

SAMPADA TRUST

Annual Report

2013 -2014

**SAMPADA TRUST
AHMEDNAGAR**



Foreword

It gives me immense pleasure to present the Annual Report of Sampada Trust, for the year 2013-14. It has been a year of the highest achievements and activities by Sampada Trust. Our main object of women empowerment in rural areas continues to be the thrust area and is drawing strength from the ever increasing number of participants in micro financial, micro-entrepreneurial and micro insurance activities. A large number of rural poor women have availed financial and non financial services from the able staff of Sampada Trust and for improving their fortunes.

Sampada Trust provides women empowerment services by formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) of the poor women, their capacity building, training, extension of micro-finance and insurance facility to the rural poor women mainly across 8 districts in Maharashtra.

Alongside there have been associated benefits of girl child carrying on their school education because of the better financial, social and awareness of the family. Better health care, improvement in the standards of hygiene and cleanliness, participation in the family decisions and local governance etc has led to the overall betterment in the lives of the lives of the rural poor.

We have plans to enlarge our efforts and area of intervention to the capacity building towards the skill development, entrepreneurship and marketing of the products made by the women and exposing them the existing normal marketing channels so that they have a feel of the demand and supply change scenario and can compete themselves to sell their product. This will actually lead to the long term and sustainable benefits of the micro financial services being extended by Sampada Trust.

Crispino Lobo

Executive Director

Introduction

Sampada Trust, with its head office at Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, is a professionally managed Non Governmental Organization registered on November 21, 2002 as a Trust under the Bombay Public Trust Act 1950. The organization began as an informal outreach program of Watershed Organization Trust (WOTR). As the watershed movement expanded across Maharashtra and other states in India, women came to be organized as a part of the self help groups (SHGs) and this further led to a need for credit support. WOTR initiated credit operations on a small scale in 1998. As these operations reached out in a wider circle a need was felt for a separate institution to deal with micro-finance. Keeping this in mind, the Sampada Trust was formed to undertake a variety of activities

like women empowerment, micro-finance, micro-enterprise development and micro-insurance etc., and thus it became the main responsibility of the organization. Sampada Trust provides women empowerment services by formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) of the poor women, their capacity building, training, extension of micro-finance and insurance facility to the rural poor women mainly across 8 districts in Maharashtra.

Vision, Mission and Identity

Vision

The poor are empowered and enabled to secure sustainable livelihood opportunities and live a better life with dignity.

Mission

To mobilize the creative potential of groups and individuals by empowering them and providing financial, entrepreneurial and customized services in order to secure and enhance their quality of life.

Identity

We are a team of professionals sensitive and committed to excellence and to meeting the highest expectations of our partners and above all our clients, the poor.

Activities

1. Promotion of women's Self Help Group (SHG)
2. Capacity building
 - i. Personality development
 - ii. Skill based training
3. Micro-finance through SHGs and JLGs
4. Micro-enterprise development
5. Micro-insurance

6. Undertaking of developmental activities through SHGs and JLGs

Board of Trustees

Sampada Trust is governed by a four-member Board of Trustees. They are:

Asoke Basak

Chairman

Former Additional Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra

Dr Marcella D'Souza

Managing Trustee

MBBS, Takemi Fellow (Harvard University)

Crispino Lobo

Executive Director

MA, MPA (Harvard University)

Yogesh C Nanda

Trustee

Former Chairman, NABARD and Now Chairman Agriculture Finance Corporation

Areas of Operation

The rural areas and villages of Maharashtra in which Sampada Trust operates are located in drought-prone, tribal and underdeveloped areas. Most of the villagers are small farmers or landless laborers, more often than not, farmers with small non irrigated land facing genuine difficulties like the lack of vegetative cover are the ones whose fertile soil

is often eroded by the running water during heavy bouts of rainfall, making their land unproductive. At other times, a shortage of adequate rainfall makes their land dry. These areas tend to suffer from food shortages as well as nutritional deficiency. Furthermore, due to lack of adequate aquifer recharge, water for domestic, drinking as well as irrigation purposes becomes a primary problem for long periods of six to eight months in a year in these districts.

Sampada Trust is mainly operating in Ahmednagar, Amrawati, Aurangabad, Beed, Jalgaon, Jalna, Wardha and Yeotmal, districts of Maharashtra.

