



MISSION GAGILLAPUR SIX MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT JANUARY TO JUNE, 2016



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List of Abbreviations

1	APMAS/MAS	Andhra Pradesh Mahila Abhivruddhi Society / Mahila Abhivruddhi Society
2	ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
3	AWW	Anganwadi Workers
4	ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activist
5	CMRC	Community Managed Resource Centre
6	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
7	FC	Functional Committee
8	FP	Finance Partner
9	GGP	Gagillapur
10	GP	Gram Panchayat
11	GS	Gram Sabha
12	IHHL	Individual Household Latrine
13	MGP	Mission Gagillapur
14	MPDO	Mandal Parishad Development Officer
15	MPTC	Mandal Parishad Territorial Constituency
16	NGO	Non-governmental organisation
17	OBC	Other Backward Caste
18	PM	Project Manager
19	PO	Project Officer
20	PS / EO	Panchayat Secretary/ Executive Officer
21	RO	Reverse Osmosis
22	RTE	Right to Education
23	SMC	School Management Committee
24	SC	Scheduled Caste
25	SH	Shakti Hormann
26	SHG	Self Help Goups
27	ST	Scheduled Tribe
28	VDC	Village Development Committee
29	VMF	Vande Mataram Foundation
30	VO	Village Organization
31	WB	World Bank
32	ZPHS	Zila Parishad High School

PART ONE: Summary

1. Backdrop

1. The Village Gagillapur

The village Gagillapur is located in Hyderabad–Narsapur road to Medak in Medchal district in Telangana State. With rapid industrialization taking place in and around Hyderabad, the village has begun to lose all of its agricultural land for industrial purposes. The impact of this was the loss of fertile lands, depletion of water resources, pollution stemming from unsafe solid waste disposal, & industrial emissions. The village has been facing difficulties in integrating itself into the mainstream urban scenario.

Fig:- Gagillapur Village – Bird’s Eye View



The peri-urban village Gagillapur is one of the 11 Gram Panchayats of Quthbullapur Mandal consisting of five habitations namely i) Gagillapur Main Village (GMV), ii) Church Gagillapur (CG), iii) Chaithanya Nagar Colony (CNC), iv) Kazipalli Thanda (KT) and v) Rajeev Gandhi Nagar (RGN) also known as 214 Gagillapur. The development and the infrastructure facilities available for each of these habitations differ.

2. The Shakti Hörmann Group

Shakti Hörmann Pvt. Limited (formerly Shakti Met-Dor Ltd.) incorporated in 1988, is a subsidiary of the Hörmann Group in Germany. They are the manufacturers of steel doors, windows and other building materials, as a part of the global construction industry. It had established its manufacturing plant at Gagillapur Village in Quthbullapur Mandal of Ranga Reddy District in Telangana. As a part of its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) the company has been providing financial, material and technical support to Gagillapur Village where its factory is located. These interventions were initiated through *Gram Panchayat* with the support of Executive Officer / Panchayat Secretary appointed by Panchayat Raj Department, Govt. of Telangana. The Hörmann Group was keen in supporting the holistic development of the village and identified MAS (Mahila Abhivruddhi Society) to facilitate the process of community-led participatory development.

Shakti Hörmann Interventions in Gagillapur

- *Water Purification Plant*
- *Underground water tank/ water sump*
- *Financial support to voluntary teachers*
- *Harithahaaram – plantation programme*

3. Mahila Abhivruddhi Society (formerly APMAS)

Mahila Abhivruddhi Society (MAS) is a non-government organisation working closely with a number of Government of Telangana programs for several years: the Indira Kranthi Patham (IKP) for SERP, Urban SHG movement for MEMPA, Urban Water and Sanitation Programme for GHMC and Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for CRD to improve the quality and sustainability of the women SHGs & SHG Federations and Community-based Organisations for their social and economic empowerment. The efforts and activities of MAS are complementary to the initiatives of the state government towards poverty reduction in the State. It also works in several states in the country and also in other developing countries towards empowerment of the marginalised communities through strengthening their institutions, capacity building, knowledge and skill development livelihoods promotion, networking, research and advocacy.

MAS with its 15 years of experience in the field of development sector collaborated with the Shakti Hörmann Group for transforming Gagillapur into a model village. As a first step, with the support and inputs from Hörmann KG, an in-depth study in Gagillapur was undertaken to identify the development gaps and needs during August to October 2015.

