

Introduction:-

The data base process was introduced in the DBSS in the month of **April 24- 27** by the Team from SBSS. (**Mrs. Ramaswamy, Moni, Amita, Vikram and Amen**)

During the first phase after the introduction and orientation on the database by the group the DBSS staffs and the **Programme Associate** set for further discussion and clarification.

- Group exercise on the form developed., Trend analysis exercise in groups.

The time frame for the data collection and analysis was as follows:-

- Month of May – Data collection. In the cluster., June- Data Analysis and compilation.

As per the time frame the staffs and Programme Associate assembled for the analysis and compilation from 30.06.06 to 2.07.06.

Methodology for the Data base process:-

For First phase: - (April 24-27)

- Interaction and discussion of the group with the staff on 24th Apr'06 afternoon..
- Discussion on the existing data available with the staffs on 24th Apr'06.
- Short presentations on Data base & its objectives and importance on 24th Apr'06.
- Field visit by the SBSS group & Interaction with the Community members and leaders on 25th Apr'06.(Mansiri and Rangajan Cluster)
- Frame work Presentation and Discussion on 25th Apr'06 after field visit.
- Finalization of the Frame work on 25th Apr'06 after field visit.
- Discussion and doubt clarification with the **Prog. Associate** on 26th Apr'06.

- Group exercise to test the framework on 26th Apr'06.

After First phase :- (May- June 06)

- Concern related to data and its important sharing with the community leaders by the CE.
- Action plan made by the community enabler and community leaders, SHG members, Cluster committee members in different cluster.
- Selection of the members for the data collection.
- Orientation.
- Data collection (door to door visit) by the selected candidate.
- Compilation and analysis by the CE and person responsible for data collection.

Second phase (9th to 11th June, 2006)

- Staffs were presented their collected data in cluster wise.
- All the were took part in discussion and ask them to finalize the materials in a book form and submit by 30th June'06.

Third Phase (June 30 – July 3)

- Sharing of the Staffs on the process followed by them, the problem faced and the feelings.
- .Cross checking of the data with the final data base format.

- Division of group as per their involvement in the different cluster.
- Trend Analysis of the **PNJSS** together by a short presentation of coordinator on the central level PNJSS, and group discussion and presentation to analyzed the trends at cluster level.
- Trend analysis of Registered Organization of DBSS like **CAD, SWARAJ, Mansiri Anchalik Gaon Unnayan Parisad** done through group discussion and presentation.
- Compilation of the trend analysis done by **Issue facilitator** and **Communication and Documentation Assistant** with the help of **Programmed Associate**.
- Cross checking of the data specially the trend analysis information of SWARAJ and PNJSS at Ratanjuli cluster by **Programmed Associate, Issue facilitator, and Coordinator on 4th July'06**.

Future plan: (July 4 – July 22)

- As some of the data has not collected the CE were advised to complete the process by 22nd of this month.
- The trend analysis information and the data will be cross check with the community member by **Issue facilitator** by cluster visit. (All cluster).

DBSS NEI, Database

Frameworks

1. Context and Historical Background					
Year of Formation of DBSS	1997				
Briefly explain the main reasons/ circumstances for formation of your DBSS	DBSS North East India was formed in the year 1997 as a development wings of the Diocese of North East in the state of Assam covering the southern and Northern Assam denary, Eastern and western Meghalaya Denary, and Middle Assam denary and the reference community was Christian from several ethnic groups like Munda, Oraon, Boro, , Karbi, Khasi, with the charity approach.				
Year of Registration	Year : 2000				
If not registered – why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered under Societies Registration Act XII of 1983, Regd. No. SR/ DBSS (CNI) – 145/00 Of 2000 – Shillong • Registered under FCRA : 2004 • Registered under 12AA of I T Act 1961: 2004. 				
Operational area in the initial years	How many villages?	Panchayats/ Gram Sabha	Blocks	District	States
	7 villages. Middle Assam Deanery:- Ratanjuli, Dubi, Solabari Southern Assam Deanery :- Taralangso, Thesobil, Satgaon, Rongtarme	Three Panchayat One Autonomous Council	Four Blocks	Sonitpur, Lakhimpur & Karbi Anglong.	Assam

