

**VANI**  
*Celebrating 30 Years*  
VOICE OF THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR

# Measuring Impact of Voluntary Sector

Data Report on Voluntary Organisations  
Contribution to India's Development

# Handbook on Regulatory Compliance

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**August 2019**

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# **Measuring Impact of Voluntary Sector**

**Data Report on Voluntary Organisations Contribution  
to India's Development**

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# Preface

Dear Friends,

Almost all of us can agree that Voluntary Sector is necessary positive which has produced a range of socio-development interventions independent of government and private sector. Since independence, it has diversified and expanded, taking up challenges that seemed uphill and presented alternative, complementary visions of solutions that have contributed to India's growth and development. In its pursuit of development, it has become hard to quantify the sector's contribution with not many parameters available to map the extent of their scale and activities. This has fuelled debate on the role and contribution of Voluntary Sector with some leaving no stone unturned in undermining voluntary development organizations and some acknowledging their efforts. Almost all sectors- government, private, media, academia, science and technology can provide methodology on their contribution to growth outcomes through their initiatives. However, the same has never been devised for Voluntary Organizations. Despite being the oldest sector and heralding seminal moments in the course of India's pre and post-independence eras-the sector has never been analysed for its position in contributing to the economic, social and development landscape of India. Not only does it contribute to development efforts but also substantially employs development professionals in the country. Why do we keep stressing on the contribution of the sector? It is because of the various manufactured claims derisively attacking the credibility of the sector running amok. Almost 5-6 years ago the media enthusiastically peddled a secret report that voiced a 3-4% decrease in GDP caused by the activities of Voluntary Organizations. Without any substance, methodology and public release of the report -the its negative effect witnessed in damaging the reputation and goodwill of the sector. It was realized that irresponsible behaviour by sections of media to peddle such lies based on unsubstantiated claims deride the work of Voluntary Sector requiring counter by evidence-based narratives.

As a national platform of Voluntary Organizations that are working on development, VANI felt that the way in which the sector had been showcased needed quantification of its efforts. With an ambiguity in the actual number of existing Voluntary Organisations, where, as per the data compilation, CBI estimates 3.2 million Voluntary Organisations working in our country and NITI AYOOG recorded as 50,000, However, in compiling the data we faced sundry obstacles which are thoroughly discussed in one of the sections of the report. The purpose behind the report is to present the reader, with an evidence on the role and contribution of voluntary organizations in India. The sector amidst working on inflexible grants and narrowed resources has delivered crucial services and has built its base at the ground level to fan social change. Once readers peruse through the report, they will become aware on how voluntary organizations are pursuing diverse activities all for the sake of elevating India's development status. Not only will



the report help in positioning a positive narrative to the public but will also be essential tool for development researchers. We are optimistic to produce such reports in the future and substantiate on the sector's milestones and achievements which are amiss from today's narrative. In preparing this report, I would like to thank my research team- Arjun Phillips, Program Manager and Apurva Ajmani, Program Officer in their contribution to the study. In the end I would like to extend my gratitude to Bread for The World for aiding financial support towards publishing of this report.

Best Regards,

**Harsh Jaitli**

Chief Executive Officer

# Executive Summary

Development in India has emerged as a central force for a variety of stakeholders that has gained widespread attention because of the huge laggard holding back our socio-economic indicators from making progress. The primacy provided to development was observable during the 2014 and 2019 elections which majorly orbited around the clarion call of 'development for all' and crystallized into definitive flagship schemes and national programs that are tackling innate underdevelopment conditions. However, while development has always been an agenda for government, the real ground level implementation emanated from Voluntary Organizations that are involved at the minutest community level, bringing qualitative changes in the lives of people. This change produced by Voluntary Sector continues and has emerged as a pillar of support and supplementation for the last and the weakest person in the development queue. With an abundance of case stories available for public consumption, what misses from the narrative is the quantitative impact produced by Voluntary Sector. It is widely perceived that Voluntary Organizations are motivated by altruism because of the recognition accorded to them as charitable entities. Albeit the perception, almost 99% of Voluntary Organizations have dedicated financial expenditure for their manifold objectives which they fulfil via grants and donations from institutions, corporate's and individuals. This perception is fuelled because there is an absence of estimation on Voluntary Organizations that primarily focus on development issues. To address this, the study is envisaged to act as a body of evidence through analysing the quantitative impact and contribution of Voluntary Organizations. It seeks to provide a numerical output towards the various development activities of sector. Additionally, it undertakes estimation through a rigorous data scape of Voluntary Organizations working on five thematic areas which generically define the scope of development in India. A state wise segmentation is also present along every thematic area with deeper analysis of cross-sectional issues. Overall the study is formulated to fill in the knowledge gap on the role of Voluntary Organizations and rectify the image and perception of the sector. Through the study it can be easily determined that the financial expenditure on development activities of Voluntary Organizations hold huge effectiveness and value addition. Not only does it supplement government's efforts but can be used as a conduit to tackle sticky development challenges. Finally, the study sets the tone for analysing the impact of Voluntary Sector and can be used as a baseline for future research on the sector.

## Format of the Study:

### Objectives:

- To quantify impact of Voluntary Sector towards development of India
- Highlight the quantifiable thematic contributions of Voluntary Sector

- 
- Provide state wise utilization of financial resources towards various initiatives
  - Thematically differentiate according to five major themes majorly pursued by Voluntary Organizations
  - Provide gender and marginalized lens to the analysis

## **Sampling:**

Randomized sampling- Data of 200 organisations were collected. Audit and Annual Reports (2016-2018) of these organisations were analysed and reviewed to document the spending done on namely five thematic areas, i.e., Education, Health, Livelihood, Environment and Governance. The data was collected through organisations working pan India. The organisations, randomly chosen belonged to the states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, New Delhi, Odisha, Gujrat, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

## **Methodology:**

For developing this study VANI collected Annual Reports of Voluntary Organizations for the years 2016-17. About 200 Voluntary Organizations were mapped for the study for which their annual and audit reports were analysed and relevant project expenditures were documented. The study does not differentiate the sources of funding and includes all types of financial expenditure incurred by Voluntary Organizations be it CSR and Local Resource Mobilization.

## **Desk Research**

- The study is completed through primary resources by analysing the various financial statements of Voluntary Organizations both member and non-members of VANI.
- Annual and Audit Reports were procured from VANI's member database and other publicly accessible non-member database
- The study is also supplemented by other secondary data.
- Various interviews and questionnaires were disseminated over a period of time to gather data from the field

## **Limitations of the Study**

The universe of Voluntary Sector is quite large, without a trustworthy estimate on the number of Voluntary Organizations focusing on development activities. There is variance in the estimates

of the official sources with CBI data computing Voluntary Organizations to the tune of 3.2 million, NITIAYOG recording it around 50,000 and FCRA data placing them about 10,000. This asymmetry was recognized as a limitation on the objective on the study as the total number of Voluntary Organizations working on development is not available in official and non-official sources. Additionally, the study wanted to assess the overall financial output produced by the Voluntary Sector which was highly constraining for the research given the lack of annual reports published by majority of the sector. Secondly, the audit reports analysed for this research were not adequate as many Voluntary Organizations were non-responsive to the efforts of the research team. Thirdly, the research could not assess the project implementation areas of Voluntary Organizations and had to contend with their source of credit of project grants. This is reflected in the Chapter covering Environment. Fourthly it was difficult to analyse through the gendered and marginalized lens adopted in the research for many thematic areas covered. Again, this is visible in the segment covering Environment where it was difficult to extract the gender and marginalized focus rendered by Voluntary Organizations. It is also worth noting that because of lack of information on sub-thematic areas of the five theme areas covered here the estimation could not be achieved. The study could not distinguish project expenditures whether they were primary or secondary due to lack of data. Effort was made not to put projections in the study given the huge variance in the project expenditure of organizations did not reflect the actual share of Voluntary Sector in development activities. Previously, a similar study had been conducted by PRIA and John Hopkins to estimate impact and expenditure of Voluntary sector. Overall this study attempts to give number to the contribution made by Voluntary Organizations towards the various development indicators given that the sector is not governed extensively by indexes or parameters that estimate its contribution to society.

# Introduction

India's Voluntary Sector has been a decisive and instrumental force in the development governance that has made seminal contributions to the prosperity and well-being of individuals, communities, groups, have-nots and other beneficiaries of sorts. Pursuing various thematic missions, they have engineered sound solutions and development paradigms that have earned recognition for ingenuity, imagination and skilful addressal of various underlying development challenges. With their process-based approaches, they have laid several pathways for development that guide the course for achieving desirable objectives for uplifting human, social, environmental outcomes. For long India has been burdened by a variety of social malaise that are due to years of foreign rule, colonialism, discrimination, social hierarchies and so on. A cumulative effect of these lingered in the post-independence era which was dominated by a dampened empowerment quotient of people coupled with a weak economic growth that held back positive fallouts envisioned by our independence. To fill in this gap, Voluntary Organizations emerged as bulwarks to reach where the government was unreachable and opened the systemic bottlenecks that grossly hindered public delivery. Not only did they service society but also facilitated voicing those sections which historically had no representation and say. Through the efforts of mainstreaming- disadvantaged communities got the chance to participate in the governance and fully utilize the fruits of development as India's growth gathered steam. Whether be it farmers, marginalized communities, women, disabled all these sections have somewhere or other earned their voice by the guidance and efforts of Voluntary Organizations. Similarly, with the expansion of trade and commerce ultimately reaching the pinnacles of Globalization and Liberalization, private sector expansionism was welcomed, taking precedence over ecological factors that threatened India's rich flora and fauna. As such collectively, Voluntary Organizations have been organizing campaigns and movements in efforts to safeguard environmental balance that will be crucial to future human sustainability. One can see the heightened sensitivity around environment issues with the government taking serious steps to curtail environmental degradation and control spill-overs of climate change. Voluntary Sector has also played a crucial role in being harbingers of education and have been central to the increased literacy in India. There are innumerable success stories of Voluntary Organizations where primary education facilities did not exist, the former's efforts have resulted in 70-80% literacy coverages. The same can be attested for health. In a country where health budgets inadequately fall short of desired levels, Voluntary Organizations have been managing delivering health services into the deep hinterlands of the country. The nation owes to the service of Voluntary Sector in promoting hygiene, healthcare, affordable medications, contraception awareness and so on. Breakthrough legislations such as MNREGA, Right to Information, Right to Education, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan are all voluntary sector initiatives that have found legal force for enforcement. It is no wonder that the various social innovations brought into realization have been accepted as

prototypes across the world. Thus, Indian Voluntary Organizations have not only addressed Indian issues but facilitated global peer to peer-learning by exporting ideas and concepts from India to the world- a true framework for South-South Cooperation.

