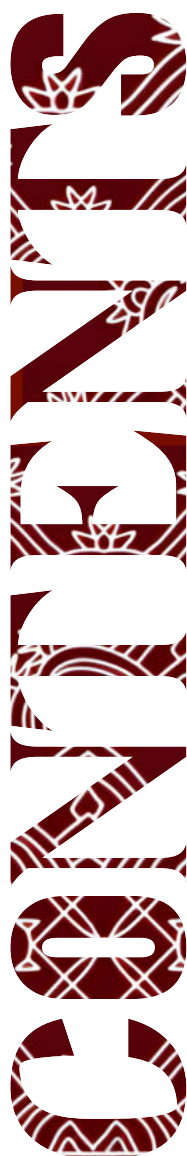




Journey of HOPE

20 years of collective strength and sustainable impact



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President's Message:

Dear friends and partners,

It is with great pride and deep sense of responsibility that I present the annual report for financial year 2024-2025, as President of Chaupal Gramin Vikas Prashikshan Evam Shodh Sansthan. When I look at the journey of Chaupal over the last two decades, I am deeply satisfied with the fact that we have been able to work on a large scale on the issues of rights, health, nutrition, livelihood of the Adivasi communities. Our consistent work has been recognized by the community, government, and partners alike and this has motivated us to continue our work with the unwavering commitment. This report not only highlights the impact of our work but also underscore our commitment that drives our mission to enable holistic development of Adivasis of northern Chhattisgarh state of India.

In the financial year 2024-2025 we continued to work with Adivasi communities and local institutions such as gram sabhas to enable self-governance and people's rights over their resources. Through rural creche and nutrition work we could reach out to vulnerable children from under-resource households with day care, nutrition services and early childhood education. Our work in the domain of water continues to bridge gaps in access, availability and utilization of water resources to communities and through our gender and health initiatives we continue catering to health needs of community living in hard-to-reach locations and strive to achieve gender just communities.

All this was possible because of hard work and commitment of every member of our organization, generosity & trust of our donor partners and support of government institutions. I would like to use this opportunity to thank them all. As we are entering into 20th year of Chaupal's work, we remain committed to our work for our Adivasi communities through new strategies and partnerships.

Shri. Gangaram Paikra

President

Chaupal Gramin Vikas Prashikshan Evam Shodh Sansthan

About Chaupal

Chaupal Gramin Vikas Prashikshan Evam Shodh Sansthan is leading not for profit organization in northern part of Chhattisgarh state of India. Our work focuses on improving the wellbeing of Adivasi communities by demanding, facilitating and monitoring the implementation of projects and schemes for improving access to food, healthcare, employment, social security and rights over land and forest resources. Our strength lies in community-based monitoring, action and advocacy. Since its inception Chaupal has worked in 321 villages of ~238 gram panchayats in 3 districts of northern Chhattisgarh.

Over the years, the organization has built deep trust within rural and tribal communities through sustained field presence, and rights-based interventions.





Mission

“Building organizations of the marginalized and vulnerable to access their comprehensive rights of livelihood, nutrition and health with dignity.”

Chaupal works to strengthen and build community-based organizations of marginalized groups, enabling them to secure livelihood, nutrition, health, forest and social security rights. Through capacity building, collective action and policy advocacy, we strive to ensure sustainable, rights-based development with dignity.

Vision

“Empowering the Disempowered.”

Chaupal envisions an equitable and inclusive society where tribal and marginalized communities live with dignity, free from discrimination, exclusion and injustice. We aspire to create a supportive environment where people are aware of their rights and responsibilities, actively participate in democratic processes, access opportunities without barriers, and realize their full potential with confidence and collective strength.

Areas of Intervention



Right to food, nutrition and health.

Chaupal strengthens community-based mechanisms, especially among tribal communities, to uphold the right to food and address hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. By monitoring Mid-Day Meal, Integrated Child Development Services, Public Distribution System and public health programs, it ensures improved delivery of nutrition and health services.

Right to equality and dignity.

Article 14 of the Constitution guarantees equality before law and equal protection. Chaupal advances this right by organizing women against domestic violence under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, ensuring Janani Suraksha Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana benefits, and promoting disability-friendly infrastructure, inclusion and entitlements.





Tribal rights over natural resources and promotion of self-governance:

Chaupal facilitates implementation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 by building capacities of tribal communities and government institutions to secure individual and community forest rights. Through awareness, entitlement access and grievance support, it strengthens forest governance. Chaupal also promotes effective implementation of MGNREGA to enable employment generations, promotion of transparent implement of NFSA, implementation of PESA for promoting local democracy and self-governance etc. are also important interventions of Chaupal

Chaupal is fulfilling the objectives of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through its initiatives that compliments efforts of government and communities.



High Impact Mega Watershed Project

Since 2018, Chaupal has been implementing the High Impact Mega Watershed Project across 84 villages in Lakhanpur and Batauli blocks of Surguja district. Supported by Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation and implemented in convergence with the State Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act Cell, the initiative addresses the interlinked challenges of ecological degradation and income vulnerability among small and marginal farmers.

The project integrates ridge-to-valley watershed planning, sustainable land and water conservation, diversified livelihood promotion and institutional strengthening to build climate-resilient rural economies. Moving beyond asset creation, the approach focuses on ensuring that natural resource regeneration translates into sustained household income security and community ownership.

with following objectives:

- Increase household incomes by enhancing annual earnings of 50 SECC excluded households by 40% and ensuring sustained income growth for 1,500 small and marginalized families through women's group participation.
- Promote diversified livelihood opportunities to support 1,10,000 families and directly target 3,000 farmers across 30 Gram Panchayats through improved agricultural and allied practices.
- Strengthen farmer institutions by forming 50 agricultural production clusters and promoting Agricultural Production Promotion Councils covering 40,000 families.
- Enhance natural resource management through land and water treatment measures across 5 lakh hectares using ridge-to-valley watershed principles.
- Build institutional capacities of frontline workers, Panchayati Raj Institutions, community members and civil society organizations for effective watershed implementation aligned with livelihood development.

Impact at Scale

Translating strategic planning into measurable impact.



84 Villages

across 30 Gram Panchayats were benefitted under the project.

...



3,000 farmers

were directly engaged through improved agricultural and allied practices.

...



5 lakh hectares

were covered under integrated land and water treatment measures following ridge-to-valley watershed principles.

...



50 Agricultural Production Clusters

were formed to strengthen collective production.

...



148 Water Structures

against 396 sanctioned strengthening livelihoods and enhancing climate resilience.

Strategic Framework: From Ridge to Resilience

Ecological Restoration

A comprehensive ridge-to-valley watershed approach guides land and water management interventions. Soil and moisture conservation measures, catchment treatment and water harvesting structures are implemented across five lakh hectares to improve groundwater recharge, reduce erosion and enhance long-term agricultural productivity.

Livelihood Diversification and Income Enhancement

To ensure that ecological gains translate into economic benefits, the project promotes diversified agricultural practices and cluster-based production systems. Fifty Agricultural Production Clusters have been formed, engaging 3,000 farmers across 30 Gram Panchayats. Special emphasis is placed on increasing the annual income of vulnerable households, including targeted support to SECC excluded families with a 40% income enhancement goal.

Institutional Strengthening and Inclusion

Sustainable impact requires strong local institutions. The project promotes the Agricultural Production Promotion Council with outreach to 40,000 families and builds capacities of Panchayat Raj Institutions, frontline workers and community members. Women's groups are actively engaged in livelihood activities, contributing to income growth among 1,500 small and marginal families. Through this integrated design, natural resource regeneration is linked directly to livelihood security and institutional ownership.





Implementation Architecture

To operationalize the ridge-to-valley watershed framework, the project followed a structured, participatory and convergence-driven implementation pathway. Beginning with institutional mobilization and scientific planning, the approach integrated technology-enabled resource mapping, natural resource regeneration and livelihood activation to ensure that ecological restoration translated into measurable income enhancement.

Natural Resource Development

- Soil, drainage and moisture conservation works
- Water harvesting structures through convergence

Institutional Mobilization & Planning

- Gram Panchayat consultations and group assessments
- Baseline surveys, PRA and ridge-to-valley planning

4

Livelihood Activation

- Agriculture, livestock and fisheries promotion
- 3,000 farmers engaged across 50 clusters

2

Technology-Enabled Design

- Geographic Information System-based watershed mapping
- Geo-spatial structure monitoring

5

Market Linkages & Capacity Building

- Farmer Producer Organization integration
- Training, coordination and adoption support

Implementation Challenges and Learnings

While implementation followed a structured pathway, field-level realities demanded adaptive strategies and sustained engagement. Administrative delays, socio-cultural diversity and livelihood transitions required phased mobilization and continuous community dialogue.

