



CENTRE FOR LIVELIHOODS SECURITY

ANNUAL REPORT

2024-2025

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Executive Summary

Guided by the vision of achieving sustainable and equitable development through social, economic, and ecological interventions, and the mission to uplift weaker sections by promoting sustainable livelihoods and ecological balance for inclusive growth, the **Centre For Livelihoods Security** continued its community-focused work across two states Rajasthan and Bihar reaching 15 villages under 9 Panchayats. Operations in Rajasthan covered five villages under four Panchayats (Shyalodra, Bihar, Kishor Pura, and Dunga Ki Nagal) in Sikar district, while in Bihar, interventions were implemented in ten villages under five Panchayats in Bhojpur district, addressing region-specific vulnerabilities through integrated development approaches.

In Bihar, where communities face recurring monsoon floods, the organisation focused on Disaster Risk Reduction and livelihood resilience through advanced flood preparedness training and community-based flood early warning systems, enabling timely response and risk mitigation. Parallel efforts were made to strengthen Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and Farmer Producer Collectives (FPCs) through leadership and governance training, market linkages, sustainable livelihood practices, resilience planning, entrepreneurship development, and digital literacy and marketing, promoting women's leadership and income security.

In Rajasthan, where water scarcity and poor water quality remain major concerns, the organisation prioritised WASH, public health, and child well-being. Key interventions included restoration of WASH infrastructure, promotion of water quality awareness and safe water management practices, community health and hygiene promotion, and focused actions on child health and nutrition to reduce disease risk and improve care practices. Across both states, programmes were implemented in close coordination with Panchayati Raj Institutions, community groups, and frontline workers to strengthen ownership and sustainability. These efforts contributed to improved resilience, livelihood security, and public health outcomes, aligned with national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDGs 1, 3, 6, 8, 11, and 13.

FY 2024–25 at a Glance

Indicator	FY 2024–25
Core implementation footprint	15 villages across 9 Panchayats (Rajasthan & Bihar)
Rajasthan coverage	5 villages in Sikar district across 4 Panchayats
Bihar coverage	10 villages in Bhojpur district across 5 Panchayats
Flood preparedness & early warning reach (Bihar)	25–30 villages; ~3,500–4,000 households; ~18,000–20,000 people
WASH infrastructure restored	5 water access points (hand pump platforms) repaired/restored
Water quality & safe water handling	1,000 households sensitised; 10 training sessions; 5 villages connected with Jal Shaiyas and community water-testing teams
Community hygiene promotion	~3,000 community members reached; targeted engagement with 740 women and 360 adolescent girls
Child health & nutrition	812 mothers/caregivers sensitised; 1,000 children engaged through sessions
Women’s collectives strengthened (Bihar)	150 SHGs formed and linked with JEEVIKA; 450 SHG members trained through an 8-module programme
Producer institutions strengthened	FPOs supported; 12 FPO members trained on market linkage & business operations
Farmers trained on sustainable livelihoods (Bihar)	640 farmers trained through 8 sessions incl. climate-resilient practices and resilience planning
Entrepreneurship & digital inclusion	200 women and 120 youth supported for enterprise planning and digital literacy/marketing
Climate-resilient agriculture (Rajasthan)	250 farmers each trained in Sohanpura & Koliwala on drought-resilient practices

Programme Highlights

A) Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

During the reporting period, the organisation have established a holistic Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction initiative in flood-affected areas of Bhojpur district in Bihar along the Ganga river, where communities experience seasonal monsoon flooding every year. The program has been implemented in approximately 25–30 villages, reaching nearly 3,500–4,000 households and benefiting around 18,000–20,000 community members (adult men, women, children, and adolescents). The village-level Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Teams have been established and strengthened with local volunteers, youths, women leaders, and frontline community members. They have been trained in flood preparedness, understanding flood early warnings, evacuation protocols, first response measures, and ways to engage with the local administration so that they can be the first responders to emergencies. Additional capacity building workshops have developed their skills in leadership, communication, and community mobilization, further strengthening the village-level preparedness and collective response measures. At the household and community level, we implemented advanced food preparedness practices (food

storage systems, food preservation techniques, emergency food rationing) to ensure that households remain food secure during flooding.

