

## **NORTHERN ZONE**

### **Diocese of Amritsar**

#### **For the period April 2004 to September 2004**

##### **Introduction:**

Established in 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1975, SEDP, Diocese of Amritsar presently works in 3 regions i.e. Himachal, Jammu and Kashmir, and Punjab. Born as a movement of the people, SEDP has shifted its approach as per popular needs. Currently working with Right Based Approach, the organization has been able to make people understand that sheer economic development rather hampers the process of holistic development. It is to make them realize that being citizens of India they do have the right to take the due share of the natural resources and Government's facilities, for the common cause of village people. Many village level committees have taken minor but very powerful actions leading towards the liberation of people. These committees are emerging as political and social pressure groups and forces to reckon with.

To mobilize and coordinate this, regular meetings have been organized during this period and groups have searched for other alternatives too where they themselves could act as the agents for transformation.

##### **Objectives:**

- ◆ To enhance the capacity for organizational management (conceptual, technical and managerial including governance and financial) by organizational development process and structural changes.
- ◆ To gain required knowledge, skill and competency in Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation for effective facilitation and of the planning process and evolution of the planning document.
- ◆ To enhance clarity, knowledge, skills and developmental application on the rights based approach, gender sensitivity, PRI and SHG for the entire stakeholders as a preparation towards the consolidation & planning process.
- ◆ To build capacity for identification of emerging issues and appropriate response mechanism.
- ◆ Towards strategic shift that prepare congregation and stakeholders at diocese, synod and community levels for systematic participation in mission engagement, as the agents for transformation.
- ◆ To support the community to sustain the ongoing process of addressing the issues of livelihood.

##### **Major activities undertaken during this period:**

- ◆ Voters' awareness forum meeting
- ◆ Small-scale training for unemployed youth.

##### **Activities related with women's empowerment:**

- ◆ Organizational meeting of women.
- ◆ Meeting of women's empowerment group.
- ◆ Women grievances cell meeting
- ◆ Small-scale training for women.
- ◆ Training on book keeping

Apart from this village level meeting, Cluster meeting, youth and staff meeting, staff and volunteers meeting, leadership-training center's meeting are some of their regular meetings.

Programme Details:

Sl No.	Name of the program	No. of participants	Outcome	Local contribution
1	Village level meeting	8-10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Village level meeting has enabled the leaders to have a critical look on current happening and thereby take appropriate steps on time, for the benefit of people.</li> <li>○ Village groups are proceeding for its registration; Sakoh village committee has submitted registration form to the Block Office.</li> </ul>	
2.	Leadership training center for children		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Good leadership qualities act as a strengthening pillar of the society and thereby securing hope for the future. A team from Kolkatta visited these centers</li> </ul>	
3	Village survey		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ New area has been identified and survey has been done.</li> </ul>	
4	Organization meeting for women	18-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Women of Dhural village have submitted form to the Block office for getting registration of their group</li> </ul>	
5	Training on book keeping	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Group members have got training on how to effectively maintain the SHG documents.</li> </ul>	
6	Staff and volunteer meeting	10 Exp: 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Staff and teachers of 4 centers presented the report and formulated future plan.</li> <li>○ Preparation for SEDP silver jubilee celebration was reviewed again. Compile report was prepared and planning was done.</li> </ul>	

			<p>SEDP is celebrating silver jubilee and it is the time to reaffirm its solidarity with common mass.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Field level problem was thoroughly discussed.</li> <li>○ Discussion took place about the status of some villages, which still have service mentality and decision was taken that they need to change the village accordingly.</li> </ul>	
7	Awareness on voter's rights	30-40 200 Exp:2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Panchayat members attended this meeting where their role and duties were discussed.</li> <li>○ Political awareness has been generated among the villagers.</li> <li>○ This has enabled them to vote for the right candidate and they are enabled enough to demand for some government schemes.</li> </ul>	
8	Staff meeting	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 16-month plan proposal was drafted.</li> <li>○ Discussed what could be done through intervention strategy.</li> </ul>	
9	Youth meeting	10-15 Exp:2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Youth who have attended the SISI training program could be prepared for self-employment. Youth organization in Vanghaot is under progress.</li> <li>○ Youth became aware of the negative impact of alcoholism.</li> </ul>	
10	Women's empowerment group	12-15 Exp: 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A number of programs have been organized for women that brought unity among them.</li> <li>○ Group members got training on how to effectively maintain the SHG documents.</li> </ul>	
11	Women atrocity's cell meeting	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 34 women from Shahpura area attended the meeting and they formed a committee of 11 persons.</li> <li>○ Discussion took place on the rape case and committee members decided to talk to the parents directly regarding this.</li> </ul>	
12	Employment training for	200	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This has generated self confidence among the youth and they were</li> </ul>	

	the unemployed youth		encouraged to do something to support their families	
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**Overall Impact:**

Women’s Grievances Cell of the women’s organization took a serious initiative regarding a rape case in village Shahpur Jajjan. The parents and relatives of the boy were brought into and negotiated with the village level committee. Whereas they were not ready to accept that their son was involved in the case and responsible for the pregnancy of the girl, they agreed to pay Rs. 1 lakh to the girl and also arranged to get her married somewhere else. Much more could be achieved but unfortunately the village level committee came under local pressure and accepted this meagre amount. At least the women’s organization identified its strength and the unfortunate girl was rehabilitated.

- ◆ 28 boys and girls got training in Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme. Most of them are prepared to start their small business. Women Self Help Groups have also been encouraged. Three groups have decided to start detergent making and one group has decided to start candle making.
- ◆ A group of carpet weavers has explored the possibility of marketing it in Germany. 5 carpets have been sold and another order for 10 carpets has been received. Much more is expected.

**Overall achievement**

- ◆ 6 new SHGs (Mahila Shaktikaran Group) have been formed during last 6 months. These groups are not only intended for saving and credit; rather they are involved in a social and political transformation process.
- ◆ 13 new leadership-training centres have been started during last 6 months. These centers have come up as a powerful medium to minimize marginalization of people. 3 centers have become self-dependent. CIRS Batala has sponsored two of the centers.
- ◆ Mahila Vikas Jagriti Sangathan (Women’s group) and Yuva Vikas Sangathan (Youth group) have got recognition at local as well as at the state level and has facilitated the process of enabling people to obtain their rights. 48 Mahila Shaktikaran Groups are working now.
- ◆ To check atrocities against women at different levels, a women’s grievances cell consisting of 11 members has been formed in Punjab region.
- ◆ SEDP has been recognized as a known NGO in the government circles. A special invitation was received for a meeting held by the Secretary of Forests, Punjab Government at Amritsar.
- ◆ Motivation Camp for unemployed youth was organized in collaboration with SISI Ludhiana on 7<sup>th</sup> April 2004 at Shahoora.
- ◆ Area Level and State Level Youth Committees have been formed. A mobile team of young people of Kangra zone has been formed to conscientize the people against their marginalization and ecological imbalances.
- ◆ A group of carpet weavers has explored the possibility of marketing it in Germany. 5 carpets have been sold and another order for 10 carpets has been received. Much more is expected.

- ◆ A woman Self Help Group has started embroidery work and explored the possibilities of marketing in India and abroad.

**Future Plan:**

- ◆ To equip the staff to strengthen people's organizations to address the issue of livelihood.
- ◆ To educate the people about their legal and constitutional rights on livelihood.
- ◆ More groups to be helped to start their small enterprises.
- ◆ A federation comprising of many groups to be formed to facilitate production and marketing at a bigger scale.
- ◆ To equip the people's organization for proper analysis of the village situation, problems, issues and resources so that they may be able to address the issues in a meaningful way.

## **Diocese of Rajasthan**

### **For the period June 2004 to December 2004**

#### **Introduction:**

The DBSS Rajasthan is involved in three regions namely Surajpura, Kekri and Ashapura covering 45 villages; the reference area is spread in the district of Ajmer.

The major focus of this period was on strengthening the people's organization and the community through capacity building, skill development and awareness on forthcoming elections.

#### **Objectives:**

- ◆ To support the community through skill development on alternative resources to sustain the ongoing process of addressing the issue of livelihood.
- ◆ To build common understanding and clarity on Right Based Approach.
- ◆ To monitor and review the programmes systematically and financially.

#### **Major Activities:**

##### **Budgeted:**

Capacity Building- I

- ◆ Meeting with leaders on the concept of RBA.
- ◆ People's organization and Empowerment.
- ◆ Technical skill training on alternative farming.
- ◆ Political empowerment of reference communities.
- ◆ Board meeting.
- ◆ Staff Meeting.
- ◆ Area Representative meeting.

##### **Own means of contribution**

- ◆ Village meeting.
- ◆ Cluster meeting.

#### **Achievements & Failures:**

##### **Achievements**

##### **DBSS Level:**

- ◆ Presently workers are utilizing their experience, training and serving as resource persons in the field level programmes.

- ◆ Through various activities the current workers are keeping in touch with the reference communities.
- ◆ The female workers are aware about the women in various fields and as a result there is an increased participation of women (present or vocal) in the programmes.
- ◆ New DBSS Board team are greatly cooperating in the proper functioning and working of DBSS.

**Field Level:**

- ◆ Women are playing an important role in the area of local problem solving.
- ◆ From the reference community above 10 men & 5 women are fighting a local Panchayat election.
- ◆ Villagers continue to be interested in local self- governance.
- ◆ The references communities with leaders are able to evaluate their problems and issues.
- ◆ By evaluation of the present situation the reference communities gain a sense of self worth and confidence.
- ◆ In each cluster more than 10 men & women are trained to overcome and to do advocacy work for the local problems

**Failures:**

- ◆ Unemployment and draught
- ◆ No proper follow-up of the programmes.
- ◆ Irregularities of funds.

Sl.No	Name of the Programme	No. of Participants	Outcome	Local Contribution
<b>Capacity Building</b>				
1.	Meeting with leaders on concept of RBA	3 Exposure 1 Day Ashapura area-36 participants Surajpura area-41 participants Kekri area-34 participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This meeting developed clarity and common understanding of Right Based Approach.</li> <li>○ The leaders further enabled other community members to resist the exploitative system.</li> <li>○ The leaders will ensure planned interventions in the struggle, action and reflection process.</li> </ul>	
<b>Peoples organization and Empowerment</b>				
2.	Technical skill training on alternative farming	1 Exposure 2 ½ Days Krishi Vigyan Kendra Ajmer 30 Participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Marginal farmers are benefited by learning alternative farming techniques like use of vermi-compost, low-water</li> </ul>	

			<p>crops and Mushroom cultivation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Learning less expensive means of livelihood.</li> <li>○ Learning usage of organic compost resulting in an increase in agricultural productivity.</li> <li>○ Dung and domestic waste utilization</li> </ul>	
3.	Political empowerment of reference communities	<p>3 Exposure 1 Day Kekri Area-74 participants Surajpura Area-52 participants Ashapura Area-48 Participants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The participants were encouraged to take decision to fight for the forthcoming Panchayat election.</li> <li>○ Above 10 men &amp; 5 women filed their nomination form for the Panchayat Raj election.</li> <li>○ Winning candidate will advocate the problems and issues at village, block and district level.</li> <li>○ The reference communities will be able to solve their problems without corruption. Smooth functioning of local self government</li> <li>○ Efficient and effective leadership in local self-government.</li> </ul>	
5.	Board Meeting	<p>1 Exposure 1 Day 15 Participants Ajmer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Discussion took place on the work and financing of the field areas.</li> <li>○ Internal organizational matters were discussed and wherever required rules and regulations were put in place.</li> <li>○ Board members became more aware of the needs of social actions.</li> </ul>	
6.	Staff Meeting	<p>11 Participants 5 Exposures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Work progress was discussed in a spirit of</li> </ul>	

		Ajmer	<p>cordiality and unity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The tone of the meeting was that of mutual help and unity.</li> <li>○ Improved the way and means of implementation of the programme.</li> </ul>	
7.	Area Representative Meeting	22 Participants 2 Exposures Ajmer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Representatives created awareness; transparency and accountability were emphasized.</li> <li>○ On different levels reports were given on the growth and proper functioning of committees.</li> <li>○ Work plans were made based on the prevailing situations and circumstances.</li> </ul>	
<b>Own means of contribution</b>				
	Village meeting	59 Exposure 25 participants All Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Review of programmes, information sharing and collective efforts.</li> <li>○ Planning and Implementation of various programmes.</li> <li>○ More Participation in the Development process.</li> </ul>	
	Cluster Meeting	27 Exposure 13 participants All Clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Transparency and quickness in decision making process.</li> <li>○ Regular meetings to deal with the local issue.</li> <li>○ Planning, monitoring and implementation of the programmes.</li> <li>○ Tapping government resources.</li> </ul>	

**Note: Given No. of participants are of one exposure.**

**Overall Impact:**

The overall outcome of this period was that the peoples organizations were encouraged towards community development. Through various activities a change from service to action occurred in

the attitude of reference community. DBSS Staff is more efficient and effective to tackle the situation and motivate the villagers in different sectors for the livelihood issues.

The DBSS Chairman and Board members' active participation has strengthened the DBSS through their guidance. DBSS has systematized the activities through the introduction and acceptance of various formats on finance and programme, reports, work etc and efficiency has been enhanced in the field activities.

**Future Plans:**

- ◆ Motivate and concretize the diocesan leadership and re-emphasize and re-orient congregation about the social need.
- ◆ Strengthening the political base of reference community.
- ◆ Strengthening of networking with N.G.Os and resource mobilization.
- ◆ Support and sustain the process of development and address the issue of livelihood through common resource management and alternative resources.

**Diocese of Agra**

**For the period June 2004 to December 2004**

**Introduction:**

Diocesan Board of Social Services has been involved with dalits and other marginalized groups who are struggling for their rights and to assert their identity in the larger society. DBSS' major challenge is to motivate the church to stand in solidarity with these marginalized classes and involve in their struggle.

Initially the reference area was confined to one district only. Now that is increased to three districts covering 78 villages. Harijans, cobblers, and potters are the reference community.

People are becoming aware of their rights and are organizing themselves to take collective effort to get hold of their rights. They have been successful in a modest way; however more need to be done in this regard.