Institutional and Administrative Constraints

Implementation in newly selected Gram Panchayats posed initial challenges, as watershed interventions had not been previously undertaken in these locations. Additionally, the enforcement of the election code of conduct and delays in sanction approvals affected the timely development of Natural Resource Management assets. In certain cases, beneficiaries hesitated to initiate structure development due to procedural delays.

Community Dynamics and Behavioral Transition

Integrating diverse perspectives of tribal communities and farmers required extensive consensus-building and trust development. Resistance toward large-scale structures such as farm ponds and limited familiarity with collective farming approaches slowed early adoption. Continuous engagement and orientation were essential to build confidence and ownership.

Livelihood and Market Limitations

Small and fragmented landholdings restricted large-scale cultivation efficiencies. Farmers' dependence on middlemen for transactions posed challenges in strengthening collective market linkages. Adoption of inland fisheries and diversified livelihood models depended on visible short-term returns, requiring sustained technical and handholding support



Outcomes and Emerging Impact

Structured watershed planning translated into measurable ecological and livelihood gains. The integration of natural resource management with livelihood interventions strengthened resilience and rural incomes.

Natural Resource Strengthening

Watershed interventions covered 84 villages across 30 Gram Panchayats, enhancing soil conservation, drainage management and water harvesting. A total of 148 water structures were completed against 396 sanctioned, improving irrigation potential and local climate resilience.

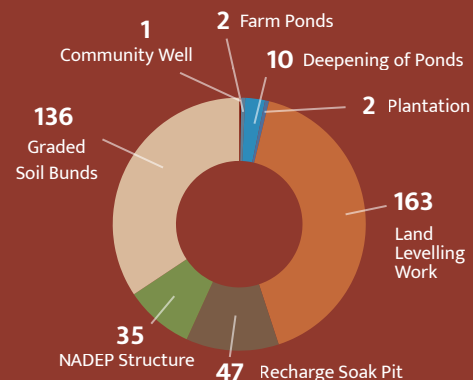
Livelihood Enhancement

Agriculture-based interventions engaged 3,000 farmers across 50 production clusters. Promotion of improved agriculture, livestock and inland fisheries diversified incomes and strengthened productivity across small and medium landholdings.

Institutional and Market Strengthening

Farmer Producer Organization convergence and cluster coordination improved collective planning and market access. Capacity-building initiatives strengthened technical adoption and institutional ownership.

The convergence of ecological restoration and livelihood diversification has positioned the intervention area toward long-term resilience, productivity and community-led sustainability.



Proposed Natural Resource Management Structures under the DPR (Total: 396)

Empowering Farmers through Skills and Innovation

Training programmes strengthened farmers' skills in improved agriculture, organic practices, irrigation and livestock management, while SHG women were supported in farm-based livelihoods.

Innovations included:

- Audio-visual training, mobile apps and curated modules for knowledge sharing
- Promotion of micro-irrigation systems

Community meetings also promoted the ridge-to-valley watershed concept and awareness of watershed structures and related schemes.

Rural Crèche Program

Nutrition is critical during the first 1,000 days of life, when a child's brain and body develop rapidly. Lack of adequate nutrition during this period can affect long-term growth and cognitive development.

In remote villages of Surguja, children aged 7 months to 3 years remain highly vulnerable to malnutrition, despite being entitled to basic nutrition and health services.

Key Challenges:

- Remote locations and poor infrastructure limit families' access to childcare, nutrition, and health services.
- Poverty, food insecurity, and unstable livelihoods reduce access to nutritious food and force families to prioritize daily survival.
- Limited caregiver awareness affects appropriate infant and young child feeding practices.
- Social norms and traditional practices influence how young children are fed, cared for, and supported.
- Lack of reliable childcare support often leaves young children with older siblings or elderly family members, affecting both child nutrition and sibling education.

NFHS-5 data for Surguja highlights the concern: 29.4% children under five are stunted, 17.5% wasted, 7.6% severely wasted, and 30.6% underweight. In response, Chaupal, with Azim Premji Foundation, has been running rural crèches since 2023 for vulnerable children aged 7 months to 3 years.

Key Objectives:

- Creating safe and caring spaces where young children can stay during the day.
- Providing three nutritious meals every day, including an egg.
- Identifying children who are malnourished and supporting them through health referrals and regular follow-ups.

Impact at Scale

Translating strategic planning into measurable impact.



76 Rural Crèches

were established in vulnerable rural communities to provide safe childcare and nutrition support.



1300 Children

receiving daily care, supervision, and early childhood stimulation in community crèches.



152 Trainings Conducted

on early child development, child nutrition, child activities, and basic curriculum to strengthen quality childcare.



542 Laika Ghar Samiti Meetings

to strengthen community oversight and support for crèches.



3 Nutritious Meals Daily

were provided to every enrolled child to improve dietary intake during critical growth years.

Key Components of the Rural Crèche Program

The Rural Crèche Program addresses early childhood nutrition, care, and development through community-based Laika Ghar centres. These centres provide safe childcare, regular nutrition, health monitoring, and early learning opportunities for young children in rural communities.



Nutrition and Health Monitoring

Children enrolled in Laika Ghar are regularly screened for malnutrition based on height and weight assessments, categorizing them under Severely and Moderately Underweight (SUW, MUW) and Severely and Moderately Acute Malnutrition (SAM, MAM). Children identified in the red flag category are referred to nearby health facilities and regularly followed up to ensure timely treatment and recovery.

Nutritious Meals and Day Care

Children enrolled in Laika Ghar receive four nutritious meals daily for six days a week, **including protein-rich foods such as eggs**, to support healthy growth during the early years. Along with nutrition support, children are provided six hours of supervised daycare, safe play spaces, and activities that promote early childhood development and milestone achievement.



Laika Ghar Network

In 2024–25, a total of 76 Laika Ghar centres were operational across Sarguja district, including 26 new centres established during the year. These centres collectively supported around 1,300 children aged seven months to three years ensuring four meals a day for six days a week, regularly screened for identification of malnutrition, their water and sanitation-related requirements taken care of.

Community Participation and Governance

Community ownership is a key pillar of the Rural Crèche Program. Laika Ghar committees have been formed in each village, comprising parents, community members, and crèche staff to ensure local participation in decision-making and monitoring of the centres. These committees meet regularly to review operations, discuss challenges, and strengthen community engagement in childcare services. During the year, 605 community meetings were conducted with 4,439 participants, along with 542 Laika Ghar Samiti meetings involving 6,235 participants. These interactions helped improve transparency, strengthen accountability, and enhance the overall functioning of the centres.

Capacity Building

Continuous capacity building was undertaken to enhance the skills and knowledge of crèche workers and caregivers responsible for managing Laika Ghar centres. During the reporting period, 152 training sessions were conducted focusing on key areas such as early childhood development, child nutrition, malnutrition identification and management, child engagement activities, and basic early learning curriculum. These trainings strengthened the ability of caregivers to provide quality childcare, ensure proper nutrition practices, and create a supportive learning environment for young children.

Implementation Challenges

Despite steady progress, implementation of the Rural Crèche Program encountered certain field-level challenges:

Ensuring Regular Enrolment and Attendance

Many families depend on daily wage labour or seasonal migration, making consistent participation of children in crèche services a continuous engagement effort.

Early Identification and Health Referrals

Timely screening and referral of severely malnourished children required strong coordination with frontline health workers and nearby health facilities.

Sustaining Community Participation

Maintaining active involvement of Laika Ghar committees and community stakeholders required regular meetings, awareness efforts, and capacity building.

Operational Challenges in Remote Areas

Delivering consistent childcare, nutrition services, and monitoring mechanisms across rural locations required continuous supervision and community support.



Program Impact

The Rural Crèche Program strengthened early childhood care and nutrition through community-based Laika Ghar centres. Children received regular nutrition, safe childcare, and early learning opportunities during the critical early years of development.

Improved Child Nutrition

Regular height and weight screening enabled early identification of malnutrition, with severely affected children referred to nearby health facilities for timely care.

Safe Childcare Support

Structured daycare and nutritious meals ensured children's safety, wellbeing, and healthy development.

Support for Working Mothers

Reliable childcare services enabled mothers to engage in livelihood activities while ensuring proper care for their children.

Stronger Community Ownership

Active participation of parents, frontline workers, and community members strengthened monitoring and sustainability of the centres.



Case Story: A Step Towards Recovery



Story of Ram

Ram, a 27-month-old child from the Pahari Korwa community in Kharnagar village, was identified as severely malnourished when he was enrolled at the Chaupal-run KharNagar Laika Ghar (Rural Crèche). Recognizing the seriousness of his condition, the crèche team immediately referred him to the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centre (NIC), Ambikapur, where he received treatment for 14 days.

