RURAL ORGANISATION FOR SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Kakarmatta, Varanasi-UP

ACTIVITY REPORT

YEAR- April -2024 to March- 2025

Registered office-

Rural Organisation for Social Advancement

Kakarmatta, (Near Adarsh Bal Vidyalaya)

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About – Rural Organisation for Social Advancement

Rural Organisation for Social Advancement, known as "ROSA", is a social Organisation registered in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. This Organisation is providing services to the needy, poor and helpless individuals, families and communities of the society as per its objectives. This Organisation came into existence in 2003 and is registered under the Society Registration Act 21, 1860.

A- Project Name- Pre-School Nutrition and Education Initiative supported by Jiv Daya Foundation

Location – 5 Villages in Chakia Block of District- Chandauli, UP

1. Continued Nutritional Support through Milk Distribution for Young Children

During the financial year 2024–25, ROSA continued to address the nutritional needs of young children from economically weaker families in Sahamadpur, Puranadih, Pakwa and Bhishampur villages of Chakia Block, Chandauli District, Uttar Pradesh. Through this intervention, 210 children aged 7 months to 5 years were provided with milk six days a week as an additional source of nutrition. Most families in the target communities depend on daily-wage employment and face difficulties in meeting the nutritional requirements of their children due to limited household incomes and other socio-economic constraints. Young children are particularly vulnerable when families are unable to arrange adequate and regular food. In response to these needs, ROSA maintained its support for supplementary nutrition, with the objective of promoting children's healthy growth, supporting their early development and encouraging participation in Anganwadi-based preschool activities. This continuing initiative reflects the organisation's commitment to improving the well-being of children from disadvantaged backgrounds through charitable and community-oriented support.

2. Supplementary Food Assistance through Biscuit Distribution

As part of its ongoing efforts to support early childhood nutrition, ROSA distributed biscuits to 210 children aged between 7 months and 5 years from economically disadvantaged households in Sahamadpur, Puranadih, Pakwa and Bhishampur villages of Chakia Block, Chandauli District, Uttar Pradesh, during 2024–25. Children from low-income families often face nutritional disadvantages because their parents have limited resources to provide a varied and adequate diet. The situation can be further complicated by irregular employment and competing household expenses. To provide additional food assistance, ROSA continued the distribution of biscuits as a supplementary food item for the identified children. The activity was intended to complement their regular food intake and contribute to their nutritional well-being during the critical early years of growth and development. Through this initiative, the organisation continued to extend practical assistance to vulnerable children and reinforce its focus on child welfare and early childhood care.

3. Food Security Assistance through Distribution of Rahat Kits

During the reporting year 2024–25, ROSA provided 150 Rahat Kits to economically distressed and highly vulnerable families to help them meet their essential household food needs. The beneficiaries were identified from among families experiencing significant financial and social hardship, with priority given to households headed by widowed women, families with elderly members, households without a regular earning member, families caring for undernourished or physically weak children, and those living in extreme poverty.

Each Rahat Kit contained 26 kg of wheat and 4 kg of arhar dal, offering families basic food grains and a source of protein for daily consumption. The distribution was intended to reduce the immediate burden of arranging essential food supplies for households with limited financial means. For families

affected by unemployment, irregular income, old age or other difficult circumstances, this assistance provided practical relief in meeting their everyday food requirements. Through the Rahat Kit initiative, ROSA continued its humanitarian efforts to support food security, reduce immediate hardship and extend assistance to marginalised families in its operational area.

4. Distribution of Solar Lanterns to Vulnerable Families

During the financial year 2024–25, ROSA introduced an additional support activity by distributing solar lanterns to 50 economically disadvantaged families (Brick kiln labour) in its intervention area. The initiative was intended to improve access to basic lighting among households facing financial constraints and difficulties in meeting their everyday energy needs. For families with limited resources, access to reliable lighting can be important for children's studies, household activities and movement within the home after sunset. Solar lanterns offer a practical lighting option that can be used without depending entirely on conventional electricity or recurring expenditure on other lighting sources. Through this intervention, ROSA aimed to support the daily needs of vulnerable households, improve convenience during evening hours and promote the use of solar-powered lighting. The activity expanded the organisation's assistance beyond nutrition and food security by addressing another essential need of disadvantaged families through community-focused charitable support.

B- Project Name- MIGRANT RESILIENCE COLLABORATIVE supported by Dignity Alliance International

Project Area: 160 Gram Panchayats across four development blocks of Ghazipur district, including Mohammadabad, Barachwar, Devkali and Zakhaniya and 160 Gram Panchayats across four development blocks of Unnao district including Safipur, Sikandarpur Karan, Sikandarpur Sarosi and Miyaganj.