**Objectives:**

- ◆ To generate a common understanding on RBA, PRI, PRA and Gender initiatives
- ◆ To plan for next three years (October 2005 to September 2008)
- ◆ Data collection and compilation

Programme Details:

Sl.No	Name of the program	No. of participants	Outcome	Local contribution
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1	PRA	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Villagers got clear understanding on PME (Programme planning, Monitoring and Evaluation)</li> <li>○ Action for the preparatory phase has been chalked out.</li> <li>○ Issues like how to strengthen the people's group and RBA were discussed.</li> </ul>	2160.00
2	Leadership building for the new leaders	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 35 village representatives have been informed about DBSS mission and strategy.</li> <li>○ All of them have ensured their participation in building people's organization for rights based issues. They have shown solidarity in addressing social issues.</li> </ul>	
3	Training of the Panchayat members	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 25 Panchayat members have been informed about Panchayat Raj.</li> <li>○ They are implementing their learning in the Panchayat by taking active part in the meeting and taking appropriate decisions.</li> <li>○ Resources tapped from the Panchayats are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Construction of 8 houses in Rustgarh, Naglabari, Nagla sant.</li> <li>2. Construction of 300 km canal in Bhopatpur</li> <li>3. Construction of 1 km road in Khushalpur Bij</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	1000.00
4	Village survey	780	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Survey completed in the identified villages.</li> <li>○ Survey profile has been completed.</li> <li>○ Village issue has been discussed with them in more concrete way.</li> </ul>	5513.00
5	Board meeting	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Medical claim has been approved for the staff.</li> <li>○ Audit report was placed before</li> </ul>	1000.00

			<p>the board.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy was formulated that how to enhance the congregation participation in development process.</li> </ul>	
6	Staff meeting of the DBSS	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Staff gained clarity on RBA They are involved in the process of formation of issue based people's organization.</li> <li>○ Monthly activities have been presented and discussed in the group. This has taught them to cope with different problems as and when they arise at field level.</li> </ul>	2500.00
7	Problem solving exercise	310	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 300 men and women of the identified villages have discussed the problems prevailing in their region.</li> <li>○ 200 men and women gathered to address the problem.</li> <li>○ Problems being addressed by the Panchayat are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Providing the facility of drinking water to cattle in Budherra and Hasangarh.</li> <li>2. 12 hand-pumps are being repaired in Manikpur, Moho, and Jalesar area.</li> <li>3. Making a place for SHG members in Punaihara.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>	11545.00

### **Major achievement:**

- ◆ Rapport building of the DBSS and staff in newly identified villages.
- ◆ To help the marginalized farmers, a network was built with Bharitya Kisan Union and Kisan Majdur Sangathan. Use of vermi compost has been promoted in the area. For that villagers received 16 kg earthworm from the agricultural department.
- ◆ Youth group of Rajpur village has been registered by PRD and got musical instrument worth Rs.2000/-
- ◆ Survey of the DBSS area has been done.
- ◆ People have tapped resources in the following head:
  1. Construction of 3 km pitch road in Taj Kheria
  2. Repair of 6 hand pumps.

3. Marginalised farmers got fair price for their product after joining hands with Bharitya Kisan Union.

### **Future plan:**

- ◆ Formation of development desk in 10 congregations of 2 Deaneries.
- ◆ Enhancement of the skill of these committee members on social, religious and political affairs.
- ◆ Creation of a development fund in the diocese.
- ◆ Strengthening the SHGs to work for social issues.
- ◆ Promotion of the organic farming.
- ◆ Formation of issue based PO's
- ◆ Capacitation of the staff on RBA.
- ◆ Preparing people for the forthcoming Panchayat election.

### **Diocese of Delhi**

#### **For The Period April 2004 To September 2004**

### **Introduction:**

**Operational Area:** At present Diocese of Delhi is involved in its mission to ensure people's rights through its development wing DBSS in its reference area spread in 80 km. radius of 25 villages in Mustafabad and Chhachhrouli blocks of Yamuna Nagar district in Haryana.

**Reference community:** DBSS has made attempts to organize the marginalized sections i.e. Dalits (Cobblers, Sweepers, Potters, Weavers), Tribals (Gadaria, Jhimar, Gujjers), Laborers, and small farmers in the unorganized sector to make them aware of the oppression and exploitation. It is quite shocking that 90% of the reference community is illiterate and due to ignorance they are deprived of their rights.

**Staff Status:** At present DBSS is working with 3 community organizers, one office Assistant/Accountant, and one program organizer and one Coordinator. All field staff is HRD trained.

**Status of People's Organizations:** DBSS has formed 16 women groups, 16 Youth groups, 7 Mazdoor sangathans, 2 Village committees, 3 Cluster committees, 8 Self Help groups and women's education programmes in 10 villages to empower/ strengthen women's groups.

### **Goal:**

- ◆ To enhance organizational capacity to evolve and manage a development plan for 2005-08 to provide support for the ongoing process to sustain and strengthen collective struggle with poor

### **Objectives:**

- ◆ To know the reference communities better for strategic intervention.

- ◆ To enhance clarity, knowledge, skills, and development application on the rights based approach, gender sensitivity, and PRI.
- ◆ To build capacity for identification of emerging issues and appropriate response mechanisms
- ◆ To support the community to sustain the ongoing struggles for the right to livelihood

**PROGRAMME DETAILS:**

Sl.No	Name of the program	No. of participants	Outcome	Local contribution
1	PRA	30	Villagers have got clear understanding on PME (Prog planning, monitoring and evaluation) Action for the preparatory phase has been chalked out. It was discussed that how to strengthen the people's group and how to strengthen on RBA.	2160.00
2	Leadership building for the new leaders	35	35 village representatives have been informed about DBSS mission and strategy. All of them have ensured their participation in building people's organization going forth for rights based issue. They have shown solidarity for addressing social issues.	
3	Training of the Panchayat members	30	25 Panchayat members have been informed about Panchayat Raj. They are implementing their learning in the Panchayat by taking active part in the meeting taking and appropriate decision. Resources tapped from the Panchayats are: Construction of 8 houses in Rustgarh, Naglabari, Nagla sant. Construction of 300 km canal in Bhopatpur Construction of 1 km road in Khushalpur bij	1000.00
4	Village survey	780	Survey has completed in the identified villages. Survey profile has been completed. Village issue has been discussed with them in more concrete way.	5513.00

5	Board meeting	15	Medical claim has been approved for the staff. Audit report was placed before the board. Strategy was formulated that how to enhance the congregation participation in whole development process.	1000.00
6	Staff meeting of the DBSS	14	Staff have got clarity on RBA They are involved in the process of formation of issue based people's organization. Monthly activities have been presented and discussed in the group, which has strengthened them that, how to tackle a problem when it arises suddenly at field level.	2500.00
7	Problem solving exercise	310	300 men of women of the identified villages have discussed about the problem prevailing in their region. 200 men and women have been gathered to address the problem. Problems being addressed by the Panchayat are as follows: Providing the facility of drinking water to teh cattle in Budherra and Hasangarh. 12 handpump is being repaired in Manikpur. Moho, Jalesar area. Making a place for SHG members in Punaihara.	11545.00

**Achievements:**

- ◆ The interaction among women folk has tremendously increased through women's education program.
- ◆ Women started to show interest in education and to gather in small groups like Mahilla Mandals.
- ◆ 8 Self Help Groups have been formed through which 3 cutting and tailoring centres have been started.

- ◆ Landless Kissan/Mazdoor Sangathan in 7 villages; 2 village committees & 3 Cluster committees have been formed.
- ◆ Reference community people have started taking initiative to run the programmes being organized in the field as well as at office.
- ◆ We are getting support from the Churches to sensitize congregations towards development initiatives.
- ◆ Face to face program gave the reference community a chance to voice their queries directly to the concerned people/authorities. This has boosted their confidence. Now people have started approaching higher authorities directly.
- ◆ Number of families in the programme increased from 1269 to 1457.

#### **Failures:**

- ◆ Could not set up data bank at village level on rights-related issues
- ◆ Reference community not able to collect required information themselves
- ◆ Networking with NGO's is lacking.
- ◆ Lack of analytical skills among staff

#### **Overall Impact:**

People have realized the importance of organizations and they have started moving collectively for their demands. Involvement of women has increased and their male counterparts have started providing space to women in decision-making.

### **Diocese of Lucknow**

#### **For the period April 2004 to September 2004**

#### **Introduction:**

Diocese of Lucknow under the *Church of North India* covers a vast geographical area of 39 districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh. The diocesan headquarter is situated at Allahabad, which is the central place to coordinate the churches of the Diocese. It has 75 pastorates and 52 educational institutions. Within the diocesan area about, 80% of the churches, its congregations and institutions are in the urban area. The rest of the 20% are in the rural areas.

The Diocese has a department for mission and evangelism, which comprises of 70 Pastors, 5 Deacons and 15 Lay Leaders. The members of the congregation are from various backgrounds; most of them are converts and economically weak. Most of them come from backward classes and they are defined as 'Dalits'. The rural populations of the congregations are very poor and socially backward whereas the majority of urban congregations is educated and belong to middle section of the society. Both, the urban as well as the rural sections of the society avoid and show least interest to indulge in political activities. The diocese has realized the needs of the communities which are experiencing the exploitation and oppression in the remote areas. Therefore, the Diocesan Board of Social Services (*DBSS*) was constituted in the year 1992.

The Diocesan Board of Social Services is working under the guidance of Diocesan Head Quarter at Allahabad. The DBSS is actively involved in 50 villages in district of Allahabad, which covers almost a radius of 80Km. This includes the blocks of *Mau-Aimma, Holagarh and Soraon*. The reference area is about 50Kms away from the Diocesan Head Quarter at Allahabad. It has the vision to uplift and make the poor and the marginalized section of the society aware of their rights.

### **Overall Objectives:**

The objectives of the DBSS, Diocese of Lucknow by the year 2004 is to make aware the reference people about their social, political and legal rights so as to enable them to get their rights and fight for it. Along with this, the DBSS has the objective to encourage the formation of self-help groups of the women and to make them independent and confident through it. Through this, they will be able to get equal place in the society.

### **Major Activities:**

Programs on women's issues were conducted. The major ones consisted of Empowerment Programs and Training Programs.

### **POE:**

1. Orientation to Staff
2. Preparing Political Pamphlets
3. Political Awareness Meeting.
4. Data Collection & Preparing Village Profile.
5. Face to Face Interactions
6. Women's Education Program.
7. Cluster Committee Meeting.
8. W/s on Agriculture.
9. W/s on Self Help Group.
10. Women's Meeting (LC).
11. Self Help Group. (LC).

### **OM:**

1. DBSS Monthly Staff Meeting.
2. DBSS Board Meeting.
3. Program Facilitation.
4. Interim Relief.

### **CAP:**

1. Youth Conference

### **Major Achievements:**

- ◆ 10 Self Help Groups has been formed among the women in the reference area

- ◆ 3 SHG's received 25,000/-, 25,000/- & 2, 50,000/- each from the block development office.
- ◆ 50 core groups have been formed and strengthened to tackle the local problems as well as to plan strategy to find appropriate solution.
- ◆ Reference people formed 3 women's group, 3 labour groups and 2 marginalized farmer groups.
- ◆ Increased participation of women in Soraon area, women have become forthcoming in expressing their views on local issues.
- ◆ 60 Men/Woman filled their pension form.
- ◆ 40 people opened their account for pension at S.B.I bank, Soraon.
- ◆ Increased participation of the people in the Gram Sabha.
- ◆ DBSS staffs are empowered in maintaining proper documents and records
- ◆ DBSS Board members are fulfilling their responsibility towards the development process.
- ◆ The Church leaders and youth have realized their responsibilities in the development process.

### **Failures:**

The major failure that we have experienced at this stage of our working is that we have failed in breaking through the traditional customs and rituals at the village level. We have also failed in raising the literacy level among women. To some extent the village people have shown disappointment towards the programs. Our failure also includes non-completion of some programs on time. Networking with like-minded NGOs and Government agencies are also lacking at the present stage.

<b><u>Program Details:</u></b> Sl. No	Name of the programme	No. of Participants/ Exposure	Outcome	Local Contribution
1.1	<b>(POE)</b> Orientation To Staff	10/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Staff understood their role during General Election'04 on social issues and their moral responsibility. They started the awareness campaign on General Election'04.</li> </ul>	1,200.00
1.2	Preparing Political Pamphlets	10/1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pamphlets were prepared and distributed before General Election'04</li> </ul>	NIL
1.3	Political Awareness Meeting	40/17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ After the awareness meetings and distribution of the pamphlets there was a deep impact in the minds of the people that they intended to vote not on the basis of caste but on the basis of development activities. People organized themselves and voted collectively.</li> <li>○ People showed their interest by appreciating the campaign and the efforts that the organization has made.</li> </ul>	2,798.00
1.4	Data Collection & Preparing Village Profile.	12/1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Data collected and files prepared for 50 villages.</li> </ul>	NIL
1.5	Face to Face	60/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ This program has enabled to develop faith among the reference people towards the organization. All the villages came forward to form a people's</li> </ul>	NIL

			<p>organization and decided to involve themselves openly in the struggle. Observing the initiative to form the organization the Government officials assured to extend their full support and cooperation. The officials also gave information about the government schemes and policies which are available for the people and also assured to provide these schemes from time to time to the people.</p>	
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1.6	Women's Education Program	20/6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The social status of women in the reference area is strengthening and the sharing ratio of the women's participation is increasing. Women are taking initiative and a keen interest in the <i>Gram Panchayat</i> activities, as they are now able to read and write on their own.</li> </ul>	17,902.00
1.7	Cluster Committee Meeting	40/6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Strategy was planned based on the specific issues at hand. This enhanced the rate of acceleration in the development process. People's organization was formed in the reference area.</li> </ul>	1,960.00
1.8	W/s on Agriculture	60/1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Villagers got useful information regarding better agriculture techniques and uses of good quality seed. Also learned to increase their crop production by compost and vermi culture process</li> </ul>	620.00
1.9	W/s on Self Help Group	60/1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ They learned how to form SHGs and how to help themselves and others. They are making SHG groups.</li> </ul>	1,600.00
1.10	Women's Meeting	50/1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ They received knowledge about their rights and Government schemes.</li> <li>○ Now they are coming forward to get government schemes and started raising their voice against exploitation</li> </ul>	1,400.00
1.11	Self- Help Group.	80/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ They learned how to form SHGs and how to</li> </ul>	460.00

			help themselves and others. They are making SHG groups.	
2.1	(OM) Monthly Staff Meeting	12 / 6	○ The staff learnt the technique of proper documentation and a feeling of teamwork was developed. An attitude of extending cooperation to each other was also developed among them.	2,000.00
2.2	Board Meeting	15 / 1	○ Critical analysis of the DBSS work was done. The budget was critically analyzed and evaluated after which it was duly approved in the Board. Approval of the new appointments was also done. The extension of the field area from 25 villages to 50 villages was approved.	NIL
2.3	Program Facilitation		○ The staffs were facilitated through the disablement of their monthly salary during the period.	NIL
3.1	(CAP) Youth Conference	80/1	○ Youth are encouraged and ready to come forward in development process.	1,634.00

**Overall Impact:**

The reference people of the area have started to change their thinking and to develop their ideology. They have started to change their views with regard to their rights. The women are coming forward to change their situation and are trying to empower themselves. The women are also getting themselves educated to become independent and self –confident to march along in the way to the development process.