The work and diversity of Voluntary Sector is so magnanimous that it is not easily captured for analysis because there never has been an ambitious mapping of success and contribution of the sector. It is for the first time VANI being a national platform for Indian Voluntary Organizations has attempted to critically examine the role they tendered to development of the nation. With the help of this study it is endeavoured to counter the various aspersions and allegation cast on the credibility cast on the sector of causing disruption by using factual data. Observable trends project that independent Voluntary Sector is facing a serious resource starvation for carrying out their objectives. If this continues the momentum for development catalysed by the sector will critically short fall of achieving official targets. For VANI segregating development based Voluntary Organizations from 'charitable entities' needs to be achieved urgently by reforming the current Societies Registration Act of 1860. This is aligned to the Prime Minister's clarion call of steadfastly progressing towards the 2022 New India vision where he has invited the participation of development pursuant Voluntary Organizations. Overall, with corporate sector heavily utilizing data for estimating its contribution to the growth of the country, it is high time that a largely ignored Voluntary Sector make known its presence to those doubting its critical role in the Indian development story. As such this report is the first in the series of the measuring voluntary sector's impact made on the development of India.

## Design of the Study

The research study embarks on a thematic analysis of the Voluntary Organizations based on the data gathered from their Annual and Audit Reports. Five macro thematic heads are chosen which come to include various interventions pursued by Voluntary Organizations these are:

- 1) Education – Includes all types of Voluntary Organizations that work on Education-Primary and Secondary, Right to Education Act, Adult Education etc.
- 2) Health- Hospitals, Medical Dispensaries, WASH, Primary health Centres etc.
- 3) Livelihood- Vocational Trainings, Farmer Production, Skill Training
- 4) Environment- Conservation, Ecological sensitivity, Awareness generation, Renewable Energy
- 5) Governance- Panchayati Raj, Urban Local Bodies, Women representation, Awareness on Sexual Harassment at Workplace.



Each of the thematic areas also contain a Gender, Marginalized and Disability approach to capture whether organizations are embedding their programs with these three areas. This pertains to whether thematic areas include Women issues, Dalit and Tribal issues and Disability issues as many organizations are heavily focusing on these areas as a by-product of their project objectives. The quantification recorded under the three special areas are part of the total expenditure by the Voluntary Organizations on specific activities.

The study provides the theme wise sector expenditure of Voluntary Organizations according to different states. State wise representation of expenditure is provided for identifying the expenditure

# Education

## Scope of Coverage

Covers Voluntary Organizations primarily

- Working on School Education-primary and secondary
- Running rural and urban education centres
- Adult Literacy
- Working towards Right to Education Act and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meals
- Capacity Building of Village/District Teachers

## Context

During the past decade, the Government of India has made substantial investments in primary education under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) or "Universal Education Campaign". The campaign has led to increase in annual spending on primary education across several major categories of inputs including school infrastructure, teacher quality, pupil-teacher ratios, and school feeding programs. With India's vastness, both geographically and demographically, role of Voluntary Organisations becomes essential in the goal of attaining quality education for all. With VOs penetration in the grassroots, it enables to reach the masses to spread awareness on the importance of quality education and extend various developmental programmes.

**At the National level, the figures of the 8th Survey of All India School Education Survey reveal that:**

- There are 11,37,833 habitations in the country out of which 10,37,833 (91.21%) habitations have primary education facilities within a walking distance of 1 km.
- From the population point of view 83,68,82,700 (96.19%) rural population have access to primary stage education facilities within a walking distance of 1 km., including 73,76,75,159 (84.79%) population which has these facilities within the vicinity itself.
- As per the report, 7,65,852 recognised primary schools in the country. Out of total 7,65,852 primary schools, 6,80,372 primary schools (88.84%) are in the rural area whereas 85,480 primary schools (11.16%) are located in urban area.
- There are 14,874 girl's primary schools out of which nearly 91.13% girls' schools are managed by the public authorities in the country.

- 
- Out of a total 12,99,902 schools in the country, only 2,74,445 (21.11%) schools adhere to inclusive education for disabled children. Out of 2,74,445, the proportion of primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary schools adhering to inclusive education are 1,65,966 (60.47%), 77,757 (28.33%), 18,084 (6.59%) and 12,638 (5.07%), respectively.

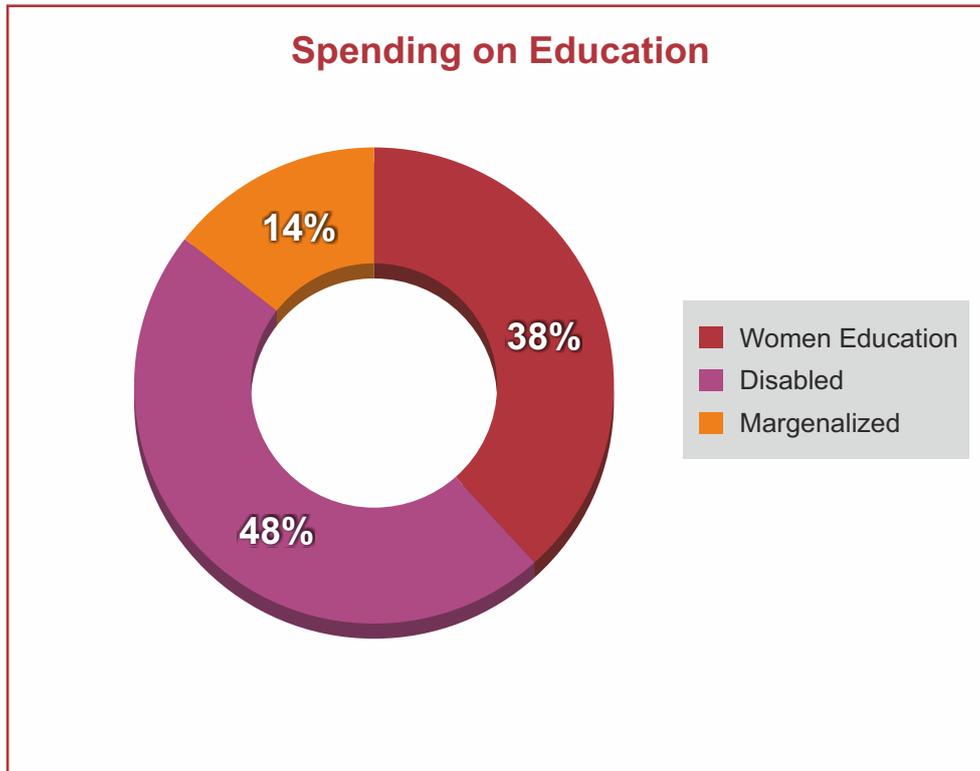
**Government spending as per the analysis of 71st NSS data revealed that:**

- Rs 4610 is being spent on a child for its primary education on children by government. Rs. 5386 on a child in upper primary, Rs 7459 on a child at secondary level and Rs. 12619 at higher secondary level.
- At Primary and upper primary level, 60 % students were getting free education. At Secondary level, 40% of students from rural areas and 22% from urban areas were getting free education.

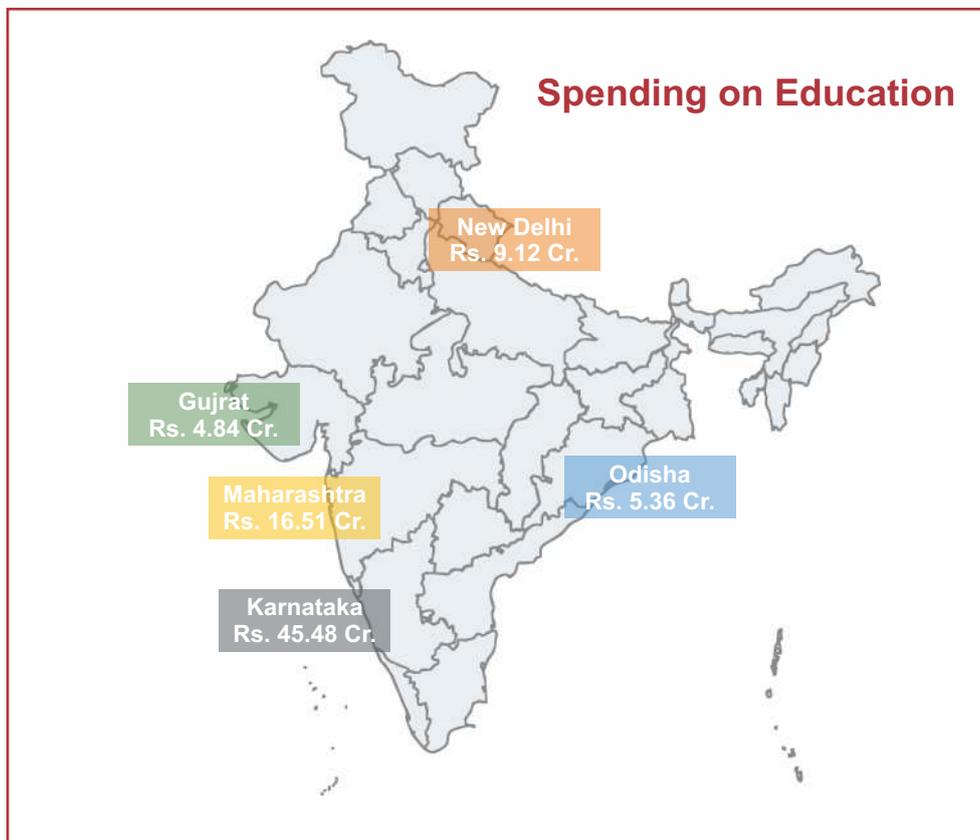
**Findings of VANI's data exercise:**

- The data collected from the Development Organisations revealed that Voluntary organizations spent a total of Rs. 97 Crores
- The amount Rs. 94.7 Cr of the spending was done on education focussing mainly on children, adult education, schools, aiding the children for purchasing of books and uniform, scholarship programmes for children and mid-day meals.
- Further, organisations have made spending focussing on disabled children (48%) where special arrangements for inclusive education was done and efforts towards facilitating their education.
- Efforts were also made towards women education (38%) where the focus was given on promoting girls to attend school by providing scholarship programmes for them. A small percentage also focussed on the adult education and marginalized.
- A mere 14% of the spending was done towards the education of marginalized where the focus was given on the education of Schedule Tribe and Schedule Castes and backward communities of India mainly in Odisha, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

