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MHA extends date for filing FCRA Annual Returns for 2014-2015 till 15.03.2016



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Editorial

Dear Members, Associates and Friends of VANI,



The voluntary sector in India has been occasioned with challenges and changes that have constantly renewed our spirit to adapt and alter likewise. When we speak of these changes, they are not limited to India but the global civil society; which was enveloped in a sea of events that made 2015 quite different. It is necessary to stress that this year saw the adaptation of the far sighted SDG's which are being welcomed as the next step of the MDG's both in terms of quality and quantity. Their adoption meant that the work load of civil society in monitoring and implementation became augmented. The simplified break-up of the goals, finished off with the generalizations and assumptions the previous MDG's carried with them. It was also the year that the Addis Ababa Summit invited civil society participation in soliciting views for a reformed economic system. Similarly the COP 21, held in Paris also became the banner for determining civil society success when the civil society was able to make a landmark intervention in changing the ethos behind the negotiations. Given such events, global civil society active participation was quite visible and VANI was assiduously representing the Indian Voluntary Sector. Coming to our localized events, a big breakthrough which came was the amendment in the FCRA rules the MHA had taken out in December 2015. A detailed write up on the issue has been provided in this current newsletter which will help you in getting to know about the changes. The immediate release of the new rules, begged us to coagulate our bi-monthly into a tri-monthly issue for the months of October, November and December. The FCRA Amendment is a welcome step in bringing an online regime for Indian organizations, ensuring transparency and accountability. Major suggestions of VANI were solicited while many others were not included. Another milestone was the streamlining of the CSR initiatives in India as seen by the launch of SAMAAAN an online platform to help companies find agencies for carrying out social welfare activities, has become operational on stock exchange BSE with more than 600 projects. The month of December also saw VANI hosting the India-Africa Civil Society Summit which was the next level to India Africa Summit 2015 held in October. We hope through this newsletter, to add knowledge on the diverse happenings in the sector and keep you up to the brim in grasping the miniscule understandings needed in the field of professional development.

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Climate change and people's action: seeking the mediation of voluntary organizations

— By Arjun Kumar Phillips, Communications Executive, VANI

The successful conclusion of the COP21 Paris agreement for Climate Change is being hailed as a breakthrough in the array of climate negotiations ever since the Rio20+ Climate Change agreement in 1992. With climate change touted to be the singular most anthropogenic intervention that would wreck catastrophe for millions, it was felt necessary to adopt measures that would seek to mitigate its affects. Ever since the industrial revolution the spate of unfazed pollution released into the atmosphere has created a scenario where future habitation and ecosystems are threatened, possibly holding repercussions as dangerous as extinctions. Fossil fuel derivatives, the mainstay of contemporary energy are the prime cause for global warming concomitantly increasing with economic growth and industrial expansion. This rush for development has compromised future sustainability and altered the patterns of climate. Whether be it the ozone depletion or melting glaciers of the Artic, the time for halting this devastating progress seems to be lapsing rapidly. Consequently the global community has endeavored on finding rational solutions to this predicament and identified that development has to be positioned on green technology in contrast to conventional sources. The Kyoto Protocol initiated the very first clause of binding countries in decreasing their contribution of Green House Gases (GHGs) to 5 percent of their economic contribution. Phased reduction on conventional energy of non-renewable sources has to be an implicit directive which is the only option for realigning global temperature to pre-industrialization era and Kyoto Protocol was able to turn this into the preamble for future climate negotiations. However due to uneven development, the developed countries have established their capacities which is not the case for the developing and least developed, who will still require fossil fueled energy to industrialize and modernize at parity with the West. But owing to the geo-political hegemony that the West manifests, its commitment to green energy has largely remained truant with the exception of Germany. The West under the leadership of the United States of America have been imposing their



version of a compromise which intends that the developing and least developing nations also follow the same normative of curbing their fossil fuel requirements for development irrespective of their national commitments. This qualifies as a lopsided proposition as developed countries ushered into the industrial age almost a century ago whereas most of the developing world got its acquaintance with it much later. An unreasonable demand, it casually ignores the history of colonialism that marred Asia and Africa in delaying their development and economic prosperity. Based upon this reasoning of historical injustice, the developing nations put forward their stance of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities, a principle defined in the United Nation framework for Climate Change adopted in Kyoto (COP 7) which clearly states that non-developed nations have the right to utilize their natural resources for developing their respective capacities while at the same time contributing to the vision of sustainable development. The argument of this principle is premised that the global community should set out Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) for reducing global warming and at the same time grant exemptions to the developing countries as the burden of higher emission vis-à-vis consumption lies more on the developed world. Affixed to this is the reaffirmation that developed countries also have to provide financial assistance to developing nations. The INDC's are vital subset of the UNFCC as they guarantee developing nations of determining their indicators for target