2. Needs Based Assessment Study

The in-depth study was undertaken with the purpose to:

- Understand the socio-economic and political economy of the village
- Analyze the access and quality of welfare and development programmes, development gaps, needs and potential
- Understand the role of religious and other institutions in the development of Gagillapur village
- Assess the effectiveness of support extended Shakti- Hörmann
- Plan strategies and interventions for holistic and community-driven and sustainable development of Gagillapur

The study was conducted in a participatory manner by collecting qualitative and quantitative data from primary and secondary sources through individual interactions and participatory methods. The study has surveyed 112 households, four focus group discussions and individual interactions with the heads of Govt. and private institutions based in the village. From the survey of 112 households and 4 focus group discussions, it was found that:

- Nearly 50% of the households are immigrants and depend on industrial labour and non-farm activities.
- There are five habitations, with a total population of 3727 and a literacy rate of 71%, fully electrified and well connected by all means of transport and communication.
- The quality of education and health care in government institutions is poor.
- Water scarcity is high due to low rainfall and ground water is contaminated due to industrial pollutants.
- Most of the welfare programs are implemented, in spite of which people face constraints in accessing pensions, Public Distribution System (PDS) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) etc.
- The youth do not have adequate information and guidance on carrier opportunities.
- There is lack of transparency in terms of funds mobilised and the amount spent on various purposes (education & drinking water) by the Gram Panchayat.
- No monitoring or follow up has been done by Shakti Hörmann and the community is not aware of the contribution made by the company.

The study focused on identifying the problems and needs for various sections of the population and habitation wise. About 40 development gaps were identified. Some of the gaps that needed immediate attention were drinking water, education, health, drainage, cement roads, industrial pollution, ICDS centre, pensions, skill development etc.

The needs identified are further analysed and categorised into short term (such as establishing RO plants, public toilets, garbage disposal, street lights etc), medium term (cement roads, drainage system, waste management, plantation etc.) and long term (water harvesting, library establishment, health centers, anganwadi centres etc).

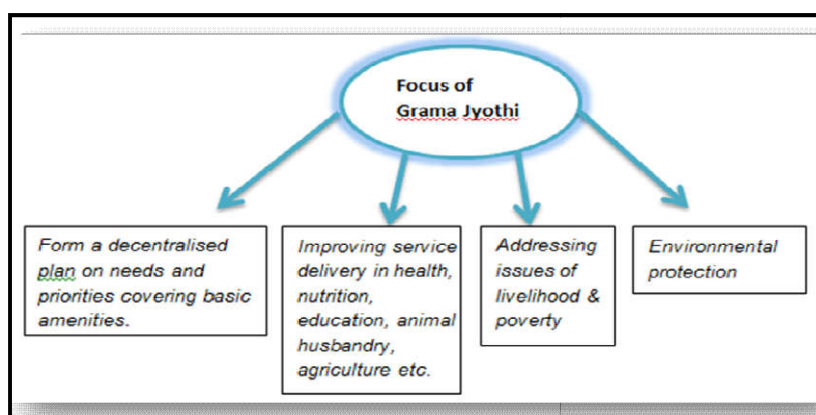
The draft report of the study was presented to Hörmann on 5 November 2015 and later with the district administration. The feedback from Hörmann was incorporated and the final report was submitted in February 2016.

3. Mission Gagillapur

Based on the study findings and discussions held with Hörmann Group, it was agreed and felt necessary to develop a separate project proposal with a coherent multi-year programme towards achieving participatory and holistic development in Gagillapur Village for the improved quality of life of the poorer segments of its inhabitants.

After continuous debates, discussions and consultations held by MAS with the Hörmann Group, a proposal was prepared for Gagillapur. The core team of MAS came together to formulate this proposal. It discussed a wide range of possibilities, analysed the study findings, made further visits to Gagillapur, drafted the proposal and shared it with Hörmann KG for their inputs and feedback on 9 December 2015. The revised proposal was made with the inputs from Hörmann KG incorporated and submitted on 13 January 2016.

The grant agreement was drafted and finalised to be signed between MAS and Hörmann KG in February-March 2016. MAS started working in Gagillapur with the aim to promote it as a model village within a period of 5 years, under the larger umbrella of the Gram Jyothi scheme of the Telangana government which was launched on 17 August 2015. The Mission Gagillapur fits in well within the scope of this flagship program of the government and its focus is shown with the help of a flowchart.



With the Gram Jyothi program kick-starting in various parts of Telangana, MAS partnered with Hörmann Group to transform Gagillapur into a model village.

The Mission Gagillapur project has visualized the following five strategic interventions, namely:

1. Institutionalize community driven development process
2. Poor and Marginalized Access Government Schemes and Programmes
3. Improved Quality Education (Primary & Secondary)
4. Placement Linked Skill Development & Career Guidance Support
5. Address Development Gaps (Health, Hygiene, garbage disposal, ground water pollution, water scarcity etc.)

