also covers history and geography.

In 2019-20, the Read India Advanced programme was implemented in 54 zilla parishad schools across three gram panchayats.

### Community Library Intervention

Many underprivileged children tend to have low reading and math skills largely due to unavailability of resources and a conducive learning environment. Most of their parents are overworked due to tough labour jobs and regularly migrate in search of work. Added to that, most of these children belong to large families where individual attention is scarce, thus denying them the holistic development necessary to build a strong, young India.

The library intervention programme is a key component of Project Vidya where children from Classes I-VIII are divided into groups depending on their areas of residence.

Each group is assigned a parent/volunteer, and provided with learning material. The groups also work on creative projects like writing a report on the history of the village, collecting information about the Gram Panchayat, local fruits and flowers, etc.

Gram Shiksha Kendra (GSK) is a community space in the village which serves as a learning space with a repository of books for these children. The CRLs engage the members of the community and advocate for the establishment of a GSK in all the villages.

### Educational fairs

In 2019-20, language and math fairs were held in villages to create awareness about the programme and engage with the community.

The language fair encouraged children to present their ideas before an audience. The math fair helped remove fear of the subject from children's minds. It also helped them put their mathematical knowledge to practical use by creating models and presenting them.

### Market Activity

A few school children from Zari gram panchayat were taken on a market visit to Talasari taluka. The children interviewed vendors at the market and collected information on the goods sold. They learnt about procurement, reasons why they chose the business, its challenges etc. The vendors enthusiastically responded with interesting answers. Their responses emphasized the need for an education, its importance in running a business and how it can play an important role in the children's lives.

To remedy this, LTPCT introduced a pilot Remote Tutoring programme for students between Classes IV-IX in Aarajpada, Talasari. The students were introduced to a proficient English speaker located in cities over a mobile phone. They were tutored in pronunciation, punctuation, intonation, sentence comprehension and the English vocabulary.

In the pilot, 60 students were paired with 120 volunteers who helped them move up a level in reading proficiency. Weekly sessions were conducted via mobile phones with content curated by the Pratham platform.

The volunteer and student were provided with a story text on their respective mobiles. As the student read out a passage, the tutor corrected the student's pronunciation, punctuation and comprehension.

After the pilot, the programme was launched in October 2019 with 226 students for six months, after the baseline assessment. The endline assessment was to be conducted in March 2020. However, due to the Covid19 pandemic, the programme was extended for three more months till June 2020. An endline assessment was conducted online (via mobile phones) by volunteers in October 2020.



Key components of the programme

Engaging volunteers in the learning process

The programme fills the lacunae of trained English speaking teachers in Talasari via technology. It mobilized volunteers across the world—homemakers and youth as remote tutors.

Deployment of technology

Two web platforms are hosted on the domain www.readastory.org.in and the cloud telephony platform. Lessons are conducted through the platform, where reading content is digitally uploaded for volunteers to access. Volunteers schedule calls with the students through the cloud telephony platform.

Assessment and evaluation of reading levels

The advancement in language skills is measured using an assessment tool derived from the ASER 2017 English evaluation protocol.

Reading Levels:

- Beginner
- Limited knowledge of alphabets
- Level 0
- Clarity on alphabets and simple words
- Level 1
- Simple sentence formation
- Level 2
- Compound sentence formation
- Level 3
- Paragraph construction
- Level 4
- Reading comprehension } -

The results of the pilot are as follows:

- 84 students moved at least one level up while 11 showed no movement. Four students showed negative movement.
- As many as 30% of boys and 55% girls moved up at least one level. Only 15% of the students remained at the same level or moved down a level. A majority of the students belong to Class VIII and IX (21- 25%). There is a larger mix of girls in the sample (79%).

Science Education Programme

Public schools in remote rural areas often lack well-equipped science facilities necessary to engage students. LTPCT launched the Science Education Programme to provide underprivileged children with practical exposure through hands-on techniques.

The objective of the programme is to inspire students to think, investigate, experiment and discover science in a way that enriches them. The programme intends to fill the lacuna in experiential science in government schools with a hub-and-spoke model of engagement. The Science Centers act as hubs and mobile labs are spokes.

LTPCT Mobile Science Labs serve the following locations:

- Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
- Kharel, Gujarat (2 units)
- Hazira/Surat, Gujarat
- Vadodara, Gujarat
- Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
- Talasari, Maharashtra
- Talegaon, Maharashtra
- Faridabad, Haryana
- Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh

LTPCT Science Centers exist across the following locations:

- Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu
- Kharel, Gujarat
- Talasari, Maharashtra

Science On wheels

- 1,793 school visits were conducted, engaging 2,16,630 students and 3,035 teachers.
- 662 community visits were organized, reaching out to 16,401 children and 10,034 adults.
- 39 winter/summer camps were organized for 271 days, reaching out to 9,393 students and 91 teachers.
- 39 science fairs were conducted for 42 days which benefited 42,700 students, 1,256 teachers and 13,883 visitors. 1,898 young instructors presented science models and experiments.
- 80 sessions were conducted which benefited 3,910 ‘Young Instructor Leaders’.
- A 14-day teacher training programme was conducted for 285 teachers.
- A Mega Event at Kharel was organized which attracted 1,460 students and 9,374 general visitors. A Mega Science Fair was held on February 25-26 at Talegaon with participation from 3,448 children, 274 teachers and 298 general visitors.



CASE STUDY

From timidity to confidence

B. Shanti Priya is a 13-year-old daughter of a construction worker and hails from a family of five. She studies at GVN MCH School, Visakhapatnam. While always curious, she used to be paralysed by a fear of failure, of making mistakes and receiving a possible chiding.

The timid girl received a gentle nudge in the right direction after she started attending Science On Wheels classes. The instructors made her look at learning differently. They helped her teachers present lessons better and encouraged questions and doubts – which brought out the best in her. Her teachers say that while she was always a good student, she exhibited remarkable improvement with the hands-on learning approach of Science On Wheels mobile science labs.

Priya loves learning concepts that go beyond textbooks. She was part of a team that created a working model of a volcano and is exploring the world of microbes with the help of a microscope. She also made a presentation on atoms and molecules.

She now dreams of becoming a software engineer, and aims to follow in the footsteps of the late scientist and visionary Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam.



## Sports for Excellence Programme

LTPCT initiated a Sports for Excellence Programme in 2015 to build a sports ecosystem and culture for Talasari's tribal youth. It helps provide systematic training, expert guidance, and higher-order coaching to improve performance.

Under the programme, coaching was provided for children in the age group of 12-18, in sports like athletics, Kabaddi and Kho-Kho. Students are provided with opportunities to compete at district, state and national levels.

The partnership between LTPCT and Magic Bus reached out to students across 23 schools where 448 students were selected every year.

Between 2016-17 and 2017-18, the programme sharpened its focus on Kabaddi and athletics. In 2019-20, an athletic club Rhythmic Running (RR) was brought in to provide special inputs.

After phasing out of the partnership with RR, the team explored the possibility of direct involvement of Sports Authority of India (SAI).

## Programme Objectives

- To provide a coordinated and planned approach to high-quality sports coaching for talented and aspiring students in Talasari.
- To develop sports skills in athletics and kabaddi for students between Classes VI and X across 23 schools.
- To develop a sustainable sports mentoring system in Talasari.
- To build a cadre of trained sports teachers and coaches.

## Achievements

- The team mentored and coached 448 players across 23 schools.
- Seven assistant coaches were appointed and each of them now manage 3-4 schools.
- National-level coaches are invited for vacation camps and running workouts.
- 154 students (87 boys and 67 girls) participated in district-level competitions of Kabaddi and Kho-Kho.
- 60 students (25 boys and 35 girls) participated in athletics at district level competitions.
- 23 students (8 boys and 15 girls) participated in Kabaddi and Kho-Kho at state-level competitions.
- 46 students (20 boys and 26 girls) participated in athletics at state-level competitions.

## Chess competition at Talasari zilla parishad schools

For the first time in Talasari, a block-level Chess competition was organized on October 2, 2019, the birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, for students from 154 Zilla Parishad Schools. It was an initiative of the Block Development Officer Rahul Mhatre and Sunil Urkude, a teacher who is also a national chess player.

To spark interest in the game, 315 international quality chess sets were distributed by LTPCT to 154 schools.

As the game was new to the taluka, a team of teachers keen on chess was created and trained to guide the students.

The children enjoyed learning chess and the project received a good response. Girls also participated in high numbers and demonstrated a healthy competitive spirit. The students now play chess recreationally during school breaks and even when the schools are not in session.

## Key achievements

- All 154 zilla parishad schools of Talasari at kendra level participated in the event.
- 511 students participated in the Kendra level tournament
- 120 students were selected for taluka-level competitions.

## Digital Literacy

In today's world, digital literacy has become just as important as basic education. Unfortunately digital literacy is almost non-existent in areas which are far away from growth and development.

Students of Talasari and Navsari struggle with poor classroom infrastructure, lack of trained teachers, and little access to digital education. Despite the launching of 'Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan, for rural beneficiaries,' many students are excluded from Digital India.

## LTPCT's Digital Literacy Programme

LTPCT partnered with SAP India, Pratham Infotech in Talasari, Hope Foundation in Navsari and the education departments of local governments to impart quality training and deliver e-learning to the last mile.

The programme was able to start a digital movement in these tribal areas by providing well-equipped computer labs and digital literacy classes in schools. Online tutorials and videos are shown to students to make learning interesting.





The computer programme supported by SAP Foundation is implemented by Hope Foundation in 82 schools of Navsari region. As many as 107 computer teachers are employed in primary, secondary and higher secondary schools which are supervised by eight team leaders and a project manager.