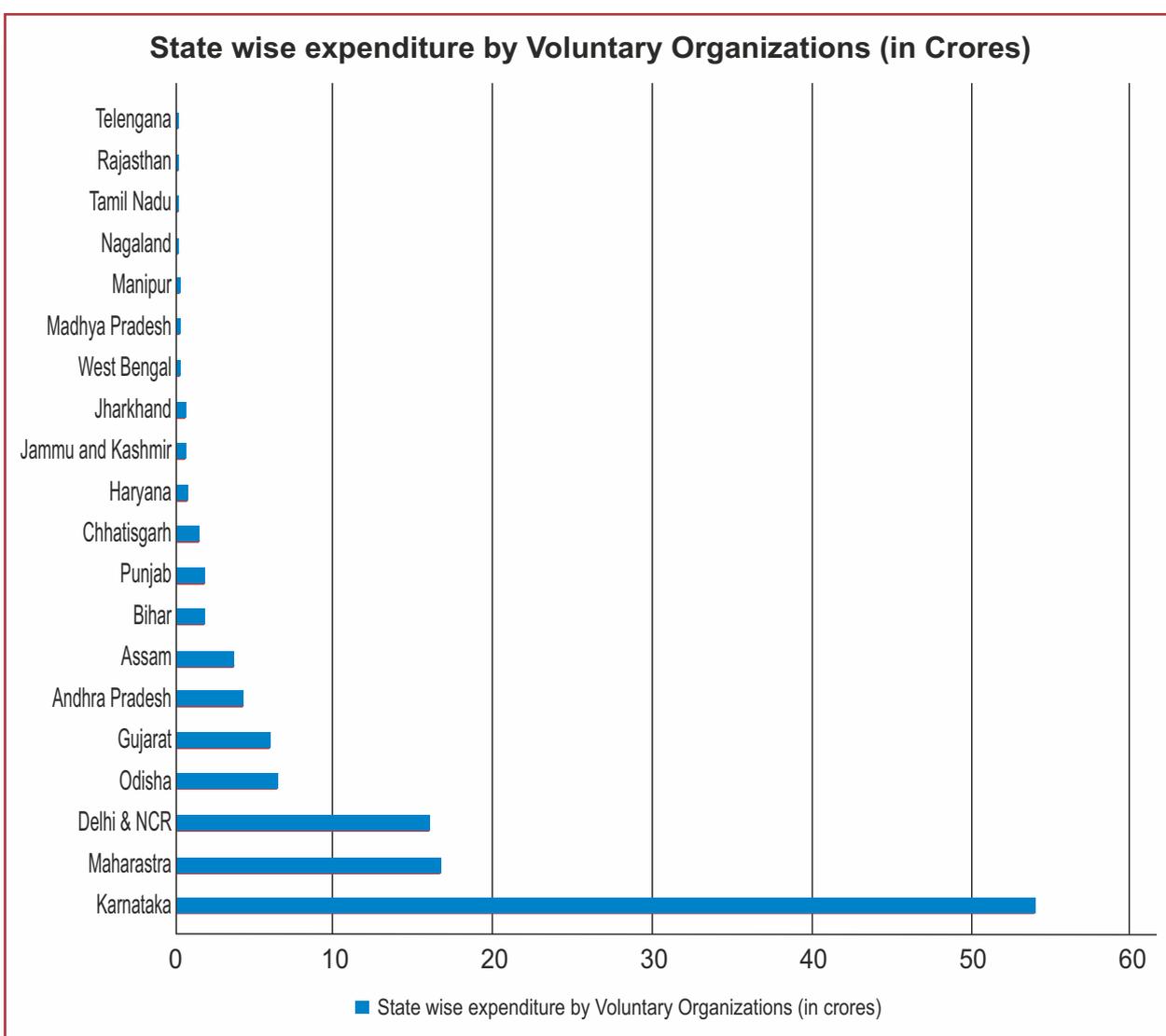
## Types of cross sectional issues covered under the domain of Education



## All India expenditure on Education by Voluntary Organizations



- Organisations working in Karnataka had a maximum expenditure of Rs. 45.48 Cr. in the area of education, followed by Maharashtra (Rs. 16.51 Cr), New Delhi (Rs. 9.12), Odisha (Rs. 5.36 Cr) and Gujarat (Rs. 4.84 Cr)
- Expenditure from other states include Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 4.15 Crores), Assam (Rs. 3.66 Cr), Bihar (Rs. 1.62 Cr), Punjab (Rs. 1.66 Cr) Chhattisgarh (Rs. 1.53 Cr) Haryana (0.74 Cr), Jammu and Kashmir (Rs. 0.63 Cr) Jharkhand (Rs. 0.27 Cr) West Bengal (Rs.0.28 Cr) Madhya Pradesh (Rs 0.16 Cr) Manipur (Rs 0.3 Cr), Nagaland (Rs. 0.12 Cr) Tamil Nadu (0.09 Cr) Rajasthan (0.09 Cr) and Telangana (Rs. 0.05 Cr).



# Health

## Scope of Coverage

Covers Voluntary Organizations primarily working on

- Nutrition, neonatal care, vaccination, organising health camps.
- Reproductive health, young mothers and infants
- Elderly
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Service delivery to disabled

## Context

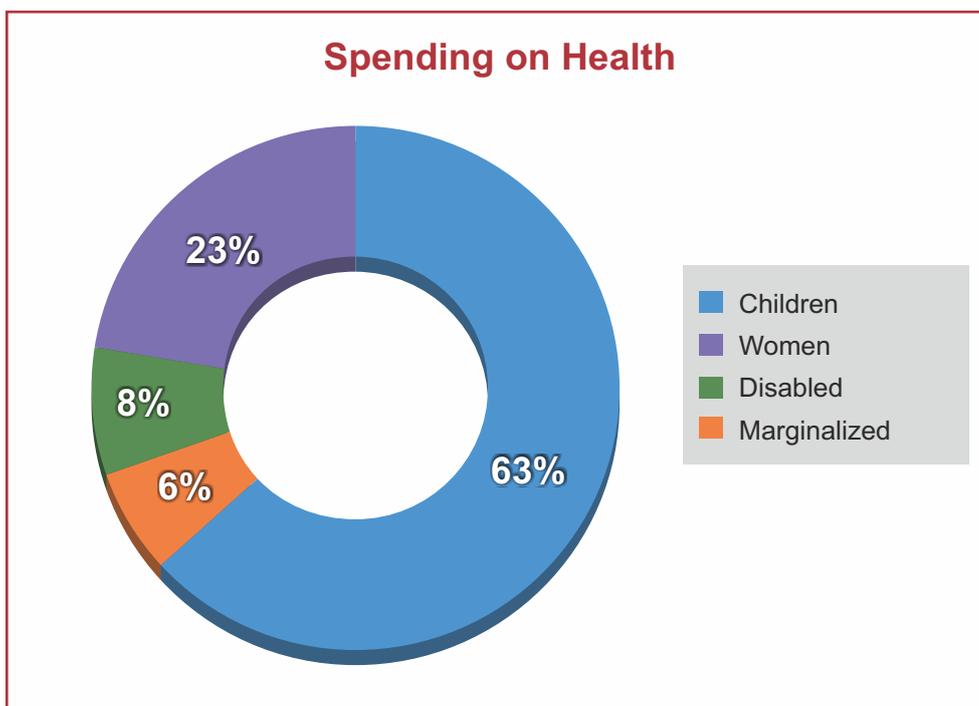
In India, issues related to health have been on rise, making it one of the national concerns of providing adequate health care facilities for all. Diseases such as polio, Guinea worm disease, yaws and tetanus have been irradiated however, communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, TB, Malaria, Hepatitis etc., have been a big challenge to curb. Moreover, there has been increase in Non-Communicable disease such as heart diseases, cancer, chronic pulmonary diseases etc. leading to the contribution of 60% of deaths. National Health Mission has been one of the biggest health programmes being run by the government of India. A few of the activities of expenditure on health includes hospitals, primary health care centres, health camps etc. Voluntary Organisations play a major role in health service system delivery which include medical and social, psychological and integrative, care and nursing, material and financial support, informative training; and health advocacy, which is a combination of individual and community actions planned in order to achieve social and political acceptance and support for specific purposes, programmes and health initiatives.

### **National data on health services revealed that:**

- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's initiative of Adolescent reproductive and sexual health caters to all adolescent married and unmarried girls and boys. The package of services includes promotive, preventive, curative, referral, and outreach services. This focus on special interventions were adopted to delay age of marriage, reduce incidence of teenage pregnancies, meet unmet contraceptive needs, reduce the number of maternal deaths, reduce the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases, and reduce the proportion of HIV positive cases in the 10–19 years' age group.

- As per the NSS data, an average of Rs. 5544 was spent per institutional childbirth in rural areas and Rs.11685 in urban areas.
- Government of India spent Rs. 47352.51 Cr on Health services in the year 2017-18.