**Future Plan:**

Plans are made to make the reference people more active, literate and enable them to demand their rights. Self help groups are to be formed to empower the women to fight for their rights. People's

Organizations need to be formed to channelize the development process and to boost the confidence of the reference people. The staffs are to be capacitated to accomplish these tasks and fulfill their responsibilities. It is planned to utilize the local resources to the maximum along with tapping maximum government facilities and schemes, for the benefit of the reference community.

### **Diocese of Bhopal**

**For the period April 2004 to September 2004**

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

The diocese of Bhopal covers the western part of the state of Madhya Pradesh. About 85% people belong to tribal communities, consisting Bhils, Bhilala, and Patels tribes. Agriculture is the main source of income for them. Exploitation and oppression by the landlord is rampant in the area and causes migration problem. Therefore DBSS has identified the issue of livelihood is to be addressed on a priority basis. During this period DBSS has focussed on collecting data about migrant labourers and to link them with the forum of migrant laborers, which can provide legal support in time of urgency.

#### **OBJECTIVE:**

- To generate awareness and migration MPRI and encourage them for registration while migrating to other cities.
- To take initiatives for the formation of Majdoor Sangh
- To make efforts to organize them for watershed management, traditional farming and forest protection.
- To celebrate the jubilee year of SBSS.
- To form a base for future initiatives.

#### **MAJOR ACTIVITIES:**

- Workshop on migration and labour society.
- Training on organic and traditional farming.
- Survey of migrated people
- Staff meetings and staff appraisal

#### **MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS:**

DBSS has identified five local issues and started working on it. Diocese has recognized the work of DBSS and as a result DBSS reports have been placed in the diocesan council.

#### **NETWORKING:**

Networking has been done with other organizations to address the migration issues. Members have been identified for society registration in Batwarni area. The workshop on PRI has helped people to identify the suitable candidate for the next Panchayati election. Collector of Jabhua have announced assistance for migrant labour.

#### **FAILURE:**

- Incapability of providing means of livelihood

- Influence of religious fundamentalism
- Non-functional SHG.
- Frequent changes in priority setting and strategy formulation.

**PROGRAMME DETAILS:**

Sl.No	Name of the programme	No. of Participants/Exposure	Outcome	Local Contribution
1.	Migration camp	229	<p>- At village level decision is taking place to register the migrant people</p> <p>- Issues of migrant labour was discussed (Pratab has lost one hand during working hour and few are not getting labour charge)</p> <p>This has generated curiosity among the villagers as they were unaware of these issues.</p> <p>-Applications are being submitted by the victims for social security pension and retribution. They have contacted DISHA Ahemdabad to get support from them. DISHA is working for labour rights.</p> <p>-Villagers have encouraged the Panchayat leaders to formulate policy for migrant labours.</p> <p>-PRAYAS has suggested for SHG and there by getting alternative opportunities that can minimize migration.</p> <p>People have got information about labour law, SC and ST rights.</p>	
2.	Workshop on migrant labours	99	<p>Detailed information was provided to the participants,</p> <p>-migration information centre</p> <p>-labour law for migrant labour</p> <p>-identity card for migrant labours</p> <p>-insurance policy for migrant labours</p> <p>-organization for migrant labours</p>	

			<p>- Participants understood how to generate means of life with the available resources. Kalyani organization provided information regarding this.</p> <p>Formation and registration of migrant labourer society was discussed with the staff.</p> <p>Migrant labourer association has started in Jhabua district.</p>	
3.	Training on agriculture		<p>People have learnt to select crops on the basis of soil quality. Other methods have been discussed through lecture, exhibition and practical exposure on how to increase the production of wheat and gram.</p>	
4.	Survey of migrant labourer		<p>Collected about migrant labourer that reflects various aspects that effects the life of migrant labourer.</p>	
5.	Survey		<p>A compiled report has been prepared.</p>	
6.	Staff meeting and staff appriaisal		<p>Need assessment was done. Insurance policy has been done for each staff in the State Bank of Indore.</p>	
7.	Gram Sabha		<p>Documents are being prepared at Gram Sabha to ensure the realization of a policy on migrant labourer.</p> <p>Decision was taken to revitalize the SHG groups.</p>	
8.	Diocesan consultation		<p>3 yrs program was planned out after discussion with various committee and organization functional at diocesan level.</p>	
9.	Pastors retreat		<p>The role of pulpit in the present context was discussed with the pastors. They acquired knowledge on CNI constitution</p>	
10.	Networking meeting with other organizations		<p>-Relations was built with like minded organization and information was discussed to the participants accordingly</p>	

11.	Municipal Panchayat		-Names of 35 voters name have been added in the voters list. -to Christian candidate has been elected to Panchayat Samiti	
12.	Forest protection & Forestation		500 bambo planted in the area. people have learned how to generate livelihood from forest products.	

#### **FUTURE PLAN:**

- To form migrant labours' association and to take initiatives for that at all levels.
- To establish migrant labour information centre in Amkhut area to register the migrant labourers in government run schemes.
- To promote vermin compost
- To rejuvenate the irrigation facility which are currently non-functional at this moment.
- to enhance people to complete withdrawal of electricity bill and credit pending with the villagers.
- To build network of different organizations working for migrant causes.
- To disseminate information about PRI and ensure peoples participation in PRI.
- To identify effective leaders in the diocese and develop their potential.

## **CENTRAL ZONE**

### **Diocese of Mumbai**

#### **For the period April 2004 to September 2004**

#### **Introduction:**

Diocese of Mumbai is working both in urban & rural sectors. As a result of the efforts by the diocese people have learned to organize themselves and become aware of their rights. In rural area DBSS is working in five villages which include 35 small padas. In urban area DBSS works in the slums of Goregaon. In both urban and rural area the main issue is livelihood.

#### **Overall objective:**

Scarcity of water is a major problem at the rural level. Though people are engaged in struggles for water, it is important to raise this issue at the state level. It is decided to bring up this issue in the state assembly. The planning process for this is going on. At urban level focussed attempts will be made to bring the people together on common issues, as they are currently divided on the basis of political parties.

### **Major activities undertaken:**

- ◆ SHG Workshop at village level
- ◆ Training on traditional farming, fishing, & health care
- ◆ Training workshop on cottage industries.
- ◆ Rapport building meetings
- ◆ Preparing people for farming, SHG group review
- ◆ Staff meeting & Capacitation.

### **Programme Details:**

Sl. No.	Name of the program	No. of participants	Outcome	Local contribution
1	SHG workshop	100 Exp: 2	Overall 11 SHG groups formed. Women started to go and deposit money in the bank by themselves.	
2	Staff meeting and capacitation	16 Exp: 2	Staff updated on issues of identification. Staff was trained for preparatory phase. Planning done, Problems were discussed and solved.	
3	Training on traditional farming, fishing and health care	100	Village benefited from the knowledge. Also gained knowledge about the importance of local herbs.	
4	Training workshop on cottage industries	50 Exp:2	Women gained knowledge and got information on how small business can make them economically self-reliant.	
5	Rapport building meeting	50	All the village surpanch and villagers extended their full support to the DBSS	
6	Preparing for farmer's SHG group review	70	Participants knew simple and effective methods of farming; SHG group was updated.	
7	Non-budgeted program: Medical camp	500	More than 500 people benefited by free medical checkup and counseling.	

DBSS is in touch with some of the NGOs like BMC, Main Stream, Duhanu Agricultural Science Center, Kendriya Kamgar Shiksham mandal, Adivasis Haqq parishad, Bhumi Sena, who are helping the DBSS in their work.

**Future plans:**

In Rural area we will be adopting 30 more villages consisting of more than 300 padas. Stress will be given on formation of more people-groups. In the slums a systematic approach will be taken by studying the GR of Government.

**Overall impact:**

Though we received the grant late, we were able to arrange a number of programs. Through our regular visits to the new community leaders, we were able to instill a sense of reason in them. They managed to organize a Morcha themselves through networking with other NGO's. In the slums it is difficult to prepare the people to fight for the rights as there are so many NGO's working on Charity basis. This induces a habit of taking help in people. In addition, they are divided by political organisations.

**Diocese of Marathwada**

**For the period April 2004 to September 2004**

**Introduction:**

DBSS Marathwada is working in the district of Aurangabad and Jalna. That covers seven blocks and 67 Gram Panchayats. The reference communities consist of Adivasi and Dalits who are marginalised farmers and landless labourers and socio-economically backward. The dalit communities suffer from extreme discrimination and social exclusion within the community. The main issues are that of gairan, scarcity of water and unemployment. The dalits are deprived of their rights to PDS and basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation and adequate housing.

**Objectives**

- To strengthen people's organisations
- To equip the clergy with an understanding of RBA
- To communicate the change process in the organisation

Sl. No	Name of the Programme	No of Participants	Outcome	Local contributions
1	Central Committee	35	oMembers of the MASS came together and shared concern regarding organisation oSelf reliance aspect highlighted oThe members realized the need for	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>campaigning and started collecting Rs. 2 as membership fees</li> <li>oConcern shared regarding the structure of MASS</li> <li>oCommitment level is increased.</li> </ul>	
2	Working for Pastors	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oDiocesan Pastors and the leaders came together and shared the common concerns regarding the diocese</li> <li>oParticipants learned about RBA approach</li> <li>oBiblical and theological implications related to RBA approach taken into consideration in relation with contemporary issues</li> <li>oIssues of Gender justice and equality discussed by the participants</li> </ul>	
3	Board Meeting	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oDBSS activities shared with Board Members</li> <li>oVarious resolutions taken to streamline the DBSS</li> <li>oPolicy matters discussed</li> </ul>	
4	Staff Meeting	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oStaff learnt from each others experiences</li> <li>oPlanning for next month completed</li> <li>oCommitment level reaffirmed.</li> </ul>	
5	Staff Capacitation	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>oStaff learnt the changes in SBSS-DBSS</li> <li>oGained information regarding new thrust of emerging factors</li> <li>oGained new ideas and insights for future</li> <li>oInformation gathered to formulate new strategy</li> <li>oStaff learnt about RBA approach</li> </ul>	

### **Overall Impact**

There is clarity on the change process in the organization resulting in focussed issues and problems. The clergy are gaining a better understanding on rights based approach that is the organisational focus of the SBSS. This would help the DBSS to formulate future strategies with collective efforts. An emerging affirmation is noticed to ensure gender justice at the church and community level.

## **Diocese of Nagpur**

**For the period from April 2004 to September 2004**

### **Introduction:**

NDDA joined the SBSS in 1989. NDDA has got 2 units i.e. Sankalp at Bhandara and SandeshVikas at Sidewahi where development work is going on. Sankalp is involved with 77 villages where 30% belongs to SC, ST 40% and OBC 30%. Agriculture and daily-wage labor is their main means of income. Education rate is only 30%. This district is famous as the rice king. There are 30 women's groups, 23 youth groups, 35 issue based groups, 1 street theater group and other village and area level groups existing here.

Unit 2 area is spread over 35 villages, where SC population is 40%, ST 40% and OBC 20%. Agriculture is the main occupation. There are 25 women's groups, 35 issue based groups and other village and area level groups in this area.

The local people have identified following issues:

- ◆ Food security
- ◆ Land rights
- ◆ Unemployment
- ◆ Women's empowerment

Following program has been undertaken to address the above issue:

- ◆ SHG workshop
- ◆ Area committee meeting
- ◆ Staff capacitation

Sl. No.	Name of the program	No. of participants	Outcome	Local contribution
1	Workshop on SHG	53 60	30 women were identified for training on small-scale industries. 5% SHGs were identified to develop as revolving fund.	-
2	Staff capacitation	All staff Exp: 4	Staff gained more understanding on Land right Issue thereby helping the SHGs to generate understanding on issue based struggles. They are actively involving in people's movements.	
3	Area committee meeting	47	Future course of action has been discussed.	

		40	15 new people joined the area committee.	
4	Non Budgeted program, Issue based meeting, SHG meeting, Cluster meeting, Women's group meeting, Resource mobilization meeting		These meetings have been organized with their own fund; this indicates their interest on learning. The entire process has enhanced their confidence level and their involvement in the struggle is now in a more organized way.	

### **Overall Impact:**

This period was one of reorganization at different levels. However, it gave a chance to strengthen the people's organization at field level. Focus issues like land rights, BPL, EGS etc. imparted direction to the group and they have capacitated themselves with enough understanding of land rights, particularly about legal implications. The people themselves are conducting *morchas* for obtaining their rights.

Women's groups are engaged in evolving alternative income generation programmes. These groups have become empowered and are highlighting village problems at the upper levels. A strong issue-based organisation is emerging at village level, which is recognised by the government officials.

### **FUTURE PLAN:**

- ◆ Making people aware on the broader perspectives of SHG and thereby promoting it as a pressure group.
- ◆ Strengthening of people's groups.

## **Diocese of Gujarat**

### **For the period April 2004 to September 2004**

### **Introduction:**

Diocesan Board of Social Service is involved with the tribal communities who inhabit the southern part of the state. By raising voice against injustices, it is working for the tribal rights. Presently DBSS is involved in 48 villages that come under Didiapada and Balia block.