The following were the guiding principles to develop Gagillapur as a model village:

- a. Derive the collective '**Vision**' for **Mission Gagillapur**' from the primary (people) and secondary (public and private) constituents
- b. Process-oriented community-driven development and community-ownership to realize collective Vision and Mission Gagillapur
- c. Strengthening of People's Institutions for sustainability (Village Development Committee, Community Managed Resource Centre and Advisory Body)
- d. Hardware (physical infrastructure) by Government with supplementation by private companies (leverage)
- e. Software (human development initiatives) by the private sector/companies through civil society organizations for improved human development outcome

- f. Pooling of resource from public, private and people to maximize the impact
- g. Dissemination of necessary information with wide range of stakeholders from time to time for mutual sharing & learning and towards achieving collective vision
- h. Uphold and practice transparency and accountability in true letter and spirit

PART TWO: Progress Made (January to June 2016)

Although the strategic interventions covered all aspects of development of Gagillapur as a model village, in the first quarter focus was on rapport building with the communities and the government authorities, creating awareness to the community on Mission Gagillapur, taking decisions regarding drinking water facilities, health camps, and wall writings.

1. Institutionalizing Community-Driven Development Process

1.1. Strengthen Gram Sabha, VDC & Functional Committees

MAS ensured the interventions taken were community driven. The first intervention was to institutionalize community driven processes. All sections of the community were contacted and discussed about Mission Gagillapur. The Project Manager and the Project Officer participated in the Grama Sabha meetings and shared about the study findings and strategic interventions. They also attended the various meetings of SHGs, VOs and Youth Clubs to have better understanding of the activities undertaken by these CBOs (community based organizations) and to discuss about Mission Gagillapur. Besides, the project team met the political leaders (old & new) and community elders in the villages. They also met the mandali level officials and functionaries such as IKP-DRDS, Primary Health Centre, and religious institutions such as Don Bosco HRD Centre etc to build rapport and appraise about Mission Gagillapur.

1.1.1. Formation of the RDC:

MAS formed the "Rajivgandhinagar Development Committee" in the most backward habitation of Gagillapur village consisting of 13 members with 5 SHG members, 5 Youth members and 3 Elder representatives from the community. This committee will discuss the problems and the felt needs of the community as well as prioritize them in their fortnightly meetings. It will act as a common platform for various departments to present their concerned problems.



1.1.2. Distribution of Pamphlets:

MAS created awareness on Mission Gagillapur Project among the various sections of the community through dissemination of two-page pamphlet. The pamphlets distributed contained information regarding the vision and goals of MAS to convert Gagillapur into a model village, the plan of action, the expected results and minimum facilities required. It also spoke about providing people with their basic rights, (like housing, pensions, street lights etc.), women and child welfare (timely vaccinations, provision of nutritious food, eradicating early marriage and child labour), education development (improve the government schools in the village), creation of livelihoods, and environment development.

1.1.3. Formation of the VDC:

On 11th April, 2016, at a Gram Sabha meeting, the VDC was born with the participation of the villagers. Nearly 100 villagers participated in the meeting, presided by Sri Srinivas Nayak (Village

Sarpanch) and shared grievances, opinions and suggestions, ensuring a community driven approach. A number of concerns such as skill development, employment generation, waste water disposal, medical camps, wall writings and establishment of a Resource centre were discussed. Five entry point activities were discussed, like-

1. Conduct Health Camp for women
2. Organize an exposure visit for VDC to Gangadevi Palli- a Model Village in Warangal district
3. Initiate Wall Writings in the village (In government schools, Anganwadis and other places) on village and societal development
4. Revive the present non-functional RO plant and to handover the maintenance of it to the village Women SHG federation
5. Establish Community Resource Center for the benefit of all the villagers

After discussing the need for the community owned/driven approach, a Village Development Committee (VDC) was formed.

Under Mission Gagillapur, the villagers approached MAS for technical support in formation and functioning of the committee.

During the Gram Sabha meeting, after much discussion, the VDC was finalized with the Sarpanch, the Executive Officer, Mandal Parishad Territorial Constituencies, 4 former Sarpanch, ex-service man, 11 members, VO



President, VO Vice President, VO secretary and Project Manager. The VDC was formed with 23 members, ensuring representation to 5 hamlets in interest of diversity and equal representation. VDC meetings were finalized to be held every month on the 1st Saturday.

The numbers of VDC members selected are given below.