<p>What were the problems / issues that were addressed by DBSS then?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first phase addressed problems/issues like Poverty, Illiteracy, • The second Phase addressed Exploitation, Women Rights, health problems Superstition ,dowry, • Now after Change in the Organizational Participatory Process, DBSS NEI is working with the following issues: 1) Right to Livelihood & Food Security. 2) Land Rights
<p>Trend Analysis of the historical background</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the very beginning DBSS was working with congregation of the reference area. • There was no clear programme focus, • Activities were confined to awareness <p>In due course of time various changes occurred in the working trends of the DBSS. there was the paradigm shift in the work of DBSS from the :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Christian community to village as a community. 2. Charity approach to right based approach. 3. Awareness to Empowerment. 4. People’s involvement to people’s centered. 5. General approach to Issue based approach.
<p>2. Perspectives</p> <p>Objectives: After adopting RBA several shifts are observed in DBSS approach, strategies, operational areas and reference communities. This framework aims at stock taking the ongoing changes that are underway.</p>	
<p>Vision</p>	<p>“Where there is justice in the land, fields and forest every living being will dance and sing”.</p>

Mission of DBSS – present	In the spirit of service and sacrifice of Christ, DBSS would like to accompany Area/Cluster committee and its partners to engage with the reference communities, so that they will develop the capacity (skill and assets) to negotiate with policy makers and to realize their rights and emerge as an alternative political force. To move towards this direction, communities should be sensitized socially, politically, economically and culturally to organize themselves to claim their rights over livelihood means while protecting their identity.
Strategies adopted to translate this mission	In the beginning DBSS was making aware people through meetings Workshops, Trainings etc but now DBSS is putting importance to Community Based Organisation and adopting the process through the strategy of LAN on the perspective of Right Based Approach.
<p>Trend analysis of the emerging perspectives: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the earlier stage the reference communities were not showing interest in the activities of DBSS, also they don't spare time for any meeting or workshop. But as time passes on people could realised their importance in the society and started taking part and involving themselves in the activities of their own villages. As committees are formed people become organised and through various training and workshop they equipped. As days passed people felt about their identity and they started thinking of forming PO's and Federation. At present DBSS, NEI has four full fledged PO and out of that three are registered under Societies Regd. Act, 1860. 	
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3. Operational Areas: Demographic Profile

State/s	District/s	Blocks	Panchayats/ Gram Sabha	Pastorate
Assam	Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Nogaon, Karbi Anglong	Balipara, Borsola, Dhekiajuli Karunabari Barhampur Rongkhang	10 Panchayat 108 Villages Autonomous District Council	Solabari, Ratanjuli, Sengahali Balijuri Dubi Taralangso, Satgaon.

Trend Analysis :

- At present the operational area is covering the 4 district of Assam:- Sonitpur, North Lakhimpur, Nagaon, Karbi Anglong .
- The whole operational area is divided in to 10 clusters.
- Most of the village covered is remote and in some part the ethnic conflict especially in hills between the Karbi and non Karbi is predominant.

4. Community Based Organizations

Panchayat/ Cluster	VLC				Cluster Committee	SHG	Area Committee	CBCLA	Any other
	MM	YC	FC	VDC					
Total Number	108	108	108	108	10	163	1	5	PNJSS (Women Federation)

Core Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the Farmer SHG from Solabari cluster has planted Banana in five bigha. The group has been identified by DRDA and granted a loan of Rs. 50,000/- for the plantation. • Solabari cluster has completed a detail survey on Brick kiln and we could found out that 187 bigha of cultivation land has been mortgaged for Brick kiln and total 20 families have been affected. • A pressure group in the name of “Rongkhang Reserve Land Settlement Demand Committee” is formed in Satgaon cluster to fight for their right to get final settlement order from the dept. of Revenue.
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage and empower more SHG’s to come out for tapping Govt. resources. • To work out plan for stopping further extension of Brick kiln in the Solabari area • To help the people of Satgaon cluster to get their settlement order copy from Revenue Dept. • To encourage and empower the community people to fully involve in the forth coming Panchayat Election
Trend analysis	When DBSS started its work in the four districts, under 10 Panchayat of 108 villages, VDC`s were formed in all the villages .Cluster committees were formed and under cluster committees women committees, Youth Committees, farmer committees were formed. Under these committees SHG`s were formed in all the clusters. When people of the communities came under these committees, people became more aware of their lifestyle and problems and came forward to solve these in the years from the formation of DBSS.