### Types of cross-sectional issues covered under the domain of health



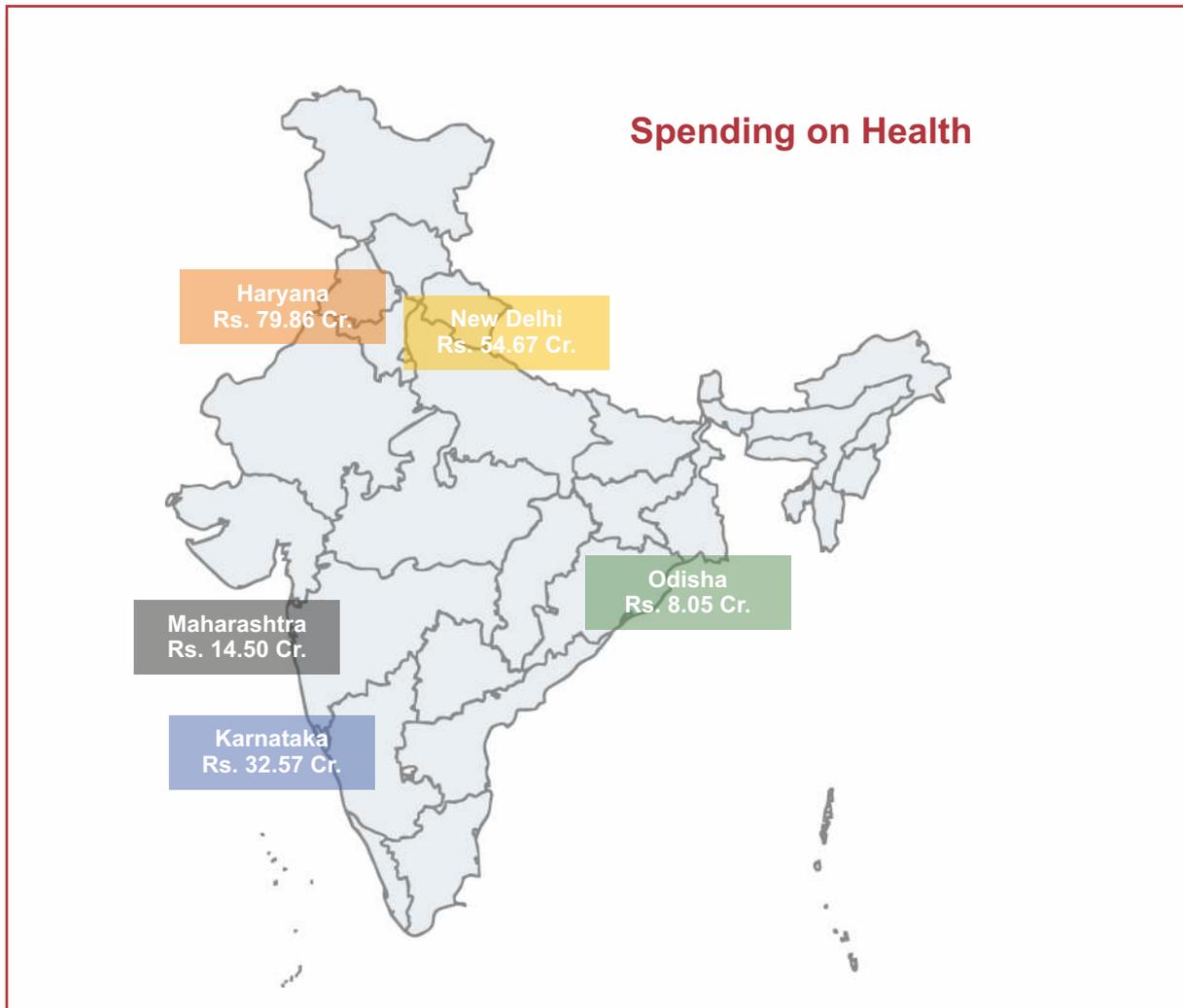
### Findings of VANI's data exercise

The Data curated from the organisations showed that the total spending of Rs. 211.69 Crores spending on health

- A total amount of Rs 6.96 Cr of the spending focussed on Women, Disabled and Marginalized.
- 18% of spending was focussed on the spending for women. A few of the areas on which the spending was allocated were adolescent girl's reproductive health, Young mothers and infants, health checkups and camps set up especially for young girls women to ensure their wellbeing.
- 21% of spending's were done focusing on disabled where the focus areas being physiotherapy centre for disabled, buying of equipments and aids for disabled.
- 61% of the spending was done for marginalized, where the areas of spending include nutrition, organising health camps, rehabilitation etc.

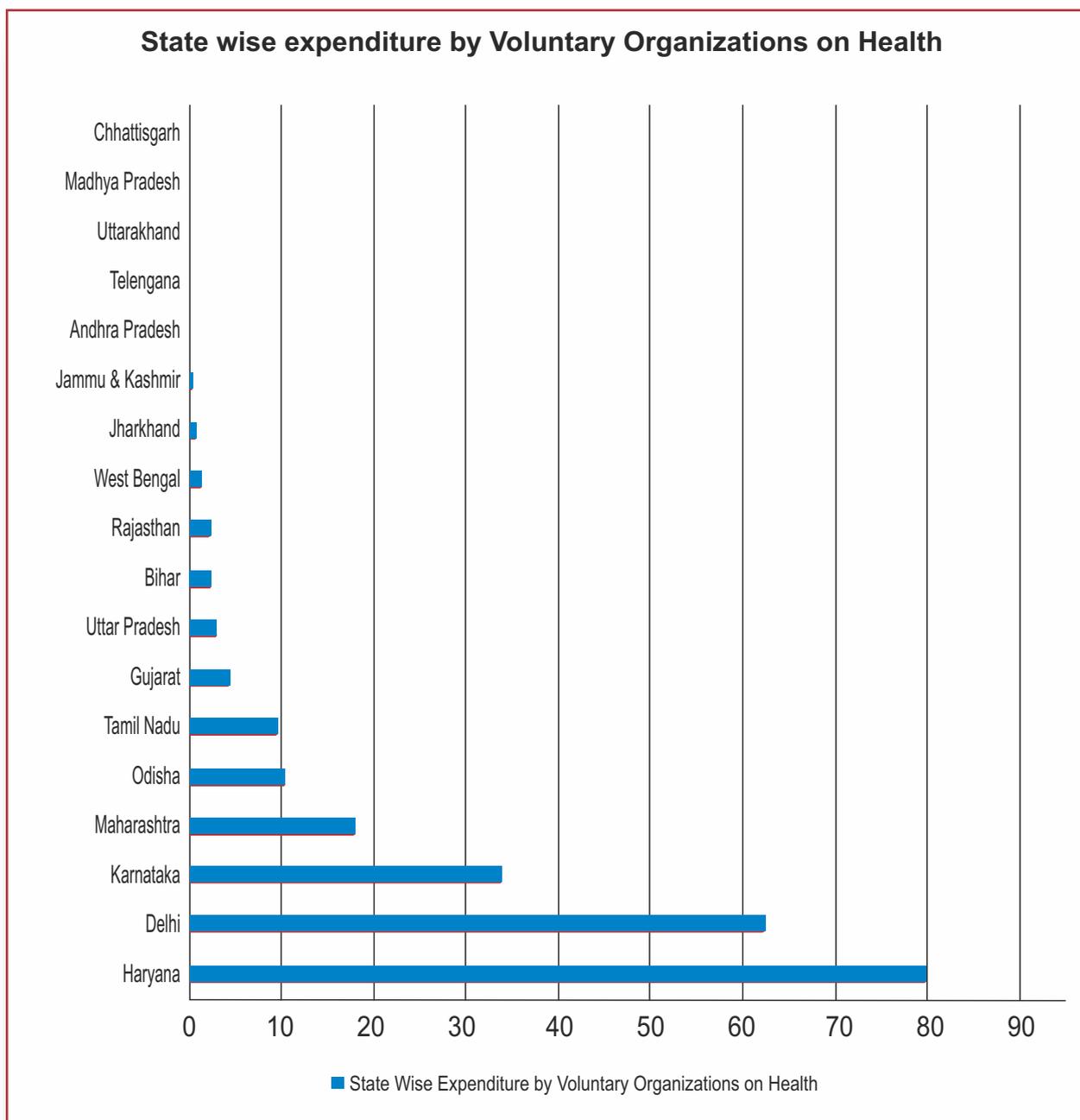
- Rs 204.73 Cr of the organisations spending focussed on the spending on children's health, where the areas of spending included, nutrition, neonatal care, vaccination, organising health camps, rehabilitation of senior citizens and children.

### All India expenditure by Voluntary Organizations on Health





- The Data also projected top five states having the highest spending, that is, Haryana (Rs.79.86 Cr), New Delhi (Rs.54.67 Cr), Karnataka (Rs.32.57 Cr), Maharashtra (Rs. 14.5) and Odisha (Rs. 8.05 Cr)
- Other states include Tamil Nadu (Rs. 8.27 Cr.) Gujrat (Rs. 4.46 Cr) Uttar Pradesh (Rs.2.57 Cr) Bihar (Rs. 1.97 Cr) Rajasthan (Rs. 1.61 Cr) West Bengal (Rs. 1.50 Cr) Jharkhand (Rs. 0.42 Cr) Jammu and Kashmir (0.35 Cr) Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 0.15 Cr) Telangana (Rs. 0.19 Cr), Uttarakhand (Rs. 0.16 Cr) Madhya Pradesh (Rs. 0.08 Cr) Chhattisgarh (Rs. 0.01 Cr)



# Livelihood

## Covers Voluntary Organizations primarily working on

- Vocational Training
- Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
- Other life-skills essential for entrepreneurship and proprietorship