During the financial year 2024–2025, ROSA implemented the Migrant Resilience Collaborative (MRC) programme in Ghazipur and Unnao districts of Uttar Pradesh. The programme focused on facilitating migrant workers' and vulnerable households' access to social protection entitlements, strengthening community-level support systems, promoting awareness of safe migration, and providing assistance in resolving labour-related grievances. Through field-level facilitation, Jan Saathi support, helpline services, legal coordination and Pre-Departure Training (PDT) activities, the programme worked to improve access to government schemes and support services for eligible workers and their families.

1. Facilitation of Social Protection Benefits

During the reporting year, the MRC field teams in both districts facilitated and linked 108,636 benefits for eligible households and migrant workers. A total of 34,828 households were identified while 54,222 households were reported cumulatively as receiving benefits. The programme also supported access to priority entitlements, with 39,377 households reported as accessing at least three priority benefits in the consolidated figures.

The teams facilitated the filing of 127,856 applications for various social protection schemes and entitlements. These efforts involved field-level outreach, identifying eligible households, supporting application processes and coordinating with relevant departments to improve access to government benefits.

2. Inclusion of Women and Socially Disadvantaged Communities

The MRC programme placed emphasis on facilitating access to entitlements for women and socially disadvantaged households. The consolidated data records 44,610 benefits delivered to women across the two districts. It also reports 26,924 benefits associated with SC and ST households,

3. Safe migration awareness and pre-departure training

ROSA conducted 159 'Pre-Departure Training' (PDT) sessions, providing information to 4,434 migrant workers. These sessions guided workers and their families on how to make informed decisions before migrating for work. The sessions covered topics such as safe migration, social security entitlements, labor rights, available support services, and the use of labor helplines. Furthermore, outreach efforts were extended to locations including labor gathering points, construction sites, railway stations, bus stops, and industrial areas.

4. Labour helpline promotion and legal support

The programme promoted the labour helpline through household visits, community meetings, helpline awareness campaigns, wall writing and outreach at labour addas and transport locations. The helpline provided a channel for workers to report non-payment of wages and other labour-related concerns. Field Officers followed up cases, supported workers in gathering documents and coordinated with the Labour Department, District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), contractors/employers and other relevant authorities.

5. Protection of children and vulnerable workers

ROSA coordinated with the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), Labour Department, Women and Child Welfare Department and other agencies on child labour and child protection concerns. awareness activities on child marriage, gender-based violence and child protection including a campaign that reached approximately 1,400 boys and girls.

C- Project Name- *Literacy for Social Advancement through Learning* supported by India Literacy Project

Location- 55 Villages in Chakia Block of District-Chandauli, UP

1. **Mobilization support in Anganwadi Services and Child Well-being**

During the reporting period, ROSA staff visited 28 Anganwadis in the intervention area to understand child-related services, including growth monitoring, supplementary nutrition distribution, timely immunisation, health campaigns and Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs). A total of 280 monthly meetings were organised with mothers at these 28 Anganwadis. The meetings informed mothers about their role in ensuring children's regular attendance and discussed children's learning progress and health. Mothers who were unable to attend meetings at the centres were contacted through Panchayat-level outreach or home visits. The report states that vaccination coverage for children across the 28 Anganwadis was ensured against 12 diseases, supplementary nutrition was being provided according to standards, and child growth charts were maintained monthly. Mother Committees also participated in regular meetings with Anganwadi Workers, where information from growth charts was shared with mothers. The report records that no child was identified in the red zone during the reporting period.

2. Preschool Learning, Model Anganwadis worker and Capacity Building

To improve early childhood learning and developmental support, ROSA facilitated preschool methodology training for 24 Anganwadi Workers through a two-day programme based on a module developed. The training addressed child-friendly and play-based approaches, participatory prayer, familiarisation with Anganwadi rules, recognition of children's names and identity cards, calendar and weather charts, creative expression through imaginary cards and posters, cognitive activities using smell and touch, nursery rhymes, vocabulary development, and physical and mental development. ROSA also expanded the model Anganwadi worker initiative Appropriate Teaching-Learning Materials (TLM) and play materials were provided to the six new centres and the nine previously developed centres. Six steel racks were supplied to help organise materials and maintain a functional learning environment. The 15 model centres were visited regularly, approximately four to five times a month, and Anganwadi Workers received need-based support.

3. Parent Engagement and Community Coordination

ROSA continued to engage parents and community members to improve children's attendance and participation in Anganwadi services. When visits indicated that some parents were reluctant to send children regularly, the organisation arranged 176 parent meetings during the reporting period, engaging approximately 900 parents on attendance and related concerns. Parents gave assurances that they would send their children to the centres.