Sampada Trust, for the first time, had decided to open full-fledged branches at 4 potential locations viz. Pathardi (now Tisgaon) in Ahmednagar district, Jalna in Jalna districts, Wardha in Wardha district and Yeotmal in Yeotmal district in August 2010, subsequently five more branches at Rahuri and Shrigondha in Ahmednagar district, Ambajogai in Beed, Bidkin in Aurangabad district and Assegaon in Yeotmal were opened during the subsequent years. In all there are 9 full-fledged branches of Sampada Trust. The branches have been equipped with the computers and adequate field staff.

Women's Empowerment



The life of an average village woman in rural India is at times extremely difficult. The women and girl children in particular, are characterized by heavy workloads both at home and on the farm. They also have to endure primitive hygiene

conditions, poor nutritional status, less access to health facilities, illiteracy and superstition. The major reason for girls dropping out of school can be attributed to the long hours devoted to completing household chores and fetching firewood and water from across long distances. Ironically, despite being entrusted with the responsibility of attending to the well-being of the family, they are marginalized in matters pertaining to the upbringing of children and village affairs. They possess no assets, do not have their own funds and have little access to other resources. Moreover, women often have no control over their income and savings, if at all they have any. In rural society, a woman holds a secondary status to that of a man.

Since ages, child production, rearing and upbringing them has exclusively been the domain of women. As such, decision-making, leadership like qualities and activities have been considered to be out of reach of women. Also, women were thought most unfit to enter the political realm and undertake the task of governance. Sampada Trust women empowerment programme therefore aim at giving women an opportunity to prove themselves to be equal to the task that men pride themselves to be capable of doing. The women have not only come together and proved themselves but have discovered new horizons. The path to true empowerment involves establishment of village women Self Help Groups (SHGs), federating them at the village level into an apex-body organization (locally known as Samyukta Mahila Samitis or SMSs), creation of awareness among the members of SHGs



regarding women's status, their own health, child health, nutrition, sanitation and hygiene, legal rights, economic upgrading, inculcation of saving habits, improving access of women to the micro-credit, involvement of women in local level planning, etc.

A group comprising 10-20 members having common interest and economic background with confidence in each other and showing a keen interest to work together is formed. Internal savings and credit dispensation systems out of their saved money as well as implementation of developmental activities are then practiced within the group. The overall impact is that with the formation of SHGs and its various activities enable the women to gain confidence, dignity & self esteem and coordination among them. They are able to take their own decisions and face challenges as also act independently. This has helped them create their own future and gain the required skills and knowledge to resolve further issues &



problems. This ability has developed the women to gain their

Independence and happiness while working in a group. Up to 31 March 2014, 3614 SHGs were formed across districts of Maharashtra thereby taking the cumulative no. of total SHGs formed by Sampada Trust since beginning to 3614. A total of 44031 women are active members of these SHGs. There were 486 SMS formed cumulatively in the State by the ST as at the end of 31st March 2014.

Table-1

Women Empowerment

		Cumulative	1 st April	April	April	April	April	
		as on 31	2009 to	2010 to	2011 to	2012 to	2013 to	Cumulative
		March 2009	March	March	March	March	March	till 31 st
Sr.no	Particulars		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	March 2014
1	No of villages	713	12	-	200			925
2	No. of SHGs formed	2664	260	251	212		227	3614
3	No. of SMS	409	8	24	45			486
4	No. of SDA activities	154	-	-				154
5	SHG Trainings	516	102	51	15		40	724
6	SHG Awareness Trainings	713	150	51	15		21	950
7	District level Cluster based Workshops	0	12	29	3			44
8	Audit of SHGs	7008	726	977	55			8846
9	Growth Monitoring Health Project	98	-	-	24			122

Training

Training plays an important role as it helps the SHG members in expanding their information & knowledge base, brings about positive changes in the attitudes of the women/groups. Also, imparting skill development trainings, build upon and sharpening their existing skills and develops their capacities and capabilities to further take up new economic and livelihood ventures in an efficient manner and to participate in the various socio- economic developmental activities. This further strengthens SHGs and helps in the development of shared/collective leadership in the SHGs members.