Main Gagillapur	10
Thanda	2
Chaitanya Nagar	3
Church Gagillapur	3
Rajeevgandhi nagar	3
Gram Panchayat Executive Officer	1
MAS Representative	1

The committee will work in close association with the MAS in identifying gaps and needs of the village. The immediate action plan of the VDC was to conduct health camps for villagers with special focus on women and elders, exposure visit to Gangadevipally, awareness to villagers on key issues through wall writings, repair RO water plant and establish CMRC for benefit of villagers to have information on government entitlements.

1.1.4. Formation of the Village Functional Committees:

Within a few days of the VDC formation, the five sub-committees were formed, namely:

- Water and Road Safety Committee
- Livelihoods & Youth
- Sanitation & Greenery
- Health & Education

The role of a CMRC is to not only review the work, but also to organize trainings for the villagers. The CMRC acts as a VDC office-cum-community facilitation centre for meetings, trainings, administration of project services, reading place, communication centre etc. & to address the needs of the villagers.

- Women Development

These sub-committees were formed with 5 members each. Another 5-10 members are scheduled to join the committees.

1.1.5. CMRC:

A community managed resource center was decided to be setup in Gagillapur, which would act as the nodal point of functioning for the Project Officers, as well as the community.

Decisions were taken to establish a CMRC and identify suitable places to be taken on rent.

1.1.6. Formation of Mothers' Committee:

Two days after the VDC was formed, MAS formed the Mothers' Committee for the effective monitoring in the implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services project. Meetings were conducted regarding issues of pregnant and lactating women in the Anganwadi center. The members of this committee comprised of seven members, namely one public representative, two mothers of pre-school children, two mothers of children below three years of age and two pregnant & lactating women. The convener of the member is from AWW, with the co-convener of the committee being an ASHA worker.

1.1.7. Exposure Visit to other model villages:

MAS facilitated the exposure visits of VDC members to the model village of Gangadevipally, in Geesukonda Mandal in Warangal District.

Gangadevipalli, had already achieved zero drop-out rates in school since 2000. Merely 200 kms away from Hyderabad, this village went onto receive the award of 'Nirmal Gram Puraskar' for its health & hygiene standards. The exposure visit was facilitated by MAS to help Gagillapur residents understand the concept and strategy of a model village, and the importance of sub-committees for Village Development.

On 8th May, 26 visitors, including 3 from MAS, visited Gangadevipalli. The following observations were noted-

The key points observed during the discussions:

- ▶ The villagers (VDC) have been able to fully utilize the resource of NGOs (BalaVikasa), Government (State & Central), Donors (TATA) etc.
- ▶ Took them 3 years to achieve the first initiation on Anti liquor movement and ODF village
- ▶ Strict rules & regulations followed
- ▶ Fines were imposed and collected
- ▶ VDC formed with the heads of sub-committees and meets on a monthly basis
- ▶ Internal Audit committee review the Grama Panchayat accounts every year
- ▶ Ensuring that the GS follows the rule to meet twice in a year
- ▶ Late fee for any delay in the meetings; gates have to be closed on the scheduled time
- ▶ Many sub-committees are present. Few of them, like the Water committee, Agriculture committee, SHG committee, Cable committee etc. have financial involvement.
- ▶ Entire village has CC roads and underground drainage



- ▶ Lots of infra-structure has been established (Training centre, Special rooms for Subcommittees, function hall at GP etc.)

After interacting with the people in charge, it was learnt that the development took place due to the complete participation of the entire community and transparent utilization of support from different sources.

1.1.8. Meeting of sub-committee:

On 6th June, the sub committees met to discuss health, sanitation and education issues of the village. The pamphlet for the Water & Sanitation Committee was finalised.

1.2. Strengthen SHGs and VOs

After having attended ample meetings to assess the strengths and gaps of the community, MAS provided support in the form of training programs to 69 SHGs and 4 VOs on auditing and book-keeping by trained CRPs from Mahila Abhivruddhi Society. A 3 days’ training was held on formation & management of SHG federations and understanding their financials (17 to 20 February 2016) and held a 3 days’ camp in Rajiv Gandhi Nagar to understand the livelihood options, access to various govt. sponsored schemes, water and sanitation facilities (25 to 27 February 2016).



MAS also facilitated the Annual General Body meeting of VOs in Gagillapur in order to help SHGs understand the status their VOs and perform better. Four VO auditing was conducted from 25th April to 14th May.

As opposed to the first quarter, the interventions taken to strengthen SHGs in the second quarter were more specific and detailed.