Programmes undertaken during this period:

- ◆ Workshop on Legal aid and advocacy.
- ◆ SHG workshop

- ◆ Workshop on animal husbandry
- ◆ Workshop on gender justice
- ◆ Workshop on Panchayat Raj
- ◆ Silver Jubilee celebration

**Programme Details:**

Sl. No.	Name of the program	No. of Participants	Outcome	Local contribution
1	Workshop on legal aid and advocacy	125	People got information on Jungle jamin and revenue land. People collected land-related papers from the court. 23 persons have filed case for their land. They have formed a legal cell where 3 advocates who themselves are tribals are helping them in this regard.	966.00
2	Workshop on networking and advocacy	80	People have understood the importance of networking. Presently they have formed network with RC mission, free legal aid etc and are involved in addressing local issues. They have established a good network with gram Panchayat, thereby being able to tap agricultural facilities.	671.00
3	SHG workshop	97	They have clearly understood the SHG management as to what should be the membership requirement, what's the regular monitoring procedure etc.	686.00
4	Workshop on animal husbandry	34	People have gone from mere animal husbandry to milk production side. This has added income to their livelihood.	340.00
5	Gender justice workshop		Women were encouraged to take part in Panchayat election. 40 women contested in the	350.00

			Panchayat election out of which 26 have been elected.	
6	Workshop on Panchayati Raj	107	People have understood the strength of Panchayat Raj institutions. Consequently, their involvement in Panchayat activities has increased. Women's participation in Panchayat is encouraged. The villages have tapped some of the govt. facilities.	1015.00
7	Silver Jubilee Celebration	100	Role of the church in people's struggles was raised again. People have acknowledged the presence of DBSS among them and have shown their solidarity for the dalit issues.	
8	Non budgeted meeting: Village meeting, Cluster meeting Area committee meeting	200 51	In view of identified issues future plan has been chalked out.	

### **Future strategy:**

- ◆ To provide a platform to raise tribal issues
- ◆ To build a strong network of organizations and people working for tribal and dalit issues
- ◆ Capacitate the staff on social action
- ◆ To motivate the church for social action
- ◆ To disseminate information about Government schemes and tap them
- ◆ To make the staff aware on different forms of protest

### **Diocese of Jabalpur**

#### **For the Period April 2004 to September 2004**

Introduction:

The Jabalpur DBSS is working at Mandhla District since 1997 and there are 53 villages as the Reference Area. The majority of the population in this area is dependent on Agriculture and forest

products for sustenance. But due to the influence of Globalization their social and cultural life is getting degraded day by day and due to the unproductive nature of the land, lack of irrigation facility, and lack of Agriculture skill they cannot earn enough to maintain a decent life.

**Overall Objective:**

- ◆ To complete collection of data on Land Issue
- ◆ To increase the functional efficiency of the SHG groups
- ◆ To create a platform for social action/movement
- ◆ To empower the leaders with necessary skill and knowledge so that they can solve their own problems.

Major activities undertaken

- ◆ P.O.E  
In this head no programme has been conducted in the Reporting period
- ◆ O.M  
Board Meeting  
Staff meeting  
Staff appraisal
- ◆ CAP  
In this head no programs has been conducted in the reporting period

**Programme details:**

Sl. No	Name of activities	No of participants No of Exp	Outcome	Local contribution
1	Board meeting	15/2 Exp	Approved the Report of the Coordinator on major achievements and failures. Major decisions were made known to the members.	2000/-
2	Staff meeting	All staff/2 Exp	Many suggestion were given, major achievement were discussed, Strategies were formulated, and Further plans were discussed	1000/-
3	Staff appraisal	All staff & committee / Exp	Achievements and failures were discussed, Suggestion and recommendation were given, and Strategies were formulated for future intervention	1000/-

### **Overall Impact:**

In the reporting period the JDBSS staff had concentrated on collecting Data on the Land Issue i.e. how many people have the *Patta*, how many people are farming in forestland, land revenue etc. The data-collection on 10 clusters of the reference area has been completed. Through Door to door visit by the Community Organizer, different land issues came to light.

### **Future plans:**

- ◆ To strengthen the SHG groups
- ◆ To capacitate the staff on land issues (law)
- ◆ To train village Leaders on land issues
- ◆ To tap more and more Government Resources
- ◆ To strengthen the issue-based Groups.

## **Diocese of Kolhapur**

### **For the Period April 2004 to September 2004**

#### **Introduction**

DBSS Kolhapur is gearing towards to face the meaningful process of building communities of resistance and hope and to give the marginalised and oppressed and an opportunity to live their lives with dignity.

During the reporting period, the programmatic thrust was further sharpened to address the issues more effectively. In order to move towards a right-based approach the DBSS have imparted appropriate training for the DBSS staff and people's organisations. Training programmes have created ripple effect and provided effective and competent facilitation for building communities of resistance and hope.

#### **The issues DBSS is addressing:**

- Marginalisation of communities
- Deprivation of basic rights (Gairan, BPL)
- Environmental problems
- Lack of Food
- Eroding communal harmony and integration of society

#### **Objective:**

- Human dignity to the marginalised Dalit, and focus people sector
- To provide food security and to deal with environmental issues
- Empowerment of people's organisation
- Equip, educate and empower pastors, evangelist, WFCS and congregation for prophetic ministries

#### **PROGRAMME DETAILS:**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name of the program</b>	<b>No. of participants</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Local contribution</b>
1.	Workshop on Self Help Group	45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ One of the strength of DBSS Kolhapur is its strong people's organization.</li><li>▪ With the initiative and help of DBSS Kolhapur 40 Self Help Groups are in operation. Out of 40 SHG 10 are very active and have managed to tap government resources. These groups have been remarkably successful in increasing the income of participating women. We see in them practical manifestation of self-reliance, mutual cooperation, and community bonding.</li><li>▪ It was observed in the workshop that 20 SHG are not maintaining records, such as proceedings and books of accounts as per the given guidelines.</li><li>▪ It was strongly suggested to the participants by DBSS</li></ul>	1000

			Kolhapur make necessary arrangements to provide time to valuable guidance and organize workshops on financial management and documentation to maintain transparency and smooth functioning of SHG.	
2.	Area committee	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Area Committee came forward with budgeted and non-budgeted program for the period of April to September'2004and action plan for April 2004 to March' 2007.</li> </ul>	500
3.	Board meeting	09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The end plan of action report and the Budget for the period of April to September'2004 has been approved by the DBSS Board.</li> </ul>	1500
4.	DBSS staff capacitation	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Capacity development of DBSS staff found very effective for facilitation and empowerment.</li> <li>▪ Participants have learnt various methods of effective communication.</li> <li>▪ Participants learnt about Biblical perspective of handling money, resources.</li> <li>▪ Participants learnt about leadership qualities.</li> <li>▪ Participants leant about a New World order, Globalization and its consequences, and our country's stand vis-a-vis for globalization and the ambition to make India a mighty fascist power. Role of International Monetary Fund, World Bank, trade organization in exploiting the resources of other countries for their advantage and to establish their hegemony over the rest of the world.</li> <li>▪ The role of the church in empowering the weaker sections, educating and mobilizing communities both for challenging and constructive work.</li> </ul>	nil
5.	DBSS staff meeting	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DBSS staff coming together found to be a great help to know and learn the current issues and government policies and formulate strategies to tackle issues</li> <li>▪ It has also helped to develop second line leadership</li> </ul>	3000
6.	HIV/AIDS awareness and preventive education programme	76 students	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Participants learnt about the ways to prevent AIDS, and the role and responsibilities of students and the community as a whole in caring for infected and affected.</li> <li>▪ Local leaders and elders of the Church appreciated the efforts made by DBSS Kolhapur and were willing to extent full cooperation in the future. For the students this programme was very informative.</li> </ul>	

Due to 14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha election permission to organized rally and gathering of people was refused; therefore Morcha was not implemented as per the plans.

### **COMMUNITY STUDY CENTER:**

Community Study center is a unique concept, where the community participates in the learning process of their school going children as well as revalidate the importance of life sustaining knowledge and experience available with the rural community. The details of the CSC carried out by DBSS Kolhapur are given below.

No.	Center	Facilitator	Children
	Umalwad	Mrs. Shalan Bhore	50
	Rui	Mr. Dhondiram Mane	50
	Aitawade	MS.Vijaya Aitawade	50
	Bethel Nagar	Mr. Mahavir Tiwade	40
	Miraj	Mrs. Shaila Gorde	50
	Kasbe Digraj	Mrs. Jyoti Padhare	50
	Tardal	Mr. Sanjay Tiwade	50
	Shanti Nagar	Mrs. Karuna Samson	50
	Kavthepiran	Mr. Sandeep Bhore	40
	Kodoli	MS. Vandana Patil	35
		Total	425

### **OVERALL IMPACT:**

- During the reporting period totally 425 children benefited through community Study Center.
- Extra tuition classes were a great help to the children to secure good marks in the final examination.
- Completion of Homework and assignments in time was a motivating factor for the children to attend school regularly.
- Parents are happy to know the hidden potential of their children.
- Active participation of children in extra curricular activities such as skits, drama, national and cultural activities.
- Sharing of life experience with the children and entire community added new identity and recognition to the community.

### **ACTIVITIE IMPLEMENTED UNDER THE NON BUDGETED PROGRAMME**

Date	Particular	Reason	Number	Amount
22/04/03	Thiya Andholan	Gairan	2000	8000/-
9/05/03	Hunger Strike	Shelter, Shanti Nagar	1000	8000/-
4/5/03	Thiya Andholan	Gairan for Malgaon, Vijay nagar	2000	8000/-
27/6/03	Thiya Andholan	Tardal Gairan	2000	8000/-
9/8/03	Rights over the land	Tardal	2000	8000/-
19/8/03	Press Conference	Gairan	30	2500/-
24/8/03	Press Conference	Burning issues of Sex workers	30	2500/-

11/9/03	Rally	Rights of sex workers	500	7500/-
Total				52500/-
1/8/03	Annabhau Sahte Jaiyanti	Social Justice		2000/-
14/4/03	Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar	Social Justice		2000/-
26/7/03	Shah Maharaj Jayanti	Social Justice		2000/-
Total				58500/-

### OVERALL IMPACT:

This period has been remarkably known by recognizing its field level movement, which has state level impact. Beside the planned activities that were harna on SHG management, DBSS has been busy with morcha and harna to make the authority alert about people's issue pertaining to their day to day life. With all these emphasis was being given to enhance the capability of the staff for effective intervention in near future, where more challenge lay ahead.

### FUTURE PLAN:

- Take in to consideration of organizational capacities, values, context and formulate strategic planning for the period of April 2004 to March 2007.
- Understanding about the environment crisis, food security, communal harmony Capacitate staff, people's organizations and the Diocese of Kolhapur to face future challenges.
- Capacity building of DBSS staff, and people's organization to address the issues more effectively. Training programmes would provide effective and competent facilitation for building communities of resistance and Hope.
- Networking and advocacy, with the like-minded NGO's Institutions, Churches and neighboring Dioceses.
- Identification of local leaders and equip them for effective leadership.

The SBSS has discontinued programs in the diocese of Gujarat since April 2004 due to reasons of fiscal mismanagement. The SBSS has initiated short-term interventions in the Diocese of Nashik with the Drought Relief Programme. There was an interval in the Diocese of Pune with a consultation-taking place with an objective of resuming intervention in the diocese.

## **NORTHEASTERN ZONE**

### **Diocese of Barrackpore**

**For the period April 2004 to September 2004**

#### **Introduction:**

The DBSS is one of the development wings of the diocese of Barrackpore. DBSS involved in different areas of the people' centered development process. During this period more emphasis was given on awareness building, Panchayat wise re-allocation of villages, and building consensus on new issues. Our reference people are taking regular efforts for changing their trajectory of development. Involved in 45 villages, DBSS works with 103 SHGs, 80 women's groups, 7 youth groups, 16 Farmers groups and 1 cooperative.

#### **Objectives:**

- ◆ Repositioning of the DBSS on the new policy perspectives and structural reorientation of the DBSS to congregation and grass root levels
- ◆ Orientation of staff on new issues
- ◆ Networking with Govt./ NGOs / other institutions
- ◆ Creation of a data bank on the new issues
- ◆ Formation of SHG federation at Clusters
- ◆ Re-allocation of the clusters (Panchayat wise)
- ◆ Awareness creation on food-related issues

#### **Programmes undertaken to achieve the above objectives**

- ◆ Account training
- ◆ Training on development approach
- ◆ Leadership training for the village leaders
- ◆ Need assessment programme

#### **Major Achievements**

1. Village Tapna & Nagartola organized the Pulse Polio program in their villages with the help of Govt. All the children took the recommended dose.
2. Golap SHG at Boria got loan from Chunakhali Sagar Gramin Bank Rs. 2000/- for Cultivation.
3. Supriti SHG got Rs. 4000/- for Fishery from Co-operative, Kumrakhali

4. Minoti, Indria & Karobi from Sholua & Maliyapota village got loan from Co-operative Bank, Taranipur for cultivation Rs. 18000/-, 20000/- & 7200/-, respectively.
5. For Cultivation Subhokamona Dal at Altaberia got loan Rs. 6000/- from Sagar Gramin Bank Nepalgunge.
6. Members of VDC at Durgabati village repaired their road by their own efforts.
7. Sangita & Nibadita SHG at Chararchak got loan from SGBank, Nepalgunge Rs. 13000/- for Fishery.
8. Group called Sanchiata at Nursikderchak got loan from S.G.S.Y Rs. 5000/- for cultivation.
9. All groups opened VDC bank a/c at Jhanjra Cluster
10. All the groups repaid their loan in time.
11. The people of Nursikderhak (N) for 25 cows organized vaccination program by their own efforts. As the result of it the mortality rate of cows decreased. Had they purchased vaccine from private dealers, the cost of vaccine would have been Rs. 375/- But they got the vaccine from Gram Panchayat @Rs. 50/-.