Project Code Unnati Navsari hopes to improve overall academic learning and knowledge which can result in skilled human resources.

**English literacy programme** The English literacy programme (ELP) designed by Leap for Word (LFW) includes structured, modular and rule-based content that can be delivered in regional languages by a tutor who need not be fluent in English.

The content is built on top of a translation algorithm which helps instructors teach English in their mother tongue and help students read, comprehend and structure sentences. The algorithm also allows for rigorous testing and measurement which can identify learning gaps in real time and take corrective action.

## Word Power Championship

LTPCT, in partnership with Leap for Word (LFW), came up with the idea of conducting word power championships to enhance English language skills of children in under-served communities, by training their own school teachers. These events seed competitive spirit and provide a platform for students from regional language schools to showcase their



newly acquired English skills.

The programme, which covered six blocks in Navsari, held the competition for students between the classes III to V. The programme was monitored and evaluated by Social Lens Consulting.

As many as 992 teachers, across 710 schools, registered 2,663 students for the competition. Out of which, 2,173 students appeared for the competition.

## Special Support to school-teachers for Class X Board Exam

Clearing Board exams is a major milestone in every student's

life, especially so for the students residing in rural areas as this determines their future.

However, high school teachers from Talasari were worried about Board exam preparation and student performance, says Pawar, Principal, Vilatpada School

To resolve this, LTPCT, with support from the BDO of Talasari and Pratham organized special workshops for teachers and students.

The workshops helped them with techniques to score marks, and also built confidence by reducing fear of English and mathematics with their practice sessions.

Due to the efforts by all the stakeholders and especially the school teachers, Vilatpada School notched a huge success - 98.58% of its students passed the SSC Boards.



# SKILL-BUILDING

t h a t   S u s t a i n s

Skill building is the need of the hour and is at the top of the Central government's agenda as it is with LTPCT. LTPCT is providing market-relevant, top-quality courses and training to deeply underprivileged sections of society, including tribal farmers and Warli artists, women and school dropouts. A key feature of our programme is our collaboration with the industry, engineering colleges and large organizations. Digital literacy programmes and income-generating programmes are integral part of our interventions that have been successfully churning out highly employable individuals and very many entrepreneurs. We are committed to building a skill-rich India.

## Skill-building that Sustains

Being blessed with one of the world's youngest populations is a double-edged sword for India as a large percentage of Indian youth lack even the basic education or skills that could help them break the cycle of poverty and make India an economic powerhouse.

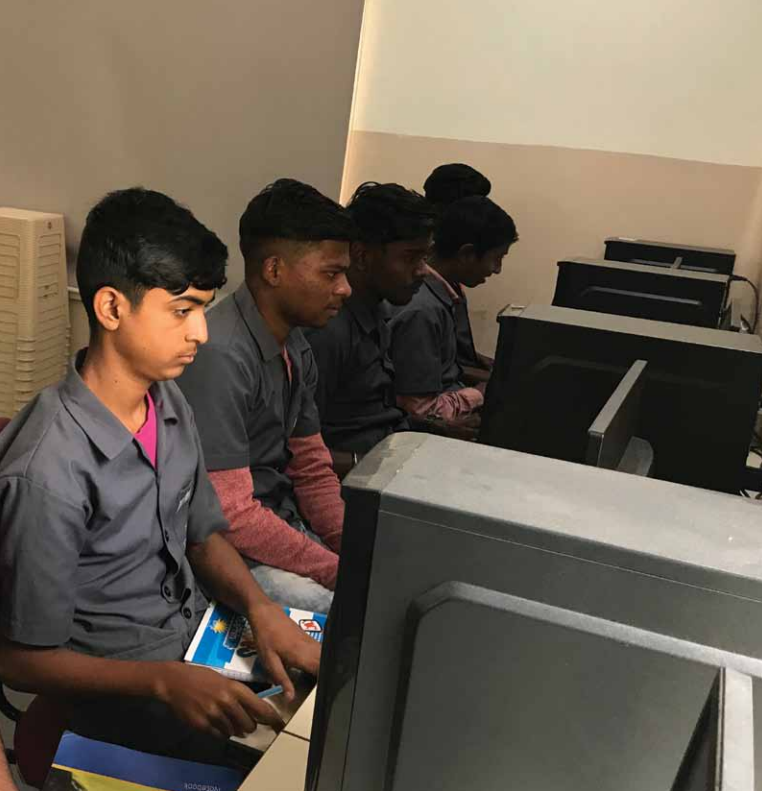
The Indian job market itself is a paradox of sorts where, on the one hand, a large number of people are either unemployed or under-employed; while on the other hand, many industries are in dire need of skilled workers. This yawning gap can only be bridged by adopting a focused approach to building skills amongst capable youngsters.

To address this glaring need the government of India launched the Skill India campaign in 2015. LTPCT, however, was ahead of the curve - its key interventions have been in the areas of technical and non-technical skill building since much before 2015. After the launch of the Skill India initiative, LTPCT aligned its interventions with the national objectives.

LTPCT's primary beneficiaries are school dropouts, unemployed youth, women and tribal farmers. Its training programmes equip them with need-based and industry-oriented skills. These skills can provide them either with jobs or livelihood opportunities that can propel them out of a life of menial labour. It also undertakes many ancillary activities, especially for female beneficiaries who either choose self-employment or entrepreneurship.







## Assistant beauty therapist and self-employed tailor courses

During the year, ANTTC has added two new courses affiliated to NSDC viz. – Assistant beauty therapist (ABT) and self-employed tailor (SET). Both these courses focus on creating a wide range of skill sets amongst the trainees, including domain knowledge like beauty therapy, skin care, hair care and advanced spa skills in ABT; and making of customized Indian clothes and home furnishings in SET. They are also coached in health, hygiene, safety and communication skills to gain a foothold in the service industry.



## LTPCT Interventions

During 2019-20, LTPCT conducted National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)- affiliated courses at various locations and collaborated with the industry, engineering colleges and large organizations to upgrade the programme to suit market needs. It also helped tribal farmers and artisans gain skills and capabilities to boost their incomes.

This year, new programmes have been introduced to provide school dropouts with opportunities to return to mainstream education. Added to that, digital literacy programmes were undertaken to improve the employability of the beneficiaries.

## Programme components

The salient features of LTPCT's skill building interventions include:

- Skill building amongst tribal farmers and Warli artists with an objective of increasing household incomes by introducing best practices, market linkages and institution building.
- Converging interventions with relevant government schemes.
- Skill building and entrepreneurship programme for school dropouts and women.
- Digital literacy programme to enhance employability.
- Enabling school dropouts to prepare and complete SSC examinations through National Institute for Open Schooling.

## Programme Outcomes

Anil Naik Technical Training Center – Kharel (ANTTC)

- 334 beneficiaries were trained under skill building and digital literacy programmes.
- 320 women were trained as assistant beauty therapists and tailors.
- 80 trainees underwent the office assistantship programme.
- 164 women took up entrepreneurship development programmes at Mysuru, Coimbatore, Nagpur and Mumbai.
- 160 beneficiaries were trained in Welding and Non-Destructive Testing as part of a university partnership programme at Coimbatore.
- 140 beneficiaries were trained at the Construction Skills Training Institute at Sri Sri University.

## Alternate livelihood opportunities for tribal farmers and Warli artists

- 7,686 farmers were provided with agri-extension services.
- 218 CRPs (community resource persons) trained on agri-extension and demo farms.
- 188 demo farms were identified and promoted via the project.
- 10 Warli cadres trained in product development, business and marketing.

## Convergence with government schemes

- Five group proposals sanctioned by Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM).
- Rs 12.5 lakh was sanctioned to a self-help group (SHG) towards a vegetable cluster, vegetable nursery and ready-made garment production.

- A Rs 7 lakh proposal to establish poultry and hatchery units for a women producer group at Kawada was sanctioned by ITDP.
- A proposal to establish a Warli unit for an artist group from Kurze was sanctioned Rs 2.23 lakh by ITDP.
- 2,853 individual proposals accounting to a total of Rs 10 lakh were sanctioned.

## Impact

- Warli products worth Rs 4.7 lakh sold through market linkages and exhibitions such as Mahalaxmi Saras, Kala Ghoda festival, and an Exhibition at the UNDP Delhi office.
- Agri commodities worth Rs 21 lakh sold through 15 procurement centers.
- Around 63% of office assistantship trainees from Kharel were placed in appropriate jobs.

## CASE STUDY

### A school dropout gets an upgrade

Mahendra is a 19 year-old boy from a middle-class family living in Jalalpore-Navsari. His father works in a diamond cutting factory. After Mahendra failed Class X he joined ANTTC with the help of a friend who had completed a course there.

"I joined the Solar Panel Technician course as I knew that this course would provide me with better job opportunities now, and even in the future. Along with technical training, I also received basic computer training at the center," he said.

After the course, he was hired by Earth Heal Energy Solutions in Navsari as a Solar Panel Technician with an initial salary of Rs 4,000 per month. However, he could apply his computer knowledge to prepare solar plant layouts, drawings, fill forms online and upload documents. Since he added so much value, his employer offered to double his salary to Rs 8,000 pm.

"I was once a school dropout and today I am a skilled technician. My life has gone through an upgrade now," says Mahendra with pride.



## CASE STUDY

### I was shown the right direction at the right time'

Pritkaur could barely complete her HSC after the sudden death of her father and had to start looking for a job to support her family. During a mobilization campaign, Orion Edutech enrolled her for the office assistantship programme.

