

**CHURCH OF NORTH INDIA  
SYNODICAL BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES**

**Narrative Report**  
October 2004 to March 2005

## *Content*

1. Central level Programme ----- 3-7
2. Narrative Report (October 2004-March 2005) -----8-131

### North Zone

1. Delhi (8)
2. Lucknow (15)
3. Bhopal (20)
4. Rajasthan (26)
5. Amritsar (32)
6. Agra (39)

### Central Zone

7. Kolhapur (46)
8. Jabalpur (49)
9. Nagpur (51)
10. Bombay (57)
11. Marathwada (64)

### North Eastern Zone

12. Barrackpore (69)
13. Durgapur (78)
14. North East India (86)
15. Kolkata (92)
16. Eastern Himalaya (101)

### Eastern Zone

17. Chotanagpur (114)
18. Phulpani (119)
19. Cuttak (122)
20. Patna (126)
21. Sambalpur (129)

## **CENTRAL LEVEL PROGRAMME**

**OCTOBER 2004 TO MARCH 2005**

This report takes an account of the activities of the second half of the Financial Year 2004-2005. This is a crucial period as organizational development process is still continuing. The interim phase was planned to enhance the capacity of SBSS so that it can meet the challenges of the future. So, what are the goals of SBSS, how realistic are they, how much can be achieved during the remaining period of interim phase are the key questions.

Organizational development process and perspective building and program planning are the important features of this phase. The crucial question is ownership of not only the DBSS, but the community with whom and for whom SBSS works. In fact changing approach of going back to community has really brought the credibility, meaning to our work and initiatives.

### ***1. Developing perspective and program plan***

One of the recommendations of the evaluation was to develop a Perspective and Program Plan for the next ten years. The rationale behind this suggestion is to knot SBSS initiatives with a holistic perspective than set of activities. This perspective and program building is part of the ongoing OD process. Visits to the dioceses of the Kolhapur and Nagpur with accompaniers in December 2004 started the ball rolling. In January 2005 in Nagpur SBSS core team and DBSS partners met and developed the design and schedule. In the next two-month, Diocese wise facilitation took place. Here DBSS coordinators from another diocese led the process. In the whole process, beside DBSS and SBSS team, representatives of the board, diocese, congregations and external experts also participated. Findings were shared with DBSS suggesting to develop a work plan and bring necessary changes.

At regional consultations in Goa and Kolkata, DBSS team (Chairperson, Coordinator, Board member and Program Organizers) with SBSS core team discussed and fine tuned the outcome and findings of the diocese wise learning. Issues related to approach, methods, finance management and structure were discussed and a core team gave the final touches to the plan. The draft plan was shared with partners in RT meeting and was formally received by the executive. The plan is being circulated discussed and shared again with the dioceses and community to get their feedback and comments. So that it will be owned up by everybody in a right spirit. Suggestions from synod level consultation (to be held in June 2005) will be incorporated. In October 2005 the final perspective plan will be launched. The proposal for the next phase will be based on the structural and policy changes detailed in the Perspective Plan.

### ***2. Organizational Development Process***

The OD process is progressing well as per plan and design. Mrs. Uma Ramswamy and Mr. Ray Kancharla are accompanying the SBSS in its management of change. As

recommended by them, Board made amendments in constitution empowering the functional role and position of Chief Coordinator. As far as the approach and methods of SBSS work is concerned major changes have already taken place. Developing self regulatory mechanism and enhancing organizational capacity are the areas need more focus and attention to manage changes at the DBSS level. Evaluation report and its recommendations are the tasks to be accomplished. As planed in our OD calendar we are progressing as per the schedule (please refer the Growing Together Folder).

### ***3. Capacity building/ Staff training and development***

#### ***3.1 HRD***

In December 2004, three week Human Resource Development Program was organized at Pune. More than 40 staff from DBSS and SBSS participated. PK Jena, the Coordinator and key facilitator was ably supported by visiting faculties in this training. The program had more interactive and self learning methods helping the participants to analyze their work situation and issues in the context of globalization and its impact on the identified themes and issues.

#### ***3.2 Facilitation and Skill building***

With the emerging perspective, the role of SBSS is drastically changed as an accompanier where by it will be a constructive co traveler with DBSS in building communities of resistance and hope. To do this efficiently it is inevitable that the staff of SBSS should possess excellent facilitation skill to see DBSS interventions are carried out effectively.

Amita Khalko, Merwin Mackwan, Deepak Singh and Shailendra Awale underwent Human Process Lab in November 2004 in Indian Society for Applied Behaviour Sciences.

Ms Monijinjir Bypari and Lolati Toppo underwent a special Lab for Personality Effectiveness. These inputs have helped them to improve their involvement with DBSS and SBSS more meaningfully.

Facilitation skill: Nilesh Gaikwad, Rashmi Madavi, Asha Tandy and Asish Rajhans underwent 5 day Special program on facilitation skill with SPAR In December 2004.

#### ***3.3 Program Management and Organizational development***

Beside Asha Tandy and Rashmi Madvi from SBSS, four DBSS coordinators and Program organizers from Eastern Zone/ NEZO were also sponsored for 3-day SPAR training on Program Management and Organizational Development,

#### ***3.4 Tribal Rights***

Two representative each from the 5 EZ DBSS, Asha Tandy and Sudeep Tigga attended 1 week training program on tribal and SC rights organized by ISI in November 2004. Further they trained COs from their DBSS. This particular

training helped them in developing program agenda for the issue of identity and social exclusion.

### ***3.5 Legal Aid***

Richard Behera and 12 CO from the NZ DBSS attended the 1 week training program organized by ISI in Delhi in March 2005

### ***3.6 PRA Praxis and SPAR***

PRA training was arranged for SBSS and DBSS team from NEZ DBSS. These two events organized by SPAR and PRAXIS were helpful for them in developing perspective development and program process. Two Specific workshops are in pipeline enabling the DBSS to develop participatory proposal.

### ***3.7 Gender***

DBSS staff from EH diocese and concerned PA attended a workshop on Gender Concerns organised by SPAR.

### ***3.8 People centered Advocacy***

Dr Shailendra Awale attended a week long national level CB program on People centered advocacy held at Pune by NCAS in February 2005.

### ***3.9 Social Accountability***

Dr Shailendra Awale participated in two day workshop on Social Accountability organized by FMSF in Delhi in November.

### ***3.10 Organisational Development facilitation***

Mrs. Manjiri Nanda and Mr. Nikhil Kumar attended a week long raining program on OD facilitation skill organized by the ASEED – IDMAT at Deharadun in March 2005.

### ***3.11 Capacity Building programs***

The idea of organizing conferences has been replaced with holding series of lectures related to development as lectures could be more interactive and participative leading to discussions.

Mr. Kumaran, Research Officer, Actionaid India gave a lecture on the role of Qualitative Techniques and Ethics in collecting data in the community in the month of October 2004. The techniques were explained with life stories. Team Leaders and Associate coordinators attended this lecture and shared their experience.

Dr Ms. Beena Agarwal Ms Shivani Bhardwaj and Dr Vivek Kumar were invited to deliver special lectures and conduct interactive sessions on Land Rights and Women and Identity and Social Exclusion. Professor Beena Agarwal, Institute of Economic Growth and Shivani facilitated sessions on Landrights from Gender perspectives. Dr Vivek Kumar in his presentation on social exclusion placed the

identity and social plight of Dalits in Indian society and also presented an approach to deal with their concerns.

#### ***4. Networking***

During the reporting time, FCFC Northern Zone met two times. Mr. P K Jena and Shailendra Awale represented SBSS. In November 2004 a National meet of FCFC was organized at New Delhi where EED also participated. It brought clarity to the future programs and role of FCFC. The national coordinator visited SBSS and had discussion. We had couple of meeting with Mr. Jayant Kumar in CASA. And collectively political awareness campaign at the time pancake and assembly elections were undertaken. We are also developing Leadership Development program with their help and involvement.

Dr Shailendra Awale participated in two consultations organized by the Church of North India Synod office. They are: *Role of theological education in Church's involvement and solidarity with subalterns*, and *Human Trafficking and Role of Civil Society*. As there is a need to develop close interaction and networking with in various institutions and boards of CNI, a coordination committee was formed under the leadership of the GS CNI Synod to facilitate the process coordination. The committees have met two times to develop a common program.

#### ***5. CWM Consultation***

Ms Monijinjr Bypari and Ms Lolati Toppo with ten DBSS colleagues from the EZ and NEZ participated in four day consultation on Indigenous and tribal rights organized by the South Asia Desk of Council for World Mission in Durgapore. They shared SBSS experiences of working with tribal with rights based approach. This workshop was attended by all CWM partner Churches from South Asia. Ms Lolati Toppo is a member of the CWM task force on dalits and indigenous rights.

#### ***6. PISA Process***

A Peace convention, an ecumenical gathering was organized at Ranchi. More than 130 persons participated. Dr Gnana Robinson was one of the resource people. Deepak Singh attended the PISA meeting held at Bangkok in February 2005. SBSS would initiate the program to incorporate the PISA process and tool in SBSS development initiative from August 2005.

#### ***7. Being with People: Tsunami relief work in Andaman and Nicobar Islands***

The vulnerability of the geographical location of A & N Islands and the lack of information on the lives of the people send waves of anxiety throughout the world. The CNI acted immediately by setting up relief team with basic life saving drugs and food articles. SBSS send three of its staff to Car Nicobar on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2004 along with CNI Relief Team. A three member team with the help of the local people reached Car Nicobar on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2005 with more food items and drugs. The attempt to reach people in the island gave a partial success as there were no roads and no vehicles (to transport relief articles) to connect people who ran into jungle after the harbor waves. As the first institution to reach Car Nicobar other than Indian Army CNI showed exemplary gesture.

### ***8. Communications and PME***

SBSS has taken steps to improve its internal communications and procedures; making it vibrant where it would be able contribute to the decision making process of the organization. A contact management module with cost-effective web access to all program staff and respective DBSS with organizational ids and required technical support has been provided. This is the first step building an effective and efficient PME Process. With VR Virtual, we are studying the present PME process. In due course of time, it would be web based system connected with internet; facilitating easy and fast access would be developed. It would enhance the level of transparency and accountability in the organisation.

### ***9. Organizational meeting***

The Consultancy and Coordination Cell of the SBSS is a platform where all program staff meets to take assessment of the ongoing work and develop responses. This year the CCC met in Rewari for three days in November 2004. It developed the mechanism for staff appraisal and took stock of ongoing OD process. The Executive and the Board of SBSS met during the reporting time to undertake the expected duties and responsibilities.

### ***10. Partnership enhancement***

On 17<sup>th</sup> November 2004 Ms. Erica ED and Ms. Monica made a courtesy visit CNI/SBSS. In this meeting Chief Coordinator presented a sharp and introspective as well as a prospective sharing touching upon the history, change process, areas of weakness, future aims, issues, targets and the strategies. The partners appreciated the condensed self critical appraisal of the work of SBSS.

The visit of Mr. Remppis Martin, Bread for the World, Asia Pacific to Nagur and Agra on in the first and second week of March 2005 gave an opportunity to explain the nature of intervention of SBSS and DBSS and the prevailing conditioning in which the partners work. Mr. Remppis on his tour visited many clusters to know the issues which afflict reference communities.

## **2. Diocesan Narrative Report**

### **NORTH ZONE**

#### **DIOCESE OF DELHI**

**INTRODUCTION:** The diocese of Delhi covers the entire state of Delhi, along with 9 districts in Haryana and two districts in Uttar Pradesh. There are around 36 pastorates in this diocese, which include 42 urban and rural congregations. The members of congregations in rural areas are predominantly poor and socially backward where as in urban congregations majority of them belong to middle class. The diocese of Delhi strives to fulfill its ecclesiastic as well as social mandate with the help of its 40 presbyters. These Presbyters are well versed both in theology and in understanding of various developmental issues. The diocese has adopted a more professional and educative approach towards planning and implementation of Human Resource Development.

The diocese of Delhi, through its development wing DBSS, is now actively engaged in its mission to ensure people's rights in its reference area spread around 80 km. radius of 26 villages of Mustafabad and Chhachhrouli blocks of Yamuna Nagar district in Haryana. In this area almost 90% of the community is illiterate and due to ignorance people are deprived of their rights. Hence, the DBSS has made attempt to organize the marginalized sections including Dalits (Cobblers, Sweepers, Potters, Weavers), Tribals (Gadaria, Jhimar, Gujjars), as well as small farmers and laborers in the unorganized sector to make them aware of the existing oppression and exploitation.

At present DBSS has the strength of 4 Community Organizers, one Accounts Assistant, one Program Organizer and one Coordinator along with a batch of field staff; all these field staff are HRD trained and competent. With this strength and their active cooperation the DBSS has successfully formed 20 Women, 18 Youth, 14 Mazdoor Sangathan (at village level), 8 Village Committees, 3 Area level Committees (Cluster), 7 Self Help Groups and Women Education Programme in 10 villages to empower/strengthen women groups.

**GOAL:** To enhance organizational capacity to evolve and manage a development plan for 2005-2008 and to provide support for ongoing process to sustain and strengthen collective struggle for and with poor.

#### **OVERALL OBJECTIVES:**

1. To evolve a project plan for the period 2005-2008.
2. To strengthen organizational and development process; enhancing capacity for organizational management; improving conceptual, technical and managerial skill at all the operational level.
3. To prepare the congregations and the diocese towards a strategic shift for the next decade.

4. To address the issue of capacity building pertain to the challenges and concerns mentioned above and to identify newly emerging issues and appropriate response.
5. To enhance capacity and support service for the ongoing activities.

**OBJECTIVE OF THE REPORTING PERIOD:**

1. Educate women on day-to-day basis on their socio-political, economic & cultural rights along with literacy.
2. Formation of pro-active intellectual groups for RBA.
3. To aware people about local resources and their access to it.
4. To process right related documents.
5. To prepare congregations for systematic participation in mission engagement both at Church & field level.
6. To enable the community for active participation in the elections.
7. To review the process of development and evolution of proper strategy to address the issue of livelihood through RBA.
8. To review & retrospection of the development project and formulation of strategies.

**ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES:**

**I. To educate women on day-to-day basis on their socio-political, economic & cultural rights along with literacy.**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contribution
Women Education Program	At 10 Villages	6 months	260 reference community women	30000.00	23250.00	21326.00

**Results**

1. The social status of women in this reference area got improved and strengthened.
2. Women got empowered towards wider participation in decision-making process and the ratio of the women's participation is increasing.
3. Women are taking initiatives and showing keen interest in the Gram Panchayat activities.

- Women's literacy scenario gets improvement and now they are able to read and write on their own.

## II. Formation of Pro-active intellectual groups on RBA.

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib.
Identification of organizations & leadership & rapport building.	3 exposure & 24 visits	27 months	6 DBSS staff & 127 reference community peoples	7500.00	4735.00	159.00

### Result

- About 15 NGOs and persons have been identified to form pro-active intellectual group on RBA.

## III. To aware people about local resources and their access to it.

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib.
Awareness building campaign on right to livelihood.	10	10	392. DBSS staff & reference community people.	9000.00	9276.00	736.00

### Result

- People got aware about the Right to Livelihood which is directly related to their standard of life and current market oriented economic model of development and its realities.
- People formed self-help groups and Mazdoor Sangathan.

## IV. To process the right related documents

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib.
Analysis of	6	6	7 DBSS staff	12500.00	6319.50	--

base line data			and respective village leaders			
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**Result**

1. Documents and information are being collected with facts and figures to develop a systematic information system both at field and office levels.

**V. To prepare congregations for systematic participation in mission engagement both at Church & field level**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contribution
Congregation Survey	9 villages & city	11	4 community organizers & congregation people	12000.00	1464.00	--

**Results**

1. 158 families were surveyed.
2. Information and data has been collected for systematic participation of congregation in mission engagement

**VI. To enable the community for active participation in the elections.**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib.
Political awareness campaign on Haryana Vidhan Sabha elections 2005	12	12	324 DBSS staff & reference community people	4050.00	2571.00	---

**Result**

1. People realized the importance of their vote and understand the value of collective voting not on the basis of discrimination but on the basis of development.

**VII. To review the process of development and evaluation of proper strategies**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib.
Cluster committee meetings	4	8	101	10530.00	8206.00	---

**Results**

1. The people of reference community are conceptually clear about the role of people's organizations in development process.
2. They are well aware of the importance and necessity of forming and acting as pressure groups.

**VIII. To review and retrospection of the development project and formulation of strategy**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib.
Staff Meetings	3	6	7 DBSS staff	19650.00	5625.00	----
Board Meetings.	1	1	10 DBSS Board members, Coordinator, DBSS, FMA, CNI-SBSS – NZO (Agra)	7599.00	1452.00	---

**Result**

1. Development process on RBA was reviewed for evaluation of proper strategies and to sustain the ongoing process of addressing the issues of livelihood.
2. DBSS activities & budget proposal were scrutinized critically for strengthening organizational development process and evolving necessary strategic shifts.

**IX. To access the activities and programs to know about the achievements and failures to build perspective for the next 3 years action plan.**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib.

Perspective Building Process	1	3	14 reference community of 3 villages	+	112829.00	17285.00	---
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### Results

1. Three issues of CNI-SBSS were discussed. It was found that we were not focused on specific issues and so the expected impact was not achieved.
2. Even though the staff is aware of the vision, mission, goal and objectives, they have yet to know more about RBA. Further, staff needs expertise particularly in Gender, LAN, PRI, and CME etc.
3. DBSS should have mass based resource mobilization.
4. DBSS staff is not well educated and they are poor in facilitation skill; they need professional degree in social work that will improve the capacity of the staff.
5. More involvement of the DBSS Board is required.

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS:

- *Mazdoor* have now become aware of their rights such as minimum mandatory working days, minimum wages and compensation at the time of accident while doing his/her duty.
- They have started efforts to form a *Mazdoor Sangathan*; already 14 *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* have been formed.
- Now women also started participating and organizing *Mazdoor* unions. Around 20 *Mahila Adhikar Sangathan* has also been formed.
- The number of participants from women folk and the interaction among them tremendously increased due to the women's education program.
- Women have started showing interest in education and have gathered regularly in *Mahila Adhikar Manch*.
- 7 Self Help Groups have been formed, through which skill training and income generation are being promoted.
- People have adopted the rights based approach to develop a strong and effective people's organization in all reference communities to increase the people's bargaining power and to break the culture of silence among the oppressed and weak. The aim is to organize and empower the weak to obtain justice and acquire human dignity and human rights irrespective of their cast, creed, sex and religion and to achieve overall development of the community.
- In this effort we are working in close cooperation with local congregations, Panchayat, likeminded NGOs and persons, rural education institutions, various government departments and local banks.

**FAILURES:**

- People's organizations have not yet become capable of moving towards people's movement.
- Issue based documentation at DBSS office as well as at field level is not up to the mark.
- Facilitation capacity of the DBSS staff needs more improvement.
- Ownership by DBSS Board needs to be enhanced.
- DBSS staff could not make congregation aware of the necessity of taking responsibility over DBSS work.

**Facilitator's Remark:** I appreciate the efforts, which DBSS-Delhi took in last six months time. May be this was the most laborious period for the staff, in their whole development journey, to reorganize their field, communities and people's organizations as per the issue identified by them. They have developed database of the communities as well as to some extent rights related documentation. They have participated both in Panchayat and assembly elections in order to create awareness among people to vote consciously. I suggest the DBSS to plan activities as per the overall objectives and make sure in next six months that they overcome at least staff capacity, make involving board more in their field activities and building people's organizations of unorganized laborers through inter and intra networking.

**Deepak Singh**  
**Program Associate**

## Diocese of Lucknow

### Introduction

The Diocese of Lucknow under the *CHURCH OF NORTH INDIA* covers a vast area of about 39 districts or to say, half of the total area of the state of Uttar Pradesh. The congregation of the diocese belongs to various backgrounds. The diocesan headquarter is situated at Allahabad which is the central place to coordinate with the churches of the Diocese. It has 75 pastorates, 52 educational institutions within the diocesan area. About 80% of the churches and its congregation and institutions are in the urban area; the rest are in the rural areas.

The Diocese visualizes building of a community, which will eradicate poverty, promote social justice and ecological concerns.. The Diocesan services have set an example by working with the people of other faiths. It has rendered a very good impact upon the social, political and economic situation of the state. There are many teachers, doctors and theologians who are assets of high intellect for the service to the community.

The Diocese has a department for mission and evangelism, which comprises of 70 Pastors, 5 Deacons and about 15 Lay Readers. The **Diocesan Board of Social Services (DBSS)** was constituted in the year 1992 to work for the amelioration of the community residing in the remote area facing the brunt of exploitation and oppression.

### DBSS Profile

The DBSS is working with a team of 10 people, which includes one Coordinator, one Office Assistant and six Community Organizers. The DBSS is actively involved in 50 villages, which covers the blocks of Mau-Aimma, Holagarh and Soraon. The reference area is about 50 kms away from the Diocesan Head Quarter at Allahabad. It has the vision to uplift and awaken the poor and the marginalized section of the society.

**GOAL:** To enhance organizational capacity to evolve and manage a development plan for 2005-2008 and to provide support for ongoing process to sustain and strengthen collective struggle with poor.

### Overall Objective:

1. 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.
2. To enhance the clarity, knowledge, skills and development application on the right based approach, gender sensitivity PRI and SHG for the entire stakeholder as a preparation towards the consolidation and planning process
3. To build capacity for identification of emerging issues and appropriate response mechanism.

4. Towards a strategic shift, to prepare congregations and pastorates and stakeholders, for systematic participation in the mission management, as the agents of transformation.
5. To support the community to sustain the ongoing process of addressing the issues of livelihood.

**Objective of the reporting period:**

1. To enhance the clarity, knowledge, skills and development application on the right based approach
2. To build capacity for identification of emerging issues and appropriate response mechanism.
3. To support the community to sustain the ongoing process of addressing the issues of livelihood.

**Activities undertaken to achieve the objective:**

**I. To enhance the clarity, knowledge, skills and development application on the right based approach**

I.

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib.
Perspective Building	2	4	150 DBSS Staff, Church Representatives, Ref-Community, External, SBSS Zonal Staff & Board Members	26,000.00	25,748.00	3,960.00

Result

1. DBSS intervention are guided and structured with Right Based Approach.
2. Strategic framework for incorporating right-based approach will be developed
3. Proactive interventions in the struggle, action and reflection process.