4. School Readiness and Transition to Class 1

To support children's transition from early childhood settings to primary school, ROSA organised School Readiness Assessments for 79 children across the 15 model Anganwadis. Based on the assessment findings, Anganwadi Workers were advised to address identified developmental and learning gaps. The report states that post-assessment findings indicated that all 79 children were ready to enter Class 1 and that they were admitted. In addition, 15 Anganwadi Workers received practical guidance on preparing low-cost Teaching-Learning Materials from locally available or reused materials. Activities included making earthen balls, rings, squares and kitchen-utensil-based learning aids, as well as using seeds as learning materials. These activities supported workers to develop accessible, locally relevant resources for children's early learning.

5. Supporting School Enrolment, Attendance and Retention

ROSA worked with schools, families, School Management Committees (SMCs), and community groups to promote children's access to learning and continued participation. The annual report states that the project achieved its target of 100% enrolment in the intervention area. Efforts were made to improve school attendance, with the reported attendance level reaching 65%. The organisation reported that it did not identify any children who had dropped out and remained unenrolled in the intervention villages. Learning Facilitators participated in 36 SMC meetings, engaging 288 SMC members and encouraging them to visit families of children who were irregular, had never attended school, or had discontinued attendance. The meetings reinforced the role of community members in following up with parents and supporting children's rights and participation. ROSA also encouraged SMCs to promote participation in national days and other school events.

6. Access to Direct Benefit Transfers and School-Level Coordination

To help children access eligible government benefits, ROSA collected information about 123 children who had not received Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The project coordinated with school principals and parents to complete bank-account KYC processes, prepare Aadhaar cards where needed, and correct details in the Aadhaar records of children and parents. These efforts were intended to address documentation-related barriers affecting access to benefits.

7. Learning Competitions, Summer Camps and Learning Materials

To encourage participation, creativity, confidence and interest in learning, ROSA organised a learning competition involving children from 38 primary and upper-primary schools, with 252 children participating. The organisation also conducted summer camps in 28 villages, engaging approximately 1,450 children in drawing, painting, writing, sports, games and other creative activities. The report notes that children participated enthusiastically and enjoyed these opportunities. To strengthen learning environments, sports materials were provided to 36 schools so that more children could participate in outdoor activities supporting physical and social development. Books were also supplied to Village Learning Centres, along with learning materials such as play currency, bundles, cards, storybooks, geometrical shapes and sizes, and locally prepared TLM. These resources supported activity-based learning and gave children opportunities to practise foundational skills in engaging ways.

8. Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Assessments through VLCs

ROSA used assessment and follow-up support to understand children's learning levels and plan suitable learning activities. The report records that 38 primary and upper-primary schools were visited fortnightly and children were assessed in two batches. Baseline assessments were conducted for 890 children in the first batch and 696 children in the second batch, with the report's detailed assessment section also presenting results for a total of 1,586 children. In the first batch, the report records baseline counts of 624 children in language and 518 in mathematics, followed by endline counts of 498 in language and 339 in mathematics. For the second batch, baseline counts were 456 in language and 320 in mathematics; midline counts were 317 in language and 172 in mathematics; and endline counts were 145 in language and 63 in mathematics. The report further states that, out of 1,585 assessed children, 942 had reached an advanced level in language and 1,183 in mathematics. These figures are reproduced as recorded in the source progress report and should be checked against underlying assessment records before formal submission.

9. Career Guidance and Future Pathways for Adolescents

Recognising the importance of informed choices and future opportunities as part of social advancement, ROSA organised career guidance sessions for adolescent girls and boys. During the reporting period, 398 adolescents from five higher-secondary schools and colleges received career counselling from trained staff. The sessions used Holland Code tools to help participants explore interests and possible career pathways. The report notes that students who had previously been unfamiliar with career options showed curiosity and enthusiasm after the sessions. Career planners were shared with college principals to support continued orientation of students by teachers.

D- Project Name- *SWAVLAMBAN*

Location – Tarwa, Jahanaganj, Mehnager Block of District Azamgarh and Chakia, Chandauli, UP

Community and family-based self-employment promotion is an important approach to improving the livelihood opportunities and economic stability of vulnerable families. Many needy households have the willingness to engage in income-generating activities but lack adequate information, practical guidance, skills, and awareness of available self-employment opportunities. To address these needs, activities were undertaken in Azamgarh and Chakia block of Chandauli district, Uttar Pradesh, to promote self-employment, encourage local entrepreneurship, and strengthen the capacity of individuals to pursue sustainable livelihood options.