reduction and confer justice to the UNFCCC negotiations by signaling the political will to combat climate change. INDC's are an important framework ensuring transparency and accountability, working as a report card of contributions made by individual countries to reduce dependence on carbon intensive technology and thereby have lower emissions. The outcomes of COP21 in Paris have reaffirmed the commitment of having robust and universal INDC's subject to periodical review every five years. COP21 in comparison to its predecessor conferences is strikingly actionable and demands parties to conduct relative follow ups which were missing from the earlier bargaining. It also establishes that the Developed Countries should assist in investing for clean energy for developing countries through established funds, committees and other institutions. But what makes the Paris Agreement unique is that while INDC's have been enabled to deliver more outcomes than theoretical abstractions, its proper implementation will demand the collaboration of non-state actors. Therefore every country, conference to the agreement has to fulfill its promise reducing its share of contribution to carbon build up in the atmosphere. Deployment of Carbon reduction strategies has been creatively used by developing nations which are also involved in carbon trading in order to balance their environmental contributions and maintain a definite scale of industrialization. But alas all efforts for carbon reduction and ameliorating climate change effects cannot be utilized at a national level solely by the government. The whole impetus for climate change has to come through consensus with different non-state actors more broadly those who are well-versed in drawing connectives with the larger picture and the reality at the grassroots. Voluntary development organizations are the foremost repositories of social knowledge and catalyzing agents for providing a quantifiable change in lessening the effects of global warming. Voluntary Organizations have progressively built upon their experience on documenting climate change effects by seeking alternate methodologies to conventional energies and can aid national governments in achieving their targets. Moreover the success of the COP21 firmly lay on the shoulders of civil society organizations who wanted the responsibility of developed nations in being more pragmatic in their behaviour towards developing and least developing nations. World over civil society has stood firmly and unanimously on the issue of mitigating

climate change, demanding an equitable responsibility from all nations. Their philosophy of bringing a just framework that will ensure sustainability of the earth's ecosystem has evoked public responsiveness and mobilized governments in fast tracking their progress towards a pollution free world. Policies without voluntary organizations inputs are empty packages which will only deliver a slice of achievable's. There is also the issue of monitoring the status of measures adopted by the government and voluntary organizations are already drawing up comprehensive evaluation sheets in order to determine their viability. The participation of the general public is paramount in the achievement of INDC's and excluding voluntary organizations will only result in creating a government centric policy. There has to be the consciousness of maintaining equilibrium between economic growth and climate change which has to be weighed against each other. It will be pure buffoonery to let one prevail over another as the two are interlinked and demand adequate attention. Yet the precedence has to be allocated towards climate change as economic growth becomes secondary when the future of humanity is threatened. The first step in this direction will be to develop a sense of social conscience and provide a mirror to the people, as to what future catastrophe awaits in store if allowed the way things are. Triangular partnering with government and private sector will reap immediate results fulfilling each other's concerns. Private sector also has to share the responsibility of creating green technologies and invest in infrastructure which is minimal in augmenting pollution levels. It was exemplary of Bill Gates, who played a pivotal role in the success of the COP 21 Paris by offering a substantial amount towards R&D in Green Technology. Following his example mega industrialists in India should also partake in seeking robust solutions through investing in R&D. By relying on voluntary organizations in ascertaining deficits and with an enormous resource pool of profits, CSR can be effective as a strategy in assuaging the future calamities originating from climate change. Hence it is voluntary organizations that are the best mediators to liaison between the government and people translating policy objectives into social action. It is about time we started talking about solutions than finding problems as the latter will remain infinite while the time for solutions may perish.