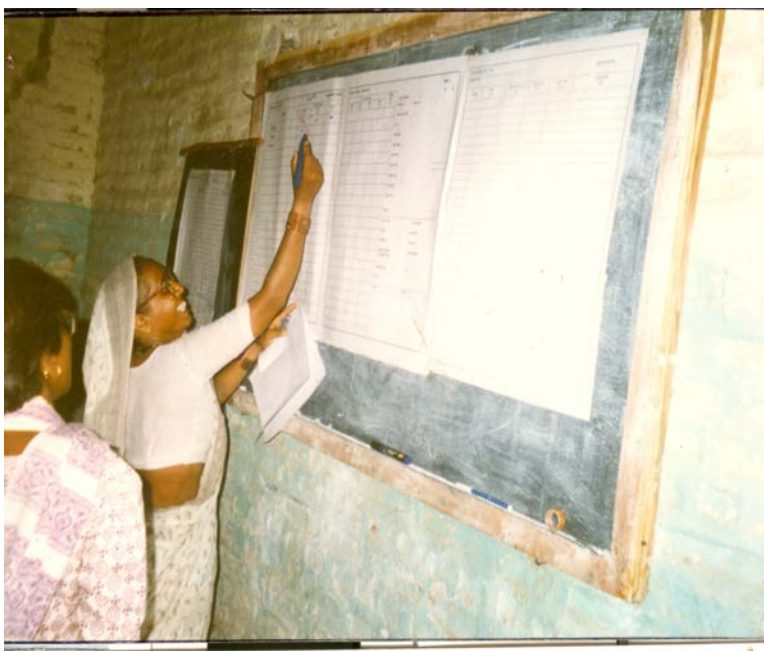
Sampada Trust conducts Training Programme on Livelihood development for the WDT members under Vasundhara IWMP and WGDP. Sampada Trust has imparted training to 463 WDT members from 9 districts of Maharashtra.

Sampada Trust has conducted training Programme on Stallfed Goat rearing for the Livestock committees Members and entrepreneur under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and climate change adaptation programme in collaboration with Department of Animal Husbandry Government of Maharashtra. Total participant trained -78 under RKVY and 19 under CCA project.





In 2013-2014, 15 village-level SHG trainings were accomplished where in 455 members participated actively. Besides 15 SHG awareness trainings were organized during the year.



Cumulatively a total of 684 and 929 such workshops respectively were conducted by the end of the year since inception of the organization and provided training to a total of 23013 women. 45 training sessions were conducted and 3 District level cluster based training programme were conducted during the year. In the cluster-based training programmes dealing with Panchayat Raj Institution (PRI), the topics covered included introduction of the Panchayat Raj Institution, role of women in Panchayat Raj, importance of women's active participation in Gram Sabhas, features and functions of a Gram Panchayat and details about employment guarantee schemes and other government policies for women and children. Audit of the SHGs is a regular feature with ST to monitor proper financial health; functioning and maintenance of the books of account etc. 55 SHG audits were conducted during the year thereby taking the cumulative no. of SHG audits to 8846 as at the end of the year.

Social Development Activities

Melawas or gatherings of women have become the means to build the capacities of the women to come to the forefront and share their practical experiences of implementation of their own thoughts and dreams. A melawa provides a platform to the rural women to build networking of relationships, bonds of solidarity and exchange experiences from different villages and empower women with the required knowledge. It not only provides



Opportunity to women to get together but also to communicate with other SHG groups' members present during such an event. During the year 2013-14 ,3 cluster level melawas were organized with the involvement of 721 women. Resource persons such as advocates, micro-entrepreneurs and women members of successful SHGs were invited for these melawas to provide the participants with the inputs about health, social issues, legislation, various enterprises and approaches towards empowerment.