The communities were oriented in the flood early warning system, which has made evacuations less disruptive and distressing due to enhanced decision-making for community members. Age-appropriate sessions on disaster safety, hygiene, and psychosocial preparedness were held for children and adolescents, ensuring they are informed and confident participants in the community's resilience-building efforts. We included WASH awareness activities on safe drinking water, hand washing, sanitation, and waste disposal before, during, and after flood emergencies so that families do not experience disasters compounded by water borne disease outbreaks. Overall, it has fortified the community's resilience, reduced disaster risk, and significantly improved disaster preparedness capability levels while contributing to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 11 (Sustainable and Resilient Communities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action) SDGs.

In flood-impacted villages in Bhojpur district, seasonal monsoon flooding resulted in the hand pump platforms breaking, restricting communities' access to safe drinking water. In addition to the WASH infrastructure intervention, the organisation supported the community to repair the broken hand pump platforms to enable continued access to protected water sources. The community hand pumps most used by the community, catering to households, women, children, and the elderly, were prioritised. By repairing the hand pump platforms, the community can prevent flooded contaminated water from accumulating on the hand pump platforms, limiting the health effects of using unsafe drinking water. This intervention allowed for the swift restoration of a vital community service following a flood and contributed to bolstering the community's resilience to a seasonal climate disaster, linking it to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being).

B) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health and Nutrition

The organisation is intentionally focused and working within the rural 5 villages (Kawar Ki Nagaal, Bihar, Pachokharkhara, Sohanpura and Koliwala) under 4 Panchayats (Shyalodra, Bihar, Kishor Pura, Dunga Ki Nagal) of Sikar district of Rajasthan due to serious challenges related to both water quality and water availability in rural areas. The groundwater in many villages in the region has high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), high pH levels, and the presence of heavy metals such as chromium, making it unsafe for drinking. The district also faces severe groundwater depletion, increasing dependence on limited and seasonal water sources. Although government programmes under the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) and Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) have improved toilet coverage and household tap connections, gaps remain in safe water quality, household-level water management, and scientific waste disposal practices. Rural communities continue to face health risks from unsafe water and poor hygiene, particularly affecting women and children. Ongoing infrastructure efforts by PHED and groundwater recharge projects address supply-side issues, but behaviour change, community awareness, and local monitoring of water safety remain critical gaps. Therefore, the organisation selected Sikar to complement government initiatives through community-based WASH awareness, hygiene promotion, and child-focused health and nutrition interventions, ensuring that infrastructure investments lead to sustained public health improvements.

WASH Infrastructure: Restoration of Safe Drinking Water:

Recurrent water scarcity, seasonal stress on water sources, and damage to basic water structures had significantly affected access to safe drinking water in five project villages. To address this, the organisation prioritised the restoration and repair of damaged and dysfunctional water points, especially hand pump, platforms that were cracked, eroded, or contaminated due to poor drainage and surface runoff. These damaged hand pump, platforms increased the risk of water contamination, particularly during rainfall and local flooding events.

The intervention focused on repairing and strengthening hand pump, improving platforms, and ensuring proper elevation and sealing to prevent stagnant water accumulation around drinking water sources. Priority was given to water points that served a large number of households, including those used by women, children, elderly persons, and schools or community centres. Community members were actively involved in identifying damaged sources and supporting minor maintenance, promoting local ownership of restored assets.

By restoring these critical 05 water access points, the programme helped communities regain reliable access to safer drinking water, reduced dependence on unsafe open sources, and supported daily household needs. The improved infrastructure also reduced contamination risks, contributing to lower exposure to water-borne diseases. This intervention strengthened community resilience to water stress and supported government efforts under Jal Jeevan Mission and PHED water supply schemes, contributing to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being).

Water Quality Awareness and Safe Water Management:

The Project focused on raising community awareness about water quality and safe water handling because just construction of infrastructure cannot ensure water safety. 1,000 Households were sensitized about the common ways, how water gets contaminated, the dangers of drinking unsafe water, and easy ways to ensure clean drinking water at home.