After medical care, Ram returned with visible improvement and a weight of 7.46 kg. The continued support from Laika Ghar through nutritious meals, regular monitoring, and attentive childcare played a crucial role in his recovery. Over time, his weight increased to 8 kg, and he began showing positive signs of development.

Today, Ram is more active, able to walk independently, and enjoys playing with toys at the centre. His parents express deep gratitude to the Laika Ghar team, acknowledging that the care and nutrition provided there helped their child move towards a healthier life.

27 Months

Old Pahari korwa Child,
enrolled in Laika Ghar

14 Days

Treatment received at
NRC, Ambikapur

7.46 kg

Weight after medical treatment
and stabilization

8 Kg

Weight after recovery



Jal Jeevan Mission

Access to safe and reliable drinking water remains a critical challenge for many rural communities. The Jal Jeevan Mission, launched by the Government of India, aims to ensure functional household tap connections and sustainable water management through community participation and decentralized planning.

In alignment with this vision, Chaupal has partnered with the Public Health Engineering Department to support the implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in 95 villages of Lakhanpur block and 112 villages of Lundra block in Sarguja district. The initiative focuses on strengthening community awareness, promoting water conservation practices, and building local institutions for effective water resource management.

Through activities such as community awareness campaigns, youth engagement, village water committees, and water quality monitoring initiatives, the program aims to enhance community ownership, responsible water use, and long-term sustainability of rural drinking water systems.

The objectives for the programs are as follows -

- Improve access to safe and clean drinking water for rural households through community engagement and strengthened local water management systems.
- Promote awareness on water conservation, hygiene, and responsible water use to ensure sustainable availability of drinking water resources.
- Strengthen community institutions such as Village Water and Sanitation Committees to support planning, monitoring, and maintenance of village water infrastructure.
- Encourage participation of youth, schools, and community members in water awareness, handwashing practices, and water quality monitoring initiatives.
- Support decentralized water governance by building the capacity of local stakeholders to manage and sustain rural water supply systems.

Impact at Scale

Translating strategic planning into measurable impact.



207 Villages

Community engagement, intervention and awareness activities conducted

...



20 Jal Utsav Events

Village campaigns promoting water conservation and responsible water use

...



923 Jal Bahinis

were selected to map the quality of water twice a year to make safe drinking water accessible.

...



Village Water and Sanitation Committee

for the financial management of Jal Jeevan Mission

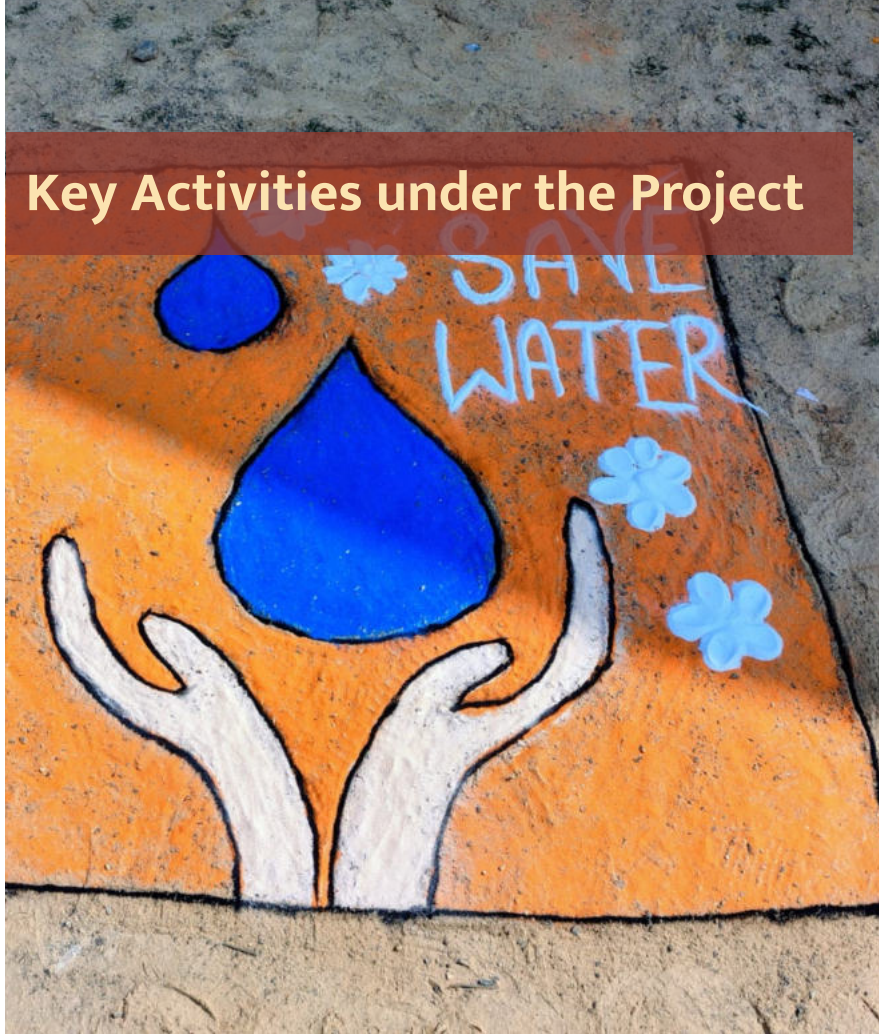
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207 Youth Groups

across 67 panchayats, conducting awareness campaigns to address local issues related to the implementation.

Key Activities under the Project



Jal Bahini & Youths

Across 210 villages, 923 Jal Bahinis were selected to monitor water quality twice yearly through the JJM portal. Youth groups identified water supply issues, supported community awareness, and helped report concerns to concerned departments.

Jal Utsav

Jal Utsav was celebrated in 20 villages of Lundra and Lakhanpur blocks where 75% water infrastructure work was completed, strengthening community awareness on improved water supply, conservation, responsible use, and maintenance of village water systems.

Awareness Rallies

Awareness rallies and handwashing sessions promoted cleanliness, hygiene, and safe water practices across project villages. School children and community members participated and learned its importance in preventing water-borne diseases.



Committees

Village Water and Sanitation Committees were formed at the Gram Panchayat level to manage finances and maintenance of water infrastructure under Jal Jeevan Mission. Led by the Sarpanch, Panchayat members, and Secretary, these committees collect household user fees and ensure regular operations.

Jal Diwas

On International Water Day, Jal Diwas was organized in project villages with the concerned government department to promote water conservation and responsible use. Meetings, rallies, and cultural activities to encourage discussions on sustainable water management.

Women's Day

International Women's Day was celebrated in Lakhanpur and Lundra blocks, engaging women from around 30 villages, including Jal Bahinis and Chaupal workers to highlight women's leadership in water management and encouraged active participation in the implementation.

Implementation Challenges

Limited Awareness

Many villages initially had limited awareness about safe water practices, water conservation, and the objectives of household tap connections under the programme.

Geographical Spread of Villages

The scattered nature of villages and hamlets made regular outreach, coordination, and monitoring activities more challenging.

Technical Capacity Gaps

Community members and local committees required continuous guidance to understand the operation and maintenance of water supply systems.

Behavioural Change

Encouraging communities to adopt improved hygiene, handwashing practices, and responsible water use required sustained engagement.

Strengthening Community Institutions

Ensuring active participation of Village Water and Sanitation Committees was essential for long-term management and sustainability of water systems.



Program Impact

Stronger Community Awareness

Increased understanding among villagers on safe drinking water, sanitation, and water conservation practices through continuous awareness activities.

Women's Participation in Water Governance

Jal Bahinis emerged as key community resource persons for monitoring water quality and spreading awareness at the village level.

Improved Community Institutions

Formation and activation of Village Water and Sanitation Committees strengthened local systems for financial management and maintenance of water infrastructure.

Enhanced Community Department Coordination

Regular engagement with government departments and village stakeholders improved coordination, enabling quicker resolution of water-related issues.

Progress Towards Sustainable Water Access

Collective efforts contributed to better community participation and preparedness for long-term management of rural drinking water systems.



Local Self Governance Project

The Local Self Governance Project, implemented in partnership with the **Azim Premji Foundation**, focuses on strengthening grassroots democracy by enabling communities to realize their right to food, right to work, and the forest rights of Adivasi communities. The initiative is being implemented across 80 villages in 48 Gram Panchayats covering six blocks in three districts—Manendragarh–Chirmiri–Bharatpur, Korea, and Surguja.

The project aims to strengthen local self-governance institutions and make them more inclusive, accountable, and responsive to the needs and rights of the community. By building the capacities of Gram Sabhas, community-based organizations, and local leaders, the initiative encourages active community participation in governance processes.