1.2.1. Assigning CRPs to Gagillapur:

External CRPs have hands on experience on the operation of SHGs, and their functioning, conducting meetings and following the Panchasutras. They are trained on SHG concepts, book-keeping, auditing at the Kamareddy Paryavehana Samaksha (KPS), Kamareddy Cluster, Nizamabad district.

These CRPs are able to deliver services on specific context like, SHG concepts, Health aspects, and other aspects such as water, sanitation, auditing, education etc. They have gone to other states to promote & strengthen SHGs and SHG Federations.

Eight such experienced external CRPs were placed in Gagillapur for assessment, SHG auditing and capacity building.

MAS facilitated the grouping of SHGs and allotments made to CRP teams.

1	Total Number of SHGs audited	69
2	Number of Gram Sabhas covered	10 Grama Sabhas from:- Rajiv Gandhanagar GS, Gagillapur Thanda GS, Sneha GS, Church Gagillapur.
3	Assessment made	A grade SHGs:6 B grade SHGs:22 C grade SHGs:41

4	SHG savings amount	45, 97,181 Rupees
5	Total Bank Loans taken	2, 94, 53,000 Rupees.

2. Poor and Marginalized Sections' Access to Government Schemes & Programs

In the Gram Sabhas, various government schemes were discussed, and people were made aware of the strategic interventions to take place in the village as well as how MAS will facilitate the poor to access their due entitlements through community based resource centre. Awareness was given among the villagers on key issues like sanitation, health, education and personal hygiene practices through wall writings. The messages for these wall writings were finalized.

MAS represented the issue of non-payment to 38 ISL beneficiaries to Rajiv Gandhi Nagar against the sanctions of 76. The visit of the MPDO to the village for interaction with all the beneficiaries of ISL households was also facilitated, for getting assurance of early release and explaining to them the non-payments of ISLs for the mismatching of addresses in Aadhar Bank Accounts with the existing residential addresses, etc.

2.1. Wall writings:

In order to spread awareness regarding the Mission Gagillapur, government entitlements and on key issues like sanitation, health, education and personal hygiene practices, in total 31 wall writings were painted all over the village. Once the wall paintings were finalized from the previous quarter, the Project Officer from MAS accompanied the painter around the village.



3. Improved Quality Education

The schools (both primary and secondary) and anganwadi centres were visited and discussed with the teachers to discuss about the improvement in terms of immediate needs to be addressed. A plan is being developed to make the schools and anganwadi centres a child and environment friendly and with necessary basic infrastructure facilities.

4. Placement linked skill development for youth

The project team attended the youth club meetings and discussed to understand the ambitions of youth, their current skills, required skills etc. A questionnaire to conduct a baseline to identify the skill requirements of youth was developed and the baseline initiated.



4.1. Skill Development for Youth:

About 150 youth enrolled and attended the selection process for skill development on 20th May 2016 at the Gram Panchayat of Gagillapur.

On 12th May, the Project Director visited Gagillapur and attended the VO General Body meeting.

He ensured support in three areas:

- Youth training and placements & skill development,
- Social action Committee and
- The Literacy Program.

On 14th May, the Jobs District Manager (JDM) from DRDA visited the VDC meeting to initiate the identification process. This was done with the help of an intern from Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Hyderabad (Nishant).

On 20th May, the identified youths were counselled and on 21st May, 13 were placed at the National Academy of Construction in Madhapur (Hyderabad), the details are given as follows:

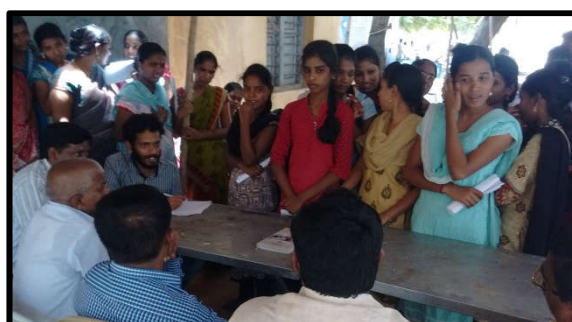


Sl No.	Skill Identified	Number of Youth Identified for training	Training Institute	Youths still continuing
1	Plumbing & Sanitation	5	NAC (National Academy of Construction in Hyderabad)	2
2	Painting & Decoration	5	NAC (National Academy of Construction in Hyderabad)	
3	Electrical & House wiring	3	NAC (National Academy of Construction in Hyderabad)	
4	Communication & Soft skills	15	Chilkuru, Mahila Prangam	3
5	Computer hardware & Tally	6	Sri Ramananda Tirtha Rural Institute in Hyderabad.	Did not go
6	Mobile repairing & Web designing	6	HR Chamvar in Ghatkesar	Did not go

Other than these two people have been placed at Muthoot Finance with a salary of Rupees 12,000 per month. Another 20 people have been identified with existing skills set, and are being referred to surrounding companies by the JDM from DRDA.