Pritkaur showed genuine interest in the course and was eager to learn new things like system software and application software. She mastered Excel and excelled at making presentations. After her training, she was placed as a computer operator at Banswara Syntax with a salary of Rs 9,000 per month plus travel allowance. Pritkaur is thankful for receiving the right guidance at the right time, which changed her life forever.

- Stationery and other products worth Rs 4.6 lakh made by women trainees of Aroha Multipurpose Society were sold at exhibitions and Rangresha shops.

#### Office assistantship course

Along with school dropouts, ANTTC also caters to 12th pass unemployed girls and boys from Navsari dist through its NSDC-affiliated course of 'Office Assistantship'.

An office assistant performs a wide variety of administrative functions. It is a versatile job role which can be performed across departments. The job requires proficiency in operation of computers, office equipment and a full range of general office services along with functions related to respective departments.

#### Women and skill building :

#### Aroha Multipurpose Society:

LTPCT, in partnership with its NGO - AROHA, has been working to provide financial independence to women from

the slums of Nagpur and rural areas in the vicinity, since 2011. The beneficiaries belong to vulnerable familial situations.

Due to several pressures, most beneficiaries were unable to stick to the income generating programme after the training. To ensure the intervention remained sustainable, AROHA took an incubation-center approach with its brand called Rangresha - it serves as a training platform that helps them learn about marketing, order execution, quality control and timely delivery.

After the incubation period, a few beneficiaries took up work independently while others formed producer groups. Some others picked up work assignments from AROHA and the open market, such as uniform making and outsourced work from boutiques. The digital platform [www.rangresha.com](http://www.rangresha.com), created with the help of LTPCT, and robust participation in exhibitions helped the brand receive pan-India bulk orders. In 2019-20, products worth Rs 13.3 lakh were sold.

#### Income-generation programme (IGP): Supporting self-help units

LTPCT, with the help of L&T's Coimbatore Central Management Unit, had trained women from underprivileged communities in tailoring and beauty trades. In 2018-19, LTPCT joined forces with the NGO 'Weaker Section And Tribal Rehabilitation Charitable Trust' (WESTRIC) to start a garment unit at Malumichampatti and Eachanari in Coimbatore to provide these trainees with employment. This is an income-generation programme (IGP) for trainees who hail from underprivileged backgrounds.

As a part of the intervention, two Self-Help Groups (SHGs) were formed with 12 members each. These members were selected out of the trainees from VTC centre, Eachanari.



The project provides members with basic training in running an SHG; accounts and budgeting; machine servicing programmes; garment management; entrepreneurship development; leadership training and health awareness. It has helped them improve their performance, both as an individual and as a unit.

WESTRIC also helped the SHGs apply for bank loans and provided marketing support to obtain orders from large companies like Arvind Garments, Kalavathi Garments, Bharath Agro Garments, M S Traders and Udhayakumar Garments, local department shops and retail outlets. The range of products they create includes cloth bags (white and multi-colour), chudidhars, aprons, gloves, bermudas, caps, pillow covers, tool bags and masks.

During the year 2019-20 the Malumichampatti unit generated an income of Rs 5.7 lakh whereas the Eachanari unit generated about Rs 3 lakh in income. Each member of the SHGs saved Rs 200-500 every month and deposited them in a bank. On the basis of these group savings, the Thannambikkai SHG is anticipating a loan of Rs 1 lakh, while Rainbow SHG has already received a loan of Rs 1.5 lakh from the bank.

#### Women Entrepreneurship Development Programme GUARD, Mysuru, Karnataka

LTPCT, in partnership with GUARD (Group for Urban And

Rural Development), an eminent organization working for women empowerment for many years, has conducted vocational training courses for 4,548 underprivileged women in and around Mysuru, Karnataka since 2011-12. As the intervention matured, LTPCT and GUARD established hand-embroidery production centers with technical support from Caravan Evolved Craft, a well-known apparels brand, to provide the trainees a sustainable channel of income.

Caravan works as a design and product development agency. It designs new products which utilize the skills of artisans, markets them, sources raw material and strategizes about the product range. It also grooms leaders and gradually defines their roles in the management of the group. Over time, Caravan and GUARD helped small groups make strategic decisions like moving away from bulk work and concentrating on premium handicrafts that yield better margins enabling the establishment of three production centers at Agrahara, K N Pura and Hebbal with 82 artisans who showed interest in working at the production centers at mutually agreed prices. 14 artisans started their own small-scale ventures for the local market. Six of the artisans opened their own boutiques.

GUARD, as a parent organization, helped empower self-help groups of trained women artisans. It also helped facilitate loans from banks and Arunodaya Multipurpose Women Co-operative Society.







## Sri Sri University: Construction Skills Training Center- Bhubaneswar, Odisha

LTPCT partnered with Sri Sri University (SSU) in 2011-12 to provide training on 'Bar bending and Steel Fixing' trade to underprivileged and unemployed rural youth of Odisha and the neighboring states. The 90-day comprehensive training module comprises theory and practical sessions, leading to

certification for the successful trainees. L&T CSTI, Balikuda is another partner of SSU, which provides support in terms of quality maintenance and guidance. It assesses the trainees and aids them with placements.

In 2019-20, 140 youngsters were trained, of whom 66 have been placed in appropriate jobs.

## CASE STUDY

### Towards a brighter future

S Mahendran from Kanjampatti village in Coimbatore district is 19 years old. He cleared Class XII successfully but could not pursue higher education due to financial problems. Both his parents are handloom workers.

To support his family, he started working as a helper at a private company but was unfortunately laid off. Soon, he heard about a job fair at Udumalpet and a friend also referred him to LTPCT's training programme. The keen learner completed his training successfully and was immediately placed with M/s. Erbatech Machinery, Coimbatore with a monthly salary of Rs 8,500, plus free accommodation.

"I now feel that I am progressing towards a brighter future due to the opportunity and support provided by LTPCT and MCET," says Mahendran. He also participated in India Skill 2020 Competition at the district level in Coimbatore and won the first round (theory) and received an appropriate certification. Now, he is waiting to take part in a national-level skill competition.



## Partnership with Mahalingam College of Engineering for Skills Training

In 2017-18, LTPCT partnered with Dr. Mahalingam College of Engineering and Technology (MCET) in Coimbatore and NIA Skills Foundation. The partnership provides a residential training programme in welding and non-destructive testing (NDT) - skills used across industries like construction, civil engineering etc. The institute provided infrastructure for the residential programme.

The programme targets unemployed youth from underprivileged backgrounds and school dropouts who have either passed Class-VIII, or have either passed or failed ITI or diploma course. The course was framed to suit industry requirements and is in line with the National Development Skills Corporation (NDSC) and National Skills Qualification Framework (NSQF).

The Centre has trained 160 youth and all of them received job offers from industries in Coimbatore, Hosur and Chennai.

## The Uddyam project

The Uddyam project is an intervention focused to help improve the household incomes of residents from three gram panchayats (GPs) namely Zari, Girgaon, and Kochai-Bormal from Talasari taluka, Palghar, Maharashtra.

The project brings together many stakeholders like the government, private sector (LTPCT), the United Nations and the community, for area-based intervention and sustainable development goals (SDG)-aligned social transformation. The long-term vision of the project is to develop Talasari as a model convergence block with special focus on poverty reduction.

By the end of June 2021, the intervention will become sustainable over a period beyond the project duration of three years.

### The project has four major objectives:

1. To increase the income of 3,000 families in the three GPs to Rs 36,000 per annum from baseline by July 2021 and strengthen community cadres and market linkages to sustain livelihoods across Talasari;
2. To improve the income of Warli artisans of Talasari from Rs 8,000 to Rs 24,000 per annum by July 2021;
3. To strengthen the delivery of government schemes, convergence and income enhancement to 27,000 beneficiaries in Talasari across all 20 GPs; and
4. To create knowledge products to facilitate evidence-based

policy making for local governments at district and block levels.

## Agriculture Livelihoods

Project Uddyam provides extension services, has created demonstration farms, facilitated agri-commodity marketing and strengthened institutional processes and mechanisms.



The farmers are mobilized to form farmer producer groups (FPGs) and create and operate procurement centers (PCs). They also identified internal resources to build a set of trained cadres who can act as catalysts to the social change that is essential for economic growth.

During the year, a 6-month cadre certification course was also initiated, along with a mini-MBA course in conjunction with the Institute of Rural Management (IRMA). The project trained 100 UMED community cadres with mock rehearsals and field demonstrations.

## Community Mobilization

Project Uddyam mobilizes farmers in Talasari through institutions set up by UMED (Maharashtra State Rural Livelihoods Mission). They include SHGs, farmer producer groups, village organizations (VOs) and cluster-level federations. The project identified women from the village organizations who are vocal, literate, and engaged in income generating activities, and trained them as cadres. The project was designed and converged with UMED in such a manner that almost all the beneficiaries are a part either of an SHG or a VO. These members and their families automatically become a part of the project and can avail training and hand holding exercises.





## Bringing in new buyers

The team tried to link the Talasari produce to institutional buyers for seasonal crops like chillies, mangoes and paddy. The project linked 249 farmers with 16 different procurement centers. In the next season, the project will cover chilli and other cash crops. The intervention helped procure 77,000 kg of chilli with estimated sales amounting to Rs 19.2 lakh. A total of 28.5 tons of paddy was procured and sold for about Rs 5.13 lakh.



## Backyard poultry project

Ten beneficiaries selected for a demo on backyard poultry project were distributed 100 100-day-old chicks with 250 kg of bird feed for three months.

The beneficiaries invested in shelter, feeders and drinkers and also vaccinated the birds. The total revenue generated by all 10 beneficiaries as of now is Rs 24,120.