**II. To build capacity for identification of emerging issues and appropriate response mechanism**

Activity	Exposure			Inputs
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		No. of days	No. & category of participant	Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib.
PRA Training	1	3	90 DBSS Staff & Village Leaders	12,960.00	12,895.00	1,300.00

Result

1. Optimum participation of the community in planning process
2. Identification of resources and their proper utilization

**III. To support the community to sustain the ongoing process of addressing the issues of livelihood.**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib.
Leadership Building	2	4	179 DBSS Staff & Village Leaders	32,000.00	31,970.00	2,100.00
Cluster committee Meeting	5	5	200 Cluster committee Members	21,600.00	17,892.00	4,145.00
Women's Education Programme:	6	30	120 Women's	35,000.00	35,000.00	17,075.00
Staff Meeting:	2	3	16 DBSS Staff	8,400.00	8,168.00	NIL
Issue Based Documentation	1	15	2 Co-coordinator & Office Assistant	10,000.00	5,312.00	NIL
Training On Vermin Culture	2	2	90 DBSS Staff & Ref-People	18,000.00	17,945.00	2,350.00

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib.
Political Awareness Meeting	12	1	1500 DBSS Staff & Ref-People	11,000.00	10,997.00	1,868.00
Teachers Training	1	3	25 DBSS Staff & Teachers	20,000.00	4,885.00	4,275.00

### Result

1. Proper analysis, planning and monitoring of the action taken by the P.O. representatives
2. Effectiveness and sustainability in the organization
3. Maintenance of organizational values and resources within the organization.
4. Decentralization of planning and monitoring
5. The social status of the women in the reference area is strengthened and the ratio of the women's participation increased.
6. Women are taking initiative and keen interest in the Gram Panchayat activities, as they are now able to read and write on their own.
7. Improvement in program implementation, planning and evaluation besides better coordination among the staff
8. A well-knitted information system is developed to uphold people's struggle strongly with facts.
9. They understand about harmful effects of chemical fertilizers and make utilization of vermin compost within their fields.
10. They understand their voting rights and the power of collective voting.

**Impact:** It is expected that the above planned activities will enhance the capacity of the DBSS to proceed in the development struggle effectively at the field level. So far these activities have enhanced the efforts to involve us in the coming 3 years period in the development process.

### Major achievements

One Yuva mandal and one cooperative Dairy Farm (Nayaban) were formed

- ☞ women have become vocal to express their views on local issues particularly their participation in Soraon area increased.
- ☞ Increased participation of the people in the Gram Sabha.

- ☞ The Church leaders and youths have realized their share of responsibility for the development process.
- ☞ 8 families started their traditional business in Pattal Plate, Clay Mugs and Bamboo Baskets.
- ☞ 4 villages receive knowledge of making vermin compose and they decided to opt it as a business.

### **Failures**

- ☞ Lack of information on various government schemes.
- ☞ The issue based documentation in some areas is still at poor level
- ☞ Networking with the like-minded NGO's and Government agencies are also lacking at the present stage.
- ☞ We have failed in forming people's organization and in promoting literacy level among the village women.
- ☞ Don't have proper documentation and accounting among the village people.

**Mr. Salil.C.Paul.**  
**Coordinator.**  
**DBSS-Diocese of Lucknow.**

Date : 15<sup>th</sup> April' 2005

### **Observation and comment from SBSS Facilitator**

DBSS restarted its work from 2002 with a new approach i.e. RBA. Though the staffs are new, untrained and less experienced but they are trying their best. During this period the SBSS capacity building desk has trained the untrained staffs. They need more skill development and capacity building training.

- There is need to work more specifically on gender issues and church mission engagement.
- Consensus and understanding was made among the staff and the village people about the forming of People's Organization instead of small committees or groups.
- Reference people are preparing themselves to participate in the forth coming Panchayat Election.
- As the diocese doing so many activities through different sectors of the church for the poor and needy people of the congregations but it is also in need of involving the church in the secular activity for upliftment of the downtrodden people, to express solidarity to others and to involve church in the political field.
- A dairy farm started by one of the SHG, which is a very good attempt made by the people.
- DBSS Lucknow is not in a position at present to address the wider issues. Because maximum villages are under awareness and motivational level. Therefore DBSS have no mass base to address the wider issue. But they are addressing the local issues like water, BPL card, widow pension, old age pension, village link path etc. (Richard Behara, PA, CNI-SBSS, NZO, Agra)

## **DIOCESE OF BHOPAL**

### **Introduction**

The Diocese of Bhopal is geographically one of the largest Dioceses of the CNI, but with small population and poor resources. It covers the western part of the Madhya Pradesh. The diocesan head quarter is located at Indore. Most of the congregations and the pastorates are rural. The diocese has many institutions that render service to the poor and marginalized. Since most of the educational institutions are located in urban centers, the benefits are not accessible to the needy rural community. Hence, the Village Development Program was initiated way back in 1981. It is a registered body with the FCRA and works under the guidance of the diocese. After working with the SBSS that supports finance and programs, the VDP has established a direct tripartite relationship with the EZE on the basis of financial support. Under the areas covered by the VDP comes the Bhil tribes the largest tribe group in India, which comprises at least 85% of the total population of this reference area. The reference area spread over 45 villages in 6 Tahsil of 3 districts namely Jhabua, Barwani & Dhar.

**Goal:** To reduce migration by empowering and educating the people socially, economically and politically through people's organization and by mobilizing available resources; and to sensitize the congregation for their participation in the struggle for the marginalized communities.

### **Over all objective**

- To protect the rights of the migrant laborers by creating awareness among themselves as well as the representatives of local self-governance and Govt. officers through various programs.
- To encourage people to actively take part in political representation both in local self-governance and assembly elections.
- To create awareness and knowledge on various alternative agricultural methods and forest preservation among the reference community.
- To build common perspective plan and program for 2005 – 2008.
- To prepare congregation members for systematic participation in church mission engagement as agents for transformation.

### **Objective of the reporting period**

- To encourage the community to form migrants labor federation
- To provide skill and training on organic farming and alternative agriculture.
- To solve local issues of the community with their active participation
- To involve congregation for their active participation in the development process.
- To encourage people actively participate in the coming Gram Panchayat elections 2005.
- To evolve a common understanding on the issues of livelihood and RBA.

## Activities Undertaken:

### I. Activities related to Migration and Migrant labors

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib
Workshop on migrant labor federation and Shibir	2	2 Days	99 Migrant labors Villagers	51600.00	48419.00	8000.00
Migrant laborer's meeting	5	1 Day	167 Migrant Labor Villagers	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### Result

1. Registration of migrants labors in the Gram Panchayat and getting of identity cards; initiation to register their own society in Badwani area and awareness on migrant labor federation
2. Information on migrant insurance policy and labor rights for equal wages.
3. Network with Gramin Vikas Trust and utilization of available resources.
4. Identification of the NGO called DISHA in Gujarath working for the rights of migrant laborers.
5. Information of the issues of livelihood and minimum forest products.
6. Information of govt. initiative for the migrants.
7. Registration of migrant laborers in Jabhua.

### II. Activities related to Agriculture

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib
Agriculture training program	2	3 Days	64 Farmers	53000.00	46424.00	8000.00
Agriculture training program	2	3 Days	64 Farmers	53000.00	46424.00	8000.00

Farmer's meeting	7	1 Days	289 farmers	10000.00	5050.00	Nil
Study on Agriculture and forest resources	1	4 Days	1 community organizer 1 coordinator (in old area)	5000.00	489.00	500.00

**Result**

1. Implementation of skills and utilization of organic and compost khad farming and construction of NADEP pit for preparing compost khad.
2. Information and awareness on identification of disease, treatment and usages of insecticide /pesticide and dig pits for preparing manure
3. Awareness on water harvesting methods and reconstructing the available wells
4. Memorandum to Govt. officers to reduce the increase electricity bill imposed by the govt. on the farmers.
5. Preparation of action agenda on information of defective electric motor pump set provided to the villagers.
6. Collection of information on trees and herbs used for medicinal purpose.
7. Indexing of forest products to form cooperatives on the available forest resources.

**IV. Activities related to Management and Legal training**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib
Effective leadership and management training	1	3 Days	1 coordinator	Nil	1600.00	1500.00
Training on legal aid	1	10 days	1 community organizer	Nil	3289.00	5000.00

**Result**

1. Helped develop the concept of the leadership and its associated components and styles

2. Enhanced the interpersonal relationship, teamwork and team building exercise and group coordination.
3. Provide reflective listening for effective communication and transferring the content of learning to the workplace.
4. Gain knowledge and information on the rights of SC/ST
5. Organized meeting and orientation programs in the villages for enhancing awareness.
6. Get compensation to the migrant labor who lost his left hand while working in the local GUR making factory.

#### V. Activities related to Panchayat Raj and Women Leaders

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib
Workshop on Panchayat Raj institutions	1	1 Days	1000 villagers	28200.00	4016.00	1000.00
Women leaders consultation	1	3 days	36 pastors lay leader	55200.00	48028.00	12000.00
Staff meeting	6	2 days	13 staff	22500.00	5857.00	5000.00

#### Result

1. 70% of the people's representatives have been elected as Sarpanch and deputy sarpanch in the gram panchayat election held in Jan 05.
2. Effective participation of the community and staff in the political process; this has created mass awareness on panchayat raj.
3. Good political participation without corruption.
4. Active representation by the church leaders and field visits organized to involve them in the struggles of Adivasis and Dalits.
5. Identification of issues of water and natural resources and preparation of development plan for the congregations
6. Identification of emerging local issues such as water, natural resources, and increased electricity bill etc; submitted memorandum to govt. agencies.
7. Increase in effective facilitation of the overall programs.
8. Network with Government and other NGOs of the area.

## 9. Reorganizing documentation system.

### **Impact**

- 70% of the people's representative (VDC) members elected in the Gram Panchayat elections held in Jan. 05.
- Preparation to form migrant labor federation and registration of Badwani area committee under Society Registration Act 1860.
- Identification of emerging local issues such as increased electricity bill imposed by the Government
- Registration of migrant laborers in Gram Panchayat of Jhabua district.
- Congregation's increased participation

### **Major achievements**

- Effective community participation in forming migrant labor federation.
- Good representation of the community in the recent gram panchayat election.
- Create their own identity and rapport with govt. agencies.
- Initiation of registration of migrant laborers in Jhabua district.
- Improvement in staff facilitation skills.

### **Failures**

- Irregular meetings of village committees.
- Lack of documentation.
- Lack of women's participation in the overall programs.
- Non-utilization of available local resources.
- Lack in regular follow up of the programs
- Representatives of the village committees failed to build mass based people's organization.

### **Observations and Comment from SBSS facilitator**

The village development program has undergone various shifts in approaches since its long development journey. The RB approach was initiated in 2001 with the long term theme of "Towards Building Communities of Resistance and Hope".

The VDP in all its efforts has implemented the RBA in the reference villages among the Bhill community, which have the intrinsic tendency for fighting and rebellious nature. Due to the consistent efforts by VDP the community got representation in the local self-governance. The Jhabua districts collector has introduced "Pravasi Sharmik Sahayata Karyakram" -- a registration process within the district; this is due to the VDP's conscious efforts and awareness campaign using different methods and available resources. This has induced a sense of fraternity among the community, which in turn propelled them to register their own society and a migrant labor federation to protect their rights.

Participation of the congregation has indeed encouraged the diocese of Bhopal to involve them more in the struggles for empowering the marginalized Dalits and Adivasis. In

conclusion, we can say that the RBA approach, to some extent, has initiated the community to organized themselves based on people's organization leading towards a people's movement to preserve their right to life.

**Mr. Nikhil S Kumar**  
**(Program Associate, SBSS - NZO)**

## **Diocese of Rajasthan**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

The Diocese of Rajasthan covers the whole area of Rajasthan State. It was established in 1981 and subsequently constituted in 1986. Prior to this all the congregations in Rajasthan were part of Delhi Diocese. At present there are 51 churches within the diocese with 44 Presbyters and 8 young persons undergoing theological education. The Head Quarter is based in Ajmer situated at the heart of this state. Presently the Diocese is in the process of rebuilding and revitalizing. This means return to the Lord and builds communities of hope and brings Christian Values in people.

### **DBSS Profile:**

In 1989 a consultation was held to step in the field of Social Services and a board was constituted for this purpose. The Board focused mainly on the areas of literacy, health, Fundamental Rights, agriculture, status of women and political awareness. Diocesan Board of Social Services took the mission into action catering to the needs of the Dalits and marginalized people. The Board is well knit unit established for the integrated development. As a social development wing of the diocese, the DBSS is at present actively involved with the struggle of the people in three regions: Surajpura, Kekri and Ashapura covering 45 villages. The reference area is spread over the district of Ajmer. Development work is progressing in 13 Gram Panchayats, 5 Panchayat Samitis and 3 Blocks. The DBSS, with the field Area committees, works for development in these areas. Keeping in mind the main objective, the DBSS tries to bring awareness among people about the system of exploitation and the strategy of exploiters; and to empower them to get their rights by mutual cooperation.

**Goal:** To enhance organizational capacity; to evolve and manage a development plan for 2005 to 2008; and to provide support for on going process to sustain and strengthen collective struggle with poor.

### **Overall objectives:**

1. To gain required knowledge, skill and competency in planning, monitoring and evaluation for effective facilitation and of the planning process and evolution of planning document.
2. To enhance the clarity, knowledge, skill and developmental application on the right-based approach, gender sensitivity, panchayat raj institutions and self help group for the entire stakeholder as a preparation towards the consolidation and planning process.
3. To build capacity for identification of emerging issues and appropriate response mechanism.
4. To prepare congregations and stakeholders at diocese for systematic participation in mission engagement, as agent for transformation.
5. To support the community to sustain the ongoing process of addressing the issue of livelihood.

### **Objective of the reporting period:**

1. To support the community through skill development on alternative resources and to sustain the ongoing process of addressing the issue of livelihood.
2. To build common understanding and clarity on right based approach.
3. To monitor and review programs
4. As a strategic shift, to prepare congregations and stakeholders at diocese for systematic participation in mission engagement, as agent for transformation.

**Activities:-**

**A. Capacity Building**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib
Meeting with identified leaders on concept of R.B.A.(Area level)	3 Exp.	1 day	111 Participants including Village leaders Village rep. and D.B.S.S. Workers	12,300.00	12,224.00	750.00

**Result**

Around 15 to 17 people, men and women both came forward to lead the community in every cluster regarding issues and problems.

Leaders are partially capable of tackling any drastic situation by their own efforts and developed clear and common understanding on Right Based Approach.

All the interventions of People's Organization are guided and structured with Right Based Approach.

Planned interventions are assured in the struggle, action and reflection process.

## B. Peoples Organization Empowerment

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib
Political empowerment of reference community for panchayat election. (area level)	2 Exp.	1 day	338 Participants Reference com. D.B.S.S. Workers	21,000.00	20,939.00	23,695.00
Technical skill training on alternative farming	2 Exp.	3 days	240 Participants Marginal farmers D.B.S.S. Workers	39,600.00	39,370.00	12,000.00
Area representatives meeting	1 Exp.	2 days	22 Participants Area Com. Rep. D.B.S.S. Workers	8,000.00	7,825.00	960.00
Board meeting	1 Exp.	1 day	15 Participants D.B.S.S. board members. S.B.S.S. officials	17,80.00	1,762.00	-
Staff Meeting	5 Exp.	2 days	49 Participants including D.B.S.S. Workers and board members and S.B.S.S. officials	22,000.00	19,931.00	3,535.00

Perspective building process.	1 Exp.	3 days	12 Participants including D.B.S.S. Workers D.B.S.S. board members S.B.S.S. officials N.G.O.' rep. Church rep. D.B.S.S. chairman	-	43,572.00	900.00
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### Result

The participants are encouraged to take self-decision in contesting panchayat election and increase their participation in Local self Government.

The reference community is on the way to build their political status.

Candidates are highly motivated and gain self-confidence for panchayat election.

Marginal farmers are agreed to adopted wormi culture and are benefited by learning alternative farming techniques (Wormi culture, Low water crops & Mushroom cultivation).

Increase in agriculture productivity; in case of draught low intensity water crops become economic mode for farmers.

Transparency and accountability were emphasized; and observations and suggestions are shared.

Work plans were made based on the prevailing situation and issues and for effective and systematic interventions.

On different levels reports were prepared on growth and proper functioning of committees; thus a sense of accountability developed.

Suggestions emerged both for improvement in field work and for appropriate response mechanism

Members formed various committees to monitor the activities and implementation of policies programmatically and financially.

Work management, coordination and monitoring process got strengthened.

Observation, experience and suggestions are systematically documented and shared for better field intervention and promoting unity and cooperation.

### B. Church Mission Engagement

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contribution

Woorkshop for congregational leaders	1 Exp.	3 days	122 Participants Congregational leaders	67,868.00	6,975.00	2,644.00
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**Result**

Leaders have acquired clarity on development concepts and theological implication in their mission engagement.

Evolution of an action plan for systematic interventions

**C. Own means of contribution**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib
Village development committee meeting	230 Exp		30-35 Participants	67,868.00	6,975.00	2,644.00
Cluster development committee meeting	15 Exp		20-25 Participants			
Area development committee meeting	3 Exp		20-25 Participants (Each) Ref. community			

**Result**

- Review of programs, information sharing and collective efforts.
- Increased participation and transparency in decision-making process.
- Regular meeting to deal with local problems.
- Tapping of Government resources collectively.
- Planning, monitoring and implementation of development process.

**Impact:**

1. Reference communities' interventions have opened up a way towards people's movement based on right-based approach.
2. Reference communities were to build their own political status by participating in local panchayat institutions. Around 30 men and 20 women were filled their nomination for panchayat election.
3. There was an optimum utilization of Government resources and schemes in favor of marginalized.
4. Marginal farmers were ready to adopt wormi culture as a means of livelihood.
5. Coordination and effective monitoring of field activities were effectively enhanced.
6. Based on the field visits and actual ground realities future intervention areas are identified.

7. Congregational leaders are able to influence and motivated the new generation.

**Major achievements:**

1. Among reference communities 5 women were elected as surpunch and 6 women elected as ward members.
2. 6 men were elected as surpunch and 21 men are elected as ward members.
3. Marginal farmers have established 5 wormi compost plant by their own efforts and mutual cooperation with D.B.S.S.
4. The process of building issue based peoples organization is started.
5. Community organizer has developed capacity in dealing with different fields.

**Failures:**

1. There is a lack of effective leadership in people's organizations.
2. Lack of self-confident and some sort of fear exist among a few new elected village representatives especially in women.
3. Villagers do not properly understand micro and macro issues coordination.
4. No proper follow-up of the programs.

**Observations and comments from SBSS Facilitator:**

The DBSS works with the rights based approach and implementing the rights based program intervention in the field areas; however there are still some areas that rely on service-based approach. The staff has developed good rapport with the local community and sound understanding over the issues related with their livelihood. The village is getting more organized through issue based people's organization. More over political empowerment is the major concern; and it was reflected in the recently held Gram Panchayat elections in January 05.

The consistent efforts by the DBSS board members, staff and especially the chairman enabled to achieve the maximum participation of the congregation in the struggles of marginalized communities.

There is a well-knit cooperation established with the other NGO's working on the same issues. But the area of lobbying, advocacy and networking have to be reevaluated once again in the context of globalization.

In conclusion, we can say that RBA approach, to some extent, have ignited the community to organize themselves on mass based organization leading towards people's movement to preserve their rights to life.

**Mr. Nikhil S Kumar**

**Program Associate, SBSS - NZO**

## **DIOCESE OF AMRITSAR**

### **Introduction**

The Diocese of Amritsar is divided into three regions: Himachal, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab region. Each region is to be looked after by a Regional Secretary. One person is appointed as secretary at diocesan level. The history of the Socio Economic Development Program (SEDP) goes back to 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1979, when the Diocese of Amritsar had been going through a period of deterioration, disintegration and demoralization. After consultation with CNI held in Calcutta in 1978, under the auspicious of the Synodical Board of Social Services on the “ Church’s Role in Social Services and Development”, a new vision brought hope to the dying structure which needed a vibrant input from the whole church. With the approval of the executive committee of the Diocese of Amritsar and the backing from Bishop Aziz William a small group of identified leaders formed the initial structure of the SEDP and got it registered under societies registration act on 19<sup>th</sup> December 1984. Now it is working as one of the important ministries of the Diocese

During our journey of development the people realized that the Economic Measurers did not help them rather it hampered their holistic development. They are convinced that being the citizens of India. It is their right to take equal share of the reasons. Therefore the thrust at present is **right-based approach**. The people’s organizations are motivated to identify their problems and issues and their root cause. A mechanism of enabling them to get information of their rights has been evolved. They are made to realize that being citizens of India they have the right to take due share of the natural resources and the Government’s Programme for the welfare of the people. Many village level committees have taken small but very powerful actions leading towards the liberation of the people. These committees are becoming political as well as social pressure groups and forces to reckon with.

The villagers have attained a tangible level of maternity in political field. The indicator is that the Chief Minister of Punjab along with his Senior Ministers had to come to the Diocesan/SEDP Office for blessing in the midterm election. It happened for the first time in the history of the diocese. On that is because of the strong people’s organizations in the villages. Because of SEDP intervention the people elected their own 308 Sarpanches (Head of the village local self government) and Panches (members of local self government). The women organizations have become more active and working on the right-based approach. They are now quite capable to identify their problems like discrimination in drinking water supply, widow pensions, Old age pension, compensation for the labourers of unorganized sector and education of the children. Youth groups have become able to take action. A new organization by the name “*Awaz-E-Awam*” involving people from different sectors including press has been formed to provide strength (teeth) to people’s organizations.

### **Goal:**

To enhance organizational capacity, to evolve and manage a development plan for 2005-2008 and to provide support for ongoing process to sustain and strengthen collective struggle with poor.

**Overall Objectives:**

1. To enhance capacity for organizational management, (conceptual, technical and managerial including governance and financial) by organizational development process and structural changes.
2. 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.
3. To enhance the 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.
4. To build capacity for identification of emerging issues and appropriate response mechanism.
5. Towards strategic shift, to prepare congregation and stakeholders at diocese, synod and community for systematic participation in mission engagement, as agents for transformation.
6. To support the community to sustain the ongoing process of addressing the issues of livelihood.

**Objective of the reporting period:**

1. 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.
2. To support the community to sustain the ongoing process of addressing the issues of livelihood.
3. To enhance the 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.
4. Towards strategic shift, to prepare congregation and stakeholders at diocese, synod and community for systematic participation in mission engagement, as agents for transformation.

**Activities to achieve the objective:**

**I. To gain required knowledge, skill and competency in Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib
PME Training	2	4 Days each	44 Village volunteers SEDP Staff	---	26013	4000
Management Training for Village Volunteers	1	2 Days	Panchayats and village committee members	---	12684	2600
Training for Facilitators of Leadership Dev. Training Centre for Children	2	1 day in Punjab and 2 days in H.P.	Facilitators of Leadership Dev. Training Centre for children	---	2823	520

**Results**

44 village volunteers of Kotgarh/Ani area were given training in planning, monitoring and evaluation. It helped develop a common understanding on R.B.A. among the participants.

26 staff members of SEDP and village volunteers understood R.B.A., which will ensure develop planned intervention in the struggle, action and reflection process.

The participants were given training in management skills and all-round development of the village.

The participants were provided training on planning effective facilitation for the all-round development of the children.