### **SET BACK**

- ◆ Due to the letter from Keoradanga Gram Panchayat Pradhan, we are still not working at the Darikeoradanga Cluster
- ◆ During this period networking program has not been done in the village at Canning area.
- ◆ 19 SHG has broken down due to Political and family problems
- ◆ No program in the field level

### **BUDGETED PROGRAM DETAILS:**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name of the Programme</b>	<b>No. Of Participants</b>	<b><u>Outcome</u></b>	<b>Local Contribution</b>
1.	Area Commit. Meeting	48	Rectify problems with the budget Follow up of the budget Know the condition of the other areas.	4300/-
2.	A/c training for village treasurer	60	To know how to keep a/c. To know the importance of a/c	550
3.	Board Meeting	10	Attendance registers. Minutes book. Approved the budget.	2080

			Board member contribution in the development plans	
4.	DBSS News letter		Spread the news about DBSS work over all Diocese. Developed writing skills.	320/-
5.	Dev. Approach	92	People realized the importance of local resources. Clarity of issue, goal & objectives. Identified the local resources and utilization	--
6.	Leadership training for village leaders	47	Developed leadership skills	4350
7.	Need Assessment			--
8.	Staff Meeting	59	Attendance registers Developed the leadership skills Active participation	8700

#### Non Budgeted Programme Details

1.	Group Meeting		Maintaining records & documents properly Same books they are following No. of SHG increased.	12860
2.	VDC Meeting		Attendance registers Group learned from each other. Regarding refund work	4720

#### SEE Program

There was no SEE program in this period (April'04 – Sept'04)

#### **STATUS OF THE PREVIOUS SEE PROGRAM (SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT) PROGRAM**

Name of the programme	Name of the village	Money Released	Refund	Donation to VDC from their profit	Revolving	No of beneficiaries
Pisciculture	Altaberia	18377.00	18377.00	5530.00	18500.00	26
	Jhanjra-II	9000.00	8000.00	500.00	7000.00	11
	Nursikderchak	8000.00	8000.00	400.00	--	10

	Panaqua	8000.00	8000.00	500.00	8000.00	06
	Basanti	7000.00	3500.00	500.00	3500.00	13
	Kumrakhali	9000.00	9000.00	200.00	9000.00	10
Rice processing	Chararchak	10000.00	10000.00	1000.00	10000.00	10
Jute Cultivation	Bhiterpara	10000.00	10000.00	700.00	10000.00	30
	Howlia	10000.00	10000.00	1300.00	10000.00	34
	Bethberia(N)	10000.00	10000.00	1340.00	10000.00	20
	Sholua	10000.00	10000.00	729.00	10000.00	15
	Baliurah	8100.00	8100.00	600.00	8100.00	20
	Ranabandh	14000.00	14000.00	180.00	14000.00	10
Pig Farming	Kalipur	9000.00	9000.00	180.00	8500.00	09
Saree Business/Pisciculture	Jhanjra-I	10000.00	10000.00	500.00	10000.00	24

### **EFFORTS MADE TOWARDS NETWORKING AND ADVOCACY**

- Net working with west Bengal Poultry Farm at Tollygunge. Free training facilities are available here.
- Net working with Fr. Rasamoy at Baruipur Diocese (RC) for admitting two orphan children at their institution.
- Discussed about new project with NABARD at Nadia district.
- Met with the Deputy Conservator of Forest for planting trees on Arayanna Saptaha.

### **RESOURCE MOBILIZATION:**

1. Most of the reference people are using their own vacant land for pisciculture, piggery and duckery by their own savings.
2. Villagers used Church premises, rooms, and school building and so on for the purpose of various meetings.
3. Panchayat Pradhan & members, trainers of other NGOs participate in our various field level programs.

### **OVERALL IMPACT**

The last six months overall outcome is quite encouraging. People are capable of leading the group and conducting programmes. They have also been able to raise their voice against exploitation and food scarcity. The SHGs are also becoming stronger and able to take up various activities for self-sufficiency. The reference groups also are making efforts to network with Government and other like-minded organization.

### **FUTURE PLAN:**

- ◆ Registration of DBSS
- ◆ SGH Federation
- ◆ Networking, lobbying & advocacy will be made stronger.
- ◆ Better use of herbal medicine.

### **Diocese of North East India**

#### **For the period April 2004 to September 2004**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

North East India diocese is involved in 91 villages of 15 Panchayats of Assam and Meghalaya state. With the objective to form a consensus among the villagers to fight against exploitations by the Government officials and middlemen, DBSS has 14 staff to carry out its activities along with 170 SHGs, 100 women's groups, 5 youth groups and 65 farmers groups.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

- ◆ To help 30% of the reference people to know more about the Panchayat Raj System and its various functions and identify potential Panchayat leaders.
- ◆ To strengthen the Women's Federation and Youth to capacitate 10% of them to take up various issue based activities.
- ◆ To help 20% of the reference people to develop their skill on livelihood issues, sustainable agriculture and production of Bamboo & Cane artifacts to take up income-generating activities and be self-sufficient.
- ◆ To help the reference community to know more about their areas and to be able to identify existing problems at the local level

Following programs were undertaken to achieve the above objectives:

- ◆ Need based assessment
- ◆ Women's federation meeting
- ◆ CSC meeting
- ◆ Awareness on political scenario at cluster level.

### **Major Achievements:**

- ◆ Litchi Garden in 5 hectares of land at Khonamukh VDC under Mansiri Cluster.
- ◆ Registration of Cluster of Dubi and Ratanjuli cluster.
- ◆ Community Hall at Ratanjuli Cluster.

## Failures

- ◆ Some of the VDCs (Village Development Committees) are still to gain desired momentum, namely Balijuri, Solabari, Dubi, Mansiri etc.
- ◆ All the villages have not been able to get covered under one Panchayat. However, our field staff is working on this issue and before the next Panchayat election in 2006 we are hoping to complete the same.
- ◆ People are not yet able to fully participate in the Panchayat Raj Institutions and are also not able to tap the resources from the Panchayat
- ◆ Objectives have not been fulfilled up to 50%.

Sl.No	Name of the Programme	No. of Participants	Outcome	Local Contribution
1.	Need Base Assessment	30	Finalisation of the cluster profile.	
2.	Follow-up of Need base Assessment in Cluster.	1000 exp: 10	Finalization of the cluster profile.	
3.	Awareness Prog. on present political situation in cluster	1000 Exp: 10	Participants were helped to know about the political situation and need to choose good leaders	3000
4.	Area Committee Meeting		Finalisation of Cluster Profile and Budget.	1,500/-
5.	Women's Federation	31	Different activities of Women's Federation were made known to the participants and the date for the next programme on livelihood was finalised.	4870/-
6.	Board Meeting	17	Board Members came to know about the evaluation of SHED Project and activities	2000/-
7.	CSC	5 Centers Exp: 6	Students were helped in their studies.	15000

## Non Budgeted Programme

8.	Cluster/ VDC/ SHG	2000	Finalization of Budget and	76,960/-
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	Meeting		cluster profile, documentation.	
		every month		
9.	Flood Relief	1000 families Exp: 2		1286750
10.	Litchi Garden	28 farmers	28 farmers received 574 Litchi plant worth Rs.65,000/-.	25000

### **Overall Impact:**

Ratanjuli Cluster was registered as Swaraj Jana Sangathan under Societies Registration Act in October 2004. Mansiri Cluster has been able to mobilize Rs.65,000/- for litchi cultivation in 5 hectares of land. A Community Hall has been built from the Government contribution worth Rs.1,00,000/-

### **Efforts made towards networking:**

Efforts are being made both in the Cluster level and DBSS level towards networking, advocacy and lobbying. The Community Organizers as well some of the reference people visit the block offices and the Panchayat offices to find out the latest information. The SHED Project under IGSSS has completed its two years of Project period in October by achieving 50% of its objective. Due to its good networking with IGSSS, flood relief worth of Rs.12,42,750.00 was distributed among 1000 (flood victims) families in Dubi and Satgaon. Also three medical camps were conducted in the Gormara cluster where many people died due to Diarrhea. At the same time the Diocese, Epiphany Church, Tezpur and Diocesan WFCS also came out with relief programmes. The Diocese has distributed relief materials in Dubi area and Church and WFCS in Mansiri area.

### **Efforts made towards CME:**

The entire pastorate has decided to open the church campus for holding people's organisation's meeting. In Dubi cluster, the pastorate has already given one *bigha* land to construct people's organisation's office (CAD-community action for development) and North East India Diocesan Trust Associate has also given on bigha land in Ratanjuli cluster to construct the people's organisation office in the name of Swaraj Jana Sangathan.

### **FUTURE PLAN:**

- ◆ Registration of Women's Federation (Purbanchal Nari Jagriti Sangram Samiti)
- ◆ Net working, lobbying & advocacy will be stronger.
- ◆ To prepare and enable the selected village leaders to actively take part in Panchayat election scheduled to be held in 2006

## **Diocese of Durgapur**

### **For the Period April 2004 to September 2004**

#### **Introduction:**

Yet another new phase has begun in the life of DBSS from April 2004 with lots of ups and downs. Though the present preparatory phase is a continuation of the integrated and the empowerment model of Rights Based, the major activities of the phase started with course correction from the findings of the evaluation and review process. Following the course correction, an effort was made to make the diocese more focussed in the issues it is dealing with so that it can progress towards the goal of self sustainability and towards building communities of resistance and hope.

Since 1989 The Diocesan Board of Social Services, Durgapur has been involved in the struggle for livelihood of the exploited and marginalized sections.

Majority of the reference people are tribals, and are converse in Santhali. Their means of livelihood is farming although many of them are marginal farmers or share croppers. Their problems are compounded by the lack of irrigation facilities. They are totally dependent on rainwater in the monsoon and cultivation is possible only once a year. For the rest of the year, most of the youth and farmers are forced to migrate seasonally to survive. The lack of food security, adequate pay, and health facilities ensure that there is no marked change in their life. With the active intervention of the board, there is a renewed attempt to revive the involvement of the congregation in the developmental mission of the Church. The DBSS has been involved in empowering the marginalized through awareness programmes, to reduce migration through the human rights and the skill development programs, and to reduce the farmers' dependence on moneylenders through the programme on savings (SHG). It helps people to be economically self-dependant, and has enabled the communities to unite for common causes. Although they come in many hues, the DBSS has been able to successfully form women's groups and farmer's groups of marginalized tribals.

For the last one decade DBSS Durgapur has focused on only one district of West Bengal -- Malda. But with the initiative and encouragement of the new Chairman, DBSS in the past six months, has expanded its area to 3 more districts. The survey work has been completed and the community organizers have positioned themselves in the new area.

#### **Objective:**

- ◆ Surveying of the new field area.
- ◆ Dissemination and endorsing of the new policy perspective and structural reorientation from the DBSS to congregation and the grass root level.
- ◆ Repositioning of the DBSS on the new issues of livelihood and crosscutting themes
- ◆ Creating a data bank on the new issues
- ◆ Orientation of the staff on new issues

- ◆ Strengthening and sustaining the PO through the ongoing programmes.

### **Major Achievement:**

- ◆ In Kochpara and Porpara clusters, i.e. about 29 villages, the village profiling and issue based data collection has been completed.
- ◆ Expansion of DBSS villages from 29 to 49
- ◆ Women group in Kochpara villages has build up *Samiti Griha* (Place for the Mahila Mandal) by taking help from government schemes
- ◆ Fishery groups has developed in Kochpara area with DBSS initiatives

### **Major Failures:**

- ◆ Due to strong political interference in Malda block, the fisher groups were not able to avail the Panchayat schemes
- ◆ DBSS was not able to register KochPara and Popra Clusters.
- ◆ Survey work and village profile work was done in a very slow pace which hampered the ongoing Programmes

### **Programme details:**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name of the Programme</b>	<b>No. of Participants</b>	<b><u>Outcome</u></b>	<b>Local Contribution</b>
	Review workshop for Congregation	St . Michel School Bidhan Nagar 1 Exp/ 32 participants/ 3 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Layleaders and clergy's involvement in development process are increased</li> <li>○ Layleaders are helping in issue identification.</li> <li>○ Church leaders are helping in the planning process</li> </ul>	<b>1100</b>
	Training for the Sunday School teachers and students	St . Michel School Bidhan Nagar 1 Exp/ 85participants/ 3 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participants got awarded about the ministry of DBSS</li> <li>○ Participants gained knowledge on environment</li> <li>○ Participants became aware of different methods of protecting the environment.</li> <li>○ Some Sundays schools in rural area started protecting the environment and even celebrating environment day on 5<sup>th</sup> of June</li> <li>○ Sundays school teachers</li> </ul>	<b>3400</b>

			got more conscious about the concept of globalization and started campaigning in several rural churches	
	Fishery Training	Aushgram 1/ exp/ 14 part/ 4 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participants got skill and knowledge on pisi-culture</li> <li>○ Participants received certificates from the government department.</li> <li>○ Participants from Kochpara cluster formed groups and started fish cultivation in the village tank.</li> <li>○ Village Development Committee is strengthened as profit of the pisciculture is shared with them</li> <li>○ The groups who have acquired skills in pisciculture visited Panchayat office for getting pond in lease.</li> </ul>	<b>360</b>
	Youth workshop on the role of youth in the age of globalization	St . Michel School Bidhan Nagar 1 Exp/ 50 participants / 3 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participants know the vision, mission, goal, and objective of DBSS</li> <li>○ Youth got aware about the leadership qualities</li> <li>○ Youth got aware about the effects of globalization</li> <li>○ Youth got aware about the role and responsibilities in the community and tried to involve themselves in the development process</li> <li>○ 10 youths have come as leaders at the pastorate level</li> <li>○ In Kochpara and Mankar youth have started campaign on the ill effects of globalization</li> </ul>	
	Training on human rights with special emphasis on tribal act	ESII/ 1 exp/ 10 part/ 3 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The participants received knowledge of human rights.</li> </ul>	

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 2 participants who are active pastorate members have started preaching from the pulpit to create awareness on the contemporary issues</li> <li>○ Women groups have not only gone to the government authorities to demand for facilities available at the Panchayat and block levels but they have also started campaign against atrocities committed to women, superstitions etc.</li> </ul>	
	Training on organizational development	ESII/1Exp/26 part/ 7 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The participants were made aware of OD, personality development and personal management</li> <li>○ Participants are aware of their roles and responsibilities in the society</li> <li>○ Participants have started exchanging their thoughts with others, especially with the members of the congregations</li> <li>○ Participants are performing activities on social awareness.</li> </ul>	
	Staff Meeting	St Michel Church/ 9 x4 exp/ 2 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Staff members reviewed and evaluated their work</li> <li>○ Identified their lacunas and weakness</li> <li>○ Got some clarity on the change process of SBSS/DBSS</li> <li>○ Got insights on the 3 issues and the cross cutting theme</li> <li>○ Repositioned the issues on the basis of the issue of livelihood</li> <li>○ Prepared new action plan</li> </ul>	<b>70</b>

			<p>on the basis of repositioning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Started collecting issue based information from the field to strengthen knowledge management</li> <li>○ Staffs have been reshuffled on the basis of the new areas taken by DBSS</li> </ul>	
	Board Meeting	St Michel Church/ 2/1/ 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Board and Chairman got aware of the new change process</li> <li>○ Staff appraisal took place</li> <li>○ New appointment of Programme organizer took place</li> <li>○ Board has approved the identification and expansion of new programme area in Purulia, Midnapur and Mankar</li> <li>○ Reshuffling of the COs also took place</li> </ul>	
	Survey of the new areas	Purulia, Midnapur and Burdhawan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 7 villages are adopted in Purulia</li> <li>○ 7 villages in Midnapur</li> <li>○ 7 in Burdhawan</li> <li>○ In Kochpara and Porpara cluster i.e. about 29 villages the village profile and issue based data collection has been completed</li> </ul>	

#### **FUTURE PLAN:**

- ◆ Issue based networking with like-minded organization to restore tribal identity.
- ◆ Avail resources from the government for the economic empowerment of the people.
- ◆ Identify and promote proper leadership among men and women for contesting in the Panchayat administration elections.
- ◆ Tapping government schemes for village development to strengthen and prepare the congregation in the development process.
- ◆ Strengthen the documentation process at the cluster/area level.
- ◆ Promote eco-sustainable programmes

## **Diocese of Eastern Himalayas**

### **For the Period April 2004 to September 2004**

#### **Introduction:**

The preparatory phase for the diocese of eastern Himalayas had to go with a lot of extra commitment where the DBSS sincerely came forward to rectify, re-strengthen and reposition itself according to the change process that both SBSS and DBSS proposed to initiate.