## Community farming of Oyster mushrooms

A demonstration farm was initiated for mushroom, which has a 45-day product cycle. This product cycle can be repeated all around the year except in April and May.

The producer group initiated the process in September 2019 with technical support from project Uddyam and invested Rs 2,000 collectively. They bought 10 kgs of spawn, which gave them 30 kgs of oyster mushrooms that they sold at Rs 200 per kilo.

## Sustaining chilli farming

In 2019-20, the intervention regarding chilli cultivation was modified, which successfully generated revenue of Rs 1 lakh for village organizations. To ensure sustainability, the farmers were trained in raising nurseries with the most suitable chilli breed.

Contacting institutional buyers, bargaining for a good price, and carrying out all the financial transactions instilled confidence in the farmers.

## Realizing a fair price for mangoes

In 2019, the project team connected mango farmers with e-commerce major Big Basket. Field visits were conducted to strengthen bilateral ties between procurement centres and the company. They helped farmers understand the quality requirements such as weight, variety, grading and sorting. Until mid-June 2019, 3.3 tonnes of mangoes were procured from 11 farmers at the rate of Rs 17.39 more per KG than the usual middlemen.



## Key achievements

S. No	Indicators	Achievement
1	No. of procurement centres functional	16
2	No. of farmers receiving agri extension services	7687
3	No. of producer groups formed	39
4	Demo farms	218
5	No. of community cadres trained in agribusiness	100
6	No. of farmers linked to procurement centres	249
7	Quantity of agri-commodities sold (in tonnes)	75.18
8	Value of Agri-commodities sold (in INR Lakhs)	21.15



## CASE STUDY

### A young Warli artist keeps the art alive

Maina Lakhat grew up in Talasari where art was everywhere. The mud houses were decorated with Warli art patterns in natural colours. Later, they became rarer and these decorations would be visible only during weddings.

The 27-year-old artist had been worried that this native art form might vanish altogether. "I felt that our land had lost its roots owing to urbanization. But I was happy to see women making Warli designs on different products and on a canvas. I was inspired to help preserve it," she said. Last year, she joined a producer group of Warli artisans and is now the president of Waghya Dev Group Udhava. The project's partner, Access, helped her register with Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED). With this aid, she attended the Mahalaxmi Saras exhibition that was held in January 2020. The sales that she generated at the exhibition boosted her confidence.

"I have found that due to lack of communication and smart marketing, the demand for the art is lagging. Recognizing rural talent and creating a suitable market for them is important. I wish to see smiles on the faces of the artists, who completely depend on art," she says.

LTPCT interventions aim to encourage the creative talent of the local Warli artisans and convert it into a profit generating enterprise. The aim is to increase their income and improve access to government schemes, social protection benefits and loans.

#### Key achievements

- Producer Group Training: 11
- Buyer Seller meet organised at Ahmedabad, Daman and Mumbai: 3
- New Producer Groups formation: 6
- Products developed of different category- Terracota, Wooden, Glass and Textile: 47
- Revenue Generated in a year. : 5.08 Lakhs

#### Market linkages and Revenue

The project forged a tie-up between the artisans and an

organization named Boom Box from Daman, and a medical equipment firm Meril from Vapi. This year, the initiative generated revenue of Rs 5 lakh through sales at exhibitions and events. They also received local orders in and around Talasari, with support from the Block Development Officer (BDO) and the Tehsildar.

#### Convergence

The government has initiated a large number of social welfare schemes for the underprivileged sections of the society. However, the intended beneficiaries are rarely aware of them. One of the project's objectives is to expand the coverage of these schemes in the Talasari area.

The team conducted awareness sessions, which also helped record demand for social security schemes, agriculture-linked schemes, ration cards, pensions for senior citizens, widows and disabled and other schemes. They helped collect application forms, fill them with the help of authorized staff, submit them and follow up with them.

Haqdarshak Mahiti Pustika, a booklet with scheme-wise and department-wise information on 42 schemes, is read out at every SHG and Gram Sangh meeting.

Due to this intervention, disparity in benefit distribution across households was minimized. It also helped clear a popular misconception that these schemes are only meant for upper-class families.



Indicators	Total
No. of panchayats covered	21
No. of villages covered	42
No. of SHGs covered	226
No. of awareness meetings conducted	1484
No. of cadres trained	41
No. of beneficiaries benefitted	2911



#### Government partnerships and coordination with stakeholders

Government support is key to the developmental activities undertaken at Talasari. Hence, the project management unit team conducted three Block Coordination Committee (BCC) meetings last year, under the chairmanship of a Block Development Officer (BDO).

#### Localization of SDGs

For Project Uddyam, sustainable development goals (SDGs) were localized and customized as per the project outcomes and objectives.

- Project Uddyam's objectives of improving agriculture, promoting Warli art and improving access to social protection measures are linked to SDG 1, 2, 5, 8 and 12.
- LTPCT works on health and education beyond the Uddyam project in Talasari. Accordingly, SDG 3 on health and SDG 4 on education were also included in the tracking system.
- SDG 13 was included to ensure that the interventions have little or no impact on climate change.
- UNDP enumerated eight SDG goals for Project Uddyam.
- The indicators cover government schemes like MGNREGA, IAY, PDS, maternal health, well being and agricultural production.
- These indicators are broadly classified into four quadrant impacts such as social, economic, environment and fostering partnership. These outcomes indicate the project approach.
- The National and State comparison analysis is a potent benchmark which helps in better implementation and policy design for the interventions.
- It substantially promotes a data-driven decision making process.

- The project undertook a baseline and a mid-line study to understand progress on these SDGs in the project area.

## CASE STUDY

### Widow receives pension after 21 long years

Gulab from Kurze village lost her husband when she was 28 years old and had to care for their three children. Though she owned a small chunk of land, she was unable to cultivate it due to lack of irrigation facilities and was forced to work as a farm labourer to support her children's education.

Strapped for cash, she made several attempts to access the widow's pension provided by the government.

However, due to her lack of education and awareness, and years of being dependent on her husband for worldly matters, she was unsuccessful in her attempts. After 21 years, Gulab joined an SHG and received small loans but there was no steady financial aid to tide over her problems.

In 2019, project Uddyam supported her to submit an application under the Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan Yojana which provides aid to single women. Soon, her application was approved by the Tehsildar and she now receives a pension of Rs 1,000 per month. The project team of Uddyam went the extra mile to ensure she receives what she is entitled to.



# HEALTH

t h a t   S t r e n g t h e n s

LTPCT has been working to provide easily accessible, affordable, quality healthcare services to the underprivileged sections. We work in close collaboration with Government departments to ensure nobody falls out of the health net. Our innovative health on wheels and Community Health Centres have provided crucial life saving interventions. The programme is also successfully improving maternal and child health service delivery and infrastructure, building the capacity of frontline workers and is leveraging technology to deliver care and for planning at administrative levels. We are deeply grateful to have been able to provide critical disaster relief services after the unfortunate floods in Kolhapur.

Most rural Indians do not have access to basic healthcare services. The poorest of the poor end up financing most of the healthcare costs themselves, besides bearing the expenses involved in travelling to towns and cities to access quality care. For daily wagers, it also results in a loss of income, driving them further into poverty.

In other words, healthcare is not within the reach of rural Indians, both physically and financially. Their desperation often leads them to quacks, further compounding their health problems. Those who choose to take the long road to a city or town, end up in the clutches of a moneylender due to prohibitive private healthcare costs.

The problem is further worsened by the paucity of government-run primary healthcare centers. Even when present, these centers tend to be substantially under-staffed, resulting in people receiving suboptimal care. Under-utilized healthcare systems have thus turned basic healthcare into a luxury for the over 800 million Indians living in rural areas. In tribal areas, the healthcare services are all but non-existent.





## LTPCT Intervention

LTPCT's health initiatives are designed to address this vacuum. LTPCT's Community Health Centers have been making healthcare accessible to underprivileged communities in and around its business units and growth centers. The centers, in 10 locations across India, provide a range of services including out-patient care, consultation and lab facilities. Six of these centers also operate a total of 13 mobile medical units.

In 2019-20, LTPCT partnered with the government for infrastructural development to improve public health systems and undertook diverse activities. It also helped develop a health management information system (HMIS) to ensure operational enhancement and good governance.

### Objectives of interventions:

1. to provide underprivileged communities with access to quality healthcare;
2. improve maternal and child health service delivery and infrastructure;
3. build capacity of frontline workers; and
4. deploy technology for innovation and skill building.

To remedy the fact that healthcare is inaccessible to tribals, LTPCT initiated a project to provide maternal and child healthcare services at Talasari in Maharashtra.

### IMPACT OF HEALTHCARE INITIATIVES

- LTPCT's 13 Health on Wheels, 10 Community Health Centers (CHCs) and 44 dialysis service units are operational across three states of India.
- Community Health Centers and mobile health vans cater to about 5.5 lakh beneficiaries.
- The Maternal and Child Healthcare project covered 40 villages in Talasari. The programme addresses issues like lack of nourishment, early marriage and other maternal health initiatives.
- Capacity building, system strengthening, supporting data analysis for decision making and awareness creation programmes are important components of Community Health Programmes of LTPCT.
- LTPCT provides healthcare skill development training for unemployed youth with certification.
- Disaster response by LTPCT at Kolhapur, Maharashtra after the unprecedented floods was applauded by the community and policymakers.



### Outcome of the programmes

- 5.5 lakh beneficiaries benefited from the CHCs, Health on Wheels and dialysis units.
- 69 assistant pharmacists have been trained in association with Apollo Medskills
- 80 women have been trained as bedside assistants and 180 have completed HSSC-affiliated training of Recognition of Prior Learning – GDA Level-4 course at Kotwalwadi Trust.