**II. To support the community to sustain the ongoing process of addressing the issues of livelihood.**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib
---	49	Continu	School going children	---	167910	5645

Follow up meeting of the youth who got training in E.D.P				---	6246	---
Meeting of Voters from Jagrukta Manch, Punjab and Himachal	3	1 day each		---	56150	3600
Meetings of Awaz-E-Awam	4	1 day each	SEDP workers Press Reporters, Educationists and village volunteers	---	----	----
International Women Day	1	1 Day	More than 286 women from Punjab Zone	---	37527	2350
Meeting of Women Grievance Cell	2	1 Day	40-45 Members	---	4180	---

#### Results

1500 school going children from 49 centers participated. These children got guidance in their school education and to enhance their talents in singing, painting, sports and dance etc. The community was involved to make the program more meaningful. The participants shared the problems they are facing in starting their enterprise. Representative of Small Industries Service Institute (SISI) promised help in solving these problems. The people were made aware of the value of their votes. A memorandum of charter of demands was given to the Chief Minister.

The village committee managed to get a link road made and install water tap through the assistance of local M.L.A.

The people voted for the candidate who won by-election, which enhanced confidence building among the people.

It was decided to form an organization, which will strengthen the people's organization to get their rights and address their issues. Office bearers of the organization were elected. Constitution was approved and it was decided to register *Awaz-E-Awam* under

societies registration act. The society will be formally launched on 1<sup>st</sup> May 2005 i.e. on Labor Day.

The participants were given knowledge about the legal rights of women.

Election to the Women Grievance Cell was held. 45 women from different zones were elected as members of the Cell.

The Cell has decided to start a movement to vote against the candidates who exploit the voters by distribution of liquor, drugs and money.

The members have identified the problems of their villages and have decided to hold rally in favor of their rights in the month of May i.e. after harvest.

### III. To enhance the clarity, knowledge, skills and developmental application on the rights based approach

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib
Panchayati Raj Training	1	2 days	58 Heads and members of village Panchayats, Leaders of the village committees	---	7200	---
Meeting of Women Self Help Groups	1	1 day	67 rep. of S.H.G.	-----	---	---
Area Level General Meetings	4	1 days each	150-200 Men and Women	---	27280	2330
Staff & Volunteers meeting	12 -13	1 day each 2 days	12-15 Staff and volunteers	---	60213	8148
Exposure Programme for Village Leaders	1	2 days	31	---	13820	---

Camp on Street Theater (Nukkar Nattak)	2	2 days each	92 44	---	7200	380
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#### Results

58 representatives of Village Panchayats and Village Level Committees were given training on Powers, rights and responsibilities of village Panchayats. They were also given training on how village Panchayats can play an important role in the development of the villages concerned.

5 more Women Self Help Groups have been formed. 3 Self Help Groups after getting training have started surf making project to enhance their family income.

The participants were made aware of their rights. They have decided to strengthen their organizations in the villages and enable themselves to address their problems and issues at local level. It has motivated the volunteers and workers to work more actively

The participants discussed their problems and found common strategy to solve these problems. Future programmes were formed. The participants have changed their modes apprandie

The village leaders were provided knowledge about new techniques of agriculture and horticulture. They were provided knowledge for alternative employment also.

Youth group was motivated for raising the issues through Nukkar Nattak. A Nukkar Nattak "Tamaasha" on the issue of education was performed. A group of seven young people performed Nukkar Nattak on drugs in nine villages

#### **IV. To prepare congregation and stakeholders at diocese, synod and community for systematic participation in mission engagement**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contrib
Youth Initiative	4	1 day each	20-25 Youths	---	---	929

#### Results

The church youths of village Dogar in Shahpur area took an initiative and got Dharmasala vacated, which was occupied by some influential people of the villages.

They have started Leadership Development Training Centre for Children in this building, which was held earlier in the church. They have also started Tailoring Centre for girls on their own and got it inaugurated by the Chairman SEDP during area level general meeting.

Youth of this village has organized youth groups in five more villages.

## **Impact**

- Because of the meetings of *Voter Jagrukta Manch* people are well aware of their political rights. Their role in political process has become more tangible as mentioned above. The Chief Minister of Punjab had to come to the Diocese/SEDP Office for blessing and support. The Chief Minister immediately took action on the demands given in memorandum presented to him.
- People have realized the need to strengthen their own organizations and widen their tents also. As a result an organization by the name “*Awaz-E- Awam*” has been formed which will provide more weightage to the people’s organizations. Because of involvement of press and experts from the different walks of life, dependency level of people will be minimized.
- Women organizations have decided to start movement against evil practices during elections and also identify their local problems and struggle for their solution.
- The establishment of Leadership Development Training Centers has increased.
- Church youth has become more active and organized.

## **Major Achievements**

- 5 new Women Self Help Groups have been formed.
- New organizations have been formed to support existing people’s organization.
- A women pressure group comprising of representatives of Self Help Groups of Kangra area has been formed.
- The Dalit voters of Ajnala area have got significant recognition.
- Church youths of Dogar village are participating in development activities very actively.
- Women Grievance Cell identified some local problems and has decided to come on the roads to get their rights.

## **Failures**

- Because of the bad weather, the training for the facilitators of Leadership Development Training Centre for Children could not be held in Ani area.
- Youth who got training in Entrepreneurship Development could not produce desired results.

**Introduction**

**A Details of work area**> DBSS Agra continuously working in three districts via Agra, Hathras & Etah. In Agra one Cluster, Etah four Cluster, Hathras three Cluster, consisting of 77 Villages covering 110 K.M.area, having 5850 selected families is providing information and inspiring their to come together to make them struggle for their rights.

**B.Slected group**> DBSS Agra is working between Marginal farmers, Dalits, Backward community and Laborer 's. Normally it comprises of Jatav, Harijan, Washerman, Dalit, Kahar, Teli and other backwards classes. They are that community who are due to various reasons has reached in to this state where they are always exploited.

**C.People Organization**> In overall working area, mainly 03 level communities have been formed i.e. village development committee, Area development committee and Region Development committee. Through these committees the entire program are implemented in the entire work area. Presently 50 Village development committee, 08 Area Committee, 32 Self Help Group's 35-Mahila Mandal, 10 youth Committee, 45 Marginal Farmers group's 03 cluster group, 02 street play group have been formed among these 01 Area development committee, 02 Mahila Mandals, 01 Youth Mandal and 01 Village development committee had been registered.

**D.Motivators**> Presently DBSS Agra has 08-community organizer, in the entire area, who residing in the selected area. They have more and more attachment with the reference groups. They do not confine themselves only to the organization but involve themselves in their happiness and sorrows. Beside that at DBSS headquarter, Coordinator, Office Assistant and Program Organizer Coordinate the programs and do all the documentation work.

**02-Goal:**> Aware the women, Marginal farmers, Laborers and Dalits about their rights and organize them to achieve their rights.

**03-Overall Objective:a**

**01.** To develop the leadership quality among the selected group by attaching them with the organization and aware and train them to fights against the exploitation.

02.Creating awareness among Marginal farmers regarding the of by mod seed and manure. And encourage them for alternate farming and organic farming.

03.Empowering the Women

04.co-ordination between government and Non-government organizations

05.Developing the feeling of responsibility among congregation regarding development of selected the society.

**04-Objective of the reporting period:**

01.To selected representatives from 02 Deaneries under the Diocese of Agra and to give them essential specialization to raise their voice against various its in the society .

02.To provide essential help to the committees who had already started their functioning.

03.Providing assistance and help to marginal farmers to do conventional Agriculture .

04.Making staff specialized in Right based working process.

05.Selecting long term and short term problems based on issues.

06.Increasing capacity and knowledge of staff members in work related topics.

07.Making future plans for 20005 to 2008.

**05- Activities undertaken to achieve the objective:**

Activity	Expo.	No of Days	No & category of participants	Result	Input		
					Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contributi
<b>Diocesan Leaders workshop (Manthan</b>	1	2	20 DBSS Board leader of others unit of Diocese Dean DBSS Staff	In two deaneries of Diocese of Agra in the month of april 2005 after identifying leadership of samera, Mani ka nagla, sasni, vijaygarh, sikandara and Jalesar congregation and then imparting then essential skills to work for the people who are on the receiving end of the society .So that the congregation very become aware and raise its voice against social ills.	33570.00	18287.00	4166.00

<b>Varmi Compost workshop</b>	8	01	290 Village Representative	On the base of information received by Agriculture diversification at Hathras Village representative imparted essential knowledge to the people of their respective village regarding Varmi Compost construction. After getting motivated from this 18 families from selected grioups from Nagla Lokia Jahangirpur, Misandi Nagla Bakti kakarala, Bopadpur,Mandanpur and Inda ka Bas Village started constructing varma compost by their own efforts.	14720.00	14121-00	4166-00
<b>Exposure for Marginal Farmer</b>	1	01	45 Village Reprmentatives DBSS Staff.	45 Marginal Farmers Got the Knowledge of making varmi compost, how put etc. Other organic manures .o On the basis of the knowledge obtained 20 Marginal farmers started making varmi compost by their own efforts.	14740.00	12330-00	1200-00
<b>Prospective Building of the new identified Leaders</b>	01	03	20 New indendified leaders	New indified leaders were given the information of DBSS vision ,Mission and Right based work mocen 20 village leaders with clear thinking are actively working for formation of people organzation /groups and public demonations in order to fight for their rights	21190.00	23691-00	3000-00

<b>R.B.A. Training For Staff</b>	01	03	14 DBSS Staff	Deal opmgent of capacity of issue based analysis by which workers are imparting knowledge of constitution, Human Rights organisation and political programmes to various people to get them attached into public orgnazation and public struggle Efforts are being made to make demand note on the basis of village problems and issue.	16400.00	12167-00	3000-00
<b>Panchayati Raj Workshop</b>	08	01	264 Village repretatives	for selected commiunity 30 repretatives intial struggle was made for them to fight Panchayat election of 2005. To enable the organisation working selected 30 repretative with the Panchayat election all efforts are being made to make public base of them among the people.	14720.00	14438.00	3951.00
<b>Public Speaking &amp; communication w/s</b>	08	01	250 Village repretatives	40 Villagers repretatives are working to provide effective leadership to public orgnazation. 60 Womens and mens of selected group's gave a memorandum to the A.D.M. Hathras regarding various public problems of village Bhogav and Rajpur.	18463.00	18463.00	3633.00
<b>Issue related campaign through Nukkad Natak</b>	04	01	350 Village Women and men	350 Men and Women have vowed to go into the process of Public organization inorder to fight against the problems in their life which they became aware off.	8000.00	6310.00	2310.00

<b>Prespective building on issue</b>	01	03	15 DBSS Board members SBSS Northen Zone DBSS Staff Church repretative and Others	In the lower level village punehara people,the problem of self benefit and pessimistic to wards future was found. Selected community were unable to analysis the major issue of Rights to livelihood In a better level village Nagla Bakti, People are in the process of fighting for their rights but through organization only.  Public Organization still needs to be formend.	5663-00	5653-00	Nil
<b>Legal Aid</b>	01	01	70 Straggle	In order to make struggle related to land lease,started by man & Women of Noho Project Area moho effective knowledge was given to them by land related case expert Mr. Udaiver singh . 150 People of the selected community got together and staged a demonstratoin at D.M. office on 14-11-04 regarding iilegal allotment of land and asking of bribe from them.	6000.00	2188.00	Nil
<b>D.B.S.S. Staff Meeting</b>	06	02	14 DBSS Staff	Monthly report was collectively reviewed and necessary advice was given. Issue based public organization to make struggle more effective continous efforts are being made. On the issue of livelihood long term and short term demand note had been made.	29028.00	28928-00	13000-00
<b>Jan Sunwai Sabha</b>	08	01	380Village representatives	Assurance was given by the government officers regarding issuing of 30 Widow pension, 22 B.P.L.card, 10 lease (05 Beega each) 04 ration Cards	23200.00	11658.00	3815.00

<b>Training on legal aid for land distribution &amp; Rights.</b>	08	01	290 Village representatives	06 One field against S.D.M.office regarding wrong reach allotment .by 06 Villagers In the total area 260 people on the basis of eligibility name applied for house lease and agricultural lease.	14720.00	14135.00	3703.00
<b>Village level problem Soluation meeting</b>	32	01	25 Each Sabha Village's	Due to joint efforts of villagers problems were Solved by the Panchayat and Block of which detail is given below. Repairing of 10 handpumps, Construction of 35 houses without any brbe. Construction of small bridge onea a Nala in Nagla Lakshan village. 80 People received Antodya Cards.	Nil	Nil	39811.00

**Impact: Major achievements**

01-In all Project area\_main problems affecting the Livelihood like minimum wages,B.P.L.list ,Water for irrigation have been identified .One the basis of this, strategy would be made to eradicate these problems in future .

02-18 Marginal Farmers on the basis of knowledge obtained from DBSS have started manufacturing Varmi compost.

03-An Amount of Rs. 5600:00 was collected for Tsunami Vicitims by selected families and was sent to C.N.I. through DBSS.

04-Co-ordination was increased with the labour party.

05-Developing the feeling among the people to straggle for their rights.

06-Desion regarding getting specialization in work related topics.

07-Raising the voice of the people with the co-ordination of Bhatiya Kishan Union/Mazdoor Kishan Sanghathan/ Labour Party

08-Starting again the water irrigation by Marginal farmer stopped eashier in village.

**Failures:**

01-Strategy regarding issue based Organization not proving effective.

02-Unable to bring Self Help Groups on the same platform.

03-Unable to bring clarity of ideas among communities based on right based work process.

04-Unable to bring together womens to eradicate Social problems.

05-As desired the feeling of straggle has not developed to the expected level.

06-Reduction in enthusiasm among workers & Village representatives due to delay in programme

Implementation and delay in receiving evaluation required for essential expertise.

**Mr. Austin Luther**  
(Coordinator, DBSS Agra)

**Observation and comment from SBSS Facilitator**

Common understandings on issue of livelihood and cross cutting themes were established among the DBSS staff, board members and the village leaders. Board members are cooperative, creative and taking interest to help DBSS to grow.

- There is need to make more specifically on gender issue and CME.
- Reference people are preparing themselves to participate in the forth coming panchayat election.
- An understanding made among the staff and village people about the forming people's organization instead of small group.
- There is need to have issues based documentation for further intervention in the field.

**Mr. Richard Behara**  
(Program Associate, NZO)

**CENTRAL ZONE**

**Diocese of Kolhapur**

**INTRODUCTION**

Diocesan Board of Social Services of the Diocese of Kolhapur is working with the support of CNI SBSS in 51 villages of Sangli and Kolhapur districts. These districts are well known for the blue rich Sahyadri Mountains, and sugar cane belt. The natural resources like forest, land and water are in the hands of few people. All the educational, medical institutions, textile units, turmeric factories are in the hands of a few rich who also make political decision for the districts.

Because of the industrial waste of the Multi National Companies disposed into ocean and rivers beds, the flora and fauna of the area is getting degrade day by day. Dalit community is the most oppressed, exploited, and unorganized and especially women and

children are deprived of all their privileges and rights. The DBSS Kolhapur is actively involved in organizing these oppressed communities.

**GOAL:** To implement the recommendation of a comprehensive evaluation and review process held for the Diocese of Kolhapur in March 2004.

**OVER ALL OBJECTIVES:**

To strengthen the initiative of people's organization.

**OBJECTIVES FOR THE REPORTING PERIOD:**

- To identify the areas of correction and address them accordingly.
- To strengthen the political participation process of reference community and the Diocese of Kolhapur.
- To gain required knowledge, skill, and competency in planning, monitoring and evaluation for effective facilitation and of the planning process and evaluation of the planning documents.
- To identify and address emerging issues related to land right and livelihood through the resistance.
- To evolve organizational perspective building and process.

**ACTIVITIES TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES:**

Activity	Exposure	No. of days	No. & category of participant	Inputs		
				Budget approved	Actual expenses	Local contribution
Community Study Centers	---	---	425 Participants	---	---	30000.00
Rally	---	6 days	Around 3000 people participated	---	---	10000.00
Skill Training	4	4 days	200 women benefited	---	---	500.00
Staff capacitation	2	2 days	23 staff attended	---	---	500.00

Workshop for women fellowship for Christian service	4	4 days	360 women from Satara Deanery, Santli Deanery, Kodoli Deanery and Kolhapur Deanery participated	---	---	3600.00
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### Results

By giving extra tuition classes the Community Study Center helped Children to do well in final examination.

The Center succeeded in building good character in children

Ownership on the land was demanded

3000 women registered under BPL

Women started actively participate in gram sabha.

200 women learnt how to make candles, papad, robes, and brooms

Staffs have rededicated their life for service of the divine majesty

WFCS realized their strength, weakness and formulated vision and mission and strategies for coming three years.

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

- Along with the people and the pastors we have formulated vision and mission for the field and the Diocese of Kolhapur.
- DBSS Kolhapur program perspective is based on land right and livelihood.
- Documentation and communication skill helped us to maintained data and information related to land rights and now available at the field and diocesan level.
- DBSS Kolhapur is conceptually clear about right-based approach and organizational development.
- We have identified leaders at the grass root level and are in the process of capacitating them so that they will carry out their own development programs.
- Community on their own coming out to the street and demanding for their rights.
- Development Sunday is observed for the first time in 35 churches. Number of churches came forward with available resources for the development work.
- DBSS Board members have accepted *Dalit Samaj Vikas Parishad* as people's organization.

## **MAJOR FAILURE**

- People's organization is still dependent on the DBSS staff for leadership.
- More information is required on the subject of water resource management.
- Staff and community are in need of training on project planning, monitoring, and implementing and evaluation systems.

## **FUTURES PLANS**

- By May'2005, the DBSS intends to take Staff appraisal.
- To gain required knowledge, skill, and competency in planning, monitoring and evaluation for effective facilitation and of the planning process and evaluation of the planning documents.
- By 19 April'2005 to get clear understanding about perspective and program plans, and translate it in Marathi language.
- On 22<sup>nd</sup> April'2005 perspective and program plans will be shared and discussed with the DBSS Board.
- 30 April'2005 workshop for DBSS Staff will be conducted for project planning, monitoring and evaluation systems.
- By 15<sup>th</sup> May'2005 with the help of community prepare budgets and plans of action for the period of 2005 to 2008.
- Plan of action and Budget to be shared and approved by the DBSS Board by 15 June' 2005.

## **DBSS Jabalpur**

### Introduction

The Jabalpur Diocesan Board of Social Services is working at Mandla District since 1997 and there are 53 villages as the reference area. The majority of the population of this area is the Gond tribe. The economy of this area is based on agriculture and forest product. But now due to the influence of Globalization their social and cultural life is getting degraded. The unproductive nature of the land and lack of irrigation facilities hinder agriculture. Hence, people cannot earn enough to maintain their life and remain poor.

**GOAL:** To respond to the relevant recommendation given by the external evaluation in order to strength the ongoing efforts in organizing people around the identified issues such as the disputed forestland.

### **OVERALL OBJECTIVE**

To build capacity for identification of emerging issues and to develop appropriate response mechanism.

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE REPORTING PERIOD**

- To complete data on land right issue

#### **Indicator**

Data will be collected  
Number of person participated on the Survey  
Analysis of Data will be planned

#### **Outcome**

Required document for fulfilment of legal procedures will be discussed and prepared as data.

- To increase the functional efficiency of the SHG groups

#### **Indicator**

Number of women are award on the concept of S.H.G  
Required document regarding S.H.G will be formulated  
The concept of revolving fund will be started.

#### **Outcome**

SHG will also work as pressure groups in solving issues.  
Women leaders will be identified who will develop a capacity for women and political empowerment

- To create a plantation for Social action / movement

#### **Indicator**

Understanding on RBA among PO will be created  
Number of people gained awareness on the issue of Land Right

#### **Outcome**

The concept on RBA and Issue related to land Right will be gained by the village leaders



## **DIOCESE OF NAGPUR**

Nagpur Diocese Development Association works in the social sector and it is associated with SBSS since 1989. In the development sector there are two units which are working under Diocese of Nagpur. The name of the first unit is Samkalp Prakalp Bhandara and the second one is Sandesh Vikas Prakalp Sindewhi. Sankalp Prakalp Bhandara is working in three talukas and the names of the talukas are Lakhni, Pauni and Bhandara. This unit is working in the development sector which covers 77 villages of this area. The name of the district is Bhandara. There are 30% SCs, 40% STs, 20% OBCs and 10% other population are found in this district. The main occupation of the people is cultivation and wage labour. The literacy rate is around 80%. The district is known as 'Rice King'. To fulfill the requirements of the people and keeping in mind the need of the area, there are 30 women group, 23 youth group, 35 village level issue based groups, 1 area level group, 7 departmental committees and 1 regional committee have been set up for the last 25 years.

Sandesh Vikas Prakalp Sindewahi, is working in the development sector in 35 villages of that locality. The name of this district is Chandrapur. There are 40% SCs, 40% STs, 15% OBCs and 5% other castes are found in this district the main occupation of the area is cultivation. The literacy rate is 85%. Developmental work has been going on for the last 15 years in this area. There are 25 women groups, 35 issue based groups, 1 area level group, 7 departmental committees and 1 regional group are working in this field. There is not a single youth group in this area.

Considering the problems and needs of the people the following issues have come up before these two units.

1. Food security-BPL and Antyodaya.
2. Controversial land.
3. Unemployment.
4. Women Empowerment (SHG/Panchayath Raj).
5. Gosikurd.

## **OVERALL OBJECTIVE FOR THE PERIOD**

The issue based groups considering the problems of the people holds meeting every month at the village level as well as department level. And the outcomes of these meetings have helped people in realizing their potential. people have started to believe in themselves and their capabilities. People have also understood the rules and regulations for which they are now ready to fight for their rights. People have also understood the technique to oppose the unjustified policies of the administration. The members of both the units were present in the meetings which were held to strengthen people's movements. The members chalked out strategies to meet the future demands of the people and also agreed to meet the district magistrate to inform him about their problems. They are also going to protest against the unjust policies of the government.

In Bhandara and Sindewahi area street plays are very often witnessed in many parts of these two area. The street plays are basically performed to enhance the capacity of the people in making right choices during the time of election. Street plays have been performed in 40 villages.

The street plays mainly focus on electoral politics. The people were asked to elect representatives who could fulfill their needs and understand their problems. The message of communal harmony is another area which attracts considerable attention in the street plays.

The people protested with their demands. They asked the authorities to start work on EGS, farmers' compensation and issue of ration card. These are some of the demands which attracted considerable attention of the administration.