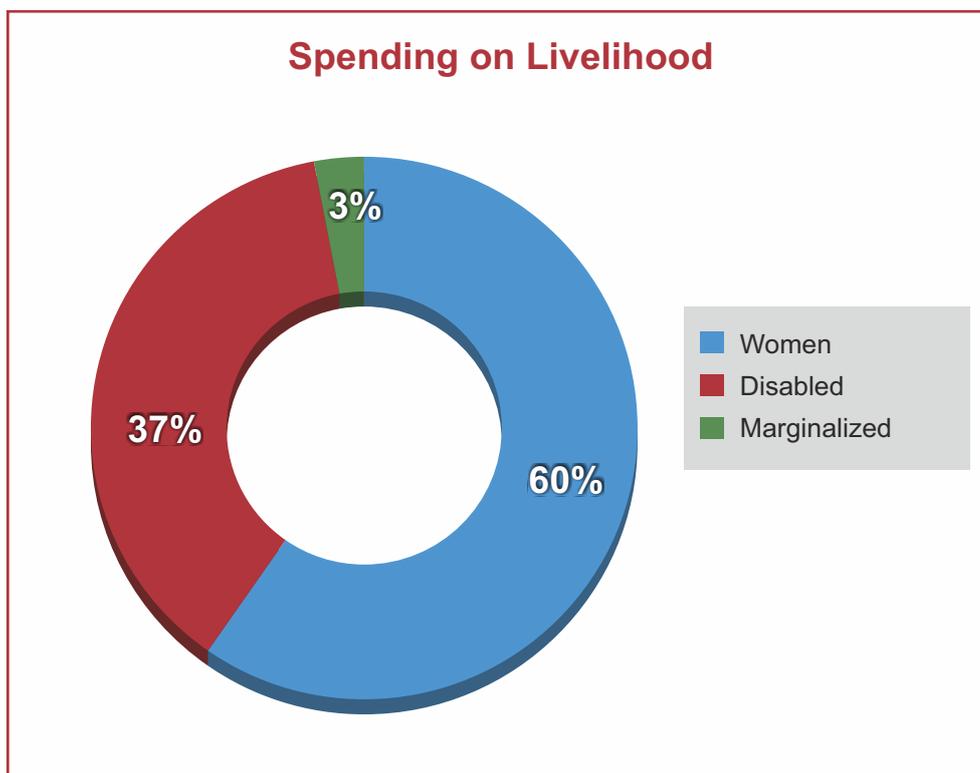
## Context

India's employment has been predominantly agrarian and rural one, where the urban and non-agrarian sectors are gradually beginning to play a major role. The shift in employment which occurred in the year 2011-12, where the agrarian work force was recorded below half, was mainly in favour of the construction sector and services, whereas the share of employment in manufacturing has increased by only about two per cent points in nearly three decades. Over this period, the total share of manufacturing and services increased from 27.9 per cent to 40.7 per cent, but with a large chunk of this increase coming from services.

Periods	Growth Rates of GDP %		
	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Services</i>
1995-96 to 2004-05	2.28	4.87	7.86
2004-05 to 2014-15	3.72	8.44	8.96
2014-15 to 2017-18	2.25	7.15	8.71

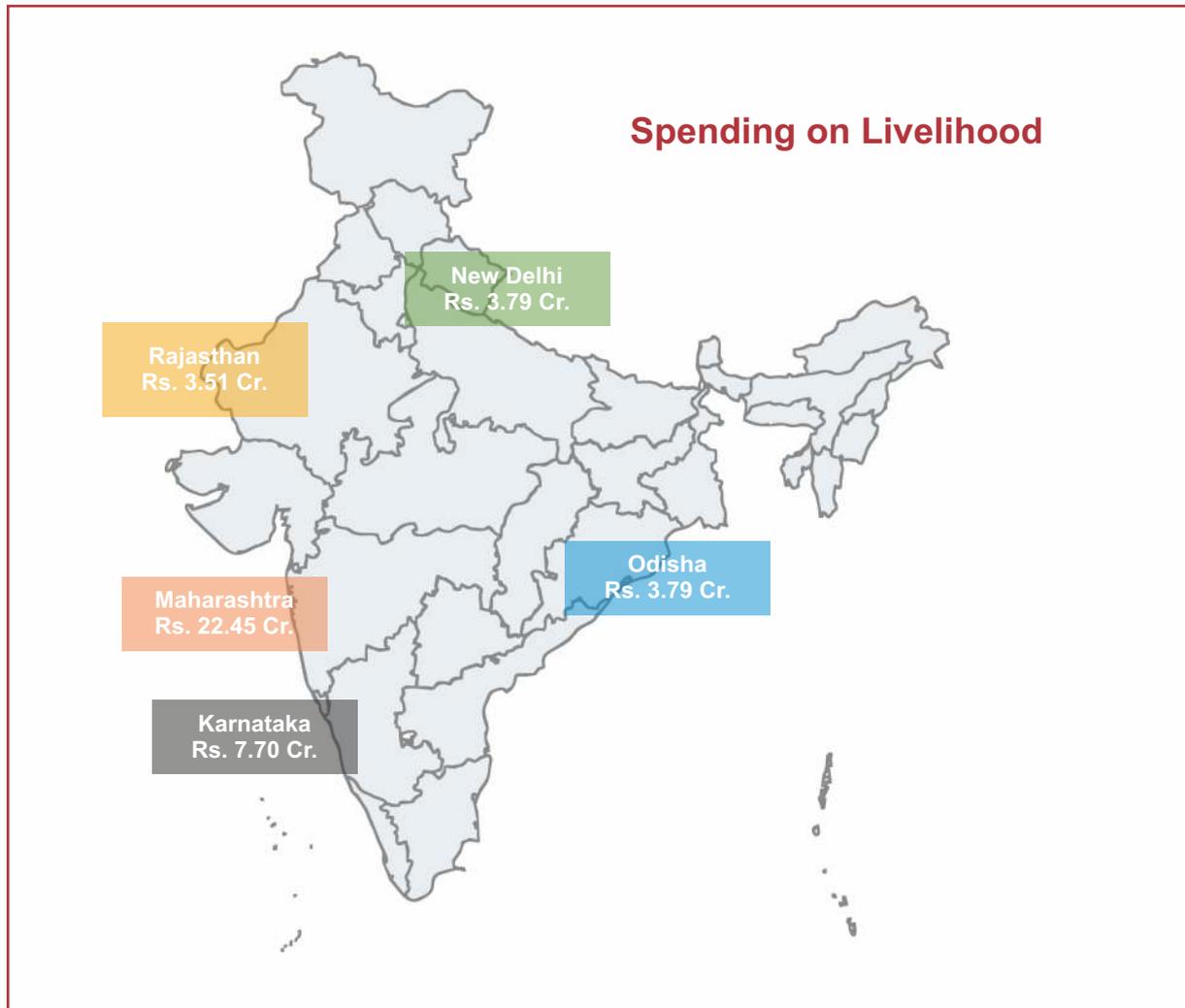
Voluntary Organisations play a crucial role in the field of livelihood where skill development initiatives are being implemented at the grassroots enabling the population to have a sustainable employment options.

## Types of cross-sectional issues covered under the domain of Livelihood

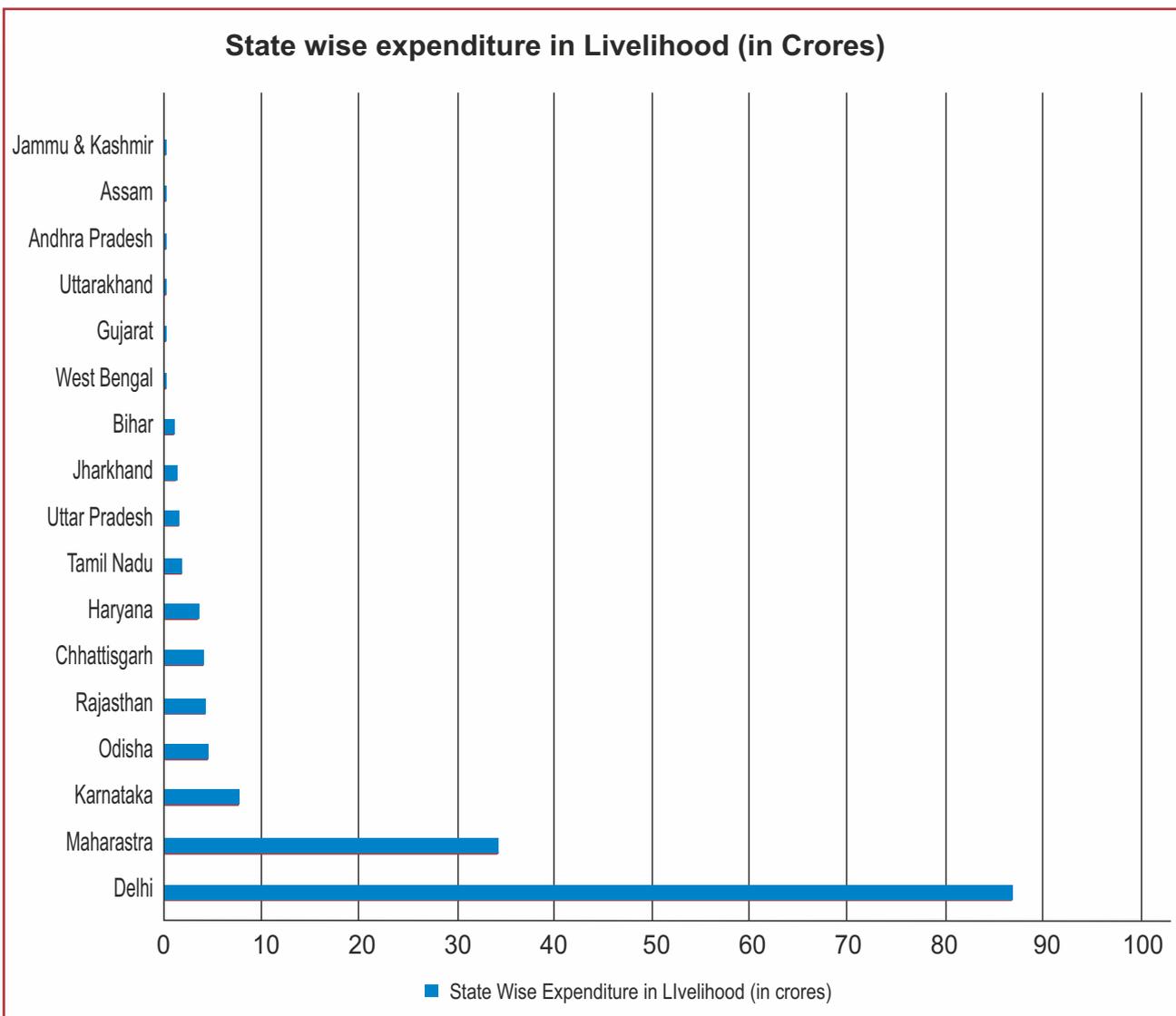


- Total spending done on Livelihood was Rs. 107.64 Cr.
- Rs. 58.31 Cr was spent on Women, Disabled and Marginalized
- 60% of spending was majorly done focussing on Women, where the focus was given on giving vocational trainings specially to women. A few of the areas included tailoring, food processing workshops, computer classes etc.
- 37% of expenditure done by the organisations focussed on vocational training done for rehabilitation of people with disability.
- 3% of the spending was allocated on providing skill training to STs and SCs.
- Rs 49.33 Cr of spending included activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry and conducting workshops in the region to promote livelihood activities.