### Outcome of the programmes in Talasari

- 1,025 high-risk pregnant women were provided with counselling.
- 3,960 mothers received Nutrition and Infant & Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF) awareness sessions and counseling at Primary Health Centers (PHCs).
- 2,410 beneficiaries received ante-natal care facilities (ANC) while 1,897 received post-natal care (PNC) facilities.
- 141 follow-ups were conducted for babies with low birth weight.
- 6,744 Family Life Education (FLE) sessions were conducted for adolescents.
- 110 Anganwadi workers were trained on infant and young child feeding practices while 140 workers were provided refresher training.

### Impact

- Provided primary healthcare to 4.5 lakh people.
- 96% of the mothers in Talasari chose institutional delivery.
- Reduced the incidence of low birth weight amongst 800 children in the pilot area.
- Improved the knowledge level on young child feeding practices amongst 340 frontline health functionaries.
- Reduced the incidence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) to only two children during the year in Talasari.

## Overview of LTPCT's healthcare intervention

LTPCT's healthcare interventions via CHCs and related services are spread across seven states covering 300 villages. LTPCT interventions aim to strengthen access, infrastructure and quality of health services in rural and tribal areas.

### Project Aarogya

The health interventions in the Aarogya project include three verticals: Community Health Centers, Specialty Centers (dialysis and antiretroviral therapy -ART) and outreach programmes. The model broadly aims to engage across the following areas:

- LTPCT supports Community Health Centers across three states, i.e. Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra to provide access to maternal, child, family welfare, pediatric and

general healthcare.

- It has built and manages multi-specialty community health centers for dialysis and Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) for those with kidney-related diseases and AIDS, respectively, in Mumbai.
- It organizes Mobile Health Units (MHUs) to provide healthcare access to school children, women, and elderly from underprivileged communities in remote villages.
- It organizes health awareness and blood donation camps regularly.

### LTPCT CHCs bridge the gap

The health needs of Indian rural population are served by government-run Primary Health Centers (PHCs) and Community Health Centers (CHCs). CHCs are the third tier in the network of rural healthcare units. They act as referral







centers for the neighbouring PHCs, for patients who need specialised treatments or surgery etc.

The LTPCT's CHC fits in the space between the government-run PHC and CHC. It is a unique primary healthcare model that provides several specialty healthcare services through a single window, at subsidised cost. The locations of LTPCT CHCs were chosen after a situational analysis and needs assessment.

LTPCT CHCs have quickly established themselves as quality health service providers.

### Affordable and accessible health- should we keep it

The centers at Kuppam, Kattupalli and ART Koldongri provide services free of cost while others charge a nominal fee that also includes the cost of medicines. The registration fee ranges from Rs 10-30, which is substantially lower than those at private centers which provide comparable quality of services. The other charges too are capped to ensure that the most economically backward groups can access the services. Some centers have collaborated with state governments to link government health schemes and the health cards to the LTPCT centers such as the Mukhyamantri Amrutum (MA) Yojana, a dialysis scheme in Gujarat.

In Coimbatore, LTPCT collaborated with Jan Aushadhi Yojana to provide medicines and other consumables at subsidised rates.

**The MHUs (Mobile Health Units)** complement the CHCs as they cover rural interiors and other remote areas. Apart from extensive outreach in semi-urban and rural areas, the units provide services free of cost. They provide services to the community within a radius of 25-30 kilometers.

The route and the day plan of an MHU is planned in consultation with the government representatives, to align it with the needs of the community. After a needs assessment, more services were added, such as diagnostics in Vadodara, ophthalmology in Coimbatore and homeopathy in Lonavala. The MHUs in Ahmednagar and Talasari added camps specifically for diabetes, eye checkups, and women and child health and nutrition. The scale of the services also evolved over time due to an increase in footfalls.



### Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals

SDG	Targets	LTPCT's alignment with goals
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all, at all ages.	<p>Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio</p> <p>End preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age</p> <p>Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p> <p>End epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.</p> <p>Achieve universal health coverage, access to quality essential healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.</p> <p>Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including family planning, information and education, and integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Maternal Health Unit (MHU) outreach through awareness programme and medical camps focuses on preventive and promotive healthcare for maternal, reproductive, and sexual health. Certain MHU services were established in collaboration with Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) specializing in reproductive and sexual health to target women, adolescents and pregnant women in remote locations.</li> <li>Through the ART Koldongri center, LTPCT healthcare model has aligned to the indicator on treatment and awareness of HIV/AIDS and TB which is available to underprivileged populations free of cost.</li> <li>The model for Aarogya encompasses affordability as the main tenet to provide support to the underprivileged sections of society. All services are free of cost or at a nominal fee.</li> </ul>
SDG2: End hunger, achieve food security and access by lower income groups and thus provide accessibility to affordable and quality healthcare services for basic and general care.	<p>End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round</p> <p>End all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</p>	<p>LTPCT initiated a project to provide maternal and child healthcare services at Talasari in Maharashtra. which: saw a reduced incidence of low birth weight amongst 800 children in the pilot area in Talasari</p> <p>Improved the knowledge level on young child feeding practices amongst 340 frontline health functionaries.</p> <p>Reduced the incidence of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) to only two children in the year in Talasari.</p>

### OTHER INTERVENTIONS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR

#### Strengthening infrastructure of CHC Bajwa, Vadodara

LTPCT recently provided equipment - including a UCG machine and an automatic cell counter for the pathology lab - to Bajwa Community Health Center in Vadodara. It also renovated the rooms where these services are provided.

#### Donation of Sonography machine to Manor Hospital

L&T Health center donated a Philips Clearvue 350USG system sonography machine to Manor rural hospital, in Manor at Palghar district for the benefit of the tribal patients.







who are not in the habit of seeking healthcare services. To bring such women and children under the programme, the intervention sought out its beneficiaries across the following three main channels.

### Manav Vikas Divas:

MCH project team reaches out to all the four PHCs which are crucial stakeholders for MCH with a team of Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM), Multipurpose Workers (MPW) and ASHA workers and holds meetings on a monthly basis.

It also held camps called Manav Vikas Divas at all four PHCs with a large number of target audience. The team conducted health checkups, lab tests and addressed health issues of ANC and PNC mothers and malnourished children.

### Visits to sub-centers

The team visited sub-centers under Amgaon and Vasa PHCs. Every sub-center is responsible for immunization and maintains the records for the respective villages. The team interacted with medical officers to understand the health scenario of the area.

### Anganwadi visits under Integrated Child Development Service Scheme (ICDS)

The MCH project team conducts specific sessions for groups of women and interacts with ANC and PNC mothers when they visit Anganwadis for nutrition supplements, follow-ups and counseling. They also plan home visits for follow-ups for specific issue-related counseling.

### Visit to ASHA workers

Each ASHA worker is assigned a specific habitation or a pada. She is the local health service provider, who has

basic information about her area and its people. The MCH project team visits ASHA workers at their padas for updated information. They also interact with her over home visits and get feedback from beneficiaries.

### A. Home Visits to ANC & PNC Mothers

The team's visits to ANC mothers in their first and third trimesters motivates them to access healthcare facilities regularly. Importance of immunization for herself and children, benefits of institutional delivery and nutrition are explained to them.

The team also regularly visits high-risk mothers to assess their health and to communicate to the mothers and the families the importance of following doctor's prescription and a balanced diet. Mothers with low birth weight babies (LBWB) and SAM children are also counselled regularly. They also conduct group counseling sessions on nutrition, health, hygiene and sanitation.

The intervention has helped many ANC mothers care for their health during pregnancy. They are made aware of the free sonography facility at government hospitals as most are unaware and end up paying for sonography at private hospitals despite their poverty.

## CASE STUDY

### Anemic mother births a bonny baby

32-year-old Manju had lost five children due to difficulties during her pregnancy. Despite her obstetric history, she had never visited a clinic during her pregnancies due to fear. Her hemoglobin count was much below normal. The project staff met her thrice and counselled about the importance of institutional delivery. She was not convinced.

Then a community mobilizer of J V Gokal Trust intervened and spoke with her husband, who had doubts about the quality of service provided at a government hospital. After being convinced that ANC checkups were important, the husband took her to a hospital at Umbergaon and got them done. Manju underwent sonography thrice and took medicine as advised.

Due to the care and guidance provided by the project staff, and a nutritional diet, she was able to give birth to a healthy baby.

## Birthing a change

### Mother & Child Health (MCH) Project, Talasari

Implementation Partner:  
*J. V. Gokal Charity Trust*

Around 9.4 million of India's children are severely malnourished. For the most unfortunate of these children, hunger starts while they are still in the womb due to the mother's inability to consume nutritious food.

The first 1,000 days, right from conception to a child's second birthday, are extremely crucial. The nutrition during this period determines a child's ability to survive, grow, learn and develop skills to help rise from poverty.

LTPCT took up Maternal and Child Health (MCH) interventions in Talasari, Maharashtra with a focus on pre-natal and ante-natal coverage (PNC and ANC) from 2018-19. The programme seeks to reduce the number of high-risk mothers and babies born with low birth weight. It intends to improve the health and nutrition status of Severely Acute Malnourished (SAM) and Moderately Acute Malnourished (MAM) children under five years of age, along with sensitizing adolescents towards family life education.

A key challenge of this project is to reach out to new mothers,

## CASE STUDY

### Mother of twins taught to nurse her low-birth weight babies

A mother from Umbargam who gave birth to twins in February of 2019, was feeding them on formula milk powder. She believed that she would fall short of breast milk for two babies. However, an MCH project staff member counselled her about breast feeding techniques and its importance.