Sr No	Objective	Indicator	Outcome
1	The members of the issue based groups were present in the meeting. Preparatory works for the next demonstration was completed in which the demands of the people were presented before district magistrate.	Report register, meeting register, newspaper cutting, government documents, application file.	Memorandum was prepared and the decision to submit it to the district magistrate on 25 <sup>th</sup> was also taken.  The representatives were ready to address the people during the demonstration. The responsibility to lead the demonstration was thrust on the members.  One committee was set up at taluk level and three members were elected for the committee.
2	In Bhandara and Sindewahi area street plays are very often witnessed in many parts of these two area. The street	Street theatre groups, photos, cd.	Three political leaders were elected from Bhandara region.  People should not

	<p>plays are basically performed to enhance the capacity of the people in making right choices during the time of election. Street plays have been performed in 40 villages.</p>		<p>break their nerves in the name of caste of religion.</p>
3	<p>The people protested with their demands. They asked the authorities to start work on EGS, farmers' compensation and issue of ration card. These are some of the demands which attracted considerable attention of the administration.</p>	<p>Morcha file, newspaper cutting, cd, photos, GR file.</p>	<p>The issues were discussed with district magistrate for one hour. In this discussion EGS, the issue of ration card, BPL, Antyodaya are some of the issues on which the district magistrate promised to take immediate action. The DM promised to address the issues within 15 days and the people started to believe their unity and strength.</p>
4	<p>Staffs were told how to cope up with the administrative set up. They were also given some assignments, on how to conduct coming programmes, write reports. There were also many other things which were discussed.</p>	<p>Staff, photos, report register.</p>	<p>Staffs were able to take decision on certain issues.</p> <p>And the people could be given right direction by the staffs. People started to realize their potential and participated in popular movements.</p>

## ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES:

### POE:

1. Street Plays
2. Issue Based Meeting
3. Morcha

### OM:

1. Staff Application
2. NDDA Meeting

Sr No.	Activities	Exp/Participants/Day	L C
1	Street plays prepared the community for the election.	1 Exp/Bhandara/Sindewahi 25=15=40 villages	-
2	Issue based committee member council.	2 Exp, Bhandara/Sindewahi 131, 65 2 days	1,654
3	Protest demonstration	1 Exp, Bhandara/Sindewahi 5000 men/women	18,360
4	Staff composition	2 Exp, Bhandara/Sindewahi 2 days	-
5	NDDA meeting	1 Exp, Nagpur 1 day	-

## MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS AND FAILURE:

Land issues, BPL/APL and other committees are working for land holding right so that people's movement can become much stronger and people started to believe in the committees.

**NON BUDGETTED PROGRAMMES:**

Sr No.	Activities	L C
	POE:	
	Issue based group	3,986.00
	SHG/Women meeting	42,691.00
	Village meeting	4,260.00
	Land issues	3,985.00
	BPL	2,760.00
	Youth meeting	2,860.00
	Cluster meeting	2,551.00
	Loan	20,000.00
	Revolving fund	75,000.00
	Total	1,58,093.00

Submitted by

Chairman, NDDA

## Diocese of Bombay

**Introduction:** Mumbai is one of the most crowded cities of India. Every day more than 10,000 people arrive in Mumbai in search of job. Because of this, 65% of the population lives in slums and chawls without proper basic amenities. The DBSS of Mumbai Diocese is working in the slums of Palghar and Yashwant Nagar and Goregon. In addition the DBSS is also working in 5 rural villages of Palghar. Most of them are small farmers and landless labourers.

**Goal:** To initiate a total change in the life of the people and strive to transform discreet people's groups into mass based people's movement for a collective struggle for livelihood.

**Overall Objectives:** To support the community to sustain the ongoing process of addressing issues of livelihood and prepare the congregation to participate in this course of action.

### Objectives of the reporting period

1. To have more knowledge and clarity on existing issues

#### Indicators

Reports  
People sharing  
People's struggle for rights.

#### Outcome

More clarity on issues  
Community able to relate the problems with issues  
Leaders are coming forward.

2. Gender mainstreaming in village gram panchayat

#### Indicators

Reports  
Women elected in election.

#### Outcome

Importance of gender issues realized.  
Participation of women in gram sabha.  
Women representation in Panchayat.

3. To train the society thorough SHGS,

#### Indicators

Reports  
Women group participation on women's days

#### Outcome

In each village average 5 SHG groups formed.  
Every month women meet not only to collect money  
but discuss social things

4. To support and educate community on right to livelihood

#### Indicators

Reports  
Youths and women are coming forward.

#### Outcome

Face to face programs arranged  
Information gathered.  
Awareness created.

5. To prepare congregation for systematic participation in Social action programs.

**Indicators**

Repos.  
Active participation of youth, WFCAs, and Pastors

**Outcome**

Church action programs and planning  
Report presented in councils

**Activities undertaken to achieve the objectives**

**Budgeted Programme**

**1. Name of the Programme**

Exposure  
Venue  
Participants  
Resources Persons

**Consultation On political awareness**

Two.  
Holy Redeemer Church, Dadar, Mumbai  
40 pastors & Women fellowship  
Dr. Abraham Mathai-Vice chairman  
Minority Commission, Bishop Gavit,  
coordinator, DBSS

Subject

Political participation of Churches in the  
forthcoming state election and our stand.

Local Contribution

Rs. 2000/-

Outcome: The Discussion brought interest among the clergy and WSF members. It was decided to start a political cell in the churches and create interest in the minds of the youth. It was decided to hold more such programs within the churches on matters related to constitutions of India, peoples rights etc.

**2. Name of the Programme**

Exposure  
Venue  
Participants  
Resource persons

**Political Awareness for village people.**

10  
Girnoli, Sagave, Kokner, Gowada, Dhuktan  
Villages .  
70 form each village.  
Mr. V. P. Patil, Mr. M. B. Patil government  
officers of Taluka Coordinator DBSS Staff.  
Awareness on rights to vote; the  
responsibility for village; and how to cast  
the vote on machine.

Subject

Local contribution

2500/-

Outcome: There was a good response from the villagers. They understood the purpose of the meeting. Before our intervention the voting percentage was below 30%; but through this program the voting percentage went up to 67%.

**3. Name of the Programme**

Exposure  
Venue

**Survey.**

Two  
Yashwant Nagar, Goregon, Kandlivali,  
Mumbai and 4 villages of Palghar

Participants Coordinator, DBSS Staff, and Community volunteers.  
 Subject Survey of new areas  
 Outcome: One new slum was selected from Yashwant Nagar, Goregon and Mumbai; and villages of Palghar Girnoli, Sagave, Kokner and Gowada villages in Palghar district.

**4. Name of the Program**

**Awareness for village leaders, men, youth, and women.**

Exposure 12  
 Venue Girnoli, Sagave, Kokner & Gowada  
 Participants 70 form each village.  
 Resources person Mr. N. Shinde, CCD organization, Dhadpi Sarpanch Dhuktan village, Mr. Gadadh Adivasis Group leader, Mr. Patil Panchayat office, Coordinator, DBSS Staff.  
 Subject DBSS work, Schemes available with government, Adivasis rights, importance of unity.  
 L. C. 6000/-  
 Outcome: Men, women, youth groups are formed. People have started giving response to DBSS work.

**5. Name of the program**

**Consultation for youth on church & Social action.**

Exposure One.  
 Venue St. Mary's Church, Parel.  
 Participation Nearly 300 youths from the Diocese of Mumbai.  
 Subject Youth of Church & Social Action.  
 Resources persons Bishop Gavit, Mr. Andrew Brandon England, Mr. Abhijeet Tiwade Youth Director and DBSS Staff  
 L. C. 33,000/-  
 Outcome: Youths were encouraged to free themselves from drug habits. The message was given that Jesus belongs to Alcoholic and drug addicts too.

**6. Name of the program**

**Water Morcha.**

Exposure One.  
 Venue Palghar Panchayat office.  
 Participants More than 500 people from Dhuktan and neighbouring villages.  
 Recourse persons Adivasis parishad leaders, Advocate Adhikar , Co-ordinator , DBSS Staff.  
 Subject: Water should be given to the villagers before catering to the cities.  
 L. C. 2000/-

Outcome: The written memorandum for the requirement of water was submitted to the government. If there is no action on this memorandum, it was decided that the matter will be taken up and projected during the assembly election.

**7. Name of the Program**

**Awareness Program for slum leaders**

Venue

Yashwant Nagar, Goregon.

Exposure

four

Participated

60

Subject:

DBSS work, Basic rights of the people

Resources person

Mr. Nitin Shinde CCD organization,  
co-ordinator and DBSS Staff.

L. C.

3000/-

Outcome: The lack of knowledge about their own rights among slum dwellers was highlighted.

**8. Name of the programme**

**Farmers Exposure Trip.**

Venue

Agriculture Science Center, Dahanu.

Exposure

Two.

Participated

60 Women & 60 Men farmers

Subject:

Chemical fertilizers harms soil; how to make  
use of cash crops and earth worm fertilizer.

L. C.

2000/-

Outcome: In two village farmers' groups have been formed. It was decided that the farmers would do farming jointly under the supervision of the Agriculture Science Center.

**9. Name of the Program**

**Face-to-face program**

Exposure

Five.

Venue

Palghar village

Resource persons

Mr. Patil, Mr. Narotlam Patil, Co-ordinator  
and DBSS Staff.

Subject:

Importance of struggle government schemes  
rights of people.

L. C.

2000/-

Outcome: People have started demanding their rights. They have formed self-help groups. There is a collective cooperation in dealing with the government officers and getting information on the available schemes.

**10. Name of the Program**

**Panchayat-raj awareness program**

Exposure

Five.

Venue

Girnoli, Sagave, Kokner, Gowada &  
Dhuktan villages

Participated

80-90 in each village

Resource persons

Prof. Donadkar, Mr. Narotram Patil, social  
worker, Co-ordinator and DBSS Staff.

Subject: 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendments; importance of  
gramsabha; women's role in gramsabha and  
women rights.

L. C. 2500/-

Outcome: People listened to all the information for the first time. There were some villages where gramsabha was not held for 3-4 years. The DBSS staff has encouraged the people to attend the gramsabha. People are showing interest in the gramsabha.

### **11. Name of the Program**

### **Face-to-face program**

Exposure

Four.

Venue

Yashwant Nagar, Mumbai.

Participated

60-70

Resource persons

Mr. Ghodke, Mrs. Ranjana, Mrs. Shradha from Mainstream organization, DBSS Staff Swarna Rojgar Yojana; small Scale industries for women; women participation in local committees.

Subject:

L. C. 1500/-

Outcome: Youth were informed about government schemes; the importance of women was stressed; women have come forward to form a women's group.

### **12. Name of the program**

### **Women Rights Morcha**

Exposure

One

Venue

Azad Maidan, Mumbai.

Participants

Devasis, Dalit women, women group members from Palghar, Palghar village Dalit Samaj Vikas leaders; Prahata organization leaders, and DBSS Mumbai Diocese staff.

Resources person

Subjects

Demands for welfare schemes for Devadasis and Dalit women.

Outcome: A delegation visited Minister's house; talked to him personally and handed over the demands and got assurance from him for necessary action.

### **13. Name of the program**

### **Face-to-face Program**

Venue

Goregaon

Exposure

One.

Resources person

Prof. Chodudhari of Patkar college, MLA Subhas Desai M.L.A., and the DBSS Staff.

Participants

150 physically challenged people from both reference area and outside.

Outcome: A form was given to get the information about all the participants; it was decided to spread awareness on the rights of physically challenged.

### **14. Name of the program**

### **Staff meeting & Capacitation**

Exposure	Ten
Venue	Church Mission House & DBSS office.
Resources persons	Mr. Shinde, co-ordinator , programme Associate SBSS , DBSS Board members. Kolaphur Co-ordinator and Programme organizer
L. C.	1500/-

**15. Name of the Program**

**Board Meeting.**

Exposure	One.
Venue	Church Mission House.
Participants	11.
Subject	Report, Planning.
L. C.	1000/-

Outcome: Reports were presented and accepted with suggestion; plan of action was made for congregational programs.

**Non-budgeted Programs**

**1. Name of the Program**

**Get together for Handicap**

Exposure	Two.
Venue	Dahanu, Vasai.
Participants	More than 500 people from our reference area
Resources person	Handicap organization leaders and political leaders
Subjects	Rights of Handicap, their Marriage ceremony and wheel chair distribution.
Local contribution	20,000/-

Outcome: Many handicap from our reference community got exposure and started thinking about forming their own group.

**2. Name of the Program**

**Adivasis festival**

Exposure	Two.
Venue	Palghar & Saphale villages
Participants	Adivasis community.
Resources person	Mr. Gadadh, an Adivasi leaders, DBSS Staff Sarpanch and gramsabha members.
Subjects	Culture events.

Outcome: Importance of culture was explained; encouraged them to participate in programs held out-side the villages that would give importance to their tribal identity.

Local contribution 5,000/-

**3. Name of the Program**

**Street plays on Health issues.**

Exposure	Two.
Venue	Palghar village.

Participants	Tribal Village people.
Resources person	World vision, 5 BSM College students and DBSS Staff.
Subjects	AIDS awareness, Malaria, Sanitation.
Outcome: People came to acknowledge the importance of health; the necessity of regular health unit visit was stressed.	
Local contribution	2.000/-

#### 4. Name of the Program

Venue	Dharampur
Exposure	One
Participants	50 Adivasis from reference area
Resources person	Adivasis leaders
Subject	Rights of Adivasis and their unity; the importance of land rights
L. C.	20,000/-

Outcome: Adivasis learned about their rights and importance of their unity; the necessity of cooperating with other tribals from different area.

**Major Achievements:** With the successful formation of Women, Youth and Farmers Groups we have been able to bring the rural people together for action based on right-based approach. After our Panchayat Raj awareness program there is a discernible increase in participation of people in the gramsabhas. In the next phase we will be able to bring more villages together to form a people's organization that would have at least three representatives from each village. For this a meeting was organized with Sarpanch of selected 30 villages. Separate Farmers' Group for men and women were formed. Under the SHG initiative people have started saving money and are free from the clutches of moneylenders. In the slums youths and women are showing response to our initiatives. We have been able to give some youth training on driving and other skills through networking.

**Failure:** So far we have failed to convince the people on the exploitative nature of all the political parties. They are still desperate to rally behind this or that political party. Even though there are no frequent communal riots in these days, but the sense of fraternity still eludes.

**Impact:** At village level people are coming together to solve their own problems. Morcha are rallies are being organized with people's initiatives and with their active participation.

## **DIOCESE OF MARATHWADA**

The Diocese of **Marathwads** was inaugurated on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1999, after the Bifurcation of Diocese of Nasik. Marathwada region is situated at Central Eastern Part of Maharashtra. There are 240 rural congregations and 48 pastorates. The 90% of Christians community is converted from Dalit community in Marathwada. Though they are converted as Christians but still have an attachment and relationship with their Dalit brother and sisters. They are aware of their grievances, pain, suffering, hardships and difficulties. DBSS Marathwada cannot be aloof of these realities, which compelled to intervene among the people. Therefore DBSS of Marathwad has taken up the issue of **Gairan** (Suit Land-Right to land ownership) DBSS is working among 96 villages of Aurangabad and Jalna district it covers seven talukas and 67 grampanchyat. We have 1088 gairan holders who have encroached 3462 acres of land.

### **Brief history of suit Land (Gairan)**

As we all know that Dr.B.R.Ambedkar devoted his life for the betterment, and upliftment of Dalit community who was the victim of Indian social structure Dr. Ambedkar raised his voice against varna system and addressed Dalit community to come out of the bondage of the oppressors in all the sense and get educate, to get organize and struggle for rights.

As the result of it Dalit community started giving off all the dirty works e.g. taking out the dead animals, carrying out the dirty garbage out of village and removing the skin of a dead animal. Dalit were not allowed to walk freely on the road, possess any kind of property, they were considered untouchable and not given right of education. In 1964 Dadasaheb Gaikwad the successor of Dr. Babasaheb called the open meeting of Dalits in Mumbai. Thousand of Dalits from all over Maharashtra attended the meeting and in the same meeting Dadasaheb did urge the people to encroach the Govt. land ie Gairan for their survival and also to bring change in their mentality.

The mentality of Dalit people was that they are only servant and slave of the high cast people, they were not given right to have any property (According to Manusmriti.)

*Dalit community accepted the challenge of Dadasaheb Gaikwad and started encroaching Gairanland the impact of encroaching of Gairan land started the real tension among Dalits and upper cast community*

*Encroacher were beaten off badly their houses destroyed, burnt alive, killed, their women were raped by upper cast and by powerful people. The gairan holders were also torched even by police and Government authorities. In this way Gairan have become very sensitive issue in the state of Maharashtra.*

Grazing land is meant for the grazing of cattle's (cow) of moneyed and establishes people. They have sentiment for cows as god, cow is considered as Mata. Dalit community started using the land of their Mata (mother) cows. And because of this act the faith of religious higher cast people was hurt.

Therefore gairan issue is not issue of survival only or it is not simply fighting between high cast and dalit but it is the battle between felling of high cast and social existence and dignity of Dalits.

**Goal**

To strengthen existing people’s organization and to prepare them for Right base Approach

**Overall objective -**

1. To enhance capacity for organization management. Through an organizational development process and structural change

**Objective of the reporting period –**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
1.	To evaluate the existing strength of MASS.	Mass become more people orientated Local people owning the MASS. Self sustain aspect becoming strong (started paying Rs.2/ member fly per month) Personal capacity of taking decision on local issues increased.	30 MASS leader decided to strong then MASS at local level. Rs.2/ campaign started at cluster level.
2.	To formulate co-operatives for SHGS	Member from 37 SHG participated in programme.	37 SHG leaders agreed to start co. operatives.
3.	To capacitate women and village leaders to participate in Panchayat Raj.	The participants realized the importance of PRI. Participant’s prepared or active participation on local governance.	25 participants gained the knowledge and prepared themselves to follow PRI at local level in these respective areas. They have gained information of 3 tire system.
4.	To enhance the concept of staff on RBA	The Staff members internalized the idea on RBA	Staffs followed the RBI process at local level.

### Activities undertaken to achieve the objective

Sr. No.	Objective	Activities	Exp/Participant/Day	LC
1	*To prepare SHG leaders to from cooperatives at block level. * To make aware about new policies of the cooperatives. * To share the information regarding cooperative act.	Training on formation of cooperative.	One 25-26 Oct.04 Paithan	
2	*To share RBI with the member. * To formulate strategy to sustain organization * To evaluate existing stricture and find out alternate. Sharing report for last six month and playing for next six month.	MASS Meeting	One 30 PPTS 16-17Oct'04 Tourist Home Aurangabad.	
3	*To share the new approach * To make them realize towards the commitment.	Staff Orientation	One day 15 (13+2)	
4	To share the concern of core team visit. To reorient on the vision mission of the diocese. To make them realized about local issues along with the major issue. To upgrade the data	Orientation on Identified Issues	One day 25 (10 co+10 csc + 2 R.P.) 13 to 15 Feb 05	
5	To enhance the skill & capacity of the C.O To emerge new friends.	Staff Cap citation	15 (13+2) March 4&5 2005	
6	To encourage identified focus group to participate in Grame Sabha. To encourage CO's and initiate the PRI at local level. To develop the concept of PRI among local leaders and CO's.	W/S on PRT	One day 25 ppts. 17-18 March 05 Aurangabad	
7	To share the monthly report and experiences To plan feature activities To realize commitment regarding vocation. To share the information from	Monthly Staff Meeting	4 Day 13x2x4=60 11.10.04 28.10.04 17.12.04	1200

	Zonal & Central office.		7.2.04 Aurangabad	
8	To share DBSS activities with the Board member To from policy and pan resolutions.	Board Meeting	One Day 12 PPTS 28.01.05	
9				

### **Major Achievements and Failure**

- DBSS Marathwada covered 96 villages through 10 clusters
- Manav Adikar sangarsh samiti has been formed
- 38 SHG, 30 Mahila Mandals, 41 village local functional group has been formed and 10 youth mandal.
- Political participation in local panchayat, Gramsabahas, and District level increase 6 people got elected out of 21 people from identified focus community
- Marathwad DBSS has been take initiative to form the Christian Democratic front, Maharashtra.

### **Difficulties faced by DBSS**

While working on the issue the DBSS have had faced lot of problems at various level.

- As being church based organization villagers had doubt of religious conversion
- Political parties have their own interest in the same issue there fore we had to face opposition.
- Obstacles of local leaders.
- As people are migrating to gain livelihood we in the beginning could not achieve the set goal.
- The church leaders had difficulties to internalize the activity of DBSS which based on action.
- Marathwada region as being a backward area of the state of nation there are several challenges ahead of DBSS
- Land Right is critical issue which Marathwada is dealing. Process of getting 7/12 abstract of ownership need to give more attention. Direct apposition of upper cast.
- The drinking water is the key issue in various villages. It affect on their entire life.
- Labours, women farmers and other skill worker have to face the situation of drought. People have to wait for water tanker all the day by holing vessels or carry water form distance.

### **Impact—**

Over all impact:-

- In the region of Marthwada Gairan movement became active and spread the entire region.
- The government authorities and media paying their attention to the activities of DBSS.
- The networking with like minded organization build up, good relationship with likeminded individuals increased.
- Decision making capacity of local leaders enhanced
- The numbers of Mahila Mandal, SHGs and youth groups are increasing day by day.
- Mahila Mandal,SHGs,Youth Mandals are supporting Gairan Movement.
- Due to SHG self employment is increased.

**Zonal comment-**

- The Diocese of Marathwada has able to form several people Group like SHG, Farmers, Mass group etc. Tease groups are under the process of getting themselves registered.
- The reference area was too large therefore the monitor system was weak. The area relocation process has begun.
- Through the staff cap citation meeting the skill of staff has little improve.
- Through the existing SHG program the women group has been empowered some of the initiatives has been taken by these groups to raise voce against women exploitation.
- The monitor system of organization on field, Maintenance of reports record and report writing is relatively weak. It needs to be further strengthened.

## **NORTH EASTERN ZONE**

### **DIOCESE OF BARRACKPORE**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

The Barrackpore DBSS is going to complete 10 Years. The emerging issues have thrown up new challenges to the DBSS as it continues to journey in the development process. The DBSS involved on various activities in areas of the people's development. More emphasis was given on awareness building, networking, make people conscious of the impact of economic liberation on their village, women and human rights, promotion of small groups and formation of self help groups for economic self-reliance and gender justice. The reference people have organized non-budgeted programs successfully. Through our involvement and efforts we were able to create co-operation among people and their effective participation in Panchayats; strengthen the people's organization and the level of transparency; and harnessing the sources and leading towards social action.

#### **OPERATION AREA**

No. of village	No. of Family	Total Population	Male	Fe-male	Panchayat	Block	District
52	14398	83002	42660	40342	17	06 Bishnupur-I Basanti Canning-II Sandeshkhali Chapra Tehatta-I	03 24 Pgs (S&N) and Nadia

#### **STAFF STATUS**

We have a total of 13 staff (Male-11, Female-2) including one Coordinator, one Program Organizer, one Office Assistant and ten Community Organizers.