Apart from engaging itself with the course correction and organizational development process as per the findings of the evaluation, the DBSS also came forward to strengthen the position of the community by organizing several ongoing programmes at the community level.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- ◆ To help people to evolve guidelines, sharpen their objectives and formulate a concrete plan.
- ◆ Political empowerment of ordinary people through local governance structures like PRI, involving them in negotiations for justice and peace, and helping them to raise their voice against injustice.
- ◆ To take care of underprivileged and neglected children as well as to make parents aware of their responsibilities towards children and the rights of children.
- ◆ To capacitate staff and village representatives in exploring options for fund raising and its proper utilization, and to encourage people towards income generating programs.
- ◆ To help people to register their Committees/Cooperatives formed by the DBSS. Encourage them and motivate them for group activities.
- ◆ To increase networking and liaison in order to benefit people at optimum level.
- ◆ To help women gain knowledge of their rights and understand their crucial role in establishing a just society, which would, in turn, inspire the village women to take active part in local governance.

#### **WORK ACTIVITIES UNDER NETWORKING (LAN), CME AND GENDER JUSTICE**

##### **Networking:**

Established relationship with Caritas – Catholic Organization for Social Concern. The Director was supportive in establishing networks with the DBSS.

People very often visit the Panchayat office and Block office to enquire about the schemes and facilities for them. The outcome is not much but the process is on to get justice and benefit from the concerned office. They also visit different departments and institutions in search of a better future.

## **CME:**

The Community Organizers are now in regular contact with the concerned Pastorate in-charge. The Pastorate Committee invites them in its meetings as invitees to the COs. The COs are now getting chances to share the mission and vision of DBSS-SBSS in the forum and often get opportunity to take part in delivery of sermon as per the DBSS-SBSS concept which have not been noted in the previous days.

## **Gender Justice**

It can be easily seen the difference between the DBSS operational area and non-operational area *vis-à-vis* gender justice. The EHD-DBSS is working in such villages where the women usually were not considered in major decision-making in the family and/or outside the family. But after the intervention of DBSS women are coming forward more and more in the form of SHG; presently they make visits to the bank, offices and take part in major decisions. In some places the male-female ratio is tilted in favour of the female.

## **Lobbying and Advocacy:**

Diocesan Board of Social Services has taken a facilitating role with the people to visit the Government Officials and establish a relationship of trust and confidence. Also, it has been able to secure information about the Government schemes and programmes for the development of the people, which have not been possible in the due course, as the information from the Govt. Officials were never disseminated to the people in the past. Also on the part of the DBSS, workers advocated the needs of the people, organized them, and moved towards the achievement of the cause.

## **Major Achievements & Failure:**

### **Case 1**

Samuktala Gram Panchayat is dominated by the Tribal Community. It is in the Jalpaiguri District of West Bengal. From the beginning itself, Congress has been voted to power in this Panchayat. The District authority has approved the Rastriya Samabay Vikash Yojana (RSVY) for 77 Gram Panchayat out of the total 148 Gram Panchayat of the District. And this allotment for the RSVY schemes is made for Tree plantations for one decade for a total budget of Rs. 20 Lac for each Gram Panchayat. The villagers are given seedlings free of cost from the forest department, and are planted in the vested land. The villagers in return are employed and earn their daily wages for plantation and maintenances. At the end of the project when the trees have grown-up, the trees would be sold, and the invested capital by the Govt would be taken back to implement further schemes in the same Panchayat or other Panchayats. The net profit would be utilized for the development of the Panchayat to distribute further facilities like electricity, road, school buildings etc. for the Panchayat. As per the Panchayat rule, since the Project invests a huge sum, the project

was supposed to be implemented through the Panchayat Samity. The Panchayat Samity was under the rule of the Communists.

Deep Colony, a village under the Samuktala Gram Panchayat, have huge amount of vacant land that was previously owned by the tribals and have been vested by the Government under the land ceiling act. These lands have neither been allotted to anybody nor the actual owners been allowed to cultivate in those land. After studying the present Land situation the Community Organizer of the Cluster called a general meeting of the villagers on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2004. It was proposed in the meeting that if fruit-bearing trees are planted in this vacant land, then besides having possession of the land, they would have multiple benefits from the trees, like fruits, firewood, prevention of soil erosion, etc. Though the villagers approved the idea, the main hurdle was a lack of finance to buy the seeds though the labour would come free.

The Community Organizer proposed that they could negotiate with the forest department for the supply of tree seedlings free of cost. After much planning and deliberation, it was ultimately decided to visit the forest department officer on 13/04/04; two women Srimati Bina Devnath and Srimati Smriti Devnath accompanied the Community Organizer to the Forest department office. They met the Beat Officer, who informed them that there is special division of the Forest Department which deals with Social Forests, and advised them to met Shri Vikash Dutta the in-charge of the Social Forests at Kamakhyaguri.

Again, on 13/05/04 the Community Organizer went to Kamakhyaguri along with the same women to met Mr. Vikash Dutta. The Officer informed them that a Programme under the RSVY scheme have been undertaken, and same was allotted to Samuktala Gram Panchayat as per the District Magistrate letter of 12<sup>th</sup> December 2003, (memo no 1100/10), a copy marked to the Divisional Forest Officer of the said letter. The DM in the said letter had asked for the land survey report for the implementation of the Social forests project under RSVY scheme for Samuktala Gram Panchayat to the BLRO through the BDO, (may be through the influence of the Panchayat samity leaders). The Block officers in their report of 9<sup>th</sup> Jan. 04 had stated that there was no land available in the Samuktala Gram Panchayat for the said project. Therefore the said project should be transferred to Majherdabri Gram Panchayat ruled by the Communists though the Panchayat was not included in the original proposal. The Forest officer further informed that there was only 5 days left for the Project to be implemented in Majherdabri Gram Panchayat. However, if the people of Samuktala could resist, the said Project could be saved from being hijacked. The Forest Officer also gave them the official Ref. No of the letter issued by the District Magistrate officer and told them not reveal his name for giving them the information as he is not suppose to relay official information to the Villagers and he might be in trouble if found out. The two Women and the Community Organizer assured him not to reveal his name in negotiations with the responsible Block officers or with the District authorities.

They again called a General meeting on 15/05/2004 of the whole cluster and invited the Gram Panchayat Pradhan to the meeting, and informed the people about the RSVY scheme. The Gram Panchayat Pradhan was surprised to know the fact and informed the people that there is over 100 acres of vacant land available within the Gram Panchayat, which is far more than the Project needs and expressed anger as how could the BLRO and BDO could write such a report without his

consent about the non-availability of Land within his Panchayat. This he said is complete politicizing, to deliver benefits and projects only to the Gram Panchayat ruled by the Communists and not consider the real need of the people. He asked the people to resist and assured them full support in their struggle. On 17/05/04 some 50 women along with the Community Organizer, went to the Block Development Office and met the Block Development Officer Ms. Athena Majumdar and raised their complain against the Project being hijacked. In the beginning, the Officer wanted to avoid the women by saying that there was no such schemes proposed for Samuktala Gram Panchayat. But the Community Organizer produced the Xerox copy of the DM's letter (secured from the Forest Officer) which the Block Development Officer had also received. On the basis of the DM's letter she assured the women to do something for them. She asked them to go back and get in written from the Gram Panchayat Pradhan that the said Project could be implemented in Samuktala Gram Panchayat. She also asked the Community Organizer to meet her in private.

The Block Development Officer then called upon the Samuktala Gram Panchayat Pradhan to settle the dispute and persuade the people not to demand the RSVY project. She said that she would look for some other Projects for the Gram Panchayat as the Project have already been transferred to Majherdabri Gram Panchayat and it was at the final stage of implementation. The Gram Panchayat Pradhan shared the views of the BDO but the women of Samuktala Gram Panchayat stood firmly against any compromise and said that would visit the District Magistrate if required in large numbers over the issue.

On the other hand when the Community Organizer met the Block Development Officer, she was directed to report on all activities conducted by DBSS within her Block and commented that the Missionary organization are spreading mis-information and disturbance, for which the Organization would face dire consequence in future. The Community Organizer tried her best to clarify her stand, the Block Officer then directed the Community Organizer to share any information first with her and then make it public. Now since the resistance was strong and people were ready to visit the District Magistrate, the BDO asked the Community Organizer to visit the Panchayat Samity President Mr. Mohinimohan Rabha, mention the whole situation, and request him to implement the said Project in Samuktala Gram Panchayat. Moreover, the Block Development Officer would speak to the President of the Panchayat Samity.

The Community Organizer along with a group of women visited the Panchayat Samity President and the Treasurer several times in the month of May and June 2004. In the meantime, the people kept the Forest officials informed about the progress of their resistance to stop the hijacking of the RSVY schemes, in turn to be informed about the status of implementation and suspension of the project being implemented in Majherdabri Gram Panchayat.

The Project was re-located to be implemented in Samuktala Gram Panchayat. Now the wait for the women is to get the final approval from the District Magistrate Office and the fund to reach so that the Project could be implemented. The women have already selected two people to monitor the work of the Project from their own Gram Panchayat. It is expected that the project would be implemented within September 2004.

## Case No. 2

Joyantitola is a remote village in the Saontalpur Cluster; it is about 7k.m. away from Samuktala Bazar. The only approach road from the bazaar is through the Jayanti River, which remains flooded during rainy season, and the villagers cross the river on banana rafts or by swimming. The village has a Govt. primary school upto IV standard, with three regular teachers appointed who come from Alipurduar (a Sub-division town of Jalpaiguri district). The village have a population of over 1300 among whom children between the age group of 4-12 years numbers to approximately 280, all the villagers belong to Santhal – a tribal community. The teachers very rarely come to the school, and even if they came, the children were taught nothing in the School. The School building had no roof and walls, and the 4 blackboards that the school had were no more black. In the whole history from the establishment of the School, there was no visit from the District Council Office, and no one bothered for the education of the village children, in a village with 90% illiterates and about the same percentage of people living under poverty line. Only a mere 5-10% of the fortunate villagers could depend on Agriculture for their subsistence and the others went to the forest for food and bring the dry branches to sell them as firewood or cut grass to sell them.

The children from the age of 6-7 years are employed as cowboys in the nearby villages to take the cows/ox or goats in the morning to leave them to graze in and around the forest. The girls from the same age are taken to Gangtok, Kalimpong, Siliguri, and Darjeeling and even further to cities to work as housemaids, at an allowance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per month, paid according to their ages. Back home, the others wait for the month to end and get some money to buy their food. In this process, from this village alone some 18 girls are missing in the last five years. These girls are also sexually exploited.

It was in this village that the DBSS thought of establishing the Community Study Centre in 2001, where the people believed that since they are illiterate, they had no right to participate in the process of educating the children. As part of implementing the CSC in the village a Village Education Committee (VEC) was constituted of illiterate Santhals. Mr. Arnold Besra, a youth from the village was appointed as the CSC facilitator. Mr. Besra recall himself as a fortunate villager who had the opportunity to stay in the CNI-HCDI sponsored hostel and Study upto class X in the Saontalpur Mission Boys School (under the Diocese of Eastern Himalaya). He therefore has committed himself to improve the education in his own village.

The CSC facilitator regularly conducted class for the Children from 6a.m. to 9a.m. and within a few days more then 150 Children were enrolled. The VEC met regularly once in week to be briefed by the CSC facilitator of the weeklong activity of the CSC and along with the Community Organizer tried to aware and capacitate the members about their rights to participate in the functioning of the village school. The VEC within 2003 were well aware to advocate their own rights, the three teachers of the Primary School were asked to attend School everyday and be in the School by 10:45 a.m, and begin the School by 11 a.m. The members of the VEC also threatened the teachers of lodging complaints against them with the District Primary School Council if they fail to attend the School in time and conduct regular classes. To monitor the same the President, Secretary, Treasurer and CSC Facilitator stayed alternatively in the school from 10:30 a.m. to 3

P.M. The school teachers were thus forced to come in time to the School. The teachers also distributed rice once a week @ 1k.g for 57 children, as a part of Mid-day meal Programme, through the ration dealer M.R. shop no. 65 of Pukuria village. The CSC facilitator expressed doubt over the distribution of the quantity of rice to the Children in the VEC meeting and it was decided to make the enquiry in this regard. As the first step the VEC- President, Secretary, Treasurer, CSC Facilitator and two members from the VEC committee visited the said ration shop to enquire about the total quantity of rice disbursed during the month for Joyantitola village- Primary School, but the Ration dealer denied to give them any information about the same. The reaction of the Dealer further added to the doubts that there was definitely some kind of foul play in the Distribution System. Therefore they decided to visit the Council Office at Kamakhyaguri, the clerk at the Council office confirmed from the register submitted by the teachers of the School and Counter signed by the ration dealer that every week rice were released for 160childrens @ 3kg per students. They could manage to Xerox the register and come back to the village. The teachers in close nexus with the ration dealer maintained two registers one at the rate of @1kg for 57 children to produce to the Village Education Committee and the other @3kg for 160 children to be submitted to the FCI and Council office. The VEC called a meeting in the village immediately, inviting the three teachers of the School and questioned them about the foul play and looting the rice of the Children, the teachers finding no way of escape begged for forgiveness and assured the VEC members that such an act would not be repeated. The villagers at one point were adamant of not forgiving them and report the scam to higher authorities, but considering the risk of losing the jobs by the teachers they forgave them with a warning that any foul play by the teachers would be reported to the Council office and the BDO and if required the local press would also be requested to print the story in their daily newspaper.