## All India expenditure of Voluntary Organizations on Livelihood issues



- The data collected to evaluate the spending done on the livelihood showed that New Delhi had the highest spending of Rs. 56.28 Cr, followed by Maharashtra (Rs. 22.45Cr), Karnataka (Rs. 7.7 Cr), Odisha (Rs. 3.79 Cr) and Rajasthan (Rs. 3.51 Cr)
- Other states with the organisational spending on Livelihood include Chhattisgarh (Rs. 4.04 Cr), Haryana (Rs. 3.62 Cr) Tamil Nadu (Rs. 1.09 Cr) Uttar Pradesh (Rs. 1.59 Cr) Jharkhand (Rs. 0.67 Cr) Bihar (Rs. 0.67 Cr) West Bengal (Rs. 0.29 Cr) Gujrat (Rs. 0.22 Cr) Uttarakhand (Rs 0.21 Cr) Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 0.1 Cr) Assam (0.08 Cr) Jammu and Kashmir (0.01 Cr)



# Environment

## Covers Voluntary Organizations primarily working on

- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Climate Change
- Afforestation
- Environmental Sensitivity

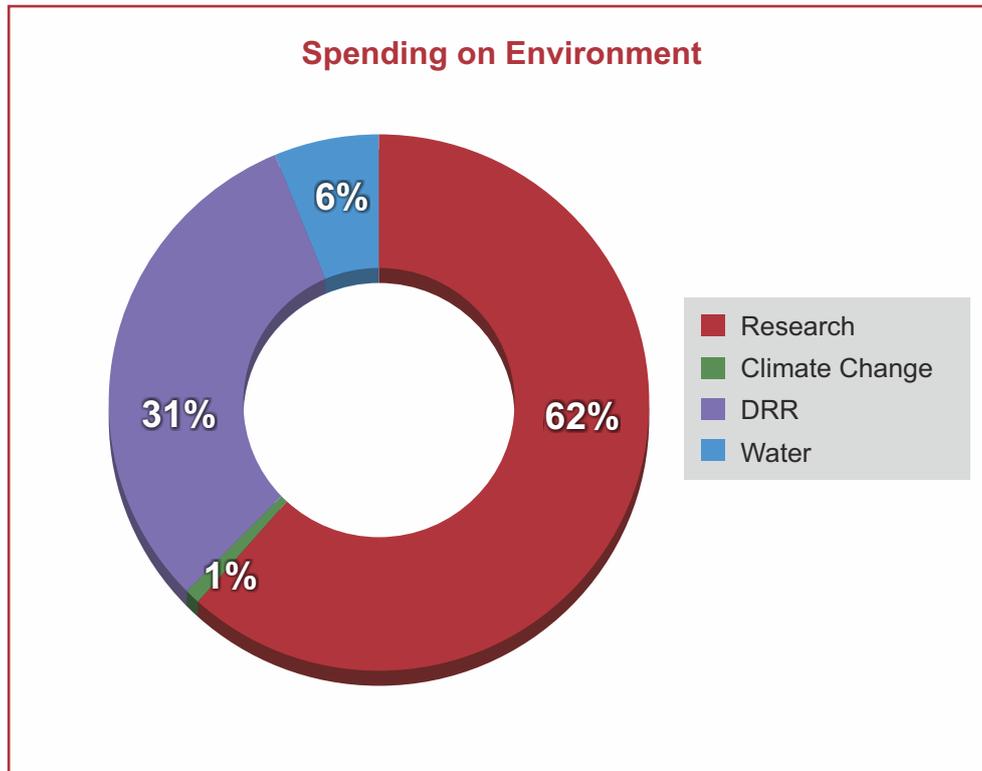
## Context

Disaster risk reduction is increasingly recognized as a major factor in achieving sustainable development. Investments in development have been wiped away by disasters, and these damages have only increased. However, the systematic integration of DRR into development planning and activities remains a challenge. With rapid climate change and degradation, it is causing what is visible is in the form of changes in weather patterns that are said to be causing increasing incidence of natural disasters. These changes are affecting the poor and marginalized communities within the poorest of countries. Vulnerability of these poor communities are not just due to its geography or dependence on natural resources but also a social, economic and political dimensions. Therefore, for a community, it becomes important to become adaptive i.e. adjusting in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climate stimuli or their effects, and being resilient i.e. forward-looking learning so that they are able to incorporate longer term climate change and its predicted impacts into community based planning. Voluntary Organisations role in ensuring environment protection through mass awareness campaigns, promoting ecologically sustainable practices for utilising of energy, for example solar and wind energy, and plantation drives. Many organisations are also engaged in conducting researches for a more sustainable environment.

## National Level data on environment expenditure revealed that:

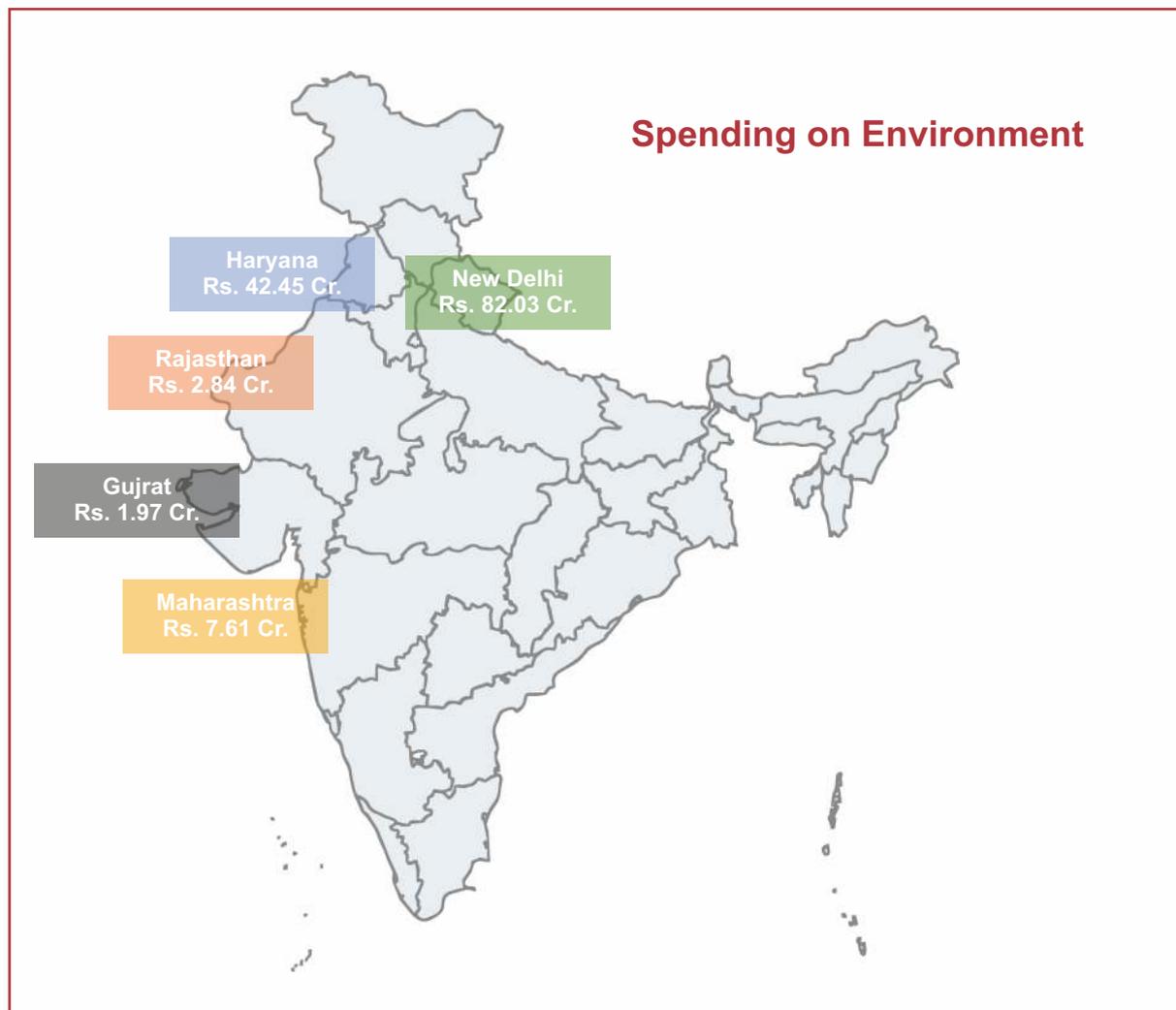
- In the fiscal year 2017-18, Government of India spent Rs 2626.61 crore on environment. Out of which, Rs. 267 on issues related to pollution and Climate Change. Rs 662 Crores were spent on environment education, awareness and training and 954 Crores on National River Conservation Programmes.

## Types of activities covered under the domain of Environment



- The data collected showed that the total spending done on the area of environment is Rs. 139.02 Cr.
- With a few of the organisations focusing on the research on environment related issues and implications, majority of the spending has been done on the area of research (62%).
- Data also shows that the spending was also done in the area of Disaster Risk Reduction (31%) and Climate Change (1%), where the focus was given on mitigation and building of resilience within the area of working.
- A considerable amount of 6% has also been spent on water, where focus of area included building of water sheds and maintain river bodies of that area.