#### **PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION**

No. of VDC	41
No. of cluster	10
No. of Area	03 Nursikderchak Canning Maliyapota
No. of SHG	102
Savings (Rs)	728332
Women Group	80
Youth Group	08

Farmer Group	14
Coop	01 Savings Rs. 8000

Name of the C.O.	Area	Cluster	No. of village	Name of the villages
Sukalyan Halder	Nursikderchak	Devipur	05	1. Devipur 2. Kulardari 3. Rammakarchak 4. Raghudevpur 5. Karimpur
Baren Mandal	-do-	Altaberia	05	1. Altaberia 2. Gangrai 3. Durgabati 4. Chakattaulla 5. Kalipur
Dhiman Pramanik	-do-	Krishnarampur	05	1. Krishnarampur 2. Amgachi 3. Chakbishu 4. Kasthomahal 5. Kalinagar
Sudipta Naskar	-do-	Nursikderchak	07	1. Nursikderchak 2. Shalpukur 3. Panaqua 4. Cheari 5. Chararchak 6. Chakkalmi 7. Kalicharanpur
Nayami Pramanik & Subrata Mandal	-do-	Jhanjra	06	1. Jhanjra 2. Chakbalaibag 3. Ramkantapur 4. Magurkhali 5. Bakeswar 6. Raghabpur
Subhomo Khan	Canning	Kumrakhali	07	1. Kumrakhali 2. Piprakhali 3. Boria 4. Choradakatia 5. 10 no. Amghara 6. 11 no Mazi para 7. Nagortola
Arobindo Naskar	-do-	Basanti	06	1. Basanti 2. Sajinatola 3. Kumirmary 4. Deuli-I 5. Deuli -II

				6. Narayantola
Ahindra Naskar	Maliyapota	Maliyapota	03	1. Maliyapota 2. Bethberia 3. Ranabandh
Surajit Das	-do-	Baliurah	05	1. Baliurah 2. Howlia 3. Bhiterpara 4. Sholua 5. Taronipur

\* Due to political disturbance and violence we are not able to work in three villages such as Darikeoradanga, Tapna and Bethberia.

### REFERENCE FAMILY

Total Family	Male	Female	Total Population
2608	7207	6795	1402

**ISSUE:** Right to livelihood; focus on socio-economic exploitation of farmers; and food security.

**GOAL:** The farmers shall come out of the clutches of the Mahajans; they should become self-reliant and shall live with dignity in the society

### OBJECTIVES

- i) Less dependence on Mahajans and start alternative livelihood programs.
- ii) To start regular interaction with Govt. / NGOs / other institution.
- iii) To aware about right based approach and food security.
- iv) To involve the congregation in development activities.
- v) To create a strong leadership that may be able to raise voice where they are being deprived.

### BUDGETED PROGRAMME DETAILS

Name of the program	Exp	No. Part	Content dealt	Out put	Budget	Actual Utilization	Local contri.
Awareness of PO on livelihood issue through folk media	04	1200	*Awareness of kitchen garden. *Impact of the Globalization in the village. * Village culture	* Some of the people use kitchen garden * Some of the people aware about fertilization. * People use local seed.	15000/	13500/	5045.50

Training on conceptual clarity of RBA	01	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* What is RBA?</li> <li>*Livelihood &amp; RBA</li> <li>* SHLS</li> <li>* Difference between Unanyan &amp; Unnaty.</li> <li>* Relation</li> <li>* Five capital of livelihood security</li> <li>* Risk factor</li> <li>* How to start work on livelihood security</li> <li>* Problems of Integrated farming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Staff has clear concept about livelihood &amp; RBA.</li> <li>* Staff has assured that they will share their knowledge with the group, VDC and cluster committee.</li> </ul>	--	14181.50	130/-
Board Meeting	02	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Coordinator's report.</li> <li>* Sharing the report of perspective development process.</li> <li>* Govt. registration of the DBSS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Approved the budget.</li> <li>* Board member contribution to the development process.</li> </ul>		5253.50	140/-
DBSS News Letter	01		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Cluster news</li> <li>* Poems</li> <li>* Special matter of village &amp; cluster</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Spread the news about DBSS work over all Dioceses.</li> <li>* Developed the writing skill.</li> </ul>	11000	2832.50	
Follow up of RBA		500			--	3000/-	2570/
Need Assessment			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Survey report preparation</li> </ul>		--	22300/	--
Tools and technical documentation					10000/	18025/	--
Staff Meeting	05		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Report sharing</li> <li>* Problem sharing</li> <li>* Review the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Developed the leadership skills</li> <li>* Active</li> </ul>	29400/	28995.50	630/-

			budget * Prepare the programme calendar * Input session by Prog.Asso. & Coordinator	participation. * Clear concept about livelihood and RBA. * C.O. sharing their knowledge & information to each other.			
Book & Documentation			* Development books.	* C.O. study regularly. * Gain Knowledge.	5000/-	3406/-	--
Batik Print			* Prepared batik print work.	* Women earn money. * Less migration. * Less dependence on Mahajan	--	17800/	--
Perspective development Process			* Field visit. * To find out strengthen & weakness. * Congregation participation in the development work.	* To learn achievement, networking & problem. * Present status of different fields.	--	18201.50	--
10 <sup>th</sup> Sandhan Rural Development Training			* Self-development. * Training on PRA (16 tools).	* Clear concept on RBA. * Gain knowledge about self-development.	--	4994/-	--
Traning on Gender sensitivity & women empowerment			* Concept of Gender and Sex. * Gender role and its understanding. * Gender issues in development projects. * Concept of empowerment and gender analysis.	* Know about Gender sensitivity * How to apply it.	--	1612/-	--

#### NON-BUDGETED PROGRAMME DETAILS

Name of the prog	Venue	Ex	No. Part	Content dealt	Out put	Budget rel'sed	Actu. Util'n	Local cont
Group Meeting	All villages	182	2002	* Records, A/c & documentation * Important of keeping records and documents. * International & National day observed.	* Maintaining records & documents properly * Same books they are following * No. of SHG increased. * They knew the meaning of various Imp. days			24245
VDC Meeting	All villages	52	468	* Resource mobilization. * Regarding bank a/c. * Net working and advocacy. * Celebrated national & International days. * Sharing the group reports. * Feed back the previous programs.	* Group learned from each other. * Refund & revolved smoothly * Members of Panchayat are participated.			7306/-
Awareness of PO on livelihood issue through folk media	ALT	01	350	* Awareness of kitchen garden. * Impact of the Globalization in the village. * Village culture	* Some of the people use kitchen garden * Some of the people aware about fertilization. * People use local seed.			560.50

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

Name of	Name of the	Money	Refund	Donatio	Revolvin	No of
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the prog	village	Released		n to VDC from their profit	g	beneficiari es
Pisciculture	Nursikderchak	8000.00	8000.00	400.00		10
		8000.00	8000.00	500.00	8000.00	06
	Panaqua	19500.00	8200.00	1900.00	--	75
	Piprakhali	9000.00	8000.00	500.00	7000.00	11
	Jhanjra	18377.00	18377.00	6000.00	22480.00	30
	Altaberia	9000.00	--	--	--	10
	Kumrakhali Basanti	7000.00	3500.00	500.00	3500.00	13
Rice processing	Chararchak	10000.00	10000.00	1000.00	10000.00	10
Jute Cultivation	Bethberia(N)	10000.00	10000.00	1867.00	10000.00	20
	)	14000.00	14000.00	1590.00	14000.00	10
	Ranabandh	10000.00	8880.00	900.00	--	30
	Bhiterpara	10000.00	10000.00	1300.00	10000.00	34
	Howlia	10000.00	5700.00	929.00	3000.00	16
	Sholua	8100.00	8100.00	600.00	8100.00	15
	Baliurah					
Pig Farming	Kalipur	9000.00	9000.00	450.00	8500.00	09
Saree Business	Chakbalaibag	10000.00	10000.00	500.00	10000.00	16
		<b>1,69,977.00</b>	<b>1,39,757.00</b>	<b>18,936.00</b>	<b>1,14,580.00</b>	<b>315</b>

### EFFORTS MADE TOWARDS NET WORKING AND ADVOCACY

- Networking with Bansdhani Welfare Association and Dayar Sagar for free clinic at Jhanjra.
- Network with Narandrapur Ramakrishna Mission for various training.
- Very often they go to Panchayat and collect various information.
- Discuss with NABARD for new project at Maliyapota area.
- Attended SGSY conference at Bishnupur Block-I.

### 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 for the purpose of various meeting.
3. Panchayat Pradhan & members, trainers of other NGOs are invited to our various field level programs.

### **MAJOR ACHIEVEMENT**

1. Santimoy Mohila Samity at Devipur was registered with Govt. of West Bengal No. is S/IL  
27142
2. Santimoy Mohila Samity has sent a deputation to the Panchayat office to establish ICDS School in their village. Pradhan was glad and says that it was the first time she met with a deputation by women.
3. Golap SHG at Boria got loan of Rs. 2000/- for cultivation from Chunakhali Sagar Gramin Bank
4. Karobi SHG at Maliyapota got loan Rs. 13000/- from Taronipur Co-operative.
5. People of Jhanjra collected bricks from the Panchayat and repaired the road about 300 ft long by their own efforts.
6. Baliurah VDC has given pulse polio to 183 children.
7. Bhitpara VDC collected donation in collaboration with UNICEF for Tsunami victims.
8. St. Stephen's SHG Piprakhali consists of 14 families; they have now taken a pond (30 Khatas) on lease for two years around Rs. 4,000/- @ Rs. 2,000/- p.a. for fishery by their own efforts.
9. Most of the reference families had participated on blood donation camp at Sonakhali organized by Farmers' Group.

### **OVERALL OUT COME**

For last six months, the overall outcome is quite encouraging. People are capable of leading the groups and conducting programs. They are aware of RBA and value of food. The SHGs are also becoming strong and able to take up various activities meant to be self-sufficient. The reference groups are also taking efforts to network with Govt. and other NGOs.

### **SET BACK**

- The Pradhan of Keoradanga Gram Panchayat ordered us to stop our work at the village; hence we could not carry on our work in the Darikeoradanga cluster at present.

- Due to political violence C.O. could not work at Raghudebpur.
- Regarding mismanagement of finance at Kumrakhali Cooperative Bank, our reference groups could not withdraw their money. Total amount deposited comes around Rs. 22,000/-.
- Some SHG has been dismantled due to political, family problem as well as the lack of programs at the field level.

### **FUTURE PLAN**

- The formation of SGH Federation
- Networking, lobbying & advocacy will be strengthened.
- Planning to withdraw from some villages around Maliyapota and canning area due to overlapping of works by other NGOs.
- Open a new field at Khari area.

### **CONCLUSION**

In our conclusion we would like to say that in spite of barriers the Barrackpore DBSS is working successfully among the exploited and marginalized people, by the dynamic leadership of respected Rt. Revd. B. Malakar, Chairman of BKP-DBSS and all the Board members. Though there are many ups and downs, yet we are confident to meet the challenges and should reach our target by overcoming all difficulties by the Grace of our Lord almighty.

## **DIOCESE OF DURGAPUR**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The DBSS started its journey in the year 1989 as the developmental wing of the Diocese. It was an attempt on behalf of the Diocese to involve in the struggle for livelihood of the exploited and marginalized people of the society.

### **JOURNEY WITH THE PEOPLE**

A majority of the reference people is Santhali speaking tribal. Their means of livelihood is from farming although a majority of them are marginal farmers or share croppers. The lack of irrigation water and total dependence on monsoon make cultivation possible only once in a year. For the rest of the year, most of the youth and farmers are forced to migrate seasonally to survive. The lack of security of employment, inadequate wages and non-availability of 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 empower the marginalized people through awareness programs; to reduce migration through skill development programs and on savings. These programs helped people to become economically self-dependence and enabled them to unite for a common cause. The DBSS has been able to form successfully women's and farmer's groups among marginalized tribal.

### **OPERATIONAL AREA:**

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

Name of the cluster	Panchayat	Villages covered	Name of the Block	District	Total nos of P.O=19	Total Mahila Group=2	Tota SHG =30
Konchpara	Jatradanga	14	Old Malda	Malda			
Popra	Jatradanga	15	Old Malda	Malda			
Jargo	Illujargo	7	Jaldha 1	Purulia			
Bhadutola	Karnogarh	7	Shalboni	Midnapur (W.B)			
Mankar	Mankar	7	Budbud	Burdwan			

### **Staff Status:**

Presently we have a team of 8 members, including coordinator

1. Mr. P.K.Biswas – Coordinator

2. Mr. Tamas Ranjan Soren – Programme Organizer
3. Ms. Shephali Mallick – Office Assistant
4. Ms. Sudipta Pande – Community Organizer
5. Mr. Dhiren Das – Community Organizer
6. Mr. Binod Hansda – Community Organizer
7. Mr. Brentius Hansda – Community Organizer
8. Mr. Sanket Das – Community Organizer

**ISSUE:**

Right to livelihood with the focus on migration of the tribal.

**OBJECTIVES ADDRESSED DURING THE PERIOD:**

1. To create awareness on right to water and education.
2. To mobilize Govt. resources.
3. To involve congregation in the development work.
4. To identified the youth leaders
5. To capacitate the staff on PRA for better planning.
6. To create an effective leadership to tackle the issue.
7. To create awareness among Youth, women, lay leaders, presbyters etc about Mission of the church.

During the period we have conducted the planned programs by and with the peoples organization:

Name of the Program	Venue	Exp o sure	No. of Part icip ants	Contents dealt	Out put	Bud get rele ased	Act ual utili za tion	Loc al cont ribu tion
Group meeting  Non budgeted	Konchp ara	▪		Rules & regulation Fund organize for goatery treatment	People becoming self-dependent. They collecting fund for the treatment of goatery Day to network with ADC ADC supporting to Goatery group with all purpose.			

ADC meeting Non budgeted	Konchp ara	2	15	Discussion on rights Where they get rights Budgeting for water rights programme. Distributed responsibilities Invitation letter prepared	People understanding about their rights more. People organizing very actively. Costing of prize decided. Make a list of the volunteer Letter send to Upa Prodhan, Samapati and member of Old Malda panchayat, Members of Jatradanga panchayat, Teacher, headmaster etc.			
Fishery group meeting Non Budgeted	Konchp ara	▪		Discussion Govt. facilities Prepare rules & regulations. Open Bank a/c Networking with Govt. office.	Office bearers actively discussion of Govt. facilities how they get Govt. facilities. They are in the process to open their Bank a/c very soon.			
Staff meeting	St. Michael 's Church, ESII	2		Discussion on annual conclave: New structure New issue New strategy Approach Status of village profile & need assessment	Staffs come to know the new structure of SBSS-DBSS. New issue is Livelihood, Tribal identity +social exclusive Land rights. Approach is CME, LAN, RBA, and Gender. All staffs prepared objective of preparatory phase, and action plan for the future.			
Survey for new field	Mankar Bhaduto la jargo	2	Jargo Mi	Meeting with Panchayat Prodhan. Meeting with	Discussion on DBSS Goal, Objectives, Vision and mission. Discussion on DBSS		2,52 6/-	2,63

			dna pur	villagers Village visit Meeting with SHG Meeting the Presbyter Meeting with Church congregation	Activities		8/-	
Consultation programme on livelihood	Sanaysdighi  Dharam pur	2		Discussion of livelihood ADC rules & regulation Discussion on Dhan samabai	People come to know that how livelihood linked with migration. It is also linked with, lack of irrigation, health, communication facilities and women exploitation. With permission of ADC Dhan samabai appeal to Panchayat samity for their room. They fixed next date of livelihood consultation. They also discussion on registration of ADC and Dhan samabai.		1,91/-	
PRA Training	SPAR	1	5	PRA objectives Base line of PRA PRA method PRA tools Reporting Rport formate Basic principles of reporting	All the staffs learn it very well. They learnt various tools of the PRA PRA tools are Space related tools, Time related tools, Relation related tools, Flow diagram PRA attitude Respect to all, Good Listener, Presence, Sitting arrangements, Participation of all Approaches of PRA		24,965/-	

					Relief, Welfare approach, Development, Participatory approach, Peoples led development approach			
Exposure	Coochbihar	1	6	Field visit SHG meeting Gram Bikash samity meeting Meeting with SPAR	Staffs come to know that how they working on livelihood, How SHG functioning They also discussion on future strategy.		13,082/-	
CME perspective planning	Shantigha	1	30	Bible study Social analysis through game Church roles in Building Communities of Resistance and Hope Sharing in bigger forum about CME in their respective community Video of Wide a Model Discussion of role of different functional group in process of building Communities of Resistance and Hope.	Participants identified their problems at Diocesan level and society level. They also prepared activities of their church. They identified obstacle from personal and organization level. Prepared action place of the Diocese.			
Perspective planning of Village level, staff level, Board level and church	Popra Konchpara	1	60	Meeting with villager Individual meeting. Village visit	They come to know the weakness of the DBSS, Community Organizers, and Peoples organization. Team given		15,899/-	

level					suggestion development all of weakness.			
PRA exercise	Popra	3	30	Applied tools of PRA Effect analysis Through Drawing on Chart papers Mobility Mao Social Map Trend analysis Seasonal diagramed Social resource map Time line Cause & effect analysis	Come to know the effect & cause of Migration. Come to know distance of important places from the center. Come to know social status of the village. Come to know migration status. Come to know peoples engagement through of the year.		5,433/-	1,255/-
PRA Exercise	Koradana 22-24.3.05		60				1,928/-	1,068/-
Pond digging from Panchayat  Local share programme	Malda		Vill . people	Peoples are engaged in the Govt. scheme.	Getting irrigation facilities Getting job			
Water Right Day celebration	Popra 8.3.05	1	2000	Flag hosting Culture programme Drama Competition	Village people were actively participated in this programme, out of our programme area more peoples was participated. Panchayat prodhan and political leader also shared on water right		4,380/-	1,130/-
Diocesan level programme on CME	Shantigha 29-31.3.05			Bible Study Contemporary Issues: Challenges to the Church Understanding Mission of the Church Workshop on	Every participant was very serious and they want to do something for the society. Youth were very excited to fulfill the mission of the			

				communication Role of the Congregation in the wider society Perspective Planning Evaluation & vote of thanks	church. Participants were hungry to learn new things Participation was very active. They have some vision and mission for church.			
Gender sensitivity & women empower- ment	SPAR 14- 19.8.05	1	2	Women's movement Gender equality/inequality Gender analysis Gender issue in development project To make strategy for Women's empowerment	Staff will apply the acquired knowledge in their field area Staff has achieved more knowledge on gender and women empowerment.		5,38 5/-	

#### **ACHIEVEMENTS:**

1. Expansion of DBSS villages from 29 to 49 and created broad based awareness on the right to water and education. This will enable a mass based movement to pressurize the local authorities.
2. The women groups have been empowered on their rights to equal wages and become part of the need-based action, as they are the major stakeholders in this struggle.
3. Women leaders have been identified and being equipped to challenge the anti poor-policies.
4. In the Konchpara cluster there are some ongoing programs on goatery, seed bank, fishery cultivation, mushroom cultivation and some small business for sustaining themselves.
5. Created awareness among the congregation in the field area on rights based approach and evolved a congregational awareness program through out the year.

#### **FAILURE:**

- Have been unable to create adequate awareness in some of the villages nearer the reference areas.

- Unable to network with other like-minded NGO's and widen the network base on the highlighted issue.
- There is still a communication gap between the community organizer and the community and also between people and Government officials.
- Some of the village people are having wrong concept about the DBSS due to their political ideologies.
- Due to strong political interference in Malda block the fisher groups are not able to benefit from the panchayat scheme.
- The DBSS was not able to register Konchpara and Popra clusters.

**FUTURE PLAN:**

- Build a strong peoples organization to establish the right to irrigation and education.
- Issue based networking: with like-minded organization to restore tribal identity.
- To tap 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.
- Tapping government scheme for village development to strengthen and prepare the congregation in the development process.
- Build conceptual clarity on our next issue 'Livelihood' and build strong people's organization on this issue.
- Engage the Church in development work and make clear the concept on Mission of the Church.
- Create constant demand for basic village infrastructure.

**Conclusion:**

While concluding, I would like to state that the endeavor of the DBSS has been encouraging. With renewed enthusiasm and hard work of the DBSS staff in the past years, we are sure of getting positive outcome. We are looking forward to the cooperation of the Diocesan members. The DBSS is reaping the fruits of its involvement with the people and believe that with the encouragement and ownership of the Diocese and the grace of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, we may be able to strive forward together.

## DIOCESE OF NORTH EAST INDIA

### Introduction

Year of Establishment	1997
Area Coverage	Four districts in Assam (Sonitpur, Nagaon, North Lakhimpur, Karbi Anglong)
No of Village covered	108
No of Clusters	10nos (Thesobil, Taralangso, Satgaon, Balijuri, Mansiri, Solabari, CAD (Community Action for Dev.) Gormara, Swaraj Jana Sangathan, Rangajan)
Total no of families	8787
Total population	60106 (Male...30850 Female... 29256)
Tribes	Munda, Oraon, Nepali, Boro, Karbi, Garo, Mishing,
No of Panchayat	13 (Blocks—6)
Total Staff	14 (Male--9 and Female --5)

### Profile of the Community

No. Of village	No. Of Family	Total Population	Male	Female	Panchayat	Block	District
108	8787	60106	30850	29256	13	06	04
						Borsola	Sonitpur
						Dhekiajuli	Sonitpur
						Balipara	Sonitpur
						Barhampur	Nagaon
						Rongkhang	K/ Anglong
						Karunabari	Lakhimpur

### Profile of DBSS, Diocese of NEI

Sl.No.	Name of CO	Cluster	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total
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			<b>No of villages</b>	<b>Family</b>			<b>Pop.</b>
1.	Prion Basumatary	Satgaon	05	148	1050	1056	2106
2.	Ajoy Aind	Swaraj Jana Sangathan	26	3140	11390	10499	21889
3.	Juna Kujur	Thesobil	10	418	1473	1414	2887
4.	Nirod Daimari	Mansiri	05	615	2177	2322	4499
5.	Christopher Topno	CAD	16	985	4389	4108	8497
6.	Darpana	Taralangso	05	125	316	309	625
7.	Eva Marki	Rangajan	12	981	4054	4064	8118
8.	Jayanti Tirkey	Balijuri	10	576	1753	1387	3140
9.	Nelson Dhan	Solabari	06	134	396	405	801
10	Silas Dodrai	Gormara	13	1665	3852	3692	7544
		<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>8787</b>	<b>30850</b>	<b>29256</b>	<b>60106</b>

### Overall Objective

- Food Security.
- To defend the identification of Adivasis
- Defending secularism and democracy.
- Women Empowerment.
- Child's Rights
- How to make the Congregation involve in the DBSS program.
- Right base program on Natural Resource Management
- To bring SHGs in People's struggle.
- Evolving capacity building program for front line workers and village leaders.