5. Community Based Organization: Gender and Age

Community Based organizations	No. of men			No. of women			Total Membership		
	20-35	35-50	50- above	20-35	35-50	50- above	20-35	35-50	50- above
VDCs	132	186	60	74	70	45	206	256	105

CCs	18	45	38	12	25	13	30	70	51
SHGs	200	216	24	800	1138	31	1000	1354	55
PO	12	28	3	8	10	3	20	38	6
Trend Analysis Functionality Challenges/ Opportunities and limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the beginning of DBSS, people had to face much difficulty and crisis due to which they had to go to the money lenders like “Kabuli” and rich people for financial help. As a result they had to give their land and things in mortgage and lost their properties. Women were confined to their houses doing various household jobs. After the formation of various CBO`s by the DBSS and conducting various programmes on awareness, meetings, workshops people of the reference are became conscious and came out to solve their problems. Members from these committees have come up even to grab the Panchayat for better functioning. • Presently the CBO`s are functioning well specially the women group. They even move upto court for settlement of cases. The local Police also recognising the CBO`s as a strong group of that locality. • More dedicated leaders is required to lead the CBO`s. The existing Women leaders to be given more exposure and equipped. To get registered the CBO and Federation in future. • Good supports from District Admn, various dept and also from Diocese. • Less qualified, less exposed and less equipped leaders. 								

8. Target Public Distribution System (PDS) / Social Schemes

Number availed and not availed	General	
	Availed	Non Availed
BPL	18781	
Antyodaya (Red)	1208	
Annapurna	435	
Vriddha/ Old-age Pension	1568	
Maternity Benefit	1853	
Mid-Day meals	16300	
ICDS	1545	
APL	367	

Trend Analysis:

- In the initial stages people were not at all aware about the PDS and Social schemes, though it was introduced in their areas. They were satisfied with the amount supplied to them through ration under PDS and the social scheme implemented in their villages. But after the formation of CBO's people were organized and also equipped through various training and workshop. Now they have started to raise their voice against the injustice in the PDS and Social scheme.

9. Schemes Availed/ accessed in the Operational Area				
Panchayats/ Clusters	Schemes accessed	No. of people benefited (Men/Women)	Caste wise distribution	Tribe wise distribution
1. Satgaon	Revolving Fund	2	ST	Garos/ Karbis
2. Dubi	Revolving Fund, IAY, Tube well, Ring Well	52	SC	Adivasi
3. Gormara	IAY, Community Hall, Tube well	9	SC, ST	Adivasi, Bodo
4. Thesobil	Litchi Garden, Mushroom, IAY, tube well, ICDS	67	ST	Karbi
5. Rangajan	Litchi Garden, Vermi compost, R/F	78	SC	Adivasi
6. Ratanjuli	R/F, Community Hall, Subsidy	437	Sc & ST	Adivasi/Nepali/Bodo/Muslim
7. Mansiri	R/F, ICDS, IAY	68	Sc & ST	Adivasi/Muslim/Nepali/others
8. Solabari	IAY,RF,ICDS	34	SC	Adivasi, Nepali
9. Balijuri	IAY,ICDS,Tube well	50	SC	Assamese, Muslim,Nepali, Adivasi
Trend analysis :-				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various Schemes are availed by the Govt through Blocks and GP but the people are not aware of the schemes earlier. They feel hesitated to visit these govt places. But now people have become aware of these schemes and tried to avail them from the Govt. 				