The key objectives of the project are as follows -

- Strengthen local self-governance institutions, particularly Gram Sabhas, to make them more inclusive, participatory, and accountable.
- Build the capacity of communities and community-based organizations to actively participate in local governance processes.
- Promote effective implementation of rights-based legislations such as the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA) and the Forest Rights Act (FRA).
- Improve access to entitlements under key welfare programmes including the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and the Public Distribution System (PDS).
- Support Adivasi communities in claiming their individual and community forest rights and strengthening community forest governance.
- Facilitate community awareness and collective action to ensure transparency, accountability, and protection of rights related to food, work, and forest resources.

Impact at Scale

Translating strategic planning into measurable impact.



80 Villages

Community engagement and governance strengthening activities conducted

...



1,113 Meetings

Community discussions on identity documents, social security schemes, and rights under various programmes.

...



12,531 Participants in Meetings

Community members engaged in discussions on governance rights, and access to public services.

...



737 PDS Monitoring Meetings

Community-based monitoring to ensure transparency and protection of the right to food

...



6 Jan Adhikar Sahayata Kendras

Public Rights Assistance Centres established to support communities in accessing entitlements and schemes



Implementation

The project adopted a community-centered implementation approach, focusing on capacity building, awareness generation, and institutional strengthening to enable communities to effectively access their rights and participate in local governance processes.

PESA Training

Chaupal organized capacity-building trainings for Gram Sabha members on the provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996 and the corresponding Chhattisgarh PESA Rules. Three training programmes were conducted in Lundra, Sonhat, and Manendragarh blocks, engaging 198 community members, including Gram Sabha presidents and members of the Peace and Justice Committee (PJC). Through these trainings, Chaupal strengthened community understanding of constitutional rights and the role of Gram Sabhas in local self-governance.

The sessions also encouraged community members to actively participate in decision-making processes and assert their governance rights. Awareness was created at the hamlet level about the process of forming new PESA Gram Sabhas. As a result of these efforts, two applications were submitted to the district administration for the formation of new PESA Gram Sabhas during the year.

Village Level Meetings

Chaupal organized 1,113 village and neighbourhood meetings across the project area to raise awareness on governance rights and access to welfare schemes. These meetings engaged 12,531 community members (7,057 women and 5,474 men) and focused on issues such as identity documents, ration cards, job cards, pensions, and work demand under MGNREGA.



Jan Adhikar Sahayata Kendras

To strengthen access to public entitlements, Chaupal operates six Public Rights Assistance Centres (Jan Adhikar Sahayata Kendras) in the project area. These centres act as local facilitation points where community members receive support in applying for government schemes, resolving documentation issues, and accessing services.

During the financial year, 2,385 applications related to various schemes and services were received and processed through these centres. Chaupal provided guidance to beneficiaries in completing applications and understanding eligibility criteria, helping many households access benefits under different government programmes.



Collaborative Role in Implementation of MGNREGA

Chaupal facilitated 49 community meetings in villages and hamlets to strengthen awareness and participation in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). A total of 984 community members participated in these meetings, where discussions focused on job card registration, work demand applications, understanding muster rolls, and awareness about unemployment allowances. As a result of these efforts, 370 families submitted work demand applications, 174 individuals received new job cards, and 140 workers accessed unemployment allowances.

Public Distribution System Benefit Reading Process

To promote transparency and strengthen the right to food, Chaupal facilitated 737 PDS benefit reading meetings across the project area. These meetings engaged 8,481 community members (5,295 women and 3,186 men). During the meetings, beneficiaries were informed about their monthly ration entitlements, and discussions were held on applications for new ration cards and inclusion of missing names. This community-based monitoring process helped ensure that beneficiaries received the prescribed quantity of food grains under the Public Distribution System.





Strengthening Community Forest Resource Management Committees (CFRMC)

Chaupal organized village and block level trainings to build the capacity of members of Community Forest Resource Management Committees (CFRMCs). Participants included committee presidents, secretaries, vice presidents, members of Gram Sabhas, and Chaupal field workers. The trainings focused on community forest resource management planning, implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA), forest conservation initiatives, plantation activities, documentation processes, and operationalizing committee offices and bank accounts, enabling committees to effectively manage and protect community forest resources.

Training of Members of the CFRMC

Chaupal organized village and block level trainings to strengthen the capacity of members of Community Forest Resource Management Committees (CFRMCs) in the project area. Participants included committee presidents, secretaries, vice presidents, members of Gram Sabhas, and Chaupal field workers.

The trainings focused on the roles and responsibilities of committee members, community forest resource management planning, implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA), forest conservation initiatives, plantation activities, and operational aspects such as opening bank accounts and managing committee offices, enabling members to effectively operationalize and manage community forest resources.

Implementation Challenges

Limited Awareness of Governance Rights

Many community members had limited awareness of their rights under laws such as PESA, Forest Rights Act (FRA), and key welfare schemes.

Documentation and Administrative Barriers

Accessing schemes often required multiple documents and procedural formalities, creating difficulties for eligible households.

Delays in Scheme Implementation

Delays in processing applications and issuing job cards sometimes affected timely access to benefits under MGNREGA and the Public Distribution System (PDS).

Capacity Gaps in Local Institutions

Gram Sabhas, Forest Rights Committees, and Community Forest Resource Management Committees required continuous capacity building to perform their roles effectively.

Geographical and Communication Barriers

Remote villages and limited connectivity sometimes affected coordination with departments and follow-up on community issues.





Program Impact

Strengthened Community Awareness

Through 1,113 village and neighbourhood meetings, Chaupal engaged 12,531 community members in discussions on governance rights, welfare schemes, and access to entitlements.

Operational Jan Adhikar Sahayata Kendras: Six Public Rights Assistance Centres supported communities in accessing government services, processing 2,385 applications related to various schemes and entitlements.

Improved Access to MGNREGA Benefits

Chaupal facilitated community engagement that led to 370 families submitting work demand applications, 174 new job cards being issued, and 140 workers receiving unemployment allowances.

Strengthened Transparency in PDS

Through 737 PDS benefit reading meetings, 8,481 community members were informed about their ration entitlements, promoting accountability in the Public Distribution System.

Capacity Building of Community Institutions

Trainings and meetings strengthened Gram Sabhas, Forest Rights Committees, and Community Forest Resource Management Committees, improving local governance and forest resource management processes.

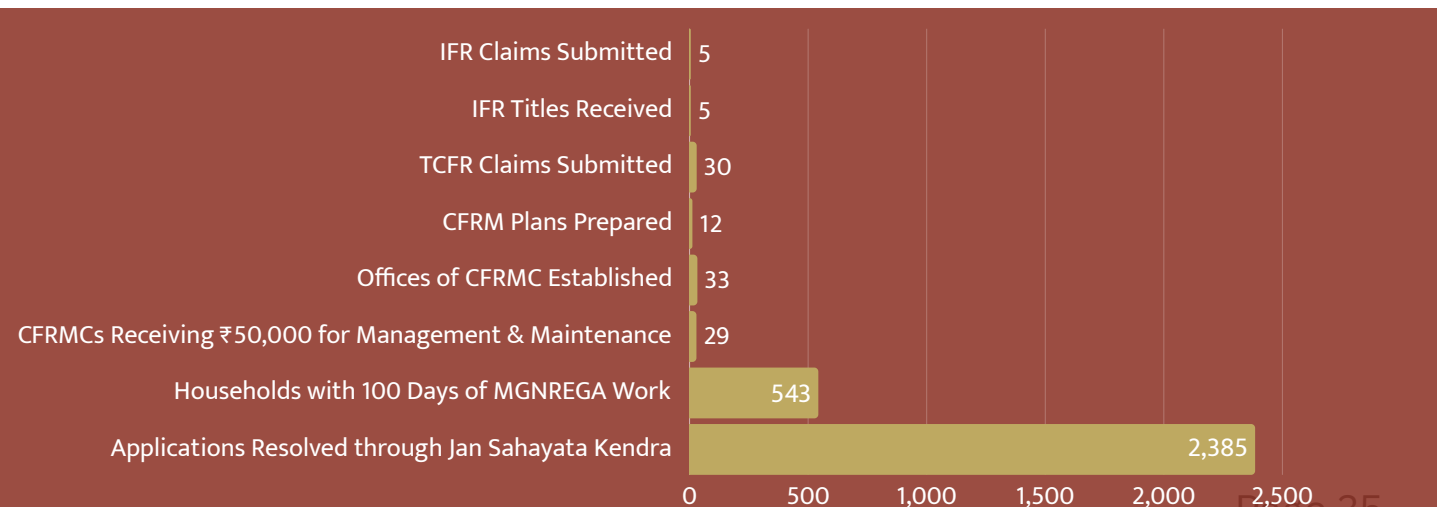


Fig.-2 Overview of the local self-governance program



Community Health Program

The Community Health Program is implemented by Chaupal with financial support from the Association of Indian Development (AID) to improve access to basic healthcare services for the Pahadi Korwa community, one of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Chhattisgarh. The intervention covers 1,482 households across 35 hamlets in six Gram Panchayats—Aasandih, Bhediya, Rawai, Raghupur, Dumardiha, and Riri—of Lundra block in Surguja district.