### OBJECTIVE OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Expected result</b>	<b>Achieved results</b>
1.	Enable 40% reference church leaders and community leaders to understand issues on livelihood and take up income generating activities.	40% of the reference people will be aware on livelihood and will understand the issues related to it.	20% of the people are able to release their mortgaged land to work for their livelihood and are also able to take up income generating activities.
2.	Enable 10% of the reference people to improve their skills and be	10% of the reference community will be able to take up income generating	Some of the reference communities in

	efficient in a particular area to earn their livelihood.	activities.	some clusters have already started producing things, which they have learnt.
3.	To enable 40% of the women to be empowered to raise their voice and fight against injustice.	40% of the women will be empowered to stand for what is right.	Women have been able to raise their voice.
4.	To enable the village people to analyse their problems and identify the issues.	People will be able analyze their problem and identify their issues.	Issue identified.
5.	Enable 50% of the school children to be able to carry out their school work and develop in their studies as well as help the parents to be aware of the importance of studies	50% of the parents and children will be aware of the importance of studies and the children will be able to do good results	45 % of the school children have done well in their studies.
6.	Enable the staff to understand the issue related to livelihood, give the necessary information related to work and help them to carry out their field work in an efficient manner.	Staff will understand the issues related to livelihood and will gather the required information and carry out their work in a better way in the field.	Staffs have been able to gather information related to work and has understood the issues related to livelihood.
7.	To give the required information to the Area members and discuss the matters related to the six months programme and also bring a conceptual clarity on Livelihood.	Area members will have a clear concept on Livelihood and gather the required information regarding the six months period	Area members have been able to understand the issues related to livelihood and have been able to gather the required information.
8.	To give the Board Members the information about the activities of the reference areas and to take up important decisions.	Board Members will be aware of the work going on in the reference area.	Board Members have come to know the work going on in the reference areas and have taken up decisions related to work.

### **ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES**

Sl.No	Objectives	Activities	Exp/Parti/ Day	SBSS Grant released	Utilized	L.C
1.	Enable 40% reference church leaders and community leaders to understand issues on livelihood and take up income generating activities.	1. Perspective Development 2. Conceptual Clarity on Livelihood Issues with Church leaders and Board members and Women	1. 01/26/5 days. 2. 01/34/3 days 3. 01/06/1 day 4. 01/31/3 days	49475/-	60107/-	1,500/-
2.	Enable 10% of the reference people to improve their skills and be efficient in a particular area to earn their livelihood	1. Skill Development Training.	1. 01/24/10 days		38600/-	15,000/-
3.	To enable the village people to analyse their problems and identify the issues also completed the need base assesment	PRA/Need Base	In all the ten clusters /10 exp/200/10 days	40000/-	40000/-	Nil
4.	Enable 50% of the school children to be able to carry out their school work and develop	CSC	06/471/6 months	31200	31200	15,000/-

	in their studies as well as help the parents to be aware of the importance of studies					
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## CASE STUDY OF KHONAMUKH VILLAGE

Every individual in Khonamukh village was dependent on agriculture. There was a daily market and people used to sell their vegetables in the market and earn their livelihood. But the Adivasi residing in that area instead of utilizing their land and cultivating it used to work in other peoples' houses and used to give their land in mortgage for brick factory. In this way they used to run their family. They did not have any relation with Panchayat or Block and did not feel the necessity to keep any contact with these Government departments. Thus they failed to get any benefit from the government.

But in the year 2001 Village Development Committee was formed in Khonamukh village and small Self Help Groups were formed in the village. They were taught to imbibe saving habit and utilize their money for the right purpose. This made the people realize about their economic status and made them aware that there is urgent need to bring changes in their economic and social life; and that they have the capacity to bring the desired changes. The Village Development Committees started to think of ways as to how to help the SHGs go about in the right direction. Keeping this in view they first gave Vermi Compost Training to one of the SHGs called Bonti SHG.

When people started to come out of seclusion houses they started to develop relation with bank and blocks; and they developed a very good relation with the agriculture department and often visit the office. At that time the District Agriculture Department had some agriculture schemes for the village people. The Bonti SHG and the Basanti SHG were selected for Litchi Garden. Even after the door-to-door survey was done there was no sign from the agriculture department of giving any litchi garden scheme. Later it was learnt that only 20 bigha would be allotted for that area and the rest would be earmarked to some other area. Knowing this the village people went to the District Agriculture Department and started protesting against this injustice. As a result they were successful in getting 37 bighas of land allotted for litchi garden in Khonamukh village.

## FAILURE

- Reference Community has not yet completely realized about the problem of land mortgage. Though some of them have been able to release their land from land mortgage yet many of the land are still to be released.
- Some of the reference community are facing problem because of the brick kiln but yet they have failed to stop the concerned people from making the brick kiln.
- In Satgaon cluster the reference people have won a legal case over some land and get the permission of settlement; but the settlement process is not yet completed.

**Impact**

Reference community becomes aware of the issues related to livelihood, the rights of livelihood and the importance of land to live a life of dignity. This is motivating some of the reference people to release their mortgaged land. People are also fighting for their lands in Satgaon cluster, which shows the level of awareness of the people. The standard of living of some of the reference people are changing as they have taken up income generating activities. The social life in Khonamukh can be seen changing to a great extent as a result of the people coming together for taking initiative in building a litchi garden.

## **DIOCESAN BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES, KOLKATA**

### **INTRODUCTION**

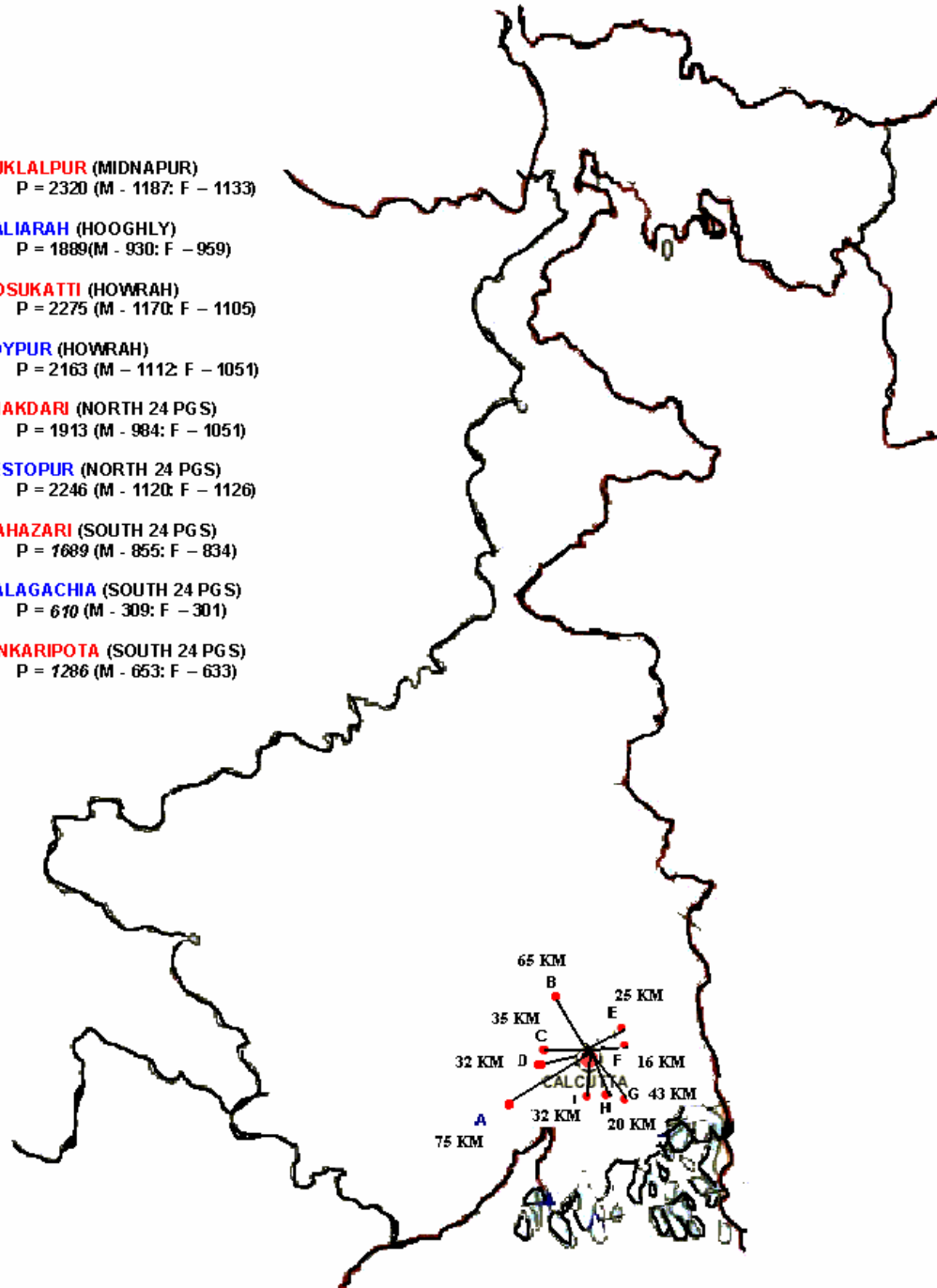
During the last sixteen months preparatory phase of WEF, and incorporating the Rights based approach in all our activities and programs, the Diocesan Board of Social Services Diocese of Kolkata initiated the empowerment process of the marginalized and the downtrodden people with special emphasis on women, so that a community of resistance and hope can be established which in turn would enable the realization of the vision and the mission of the Diocese of Calcutta. Efforts have been taken by all the DBSS staff to take corrective measures as suggested in the findings of the external evaluation committee and the review process conducted by Dr. George Mathew and his team.

### **BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DIOCESE**

The Dioceses of Calcutta is an urban Dioceses with 29 pastorates and 41 Congregations spread over 5 Districts in an around the metropolis of 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 holistic development need 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 .Centuries of exploitation by the rich has enslaved masses of the marginalized of the present day. This comprised of marginal farmers, landless laborers; domestic helpers, vegetable and fish sellers and daily wage earners being target of oppression are denied their basic human rights. Over the years since the inception the DBSS team of Calcutta has continuously encouraged the communities to initiate and oppose and minimize the gross injustice prevalent and practiced in the rural areas

*OPERATIONAL AREA MAP*  
 (Survey by DBSS, Kolkata 2002)

- A – SUKLALPUR (MIDNAPUR)**  
P = 2320 (M - 1187; F - 1133)
- B – KALIARAH (HOOGHLY)**  
P = 1889 (M - 930; F - 959)
- C – BOSUKATTI (HOWRAH)**  
P = 2275 (M - 1170; F - 1105)
- D – JOYPUR (HOWRAH)**  
P = 2163 (M - 1112; F - 1051)
- E – THAKDARI (NORTH 24 PGS)**  
P = 1913 (M - 984; F - 1051)
- F – KESTOPUR (NORTH 24 PGS)**  
P = 2246 (M - 1120; F - 1126)
- G – NAHAZARI (SOUTH 24 PGS)**  
P = 1689 (M - 855; F - 834)
- H – KALAGACHIA (SOUTH 24 PGS)**  
P = 610 (M - 309; F - 301)
- I – SANKARIPOTA (SOUTH 24 PGS)**  
P = 1286 (M - 653; F - 633)



WEST BENGAL

## OPERATIONAL AREAS

<u>Name of the Block</u>	<u>Panchayat</u>	No of the village covered by the DBSS	<u>Families</u> (*Approx and combined) –male female
Bally Jogacha	Sapuipara & Bhattanagar-Chakpara	Bosukati, Palpara, Malikpara, Ghugupara, Biradingi	2275
Bally Jogacha	Nischinda & Bhattanagar-Chakpara	Joypur, Makhaltola, Nepara, Radhanagar, Bamundanga	2163
Rajarhat, Bhangar-II & Rajarhat-Gopalpur municipality	Mahisbathan-II & Bamanghata,	Kestopur, Tarulia, Dhalipara, Hatgachia, Jothbhim	2246
Singur	Banchipota	Kaliarah, Khoshalpur, Balidipa, Kaipukur, Khanpukur.	1889
Thakurpukur-Mahestola	Ashuti-II	Kalagachia-I & II, Bagpota, Doribagpota, Krishnanagar.	1598
Thakurpukur-Mahestola & Bishnupur-II	Chatta, Ashuti-I & Nahazari	Chandigarh, Nahazari, Khanberia, Rameswarpur, Tetulberia.	1689
Mahisadal	Betkundu & Natshal-I	Suklalur, Barchanpatrar, Balaramchalk, Andulia Suklalur, Uttarbetskundu	2320
Thakurpukur-Mahestola	Asuti –II & Chata	Nawbad, Sankaripota, Shanpukur, ChataKalikapur, Sibbugli.	1286
Rajarhat & Bhangar-II	Mahishbathan-II & Bamanghata	Thakdari-Purbapara, Thakdari-Paschimpara, Thakdari-Madyampara, Thakdari- Khalpar, Konchpukur.	1913

## STAFF STATUS

Presently the DBSS has a team of 13 workers (1 Coordinator, 1 Program Organizer, 1 Office Assistant, 9 Community Organizers and 1 office Attendant.)

## ISSUE IDENTIFIED

Right to Livelihood with the focus on the Right to Food

## OBJECTIVES ADDRESSED DURING THE PERIOD

Repositioning of the DBSS Calcutta on the emerging issue of livelihood

Repositioning of the DBSS Calcutta on the 3 crosscutting themes: Gender, LAN and CME

Taking the structural reorientation and the new policy perspective from CNI-SBSS to the grass root level; orientation and capacity building of the DBSS Calcutta staffs through training programs on the new emerging issues

## STRUCTURE OF PEOPLES' ORGANIZATION

The structure as it exists at the village level begins with the formation of three different types of group's namely- Women, Farmers and Youth. These groups are primary change agents who are active participants at attempting to transform the community. Representatives of these groups form the Village Development Committee (VDC) which is the decision making body for the village. It is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring the dissemination of information and coordinating the activities of the groups. Representatives of these groups meet on a regular basis in the Cluster Committee meetings, which is formed out of the need to coordinate all the activities under the associated community organizer. The funds are released to the Cluster Committee whose responsibility it is to decide the viability of the programs in their respective villages. The highest decision making body is the Area Committee who decides the future plans and the methodology to be followed.

## ACHIEVEMENTS

Focus was on to form local youth clubs within the community and enabling them to be our efficient VDCs in assisting our monitoring process.

Dialogue was initiated with Muslims in Konchpukur village (Thakdari cluster) and in Dhalipara village ( Kestopur cluster).

Six SGSY-SHG in Kaliarah cluster achieved second time grading by the banks.

Purposeful building of alliances and networking with Human Rights Law Network (an Organization working on Human Rights),

Developed motivation and willingness of the DBSS and people's representatives to undergo the preparatory phase.

Capacity building of all DBSS staffs on the new emerging issues (in-service training sessions on livelihood issues and right to livelihood), HRD training completed by Coordinator and one Community Organizer; Program Organizer has completed training on PRA & Organizational Management.

Completion of baseline survey (need assessment), data analysis and sharing of findings and recommendations in all our project field.

Initiated capacity building of all 9 field staff and 9 village representative on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and conducting orientation and exercise in all 45 project villages.

### LIMITATIONS

Despite the various SBSS zonal meetings and individual training programs organized for the Coordinator and Program Organizer, their activities could not be monitored adequately.

Due to engagement with harvesting the community members were not able to attend regular meetings in time.

### Activity Report from October-2004 to March-2005

#### DETAILS OF BUDGETED PROGRAMMES

Date	Venue	Program Head	Resource Persons	No. of Participants	Outcome
3.10.04	Bagpota	Food security & Human Rights	Ranabir Sanyal & Premchand Gayen	42	Common understanding of DBSS staff and reference people on the issues affecting Food Security. And sharing the importance of food security as a basic human right Sharing of experiences by a village representative (Joypur cluster) for encouraging greater participation of SHG's and VDCs on Human Right issues affecting their communities
3.10.04	Nawbad	Food security & Human Rights	Anil Panja, Kallol Gayen, Dilip Singh	52	Do
5.10.04	Chandigarh	SBHS Health project survey	Lun Vaiphei, Dilip Singh, Kallol Gayen & Subroto Sarkar	10 + 10 = 20	Health project survey was conducted in Nawhazari and Geonkhali cluster, which was completed with help of the villagers. Data compiled and submitted to in charge SBHS for follow-up
8.10.04	Chata-Kalikapur	Women's Right	Human Rights Law Network team (HRLN)	58	Encouraging greater participation of SHGs on Human Rights Issue. Most of the women group have been reached through the meetings and are actively participating in various welfare activities of their neighborhood with the Panchayat, local Banks and attending regular meetings.
9.10.04	Thakdari	Women's Right	Ruvina D'silva	69	Do
10.10.	Kalagac	Women's Right	Human	63	Do

04	hia		Rights to Law Network team		
13.10.04	Tetulberia	Food security & Human Rights	Anil Panja, Kallol Gayen, Tulu Gayen & zonal Team	47	Common understanding of DBSS staff and reference people on the issues affecting Food Security. And sharing the importance of food security as a basic human right
14.10.04	DBSS Office	Staff meeting	SBSS Zonal Team	14	Common understanding of DBSS staff on SBSS programmatic Thrust. (Goal, Mission, Objective & Issue)
9.10.04-18.10.04	Kestopur, Thakdari & Geonkahali	Field visit of Bishop's College students		17	Orienting students of theology towards understanding community development efforts taken by NGOs through practical work
27.10.04 & 30.10.04	DBSS office	Staff meeting	Zonal Team SBSS	14	Selected main issue for next phase. Prepared budget for next ten months
29.11.04	Bishop's House	Board meeting	Zonal Team	15	Achieved as per agenda set
1.11.04 & 2.11.04	Zonal office Durgapur	Planning Meeting (Ten months)	Zonal Team	39	Working out finer details of achievable programmes during 10 months and implementation
10.11.04	Balideepa	Food security & Human Rights	Ranabir kr. Sanyal & Human Rights	39	Common understanding of DBSS staff and reference people on the Food security. And sharing the importance of food security as a basic human right
12.11.04	Emmanuel church & Konchpukur	CWMM Team (Field visit)		5	The team visit enabled the group to have a better understanding of the community development activities undertaken by the Diocese of Calcutta. At the same time it provided an opportunity for the team to interact and understand the needs, aspirations and social changes taking place in their community.

16.11.04 & 30.11.04	DBSS Office	Staff meeting	Nilesh Gaikwad & Lun Vaiphei	13	Common understanding of SBSS/DBSS vision & mission Prepared individual concept paper on Livelihood. Prepared program calendar for the next three-month & also identified and prepared training need and content of understanding Livelihood issues.
21.11.04 to 30.11.04	Dhyan Ashram	Organisational Development Training	SPAR	1	Trained & capacitated of PRA exercise. Knowledge & Information updated like Gender Sensitivity, Organization management, and gained understanding different development concept
22.11.04 to 8.12.04	Pune	Human Resource Development Training	SBSS	2	Understanding concepts of Human resource development (HRD), and enhanced skill on effective people and organizational management.
5.12.04	Jiban Jyoti Upasana laya(Kalagachia)	Health Check-up Camp	Lion's Club	365	365 patients were checked by specialist Doctors (eye, Heart, Child & Gynecologist) without any cost.
20.12.04 & 21.12.04	Nitika (Don Bosco)	Staff meeting		12	NGO's visit & Training report were shared. Prepared program Calendar.
22.12.04	DBSS Office	Christmas Get together		32	Advance Christmas celebration and Building healthy relationship with the all Bishop's House staff.

28.12.04-5.1.05 DBSS Office	Tsunami Relief work	Nil	2 person from DBSS Office	Relief materials dispatched on 1.01.05& 5.01.05 (Medicine, Water, Tent, Cloths & Food materials)
13.01.05 Konchpuk ur	Meeting with Bank manager &SHG members	Bank manager(S BI)	28	SHG members shared their ongoing activities , were encouraged by the Bank manager , also discussed and understood the rules & regulation of SGSY schemes.
14.01.05 Emmanuel Church(K estopur)	CNI-SBSS Perspective development Process	Mr. Nilesh Gaikwad & Mr. Lun Vaiphei	12	PDP team was formed
17.01.05- 18.01.05 Nitika Donbosco	Training on understanding Livelihood	Service Centre Team	11	Gained Knowledge & information about Livelihood issues ,follow up programmes scheduled in the following month in each clusters
18.01.05- 23.01.05 Rajgir,Bih ar	BasicTraining on PRA	Praxis Team	1 person from DBSS – Calcutta	Trained and gained skills on PRA
28.01.05 Kestopur & Thakdari	Field Visit for the visitor's from Bishop's College		2 person from SouthAfrica	Orientation to various Development activities of the Diocese of Calcutta
01.02.05- 03.02.05 Kestopur, Thakdari &Bishop's House	PDP Team Orientation & field visit	Zonal Team	20	Report of the recommendation and suggestion from the team has been incorporated and it is been planned that these findings to be shared and ratified in the DBSS Board meeting to be held on 03.03.05
02.02.05 St. Pauls to St. James Church	Solidarity walk for Tsunami Victim	Nil	3 person from DBSS & 2 persons from SBSS	Shared solidaritary with others for the victims of the Tsunami disaster
Geonkhali	Staff meeting	Mr.Lun Vaiphei	11+3	Shared 5 months Activity Report. Prepared Programme Calendar. Previous experience & problem shared. Interaction with SHG member of Shuklalpur Cluster
21.02.05- 28.02.05 Darjeeling Diocesan Center,	PRA & Planning	SPAR Team	11+5 from DBSS.Calcutt a	Gained knowledge,skill and information about PRA.

03.03.05	Bishop's house	Board meeting	13	Meeting held as per set agenda
05.03.05	DBSS office	Sharing and	7	Better understanding of the DBSS fields

		discussion of need assessment		by all stake holders and enhanced tool and data for proposal preparation
08&09.03.05	Sarachi centre	SBSS Zonal consultation	4	Initiation of the Perspective development process
12,16,19,20, 22,28, & 30 March 2005	Nepara,Nawhazari, Kestopur,Khapukur Konchpukur Doribagpota & chatakalikapur	Livelihood Training for Community representatives	41, 36, 38, 53, 34, 36,& 43	Common understanding of all DBSS staff and Reference people on the issue of food security and Sharing of experiences and problems faced and understanding issues, PRA orientation ,and exercise plan formulated with VDCs and SHG members
22 & 23 March 2005	Staff meeting	Chandanagar	13	Achieved as per set agenda
30 .03.05	PRA orientation	Barchandpatra	15	Understanding importance and need of PRA

### **Major Achievement**

SHG ,VDC,Mahila meetings and all non budgetted programmes constantly going on in all 9 clusters (45 villages) with active participation and involvement of all sections of the community.