10. Self Help Groups (1)

S.No	Name of CO	No. of SHGs	Total Members	M/F	Subscription per month	Total Savings	Loan received from Bank/Govt.	2 nd loan	3 rd loan	Rate of Interest of SHGs	Rate of Interest of bank	Recovery Rates % Default Rate
01	Prion Basumatari	15	172	45/ 127	@ 10/- and 20/-	91,750	57,500	43,000	45,000	13%	78000	
02	Nirod Daimari	10	230	30 200	20/-	1,49,000	1,00,000	-	-	5% & 3%	7%	
03	Juna Kujur	15	183	10 173	20/-	59,319	1,09,000	-	-	13%	25,000	
04	Ajoy Aind	35	437	17 420	10/- 20/-	12,08,140	6,21,000	12,25,000	-	9%	75%	
05	Nelson Dhan	12	177	34 143	20/-	1,94,722	1,30,000	65,000	15,000	2%	75%	
06	Silas	11	220	24	20 and 30	60,000	20,000	-	-	9%	--	

	Dodrai			196								
07	Christopher Topno	28	506	101 405	10 and 20	7,24,000	80,000	-	-	9%	5%	
08	Eva Marki	25	250	80 170	20 and 50	6,80,458	1,90,000	50,000	-	2%	5%	
09	Jyoti Topno	12	134	28/106	10 and 20	1,56,000	1,00,000	-	-	3%	5%	
Grand Total		163	2309	369 1940		33,23,385	14,07,500	13,83,000	60,000			
Trend Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the beginning the average collection of the SHG was Rs. 10/- only. But in due course of time they realized and gradually increased the contribution. At present the average contribution is Rs. 20/-.Group also started taking Govt loan and other benefits. Many of the groups has already availed RF,term loan, bank loan KCC, and other loan. 											

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11. SHGs Credit and Savings: Patterns in Utilization of Loan

Utilization of the loan	Number of SHGS	Members involved in %	Male	Female
Consumption	14	10%		
<input type="checkbox"/> Food , For buying local liquor , Any other			8%	2%
Production	34	70%		
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture – Seed, fertilizer, implements purchase			65%	5%
<input type="checkbox"/> Piggery				
<input type="checkbox"/> Enterprise development				
Children education / health	13	10%	3%	7%
Debt repayment	No	No	Nil	Nil
House repair	21	10%	8%	2%
Any other...	--	--	--	--

Trend analysis of the utilization pattern		Maximum people of the areas were poor but they were taking loans from the money lenders - Kabuli, Mahajan and could not repay the debt. But after the intervention of DBSS , SHG groups were formed and the groups started their saving and started to give loans at a very low interest. Now these money lenders are not contacted for any type of financial loans . General people have also learnt to save from their earnings.	
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13. SHGs: Outcome and Impact (4)

Objectives: To analyze the impact of SHGs (quantitative and qualitative) in a holistic way .

Note: if there any excellent case studies capture them briefly in a separate sheets

	Outcome and Impact
Economic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in small and large ruminants (small- chicken, goat , pigs , cows) 2 Purchase of land/ leasing of land 3. House consolidation (adding a room, extending the yard) 4. Vermi compost 5. Rice Mill 6. Grocery Shop 7. Banana Cultivation 8. Litchi Garden 9. Weaving <p>Enterprise Development</p> <p>Up scaling of enterprises :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Piggery <input type="checkbox"/> Weaving

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Grocery Shop ❑ Bakery ❑ Sugarcane Cultivation ❑ Vermi compost ❑ Banana Cultivation ❑ Litchi Cultivation ❑ Beetle Leaf cultivation <p>Enterprise managed by single women / men or the family :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Rope Making ❑ Small Shop
Political	<p>No. of people contested and got elected in local Panchayat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 6 <p>For next Panchayat Election 7 cluster have selected their future leader to be contested in the Panchayat Election</p>
Social	<p>Leadership promotion</p> <p>Male and female:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Male : 10 % ❑ Female: 14%

17. Profiling Gram Sabha

Cluster/Panchayat	No of Gram Sabhas ---10	Men	Women	Interventions	Outcomes
	Functional and strong				
	Nil	Nil			
Trend Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Panchayat election was held in 2002 and since then there is no Gram Sabha held . After series of PRI training recently DBSS realized that in practical not a single GS was held in our reference areas. DBSS started campaigning and through several awareness programme now people understood that they had been very badly cheated in the name of GS. Now they started raising voice even rally to implement GS according to the 73rd amendment. 				