Micro-Enterprise Trainings



Micro-Enterprise plays a critical

role in the economic development of any economy, but particularly in those economies that are undergoing a transition from the traditional subsistence to a modern industrial economy. In India, the micro and small industries sector has a long historical tradition and since independence has contributed significantly to the overall economic development of the country. Given its employment pattern, growth, geographical dispersion and contribution to total industrial output, the micro-enterprise sector will continue to play a significant role in ameliorating/eradicating poverty and promoting higher levels of gainful employment. Income generating activities are important in the process of leading women towards financial security and eventually mainstreaming them. Entrepreneurship development is very essential if these income generating activities are to be made sustainable. The process of entrepreneurship development starts with the development of an entrepreneurial culture among the SHGs members. Motivation plays a crucial role in the creation and initiation of any business activity. It has been observed that 'entrepreneurs are achievement-motivated' and developing this drive in a person is possible through imparting orientation and training inputs. The survival and growth of the activity depends upon the inputs received during the actual implementation of the activity. Finance is a major constraint for starting any enterprise, as the rural entrepreneurs are often not considered bankable by the formal sector, more so because many of them are already defaulters. Though government and bank schemes do

exist to provide capital to rural entrepreneurs, it has been found that due to various reasons these schemes do not reach the poor and the needy. There is a basic lack of confidence in the ability of the poor people to repay loans. Keeping this in mind, Sampada Trust makes available credit support in the form of micro-finance to rural entrepreneurs through the SHGs and JLGs.

Sampada Trust provides training in the field of entrepreneurship which includes the inputs related to motivation, behavioral sciences, financial support and managerial aspects that can create an enabling environment for the successful start of micro-entrepreneurial unit. The process commences with identification of the women who are ready to take up entrepreneurship as a career option and business opportunities on the basis of their existing income generating activity, resources and needs in a given area. These training programmes are then organized on a cluster level and thereafter the women are provided with loan syndication through microcredit intervention and hand-holding support. These activities are monitored till they become economically viable and sustainable.

Skill-Based Training



Skill-based training programmes are conducted to sharpen the working efficiency to come out with a quality product which has ready market. Inputs are also given about project proposal, its viability,

entrepreneurship training, marketing and packaging etc along with the skill development. This helps the women to manufacture the products with the locally available resources and start independent business ventures.

Table-2

STATUS OF MICRO ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Sr. No.	Particulars	As on March 09	April 09 - Mar 10	April 10 to March 11	April 11 to March 12	Cumulative total
1	No. of EAP's conducted	47		2		49
2	No. of participants	2124		69		2193
3	No. of Off-farm activities commenced	3123				3123
4	No. of on-farm activities commenced	4156				4156
5	*No of TOTs(For Sahyoginis & CMRC Mgrs)	0	5	7		12
6	No of Participants	0	153	220		373
7	No of livelihood Trainings /studies conducted	0	1	3	7	11
8	*Evaluation of CMRCs			4 Akot, Shetphal, Shirur Khapar)		* Conducted for MAVIM as Resource organization in IFAD assisted Tejaswini project

Micro-Financial Facility

Microfinance is a broad category of services, which includes microcredit. Microcredit is provision of credit services to poor clients. One of the principal challenges of microfinance is providing small loans at affordable cost. Microfinance Experts generally agree that women should be the primary focus of service delivery. Micro financial facility is one of the most effective solutions to help poverty alleviation, empowering poor families with the resources they need to improve their lives. But currently, these services are reaching less than 10% of the estimated 400 million poor people in the country. Poor people, with access to microfinance i.e. savings, credit, insurance, and other financial services, are more resilient and better able to cope with the everyday crises they face. Even the most rigorous econometric studies have proven that microfinance can smoothen consumption levels and significantly reduce the habit/need to sell assets to meet their basic needs. By reducing vulnerability and increasing earnings and savings, financial services allow poor households to make the transformation from "EVERY-DAY SURVIVAL" to "PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE." Households are able to send more children to school for longer periods and to make greater investments in their children's education. Increased earnings from financial services lead to better nutrition and better living conditions, which translates into a lower incidence of illness. Increased earnings also mean that clients may seek out and pay for health care services when needed, rather than go without or wait until their health seriously deteriorates.



Micro-Finance (MF) and Micro-Enterprises (ME) thus can play a vital role in helping the poor to realize their dreams and aspirations. Self-employment is a basic need of every person in society in order to come out of poverty and live a life of dignity. Individuals and institutions in society can share this collective responsibility. Institutional support in the areas of micro-finance and micro-enterprise development makes a significant contribution to increased employment leading to socio-economic enhancement of people in rural areas. By supporting women's economic participation, microfinance helps to empower women, thus promoting gender-equity and improving household well-being. For micro-finance to be a success, we need to have the strong back-up of self help groups and neighborhood communities. Formation of SHGs is an essential feature in order to facilitate the process of providing credit to the poor. But the SHGs' main purpose is not only to route credit but also to avail of allied services. Group activities undertaken and issues addressed collectively at micro level help strengthen the ties between group members and generate a sense of belonging. SHGs serve as support groups for the poor enabling them to avail of various services and benefits. The main principle is to 'HELP PEOPLE HELP THEMSELVES.'