### **FUTURE PLAN**

- Incorporation of the Cost Reimbursement Process WEF April 2005.
- Initiation of Perspective plan 2005-15 in the Diocese of Calcutta

## EASTERN HIMALAYA DIOCESE

### INTRODUCTION

Year of Establishment:	1991
Area Coverage:	Hills and Plains
No of Pastorates Coverage:	05+10 = 15
Hills:	Rimbick, N.E. Sikkim, Kalimpong, Gitdabling and Nimbong,
Plains -	Naxalbari, Gairkata, Satali, Saontalpur-I, Saontalpur II, Saontalpur -III, Mahakalguri, Kumargram, Amritpur and Bajugaon
Number and of the clusters	11 (Hills – 05 and Plains – 06) Hills - Mamring, Rimbick, Nimbong-I, Nimbong-II, Kalimpong, Plains- Naxalbari, Gairkata, Uttar Simlabari, Saontalpur, Dubashree and Amritpur-Bajugaon
Number& Name of Staff:	15 (Female – 03 and Male – 12) Coordinator - 01 Program Organizer- 02 (One Hills and One Plains) Office Assistant- 01 Community Organiser -11 (Hills – 05, Plains- 06)

SL. NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	CLUSTERS
1.	Mr. Subhra P. Tudu	Coordinator	Kalimpong and Siliguri
2.	Mr. Nemhas Tigga	Program Organizer (Plains)	Office based at Siliguri and plain area
3.	Mr. Benison Soren	Program Organizer (Hills)	Office based at Kalimpong and hill area
4.	Mr. Julius Kispotta	Office Assistant	Kalimpong and Siliguri
5.	Mr. Amardeep Horo	Community Organizer	Kumargram
6.	Mrs. Hitkari Guria	Community Organizer	Saontalpur
7.	Mr. Nathaniel Hembrom	Community Organizer	Patlakhawa
8.	Mr. Pratap S. Basumata	Community Organizer	Amritpur-Bajugaon
9.	Mr. Shyamal Basumata	Community Organizer	Gairkata
10.	Mr. Nalam Fudong	Community Organizer	Rimbick
11.	Mr. Gyen T. Moktan	Community Organizer	Nimbong
12.	Ms. Kegyen Moktan	Community Organizer	Kalimpong
13.	Mrs. Anjana Lepcha	Community Organizer	Mamring
14.	Mr. Aden T. Lepcha	Community Organizer	Gitdabling

15.	Mr. Sanjib Kumar Narjinary	Community Organizer	Naxalbari
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Head office of DBSS – DISHA Centre  
K.D. Pradhan Road  
SUMI Compound  
KALIMPONG -  
Regional Office of DBSS – Diocesan House  
Nivedita Road  
Pradhan Nagar  
SILIGURI - 734403

Number and Name of Villages covered: 59 (Hills -17& Plains -42)

Mamring, Nalakhthang, Dhargaon, Amba (Lower), Amba (Upper), Lampati, Dilpali, Tubun, Rausey, Romitey, Ambakey, Pochock, Lungsel, Manjan Gaon, Sareoksa, Nimbong, Peming (Genzing), Tintola, Nawatola, Podotola, Roypara, Telivita, Purba Nararthali, Sukantari, Chota-Daldali, Dubashree, Simlabari, Madhya Nararthali, Gochimari, Gadatola, Joyantitola, Tirlatola, Kadampur, Simlabari, Karbatola, Bansbari, Dheep Colony, Chota Pukuria, Maritola, Soglaytola, Samuktala Busty, Uttar Simlabari, Purba Simlabari, Paschim Simlabari, Patlakhawa , Nepali Busty, Sipahi Dhura, Sonakhali, Uttar Dangapara, Sajnapara, Sindri Jhora, Pakriguri, Simlabari, Surendrapur, Ghaksapara, Kasibari, Gaonsulka, Jambuguri and Ramdeo.

Number and Name of Panchayat: 18 (Hills -07& Plains -11)

Amba, Nalakhthang, Rimbick, Rungbul, Rausey, Gitdabling, Nimbong, Naxalbari –I, Buraganj, Khowardanga-I, Khowardanga –II, South Nararthali, Turturi, Samuktala, Patlakhawa-IV, Gairkata – I, Gairkata – II and Kasibari.

Number and Name of Blocks: 13

6 in Hills: Amba, Bijanbari, Kalimpong, Algarah, Gorubathan and Kalimpong - I  
7 in Plains: Khoribari, Naxalbari, Kumaragram, Alipurduar-II, Alipurduar – I, Dhupguri and Gossaigaon.

Districts: 4 and 5 Sub-Divisions  
Hills Districts -(East Sikkim, Darjeeling)  
Subdivisions (Darjeeling and Kalimpong sub-division)  
Plains Districts (Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Kokrajhar of ASSAM)  
Subdivision (Alipurduar, Siliguri and Gossaigaon of ASSAM)  
States: 03 (Sikkim, West Bengal and Assam)  
Groups: Farmers—59 Youth--59 Women—59  
VDC members: Male--355 Female--177  
Cluster Committee members: Male--83 Female--4

No. of Panchayat Male—6 (Hills - and Plains)  
 leaders prepared: Female—2 (Hills - and Plains )

Reference communities: Plains - Oraon, Munda, Kharia, Saontal, Rajbansis, Kami,  
 Tamang, Rai, Nepalese, Rava, Garo, Bodo, Muslim  
 etc.

Hills – Lepcha, Sherpa, Bhutia, Tamang, Rai, Nepalese, Kami.

SHG DETAIL

SL. NO.	COMMUNITY ORGANIZER	CLUSTER	NO. OF SHG	NO. OF VILLAGES WITH SHG	MONEY MOBILIZED			NO. OF FEMALE SHG	NO. OF MALE SHG
					OWN	GOVT.			
						GRANT	LOAN		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
1.	Mr. Amardeep Horo	Kumargram	18	6	1,30,000	1,25,000	65,000	13	5
2.	Mrs. Hitkari Guria	Saontalpur	48	12	1,35,000	1,48,000	1,35,000	46	2
3.	Mr. Nathaniel Hembrom	Patlakhawa	30	4	40,000	30,000	20,000	30	NIL
4.	Mr. Pratap S. Basumata	Bajugaon Amritpur							
5.	Mr. Shyamal Basumata	Gairkata	52	6	1,50,000	2,30,000	85,000	52	NIL
6.	Mr. Nalam Fudong	Rimbick							
7.	Mr. Gyen T. Moktan	Nimbong	1	1	2,900	NIL	NIL	NIL	1
8.	Ms. Keygen Moktan	Kalimpong	2	1	18,000	NIL	25,000	2	NIL
9.	Mrs. Anjana Lepcha	Mamring	7	4	75,000	20,000	20,000	7	NIL
10.	Mr. Aden T. Lepcha	Gitdabling	3	3	30,000	1,000	NIL	1	2
11.	Mr. Sanjib Kr. Narjinary	Naxalbari	4	3	45,000	30,000	15,000	Nil	4
TOTAL			165	40	6,25,900	5,84,000	3,65,000	151	14

No of SHG 165 (Hills – 13, and Plains – 152)

No of Villages with SHG 40 (Hills – 09 and Plains – 31)

Money Mobilized  
 Own – Rs. 6,25,900 (Hills – 1,25,900 and Plains – 5,00,000)  
 Govt. Grant – Rs. 5,84,000 (Hills – 21,000 and Plains – 5,63,000)  
 Govt. Loan (Bank) – Rs. 3,65,000 (Hills – 45,000 and Plains – 3,20,000)

No of Female SHG 151 (Hills – 10 and Plains – 141)

No of Male SHG 14 (Hills – 03 and Plains – 11)

**OVERALL OBJECTIVES:**

To unite, empower and enhance political participation of the reference communities to fight against exploitation and injustices done by the middlemen to achieve food security and maintain harmony.

**OBJECTIVE OF THE REPORTING PERIOD (Project Objective):**

Sl. No.	Objective	Expected Result	Achieved Result
1.	Impart skill on organizational management, Identify and equip the peoples on organizational management and alternative means of livelihood.	Efficiency will be increased among Cluster representative in the field of Fund Management explore options for fund raising and its proper utilization. The efficiency level of fund management will be routed at grass root/village level. This would be follow-up measure of the central level program. Expose and to encourage developing the alternative means of communication, which would help the peoples to disseminate information, of the people, by the people and to the people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SHGs have established Bank and DRDA Linkage to receive Loans and grants.</li> <li>- Entrepreneurship skills have been developed towards collective engagement in Economic Activity – e.g. Potato cultivation, Vegetable business, Fishery, Garments business etc.</li> <li>- Govt. office is regularly visited by peoples to access basic training facilities through the different govt. Agencies on self employment for e.g. training on Food Processing, Mushroom cultivation preservation and Marketing, Floriculture, Piggery rearing etc.</li> </ul>
2.	Strengthen the Peoples organization by imparting knowledge on Formation of Co-operatives and help the same for	Encourage people for collective farming in order to unite people and utilize the community land for the further benefit of community. Formation of cooperative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Wasteland of village are converted into Ponds for fishery and collective Farming</li> <li>- Agriculture Products collected from the village and better</li> </ul>

	registration.	in order to have control over market, get proper price of their village level product, minimize the intervention of middlemen and Mahajans, improve bargain power and thus raise their economic status also strengthen politically. The ordinary village people will be encouraged and motivated for group activities.	price negotiated instead of selling to the middleman by individual farmers. - Food Processing Co-Operative formed in Mamring and within five months of initiation a turnover of Rs. 25000/ achieved through sell of pickle and juice, prepared by members of Five SHGs
6.	Sensitize, identify and develop volunteers for active involvement of the Church in the Development process. Help congregation in understanding the urgent present need in changing its role within and outside the church.	The congregation would be in a direction to understand and feel the need of addressing local issues related to social, political and economical as well as at Diocesan level and would be in a position towards fulfilling the Church's Mission by addressing the need of people at large within the Pastorate area. The two Pastorates would be identified to be the agent of development through the concerned committee, which will look after the need of Pastorate areas. The chosen potentials will be developed in order to carry out the Pastorate level initiative for development of their area and the people at large.	- Church infrastructure is utilized for Community level meeting and discussions. - Thoughts and decision are taken in the pastorate for protection from encroachment and development of Church Land for the benefit of the economically deprived members of the Congregations. - Few Pastorates have set aside Development Fund for utilization in Development activity. - Pastorates are inviting the resources of DBSS regularly in all their Pastorate and Regional conventions to share thoughts on Self-Reliance and Development. - - The necessity and Importance of expanding the Ministry of the Church felt by Church Leaders towards establishing the Kingdom of God. Not mere sensitization

			and concern felt to be enough but action and intervention at Pastorate Level planned
7.	Building school going habit among children and encourage parents and guardians in taking interest of children education and stand for their children's shake by raising voice against any injustice.	The all round growth of children like basic education, games & sports, hygiene etc. will be looked after together with motivate parents for taking care of their children and unite them to encounter exploitative factors and check up the formal existing school.	Two new benches and display chart of alphabets were managed. Around 3 cft. Wood has also been managed for benches of center. In average 22 children are attending regularly in the center of Pochock village. External person (Lady) takes active participation in teaching children dance & songs. Parent take interest in the center by visiting the children time to time and take care of their children in respect to their education. Created one black board for the center of Sareoksa Village. Around eight cft. Wood has been managed for the purpose to build the center in future, which is presently being run in a primary school. In average 22 children are attending regularly in the center. The involvement of guardians in CSC have been increased as they have started taking participation in more numbers and put their proposal and wherever needed ask for clarifications. Monthly average attendance of Lampati CSC center was 21. Quarterly meeting of VEC has been proposed to be held monthly from April 2005. The results in formal school of the children who comes in the center have been improved. The place of CSC of Tintola

		<p>village has been changed due to the damage of center and convenient of place. Average attendance of children was monthly 25 for the last six months, which is a progress comparative to previous half year. Children also come clean and properly dressed comparative to previous days.</p> <p>The CSC Sukantari village has helped lot in encouraging people for community development. Cleanliness in children is notable. The attendance of children has been increased in the CSC as well as in the formal primary school. The dropouts rate has been checked as formerly only 1 or 2 children use to join in high school but at present almost all children go to high school after clearing from primary school. Formerly children used to play whole day without any care taking or guidance but this has been checked in due course of time. Complexity among children along with parents has been minimized. Talents hunts are on the way and children have been progressing in their extra curricular activity as they now take part in external competition program on talents.</p> <p>In the village of Uttar Simlabari the guardians involvement have increased in the sector of their children's education as almost all children of the</p>
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			<p>village go to formal school. The attendances of teachers in formal school have been regularized. CSC has attracted the notice of guardians towards children's education and they support children in possible manner.</p> <p>Classes on First Aid and identify medicinal plant have equipped the children's to handle situations during accident.</p>
8.	Creation of information bank.	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 shelter under the law from any kind of exploitation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Peoples Groups are regularly visiting the BDO to learn about the development schemes of the State for them, they enquire the necessity and responsibilities of Irrigation dept., State Co-Operatives, Soil conservation Dept., Dept. of Forest, Dept. of Fishery, the Formation of Village Development Committee by the State, PWD, forest, Land revenue office etc.</li> <li>- Advocates are invited and asked to speak on Women Rights, Roles and responsibilities of elected representative of Panchayat, implementation procedure of Govt. Project in the Village etc.</li> </ul>
9.	Train and capacitate staff, village	Making action plan as per perspective plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training on PRI, PRA, Gender Justice,</li> </ul>

	representative, Presbyters and Diocesan Institution Representatives in different aspects, which affects the community life with analytical views and technical aspects.	effectively based on recent updated facts and figures.	Rights to Land, Rights to Livelihood etc, have raised their confidence and enhanced the capacity of negotiation and conflict resolutions technique among Staffs and village representative. - Involving the Presbyters and Diocesan Leaders in the Staff and Village representative Capcitation have earned whole hearted support from them in all kind of DBSS initiative.
10.	Identify and develop leadership at the grass-root level on right-based issues of the peoples.	To phase out from the institutional approach of delivering and distributing.	The need for People centered development felt at all levels.

### ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN TO ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES

Objective	Activities	Exp/ Parts/ Day	SBSS Grant Released	Utilized	L C
Make people realize the democratic power under Panchayat Raj Institution, which they should utilize in negotiation for their community development structurally.	PRI		8,400.00	10,818.75	NIL
Contact concerned authorities to train people for earning additional income utilizing their unproductive time and local resources.	Trainings: a. Bamboo Craft		6,000.00	710	NIL
Train women for earning additional income	b.		6,000.00	4,522	NIL

utilizing their unproductive time and available resources.	Doll Making				
Promote alternatives to chemical fertilizer for more agricultural output along with sustaining the fertility and restoring fertility of land.	Vermin Compost		6,000.00	6,287	NIL
To encourage group activity of tea garden and provide legal identity for its regularization.	Cooperative Movement		28,000.00	17,530	NIL
Enhance the Managerial skill for Self sustaining of Tea Garden and perform better in Conflict resolutions among beneficiaries	Tea Garden		30,000.00	25,065	NIL
Drawing perspectives to understand the real need at grass root level in moving towards building communities of resistance and hope.	Perspective Plan		NIL	55,258.75	1,684.00
Regular monitoring of field activities.	Staff meeting		21,440.00	40,788.25	2,542.00
Collection of information and creation of its cell.	Legal Aid		10,000.00	6,282.00	NIL
Orient and mobilize staff for creative intervention in the sector of gender justice understanding the present need.	Gender Justice		10,000.00	14,112.00	NIL
Monitoring, taking corrective steps and resolution in streamlining the activities towards achieving the goal.	DBSS Board Meeting		6,900.00	13,104.00	719.00
Help congregation in understanding the urgent present need in changing its role within and outside the church.	Church Mission Engagement		50,000.00	79,323.70	24,952.00
To strengthen the whole			10,000.00	3,000.00	NIL

process of intervention and enlarge the grip strategically.	Advocacy and Lobbying				
Equip staff, village representative, Presbyters and diocesan institution representatives in collecting facts and figures from the society approved by it.	PRA		65,000.00	1,34,455.00	17,545.00 30,000.00
Preparing women for creating of a bigger platform to undertake women issue.	SHG Federation		13,000.00	24,350.00	NIL
It is an ongoing effort to aware parents and guardians in understanding the need of children's education along with building habits of school going and thus raising voice for educational rights and justice.	CSC		1,27,000.00	1,46,604.50	9,605.00

### MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

Village Peoples forced the Gram Panchayat Pradhan and the BDO to stop the construction of village road and Primary School building be given to a contractor; and the village people themselves worked as laborers in the whole construction process and monitored the work done by Government grant for Rs. 11.5 Lakhs.

The Women of SHG prevented RSVY project from being hijacked from their Gram Panchayat; and for the first time the Beneficiary Committee to implement the scheme was formed in the village, challenging the Gram Panchayat Pradhan and local elites. Earlier this committee was constituted by the local elite to pocket maximum of the funds approved for the project. The RSVY was a project of Rs. 20 Lakhs.

Women at Gairkata forced the Police and Forest Department official to suspend an employee of Forest Department attempting to molest a young Girl, who went to the forest to fetch dry branches for firewood.

Muslim women group 'Mamta' is running garment business of their own in small scale Women in Mamring are engaged in productive role of running a food processing co-operative and adding to their family income, which has changed their status in the family.

The waste land of Pukuria has been transferred into fishery-ponds and utilized for collective farming of vegetables.

The people of Arjunpara village have been successful in mobilizing Rs. 13 lakhs for the construction of check dam after four years continuous negotiation.

The people of Uttar Simlabari village under Patlakhawa cluster initiated searching device and started asking clarifications from the respective Panchayat why some specific program was not implemented till date; when they were about to complain and bring the matter to the BDO, they got assurance that the necessary action will be done shortly.

The villagers of Uttar Simlabari cluster started questioning the illegal removal of their names from BPL list that was approved earlier in the Gram Sansad under the pressure from local political party elites. The Gram Panchayat Pradhan assured them of ensuring implementation of the original list and requested the peoples not to campaign on the issue.

Peoples in Kalimpong cluster have made the Horticulture Society to interact and conduct training on horticulture and provide seed money to initiate the project for alternative source of livelihood.

Corruption in the distribution of rice under mid-day meal program was detected; the peoples of Jayantitola village protested the teachers of the primary school, immediately after that the quality and quantity of rice cooked for children's have improved.

Mahila Vikash Samity has been formed in Saontalpur cluster of 46 Women SHG; it has a membership of over 500 women; a monthly membership fee of Rs.1/ is collected by the Samity from each member; the central executive committee consisting 12 members have been elected recently; the village unit committee has also been formed. The MVS aspire to nominate its own candidate to all the wards of the Gram Panchayat to contest in the next Panchayat election.

Gairkata cluster with its 52 SHGs is on the move of forming Mahila Vikash Samity like the Mahila Vikash Samity of Saontalpur.

Village level problems in Saontalpur cluster are solved by Women of SHGs and this was approved and appreciated by the local Police Station.

The change in the attitude of people particularly the Women of SHGs are encouraging for the DBSS. The growth of confidence in solving their problems by themselves, not expecting mercy or charity from others and their commitment right to live with dignity all are the positive signals for the people's movement.

When the established political parties find it difficult to gather around 100 peoples for their meetings with their money and muscle power, the DBSS workers within one day organized thousands of peoples to protest against the trade injustice.

#### **FAILURES:**

The Mamring cluster committee could not be registered.

The tea garden cooperative could not be registered.

SHG could not be formed in Rimbick cluster.

Common and concrete understanding of Right Based Approach could not be evolved at all levels.

#### **IMPACT**

Community organizers are trusted more than the local political leaders by the common people.

The women of Dheep Colony visited forest office several times and negotiated for the required timbers for the construction of CSC.

The people in Rimbick cluster called 48 hours strike in the area against the demand of drinking water facility and stopped the work of Rammam Hydel Project.

Around thousand women participated in Gairkata cluster in protest rally against trade injustice.

The people of Mamring cluster built up CSC construction by their own initiative.

The people have now started asking for BPL card.

The people of Dalapchand area said they would take care of the responsibilities of the three SHGs formed by the DBSS.

The change of mentality and behavioral change among people have been observed.

## **Diocese of Chotanagpur**

### **Introduction**

The Diocese of Chotanagpur was established way back in 1890. The DBSS has formally constituted and set apart as a separate wing of the diocese to look after the development need of the diocese. In the year 1988 it came in full partnership with SBSS. In 1992 it was register under Society Registration Act. Currently the DBSS is working in 9 clusters consisting of 14 Panchayat spread in four districts namely Kamdara, Ranchi, Gumla and Lohardaga.

This reference area is one of the most exploited and systematically dispossession of the indigenous people. The vast mineral resources, establishment of industry and hydro electric on a large scale and the phenomenal growth in urbanization are in fact causing explosion of various acute problems in the area.

Another important instrument of exploitation of the natural resources [land, water, forest] is the so-called 'legal' method of acquiring the land for 'public purpose'. The CNT Act passed in 1908 prohibited the alienation of tribal land to the non-tribal. This law was presumed as an impediment to the new industrial urban development. As a result the CNT Act was amended in 1947 for the purpose of urbanization and industrialization and for development project. It was further amended to facilitate easy access to the natural resources by the MNC.

In this context, the DBSS of Chotanagpur has ventured to take up the issues of livelihood, land rights and identity and social exclusion

### **Goal:**

To improve the managerial and organizational capacity and thus strengthen and formulate a development plan for 2005-2008; and to provide collective support for the struggle of the tribal in their effort in taking control over Jal, Jangal Jamin. It also includes enhancing the managerial capacity of staff and the community.

### **Overall objective:**

- To gain required knowledge, skill and competency in PME; and evolution of effective facilitation, planning process and of the planning document
- To enhance the clarity, knowledge, skill and developmental application on the rights based approach, gender sensitivity, PRI and SHG for the entire stakeholder as a preparation towards the consolidation and planning process
- To enhance the capacity of the common people to identify the emerging issues and the appropriate response to those issues
- Towards a strategic shift, to prepare congregation and stakeholder at diocese, synod and community for systematic participation in mission engagement as change agent for transformation
- To help the community towards food security and help the community to address the issues of livelihood
- Networking and advocacy

**Objectives of the reporting period:**

1. To gain required knowledge, skill and competency in planning, monitoring and evaluation for effective facilitation, planning and evolution of the planning document
2. To enhance clarity, knowledge and skill for development application on right based approach
3. To prepare congregations and stakeholders at diocese and community for systematic participation in mission engagement, as agents of social change
4. To help the community to identify the emerging issues and make appropriate responses to it.
5. To create gender senility among the congregation and the community

<b>Sl. no</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
1	To gain required knowledge skill and competency in planning monitoring and evaluation for effective facilitation, planning and evolution of the planning document	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basic grasp of the issues.</li> <li>• Sample collection of the data.</li> <li>• Formulation of rough framework on the perspective and the programme plan.</li> </ul>	<p>Assessment of the needs.</p> <p>Formulation of the rough program design based on the last first model.</p>
2	To enhance clarity, knowledge and skill for development application on right based approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gained knowledge and understanding on the rights related to land, water and forest.</li> <li>• Build understanding on Chotanagpur Tenancy Act.</li> <li>• Understanding gained on human rights.</li> </ul>	<p>Skill acquired on the translation of the problems into issues based on rights</p> <p>Staff and the village leaders capacitated on tribal issues related to identity, livelihood and land rights.</p>
3	To prepare congregations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congregations</li> </ul>	Congregation made

	and stakeholders at diocese and community for systematic participation in mission engagement, as agents of social change	<p>aware of the role of CSC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CSCs made accountable to the congregation and the community.</li> <li>• Church leaders also made aware of the issues of land rights, livelihood and identity and social exclusion.</li> </ul>	aware of the emerging issues and the role of congregation in it
4	To help the community to identify the emerging issues and make appropriate responses to it .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communities visited.</li> <li>• Voices heard.</li> <li>• Emerging problems and issues sensed.</li> </ul>	Meeting and dialogue with the community helped us to understand the prevailing trends along with the community.
5	To create gender sensitive among the congregation and the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participants made aware of the need of gender balance.</li> <li>• Participants made gender sensitive.</li> </ul>	Participants made aware about the prevailing gender equation in their own given situation.