These hamlets are located in remote and hard-to-reach areas where infrastructure such as all-weather roads, electricity, and nearby health facilities is limited. Due to the lack of reliable healthcare services, many community members rely on unregistered practitioners, increasing health risks and financial vulnerability. The project focuses on strengthening community-level health support through awareness activities, regular home visits, health screenings, and referral services to formal healthcare institutions.

Key objectives of the program are as follows -

- Improve access to basic healthcare services for the Pahadi Korwa community in remote villages.
- Promote preventive healthcare practices through health awareness sessions and community meetings.
- Facilitate early identification and screening of common health conditions, including blood pressure and nutrition-related issues.
- Strengthen community health worker capacity to provide basic health guidance, counselling, and referrals.
- Support vulnerable households in accessing government health services and social security schemes, including Ayushman Bharat.
- Reduce health-related financial vulnerability by promoting timely medical consultation and referral to government hospitals.

Impact at Scale

Translating strategic planning into measurable impact.



1,482 Households Covered

Healthcare support and regular monitoring provided to vulnerable families of 6 Gram panchayats.

...



2035 people

from the community participated in 158 awareness meetings conducted

...



1,211 Health Screenings Done

Community members screened for hypertension, hypotension, and other health conditions

...



719 Hospital Referrals

Including 206 critical cases referred for specialized medical treatment.

...



844 Ayushman Cards Facilitated

Assistance provided to community members to access government health insurance benefits.

Key Components

The program was implemented through a community-based healthcare approach, combining health awareness meetings, household visits, medical screenings, and referral support. Chaupal worked closely with community health workers and medical professionals to ensure early identification of illnesses and improve access to healthcare services in remote villages.



Community Health Meetings and Screenings

Chaupal organized 158 community health meetings in the project area, engaging 2,035 community members (1,603 women and 432 men). These meetings focused on awareness of common health issues such as blood pressure, diabetes, cold, cough, flu, eye infections, and diarrhea. During these sessions, 1,211 community members were screened for conditions such as hypertension and hypotension, enabling early identification of health risks.

Nutritional Assessment and Counselling

Chaupal conducted Body Mass Index (BMI) assessments for community members to identify nutritional concerns. Based on the results, individuals with below-normal BMI received counselling and guidance on improving nutrition and maintaining better health.

Capacity Building of Community Health Workers

To strengthen the implementation of the program, Chaupal organized five in-person trainings and workshops for community health workers. These sessions covered topics such as social security schemes, health entitlements, seasonal diseases and their prevention, hypertension, paralysis, and financial aspects of health systems. In addition, workers also participated in online training sessions to further enhance their knowledge and skills in community health support.



Home Visits and Primary Health Support

Community health workers and Chaupal field staff conducted regular home visits to 1,482 households across the project area. During these visits, workers registered new beneficiaries, distributed basic medicines, and followed up with patients who had been referred for treatment. Information on pregnant women and infants was also collected to provide counselling and timely health support. In cases of serious illness, online consultations with doctors from the Association for Indian Development were facilitated, and patients were referred to government hospitals for affordable treatment.



Implementation Challenges

Remote and Hard-to-Reach Locations

Many hamlets are located in remote areas with poor connectivity and lack of all-weather roads, making regular health outreach and emergency referrals difficult.

Limited Healthcare Infrastructure

The absence of nearby health facilities forces community members to travel long distances for treatment, often delaying timely medical care.

Dependence on Informal Practitioners

Due to the shortage of formal healthcare services, many villagers rely on unregistered practitioners, affecting access to reliable and quality treatment.

Low Awareness of Preventive Health

Limited awareness about preventive healthcare practices and early symptoms of diseases makes timely diagnosis and treatment challenging.

Socio-economic Vulnerability

High levels of poverty and limited resources often restrict families from seeking medical care or continuing treatment.



Program Impact

Improved Access to Healthcare Services

Out of 3,100 patients in the project area, 2,677 received health benefits through the intervention. During this period, 206 serious illness cases and 719 other patients were referred to hospitals for treatment. In addition, Chaupal facilitated the creation of Ayushman cards for 844 beneficiaries, enabling them to access government-supported health services.

Early Identification and Referral of Health Issues

Health screenings and community monitoring helped identify cases of hypertension and other illnesses early, leading to timely referrals to hospitals for treatment, including critical cases requiring specialized care.

Strengthened Community Health Support System

Through the training of community health workers and regular engagement with households, the program strengthened local capacity to provide basic health guidance and support within the community.

Reduced Health-Related Financial Vulnerability

By facilitating online consultations, hospital referrals, and access to government health schemes such as Ayushman Bharat, the program helped families access affordable healthcare and reduce out-of-pocket expenses.





Jivdaya Foundation Project

With the financial support of Jivdaya Foundation, Chaupal is implementing the School Nutrition and Education Project to address the nutritional and educational needs of children from the Pahadi Korwa community in Surguja district, Chhattisgarh. The Pahadi Korwa are a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) who often face challenges related to malnutrition, limited access to education, and poor health awareness. Through this initiative, the organization aims to improve the overall well-being of young children by providing regular nutritional support along with opportunities for learning and development. The project also promotes hygiene awareness and healthy practices among children, helping create a supportive environment for their physical growth, cognitive development, and long-term health.

Project Implementation Area

The project is implemented in three villages of Batauli Block in Surguja district, supporting children from vulnerable Pahadi Korwa households. The initiative focuses on improving child nutrition, early learning, and hygiene practices.

Nutritional Support

Meal assistance is provided to children under five years of age. Milk and biscuits are distributed six days a week (Monday–Saturday) to support children’s basic nutritional needs and healthy growth.

Supplementary Learning

Regular supplementary learning sessions are conducted to improve children’s basic numerical and foundational learning abilities and encourage early educational development.

Hygiene and WASH Awareness

Interactive sessions are organized to promote hygiene and WASH practices, helping children develop habits of cleanliness and understand the importance of good hygiene for a healthy life.

Winter Support

During winter, children were provided warm clothes, socks, shoes, and tracksuits to protect them from cold weather and support their well-being.

3 Villages

Basazal–Baken, Chiranga–
Besrapani, and Bhatako–Parsadaad

66 Children

Nutrition assistance provided to
children under 5 years from 131
Households

“Earlier, our evenings were filled with darkness, making it difficult for children to study and for women to move safely outside after sunset. Daily activities would come to a halt once it got dark. With the solar lanterns provided by Jivdaya Foundation, a new light has entered our lives. Now, children can comfortably study in the evening, and households feel safer and more secure. This small change has brought greater confidence, convenience, and a sense of progress to our daily lives.”

— Mahesh and Bhukadu,
Basajhal Panchayat

Gender, Nutrition and Health Project

The Gender, Nutrition and Health Project is designed to address critical issues related to nutrition, health awareness, and gender equality among marginalized communities in Surguja district of Chhattisgarh. Many rural and tribal households continue to face challenges such as malnutrition, limited access to health services, and deep-rooted gender inequalities that affect the well-being of women, children, and adolescents. Recognizing these concerns, the project works closely with community members to build awareness, strengthen local capacities, and promote healthy and equitable practices within families and communities.

The initiative engages children, adolescents, youth, and women through regular group meetings, awareness sessions, and capacity-building activities. These platforms encourage open discussions on important issues such as nutrition, hygiene, adolescent health, gender discrimination, and access to public services. By fostering dialogue and collective learning, the project helps community members understand their rights and responsibilities.

Through continuous engagement with communities and local institutions, the project also aims to strengthen community participation in monitoring public services such as Anganwadi centres, schools, and health facilities.

Key Objectives

- To increase awareness and understanding of nutrition, health, and hygiene practices among children, adolescents, youth, and women in rural communities.
- To promote gender equality and challenge harmful gender norms, encouraging respect, dignity, and equal opportunities for women and girls.
- To strengthen community knowledge on maternal and child health, adolescent health, and balanced nutrition to support healthier families.
- To build the capacity of community groups to monitor public services and collectively address issues related to health, nutrition, and gender-based discrimination.

Impact at Scale

Translating strategic planning into measurable impact.



100 Villages Covered

Project activities implemented across rural communities to promote gender equality, nutrition and health practices.

...



13,116 Children Engaged

Children participated in regular group sessions focusing on health, hygiene, nutrition, and child rights.

...



9,534 Adolescent Participants

Sessions conducted to build awareness on adolescent health, menstrual hygiene, nutrition, and gender equality.

...



1,099 Monitoring Committee Meetings Conducted

Community monitoring groups strengthened public services

...



322 Farmers Trained

Farmers received training on millet production to promote nutritious and sustainable food practices.