The 10 training sessions were conducted on safer and proper methods like collecting water, hygienic transport, using clean covered containers for storage, and treating water at home by boiling or filtering when possible. The project intentionally engaged with women and caregivers since they are responsible for managing water and taking care of children in households.

The program also helped build stronger local monitoring by connecting 5 villages with Jal Shaiyas and training water testing teams in the community. These connections let villages test the quality of their water and get advice about dangerous water sources. Villagers got support to find and mark contaminated or unsafe water spots so they could decide which to avoid or fix.

This hands-on approach taught communities more about water safety, encouraged them to take steps to prevent health risks, and boosted local responsibility. The project worked alongside the government's JJM dashboard and PHED testing systems to ensure that communities took an active role in managing their own water safety. These efforts contributed to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and strengthened climate resilience under SDG 13 (Climate Action).

Community Health and Hygiene Promotion:

Poor sanitation and hygiene lead to higher chances of diseases in significantly hot and water- scarce regions like rural Rajasthan. To solve this issue, the organization ran a long-term program aimed at improving community health and promoting better hygiene through changes in behaviour and preventive habits.

Focused sessions were organised in the 5 villages to teach 3,000 community people about washing hands with soap during key times, safe use and maintenance of toilets, menstrual hygiene management, maintaining clean homes, and safe disposal of solid and liquid waste. Practical demonstrations were organised to promote correct handwashing techniques and safe sanitation practices. Community meetings, group discussions, and school-based activities were used to reinforce messages across different age groups.

During the reporting period the project intentionally engaged 740 women and 360 teenage girls, and caregivers because of their important part in keeping homes clean and shaping health habits in families. Community volunteers and local leaders were trained to be hygiene ambassadors who could promote lasting changes in behaviour even after the project phases out.

As a result, 15 communities demonstrated improved awareness of hygiene practices and stronger preparedness to prevent disease outbreaks, especially during periods of water stress or seasonal illness. The intervention supported the objectives of the Swachh Bharat Mission by strengthening usage and maintenance of sanitation facilities and improving waste management awareness, contributing to SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).

C) Child Health and Nutrition

Children living in water- stressed areas and with limited resources face a big risk of getting sick, undernutrition, and poor growth outcomes, particularly when access to safe water and hygiene is limited. Therefore to address this, the project implemented child health and nutrition as part of its WASH and community health interventions.

812 mothers and Caregivers were sensitised on age-appropriate nutrition, safe food preparation, importance of clean drinking water for children, prevention of diarrhoeal diseases, and timely health-seeking behaviour. These sessions showed how bad hygiene and repeated illnesses can lead to poor nutrition helping families to understand the importance of integrated health practices.

The program also engaged 1000 children through interactive and age-appropriate sessions focusing on personal hygiene, healthy eating habits, and safe water practices. These activities got the children involved in taking care of their own well-being and spreading good habits to their families and friends.

The programme also promoted awareness of government health and nutrition services, encouraging families to utilise Anganwadi services, immunisation programmes, and growth monitoring facilities. By strengthening caregiver knowledge and reinforcing preventive practices, the initiative supported healthier childhood development and reduced vulnerability to preventable illnesses, contributing to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being).

D) Livelihood and Enterprise Development

To strengthen household income security and promote sustainable livelihoods in flood-prone rural communities of Bhojpur district, the organisation implemented a comprehensive Livelihood and Enterprise Development programme with a strong focus on women's collectives and small producers. During the year, 150 Self-Help Groups (SHGs) were formed and linked with the JEEVIKA programme, enabling women from vulnerable households to access government schemes, financial services, and livelihood support systems. In addition, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) were promoted and strengthened to improve collective bargaining power, input access, and market participation for small and marginal farmers.

A structured 8 capacity-building programme was implemented to strengthen SHG leadership and governance, focusing on group management, financial literacy, record-keeping, democratic decision-making, and conflict resolution. These trainings helped 450 SHG members develop confidence, accountability, and ownership of group processes, leading to better functioning groups and stronger community institutions. For 12 FPO members, targeted training on market linkage and business operations was conducted to improve understanding of supply chains, pricing mechanisms, aggregation practices, and buyer engagement, supporting better market integration and income opportunities.