Sampada Trust has cumulatively extended micro financial support to 126509 poor members of 11428 SHGs over the last 9 years as shown in the table below. While the average assistance per member was Rs.8735/- the same was Rs. 80113/- per SHG. During the year 2012-2013 ST extended financial assistance to 321 SHG and 1765 JLGs in 261 villages of various districts in Maharashtra State to the poorest among the poor persons to enable them to raise their economic status. In the last 3 years the performance of the SampadaTrust in extending financial assistance to the poor women has been increasing. Sampada Trust work to kindle the light of awareness, to engender faith in those who are hopeless: faith in themselves and in their inherent capacity, strengths, and gifts. Health, education, and resource linkages make success practical and attainable

STATUS OF MICRO FINANCE

In compliance of Microfinance regulations Sampada Trust discontinued its microfinance activities in year 2013-14. And a new company under section 25 of company act 1956 was formed under name **SAMPADA ENTREPRENEURSHIP & LIVELIHOODS FOUNDATION (SELF)**. The new company has disbursed loan amount Rs.9,31,42,800/- in year 2013-14. And covered 7158 no of rural client from 67 villages of Maharashtra.

Micro-Insurance

Women in the villages need to protect their lives and livelihoods. However, insurance services were not accessible to the rural poor and women. Considering the demand from the rural areas and the need for security for women, Sampada Trust arranged to start offering insurance plans to those in need. Sampada Trust operates as a corporate agency on behalf of two major insurance companies in order to provide 'at the doorstep' services to women in remote rural areas who otherwise would have no security cover whatsoever. With access to micro insurance, poor people are able to cope with suddenly arising unexpected expenses associated with death, serious illness, and loss of assets etc. Risk coverage is provided by offering life as well as general insurance.

Group insurance for accident benefits for Rs 50,000 is provided through a Combo Package by Royal Sundaram at a premium of Rs 25/- per head per annum which also includes life insurance of Rs 50,000/- per woman and claim eligible amount in the case of natural death. Cattle insurance for dairy animals is covered by the Tata AIG at a premium of 5% of the loan amount.

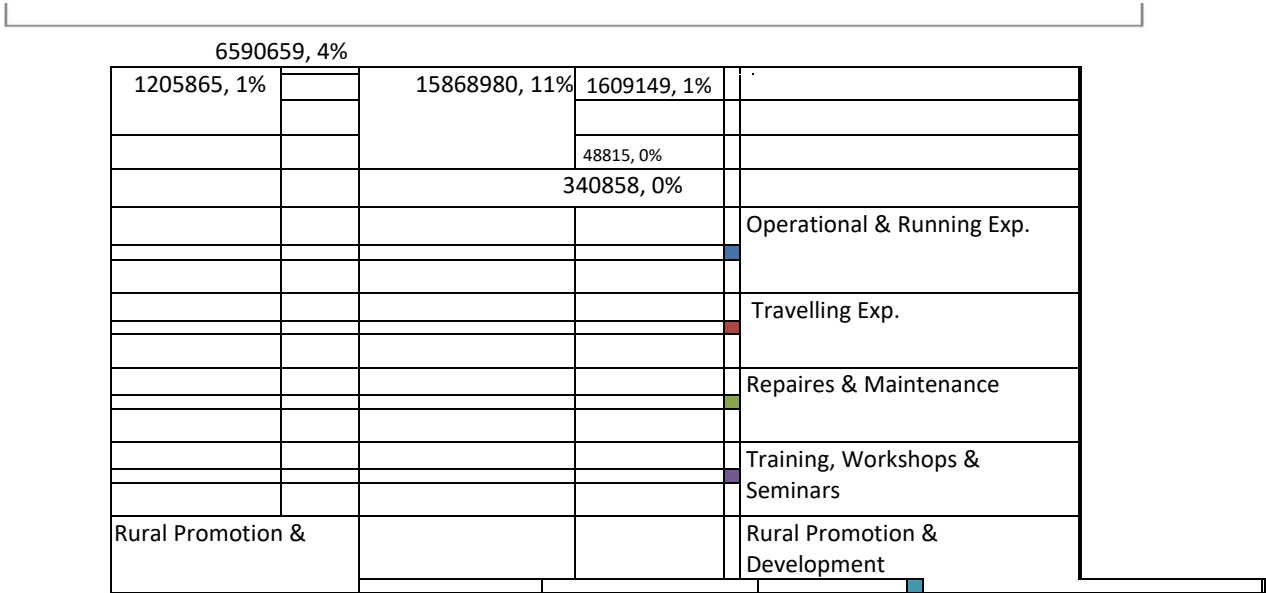
In order to avoid huge amount of investments to cover hospitalization expenses, it is possible to provide health guard as a social security scheme through Sampada Trust. When in operation this will enable the women to benefit from the expenses to be made by them for hospitalization and medical expenses.