After counseling, the mother stopped feeding them milk powder, and nursed them. The MCH staff's constant engagement led to an improvement in babies' health due to exclusive breastfeeding. The mother also learnt about personal hygiene and maintained cleanliness around her home.

Due to the intervention, the weight of the babies increased by almost a kilo every month, despite a below-average birth weight of about 2 kilos.



ANC mothers are directed to Anganwadis where they can receive a balanced diet provided by the government.

The project also conducted special programmes throughout the day to create health and hygiene awareness in the community. Other activities include: programmes in collaboration with Dayanand Hospital, health awareness programme for school children and women SHG members, family life education programme for adolescents, and awareness on importance of breastfeeding.

Poshan Ahar Week celebrations

A weeklong awareness activity about nutrition was conducted among the community members. LTPCT and J V Gokal Charity Trust conducted the program to sensitize women towards Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in the community. This year, the project team conducted 16 nutrition and IYCF-related activities. They emphasized on the importance of the first 1000 days in a baby's life and the importance for ANC during pregnancy.

The team members explained the benefits of breastfeeding, composition of breast milk and various breast feeding positions and mother–child attachment while feeding. They also taught them about including locally available food items in their day-to-day meals.

CARENX programme – a digital solution

LTPCT has undertaken a unique project to digitize the data on high-risk mothers and pregnancies. This information is centralized to ensure access to all stakeholders and formulation of area-level interventions.

LTPCT's MCH project team partnered with technology



provider CARENX Pvt Ltd, to deploy a mobile pregnancy care solution for quality, doorstep ante-natal care. The solution encompasses a portable pregnancy kit, with a smartphone app connected to a web portal. The ANMs and ASHA workers register pregnant women and fill their health indicators on this platform. Based on this information, medical officers at PHCs and block health officers develop an action plan that is implemented by ANMs and ASHAs.

The solution helps in early detection and management of high-risk pregnancies; and monitoring of the health of such mothers and their infants, ensuring effective ante-natal coverage.

CARENX solution key achievements:

- Due to improvement in resources and effective interventions, the project helped 3,155 expected mothers during the year.
- 37.8% of high-risk pregnant women were identified.
- Almost 95% of the deliveries were successful with an 84.4% improvement in birth weight.

Implementing partners: (NGO/Government): Palghar Zilla Parishad, JV Gokal Trust

Target beneficiaries: 2,500 pregnant women

Project duration: April 2019 to March 2020

Activity status: Capacity Development of service providers

- All 29 ANMs and medical officers were trained on the Care-Mother updated technology.

- The upgraded technology has been deployed and an effective web portal provided at the taluka and district levels.
- District and block level meetings were held to apprise key officials of the project findings.

Management of high-risk pregnancy

The data from the platform was shared with JV Gokal Trust for household-level interventions. An app was provided to the gynecologist who visits the PHCs.

**Programme achievement:** The programme covered 3,146 expecting mothers, exceeding the target. 8,193 ANC tests were performed with the help of Care-Mother kits and consumables were provided. All 29 ANMs could use the app effectively to register and deliver services.

The programme helped identify 1195 high-risk pregnant women while 112 women were detected with anemia. Delivery outcomes marked: 2,320

Institutional deliveries: 2,213

Live births: 2,206

Babies born with >= 2.5kg birth weight: 1,862

The solution also mapped the obstetric history of beneficiaries - key to predicting issues in current pregnancies. It is observed that the gravidity (number of times that a woman has given birth) of 269 women is more than three. The maximum number of high-risk pregnancies were from Sambha, Uplat and Varvada.







## HEALTHCARE SKILL BUILDING

### Training beneficiaries for bedside Assistant course

Since 2013, LTPCT and Kotwalwadi Trust have undertaken upskilling programmes for tribal and rural women from Karjat district. So far, over 560 women have been trained in the Bedside Assistant Course.

The partners joined hands with AAA HealthCare, for conducting the project of 'Recognition of Prior Learning' for the alumni of the programme. Apart from imparting skills, they also ensured that beneficiaries received a certificate

recognized by the Health Sector Skill Council (HSSC). This helps them care for patients, adhering to the National Occupational Healthcare Standards, and improves their chances of employment by prominent health-care providers. 180 beneficiaries were trained under the programme this year.

### PHARMACY ASSISTANTS COURSE

LTPCT and Apollo Medskills Ltd conducted a project for underprivileged youth to prepare them for a healthcare sector career. The training programmes were conducted at LTPCT's Coimbatore center, Tamil Nadu and Nirali Health-care center, Mumbai.



Before



After

In the three-month course, the trainees were trained in basic pharmacology, classification of drugs, storage and security of drugs, English, computer and soft skills.

In 2019-20, 69 students were trained in the HSSC affiliated Pharmacy Assistant course.

### Kolhapur Disaster Response

During the 2019 Kolhapur floods, LTPCT's senior team led a prompt disaster response to Ghalwad village, Kolhapur Dist. Equipment which were either damaged or washed away were swiftly replaced, restoring PHCs, sub-centers and Anganwadi services and operationalising maternal and child health facilities.

This response was guided by UNICEF's Rapid Assessment Report on Kolhapur's flood situation.

### Collaborations and Partnership

The LTPCT team swiftly struck key partnerships to provide quick on-ground relief. A collaboration was formalized between UNICEF, Pratham Education Foundation, ICDS department and office of the District Health Officer (DHO).

A strategic partnership was formed with LTPCT's NGO partner Pratham, wherein its trainees from vocational courses helped restore electric supply at the PHC and sub-center by repairing the equipment. The trainees got an opportunity to practice their learning while contributing for a noble cause.

They also helped the ICDS Department and Office of the DHO procure equipment and other material required for one PHC, two sub-centers and 188 ICDS centers.

This support restored maternal and health services in PHC Shirol and two sub-centers. It helped a population of 51,000, including 600 pregnant women and 3,000 children aged 0-6 years.

## CASE STUDY

# Healthcare training gives her wings

20-year-old Renuka Jadhav had to quit her education after Std. XI to financially support her mother, the only earning member of the house who found work only intermittently. Desperate, Renuka started working as an unskilled labourer with a salary of Rs. 6,500 per month.

Under the guidance of a church pastor and Apollo mobilizers, she enrolled for training at the Apollo Training Center. She was surprised to realize she would receive an honorarium of Rs. 4000 per month with a part-time job during training - she started part-time work at Wellness Forever Pharmacists in Powai.

The job helped enhance her technical knowledge and boosted her confidence. Due to her hard work and dedication, she became a full-time employee at Wellness with a salary of Rs 12,383 per month plus insurance - twice her former salary.

"No one can ever have imagined how positively my job would contribute to my life. Earlier, we were unable to even pay the rent of our house. This stable and decent job will really give me and my mother a better life," said Renuka.

The enterprising girl plans to complete her graduation and dreams of being a manager in the healthcare sector one day.

## Quotes

### Mr. Daulat Desai, IAS, Collector of Kolhapur

"The response of LTPCT was one of the important strategic and focused responses. LTPCT ensured that the PHC and sub-centers are restored, material and equipment is procured in the stipulated time of 60 days. I can't thank Larsen and Toubro enough for their timely, prompt and strategic response."

### Mr. Aman Mallik IAS, CEO Kolhapur

"LTPCT created an ecosystem of collaboration by bringing partners i.e. UNICEF, Pratham, district functionaries and CM Fellows together to collaborate and deliver results."



# WATER & SANITATION

that Enriches Lives

India is a land of rivers and yet millions of people have trouble accessing potable water every day. LTPCT's landmark programme in Talasari, in Maharashtra is helping the tribals get potable water close to home while the solar-powered lift irrigation project is empowering them to become self-reliant, scientifically equipped farmers able to better maximise the agricultural potential of the land. Farmer groups have control over the assets and work as a community to become entrepreneurs able to negotiate the market dynamics for the produce. Improved agri and agri extension prospects are increasing income generation opportunities in Talasari which we are hopeful will stem the migration and create a completely self-sustaining community of confident tribals.

The economic development of an area is linked to a key natural resource: water. Throughout history, civilizations have developed around water sources, testifying to its significance. Unfortunately, India is a water-scarce nation and this is felt most keenly in rural areas where fetching, sourcing and storing water forms a large part of a villager's daily routine, especially women.

To help relieve the burden of water scarcity, LTPCT has undertaken water projects that provide communities access to this basic need, while empowering them to march toward economic upliftment.

Talasari, a tribal community in Maharashtra's Palghar district, is the site of LTPCT's integrated programme that includes interventions across education, health, water and skill building. However, water is the key to this tribal community's economic development.

In fact, Talasari receives a fair amount of rainfall, but the water is not retained for agriculture due to run-off. The scope of farming could increase exponentially in the area if there is a reliable and ready supply of water. Also, women could focus on income generating activities if they are relieved of the burden of travelling long distances to fetch water.

LTPCT's water-based interventions have two main objectives:

- To improve access to water resources and usage
- Create a replicable model for water distribution and irrigation.







## Bringing water to homes and farms

LTPCT has taken a two-pronged approach to ensure communities have access to water resources and can make optimal use of these resources. It includes:

- Bringing water for household consumption within 100 meters
- Providing solar-based irrigation for the cultivation of a second crop

One of LTPCT's key interventions is to establish Water Distribution Systems (WDS) in hamlets to make water accessible to houses within 100 metres. This includes the construction of a new borewell, solar water pump, pipeline, storage tank and a distribution pipeline.

Its other intervention involves planning and executing solar-based irrigation systems to promote a second crop in scarcely-farmed areas. This can help increase the income of farmers with marginal land holdings.

