



THE
ANGANWADI
PROJECT

అంగన్వాడీ కేంద్రము
మ్యవాలిపేట గ్రామం, బుక్కరాయసముద్రం మండలం.

Annual Report
2020-21





Annual Report 2020-21

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"According to our thoughts, we can transform each anganwadi into a clean and beautiful temple with basic amenities at a minimum cost. There are two benefits of this idea: the children get a nurturing environment and the children's family and community get indirect inspiration and guidance."

Jayesh Patel, co-founder Manav Sadhna



The Anganwadi Project

The Anganwadi Project (TAP) is an Australian grassroots non-profit association, working in India. It was founded in 2007 by Jane Rothschild and Jodie Fried and incorporated in 2011.

The Anganwadi Project (TAP) designs and builds 'anganwadi' or pre-schools in India in the urban slum areas of Ahmedabad, Gujarat and in rural villages in Andhra Pradesh. The existing schools are often located in tiny corrugated iron lean-tos with inadequate light and ventilation and are searing hot in the summer, making it impossible for the children to learn.

TAP recruits and trains Australian design professionals who volunteer their time to live and work in India for 4- 6 months to oversee the design and construction of these schools. In Ahmedabad we work in partnership with Manav Sadhna, (an Indian NGO) who is based in Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram and who carries out Gandhi's work. In Andhra Pradesh with work with the Rural Development Trust (RDT) located in Anantapur.

The anganwadis are constructed by local labourers and use largely recycled materials. TAP's focus is on design considerations such as better use of space, ventilation, hygiene and natural light.

Since The Anganwadi Project commenced in 2007, 19 anganwadi have been built with the help of over 40 Australian and Indian volunteer architects, giving the communities, particularly the children, women and young girls, a space for their education needs. Simple, beautiful, sustainable and child-friendly designs have been built in close collaboration with the local communities.



President's Message

The global Covid 19 pandemic continued to greatly affect TAP's work in India during the 2020-21 season. In early 2021, TAP re-assembled the wonderful team that completed Harivillu 2 and began the groundwork in Andhra Pradesh to commence Harivillu 3. However, March and April brought the devastating second wave of Covid -19 in India. Our Indian project partners, the Rural Development Trust and Manav Sadhna were severely impacted; many of their staff contracted the virus and the communities they serve both in the urban slums and the rural villages were overwhelmed by the Delta strain.

Both Manav Sadhna and RDT stopped work on all non-Covid projects (including Harivillu 3) and concentrated their resources towards their Covid 19 response. They conducted home health visits and provided thousands of food packages to families affected by the virus. Manav Sadhna purchased oxygen tanks and masks and brought them to affected families in their homes. They also fed over 30,000 disadvantaged families through their Karuna initiative. RDT transitioned all their hospitals into Covid wards and conducted extensive village visits to provide Covid education and awareness programs.

However, on a very positive note, RDT was able to hold a wonderful inauguration ceremony for Harivillu 2 at the end of 2020. We are so happy to see the anganwadi now filled with the children and teachers. With the current improvement in the Covid situation in India, TAP has re-started work on Harivillu 3 with our team operating remotely between Australia, New Zealand and on the ground in India. This method of working proved highly successful for Harivillu 2.

TAP has continued the work on the two publications commenced in 2020 which document our 14 years working in India. One publication has documented our unique community consultation process and the second publication documents our innovative anganwadi designs and design strategies.

Due for completion in October 2021, TAP will share these documents with a broad range of Indian organisations in the hope that they will foster new collaborations and the design of many more beautiful and well-designed anganwadis. We hope to create a strong sense of ownership for the children, teachers and broader community using these future anganwadis.

Jane Rothschild

President



THE
ANGANWADI
PROJECT



TAP
COMMUNITY
DESIGN
PROCESS



The Anganwadi Project is a registered For-Profit Association based in Australia.



THE
ANGANWADI
PROJECT

CASE STUDIES

The year in review

2021 has seen another year impacted by the Covid-19 global pandemic, which has required The Anganwadi Project (TAP) to pause the 2020-2021 building season. On the ground in India, Andhra Pradesh and Ahmedabad experienced a second wave of the pandemic. This has seen both our partner organisations, Rural Development Trust (RDT) and Manav Sadhna (MS), direct their focus to treating the sick and sending resources to vulnerable communities who have been impacted. In Australia we have also faced a second wave of the pandemic which has seen both Sydney and Melbourne back in lockdown. While our experience in 2020 with the pandemic has taught us other ways of working, it is a reminder that we will need to be adaptable and innovative in how we might continue TAP's important work into the future. However, we must acknowledge a positive milestone to conclude 2020 and that was the inauguration of Harivillu 2 anganwadi with RDT, which was celebrated at the end of the year.

