

OBJECTIVE 2: Enhancing Human Capabilities and Assets to have Access to and Control over Life and Livelihood

2.1 Right to Food Campaign

To ensure accessibility, availability and affordability of food through the Universalization of PDS and other Social Security Schemes with special focus on the vulnerable communities comprising Dalits, tribals, women and children

Perspective

And if you spend yourselves in behalf of the hungry and satisfy the needs of the oppressed, Then your light will rise in the darkness, and your night will become like the noonday. Isaiah 58:10

Synodical Board of Social Services, the justice and development wing of the Church of North India envisions an alternative society with counter-culture. Being the Church working towards building the communities of Resistance and Hope, it is distressing to see that simple access to the basic amenities like food still continues to elude the vast multitudes of poor Dalits and tribal, women and children in most of the reference areas.

Everyone has a fundamental right to be free from hunger. Realizing this right requires not only equitable and sustainable food systems, but also entitlements relating to the social security. The primary responsibility for guaranteeing these entitlements rests with the state. The much hyped Public Distribution System (PDS) has failed in its purpose as solution to food insecurities of the poor denying these deserving and vulnerable sections of their rightful entitlements. The entire system is ridden with jugglery of numbers and the faulty methods for instance the way Below Poverty Line (BPL) lists are drawn, large number of poor masses are alienated from their rights to secure food.

Several initiatives have emerged as the core concern within our reference areas - the dioceses of Kolhapur, ChhotaNagpur, Marathwada, Sambalpur ASHA, Eastern Himalaya, Kolkata, Barrackpore and others to make PDS-BPL functionally effective. Since time and long, CNI SBSS has been endeavouring into facilitating its reference communities consisting of tribal, Dalits, women and children to access and avail different schemes of the government that would help them to secure food and security against all shocks and stress in the lives. Making them realize their rights is a step further empowering them to emerge as an alternative political force.

Rationale

CNI-SBSS strongly feels this is the time to influence policy formulation to make the implementation process pro-poor and take up campaigns for public and policy advocacy for Food Security. This Right to Food campaign shall be carried out utilizing 4-A approach of analysis, assistance, advocacy and action based on the grass-root experience and the situations.

The Right to Food is one of the Human Rights, clearly established in the International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law. It recognizes significance of food for life and for human development. The Right to Food is directly linked with the concept of Food Security and it is an obligation of the State to respect, protect and fulfil it including an element of accountability where the State can be held to account if it violates the obligation. However, very little has been understood about the Right to Food and few States have adopted national legislation. In India the Right to Food is an attempt to realize the aspirations and guarantees enshrined in the Indian Constitution. Article 21 guarantees the Right to Life and imposes upon the State the duty to protect it. The Supreme Court also says that the Right to Life includes the Right to Food. But in present context, India has failed in meeting any of the international or constitutional obligations. This is evident from the fact that people are dying in various part of the country due to hunger and starvation.

Problem Description

Food Security relies on three parameters: availability, accessibility and affordability. Availability and accessibility relate to the production and distribution problem and affordability is determined by one's capacity to buy food. In order to surmount the problem of availability, accessibility and affordability, the Government of India introduced the Public Distribution System (PDS). Despite its extension, there are systemic problems like:

- Discrepancies in listing poor and needy families in the Below Poverty Line (BPL) list,
- Mismanagement leading to increase in operational cost, scarcity and market distribution,
- Systematic neglect of rural poor as a result of preference to urban segments.

Campaign Issues

The campaign will address the issues of Poverty and Hunger with the focused interventions on:

1. Universalization of the Public Distribution System (PDS) for BPL
1. Universalization of Annapurna and Antyodaya Schemes with special focus on Women
2. Universalization Mid-Day Meals (MDM)
3. Universalization of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) for the children under the age of six
4. Effective implementation of Social Security

In the Eastern Himalaya Diocese, we came across the problems mentioned above like - Faulty criteria in listing BPL families. The BPL list approved in the *GramSabha* was scraped and re-formulated at BDO office with the *GramPanchayat Pradhan (Sarpanch)* under the context of keeping the list within the prescribed quota (limit to include the number of BPL families) for a *GramPanchayat*. Thus, large numbers of BPL families were deprived of this programs that guarantees food security by the Government. In the dioceses of Agra and Rajasthan, the pressure from dominant groups and the caste politics plays major role in the allocation of the BPL card. In Barrackpore, the rampant corruption in the ration distribution is a major concern. In Amritsar, many genuine cases for maternity benefits and old-

Process:

Through the Right to Food Campaign the DBSS' intervention area concentrating mainly on the effective implementation of PDS and Social Security Schemes that shall also serve as a model for other DBSS to work towards Food Security. The process would embark on with accumulation, compilation and decisive analysis of the data which would result as groundwork for people-centered advocacy and major campaigns. This data along with information regarding the government programmes, policies, resolutions and Acts shall be shared with the stakeholders. This will result into generating mass-awareness and enabling them with the negotiation power with government for their entitlements through various social security schemes. In this span of time, with the women and youths from the vulnerable sections of the society, strong issue-based CBOs/POs will be formed, empowered and strengthened further by networking with other organisations fighting on similar grounds. Various forms of political actions : creation of special-purpose associations and coalitions, public meetings, solemn processions, vigils, rallies, demonstrations, petition drives, statements to and in public media and pamphleteering kind of repertoire shall be employed. Implying various ways and methods of advocacy, the issue will also be addressed in forums that would result into effective implementation of the government policies and programmes with transparency and accountability.

Approaches	Activities	Output	Outcome
Research & Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering Secondary and Primary Data Data up-gradation and updating esp. on PDS and other Social Security Schemes (SSS) Data Analysis and Compilation, Sharing the data with the community to develop future course of action and strategies Mapping of Stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accumulation of the collected Data Upgraded and Updated data on the Social Security Schemes in the dioceses. Position Paper on Food Security developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilization of Compiled Data for the people-centered advocacy. CBOs and POs utilize the available databank, Mass-opinion created. Communities have better negotiating power with the authorities.
Approaches	Activities	Output	Outcome
Assistance & Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminating the information – sharing the analyzed data Mass Awareness on PDS, SSS, etc for creating public opinion Distribution of the printed material on Food Security and SSS. Identification and Capacity building of potential leaders both men and women from the SHGs, CBOs, POs Promoting women leadership Meeting for the formation of pressure-groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities are aware of the Govt. Schemes and its entitlements, other Programmes and Policies, Rights and the Acts Strong Issue-based POs/ CBOs formed at DBSSs, Men & Women leadership identified People become aware of the anomalies in the govt. schemes Leadership empowered in the DBSSs to negotiate and bargain for the entitlements Formation of pressure-groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities raise their voice in GramSabhas PO/ CBO/ SHG leaders become part of the Panchayat's Beneficiary Committee SHG members actively involved in MDM's effective implementation and monitoring People voicing their concerns, putting forth their demands at Panchayat, Block and District levels Ration Shops are open, distribution is regularized Pressure group is monitoring the regularization and implementation of the govt. schemes
Approaches	Activities	Output	Outcome
Advocacy & Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Advocacy on Food Security issues like BPL, Right to Food, PDS, SSS, etc Social Audit and Public Hearing/ JanSunwai on BPL, Govt. Schemes – PDS, SSS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> POs /CBOs gain knowledge on organizing and mobilizing POs /CBOs highlight the issues to the common mass in front of govt officers. POs /CBOs/SHGs create 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People use their rights to vote to promote good leadership Wider public awareness and transparency on the schemes People advocate pro-poor policies

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media Advocacy • Networking by identifying and interfacing with the like-minded organisations and the government -Food Commissioner, State Commissioner • Lobbying by meeting with intellectual support groups • Creating pressure lobby on the issues of BPL, PDS, SSS, etc. • Signature campaign, • Poster campaigns, • Street plays and drama 	<p>pressure through media on the Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening solidarity among the like minded groups • Sharing of resources • Participation in wider right to food campaign • Strengthen the position of further advocacy • Formation of NGO forum, Proactive groups • People are sensitized on the prevailing issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local issues are covered and highlighted • The ration shops are more regularized in distributing the food grains • Due to the mass pressure the govt machineries are forced to do new survey of the BPL list and include the names of the deserving • The PO leaders are a part of the survey committee • Mass base is created • People are able to bargain and negotiate with the govt.
Approaches	Activities	Output	Outcome
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GP /Block/ District and State level Rallies, Yaatra, Protests, Dharna, Demonstration on Food Security & BPL, PDS, SSS, etc • Filing RTI demanding the actions against the irregularities • Celebration of the events, special days like World Food Day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in solidarity, participating in events to express their anger and dissatisfaction over the inefficient state functioning and try to solve the issues • Irregularities/ anomalies in the systems are made known, corrective measures taken • Solidarity is developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action Plan and Charter of Demands for BPL issues prepared in all identified DBSS • All these activities stir the government machineries to take initiatives in regularizing the functioning of the schemes • Movement is strengthened • PO provides a platform for the common masses to deal with the issues, move ahead as strong alternative political force

Impact

- Strong Movements are built on Food Security, BPL, PDS, and SSS in all identified DBSSs.
- The poorest of the poor access and avail the benefits/ entitlements under the Govt.'s different welfare schemes like Annapurna, Antyodaya, Old Age Pension, etc.
- Children and Mothers are benefited through MDM and ICDS.