Implementation

The project was implemented through a community-based approach, engaging various stakeholders through regular group meetings and participatory learning sessions. These platforms created safe spaces for discussion on issues related to health, nutrition, gender equality, education, and rights.

Meetings with Children's Groups

To build awareness and positive attitudes among children, 1,224 sessions were conducted with children's groups, engaging 13,116 children across the project area. These meetings focused on topics such as child rights, importance of education, health and nutrition, WASH practices, and environmental protection.

During the sessions, a food diary activity was introduced to help children understand the value of traditional and seasonal foods. Children recorded their dietary habits and learned about locally available nutritious foods, including vegetables, fruits, and forest-based food items that contribute to better health.

Meetings with Adolescent Girls' Groups

A total of 1,073 meetings were conducted with adolescent girls' groups, with participation from 9,534 girls. The sessions addressed important issues such as adolescent health and nutrition, menstrual hygiene management, gender-based violence, and physical and mental development.

Girls were also sensitized on reproductive health, prevention of child marriage, girls' right to education, and the importance of seeking proper health care, helping them build confidence and awareness about their rights and well-being.



Meetings with Youth Groups

A total of 1,067 meetings were conducted with youth groups, engaging 8,961 participants. Discussions covered youth rights, education, employment, nutrition, gender equality, health, and awareness on TB and its treatment. Real-life examples helped youth identify gender biases, while participatory methods made sessions engaging. Youth were encouraged to promote gender equality and take active roles in community development.





Women's Groups Meetings

To empower women and build awareness on health, rights, and nutrition, 1,185 meetings were conducted with women's groups, engaging 12,988 women. Discussions covered topics such as women's rights, prevention of violence, WASH practices, maternal and child nutrition, anemia, malnutrition, vaccination, and infant feeding practices. Women were encouraged to speak out on social issues like child marriage and domestic violence and learn about their entitlements.

Monitoring Committee Meetings

To strengthen community monitoring, 1,099 meetings were held with the project's monitoring committees, engaging 12,164 participants. Meetings focused on service delivery from Anganwadi centres, schools, and PDS shops, implementation of government schemes, vaccination campaigns, malaria control, and water sanitation. Committee members reviewed their roles and identified gaps, leading to improvements in local food grain distribution.

Capacity Building of Workers and Monitoring Committee Members

Chaupal conducted participatory learning and action (PLA) training for project workers on pediatric diseases, malnutrition, gender discrimination, and diarrhea prevention to strengthen frontline implementation. Simultaneously, 1,354 monitoring committee members (846 women, 508 men) were trained on monitoring service delivery, identifying gaps, and reporting challenges to local officials. These sessions equipped workers and committee members to ensure effective project delivery and better community outcomes.



Training on Promotion of Sustainable Agriculture Practices of Millets (Bajra, Ragi)

Nutrition Benefits of Millets

Chaupal trained 322 participants on the importance of millets like Bajra and Ragi, which are rich in fiber, protein, iron, and calcium, and help prevent malnutrition and anemia.

Sustainable Farming Practices

Farmers learned eco-friendly cultivation methods, including reduced chemical fertilizers, bio-fertilizers, natural pest management, and water conservation through MGNREGA integration.

Conservation of Traditional Seeds

The training emphasized preserving local millet seed varieties, which are climate-resilient, pest-resistant, and crucial for biodiversity and food security.

Strengthening Food Security and Traditions

Farmers were encouraged to increase millet production and daily consumption, promoting ecological balance, community nutrition, and preservation of local agricultural knowledge.

Cluster-Level Child Representatives' Meetings

A meeting of 100 selected child representatives provided a platform to interact with government officials and learn about smart food and nutrition programs. Training focused on child rights, gender, and nutrition, equipping children to become informed advocates in their communities.

District-Level Youth Training

Chaupal conducted training for 194 youth from local groups, covering topics such as nutrition, food groups, health, infectious disease awareness, gender equality, child rights, and Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). The sessions aimed to build knowledge and leadership skills among young participants.

District-Level Community Meeting

Chaupal organized a one-day district-level meeting attended by 114 community members, media personnel, organizational staff, and a local Member of Parliament as chief guest. The meeting showcased project achievements, facilitated networking among departments, and helped communities understand and access government schemes.

Chaupal's director, Mr. Paikra, presented main issues from 100 villages including water shortages, inadequate health and education facilities, and lack of basic amenities. He recommended government adoption of 20 creches to support early childhood development. The chief guest highlighted the importance of community participation and awareness to ensure effective use of government schemes.



State-Level Workshop for Youth

Capacity Building on Gender and Social Issues

Chaupal organized a two-day state-level workshop for youth to strengthen their understanding of gender equality, LGBTQ+ issues, and communication with government departments. Participants presented village-level problems to senior officials, including the Deputy Director of Panchayati Raj and Secretary of Higher Education.

Active Youth Participation

Youth groups are now actively engaged in social initiatives, including school enrollment drives, child marriage awareness campaigns, and environmental conservation programs such as seed ball campaigns and waste management.

Community Nutrition and Livelihood

The workshop supported initiatives like organic kitchen gardens, improving community nutrition and livelihoods.

Strengthening Community Engagement

Through participatory learning and action modules, youth-led efforts have increased community participation, resulting in noticeable positive changes across project villages.



Case Story: Embracing Millets for Health and Sustainability

Story of Chamru

Chamru, a 57-year-old farmer from Batwahi village in Surguja, Chhattisgarh, had traditionally relied on rice farming and had limited awareness about the nutritional benefits of millets. Through the Gender and Nutrition Project by Chaupal Sanstha, he participated in training sessions on sustainable agriculture and millet cultivation.

Inspired by the training, Chamru began cultivating Ragi (finger millet) using organic farming methods and successfully harvested 76 kg in 2024. This marked a significant transformation in both his farming practices and family diet. Today, millets have become a regular part of his family meals, improving nutrition and promoting healthy eating habits.

Beyond his own household, Chamru has become a champion for millet cultivation in his community, sharing seeds, knowledge, and sustainable farming practices with fellow farmers. His journey highlights the impact of Chaupal Sanstha's initiatives in creating healthier communities through awareness, training, and community engagement.



Chhattisgarh Non-Communicable Disease Plus (PEN Plus) Project

The PEN Plus initiative strengthens government healthcare services to manage complex non-communicable diseases such as sickle cell anemia, type 1 diabetes, and congenital and rheumatic heart diseases in Surguja and Surajpur districts. Chaupal collaborates with the state government to integrate NCD care into routine health services, improving early detection, treatment, patient follow-up, and community awareness. This initiative ensures patients can access timely, quality care closer to their homes, reducing travel and treatment delays.

The project adopts a holistic approach, combining capacity building of healthcare providers, decentralization of care to CHCs, technical support through simplified treatment guides, and patient engagement through peer support groups. Events like the Surguja Sickle Cell Jan Swasthya Sammelan and World Sickle Cell Day provide platforms for patients, families, and healthcare providers to share experiences, raise awareness, and strengthen collaboration. These efforts foster patient empowerment, community participation, and improved continuity of care for complex NCDs.

Key Objectives:

- Strengthen government healthcare systems for managing complex NCDs
- Train doctors, nurses, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, and CHC providers
- Decentralize care to improve access at CHC and block levels
- Provide technical guidance through simplified treatment protocols
- Increase patient awareness and self-care through peer support
- Promote collaboration between government, providers, and communities
- Support innovations in patient management and follow-up systems

Impact at Scale

Translating strategic planning into measurable impact.



6 CHCs Covered

Comprehensive care for various Non Communicable Diseases were provided at Community Health Centres.



2 District Hospitals Covered

Patients also received specialized care at 2 district hospitals in Surguja and Surajpur districts.



46,877 Screenings Conducted

Screenings included sickle cell disease, Type 1 diabetes, epilepsy, and heart disease.



70% Patient Follow-Up

Case management and follow-up ensured that patients continued to receive regular care and treatment over time.



12 Patients Evaluated at AIIMS

7 patients with AVN and 5 with hematological complications were referred for specialized treatment.



Key Activities

The PEN Plus project worked closely with government health facilities to integrate care for chronic non-communicable diseases into routine services. Patients received diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up closer to their communities. The project also focused on training healthcare providers and engaging patients to strengthen care delivery.

Screening and Diagnosis

During the year, the PEN Plus project conducted extensive screening and diagnosis for chronic non-communicable diseases, including sickle cell disease, Type 1 diabetes, heart disease, and epilepsy. Alongside identifying patients, the project emphasized case management and follow-up, ensuring that patients continued to receive regular care and treatment. Health workers, including doctors, nurses, laboratory technicians, pharmacists, and CHC-level providers, received training and mentoring sessions to strengthen their knowledge and skills in managing these conditions. Technical support was also provided through simplified treatment guides, helping healthcare personnel implement standardized care for complex cases. Over the year, the use of hydroxyurea in district hospitals significantly increased, reflecting improved treatment practices and adoption of evidence-based therapies for patients with sickle cell disease.