4.2. Skill Development for Women:

MAS identified skilled women on various livelihood promotion activities in Church Gagillapur Village



Organization, recognizing their interest to restart and revamp the opportunities of livelihood activities. In the V.O meeting in Church Gagillapur, the members expressed their interest in skill development activities out of which 10 members are interested in making stabilizers, 5 of them on making detergent powder and 5 of them on incense sticks making.

5. Address Development Gaps through Community-Led Approach (Health, Hygiene, Garbage Disposal, Ground Water Pollution, Garbage Disposal, Water Scarcity)

Among the 40 development gaps identified after the field study, (such as drinking water followed by education, health, drainage, cement roads, industrial pollution, public distribution system, ICDS centre, pensions, skill development for youth and women, maintenance of street lights, cleaning of roads & drainage, etc.) health and sanitation was given priority in the first quarter.

5.1. Refresher Orientation:

Plans were made and finalized by MAS to conduct a refresher orientation for AWW and ANM on health practices & issues among women, such as Antenatal, Postnatal checkups for pregnant women, breast feeding practices among lactating mothers and timely vaccination & immunization for children.

5.2. Reviving the RO Plant at Church Gagillapur:

The RO Plant installed by the Hörmann group had not been functioning in the main village. A series of discussions were held with the community, Gram Panchayat members and the VO leaders on the need to address the safe drinking water deficiency at Gagillapur by the revival of the RO Plant.

5.3. Health Camps:

On 19th April, 2016 a health camp was organized at Gram Panchayat premises in collaboration with Malla Reddy Hospital in Suraram, Huderabad. The VDC, realizing the importance of medical camps, had approached Mahila Abhivruddi Society for technical support. Eleven members of staff attended from the hospital including 4 Doctors (Gyneacologists-2, General Physcian-1, Dentist-1) 4 Nurses and 3 Public relation officers. The health camp was widely publicised by displaying banners on predominant places for 4 days. Announcement in all habitations (Dandora) and the active participation of VDC & SHGs together helped to increase the participation rate to 200 patients.

The following plans were also made for the month of June-

- School health camp planned in June / July 2016, especially for deworming pills.
- Special health camp planned for 214 Gagillapur.

5.4. Construction of water sump cum harvesting structure and repair:

MAS facilitated the construction of the water sump cum harvesting structure near the RO plant to recharge wastage water from existing RO plant, inaugurated by Martin Hörmann in the village, along with the Sarpanch(Sri.Srinivas naik), MPTC (Sri.Sunitha sanjiv reddy), Narahari (EO), VDCmembers (Gopal reddy, Narsimha goud, Balraju, Veeraswamy), Jayalakshmi (VOleader), Shobha and G.Lakshmi. The water harvesting cum sump structure was installed.

MAS ensured the availability of safe drinking water for the villagers by the revival and restarting of a R.O water plant that was earlier maintained by the Shakti Hörmann Group. It was handed over to the SHG federations (VillageOrganization1) for maintenance. Before handing it over, the VOs were oriented & trained.

The membranes of the RO Plant were replaced. The All Time Water (ATW) Machine was installed.

5.5. Identification of defunct bore wells:

MAS identified the recharge pits for 4 defunct bore wells. Plans were made to revive them.

Recharge structures were identified and the estimation and distribution of work were prepared with the MAS technical team.

5.6. Swachh Gagillapur:

On 29th May, Swachh Gagillapur was kickstarted, with the inauguration done by the local MLA- Vivekananda. Under this, one park was cleaned completely and garbage dumps were shifted to dumping grounds. A banner was designed and put up in the village.



6. Project Coordination & Administration

Interviews were held for the post of Project Officer for Mission Gagillapur on 23 January. On the 1 February, Chandra Sekhar Goud was recruited as Project Officer for the Gagillapur Project. He visited all the five habitations to become familiar with the socio-economic conditions and to develop rapport with the community. He was also put through a week-long induction cum immersion program into various matured program areas of MAS to understand social mobilization and community development.

The Project Officer stays in a rented apartment in the village and is being mentored by the Managing Director & CEO. His field work is being complimented and supported by one of our experienced professionals B.Venkateswarulu, a manager in the urban team who was placed as Project Manager on 1 February. M.B.Subramanyam Reddy, the Director, Urban Programme was placed as an Urban Development Specialist for Mission Gagillapur. Besides, the core team of MAS, including the Managing Director & CEO, the Executive Director & COO, the Engineer who is the Joint Director, Admin, the Finance Director, and the ICT officer provide necessary support to the project team.