NOTIFICATION ON FCRA AMENDMENT

This is to inform you that FCRA department has launched a new website for all the communications with organisations having FCRA registered organisations. Henceforth, applications for registration, prior permission, renewal of registration, giving intimations of various types, filing annual returns etc. have been made online. As was expected, the renewal process for this year also needs to be thus done through online mode now. The Ministry has also released the amendments to the FCRR, 2011 on its new website and most of the demands raised by VANI and the sector have been accepted in the new Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 2015. For your information, please find below the advisory for the same and the amendments to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011 –

Online mode of Renewal of Applications

- The renewal of FCRA certificate has now been extended, with the last date being 15.03.2016. All organizations who submitted their hard copies of renewal forms have to apply fresh through online mode on this link <https://fcraonline.nic.in/home/Index.aspx>. This is also the link to new website of FCRA department of MHA and is to be used for all communication purposes.
- The ministry has released this notice through a circular which you can access here - https://fcraonline.nic.in/home/PDF_Doc/merged.pdf. Please note there is a list in the circular of organizations whose demand drafts have been accepted. You can access this list of organisations through this link https://fcraonline.nic.in/home/pdf_doc/associations.pdf. Those organisations whose name appear in the list will have to apply online without sending any demand draft as the amount has been credited to Government account. For others whose name do not appear in the list will have to apply online and also make a payment of 500Rs through the FCRA payment gateway.
- For all purposes <https://fcraonline.nic.in/home/index.aspx> will be the new MHA website for FCRA.

Amendments to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 2011

- The new amendments clearly state that all the communication with FCRA department regarding registration, renewal, filing of returns etc. shall be made electronically online. The provision for submitting hard copies of applications has also been removed.
- As outlined in the proposed amendments to the FCRR 2011, the FCRA rules have reduced the number of forms to 6. The new list of forms is given below and is available on the new website of FCRA department of MHA –
 - FC-1 Application for Intimation to the Central Government of receipt of foreign contribution
 - FC-2 Application for FCRA hospitality
 - FC-3 Application for FCRA registration/prior approval/renewal
 - FC-4 Intimation of Annual Returns
 - FC-5 Application seeking transfer of foreign contribution to unregistered persons
 - FC-6 Intimation for change of address/FC recipient bank/ Utilization Bank Accounts/Key Members
- FCRA registered organisations/ Organisations having prior permission will have to place the audited statement of accounts on receipts and utilisation of foreign contribution, including income-expenditure statement, receipt and payment account and balance sheet for every financial year beginning on the first day of April within 9 months of the closure of financial year on its official website or on the website as specified by the Central Government. For the organisations receiving foreign contribution in a quarter of the financial year will place the details of foreign contribution received on its official website within 15 days following the last day of the quarter. It will need to specify the details of the donor, amount received and date of receipt. The reporting by banks to Central Government has been mandated to be within 48 hours of any transaction in respect of receipt and utilisation of the foreign contribution.
- The proposal for necessary digitally signed signatures has also been removed. Organisations can now upload signed or digitally signed reports online.
- For organisations who have not received any foreign contribution in any given year, will not be required to enclose certificate from Chartered Accountant or income expenditure statement or receipt and payment account or balance sheet while filing of annual returns.
- Organisations having any change in the name of organisation, designated bank account, address of the organisation, its nature, aims or objectives as stated during registration or change in governing board and key members of the organisation will have to intimate electronically online in form FC6 within 15 days of any such change.
- The provision for providing Facebook and Twitter addresses of CEOs has been removed in the new amendments to the rules.



International Meeting on Civil Society Response to India-Africa Summit Conference Report (Extract)

Introduction

Voluntary Action Network India (VANI) organised the International Meeting on Civil Society Response to India-Africa Summit on December 07-08, 2015 at India International Centre, New Delhi. The meeting was organised in collaboration with Forum for Indian Development Cooperation (FIDC) and Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) and was intended as a follow up to the Third India-Africa Forum Summit (IAFS III), held in New Delhi from 26-29 October, 2015.

At the IAFS III there were comprehensive discussions on how India and African countries can cooperate on a host of issues, but similar reflections from the civil society were limited. Given this context, the objective of the meeting was twofold. First, it intended to provide African and Indian civil societies a forum for discussion on challenges and opportunities and to share learnings and experiences. Second, civil society organisations (CSOs) have an important role in ensuring that the spirit of the IAFS forum is upheld and the expectations and promises made in the outcome documents are met. Therefore, this meeting aimed to initiate a conversation on how civil societies can contribute to achieving transformational change by strengthening people to people linkages between the two regions.