To enhance income diversification and long-term resilience, the programme delivered 8 sustainable livelihood training to 640 farmers covering climate-resilient agriculture practices, improved cropping techniques, input management, and basic enterprise planning. Recognising the vulnerability of SHGs to climate shocks and market disruptions, resilience planning sessions were conducted to help groups

assess risks, develop contingency strategies, strengthen savings behaviour, and build emergency support mechanisms. These efforts improved preparedness for floods and income shocks while promoting financial stability at the household and group levels.

The organisation also promoted entrepreneurial development by supporting 200 women and 120 youth to identify local business opportunities, understand basic costing and profit calculation, and plan small enterprises suited to village conditions. To strengthen market access and communication, digital literacy and marketing training was provided, enabling SHG and FPO members to use smartphones for financial transactions, accessing government platforms, connecting with buyers, and promoting products through digital channels. This digital inclusion improved confidence, transparency, and access to emerging market opportunities.

Overall, the Livelihood and Enterprise Development interventions in Bhojpur strengthened community institutions, enhanced women's leadership, and improved access to sustainable income opportunities. By integrating financial inclusion, skill development, market linkage, and resilience planning, the programme contributed to improved economic stability and community resilience, aligned with SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

E) Agriculture

To support farmers in drought-prone areas of Sikar district, the organisation implemented targeted capacity-building programmes for 250 farmers each from Shoanpur and Koliwala villages under Dunga ki Nagal Panchayat. The training focused on climate-resilient farming practices, including drought-tolerant crop planning, appropriate irrigation techniques, and reduced use of chemical fertilisers through promotion of balanced and organic inputs. Farmers were also oriented on soil health management and efficient water use to improve productivity under limited rainfall conditions. As a result of improved practices, farmers reported better crop performance and increased yields, with a notable improvement in mustard production, contributing to enhanced farm income and food security. These interventions supported sustainable agriculture practices and strengthened farmers' capacity to adapt to climate stress, aligned with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

Looking Ahead: Priorities for FY 2025–26

- Deepen community-based flood early warning and preparedness systems; institutionalise DRR refresher trainings and drills.
- Expand safe water quality monitoring and WASH behaviour change to reduce water-borne disease risks in water-stressed geographies.
- Strengthen women-led institutions with advanced financial inclusion, enterprise support and market linkage partnerships.
- Scale climate-resilient agriculture practices through demonstration and peer-learning models (where feasible).
- Strengthen outcome tracking and learning to document evidence of resilience, health and livelihood improvements.

Conclusion

In 2024-25, the Centre for Livelihoods Security strengthened community resilience and wellbeing across flood-prone villages in Bihar and water-stressed communities in Rajasthan through integrated actions in disaster preparedness, WASH, health and nutrition, sustainable agriculture, and livelihood development. By building local institutions, empowering women and youth, restoring essential services, and promoting climate-resilient practices, the programmes moved beyond short-term relief toward lasting community capacity. Strong collaboration with Panchayati Raj Institutions, frontline workers, and government schemes ensured local ownership and alignment with national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals. With the continued support of our donors and partners, the organisation remains committed to deepening impact, scaling proven models, and enabling vulnerable communities to lead their own pathways toward secure, healthy, and dignified lives.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the attached Balance Sheet of **CENTRE FOR LIVELIHOODS SECURITY TRUST, AT- PLOT NO.B-224A, FIRST FLOOR, RAMA PARK, RAMA PARK ROAD, MOHAN GARDEN, UTTAM NAGAR, DELHI- 110059**, as at 31st March 2025 and also the Income & Expenditure Account, Receipt & Payment Account for the year ended on that date annexed thereto. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Society Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

Our audit includes examining the books of accounts, vouchers and other records supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. We report as follows:

- i. We have verified Donation & Subscription, Cash & Bank Balances by the production of certificate by the Management.
- ii. Fixed assets have been physically verified by the Management. Depreciation to the fixed assets has been provided for.
- iii. We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
- iv. In our opinion, proper books of accounts as required, subject to cash basis of accounting, have been kept by the society so far as appears from our examination of those books.
- v. The Balance sheet, Receipt & Payment Account and Income & Expenditure Account are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- vi. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, they said accounts give a true and fair view:
 - a. In the case of Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs as at 31/03/2025 and
 - b. In the case of Income & Expenditure Account for the year ended on that date.