1. Activities Undertaken

During the reporting period, ROSA reached 482 (Women, Men and Boys) individuals from needy families across the project areas of Tarwa, Jahanaganj and Mehnager district Azamgarh and Chakia, Chandauli. The primary focus was to provide information, orientation, and training to individuals who were interested in starting their own income-generating activities like goat rearing, grocery shop, vegetable shop, trolly rickshaw, petty shop and becoming financially self-reliant.

The sessions focused on creating awareness about the importance of self-employment and the potential of small-scale livelihood activities that can be undertaken at the individual or family level. Participants were encouraged to identify opportunities based on their existing skills, local resources, family circumstances, and market demand. Information was shared on how individuals could make productive use of their available time and resources to develop livelihood opportunities within their communities.

Training and guidance also emphasized the importance of planning before starting an activity, maintaining quality, managing available resources, understanding customer needs, and developing basic financial management practices. Participants were encouraged to discuss their interests, identify feasible livelihood options, and explore ways to gradually establish or strengthen their own economic activities.

The community-based approach helped create an environment in which participants could learn from shared experiences and understand the importance of family support, community cooperation, and local resource utilization in promoting self-employment.

Key Achievements and Outcomes

Approximately 482 individuals received information and training related to self-employment and livelihood promotion. The activity increased participants' awareness of potential income-generating opportunities and encouraged them to consider self-employment as a means of improving their household economic conditions. It also strengthened their understanding of basic planning, resource utilization, and the importance of developing sustainable livelihood activities.

E- Project Name- ***KAWACH-EK SURAKSHIT BACHPAN supported by British Asian trust***

Location –All Blocks of District-Balrampur & Bahraich, UP

1. Mega Camps organised

A total of 30 mega camps were organised to help community members learn about relevant government schemes and access available services. The organization supported the creation of 97 Ayushman Bharat Health Account (ABHA) IDs free of cost. These digital health identities can help beneficiaries maintain and access health records more conveniently and reduce paperwork when seeking health services.

The mega camps also served as a platform to connect traditional artisans and skilled workers with the PM Vishwakarma Yojana. Through these camps, 70 people from Tulsipur and Balrampur blocks were supported with scheme information and registration assistance free of cost. This helped eligible artisans and workers connect with potential benefits related to skills, tools and credit, supporting their traditional livelihoods.

The organisation also helped eligible individuals and families understand scheme requirements, prepare documentation and follow up on applications. Approximately 1,010 people were linked with various government social security schemes. This support helped vulnerable households access entitlements they may previously have missed and strengthened their social and financial security.

2. Support in School Enrolment
In coordination with the Education Department, 30 school-enrolment drives were conducted, through which 393 children were enrolled in school and linked with education. The activity helped children access their right to education and encouraged families to prioritise regular schooling. Keeping children connected with education can also reduce their vulnerability to child labour and child marriage.

3. Support in Employment
Employment-related support was provided to 31 people. In addition, goat support was provided to poor families to help improve their living conditions. These livelihood interventions were intended to create or strengthen sources of household income and improve families' economic stability. More stable livelihoods can help families meet essential needs, including food, health care and children's education.

4. Training and Empowerment of Adolescent Girls
Thirty (30) adolescent groups received free training on career counselling, behaviour change, health and hygiene, reaching 900 adolescent girls. The sessions helped girls build awareness of health and hygiene, explore career options and strengthen their confidence. This knowledge can support informed decisions about their futures and help them speak up against early marriage and other harmful practices.

5. Child Protection Awareness camps
Training on child education and child protection was provided to 900 children through 30 child groups. The sessions focused on children's rights, the importance of education and recognising and reporting unsafe situations. By improving children's understanding of their rights and available ways to seek help, the activity aimed to strengthen their ability to protect themselves and access support when needed.

6. Parent and Caregiver Awareness
30 parent groups, covering 930 people, participated in awareness activities on behaviour change and the prevention of child marriage, child labour and child trafficking. The sessions helped parents and guardians understand the risks and harms associated with these practices and encouraged them to keep children safe at home and connected with school. Informed and supportive caregivers are an important part of building a safer environment for children.

7. Community Awareness on Prevention of Human Trafficking
In collaboration with the Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), 30 programmes were organised around the International Day against Human Trafficking. Approximately 500 people received free training on human trafficking prevention. The programmes improved community awareness of trafficking risks and the importance of reporting suspicious activity, helping community members become more alert to potential risks and better informed about prevention.

8. Awareness on Prevention of Child Marriage
A total of 30 awareness programmes on the prevention of child marriage were conducted. Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were distributed free of cost to explain child marriage and ways to prevent it. These activities helped share prevention-related information with community members and supported greater awareness of the importance of protecting children and enabling them to continue their education.
Regards

Mustaque Ahamd
Chief Functionary