Inaugural Session

The Inaugural Panel included Dr Axel Harneit-Sievers, Heinrich Boll Foundation (HBF), Dr Sabyasachi Saha, RIS, Ms Ruchita Beri, Institute for Defence Studies and



Highlights

1. The global relevance of the India-Africa partnership was at display at the IAFS-III as heads of states of over forty African countries and India came together to renew their commitment to collaboration cutting across development issues and traditional and non-traditional security threats.
2. The summit reaffirmed that development cooperation is the cornerstone of India-Africa partnership; this was even reflected in the theme of the summit "Partners in Progress: Towards a Dynamic and Transformative Development Agenda". Today, India's presence in Africa extends beyond aid volumes and perceived economic gains to collaboration across development sectors, forging solidarity for SSC and sharing of knowledge and ideas.
3. At the IAFS-III, the Indian government has offered USD 10 billion concessional credit over the next five years and grant assistance of USD 600 million, which will include an India-Africa Development Fund of USD 100 million and an India-Africa Health Fund of USD 10 million. The summit has also envisaged greater cooperation in the fields of agriculture, renewable energy, blue ocean economy, education and skill building, and peace and security.
4. The governments lay a lot of emphasis on people to people. There is a need to recognise that civil societies form an integral part of any such process and develop it further. India's development cooperation is based on the tenet of demand driven interventions. The civil society can contribute by providing information about the nature and urgency of these demands. Furthermore, India's development partnership works as a development compact encompassing trade and investment, technology, skill up gradation, lines of credit (LOCs) and concessional grants. CSOs can also play an important role here in tailoring appropriate developmental interventions to fill the huge development gaps that African countries face.

Analyses (IDSA) and Dr Bashabi Gupta, Organisation for Diaspora Initiatives (ODI). The session was moderated by Dr Axel Harneit-Sievers.

Session 1: India-Africa Engagement: Contemporary Reflections

The session was moderated by Ms Ruchita Beri, IDSA and the panel was comprised of Mr Steve Lalande, Fundamentals, Dr Gowtam Raj, AU ECOSOCC and Dr Bashabi Gupta, ODI.



Highlights

1. India and Africa have much in common; they were both colonised, their resources were exploited and they were both allies in the Non Aligned Movement (NAM). The India-Africa story also holds immense promise for the future as the two regions share young populations, abundant natural resources and strong ties and both are currently legitimately looking for a permanent seat in the Security Council.
2. India's partnership with Africa has so far been led by governments and by private businesses. In fact, India's economic partnership with Africa has been vibrant, extending beyond trade and investments to knowledge sharing, skills building and technology transfers. But for enhanced trade and cultural exchanges, people to people contacts need to be improved.
3. India can offer a very comprehensive partnership to Africa based on cultural exchanges, tourism, technology exchanges, blue economy, maritime connectivity, clean energy, sustainable habitats and climate change adaptation and mitigation techniques.
4. Indian diaspora in Africa can be an indispensable human agency for channelling wealth, information, innovative ideas, skills and creative business practices to Africa while engaging in advocacy and awareness building.
5. The potential for Indian diaspora playing a catalysing role in Indo-Africa relations has so far been undermined by the focus on institutional exchanges between states, universities and business forums. Since India seeks to build horizontal, sustainable relationships for development cooperation which are based on the priorities of the recipient partner, the Indian diaspora needs to be engaged for facilitating negotiations and informing the Indian government of local interests and needs.

Session 2: Contribution of voluntary organisations to the development landscape in Africa

The session was moderated by Mr Harsh Jaitli, VANI. The panelists included Dr Gowtam Raj, AU ECOSOC and Dr Soumen Maity, Development Alternatives.

Highlights

1. Indian collaboration with the AU ECOSOC would lead to engagement with the whole of Africa as ECOSOC has elected mandate to represent CSOs from all African countries. This would have a far reaching political impact in furthering the India-Africa developmental relationship.
2. Many Indian CSOs work in Africa through a triangular model whereby their projects are supported by Northern donors and they transfer technology to local African CSOs. The model entails adaptation to the country's requirements through market assessments and using the natural resources available as raw materials.

Session 3: Role of Indian Civil Society in Africa

The panelists for the session were Ms Joy Mugambi, Trocaire and Mr Kshitiz Sharma, CUTS International. The session was moderated by Mr Steve Lalande.



Highlights

1. During the IAFS-III, the leaders of India and Kenya pushed to work closely on transfer of skills to strengthen Kenya's capacity in provision of specialized health services to lower the burden for the increased number of Kenyans seeking treatment abroad. This includes setting up of specialized medical facilities by Indian companies in Kenya to reduce the cost of medical services and make it convenient for those requiring the services, as well as developing the Kenyan pharmaceutical industry.