6.1. Meeting held at Hormann KG's office on the 17th of March, 2016:

The meeting comprising of CS Reddy (CEO), B Venkateshulu (Project Manager) & Chandrashekhar Goud (Project Officer) from MAS, and two Managing Directors of Hormann KG- Shashidhar Reddy, and Subbaraju, was held and a number of discussions on the activities to be taken up in the next quarter were held on the following topics:

- i. Finalising the wall writings
- ii. Schedule of Martin Hormann's visit to Gagillapur in the next month
- iii. Construction of toilets in a school
- iv. VDC formation
- v. Improve the looks of Anganwadi Centres
- vi. Plan the Swachh Gagillapur
- vii. Identify a suitable CMRC building
- viii. Listing of unemployed youth and pregnant & lactating women
- ix. Need to initiate bank accounts for every villager

6.2. Meeting with the Project Director:

On 12th May, the Project Director visited Gagillapur and attended the VO General Body meeting. He ensured support in three areas: Youth training and placements & skill development, Social action Committee and the Literacy Program.

The plan was to establish a Social action committee for solving family disputes, and act as a counseling center for families. For this, seven women were identified who were sent for training programs to Chilkur, Mahila Pranganam, on the 7th of June.

Under the Literacy Program, support will be provided to establish All Literacy Centers

6.3. MoU Signed:

On 4th of May, a MoU was signed between the Collector and with MAS for the promotion of Gagillapur as a model village under Grama Jyothi scheme of the Telangana Government.

6.4. Baseline Survey conducted:

An intern from TISS Hyderabad (Nishant Mandem), conducted a baseline survey from the 3rd of May to 30th May in Gagillapur. He surveyed 214 Gagillapur and 241 Households, and attended VDC meetings, youth identification programs etc. A second intern from Future Kids Foundation had made a field visit to Gagillapur (Priyank Aranke) for a week.

6.5. Visit of Lorenz to Gagillapur:

On 2nd of May, Lorenz Pohlmeier from Hörmann KG visited the MAS office in Hyderabad to interact with CS Reddy about the plan for the next two days.

On 3rd May, he visited Gagillapur and interacted with women SHG members, VDC members, MPDO, EORD (Executive Officer for Rural Development), MEO (Mandal Education Officer), AERWS (Assistant Engineer for Rural Water Supply), ACDS Supervisor, IKP-Assistant Project Manager, Mandal Coordinator, Executive officer of Gram Panchayat and Mandal Parishad President. A number of issues were discussed like outreach of government services to the public, and how to improve it, the need to focus on school education and cooperation of all the people to transform Gagillapur into a model village.

6.6. Visit of Consultant to Gagillapur:

On 6th May, Balakrishnan (Consultant of Hörmann KG) visited all habitations of Gagillapur and interacted with the VDC members & women SHG members. In order to check their knowledge and awareness, he asked questions like- What is the need for VDC in spite of a Panchayat? And what were the activities taken up so far?

6.7. Visit to the Hörmann KG Office:

On the 19th of April, a meeting was held in the Hörmann Office with Chandrashekhar Goud from MAS, and two Managing Directors of Hörmann KG- Shashidhar Reddy, and Subbaraju. In the meeting discussions were held on the activities take up by MAS in Gagillapur, reviewing the activities, preparation of the budget, MoU for the District collector, and planning for Martin Hörmann's visit.

6.7.Meeting at Collector's office:

On 4th May, a team from MAS consisting of CS Reddy, Subramanyam Reddy, Martin Hörmann and Lorenz Pohlmeier visited the Collector's Office to discuss the signing of the MoU and the support required to transform Gagillapur into a model village.

6.8.Visit by MAS team members:

Subramaniam Reddy visited Gagillapur on a number of occasions. He facilitated the Gram Sabha meeting for electing VDC members on 11th April. He also attended a VDC meeting on 30th April to make a presentation on Mission Gagillapur and on model village concepts & Gram Jyothi scheme.

In April, he made two more visits for RO Plant repairing & interaction with CRPs.

In May, he along with a team from MAS comprising of CS Reddy, A. Kalamani, Kumarasamy, visited the Hörmann KG office to coordinate field visits & Programmes with the Mandal Level Field Officer.

On 27th May, he visited Gagillapur for identification of CMRC building, interaction with Mandal level officers, & RO Plant supervision.