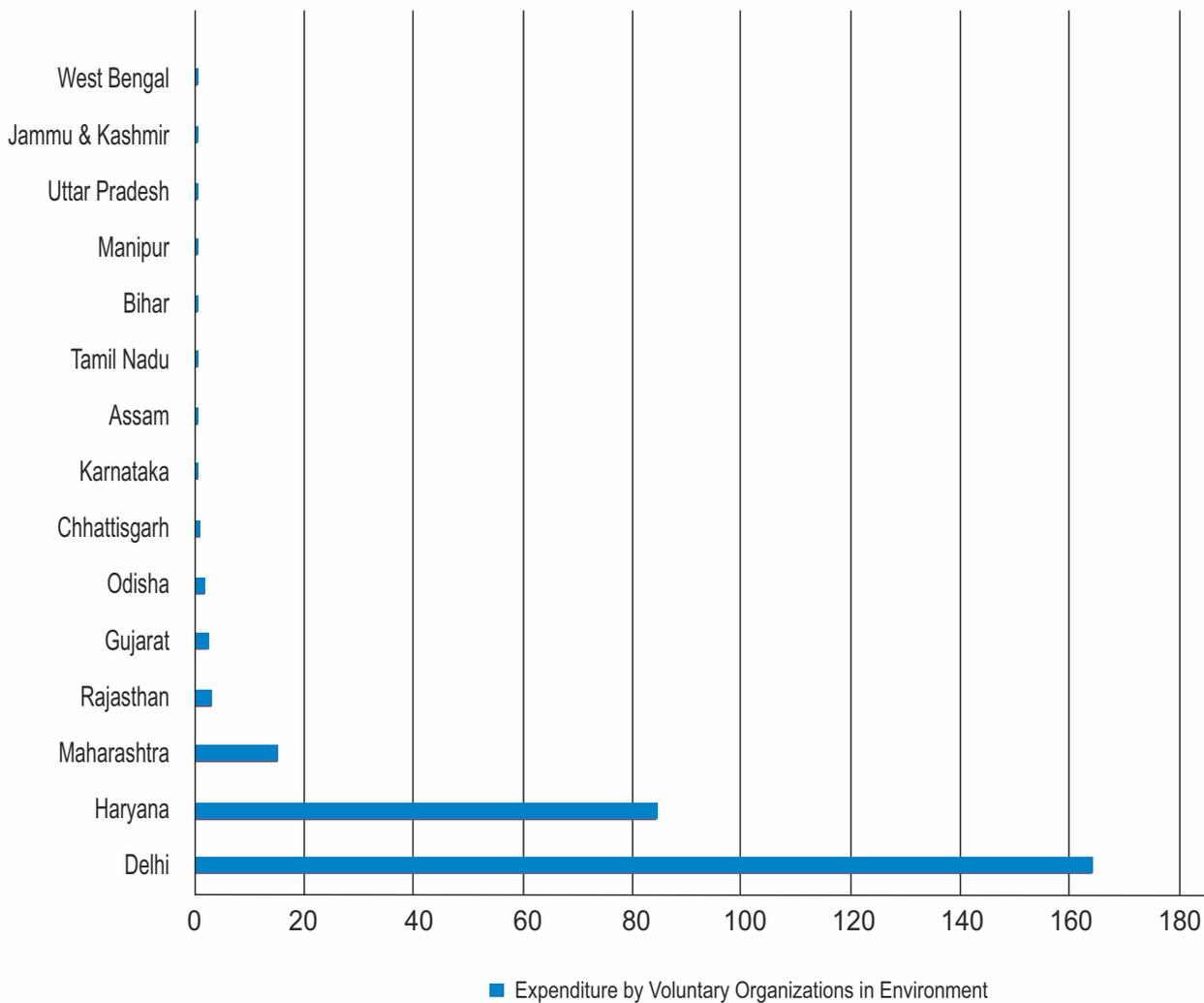
## All India expenditure of Voluntary Organizations on Environment issues



- As per the data collected, New Delhi had the highest spending of Rs. 82.03 Cr, followed by Haryana Rs. 42.45 Cr, Maharashtra Rs. 7.61 Cr, Rajasthan Rs. 2.84 Cr and Gujrat Rs. 1.97 Cr.

- Other states with environment spending include Odisha (Rs. 1.14 Cr) Chhattisgarh (Rs. 0.5 Cr) Karnataka (Rs. 0.24 Cr) Assam (0.25 Cr) Tamil Nadu (Rs 0.1 Cr) Bihar (0.18 Cr) Manipur (0.12 Cr) Uttar Pradesh (0.06 Cr) Jammu and Kashmir (Rs. 0.05 Cr) West Bengal (0.005 Cr)

**Expenditure by Voluntary Organizations in Environment**



# Governance

## Covers Voluntary Organizations primarily working on

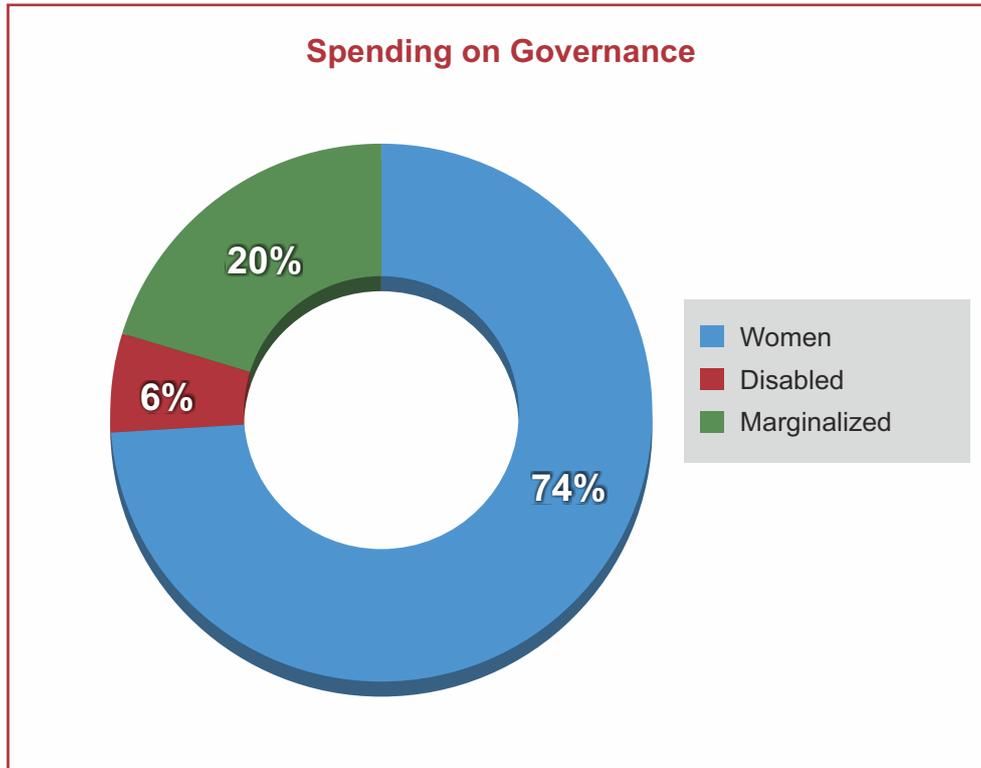
- Self-help Groups
- Panchayati Raj
- Urban Local Bodies
- Capacity Building

## Context

An ideal good governance scenario consists of participation of poor, the marginalized and underrepresented. Women being the major section of this marginalized citizenry, gender mainstreaming in governance focuses on promoting gender equality within the institution of governance. It involves having a gender sensitivity policy, equal distribution of power, resources, responsibilities and increased participation of women in decisions.

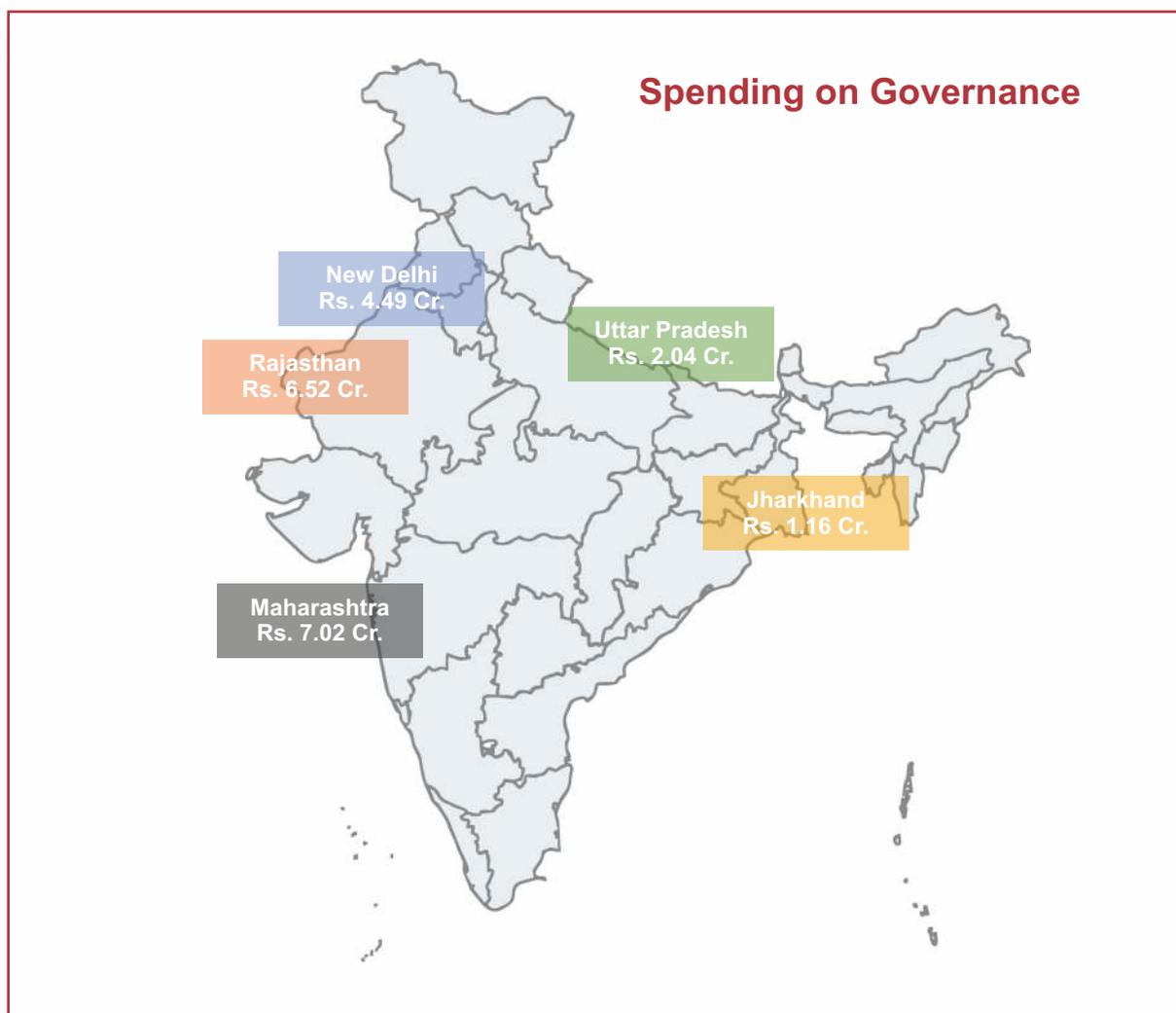
Majority women lack assets that help contribute to their empowerment and well-being, economic independence through self-employment and entrepreneurial development. Empowerment is an active process of enabling women to realize their full identity and power in all spheres of life. Entrepreneurship is the dynamic process of creating incremental wealth. The process of economic empowerment among women can be institutionalized through Self Help Groups (SHG). The SHGs are characterized by a focused attention on providing employment opportunities by imparting training in order to generate both income as well as employment (Husain and Nair, 2006).