2. In addition to this welcome move to encourage closer cooperation on health services, civil society should be vigilant on the issue of medical tourism and also conduct research on what are the facilitating factors which encourage Kenyans to seek medical aid in India.
3. The trilateral model of development cooperation is most cost efficient as the resources and the methods of executing projects that emerging economies have developed are cheaper; it is widely held that a dollar or a euro spent by an implementing agency of the south is more cost effective. In addition, the learning experience of a developing country CSO is much closer to the experiences of CSOs of developing countries or LIDCs.
4. While engaging abroad, Indian CSOs need to realise that the engagement needs to be long term as it takes at least two to three years for project impact to show. It is essential to have local partners and build local capacities so that projects can be continuously evaluated according to their needs and experiences.
5. The Indian government has been willing to provide support to projects that are demand driven, where Indian CSOs can show that either African governments or the AU has expressed interest in their project.



Session 4: Coordinating Interventions across Sectors

The session was moderated by Dr Gowtam Raj, AU ECOSOCC and the panel comprised of Mr Pranav Kumar, Confederation of Indian Industries (CII), Mr Sujeet Kumar Singh, Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), Mr Manish Chand, India Writes Network and Dr Sabyasachi Saha, RIS.

Highlights

1. There are several possible areas of cooperation between industries and CSOs in development partnerships. Indian businesses face problems of asymmetrical information. CSOs can provide critical information regarding development gaps and community needs. Another challenge is translating economic growth to inclusive development in the face of ineffective governance. CSOs can help in ensuring transparent institutions and better channelling of aid which facilitates business.
2. The government believes that India's core strength or competency lies in capacity building and skill development and CSOs have much to contribute in these sectors. While government and business led infrastructure investments have had visible impacts on the lives of Africans by raising income levels and purchasing power parity, additional infrastructure related to education, health etc. remain deficient. CSOs can help in creating these ancillary benefits.
3. Africa has traditionally been described as resource rich continent but it should not be seen as a chess board for neo-imperialist powers any longer. It is a people rich continent with a very young population and the world needs to acknowledge that if Africa prospers, it will create opportunities and benefits for everyone. India's engagement with Africa should also be people-centric.
4. CSOs' role in maintaining transparency and conducting socio-economic impact assessments are very important for effective development cooperation. Also, the government itself is struggling with data on the utilisation and impact of projects as well as timely delivery of many programmes; engagement of local communities through CSOs could prove invaluable to tackle these issues.
5. With respect to issues of international economic governance such as illicit financial flows and tax evasion, CSOs in India and Africa need to conduct advocacy in domestic policy space and also work together to push for reformation of global institutions.



Session 5 Concluding Session

The panelists for this session were Dr Kaustuv Bandyopadhyay, PRIA, Mr Steve Lalande, Fundamentals,

Dr Gowtam Raj, AU ECOSOCC and Mr Manish Chand, India Writes Network. The session was moderated by Dr Mrs Jyotsna Mohan Singh, VANI.

Highlights

1. Indian CSOs' involvement in development cooperation is justified because they have been providing services and humanitarian assistance to marginalised and excluded groups within their own constituencies for decades. They have also adopted a people-centric approach and scaled up innovations on participatory development. Additionally, they have the experience of collaborating internationally to influence global policies and address international development issues.
2. The original three C's namely, Chaos, Conflict and Catastrophe used to refer to Africa should be supplanted by a new configuration of Culture, Civil Society, Communication and Creativity.
3. There is a huge knowledge and information deficit among peoples of both India and Africa. Although the historical and cultural similarities between Indian and African civilisations are much talked about by academics and leaders, they do not resonate with people. In addition, there is very little cultural or tourist exchange between the two regions. The media can play a huge role along with the civil society in rectifying this situation.
4. There is a need for formal spaces for civil society participation from both Africa and India in the planning of IAFS 2020; AU ECOSOCC and a VANI-Coalition of Indian CSOs could establish a formal collaborative space, primarily to monitor progress over IAFS III and provide inputs in the lead up to IAFS IV.
5. Indian and African civil society platforms should engage on a systematic profiling of CSOs in respective regions and publish a thematic database of CSOs and enhance exchange of information and collaboration between CSOs of both regions.