The next task of the villagers was to have the required infrastructure for the School; for this the villagers continuously went to the BDO for the approval of a school building and then directly wrote to the District Magistrate to sanction a School building for the village. A sum of Rs. 4.5 lac was approved for the School building in June 2004, the work would immediately start after the end of the Monsoon.

### Case No.3

It was also a fruit of LAN that the work, effort, and initiative of DBSS have been recognized by the SAARC Journalists Association. Mrs. Hitkari Guria, Community Organizer of DBSS was awarded the 'SHEJA Award 2004', along with 24 others from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bhutan. Among the recipients of the award were eminent poets, writers, artists and social workers from these five countries, who have contributed heavily for the Welfare of the Rural Mass and protected the environment.

Sl.No	Name of the Programme	No. of Participants	Outcome	Local Contribution
	Need Assessment	In all clusters/1/ whole village people/ 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ People will be in a position to evolve a guideline.</li> <li>○ People can be in a position to</li> </ul>	Nil

		months	<p>sharpen their objectives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The process of survey can be facilitated.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Political Awareness</b>	In all clusters/12/40/ ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The ordinary people of the village will know about the policy/issue of the political parties.</li> <li>○ They will be in a position to analyze, choose and cast their vote for the upliftment of their own.</li> <li>○ This will boost up their potential for bargaining relation for their rights.</li> </ul>	Nil
	<b>Re-Organizing Villages as per Panchayat</b>	In all clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A united force can be created which will further be helpful in negotiation for the justice and peace and to raise their voice against unjust.</li> <li>○ The political awareness can be seen in an expected degree.</li> </ul>	285-00
	<b>Pastorate In Planning Process</b>	Siliguri and Saontalpur/2/30 /2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The concept of the extension phase will be internalized by the Pastorate representatives which will be helpful in chalking out the development initiative and effective cooperation.</li> </ul>	904-00
	<b>Community Study Center</b>	Kumargram, Samuktala, Patlakhawa, Naxalbari, Kalimpong, Nimbong, Gitdabling, Mamring and Rimbick Cluster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The all-round growth of children like basic education, games &amp; sports, hygiene etc. will be looked after together with efforts to motivate parents for taking better care of their children and unite them to encounter exploitative factors and check up the existing formal school.</li> </ul>	389-00
	<b>Staff Meeting</b>	Saontalpur – June 2004, Kalimpong July-2004 September 2004- Siliguri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Re-Organization of area operation under one cluster -- one Panchayat formula adopted</li> <li>○ Conceptual clarity of issue framing made and issue identified</li> </ul>	Nil

	<b>Area Committee Meeting</b>	Siliguri/2/27/2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The representative of the reference areas will know the facts about the intention of extension which will be helpful for next phase in working out the proposals for the people's development.</li> </ul>	Nil
	<b>Board Meeting</b>	Siliguri/1/12/1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Board will be in a position to take necessary resolutions regarding strategies for effective intervention.</li> </ul>	Nil
	<b>Doll Making</b>	Kalimpong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Women are making dolls and marketing the products in the local area. 25 women from four villages are benefited by the activity and earning Rs. 600 to Rs. 1000 monthly</li> </ul>	2500
	<b>Bamboo Crafting</b>	Saontalpur Dubashree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Villagers understand the importance of traditional craft to which their identity is associated.</li> <li>○ Collective effort towards campaigning for the use of bamboo product in the adjoining villages to be launched by the people.</li> </ul>	1500
	<b>Cooperative Management</b>	Saontalpur Mamring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Pickle and fruit juice Co-Operative opened by women in the Mamring Cluster and registered under Co-Operative, in the first month (Sept. 04), Sale of Rs. 4000/ from Pickle reported by the Co-Operative. 30 women of 3 SHG involved in the Co-Operative.</li> <li>○ People in the Tea Co-operative are taking active efforts for the registration of their tea co-operative</li> </ul>	
	<b>Cooperatives</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Encourage people for collective farming in order to unite people and utilize the community land for the</li> </ul>	1300

			<p>greater benefit of community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The collective farming will be implemented.</li> <li>○ The DBSS will be registered to have its own legal existence.</li> <li>○ Formation of cooperative in order to have control over market, get proper price for their village level products, minimize the intervention of middlemen and Mahajans, improve bargain power and thus raise their economic status, and also strengthen the people politically.</li> <li>○ The ordinary village people will be encouraged and motivated for group activities.</li> </ul>	
	<b>Land Rights</b>	Saontalpur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Understanding of the issue of Right to Land conceptualized among the staffs and consensus evolved for the need to address the issue</li> </ul>	875
	<b>Networking</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The people' movement will be shaped up in a greater manner with like-minded NGOs and the scope of intervention will be extended in order to benefit people at optimum level.</li> </ul>	Nil
	<b>Organizational Management</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The flow of information will take place among the clusters and at Diocesan level regarding work done which is a sharing method also.</li> <li>○ This program will have different methods to express the views and messages so that people may understand them in an easy manner.</li> </ul>	nil
	<b>Leadership Training Center</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Women would gain knowledge of their rights and understand their role in establishing a just society, which would inspire the</li> </ul>	245

			<p>village women to take active part in local governance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cluster representatives will be exposed to Constitutional Rights and Duties and develop a clear understanding of the approach of DBSS and would serve as agents in conducting similar workshops at village level. This would root the Right based approach at local (village) level.</li> <li>○ Cluster representatives will be exposed to basic regulation laid down in law, for protection of their Rights, by which they are exploited in the daily life. This would help them to find shelter under the law from any kind of exploitation.</li> </ul>	
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**Future plan:**

- ◆ Capacitate the DBSS staff in the field of PRA, PRI and RBA
- ◆ Develop a common understanding on the Land Right and livelihood issue at the DBSS level
- ◆ Establish a Data bank on the Right to land issue and Right to livelihood at the DBSS level
- ◆ Identify and develop a relationship of resource sharing and campaigning of the issues with other NGOs
- ◆ Register tea garden co-operative, and two-cluster und societies registration within March 2005
- ◆ Evolve a prospective plan at the Diocese level on Ministry involvement of the Pastorate
- ◆ Formation of SHG federation including the Saontalpur, Dubashree , Uttar Simlabari and Gairkata cluster.
- ◆ Construct the DBSS as resource sharing catalyst for the Diocese in the fulfillment of the great commission

## **Diocese of Calcutta**

### **For the period April 2004 to September 2004**

#### **INTRODUCTION:**

During the sixteen months preparatory phase and the Rights based approach, the Diocesan Board of Social Services initiated a phase from April 2004. This was based on the findings of the evaluation committee and the review process. It took into consideration the empowerment process of the marginalized and the downtrodden people, with special emphasis on women, so that a community of Resistance and hope can be established which in turn will enable the realization of the vision and the mission of the Diocese of Calcutta.

The Dioceses of Calcutta is an urban Diocese with 29 pastorates and 41 Congregations spread over 5 Districts in and around Calcutta. Since 1993 the Diocesan Board of Social Services has been working among the rural communities of the West Bengal seeking to organize and empower the weak to obtain justice and acquire human dignity and human rights irrespective of their caste, creed, sex and religion keeping in mind the overall development of the community. In this effort DBSS Kolkata is working in close cooperation with Blocks, Panchayats, Rural educational institutions and local clubs, like minded NGOs and various government and local banks. Marginalised farmers, landless labourers, domestic helpers, vegetable and fish sellers, and daily wage earners were being targets of oppression and were denied fundamental human rights. Since inception, the DBSS team of Calcutta has encouraged the communities to initiate and oppose the gross injustice prevalent in the rural areas.

#### **OBJECTIVES ADDRESSED DURING THE PERIOD**

- ◆ Repositioning of DBSS Calcutta on the issue of Livelihood
- ◆ Repositioning of DBSS Calcutta on the cross cutting themes
- ◆ Taking the structural reorientation and the new policy perspective at the Grass root level
- ◆ Orientation of the DBSS Calcutta staff on the new issues

#### **MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS**

- ◆ Purposeful building of alliances and networking with Human Rights Law Network, an organization working on Human Rights
- ◆ Motivation and willingness of the DBSS and people's representatives to undergo the preparatory phase

#### **LIMITATIONS**

Inconsistent fund flow as per activities planned and budget request limiting timely and consistent field programmes.

DETAILED OF BUDGETED PROGRAMMES:

Name of the programme	No. of participants	Output	Local contribution
Area committee meeting	35 male and females	Goal objectives for 16 months was set  Budget details for the training activities and the local contribution was worked out  Programmatic and financial details were worked out	350
Food Security and Human Rights	47 male and females	Common understanding of DBSS staff and the reference people on the food security issue  Importance of Food as a basic human Right	5040 Total for Tarulia; Kochpukur; Chandigarh; Nabapara
Food and Security and Human Rights	32 male and females	Greater understanding on the linkages between food-security and anti-poor policies of the government. Linkages between right to life and food-security	

Women's Right	48 males and females	Role of women as a group to ensure human rights specifically of women, children and underprivileged sections of the society. Encouraging greater participation of SHGs on Human right issues.	1330 Local Cont.
Need assessment (baseline information formulation, tool preparation, pretest, data collection and submission)	All DBSS staff and community leaders	Assessing the need of DBSS field area Suggesting the needs of the communities Enhance identifying the need of the communities on	

		issues of right to livelihood Suggest interventions to bring socio-economic and political changes to initiate sustainable community development.	
Networking and advocacy	All DBSS Staff and community	Closer association are being developed with issue-based groups in line with the RBA	
Staff meetings		Establishing organizational support system on issue of violation of Human right particularly women and children.	
Board meetings		Major decisions was taken to streamline the DBSS activities Strategic goals were formulated for future interventions	

### **NON BUDGETED PROGRAMMES**

Workshop on appropriate finance record maintenance	13 males and females	Review and updating of appropriate accounts at the field level for the Self help group members	
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#### *Future Plan:*

- ◆ Networking with like-minded NGOs
- ◆ Strengthening the SHG group for women
- ◆ Having conceptual clarity on the issue of Livelihood
- ◆ Percolating the programmes down to the grass root level
- ◆ Involvement of the Congregation on this issue

## **EASTERN ZONE**

### **Diocese of Cuttack**

**For the Period April 2004 to September 2004**

#### **Introduction:**

The DBSS area is spread over Ganjam, Gajapati and Cuttak districts, which is inhabited by the fisher folk and tribal communities. Their livelihood systems are in crisis and during this period a consensus has been built among different stakeholders regarding a collective intervention.

#### **Objective:**

- ◆ Find means for renewal and reconstruction process on the basis of current realities reflected in evaluation.
- ◆ Seek appropriate alternatives for renewal process.

To fulfill the above objectives following programs were undertaken:

- ◆ Building consensus on the challenges involved in both extended and preparatory phases.
- ◆ Thrust upon awareness generation among village leaders on both the phases.
- ◆ Surveyor's training.
- ◆ VSS meeting.
- ◆ Cooperative meeting.

#### **Program Details:**

Sl. No.	Name of the programme	No. of participants	Outcome	Local contribution
1	Consensus building	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ An evaluation of finding was shared with the stakeholders.</li><li>○ Understanding was built on the need of a preparatory phase as well as a future plan</li><li>○ Strength and weakness of the program were shared with the stakeholders.</li><li>○ New villages were identified on Panchayat level.</li><li>○ In the view of the evaluation findings, re-assessment of the roles and responsibilities of the village committees started.</li></ul>	700.00
2	DBSS staff	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Evaluated progress of the work</li></ul>	-

	meeting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Reviewed the program implementation</li> <li>○ Increased understanding on strength and weakness of the program and follow-up measure were discussed for future course of action</li> <li>○ Developed cluster level village gradation list. Thereby village status was re-worked.</li> <li>○ Re-allocation of villages on Panchayat level was done.</li> </ul>	
3	DBSS Board meeting	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Streamlined the accounts</li> <li>○ Staff service rule was developed.</li> <li>○ Identified 2 more pastorates to work on.</li> </ul>	
4	Surveyors training	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Survey formats were developed.</li> <li>○ The participants understood methodology involved in survey. Formulating the understanding on the issue was focused through the exposure program.</li> <li>○ Cluster profile was developed.</li> </ul>	500.00
5	Non budgeted meeting VSS meeting	289 10 Exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increased awareness on afforestation and forest rights</li> <li>○ Increased group activities in old VSS groups.</li> <li>○ Formation of 2 new VSS group at Bahadapada and Kendupada.</li> <li>○ Demarcation of forest where the afforestation was done</li> </ul>	
6	CSC meeting	190 6 exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ CSC documentation has been improved.</li> <li>○ Villagers have become aware of the importance of education.</li> <li>○ Attendance has been increased in the formal school.</li> <li>○ Both cash and kind contribution to the CSC has been increased.</li> <li>○ Enrollment of 20 new children in all the CSC centers.</li> </ul>	
7	Cooperative meeting	9 exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Members have learnt how to maintain the documentation; thus managerial capabilities have</li> </ul>	

			<p>enhanced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gradual recovery of loan</li> <li>○ Auditing was done.</li> <li>○ Two other societies in Ramachandrapur and Saktiguda are under the process of registration.</li> </ul>	
8	Women's meeting	All cluster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Increased awareness on saving and credit system</li> <li>○ 2 other SHGs groups were formed at Bhalliaguda Cluster which generated awareness on women's issue.</li> <li>○ Their participation increased in the church and village meeting.</li> <li>○ Developed unity among the women folk</li> </ul>	
9	Govt. welfare program	116 4 exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Participants became aware of the government programs.</li> <li>○ People began to contact the Block Office and build up rapport with the government officers.</li> <li>○ This process has instilled self-confidence among the people.</li> </ul>	
10	Prioritization and reallocation of village on Panchayat level	280	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Panchayat level village list and village profile has been developed.</li> <li>○ Identification of infrastructure facilities existing in each village has been done by the government / NGOs.</li> <li>○ The process of data collection is in progress</li> </ul>	
11	Cluster level consensus building meeting	327	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Realization of evaluation finding</li> <li>○ Increased knowledge on strength and weakness of the program</li> </ul>	

**Status of the CSC Centers:**

At present 7 CSC centers are operating in 7 clusters with a total enrollment of 230 children. It has been found that the children's performance and participation in the curriculum activities towards formal school is gradually increasing. Regular quarterly examination is conducted to identify the strength and weakness of their performance and follow-up measures have been taken accordingly.

Village education committee has been formed in all the centers to facilitate smooth running of the program. CSC account books are being kept in all the centers. Community gives kerosene and food once in a month as part of their local contribution; cash contribution @ Rs. 5.00 also has been fixed at Goplapur, Kendupada, Bhalliguda centers as monthly subscription to generate local fund.