## Types of cross-sectional issues covered under the domain of Governance



- The data collected from the organisation depicted that Rs. 31.23 Cr,
- 74% was spent on governance for women, where, widely, the spending was done on the SHGs and women centric workshops.
- 20% of the spending was done for the marginalized and 6% on disabled, where the organisations talked about inclusivity within the region of its working.
- Expenditure also recorded for capacity building of the organisation to build internal governance.

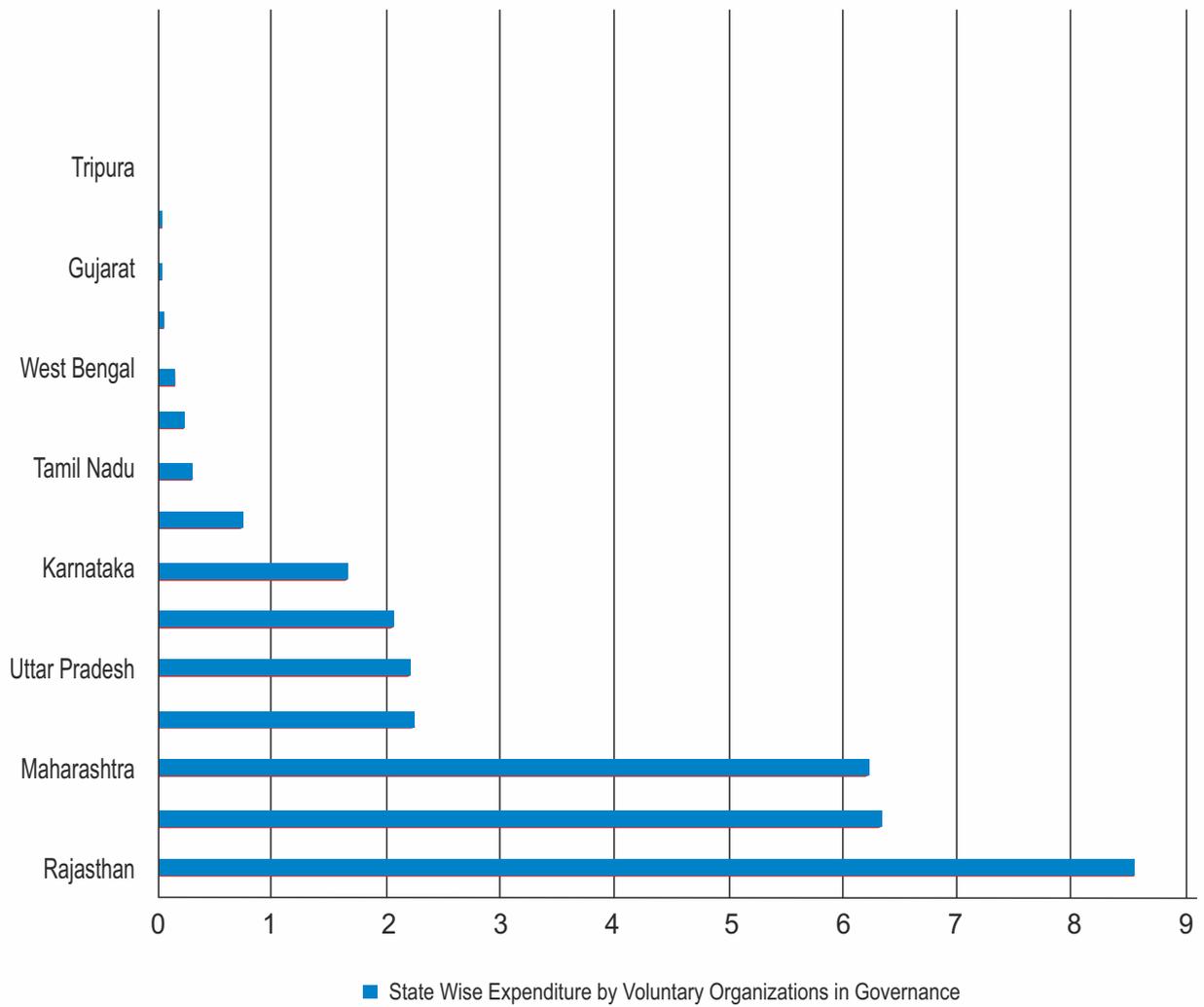
## All India expenditure on Governance by Voluntary Organizations



- The data collected showed that Rajasthan had the highest spending of Rs. 6.52 Cr, followed by New Delhi Rs. 4.49 Cr, Maharashtra 7.02, Jharkhand Rs. 1.16 Cr and Uttar Pradesh Rs. 2.04 Cr
- Other states include Odisha Rs. 1.69 Cr Karnataka 1.57 Cr, Andhra Pradesh Rs. 0.73 Cr Bihar Rs 0.34 Cr Tamil Nadu Rs. 0.34 Cr Haryana .18 Cr. West Bengal 0.14 Cr, Manipur Rs. 0.04 Gujrat Rs. 0.02 Cr Jammu Kashmir Rs. 0.01 Cr Tripura 0.01 Cr.



### State Wise Expenditure by Voluntary Organizations in Governance



# Conclusion

From the above, it can be construed that Voluntary Organizations in India have been key agencies for channelizing development efforts at the local level. The study reveals that 200 Voluntary Organizations spend a total of 581.75 crores on development. The sample organizations for this research mostly worked at the grassroots and had an all India presence. Majority of them were registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Almost 85%) while the residual consisted of registration under various state registration acts (10%), Indian Trusts Act, 1882 and Section 5 Companies of Companies Act, 2013. About 90% of these organizations were registered under FCRA. 20-30% were dependent on government grants while 25% received grants from CSR and the residual raised funds from local sources. Central India, South India and the East were key areas where majority of organizations focused their interventions. Delhi recorded highest expenditure since most organizations were implementing projects via their various field offices which was not provided in detail in Annual and Audit Reports and became difficult to extract. North-East remains a challenge for development with both flow and organizational reach remaining poor. Majority of the Voluntary Organizations had been focusing on the cross-sectional issues addressed by the study exclusive of the Environmental segment. However, in-depth analysis will only reveal whether the cross-sectional issues are covered in environment. It will be wrong to draw a conclusion based on the number of voluntary organizations that spend more in states and themes since most of them vary in their size, scale and budget. Therefore, consumers of this research are required not to infer or make assumptions from the given data outputs. It is also fair to note that majority of Voluntary Sector lack the ability to record financial data for specific projects given the formatted audit reports that do not give information on their project expenses. At the end, it is can be confidently stated that Voluntary Organizations have an important role in society and can be effective delivery points for development to the local level.

## **Through the data collected, amongst 200 organisations, a few of the key findings included:**

- The total spending from all the five thematic areas was Rs. 581.75 Cr, with the highest amount of spending was done in the area of Health 211.69 Cr, followed by 139.02 Cr in Environment, Livelihood followed as 107.6 Cr, Education recorded 97 Cr and Governance recording 26.39 Cr.
- VOs working in New Delhi had the highest overall spending of Rs. 206.5 Cr in all the five thematic areas followed by Haryana Rs. 122.31 Cr, Karnataka Rs. 117 Cr, Maharashtra Rs. 68.09 Cr and Odisha Rs. 31.57 Cr.
- For Women, the spending on all the five thematic areas was recorded at Rs52.72 Cr
- Spending for Disabled for all the thematic areas was recorded Rs 42.56 Cr
- Spending for Marginalized from all five thematic areas resulted in Rs. 7.16 Cr as program expenditure



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## About Voluntary Action Network India (VANI)

VANI is a national network of Indian Voluntary Development Organizations (VDOs). Currently VANI has 540 members with an outreach to around 10,000 VDOs across India. The membership of VANI ranges from grass roots to the national organizations. The members work on a range of priority development issues of the government including education, health, nutrition, integrated child development, livelihood, skill development, environment, natural resource management, climate change, water and sanitation, emergency response and preparedness, agriculture, poverty and so on, in some of the most remote areas of the country. In the year 2017-18, our network collectively reached out to over 32 million people belonging to vulnerable and marginalized groups including children, disabled people, women, elderly, farmers, dalit, tribals, disaster survivors, unemployed, youth, LGBT, sex workers etc. VANI through its efforts and strategies aims to build a strong civil society sector not only at national but regional and local level as well.

VANI was set up with the mission to promote voluntarism, create space for the sector by fostering value based voluntary action. VANI's interventions are focused to strengthen the external and internal enabling environment. To ensure the external enabling environment, VANI conducts evidence-based advocacy which includes regulatory frameworks and resource generation. In order to achieve this VANI works with the government, private sector, bilateral, multilaterals and other stakeholders. For strengthening the internal enabling environment, VANI works towards building resilience and promoting accountability, transparency and compliance through the interactive educational events and information dissemination. VANI strives to become a resource centre by conducting evidence-based research; publishing studies, articles and reports not only at state level but national and global level as well.



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VOICE OF THE VOLUNTARY SECTOR

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