18. Peoples Organization / Movement

People's Organization : Name	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Action Development (Dubi cluster) 2. Swaraj Jana Sangathan (Ratanjuli Cluster) 3. Mansiri Anchalic Gaon Unnayan Parishad (Mansiri cluster)
Year of Inception	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2003-2004 2. 2004-2005 3. 2005-2006
Registration details	<p>Registered Under The Societies, Registration Act. XXI of 1860</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No.- RS/NL/257/B/40 of 2003-2004 2. No.- RS/SPR/242/B/15 of 2004-2005 3. No.- RS/SPR/242/C/50 of 2005-2006
Original Mandate mission	The original mission was to go with DBSS but when they got registration they realized and made a separate Vision, Goal and Objectives.

Briefly explain : Vision Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A healthy and changed society where people can give and take decisions in family, society, education, political and economical sector. • To aware the community and make them politically, economically, socially, mentally, physically & educationally strong.
Core Achievements / Landmarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They had been identifies as a Peoples organization by the District Admn, Blocks and Panchayat in their respective areas.
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To capture the Panchayat in the coming election in April 2007.
Issue Addressed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty, Exploitation, Right to Livelihood & Food Security, Land Rights
Trend Analysis : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These PO's were earlier known as Cluster Committees. In due course of time they realized that in some times in some where they had been neglected by the Blocks or Panchayat, though they are very much involved in the Society and conducting various Awareness programme and workshop also conducting health camp, Free Eye checkup camp etc. So they started thinking to register their respective clusters. As a result they have now three registered PO's. 	

19. Case Analysis of harassment and violence against Dalits, women and Tribal

ISSUES Addresses	How many	Resolution (Process in brief)
Domestic Violence	26	Discussion, meeting, FIR, Thana Gherao, Rally/peace rally, memorandum, deputation to DC, SP, etc., counseling.
Police harassment	3	
Molestation	-	
Rape	6	
Desertation	15	

Murder	4
Sexual Harassment	17
Feticide	13
Trafficking	6
Any other (Against Forest eviction)	14

Trend Analysis:

- Before the work started by DBSS in the reference areas, these cases were existing in the villages but there was no any solution to these cases as people were not united in committees . But after the formation of VDC,CC,SHG,Federation these type of cases are solved in the villages. Most of the case relating to involving litigation is taken up by the coordinator. The federation leaders must be capacitated for successful resolution of issues
 - ❑ How to develop a case
 - ❑ Fact finding
 - ❑ Prepare an FIR in the event of the police case
 - ❑ Preparing and FIR report
 - ❑ Getting and holding on to witness

Federation is thinking of appointing a secretary who has legal skills

After doing the case analysis it will be useful for counseling, getting fund for legal aid also prepare a charter of demand

They will gain more knowledge on polices on sexual harassment

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20. Land Rights (1)

Objective: Aims at collecting and analyzing baseline data on land owning patterns. at Panchayat level

Land Profile of the Reference Area	TOTAL NUMBER						
	Adivasi	Muslims	Nepali	Bodo	Garos	Karbi	Others
Land less	1072	319	321	518	160	67	205
Marginal Farmers (0-2.5 acres)	1848	897	444	622	417	42	231
Small (2.5- 5.00 acres)	203	158	151	25	45	4	101
Trend Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• As the people in the reference area were very poor , they have given their land in mortgage , lease for solving their problems of their homes. But now with taking up some IGA through SHG , people have tried to recover their lands.• In Satgaon Cluster, people are settled in that area since more than 50 years but till now their land are not settled instead of the orders by High Court. A pressure group has been formed (Rongkhang Forest Reserve Settlement Demand Committee) to acquire the land.• In Solabari cluster the formation of pressure group is in process to raise voice against brick kiln.						