Table- 3

Sr.		Particulars			Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	
No.					2005-6	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-2014
1.	No. of	women			20,751	29,633	55,368	60,573	70,003	96,293	125,360	150793	171351
	insured	at	the										
	beginning of year												
2	During the year				8,882	25,735	5,205	9,430	26,290	29,067	25,433	20558	14200
3	As at the end of year				29,633	55,368	60,573	70,003	96,293	125,360	150,793	171351	185551

Financial Statement

Expenditure Profile	
1. Operational & running Exp.	15,868,980
2. Travelling Exp.	1,609,149
3. Repairs & Maintenance	48,815
4. Training, Workshops & Seminars	340,858
5. Rural Promotion & Development	126,364,050
6. Grants utilization	1,205,865
7. Fixed Assets	6,590,659



					Grants utilization
Development , 83%					
					Fixed Assets

Future Projects

Some of the activities being planned for 2014-15 include:

- ❑ Reduced processing time
- ❑ Aggressive selling of products
- ❑ Improved Product design as per the market choice and need
- ❑ Emphasis on expanding in semi-urban areas
- ❑ Collaboration with agencies like ITC e-Choupal, other Corporate.
- ❑ Leveraging the good relationship with clients (from inception till now)

Collaborations

Sampada Trust is actively considering collaborating with other financial service providers especially for offering savings services to clients. This includes Banks under banking correspondent mode. ITC e-

Choupal, Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR) for expanding its outreach in terms of loan products and insurance, with risks minimized as the clients have sustained economic activity.

- ❑ With government of Maharashtra for offering to open urban outlets for rural artisans' products.
- ❑ Insurance companies for providing variety of insurance services.

Publications

- ❑ SHG Proceeding Book (Marathi/English) - A simple and easy to fill in pro-forma to maintain records and minutes of SHGs.
- ❑ Udyojakata Parichaya (Marathi) - A booklet on entrepreneurship awareness.
- ❑ Janavarancha Sangopan Shastra (Marathi) – A booklet with valuable information on care and management of livestock.
- ❑ Chimanchara (Marathi) - A booklet on balanced diet and nutrition recipes.
- ❑ Sampada Forum (English) - A six monthly publication of Sampada Trust.
- ❑ Film: Sowing Seed of Empowerment (Marathi/ English).
- ❑ Film: My Place under the Sun (Marathi/ English).
- ❑ Film: We Help Ourselves (Marathi/English).
- ❑ Film: Rise of the New Dawn (Marathi/English).

Enablers and Donors:

Sampada Trust is grateful for the support of:

- National bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
- Andheri Hilfe, Bonn
- Becker-Cordes Foundation
- Perls Foundation
- Government of Maharashtra
- Watershed Organisation Trust (WOTR)
- State Bank of India
- Corporation Bank
- ADCC Bank
- MGGB Bank
- UII
- Royal Sundaram

Contact Details:

Crispino Lobo,
Executive Director,
Sampada Trust,

Behind Market Yard, Ahmednagar -
414001 Tel: 0241- 2451311 Fax: 0241-
2451134 Email: info@sampada.org
Website: www.sampada.org

Sampada Trust

Behind Market Yard, Ahmednagar -
414001 Tel: 0241- 2451311

Fax: 0241- 2451134 Email:
info@sampada.org
Website: www.sampada.org