Place: Patna
Date: 11.10.2025

For Ankit Raj & Company
Chartered Accountant





CA Ankit Raj
(Proprietor)

Mem No: 313114

UDIN: 25313114BMJDTF8243

CENTRE FOR LIVELIHOODS SECURITY TRUST
AT- PLOT NO.B-224A, FIRST FLOOR, RAMA PARK, RAMA PARK ROAD,
MOHAN GARDEN, UTTAM NAGAR, DELHI- 110059
PAN NO.- AACTCS113G

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2025

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT	PAYMENTS	AMOUNT
To Opening Balance		By ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES:-	
<u>Cash-in-Hand & Bank</u>	1,850.00	" Printing & stationary	1,590.00
		" T.A. & Conveyance	2,550.00
		" Meeting Expenses	<u>1,230.00</u>
			5,370.00
" Member's Contribution	82,130.00	By ACTIVITIES EXPENSES:-	
		" Advanced Flood Preparedness	6,165.00
		" SHG Leadership and Governance	5,150.00
		" FPC Market Linkages	5,470.00
		" WASH Infrastructure Development	4,020.00
		" Child Health and Nutrition	5,335.00
		" Sustainable Livelihood Training	5,615.00
		" Water Quality Testing Training	4,810.00
		" Resilience Planning for SHGs	4,970.00
		" Public Health and Hygiene Program	7,065.00
		" Entrepreneurial Development	6,625.00
		" Flood Early Warning Systems	5,385.00
		" Digital Literacy and Marketing	4,550.00
		" Mental Health Support Network	4,575.00
		" Advanced First Aid Certification	<u>6,630.00</u>
			76,365.00
		Closing Balances	
		<u>Cash-in-Hand & Bank</u>	2,245.00
			2,245.00
TOTAL Rs.	83,980.00	TOTAL Rs.	83,980.00

Place:- New Delhi
Date:- 11.10.2025



CENTRE FOR LIVELIHOODS SECURITY TRUST
AT- PLOT NO.B-224A, FIRST FLOOR, RAMA PARK, RAMA PARK ROAD,
MOHAN GARDEN, UTTAM NAGAR, DELHI- 110059
PAN NO.- AACTC5113G

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH,2025

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
<u>ESTABLISHMENT EXP.</u>		To Member's Contribution	82,130.00
(As per Details in			
Receipt & Payment A/C)	5,370.00		
<u>ACTIVITY EXPENSES</u>			
(As per Details in			
Receipt & Payment A/C)	76,365.00		
Excess of Income over Expenditure			
Transferred to Balance Sheet.	395.00		
Total Rs.	82,130.00	Total Rs.	82,130.00

In terms of separate report of even date

Place:- New Delhi
Date:- 11.10.2025



CENTRE FOR LIVELIHOODS SECURITY TRUST			
<u>AT- PLOT NO.B-224A, FIRST FLOOR, RAMA PARK, RAMA PARK ROAD,</u>			
<u>MOHAN GARDEN, UTTAM NAGAR, DELHI- 110059</u>			
<u>PAN NO.- AACTC5113G</u>			
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2025			
LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
<u>GENERAL FUND</u>		<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>	
<u>Excess of Income ove Expenditure</u>			
As Per last A/c	1,850.00		
Add: For the year	<u>395.00</u>	2,245.00	
		<u>Cash-in-Hand & Bank</u>	2,245.00
			2,245.00
	TOTAL Rs.	2,245.00	TOTAL Rs. 2,245.00
In terms of separate report of even date			
For & on behalf of Ankit Raj & Company			
Place:- New Delhi			
Date:- 11.10.2025			CA Ankit Raj (Proprietor)
			Mem No- 313114