**Status of the cooperative societies:**

At present 8 self-help cooperative societies are functioning in 8 clusters and 2 other societies are under the process of registration.

People sell agriculture products to the societies and in return, societies provide short-term loans to the groups for maize, ginger and turmeric cultivation.

In the coastal area, societies collect fish from the small-scale fisher folk and sell it in the market. Efforts are still on to involve more and more villages to sustain the movements.

**Impact of the Co-operative work:**

- ◆ Managerial capability has increased.
- ◆ Self -confidence has built among the participating families.
- ◆ People are able to fix up the rate on forest and agriculture product.
- ◆ People get short- term loans from the societies on easy installment.
- ◆ People get fertilizer on cheaper rate through the societies.
- ◆ People are getting actual price by selling their agricultural products to the societies.

**Details:**

Sl.No	Name of the village	Total Members	Grant receives from Govt.	Regd. No.	Activities
1	Ludipanka	10	32,000.00	Under process	Afforestation and construction
2	Mallipadar	10	42,000.00	Regs no. 26	Infrastructure
3	Godisahi	10	35,000.00	Regd 60	Providing sources of alternative income to the people
4	Gundimaha	10	35,000.00	Regd no. 40	Providing sources of alternative

					income to the people
5	Dekapanka	10	---	Under process	New
6	Kurumaha	10	-----	Under process	New
7	Chanabania	10	----	Under process	New
8	Purunapa	10	-----	Under process	New

### **Status of the VSS groups:**

6 VSS groups have been formed to protect the forest and encourage afforestation. Out of these, 4 VSS groups have received grants from the government. At present, the groups carry out socio-economic activities in their respective village such as kitchen garden, pisciculture, plantation etc.

### **SHG status:**

At present 63 SHG groups are functioning in the DBSS reference area. In the coastal area, SHG groups are very active and from time to time receive grants from the MASS and Bank. Efforts are continued to strengthen these groups by adopting income-generating programs such as pickle making, *bori* and *papad* making, and mat making.

SHG groups of Merema, Dengambo, and Bhalliaguda areas engage in group activities such as kitchen garden, zinger cultivation, pisciculture and leaf plate making.

### **Future plans:**

- ◆ To enhance the bargaining power of the marginalised sections and to increase managerial capability through co-operative society.
- ◆ To identify possible re-allocation of villages at the Panchayat level
- ◆ To expand the DBSS work in Panchayat level with right-based approach along the issue of livelihood
- ◆ To capacitate people with different skills during this preparatory phase
- ◆ To support the people for social action

## **Diocese of Sambalpur**

### **For the period April 2004 to September 2004**

#### **Introduction:**

At present ASHA/DBSS is working in two districts namely Bolangir and Bargarh in the state of Orissa, covering 92 villages under 22 Panchayats. During the reported period, there was certain change in the staff pattern. After the unexpected demise of the Coordinator, the Program Organizer was appointed as Project-in-Charge and all staff were transferred. ASHA has taken up the issue of livelihood and its minimization through collective generation of right based eco-friendly employment opportunities. i.e., restoration of socio-economic and political justice through struggling collectively against violation of human rights, and the right to life and livelihood of poor and marginalized section of the society. Besides other regular activities, ASHA/DBSS joined with Budi Anchal Sangram Parihsad (BASP) against the construction of Lower Sukhtel dam. This has created a new challenge for the staff as this is a fight against human right violations.

#### **Objectives:**

In order to realize the broad objectives, the following major activities were initiated/ undertaken during the period under report.

- ◆ Training of trainers on survey
- ◆ Meeting with the village leaders
- ◆ Staff meeting
- ◆ Meeting with BASP

#### **Major achievement:**

- ◆ There were many meetings, and rally and Dharna were organized by the Budi Anchal Sangram Parishad (BASP) with the collaboration of ACC of Taljury area.
- ◆ Government resources were tapped by the VDC from Block and Panchayat
- ◆ The rate of awareness increased regarding forest protection among the people and 5 VFPC form
- ◆ Self-confidence of the people has increased
- ◆ People's organizations are moving towards sustainability
- ◆ Formation of SHG at congregational level at the diocese of Sambalpur

#### **Program details:**

Sl.No.	Name of the program	No. of Participants	Outcome	Local contribution
1	Survey training	18	○ Participants could	

			<p>understand the techniques of information collection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ It has made us understood what could be our different roles and responsibilities.</li> <li>○ Collected relevant information of the village</li> </ul>	
2	DBSS staff meeting	13 Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Skill enhancement took place.</li> <li>○ Transparency of work is taking place.</li> <li>○ Future course of action being clarified for common understanding.</li> </ul>	
3	Orientation of village representatives	20 Exposure :3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Govt. resources were tapped</li> <li>○ Future action plan has been chalked out.</li> <li>○ Involvements in the activities are gaining momentum.</li> </ul>	
4	Non budgeted program Area committee meeting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Area committee has acknowledged the need for change in the process, which would facilitate a consensual working at the next proposal.</li> </ul>	
5	Village development committee meeting	20 Exposure:3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Information on the process of change percolated down to the village level.</li> </ul>	
6	Meeting of Lower Suktel Dam with Sangram Parishad		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Awareness generated on how this construction could degenerate the lives of villagers coming under this construction site.</li> <li>○ Unity has been generated regarding this issue.</li> </ul>	

### **Overall Impact:**

During this period people understood the impact of their intervention on people's lives. It also came to light what corrective measures could be taken to intervene more effectively. The survey has made an opportunity to relocate the scattered activities. Working with BASP, ASHA/DBSS has involved with its prime focus of human rights activism.

### ***Future Plan:***

- ✘ Mobilizing people against dam construction.
- ✘ Strategizing network initiative.
- ✘ Appointment of DSS Coordinator.
- ✘ Make anti-dam forum into a people's movement.

## **Diocese of Patna**

### **For the period April 2004 to September 2004**

### **Introduction:**

Working in 56% of Santhal tribe reference people comprises of marginalised farmers and landless labourers whose livelihood depends upon the seasonal agriculture. However initiatives have taken to generate other employment opportunities. Strengthening of Gram Sabha was highlighted during the period leading towards policy formulation at Panchayat level.

### **Objectives:**

- ◆ To generate awareness on the identified issues
- ◆ To seek opportunities for rural self employment
- ◆ To promote indigenous modes of agriculture
- ◆ Building network among development organizations working in their area to promote collective effort

Major programs undertaken to achieve these objectives are:

- ◆ Village survey
- ◆ Training on organic farming
- ◆ Workshop to strengthen the Gram Sabhas

### **Major achievements:**

- ◆ SHG group has opened avenue for self employment like *dhan kutti*, piggery, petty shop etc.; 45 SHG groups are functional at this moment with savings of around Rs. 50,000/-
- ◆ Organic farming by using vermipost has been started in many areas.
- ◆ A group called AASRA of diocesan youth has formed to preserve Adivasi culture and tradition.

◆ PROGRAMME DETAILS:

Sl. No	Name of the program	No. of participants	Outcome	Local contribution
1.	Vilalge survey	33	People trained with filed exposure and new area has been identified.	
2.	Gram Sabha	50	People have known the strength of the Gram Sabha they have realized that from here only they can pressurize the government. to adopt pro- people policy and thus participating actively in the G.S. There is conflict of traditional and Government PRI. The ultimate objective of this conflict is to stop Panchayat election so that there would not be decentralized local governance. However, people are coming to consensus by trying to resolve this conflict through dialogue so that established a decentralized form of government through local governance. Preparing candidate for next Panchayat election.	
3.	SHG meeting	40	More awareness on SHG management. Discussion has started to lead this SHG groups from mere saving and credit groups to mechanisms for women's empowerment and make into pressure groups in the region. Making efforts to political awareness among women so that they could utilise opportunities provided by the of 73 <sup>rd</sup> amendment of the constitution.	
4.	Alternative farming	80	Encouraged participants to go from single to multi crops to increase the production Use of natural compost made farming beneficial rather than distortable; vermi compost is getting popularity among the farmers.	
5.	Networking	25	Networking particularly for next coming Panchayat election has generated a movement in that region. This is aimed at bringing village representatives in policymaking bodies.	
6.	Pisci culture	20	Participants acquired skill and gathered information about schemes available for pisciculture. This would generate means of livelihood for them.	

7.	Staff meeting	13	Got insight into the 3 issues and cross cutting themes. Started collecting issue-based information. Staff reviewed their work and reposition is to be done accordingly. Got clarity on the restructuring and repositioning that is under process at DBSS/ SBSS level.	1040
8.	Board meeting	10	Board members got aware on the process of change and are ready to take corrective measures at structural as well as staff level.	
9.	Institutional head meeting	20	Resources available at diocesan level were identified. Participants were guided as to what else they can do apart from their daily institutional responsibilities and thereby contribute something to community building process.	

#### **OVERALL IMPACT:**

The entire process has formed a base to work upon. People are getting involved in the gram Sabha by realizing that this is the platform to show their unity at upper level. Several attempts has been made to motivate congregation for social concern as a result church had organized pre-election (assembly election) meeting along with different development organization working in that area.

#### **FUTURE PLAN:**

- To strengthen the process of Panchayat election.
- Identify and support the local person to be elected in Panchayat samiti.
- To strengthen the Gram Sabha.
- To encourage people to take active part in Gram Sabha.
- To broaden the objective of SHG.

### **Diocese of Chotanagpur**

**For the period April 2004 to September 2004**

#### **Introduction:**

Diocesan Board of social services is involved in the process of supporting the tribal communities in their struggle for the right over the very essence of their life -- *jal, jangal, and jamin*. Structural change, working under new leadership and conflict in directivities has been the reality of this phase. However, both DBSS and SBSS have joined hands to work collectively to overcome the uncertain situation.

### **Objectives:**

- ◆ To make the reference community aware of PRI and Customary Law
- ◆ To prepare them for the forthcoming Panchayat election

Major activity undertaken to fulfill these objectives:

- ◆ Workshop on Panchayati Raj at DBSS and field level

### **Major Achievement:**

Workshop was conducted to give understanding on Panchayat Raj and Customary Law. During this period, one workshop for the villagers on PRI was organized at DBSS level. Besides this, field level staffs were constantly in touch with villages and educating them on their constitutional rights.

They have also motivated the traditional Gram Sabha to collect all the relevant data and produce the same at block offices. As a result of this about 55 Gram Sabha opened their saving Bank A/c, which is indeed a big achievement.

3 SHGs and 2 cooperatives have purchased and stocked about Rs. 41,000/- worth Mahuwa seeds that will be sold later at higher prices.

### **Programme details:**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the programme</b>	<b>No. of participants</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Local contribution</b>
1	Training of trainers for survey	26	○ People were trained with field exposure. On the basis of the survey an assessment on the priorities of the village is made.	1,100.00
2	Workshop for Gram Sabha	27	○ Most of the villagers have formed Gram Sabha and are determined to nominate their own candidate for the Panchayat election	1,050.00
3	Workshop for pastors	36	○ Pulpit is used for social reform.	2,183.00
4	Staff meeting	40	○ Staff-wise allocation of the village and area-	1,750.00

			wise profiling is done.	
<b>Non-budgeted program</b>				
5	Cluster committee meeting	117 80	o Better cooperation	1,647.00 298.00
6	Training on food preservation	61	o Participants ventured into commercial production that augurs family income.	2,007.00
7	Health awareness workshop	59	o It created general awakening among the women.	505.00
8	Education committee meeting	38 73	o Villagers are taking more interest in their children's education.	112.00 270.00
9	Workshop on accountancy	49	o Better accounting ability and book-keeping etc.	365.50
10	Workshop for Gram Sabha	112 230	o People became aware of their political responsibilities and duties.	820.00 3,903.00
11	Exposure program for farmers	68	o With more knowledge in alternative agriculture, people are getting interested in cultivation.	6,400.00
12	Workshop for cluster committee leaders	22	o The leaders have formed an action group to fight against local issues.	2,969.00
13	Farmers meeting	20	o	71.50
14	Mahila Meeting	45	o	882.00
15	Youth meeting	28	o	85.00

### **Overall impact:**

The Community Organisers were very busy at field level organising and preparing the villagers for the forth-coming state and Panchayat elections. Besides this, they are constantly in touch with the villagers, educating them about their constitutional rights regarding election etc. The CSC's are working well; the attendance shows that there is an increase in the children role. Once again the untimely release of fund has compelled the teachers to purchase food etc. on credit. However the period was rather hectic, when survey was going on at Panchayat level.

## Future Plan

- To strengthen the Gram Sabha
- To identify the destructive forces working against the tribal identity and formulate strategies to address this issue
- Mobilize women to take stand against social injustices

## **Diocese of Phulbani**

**For the period april 2004 to september 2004**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

Situated in the foothills this place is inhabited by Kondh tribe. They depend on Jhum cultivation for their livelihood. Though they make the land arable land, they don't have possession rights over land. They are being evacuated from the place. This problem has been raised in the DBSS platform and this is getting approval from the people to be first in priority list. Obtaining "land patta" is the first priority while addressing the issue of land Rights.

### **OBJECTIVE:**

To assess the situation in the village vis-à-vis land rights  
To provide knowledge and skill on survey along with data gathering.

### **PROGRAM DETAILS:**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Name of the Program</b>	<b>No. of participants</b>	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Local Contribution</b>
1	Survey trainers training	20	20 people trained with filed exposure Random/ sample survey of 71 villages completed (30% household of each village) including status of women. Data compiled and situation assessed for prioritization of villages with existing issues.	720
2.	Workshop on Women's leadership	52	-Leadership potentiality of 52 women has increased. -Awareness of the rights of women -Attitude of fear and shyness of women has been decreased and they have become more forthcoming in voicing their opinions	800

3.	Consultation in consensus on 16 <sup>th</sup> month plan	149	-Sharing of and discussion on 16 month plan. -Clarity on strategic change and programmatic shift. -Positive attitude towards RBA	1345
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**OVERALL IMPACT:**

Very few program could be implemented, however more thrust was on reorganizing the field. Emphasis is being given to promote women leaders. They can take leadership and thus ensure their participation in overall process. People are coming together to discuss on Land rights issue as they find it crucial for their survival. CSC are running well and giving opportunity to more children to be part of education process and thereby motivating their parents to realize the importance of education in life.

**FUTURE PLAN:**

- To identify and promote women leaders in the community and the church.
- To collect data related to land.
- To identify organizations involved with Land Rights issue and build network with them.