### Activities undertaken to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Activities	Exp/participants /day	L.C
To gain required knowledge skill and competency in planning monitoring and evaluation for effective facilitation, planning and evolution of the planning document	<p>1.Special meeting with the DBSS board, staff and the community along with the Zonal team.</p> <p>2. Participation of the coordinator, and two staff in the zonal level w/s on planning</p>	<p>1.1 Board- 10p/1d/1e</p> <p>1.2 Staff- 19p/1d/2e</p> <p>1.3 community- 3com/1d</p> <p>2. 3p/3d/1e</p>	700
To enhance clarity,	1. w/s on Panchayat Raj &	1. 25p/3d/1e	1. 1,350

knowledge and skill for development application on right based approach	traditional self rule. 2. w/s on CNT Act. 3. w/s on customary law	2. 30p/3d/1e 3. 30p/3d/1e	2. 2,400 3. 1,250
To prepare congregations and stakeholders at diocese and community for systematic participation in mission engagement, as agents of social change	1. w/s for CSC, staff and the church leaders	1. 40p/3d/1e	1. 1,050
To help the community to identify the emerging issues and make appropriate responses to it.	1. Gram sabha meeting 2. Chuwa sabha 3. Education committee 4. Cluster committee meeting 5. Youth seminar 6. Exposure program 7. W/s on self rule 8. Awareness on tribal rights 9. Accountancy training	3/-/3  3/-/3 8/-/8  3/-/3  1/-/1 1/-/1  3/-/3 1/-/1	1. 1,870 2. 2,455 3. 1,083 4. 1,300 5. 0,045 6. 0,115 7. 1,223 8. 0,278
To create gender sensitive among the congregation and the community.	W/s on gender sensitivity	25p/2d/1e	1,950

**Major Achievements and failures:**

The major achievement of the period was that the participation of the staff and the community in the political education process.

Formation of Chouwa Sabha

Gearing up the process of re-reading and understanding of the relevant acts and rights with respect to area of Chotanagpur.

Initiation of planning process through the perspective plan process.

The formation of Prakhand Stariya Gram Sabha (block Level Gram Sabha) as an alternative for the absence of duly elected Panchayat system. It was basically formed to facilitate the flow of funds from the Central and the State governments.

Failures in the mobilization of the neighbouring communities during the political education process.

**Impact:**

Staff was busy in planning out ways and means of effective preparation of the perspective plan.

The state of Jharkhand witnessed the first election after its creation. People and the community were highly enthusiastic about it. The DBSS staff also played an important role in educating people about their constitutional rights and how to make best use of it during election.

The staff was engaged in their respective field for collecting relevant data for the preparation of the perspective plan.

The coordinator and the program organizer along with the other team members visited various clusters to sense the trends, shifts and emerging problems and issues.

At the field level motivators and village leaders were busy in organizing and orienting the people towards RBA. Several dharnas and rallies were organized to highlight the prevailing issues of corruption and exploitation.

Several programs were organized at the central level to share with the people about their rights, particularly the rights to Jal, Jungle and Jameen..

## **Diocese of Phulbani**

### **Introduction**

The Diocese of Phulbani comes under the State of Orissa. It covers two revenue districts namely Kandhamal and Rayagada with a total area of 15,243 sq. km. 71% of the area is under forest coverage and 29% of land is under net sown/cultivable. The diocesan area is predominately inhabited by scheduled tribes (52.18%), scheduled caste (22.21%) and rest of the population belongs to other backward and general caste. The Tribal are mainly 'Kui' language speaking tribes. The Phulbani Diocese has 29 pastorates having 535 churches. All of them are based at remote rural area. The Diocese has 28 presbyters and 86 catechists.

At present the DBSS of Phulbani is concentrating on the Kandhamal district. The district area is 6004 sq. km with a population of 6,47,912. The literacy rate of he district is 63.60%, male-38.40% and female-25.20% respectively. The DBSS is working in 9 clusters with 71 villages of 8 pastorates, which comes under 13 gram Panchayat of 4 C.D blocks.

### **Goal:**

To enhance staff capacitation to manage change, shifts and course correction in the preparatory phase (June 2004 - September 2005)

### **Overall Objective:**

- To enhance capacity for organizational management by organizational development process and structural change
- To gain required knowledge, skill and competency in PME for effective facilitation and of the planning process and evaluation of the planning document
- To enhance the clarity, knowledge, skill and developmental application on the rights based approach, gender sensitivity, PRI and SHG for the entire stakeholder as a preparation towards the consolidation and planning process
- To enhance capacity among the community people for identification of issues and appropriate response mechanism
- Towards a strategic shift, to prepare congregation and stakeholder at diocese, synod and community for systematic participation in mission engagement, as agent for transformation
- To support the community to sustain the on going process of addressing the issues of livelihood

### **Objectives of the reporting period:**

- To enhance knowledge and conceptual clarity on rights based approach
- To gain deeper insights on the issues of land rights and livelihood
- To make preparation for the planning of the next phase
- To support the ongoing programs and strengthen the community based organization

Sl. no	Objective	Indicator	Outcome
1	To enhance knowledge and conceptual clarity on rights based approach	-85 participants participated in the awareness programme - parents involved in the education process - clarity gained on the approach	Community decided to establish a day care center building. CSC used as a catalyst to mobilize parents and community. Participants internalizing the concept of RBA and Human Rights
2	To gain deeper insights on the issues of land rights and livelihood	61 participants participated in the w/s People become conscious of the prevailing issues Legal information with regard to laws, Acts and rights disseminated concerning the issues	People have started internalizing the issues Future strategies were evolved to sensitize and mobilize area people through the Jana Sanghathana
3	To make preparation for the planning of the next phase To make preparation for the planning of the next phase	Visitation of the assessment team Interaction, dialogue and discussion with the DBSS Board, staff and the community.	Trends assessed Issues sensed Needs and Gaps identified.
4	To support the ongoing programmes and strengthen the community based organization	Increased participation of the community	CBO being strengthened Bye-laws prepared for AVSS Jana Sangathana being renamed as 'Manav Mukti' and Khetriya Vikas Sangathana. New committee appointed Action plan prepared.

#### Activities undertaken to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Activities	Exp/participants/day	L.C
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To enhance knowledge and conceptual clarity on rights based approach	<b>Non-Budgeted</b> Awareness program on Human rights and RBA with parents & VEC members.	1/85/1	939/-
To gain deeper insights on the issues of land rights and livelihood	<b>Budgeted</b> W/s on livelihood & land rights.	1/61/2	580/-
To make preparation for the planning of the next phase.	Perspective plan program	1/120/2	600/-
	W/s on developing concept paper	1/2/3	-
	Perspective plan W/s on issues and perspective plan	1/4/4	-
To support the ongoing programmes and strengthen the community based organization	Consultation on national draft policy on Tribal Trg. On development provisions and legal rights for SC/STs	1/2/3	-
		1/1/7	-

### Major Achievements:

Slowly people are getting mobilized to demand their own rights. They have been successful in harnessing various Government schemes. CSCs have been transformed into potential information centers. Villages have been regrouped according to panchayat in order to avail facilities from the Government.

### Impact:

The preparatory phase with its varied activities has enabled the DBSS and the community to be more focused in their approach. The DBSS along with the community has been able to identify the need of land entitlements, listing of non-revenue villages and common resource management especially with regard to land, water and forest. One can see the strengthening of small village groups into action-oriented groups, but yet to be transformed into people's organization. Community Study centers have been turned into information centers, providing villagers with relevant information on Govt. schemes.

## **Diocese of Cuttack**

### **Introduction of the Diocese**

The Diocese of Cuttack comes under the state Orissa. The total area of the state is 155,707 sq. km, having 30 districts. The literacy rate of the state is 63.61% where male literacy rate is 75.95% and female is 50.97% respectively.

The diocese of Cuttack is one of the senior most Diocese of the Church of north India. It covers a geographical area, ranging from the costal plain to the eastern ghat mountain range.

The DBSS is covering three districts namely Gajapati, Ganjam and Kandhamal. The work is mainly concentrated in Gajapati and Ganjam. The total area of Gajapati district is 3056 sq. km and total population is 5,18,448. It is mainly tribal dominated area comprising of Soura and Kui tribe. The total area of Ganjam district is 8,033 sq. km and total population is 31,36,937.

It has history of engagement with the people's struggle. The present operational area covers 10 Panchayat with 88 villages and 4 blocks. Gajapati is predominantly a tribal and dalit populated area, which is covered with deep forest and hills. It is an inaccessible isolated area having no communication facility. Agriculture and jhum cultivation is the main source of their livelihood. The tribal in this district live a very miserable and pathetic life. There socio- economic and political rights also very miserable.

Their life totally depends on the forest as they survive for almost four to five months on the forest produce. Most of them are below poverty line, which has become more miserable after the enforcement of forest act, because of which they are forced to migrate. Their product is not having a proper market and the middlemen and plays an exploitative role by purchasing their products in a very minimum rate.

### **Goal**

To capacitate the different stakeholder in conceptual, managerial levels towards the new shift to focused issues, sustaining ongoing programmes and preparing plan document in the preparatory phase.

### **Overall objective**

- To gain required knowledge skill and competency in PME and evolution for effective facilitation and of the planning process and evolution of the planning document
- To enhance the clarity knowledge, skill and developmental application on the rights based approach, gender sensitivity, PRI and SHG for the entire stakeholder as a preparation towards the consolidation and planning process
- To enhance the capacity of the common people to identify the emerging issues and the appropriate response to those issues

- Towards a strategic shift, to prepare congregation and stakeholder at diocese, synod and community for systematic participation in mission engagement as change agent for transformation
- To help the community towards food security and help the community to address the issues of livelihood
- Networking and advocacy
- Evolving of plan document.

### Objectives of the reporting period

- Core staff capacitation to analysis and working out future strategy
- To build common understanding on the identified issue and linkages with the ongoing initiatives
- To provide knowledge and understanding on RBA
- Zonal level initiatives to build common consensus on the new strategic frame work

Sl. no	Objective	Indicator	Outcome
01	Core staff capacitation to analysis and working out future strategy	Common understanding on the strategy Articulation of the situation	All this initiatives and activities create a space and scope to undertake different steps to identify the various menace and strategy to work out in the future. And it also help the DBSS to prepare a road map to address the local issue and help to plan out future curse of action
02	To build common understanding on the identified issue and linkages with the ongoing initiatives	Understanding on the identified issue Formation and registration of the cooperative society	
03	To provide knowledge and understanding on RBA	People could able to tap govt. resources for village development Protest against the unfair system and associate with the local level group working for tribal rights	
04	Zonal level initiatives to build common consensus on the new strategic frame work	Development concept on the identified issue Selection of the issue	

### Activities undertaken to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Activities	Exp/participants/day	L.C
Core staff capacitation to analysis and working out future strategy	<b>Budgeted</b>	4/24/3	200
	1. DBSS staff meeting	1/9/1	-
	2. DBSS board meeting	10/115/1	-
	3. Meeting on perspective plan at field level	1/36/3	-
	4. Perspective plan meeting at DBSS level	1/18/2	-
	5. Orientation for DBSS staff and CSC facilitator		150
To build common understanding on the identified issue and linkages with the ongoing initiatives	1. Womens meeting	15/165/1	-
	2. CSC meeting	9/100/1	400/-
	3. Cooperative meeting	8/88/1	270/-
	4. VSS meeting	3/45/1	-
	5. W/s on land & livelihood for village leader	1/30/2	
	6. Training programme on cooperative functionaries	1/30/2	160
			270
To provide knowledge and understanding on RBA	1. W/s on RBA for community leader	1/25/3	50
Zonal level initiatives to build common consensus on the new strategic frame work	1. Consensus building on future intervention process	1/2/3	
	2. Zonal consultation on preparing concept paper on strategic thrust	1/1/3	
	3. W/s on perspective planning	1/4/3	

### Major Achievements

Prioritization of the villages on the basis of panchyat

The people could organize themselves to demand for their rights specially the govt. welfare programme and successfully mobilize those resources

Formation of the cooperative society help the villagers to protect their resources and get the actual price for their product

Identified the two issue i.e. land rights and livelihood for focus intervention in the days to come

Setting of criteria to identify the issue more meaningfully by the DBSS

Area of staff development was identified

### **Impact**

The whole process of the reporting period was a learning time for the DBSS and the community as a whole to understand the different dimension of the identified issue. It also help the DBSS to develop a consensus to address the issues with a changing role in the days to come. In some of the village realizes their inner capacity and as a result of this they could organize themselves in a from of cooperative to minimize the middleman interference.

## **Diocese of Patna**

### **Introduction of the Diocese**

Although the Diocesan office is situated in Bhagalpur (Bihar), all the reference area comes under Jharkhand state especially in Santal Paragana region.

The total area of the state is 79714 sq. km with 18 districts. The Diocese of Patna covers 18 districts, 7 in Jharkhand and 11 in Bihar. The DBSS, Patna is working in Sahibganj district of Jharkhand state. This is one of the backward regions of the state. The district covers 1706 sq. km with a total population of 7,36,835. The DBSS working area covers 7 Panchayat and 4 blocks with a total population of 14,268. It is having 7 clusters with 60 villages. The dominant tribe is Santal and their economy is based on agriculture and is mostly daily wage labourers.

The total pastorates are 29 with 68 congregations and communicant member is 4,293 approximately. Number of full time pastor is 22 and having 17 schools, 10 in urban, 7 in rural area.

### **Goal**

Capacitate and preparing the DBSS, community and congregation towards strategic shift and develop plans for the new phase/decade in the light of recommendations and right based approach.

### **Overall Objective**

- To gain required knowledge, skill and competencies in planning, monitoring and evaluation for effective facilitation and of the planning process and evaluation of the planning document
- To enhance the clarity, knowledge, skills and development application on the rights based approach, gender sensitivity, PRI and SHG for the entire stakeholder as a preparation towards the consolidation and planning process
- To build capacity for identification of emerging issues and appropriate response mechanism
- Towards a strategic shift to prepare congregation and stakeholder at diocese and community for systematic participation in mission engagement as change agent for transformation
- To support the community to sustain the ongoing process addressing the issues of livelihood

### **Objectives of the reporting period**

- Orientation and capacitation of DBSS staff, board & community.

- To develop & build common understanding on perspective and social realities among the congregation
- Networking & alliance building with like-minded NGO's on Tribal issue

Sl. No	Objective	Indicator	Outcome
01	Orientation and capacitation of DBSS staff, board & community.	Identification the area of staff development 8 staff were trained in the different skills understanding of the board was develop active participation of the board in the process of strategy formulation	It is a time to capacitate the core staff to carry out the process more meaningfully. It also help the DBSS to generate a process to involve the local congregation in development activities
02	To develop & build common understanding on perspective and social realities among the congregation	Formation of AASRA a wing to promote and protect the tribal identity in Taljhari pastorate	
03	Networking & alliance building with like-minded NGO's on Tribal issue	Network with MPSS and sona santal samaj working for tribal rights	

#### Activities undertaken to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Activities	Exp/participants /day	L.C
Orientation and capacitation of DBSS staff, board & community.	<b>Budgeted Program</b>	5/275/5	
	1. Village committee meeting	35/300/35	2600/-
	2. SHG meeting	11/169/22	-
	3. Staff meeting	1/8/1	-
	4. Board Meeting	1/13/1	-
	5. Trg. on vermin-compost		-
	6. PRA Trg.	1/2/6	-
	7. Para legal Trg.	1/1/7	-
To develop & build common understanding on perspective and social realities among the congregation	8. Trg. On Gender	1/1/3	
	1. Ecumenical	4/74/4	
	2. Congregation level prayer meeting		
3. Pastorate level w/s on theological understanding and Tribal identity.			

Networking & alliance building with like-minded NGO's on Tribal issue	5. Networking with MPSS 6. Networking with AASRA	1/25/1 2/36/2	
Zonal level initiatives to capacitate the diocese	1.consultation on panchayat election 2. Consensus building on future intervention process 3. Zonal consultation on preparing concept paper on strategic thrust 4. W/s on perspective planning	1/1/2 1/2/3 1/1/3 1/4/3	

### Major Achievements

Formation of AASRA [Adivasi Arichali Samaja Akhada] within the local congregation to address the tribal issue.

A process has been initiated to promote the vermin-compost in the rural sector and stimulate the thinking process of the farmer to protect the traditional seed

8 staff are being trained in different area like PRA, vermin-compost, para legal training and gender justice

Through out this period one can see the level of participation of the villagers in gram sabha and raise voice against the middle man interference in the govt. Programme.

Greater understanding on the identified issue and the cross cutting theme

### Impact

Through this period the DBSS could identified their position and issue to work for the betterment of the tribal cause with a new process.

Through out this period one can see the level of participation of the villagers in gram sabha and raise voice against the middle man interference in the govt. programme.

## Diocese of Sambalpur

### Introduction of the Diocese

**The** Diocese of Sambalpur is in the state of Orissa. It covers five districts namely Bolangir towards the western side of the state, Nawapara in the west, Kalahandi in the south, Bargarh in the north and Sundergarh in the north east. The Diocese office is in Bolangir district, the district is spread over 6569 sq. km and comprises 14 blocks and over 1700 villages.

Bolangir is one of the highly disease-prone districts of the state. The district is prone to diseases like leprosy, malaria, tuberculosis and several other communicable diseases. The region is also more vulnerable to droughts than any other natural calamities. Failure of crops is mainly attributed to insufficient or unevenly distributed rainfall. As a result, the region is often gripped by scarcity.

Large multi-purpose dams and river valley schemes have recklessly ripped of the natural and people's resources. This has become the focus of widespread agitation like Lower Suktel Dam Project initiated by the people.

#### Goal

Empower and capacitate all the section of marginalized commune and staff to achieve sustainability in livelihood and people decision-making

#### Overall Objective

- To prepare a development plan
- To educate people to understand and building concept of rights based approach
- Enhanced capacity & skill of the staff & voluntaries for to effectively the organizational functions
- To initiatives, promote and strengthen the leadership qualities and develop the human resources to face present social realities
- To undertake gender issue as a critical and major issues in the present context and aware unisexual to fight against the related social evils
- To train and educate people to enhance their skill and capacity on self employment
- To sensitize the congregation and church leaders in socio-economic and political concerns, particularly about the struggles of the oppressed and marginalized section of society

#### Objectives of the reporting period

- Enhanced capacity & skill of the staff & voluntaries for to effectively the organizational functions
- To train and educate people to enhance their skill and capacity on self employment
- To sensitize the congregation and church leaders in socio-economic and political concerns, particularly about the struggles of the oppressed and marginalized section of society
- To undertake gender issue as a critical and major issues in the present context and aware unisexual to fight against the related social evils

Sl. no	Objective	Indicator	Outcome
	Enhanced capacity & skill of the staff & voluntaries for to effectively the organizational functions	Develop skill of the staff in organizational development	The activities undertaken have increased the sense of involvement and they have a common understanding

	To train and educate people to enhance their skill and capacity on self employment	300 trained in home employment People gained knowledge on animal husbandry & alternative farming Participants motivated to take up self employment Programme	on the future course of action. Enhancement of skill of the reference people on respected field, which is also supporting their livelihood. More participation of the congregation and awareness on the existing issues and are taking the responsibility.
	To sensitize the congregation and church leaders in socio-economic and political concerns, particularly about the struggles of the oppressed and marginalized section of society	Church mission engagement was introduced & promoted Vision mission of the ASHA was emphasized Participants understood the biblical foundation of development	The reference people are aware of the gender discrimination in their own context and are in the process of internalization.
	To undertake gender issue as a critical and major issues in the present context and aware unisexual to fight against the related social evils	Understood the role of women in PRI Participants understood the lack of gender equation in the present situation.	

#### Activities undertaken to achieve the objectives

Objectives	Activities	Exp/participants/day	L.C
	<b>Non-Budgeted</b> 1. Village development committee meeting	10/52/20	
Enhanced capacity & skill of the staff & voluntaries for to effectively the organizational	<b>Budgeted</b> 1. Staff Meeting 2. MC meeting 3. Trg. Programme on organizational	3/43/6 1/15/1 1/35/3	2700/- 300/- 1500/-

functions	management 4. ASHA/ need assessment Programme	1/105/3	1000/-
To train and educate people to enhance their skill and capacity on home-based employment  To sensitize the congregation and church leaders in socio-economic and political concerns, particularly about the struggles of the oppressed and marginalized section of society	1. Trg. Programme on alternative farming	5/185/10	1000/-
	2. Trg. Programme on animal husbandry	5/123/5	800/-
	3. CME w/s for Diocesan leaders	1/40/4	2500/-
	4. CME w/s DCC leaders(Area-wise)	5/300/10	2500/-
	5. W/s on women empowerment	6/150/6	2900/-
	6. Trg. Prog. On Organizational Mgt.	1/35/3	1500/-
	7. Need Assessment Programme	1/125/3	1000/-
	8. W/s on livelihood & Identity	9/400/9	2000/-
	9. Rally against Displacement	1/1200/1	78000/-

Objectives	Activities	Exp/participants/day	L.C
To undertake gender issue as a critical and major issues in the present context and aware unisexual to fight against the related social evils	1. Adivasi rally	1/2/4	
	2. Gender Sensitivity	1/4/2	
	3. KBK Programme		
	4. Human Rights	1/1/2	
	5. Perspective plan	1/2/4	
	6. Trg. On Gender Sensitivity and women empowerment	1/2/5 1/1/5	

### Major Achievements

People getting aware, sensitized and mobilized for the issue of Lower Suktel Dam Project. They are raising voice against this policy of the government. Now they are questioning the state and in the recently concluded rally they have submitted the memorandum against the same to the Chief Minister.

### Impact

Skills of the reference people have been enhanced on different field like alternative farming, animal husbandry etc. The people have been able to identify their problems and are in a position to transform it to larger issues and are raising voice against the injustice prevailing in their local areas. More and more congregation people are interested to know the work of DBSS and are also associating themselves with DBSS. Some of them are ready to contribute their expertise for the cause of the poor.