6.9.Letter to Collector:

On the 17th of May, a letter was written to the District Collector & Magistrate (Shri M. Raghunandan Rao) of the Rangareddy district, informing about the progress made by MAS in Gagillapur so far, and the support needed by the District Administration. Support was requested to improve drinking water services like the rain water harvesting structures, placement of anganwadi teachers & ASHA workers, placement of teachers in two primary schools, improve street lights and barricades, government schemes, deputing concerned officials for quarterly review meetings, etc.

6.10. Visit of Hörmann at Gagillapur:

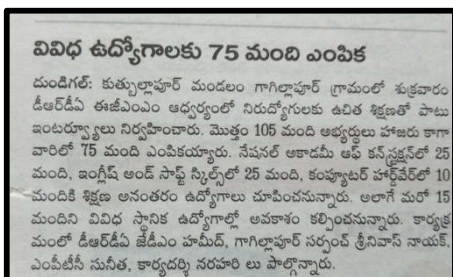
On the 5th of May, Martin Hörmann arrived at Gagillapur along with Lorenz, Subbaraju, and Shashidhar Reddy, MRK Raju from Hörmann KG. They were greeted and accompanied by the team from MAS comprising of C S Reddy (CEO), MBS Reddy and Chandrashekhar Goud at the factory. Hörmann visited the construction of water sump cum harvesting structure and participated in the work.



He was briefed about the MAS initiatives taken up in the village by C S Reddy. Hörmann also joined the meeting with the women members of the Village Organization, asked about savings and livelihood activities taken up by them. Following this, he visited the Anganwadi centre and Government school, with the wall writings.

6.11. Media Coverage

In the 21st May edition of Sakshi, a Telegu daily newspaper, the Mission Gagillapur was featured being implemented by Hörmann KG and MAS.



PART THREE: Lessons Learnt

Mission Gagillapur is not without its share of challenges in all its levels of operation. The challenges faced are as follows:

- i. *Operational issues of RO Water Plant:* The RO water Plant, without a free source of raw water, has been facing operational issues, with low productivity & unpaid electricity bills carried forward before Mission Gagillapur commenced.
- ii. *Illegal land rights in 214:* Not all the residents of 214 Gagillapur have legal land entitlements, which made it difficult for MAS to conduct developmental activities in that land. With no new “patthas” (land entitlements) being given out by the Government, the initiation of any activities for the benefit of the residents poses to be a problem.
- iii. *Less community participation:* The community needs constant motivation and orientations to take initiatives in Gagillapur.
- iv. *Lack of support from Gram Panchayat:* The Gram Panchayat often feels that VDC might overpower them as a separate entity, and hence support from their side is difficult to achieve.
- v. *Proximity issues within the village from one habitation to another:* The village being spread out & consisting of five different hamlets, pose difficulties in community group participation.

Nevertheless, the team has been moving ahead with the community on a number of fronts. With these developmental activities providing a community led impetus to Mission Gagillapur, a number of short term & long term strategic interventions have been planned for the village. These are to be conducted keeping in mind the broader picture of sustainably developing Gagillapur as a model village through a community led approach, which also keeps it in tune with the overall model village characteristics being followed in India.

PART FOUR: Focus Areas for next Quarter

For the next quarter, it was decided by the MAS team and Shakti Hormann, to focus on a few specific key areas.

1. *Education*: Improve the quality of education as well as take up infrastructural changes.
2. *Completion of Baseline survey & saturation of the village with government schemes & entitlements*: Conducting a baseline survey that covers all the households, and identifying the schemes, following it up with concerned officials.
3. *Upgrading the SHGs & the VOs*: Train the SHGs in book-keeping, auditing, accounting etc for better functioning, and to upgrade B grade & C grade SHGs to A grade.
4. *Convergence*: Conduct orientations to have a synergy between Government officials, CSRs, MAS & the community, for the better functioning of Mission Gagillapur.
5. *Health camps*: Conducting health camps for different target groups with Mallareddy hospital.
6. *Focus on specific groups like the pregnant & lactating mothers, Persons with disabilities, widows, elderly etc.*
7. *Focus on 214 Gagillapur*: 214 Gagillapur is the trickiest place among all the 5 habitations of Gagillapur, due to lack of land title deeds and migrant population. A specific plan should be made for the development of 214 Gagillapur.
8. *100% ODF*
9. *Skill development*: Conduct a market scan, identify youth (men & women) with skill sets, approach surrounding industries for possible absorption of unemployed youth.
10. *Sanitation*: Follow up with Gram Panchayat regarding solid waste management, garbage dumping, proper drainage, etc.