Decentralization of Care

Care for sickle cell disease was expanded from select blocks to all blocks in Surajpur and Surguja districts. Monthly OPDs are now conducted at CHC level, bringing treatment closer to patients. As a result, a significant number of enrolled patients are receiving care at their nearest CHCs, improving accessibility and continuity of treatment.

Approx 20% of all enrolled sickle cell disease patients are now receiving care at their closest CHCs.



Peer supporting meeting:

Chaupal facilitated peer support meetings, a key component of the care model for chronic non-communicable diseases. These sessions helped patients understand their condition, take precautions, and build self-care skills. Conducted by care coordinators at district hospitals, each session engaged 10–15 patients using a structured curriculum covering disease management, medication adherence, nutrition, and lifestyle practices. Family members were also involved to strengthen home-based care. Through these meetings, Chaupal improved patient confidence, treatment adherence, and community participation.



Training and Capacity Building

Chaupal conducted case-based practical training for healthcare providers to strengthen their skills in managing sickle cell disease and Type 1 diabetes. Queries from doctors, nurses, and other staff were addressed during sessions at district hospitals. As care was decentralized to CHCs, Chaupal also trained local healthcare providers at the CHC level, ensuring consistent knowledge and standardized treatment practices across the project area. These efforts enhanced the capacity of healthcare teams to deliver effective, patient-centered care.

Referral and Linkage

Chaupal initiated referral care for NCD patients at AIIMS, Raipur, which offers specialized services such as hematology, orthopedic care, and treatment for congenital and rheumatic heart diseases not available at district hospitals. A total of 12 SCD patients with complications were evaluated, including 7 with AVN and 5 with hematological issues. Chaupal's district care coordinators accompanied the patients to ensure proper care and follow-up. All AVN patients were advised to undergo surgery, and 4 patients agreed to the procedure, highlighting Chaupal's role in connecting patients to advanced healthcare services.



Surguja Sickle Cell Jan Swasthya Sammelan

Event Purpose:

Organized for patients with sickle cell disease to promote awareness, knowledge sharing, and patient engagement.

Participants:

Around 250 patients and 150 family members from Surguja and Surajpur districts attended the event.

Government and Healthcare Participation:

Key officials and healthcare providers were present, including the Joint Director (Health), CMHOs, Civil Surgeons, medical officers, nurses, laboratory technicians, store managers, and faculty from the Government Medical College, Ambikapur.

Recognition and Felicitation:

Healthcare personnel and officials who supported patient care were felicitated for their contributions.

Impact:

The initiative strengthened patient-provider interactions, raised awareness on sickle cell care, and highlighted the role of Chaupal in bridging patients with the healthcare system.

Implementation Challenges

Limited Awareness Among Patients

Many patients and their families had little understanding of sickle cell disease, Type 1 diabetes, and other NCDs, which made initial engagement and adherence to treatment challenging.

Geographic and Accessibility Barriers

Patients in remote areas faced difficulties accessing district hospitals, requiring Chaupal to decentralize care to CHCs and arrange transportation support.

Healthcare Workforce Capacity

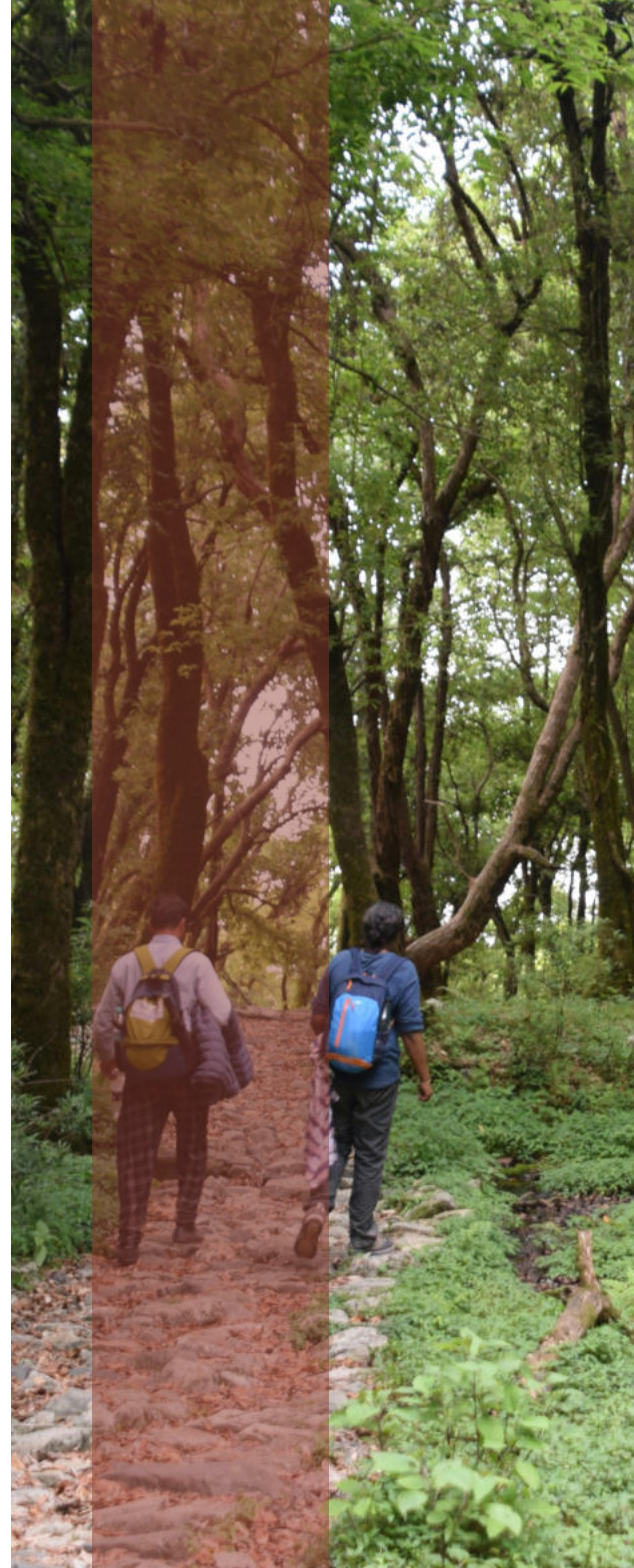
Limited experience of local healthcare providers in managing complex NCDs necessitated intensive training and mentoring programs.

Continuity of Care

Ensuring regular follow-up and treatment adherence was challenging due to mobility of patients, seasonal migration, and socio-economic constraints.

Data Management and Monitoring

Tracking patient outcomes, follow-ups, and treatment adherence across multiple districts and CHCs required robust monitoring systems, which posed operational challenges.



Program Impact

Limited Awareness of Chronic Diseases

Many patients and families have limited knowledge about conditions like sickle cell disease, type 1 diabetes, and epilepsy, leading to delayed diagnosis and irregular treatment.

Shortage of Trained Healthcare Providers

Managing complex NCDs requires specialized skills, but trained personnel are limited at primary and community health centres.

Difficult Access to Health Facilities

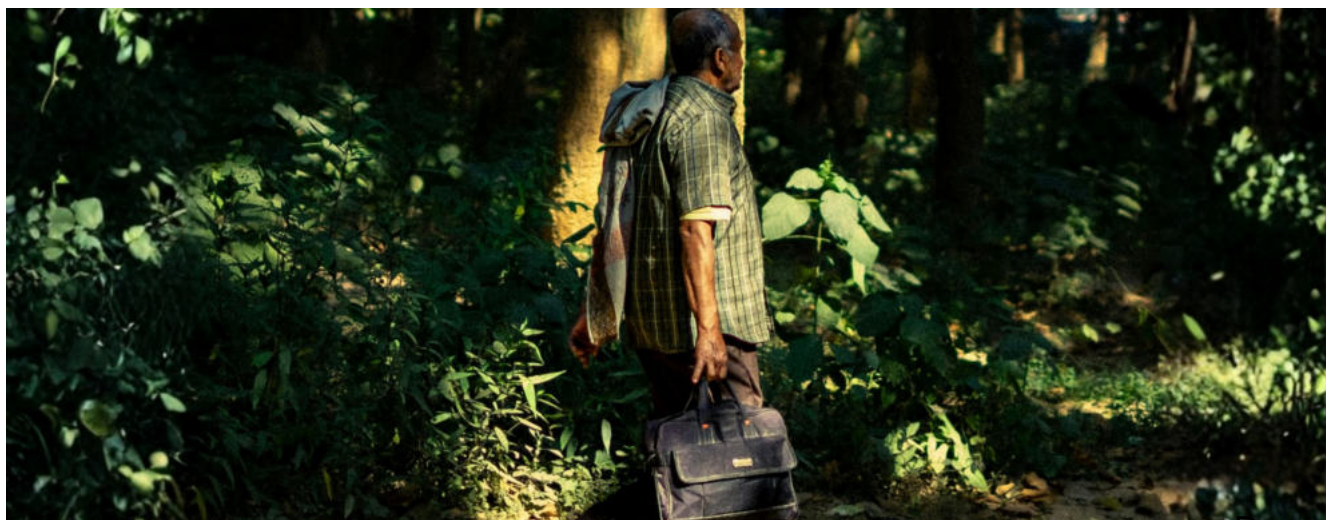
Patients from remote tribal areas often face challenges in reaching district hospitals for regular diagnosis and treatment.