Outcomes

1. *During the meeting, there were presentations both from Indian CSOs and African NGOs cutting across myriad development issues such as access to health services, effects of climate change on local communities and socio-ecological impacts of development cooperation. This was critical to providing insights into possible avenues of collaboration between Indian and African civil societies.*
2. *The need for institutionalising dialogue between Indian and Africa CSOs was a recurring theme at the meeting. As a result, the formal space for interaction as envisioned in the AU ECOSOCC-VANI draft communique was welcomed. It was also proposed that networks such as VANI coordinate with regional networks in Africa and at the level of Regional Economic Communities (RECs).*
3. *The meeting saw much deliberation on building collaboration across sectors for effective development cooperation. Perspectives from representatives of think tanks, media, government and industry provided civil society practitioners from India and Africa with a road map for future strategies.*

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For all purposes <https://fcraonline.nic.in/home/index.aspx> will be the new MHA website for FCRA. It is to be used for all communication purposes with FCRA department of MHA.



Join us in the campaign " NGOs Have Built India"

Dear Friends,

As you all are aware, the voluntary sector of India has been under the firing line of negative publicity for a long time which has substantially eroded the sector's credibility. Despite our commendable achievements in the field of social development, no public documents exist which attribute to our contribution in nation building, leading to flimsy accusations formulated by the media that NGOs cause financial loss to the economy. It has thus emerged, that VANI launch a counter campaign to uplift the image of the sector and bring to focus the positives delivered by NGOs to the public.

We request you to send a success story of your organization to us attached with high resolution pictures. VANI will create infographics and share them on social media as part of its strategy of highlighting achievements of the voluntary sector.

The details of the campaign are given below

- 1) The campaign will be known as "NGOs have Built India" and will be actively launched on social media i.e. Facebook and Twitter
- 2) Only success stories of member organizations and their achievements will be highlighted. Note that the organization should only send the report of its successful program which has yielded a quantifiable result and outcome.
- 3) Pictures of the relevant program should be attached with documentation, and a proper report.
- 4) The organization will agree to disclose all proper information before sending VANI the program report and photograph. Please note that non-conformance to this clause will not be positively entertained and may result in action by VANI.
- 5) All organizations intending in being part of this program have to adhere to the clauses listed above. Please note this is a publicity campaign and selection of material will be at the discretion of the editorial board.

We hope you would send your program reports with photographs at the earliest to VANI by 12th December 2015 . Please note that this campaign will highlight your organization's success and will be the first step towards building an actual collectivization online.



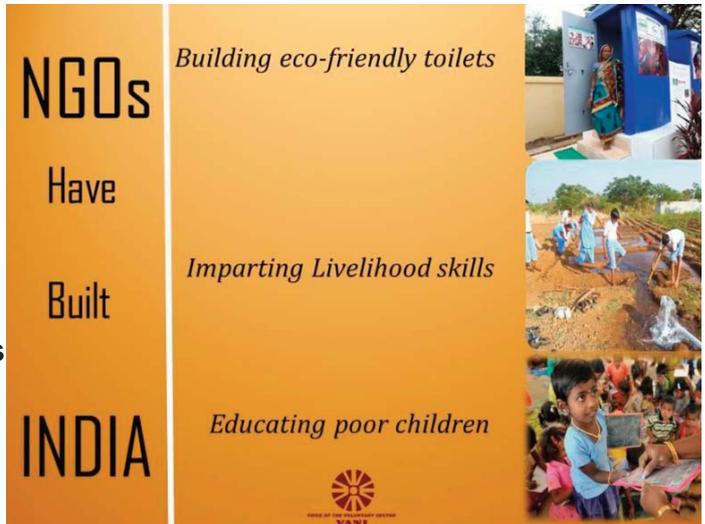
News you can use

CSR platform goes live on BSE; projs worth Rs 2,000 cr listed

http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/csr-platform-goes-live-on-bse-projs-worth-rs-2-000-cr-listed-115121300149_1.html

CBDT defines 'charitable purpose' for benefits under I-T Act

http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/cbdt-defines-charitable-purpose-for-benefits-under-i-t-act-115113000876_1.html



Big NGOs prepare to move south, but will it make a difference?

http://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2015/nov/16/big-ngos-africa-amnesty-oxfam-actionaid?CMP=share_btn_link

CSR and financial literacy

<http://www.livemint.com/Companies/yzpsEBuAUBpclRi2hQPqTI/CSR-and-financial-literacy.html>

Can CSR and volunteering mix?

<http://www.livemint.com/Companies/4lwN-hhy9vEdqEFqQ77cs6O/Can-CSR-and-volunteering-mix.html>

In bid for transparency, government makes FCRA services online

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/In-bid-for-transparency-government-makes-FCRA-services-online/articleshow/50177525.cms>