**Solar-powered micro irrigation** is a cutting-edge technology that is sustainable in rural and tribal areas. This technology helps communities save on irrigation-related electricity costs. It also reduces the carbon footprint and preserves the pristine nature of tribal areas. A key feature of these interventions involves empowering local communities to take charge of these projects for sustained impact. For example, the irrigation systems are handed over

to farmer groups, and the beneficiaries are encouraged to participate in its execution and contribute financially for its maintenance. This sense of ownership among the community members ensures long-term continuity and success of the projects.

## Outcome and impact of the programme

### Water accessibility

- Water Distribution Systems were built at Suthedpada and Bhendipada hamlets.
- A total of 669 households now have access to water for domestic use, within 100 meters of their residence.

### Solar-Based Irrigation Systems

- 15 acres of land belonging to 29 farmers from Savane Patilpada were brought under cultivation as part of the intervention.
- 30 acres of land of 60 farmers at Girgaon Bhujadpada was brought under cultivation as part of the intervention.
- 89 farmers could enhance their income due to increased farming.

## Economic empowerment via lift irrigation

### State of agriculture in Talasari

The tribals of Talasari are subsistence farmers whose livelihoods depend on rain-fed cultivation. Due to the traditional practices, the yield of rice is low and barely

sufficient for their survival with the result that most farmers migrate to urban areas seeking employment post harvest.

Farmers cultivate paddy during monsoons. The rest of the year, the land lies unused. Acute drought this year has worsened the fragile finances of the farmers. Although

situated close to the Varoli river, few farmers can use it for irrigation as their farms are on hills. Building large electric- or diesel-powered lift irrigation systems is not feasible due to issues of environment, costs and access.

## CASE STUDY

### Migrant workers and labourers return home to 'farming'

All the farmers from our hamlet depend on the monsoons for water. After the paddy cultivation, the land remains barren till the next monsoon. So, all of us look for work outside the village in industries or work on fishing boats as labourers.

Our hamlet is located on the bank of perennial river Varoli. Only 6-7 farmers who reside very close to it can lift water from it, with the help of small diesel pumps. This too was very costly for them. Other farmers have no irrigation source whatsoever. This is in spite of living beside a bountiful river!

LTPCT's Solar Based Lift Irrigation System now covers 62 farmers, and as much as 50 acres has come under irrigation. Before LTPCT's intervention, most of us never grew any vegetables during summers. This is the first-year that farmers have started cultivating tomato, lady's finger, bottle gourd and brinjal.

LTPCT helped us form a farmers' group, open a collective bank account and register the group. Every month, each farmer contributes Rs 100 to the bank account. Repairs and maintenance of the irrigation system will be taken care of from the collected money.

Even amongst the 62 farmers who were helped by the intervention, a few still work as labourers on fishing boats. We will ensure that all the farmers who are migrating after the monsoon season start cultivating their own land.

On behalf of all the farmers, I thank LTPCT for implementing this project and changing so many lives.



## A new journey begins at Talasari

To address the problems faced by the farmers, LTPCT introduced ‘Solar Powered Lift Irrigation System’ on a pilot basis in the following hamlets:

- Dolharapada – Girgaon
- Paraspada – Kochai – Bormal
- Valhaiapda – Zari
- Savane – Patilpada
- Girgaon - Bhujadpada

The irrigation system has multiplied the crop yield. Three tribal farmer groups residing around the perennial rivers in Talasari sowed a second crop after harvesting paddy.

## Implementation of the project

The teams interacted with farmers and found they were interested in sowing a second crop if a water lifting source was made available in the hilly terrain. The project highlights:

- Interested farmers were made to form a group and open bank accounts.
- Farmers were informed that the group was responsible for the maintenance of the ‘Solar Irrigation System’.
- The farmers were asked to decide amongst themselves how much each would deposit into the account. An elected, literate representative would maintain the records of the group.

## Technical partnership

Pune-based NGO Gram Orja, which specializes in solar-based solutions, was made technical and implementation partner for the project. It suggested designs for the solar lift irrigation system after understanding the specific needs of the community and implemented a system which covers 40 acres of land.

## Technical agricultural support

LTPCT observed that most tribals were first-time farmers unaware of cultivation practices or scientific farming. Importantly, they lacked resources that could help them undertake commercial farming. To bridge the gap, the following technological support was offered:

- Geo-tagging: Each farm was mapped to measure the accurate area to be cultivated.
- Soil report: The soil of the farms was tested for nutrients. The report is invaluable in determining the type of crops to be grown, crop-cycle, fertilizers needed etc.
- Manpower for technical support: The NGO partner provides continuous handholding for improvised agricultural



activities. It helps farmers adopt modern scientific farming methods that increase productivity and quality.

## Key points considered while providing the irrigation system:

### Water availability:

The Varoli river, which flows through the Zari and Girgaon village, has a wide catchment area – covering 70-80 feet - and is 15-20 feet deep. The source of the river is Kurze dam near Talasari, which is spread over 100 acres. An interaction with the community members and block-level officials revealed that this river had never gone dry, as it had a strong source.

### Ownership by farmers

The farmers actively engaged in all the activities suggested by LTPCT. They participated in the implementation work by helping the team with excavation of the land and laying pipelines. The engagement was so high that a quorum of almost 100% was noticed at all the community meetings.

### Market linkages:

LTPCT and its partner made interesting discoveries during their interactions with block-level officials and farmers. There was a strong market for the expected produce in towns nearby like Vapi and Sanjan in Gujarat, where crops like chilly received a fair price.

One of the objectives of Project Udyam is to build strong village institutions that can assure forward market linkages. Vrutti is LTPCT's implementation partner which helps strengthen such organizations while establishing an ecosystem that supports market linkages. The Vrutti team facilitated a market link for farmers who were provided with the lift irrigation system.

## Outcome – Infographics

- 147 farmers provided with an irrigation system
- Over 80 acres of land was covered by irrigation
- 8,125 litres of fuel worth Rs 4,06,260 was saved
- Carbon emissions accounting to as much as 20,700 KG were cut

## The way forward

LTPCT successfully planned and implemented the project. The farmers’ group actively takes up the recommendations given by the technical team. Five of the farmers are already taking their yields to market. They received Rs. 45 per kilo of chillies.

## Going ahead, LTPCT will hand-hold the group to:

- Develop master trainers in the group who can train other farmers;
- Establish strong forward linkages to ensure market demand;
- Mobilize more farmers and promote vegetable sales via village organizations formed by UMED-MSRLM (Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission);
- Link farmers with irrigation and agricultural schemes available with the Integrated Tribal Development Project, MSRLM, Block Development Offices and other stakeholders;
- Identify more farmers’ groups and replicate the project.

A key qualitative impact of the programme is its ability to shift the status of the tribals from mere sustenance to sustainability.

## Water closer to homes

### LTPCT's solar-based water distribution system

Geographically difficult terrains and general apathy makes the problem of access to drinking water starker in tribal areas.

**Vasa – Kolipada** was chosen for the project, keeping in mind the reliability of water source, quality and demand. The objective was to reduce human effort and time taken to procure water. The interventions included the construction of a new borewell, solar water pump, pipeline, storage tank and distribution pipeline. A segment of 15 households have access to a water distribution standpost.

**Vasa-Kolipada has a population of 260 people.** The

## CASE STUDY

### We no more collect water from chopped bottles in a spring pit

“Every woman from our village wakes up at 5 am and walks almost a kilometre every day to fetch water. But not all days were good days. Most days, the water that accumulates in the spring pit for us to collect was way too less. We can’t even dip an entire bottle inside in the spring pit. So, we cut the base of the bottle to collect the water.

Even amongst us, only the first few ladies would get the water. All the others had to walk a kilometre to another well, which is on the opposite side of the hamlet after crossing a road. Some families in the hamlet work in industries nearby as labourers. Water scarcity is so acute that most of them choose to reach the workplace early and come back late in the evening.

LTPCT constructed a water distribution system which had tremendously reduced our efforts. Our hamlet has 50 households. Now all households have water available close to the house. The five stand posts provide us with water twice a day.

We are now forming a Water Committee to manage, maintain and repair the system. We have decided to contribute Rs 50 per month per household for this.

Now, we women get more time to look after the house. We offer our heartfelt thanks to LTPCT for the support they have provided us.

*-Pallavi (name changed), from Vasa-Kolipada*

water demand for each hamlet was analysed and calculated. As per National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) guidelines, the interim norm is to supply a minimum 55 liters of safe piped drinking water per capita per day. Also, the water has to be provided within a distance of 100 meters from the households; or the time taken for fetching should be 30 minutes.

To provide a sustainable water source, a geological survey was performed by an expert, and spots for borewells with sufficient water yield were identified.

Five stand posts were erected, benefitting the women who earlier used to walk far for water. LTPCT had ensured that water was available to all the households within 100 meters. NGO Gram Oorja was the project implementation partner.