Federation (1)

<input type="checkbox"/> Number/Name of Federation	Purbanchal Nari Jagriti Sangram Samittee (PNJSS)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Year of establishment	February 2003		
<input type="checkbox"/> Registration	Not Yet		
Cluster wise membership	3246	Male : 154	Female : 3092
Number of office bearers	150	Male : 7	Female : 143
Number of men leaders	7		
Number of women leaders	143		
Note; Criteria for defining a leader such as articulation, being vocal,			

bargaining skills, solving neighbour disputes etc.	
Core Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's Federation takes action and raise voice against social evil like drinking, problems related to land and also family conflicts and solving any kind of problem existing in their area. • The police of Mansiri asked the people of that area to go with their cases to Women's Federation before coming to the Police Station. • In Balijuri Cluster the Federation has compelled Truck owner to repair road of worth Rs.43200/- (sand & gravel)
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have a registered body with full time Secretary in the Central level
Trend Analysis on the profile of the Federation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These women were earlier known as members of Women committee or SHG's. In due course of time they realized that they are neglected in the Society as well as Blocks or Panchayat, though they are very much involved in the various activities in the Society. Though in many a time women were involved to solve various critical problem of the society, still man folk has not recognized them as a strong force. So they started thinking to go together as a form of Federation in their respective clusters. Thus these idea was shared among the women group and PNJSS (Purbanchal Nari Jagriti Sangram Samittee) was formed as a Women federation.
Federation : Governance (2)	
Does the Federation has a board	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
Is the board nominated / elected	<input type="checkbox"/> Elected
Tenure of the board	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 yrs.
Profile of the board members (Women/Men)	<input type="checkbox"/> Both Women & Men are in the board
How often does the board meet	<input type="checkbox"/> Twice in a year

How the information is disseminated and shared	□ By letter through Cluster committee and also by cluster level PNJSS
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Child Labour

Sector	Cluster /Panchayat	Girl Child	Boys
Tea garden	Solabari	28	135
Brick Kiln	Solabari, Mansiri, Rangajan	98	199
Any other (Household Chores)	All the clusters	111	155

Trend analysis : As major section of the community are poor and are daily wages worker, they cannot afford to send their children to the schools. If they happen to go also they drop out after primary section i.e 3rd or 4th standard. After dropping out from the school these children also go for daily wages worker especially in brick kilns, tea gardens and most girl child are seen to be taken in the towns for working as maid servant. DBSS NEI have taken this issue to highlight through Street Plays in the reference areas. There are case studies which has compelled to bring back the children from Arunachal Pradesh which the parents have given as maid servant.

25. Staff Profile

Objective: To capture the work profile of the staff and trends

Organogram

Name	Designation	Village covering	Years of working	Qualification
Rev. P. Kawah	Co-Ordinator	At Office	1997	HS
Angela Nag	Communication & Documentation Assistant	At Office	2005	HS
Christopher Topno	Community Enabler	Dubi (CAD) area	1997	HS

Ajoy Aind	Community Enabler	Ratanjuli (Swaraj Jana Sangathan)	1997	HS
Eva Marki	Community Enabler	Rangajan (10 villages)	1997	HSLC
Jyoti Biswas	Community Enabler	Balijuri (10 Vill)	1997	HSLC
Silas Dodrai	Community Enabler	Gormara (8 village)	2000	HS
Prion	Community Enabler	Satgaon (7 Vill)	2000	HSLC
Juna Kujur	Community Enabler	Thesobil (9 vill)	2004	HSLC
Nirod Daimary	Community Enabler	Mansiri (5 vill)	2005	HS
Nelson Dhan	Community Enabler	Solabari (6 vill)	2005	BA

26 a Thematic Roles & Responsibilities

Issue facilitator	Roles and responsibilities	Inter role coordination
Livelihood	*Identify & organize issue based activity * Implement/follow up the activity	Nil
Land	* Data collection, survey and fact finding and preparation of report for policy and advocacy	Nil
CME	*Identify & organize issue based activity * Implement/follow up the activity * Analyze the planned activities * Sensitize the congregation on CME	Nil
Gender	*Identify & organize issue based activity * Implement/follow up the activity * Awareness on Gender * Sustain self employment through SHG towards people movement	Nil
LAN	* *Identify & organize issue based activity * Implement/follow up the activity * Bridging the gap of community and authority * Amplify the voice of the voiceless * Networking with like-minded NGO.	Nil