Maintaining Patient Follow-Up

Ensuring continuous care and regular follow-up for chronic diseases remains difficult due to socio-economic constraints.

Strengthening Decentralized Care

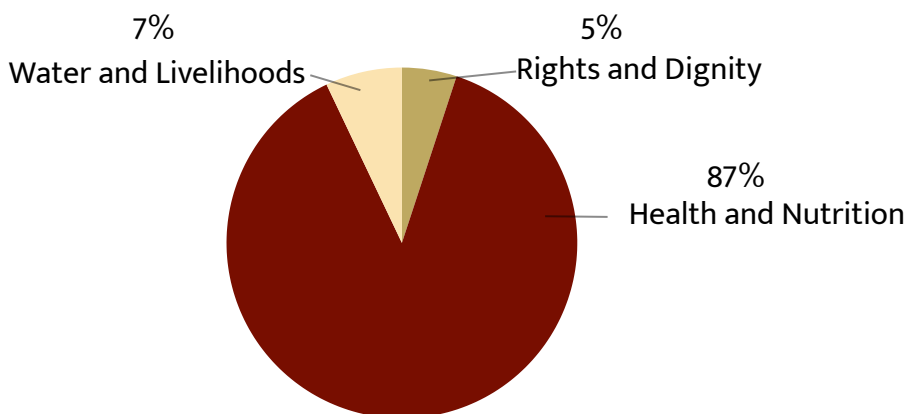
Expanding care services to Community Health Centres requires continuous support in terms of infrastructure, training, and medicine availability.



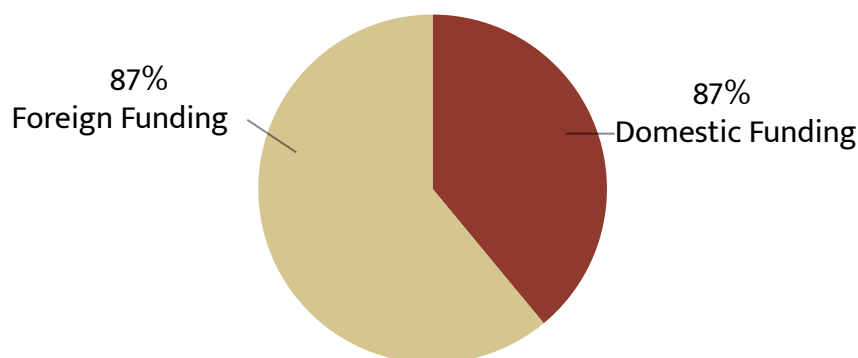
Financial Report:

At Chaupal Gramin Vikas Prashikshan Sansthan we maintain high level of accountability and transparency and make conscious efforts to establish, maintain and improve our accountability and transparency standards. We maintain financial statements, utilization reports, audit report and ensure timely filing of statutory compliances; we regularly share the same with our stakeholders.

In the financial year 2024-25, the organization received a total donation of Rs.9.46 Cr, all of which came from the institutional donor agencies and foundations. Majority of the funding (61%) came from foreign donor agencies with significant chunk of it (39%) received from domestic donor institutions.



Sector wise expenditure of the income received in FY 2024-25



Sources of Funding for FY 2024-25

Balance Sheet

CHAUPAL GRAMIN VIKAS PRASHIKSHAN EVAM SHODH SANSTHAN

Village : Pondi (Jagamathpur), Post : Kunni
Block- Lakhapur, Distt.-Surguja 497116 [C.G.]

District Office - Near Water Tank, Dhalipara, Subhash Nagar (Bhagwanpur)
Ambikapur, Distt.-Surguja 497001 [C.G.]

BALANCE SHEET [As at 31st March 2025]

PARTICULARS	Head Office [As per Separate Audit Report]	Bharat Rural Livelihood Foundation (Water Shed Project)- Phase-2	Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives- CRECHE	Azim Premji Philanthropic Initiatives (APPI)- Phase-2	FCRA A/C [As per Separate Audit Report]	Total[Rs.]
[A] FUNDS & LIABILITIES						
1 General Fund						
Opening Balance	787,871.05					
Add : Fixed Assets Transferred	0.00				3,239,962.63	4,027,833.66
Add : Interest During the Year	0.00				-	-
Add : Intra Project Adjustments	-				-	-
Add : Income Over Expenditure	-				2,716,373.26	2,716,373.26
Less : Expenditure over Income	10,259.40				-	-
total (1)	777,611.65				999,299.78	1,009,559.18
2 Project Fund						
Opening Balance	-	88,338.86	6,778,893.43	5,505,919.54		12,371,151.83
Add: Grant Received	-	5,003,870.00	25,330,000.00	7,000,000.00		37,333,870.00
Less : Intra Projects Transfer	-					-
Less : Transferred to Income & Exp A/c	-	4,524,041.86	26,923,436.40	8,711,218.12		40,158,696.38
Less : Fund Refund Back	-					-
total (2)	-	566,167.00	5,185,457.03	3,794,791.42	-	9,546,325.45
3 Foreign Contribution Project's Fund						
Opening Balance	-				4,007,914.94	4,007,914.94
Add: Grants Received	-				57,307,169.55	57,307,169.55
Less : Intra Projects Transfer	-				(2,716,373.26)	(2,716,373.26)
Less: Project Capital Expenditure	-				-	-
Less: Expenditure	-				44,847,796.64	44,847,796.64
total (3)	-	-	-	-	13,750,914.59	13,750,914.59
4 Loans & Advances						
5 Sundry Creditors for Expenses						
	15,327.00	37,317.00	-	50,724.00	141,000.00	244,368.00
6 TDS Payables						
	-	20,790.00	-	-	29,202.00	49,992.00
total A [1 to 6]	792,938.65	624,274.00	5,185,457.03	3,845,425.42	18,878,152.70	29,326,247.80
[B] ASSETS						
1 Fixed Assets						
2 Current Assets						
Security Deposits (Ambikapur Office Rent)	48,000.00					48,000.00
Security Deposit (JIM Tender)	200,000.00					200,000.00
Income Tax (AY 2025-26)	8,340.00					8,340.00
Project Advance	-					-
Closing Balance	-				47,500.00	47,500.00
Cash in Hand	-					-
Cash at Bank (As per Schedule)	258,014.65	624,274.00	2,388,897.03	3,845,425.42	17,889,212.70	25,005,823.80
total (2)	514,354.65	624,274.00	2,388,897.03	3,845,425.42	17,936,712.70	25,309,663.80
total B [1+2]	792,938.65	624,274.00	5,185,457.03	3,845,425.42	18,878,152.70	29,326,247.80

Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts [a]

As per our Annexed Report of even date.

For Atul Arun & Company

Chartered Accountants

Proprietor

CA Atul Kumar

(M.No. 401180)

UDIN- 25401180BMOVHK4702



Certified that the above statement is true & correct
For -Chaupal Gramin Vikas Prashikshan Evam Shodh Sansthan

[Signature]

PRESIDENT
CHAUPAL Gramin Vikas Prashikshan

The Board of Trustees

Our governing body and executive committee are constituted of people working on grassroot, social workers, educationist, subject experts who have contributed their lives and have led the development of the organization since the inception of the organization.

All the development in the organization such as project wise work plan preparation, implementation of planned activities, progress of project activities etc. are closely monitored by the executive committee of governing board and handhold support is consistently provided to the staff of the organization to drive impact and financial growth of the organization.



Ganga Ram Paikra
President



Dr. Shilpa Khanna
Vice President



Narendra Kumar Das
Secretary



Nirmala Kerketta
Treasurer



Visheshwar Singh
Joint Secretary



Chandrashekhar Paikra
Member



Ashotiya Bai
Member

Organizational Structure



Chaupal Gramin Vikas Prashikshan Evam Shodh Sansthan

Empowering the Disempowered



Near water tank, Dhalipara Subhash Nagar (Bhagwanpur)
Ambikapur, 497001. District – Surguja, Chhattisgarh, India



chaupal.cg@gmail.com



<https://chaupalcg.in/>