# PARTNERS

## EDUCATION

- Agastya International Foundation, Bengaluru
- eSense Learning Pvt. Ltd.
- Hope Foundation, Mumbai
- Integrated Child Development Scheme
- Magic Bus India Foundation, Mumbai
- Palghar Zilla Parishad, Palghar
- Pratham Education Foundation, Mumbai
- Pratham Infotech Foundation, Mumbai
- Read a Story: Amod Joshi, Pune
- Rhythmic Running, Mumbai
- LeapForWord, Mumbai

## WATER & SANITATION

- Gram Oorja Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai
- LeanAgri Technology Services Pvt. Ltd., Pune
- Palghar Zilla Parishad, Palghar
- Waterfield Technologies, Mumbai

## SKILL-BUILDING

- Anil Naik Technical Training Centre, Kharel, Navsari
- Aroha Multipurpose Society, Nagpur
- CARAVAN Evolved Craft Pvt. Ltd., Bengaluru
- Children's Aid Society, David Sassoon Industrial School, Mumbai
- Community Aid & Sponsorship Programme, Mumbai
- Group of Urban And Rural Development, Mysuru
- Integrated Tribal Development Programme, Palghar
- Kotwalwadi Trust, Neral, Karjat
- LeanAgri Technology Services Pvt. Ltd., Pune
- Mahalingam College of Engineering & Technology, Coimbatore NASSCOM Foundation, Mumbai
- National Skills Development Corporation, Delhi
- Orion Edutech, Kharel Palghar Zilla Parishad, Palghar
- Pratham Education Foundation, Mumbai
- Pratham Infotech Foundation, Mumbai
- Rathinam Foundation, Coimbatore
- Resource Centre for Juvenile Justice, Mumbai
- Sri Sri University, Bhubaneswar
- UMED, Talasari
- United Nations Development Project, Delhi
- Weaker Section And Tribal Rehabilitation Charitable Trust, Coimbatore

## HEALTH

### Health Centres

- A. M. Naik Charitable Healthcare Facility, Powai
- L&T Anti-Retroviral Therapy (ART) Centre, Koldongari, Andheri
- L&T Health & Dialysis Centre, Surat
- L&T Health & Dialysis Centre, Vadodara
- L&T Health Centre, Coimbatore
- L&T Health Centre, Kattupalli - Yours Medcorp
- L&T Health Centre, Kattupalli Kuppam - Yours Medcorp
- L&T Medical Centre, Lonavala
- Mahaganpati Trust Dialysis Unit, Titwala
- Prayas Medical Centre, Chennai

### Partners in Health

- Aakanksha Rehabilitation Centre, Ahmednagar
- Adyar Cancer Institute, Chennai
- Apollo Medskills Limited, Mumbai
- Hand In Hand, Kattupalli HelpAge India, Chennai
- J.V. Gokal Charity Trust, Talasari Palghar Zilla Parishad, Palghar
- Society for Innovation & Entrepreneurship (SINE- Carenx), IIT Mumbai
- Vision Spring, New Delhi
- Yash Public Charitable Trust, Hazira

## MONITORING, EVALUATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- Goodera (Nextgen PMS), Mumbai
- Social Lens Consulting Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai

## FUNDING PARTNERS

- L&T Chiyoda Ltd., Vadodara
- L&T Technology Services Ltd., Mumbai
- L&T Welfare Company Ltd., Mumbai
- SAP Lab India, Bengaluru

## Audited Statement 2019-20

The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950		SCHEDULE - VIII [ Vide Rule 17 (1) ]		Registration No :- E 22226	
Name of the Public Trust :- LARSEN & TOUBRO PUBLIC CHARITABLE TRUST					
Balance Sheet As at March 31, 2020.					
FUNDS & LIABILITIES		Rs.	Rs.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	
				Rs.	Rs.
<b>Trusts Funds or Corpus</b>				<b>Immovable Properties - At cost</b>	
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		2,695,394.047		Balance as per last Balance Sheet	
Adjustment during the year ( give details )		68,996.500		Additions during the year	
(Corpus received during the year )			2,764,390,547.00	Less - Sales during the year	
				Depreciation up to date	
<b>Other Earmarked Funds</b>				<b>Investments</b>	
( Created under the provisions of the Trust Deed or Scheme or out of the Income )				Mutual funds Schedule - 1 A	
Depreciation Funds		-		(Market value as on 31 March, 2020 Rs.186,899,924)	
Sinking Funds		-		Government of India Bonds Schedule - 1 B	
Reserve Fund		-		(Market value as on 31 March, 2020 Rs 504,249,940)	
Any other Fund (Uttarakhand Flood Relief Fund)		47,307.693		Tax Free Bonds Schedule - 1 C	
			47,307,693.00	(Market value as on 31 March, 2020 Rs.2,286,863,018)	
<b>Grant for CSR &amp; Spent</b>				Investment in Fixed Deposit	
Grant for CSR - LTWCL		5,200.000			
Spent for CSR - LTWCL		(3,186,046)			
Grant for CSR - Realty		1,125.000		<b>Fixed assets</b>	
Spent for CSR - Realty		(1,925,000)		Schedule - 2	
Grant for CSR - LTTS		1,196,414			
Spent for CSR - LTTS		(1,196,414)	0.00		
Grant for CSR - L&T CHIYODA		4,403,220			
Spent for CSR - L&T CHIYODA		(4,007,690)			
<b>Loans - Secured or Unsecured</b>			395,530.00	<b>Deposit</b>	
From Trustees		-		Current Assets & Advances	
From Others		-		To Trustees	
				To Employees	
				To Contractors	
				To Mutual Funds	
				To Interest Receivable	
				To Prepaid Expenses	
				To Tax Deducted at Source & Self Assessment Tax	
<b>Liabilities</b>					
For Expenses		53,237,242			
For Advances		-			
For Rent and Other Deposits		-			
For Sundry Credit Balances		-			
			53,237,242.00	<b>Cash and Bank Balances</b>	
				(a) In Savings Bank Account with HDFC Bank - Mumbai	
				(b) In Savings Bank Account with ICICI Bank - Mumbai	
				(c) In Savings Bank Account with Dena Bank- Kharel	
				(a) With the Trustee	
				(b) With the manager	
<b>Income and Expenditure Account</b>				<b>Income and Expenditure Account</b>	
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		234,619,069.00		Balance as per last Balance Sheet	
Less :- Appropriation, if any		-		Less :- Appropriation, if any	
<b>Add :- Deficit</b> as per Income and				<b>Add :- Deficit</b> as per Income and	
<b>Less :- Surplus</b> Expenditure Account		38,047,172.00		<b>Less :- Surplus</b> Expenditure Account	
			272,666,241.00		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>3,139,211,207.00</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	
				<b>3,139,211,207.00</b>	

Income outstanding :-  
(if the accounts are kept on cash basis)  
Rent Nil  
Interest 160,522,337  
Other income Nil  
Total 160,522,337  
Dated at :-

The above balance sheet to the best of my/bour belief contains a true account of the Funds and Liabilities and of the Property and Assets of the Trust

TRUSTEES  
(A.M.Naik)  
(Dr.K.J.Kamat)  
(Secretary)  
(Pranod Nirgudkar)

Secretary - This Document is Classified as "Internal Use".

**SCHEDULE - IX**

The Bombay Public Trusts Act, 1950

[ Vide Rule 17 (1) ]

Name of the Public Trust :- **LARSEN & TOUBRO PUBLIC CHARITABLE TRUST**

Registration No :- **E 22226**

Income and Expenditure Account for the year ending March 31, 2020.

EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Rs.	INCOME	Rs.	Rs.
<b>To Expenditure in respect of properties</b>			<b>By Rent</b> ( accrued )	-	-
Rates, Taxes, Cesses	-		( realised )	-	-
Repairs and Maintenance	-		<b>By Interest</b> ( accrued )	-	-
Salaries	-		( realised )	-	-
Insurance	-		On Securities	216,571,342.00	
Depreciation (by way of provision of adjustments)	-		On Others	12,957,363.00	
Other Expenses	-		On Bank Accounts	456,162.00	
		4,945,631.00	On Fixed Deposits ( <b>HDFC Limited</b> )	8,492,159.00	
<b>To Establishment Expenses</b>					238,477,026.00
<b>To Remuneration to Trustees</b>			<b>By Income from mutual funds</b>		
<b>To Remuneration</b> (in the case of a Math) to the head of the Math including his household expenditure, if any			Dividend on units of mutual funds	0.00	
<b>To Legal Expenses</b>			Gain on redemption of mutual funds	10,414,264.00	
					10,414,264.00
<b>To Audit Fees</b>			<b>-By Profit on Sale of Securities (Net)</b>		0.00
<b>To Provision for diminution in value of Investments</b>			<b>By Donations in Cash or Kind</b>		107,000.00
<b>To Loss on Sale of Securities (Net)</b>			<b>-By Grants</b>		-
			<b>By Provision for Diminution in Value of Investments written back</b>		
<b>To Amount written off</b>			Opening balance	6,815,298	
(a) Bad Debts	-		Provided as on March 2020	(970,201)	5,845,097.00
(b) Loan Scholarship	-		<b>By Transfer from Reserve</b>		-
(c) Irrecoverable Rents	-		<b>By Miscellaneous income</b>		30,809.00
(d) Other Items	-		<b>By Deficit carried over to Balance Sheet</b>		
To Provision for diminution in value of investments	-				
<b>To Miscellaneous Expenses</b>					
<b>To Depreciation</b>		5,082,407.00			
<b>To Amount transferred to Reserve or Specific Funds</b>					
<b>To Expenditure on objects of the Trust</b>					
(a) Religious	-				
(b) Educational	80,342,726.00				
(c) Medical Relief	114,252,969.00				
(d) Relief of Poverty	-				
(e) Other Charitable Objects	12,203,291.00				
		206,798,986.00			
<b>To Surplus carried over to Balance Sheet</b>		38,047,172.00			
<b>Total</b>		<b>254,874,196.00</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>254,874,196.00</b>

Dated at :-

**TRUSTEES**  
(A.M.Naik) (Dr.K.J.Kamat)

(Secretary)  
(Pranod Nirgudkar)

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# Photo Gallery

## Education



## Skill-building



## Water & Sanitation



## Health (Kolhapur Disaster Response)





# **LARSEN & TOUBRO**

*Public Charitable Trust*

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**Larsen & Toubro Public Charitable Trust**

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