As India begins to open up again, TAP has recently resumed earlier conversations with Rural Development Trust about our next collaboration: Harivillu 3 anganwadi. We are extremely fortunate that the Harivillu 2 anganwadi team (2019-2020 season) have enthusiastically agreed to reassemble again to design and deliver this next project. Felice Burrows and Emily Palmer will work remotely from Australia and New Zealand, with Arancha Alvear (RDT architect) working on the ground in Andhra Pradesh. We have accepted that this is the next best option to continue building anganwadis for now until international travel between India and Australia opens again. The benefit of having this same team is that all three architects have previously worked together in person in India and have developed good working relationships with the RDT team. Having Arancha on the ground ensures the continuing face-to-face connection with the community, anganwadi teacher and RDT; key to the participatory process that has been vital to TAP's successful delivery of projects.

Over the past year TAP has continued to receive interest from organizations and individuals into our work and so this has instigated the development of two publications which document our process of participatory design and review of key Anganwadis that act as case studies. This is a timely publication during this period of lockdowns, as it has allowed TAP to reflect on our unique way of working and consolidate our project assets into a document that can help others seeking to work in a similar manner. We have relished this opportunity to share our knowledge and lessons learnt of working in the communities for the last 15 years. If others can adopt a similar way of working, which prioritises the people and especially children, then our impact extends beyond the Anganwadis we have built.

Like many others working in the humanitarian field, Covid-19 has continued to bring its challenges and instigated shifts in the way we work. We see this not as an obstacle but rather as an opportunity to adapt and find other ways in which to pursue our work in a meaningful way. TAP board members are continuing to develop relationships with other organisations for knowledge sharing, collaborate with the universities to build upon on our understanding of participatory design projects while teaching the next generation, and plan for a different future where we believe it is still possible to serve the children and communities we have always worked for.

Caroline Kite
Vice President

Board Members



Jane Rothschild
President



Caroline Kite
Vice-President



Peter Arthur
Secretary/Legal Advisor



Paul Barrett
Treasurer



Helen Lochhead
Board Member



Sarah Schoffel
Board Member

and with thanks to...



Jane Johnson
Board member since 2011
Vice-President 2017-2019





Financials

Financials 2020-21

Profit and Loss Statement

The Anganwadi Project Incorporated For the year ended 30 June 2021

	NOTES	2021	2020
Income			
Grants		-	34,798
Donations		246	17,974
Interest Income		486	887
Membership Fees		-	35
Gross Profit from Trading		732	53,695
Total Income		732	53,695
Expenses			
Bank Fees		10	110
Base Camp Portal fees		1,202	503
Bholu 17		-	661
GoFundRaise Annual Fee		-	330
Harivillu 2		9,215	10,229
Insurance - General Business		435	197
Insurance - Liability		2,878	1,966
Insurance-Travel		-	861
Khodiyar-Nagar		-	1,000
TAP Process Guide for External Orgs		5,000	-
Video		-	3,440
Volunteer equipment		-	190
Web hosting & internet		1,266	1,531
Total Expenses		20,005	21,018
Profit/(Loss) Before Income Tax		(19,273)	32,677
Net Profit/(Loss) After Income Tax		(19,273)	32,677
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		(19,273)	32,677

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report of RSM Australia Pty Ltd

Statement of Financial Position

The Anganwadi Project Incorporated For the year ended 30 June 2021

	NOTES	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2020
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	34,003	53,276
Total Current Assets		34,003	53,276
Non Current Assets			
Financial Assets		40,658	40,658
Total Non Current Assets		40,658	40,658
Total Assets		74,661	93,943
Net Assets		74,661	93,943
Equity			
Retained Earnings	5	74,661	93,943
Total Equity		74,661	93,943

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements. These statements should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report of RSM Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements

The Anganwadi Project Incorporated For the year ended 30 June 2021

1. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

In the officers' opinion, the incorporated association is not a reporting entity because there are no users dependent on general purpose financial statements. These are special purpose financial statements that have been prepared for the purposes of complying with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission Act 2012 and New South Wales legislation the Associations Incorporation Act 2009, the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 and associated regulations. The officers have determined that the accounting policies adopted are appropriate to meet the needs of the members of Pinnacle Incorporated Association Special Purpose.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement requirements specified by the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board ('AASB') and the disclosure requirements of AASB 101 'Presentation of Financial Statements', AASB 107 'Statement of Cash Flows', AASB 108 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', AASB 1048 'Interpretation of Standards' and AASB 1054 'Australian Additional Disclosures', as appropriate for not-for-profit oriented entities.

Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the incorporated association's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

Revenue Recognition

The incorporated association recognises revenue as follows:

Donations

Donations are recognised at the time the pledge is made.

Interest

Interest revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest method. This is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and allocating the interest income over the relevant period using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognised when it is received or when the right to receive payment is established.

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report of RSM Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements cont.

The Anganwadi Project Incorporated For the year ended 30 June 2021

Income Tax

As the incorporated association is a charitable institution in terms of subsection 50-5 of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1997, as amended, it is exempt from paying income tax.

Current and Non-Current Classification

Assets and liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position based on current and non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when: it is either expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the incorporated association's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when: it is either expected to be settled in the incorporated association's normal operating cycle; it is held primarily for the purpose of trading; it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet mandatory or early adopted

Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet mandatory, have not been early adopted by the incorporated association for the annual reporting period ended 2021. The incorporated association has not yet assessed the impact of these new or amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations.

2. Critical Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgements, estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on other various factors, including expectations of future events, management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. The resulting accounting judgements and estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. The judgements, estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities (refer to the respective notes) within the next financial year are discussed below.

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report of RSM Australia Pty Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements cont.

The Anganwadi Project Incorporated For the year ended 30 June 2021

Coronavirus (Covid 19) pandemic

Judgement has been exercised in considering the impacts that the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has had, or may have, on the incorporated association based on known information. This consideration extends to the nature of the products and services offered, customers, supply chain, staffing and geographic regions in which the incorporated association operates. Other than as addressed in specific notes, there does not currently appear to be either any significant impact upon the financial statements or any significant uncertainties with respect to events or conditions which may impact the incorporated association unfavourably as at the reporting date or subsequently as a result of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

	30 JUNE 2021	30 JUNE 2020
3. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Bank Accounts		
The Anganwadi Project - MCMA	814	346
The Anganwadi Project - WBC	33,189	52,930
Total Bank Accounts	34,003	53,276
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents	34,003	53,276
4. Other Assets		
Current		
Term Deposit	40,658	40,658
Total Current	40,658	40,658
Total Other Assets	40,658	40,658
5. Equity		
Retained Earnings		
Current Year Earnings	(19,273)	32,677
Retained Earnings	93,934	61,257
Total Retained Earnings	74,661	93,934
Total Equity	74,661	93,934

These notes should be read in conjunction with the attached compilation report of RSM Australia Pty Ltd



Treasurer's Summary

In the Financial Year to June 2020, TAP raised almost \$54,000 in grants and donations and generated a surplus of \$32,677. This put us in a strong financial position at the start of FY 2021 with almost \$94,000 in cash and term deposits in the bank.

As a result of this strong financial position, and due to the uncertainties caused by the impact of Covid 19, the TAP board decided not to actively raise further funds in FY 2021. As such, our income from donations and interest was only \$732 for the year.

During the financial year, TAP spent \$9,215 completing Harivillu 2 (remotely) and \$5,000 on documenting our 2 process guides. These two process guides will be published in FY 2022 and will be distributed in the hope that they can educate and inspire other organisations to expand upon the work we do in underprivileged communities. In this way, we hope to leverage our experiences and help far more communities than we could on our own.

Other operating expenses were similar to previous years and mainly comprise insurance and technology costs.

Total expenses were \$20,005 resulting in a net loss of \$19,273.

However, TAP remained in a strong financial position at the end of FY 2021 with almost \$75,000 in cash and term deposits.

As we proceed through FY 2022 we will assess our ability to complete projects as the world moves towards living with Covid 19 and adjust our fund raising and construction spending accordingly.

I would once again like to thank our wonderful board and volunteer architects for the thoroughly enjoyable opportunity to assist them in this life changing endeavour.

Paul Barrett
Treasurer



Looking to the future

In future, TAP hopes to continue our work with disadvantaged Indian communities designing and building anganwadis whenever the global situation allows. But in these uncertain times, TAP has also begun looking at ways that we can take our model of community-based design and expand it into other countries and other communities. At present, we are pursuing ways to collaborate with organisations locally in Australia and in a wide range of locations in India. We hope to assist these organisations in developing a more community-driven design process. We are also pursuing university-based initiatives in both Australia and India where TAP will help provide internships and will mentor architecture students in socially responsive design.

With thanks,

The Anganwadi Project (TAP)

www.anganwadiproject.com