2.2 Campaign for Securing Livelihood

Rationale:

The neo-liberal policies in India have forged the transfer of economic decisions from the state into the hands of the private sector. This has led to privatization, reduction of subsidies, deregulation of market mechanisms and trade liberalization. With the diminished role of the state in caring for its poor, the private sector is taking the lead role in dictating the policies for the states, thereby creating greater profits at the cost of people through the same state machinery. Whether it is infrastructure (high way) development in Soraon, Uttar Pradesh, contract farming in Punjab and Haryana, displacement in Orissa and Jharkhand, suicides of marginal farmers in Maharashtra trends are quite serious as far as Dalits and Adivasis labourers and marginal farmers are concerned. The incessant floods have washed away the livelihood resources in Orissa, Bihar, West Bengal putting at risk the lives of many dependants on cultivation and agriculture labour.

With 70% of India dependant on agriculture for a livelihood, the changes in the policies are adversely affecting the livelihoods of the Adivasis and Dalits. The access and control of these communities over Jail, Jangal, Jameen, that provides the basis for their survival, is being whittled away through systematic changes in the policies placing these resources in the hands of the private sector. With the incentives being withdrawn from the farmers with regard to land ownership, soil quality, water use, subsidies, credit, market access and insurance, they are being forced to look for alternative livelihood options as continuation would adversely their food security. Ironically the rise in food prices, scarcity of food grains, lower outputs have hit the global economy plunging them further into the abyss of food insecurity.

The policies of NEP have induced jobless growth, more production with less labour, contract wage culture in government sector especially in labour intensive work, introduction of capital intensive technology, automation, commercialization of education,

health and housing. Land alienation of the small and marginal farmers, Land consolidation under agro-industries, cut in subsidy for seed, water, electricity, fertilizers, Introduction of cash crop, crops catering to mass consumption replaced by commercial cropping and hybridization, no land ceiling act for TNCs. This has led to migration of families in search of a livelihood and in dire need for food security.

The theological understanding of Food Security is reiterated daily in the Lords Prayer, 'Give us our Daily Bread' and John 10:10 where we are assured of a life in all its fullness therefore entrusting us, as a faith based organization, with the moral responsibility to struggle with the poor for their food security.

The reference people of CNI-SBSS/DBSS are the unorganized sector consisting of cultivators, agricultural labourers, mining and quarrying and livestock. Of the 406 million 93% work in the unorganized sector. Of this 10% of the agricultural workers are forced into bonded labour. Child labour is prevalent with numbers close to 50 million affecting the physical, social and psychological frame of the child exposing him/her to health problems, educational pursuance, disturbed childhoods, anti-social activities and economic exploitation. Women are forced to accept low wages, work more hours under hazardous conditions.

CNI-SBSS affirms its stand to enable the labourers, marginal farmers and women of Dalits and Adivasis background to secure their livelihood for a life with dignity. As a part of its 10 years (2005-14) perspective plan, the phase "Let Justice Roll" 2005-08 emphasis was on building concept and awareness on the issue of social exclusion, right to livelihood and right to land with gender sensitivity among people; empowering them socio-politically to understand the path of access and control over livelihood resources through PRI, restructured and enhanced its organizational strength, built up people groups and organizations, initiating small entrepreneurship and organic farming. In the last phase CNI-SBSS undertook a Karyashaala on Livelihoods and Food Security to define the food security in the prevailing context and its role in building movements

Through the external evaluation finding, we need to further build up clarity on the livelihood concept, concept of sovereignty and understanding of sovereign rights at DBSS and SBSS level, viability for all livelihood promotions particularly highly perishable product e.g. milk, understanding on cooperative model, upgrading skills of artisans and training need assessments at DBSS level.

2.2.a. Campaign : For Employment Guarantee & Fair wages

Objective : To ensure 100 days of work in the reference areas

Process: The CNI SBSS will initiate the Campaign for Employment Guarantee for the people in the areas of intervention concentrating mainly on the effective implementation of National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREG) programme that shall also serve as a model for other DBSS to work towards securing livelihood a. The process would begin with gathering data on the status of NREGA, SSS, minimum wages and regarding unorganised sectors' worker's bill. This gender-segregated data will be compiled, analysed and shall be used as groundwork for people-centred advocacy and major campaigns. This data along with information regarding the government programmes, policies, resolutions and Acts shall be shared with the stakeholders. The demand for jobs under NREGA would follow the process of building the capacities on the concepts on NREGA and its guidelines. Re-activation of the GramSabhas and the Panchayat institutions to look initiate the NREGA. Utilization of the RTI to acquire information for informed decision making of the affected communities. This mass-awareness and sensitization shall bring people together motivating them to come together on one platform to voice their concern. Capacitated and empowered in the process, they will strengthen their CBOs/ POs, get actively involved in the GramPanchayats/ GramSabhas and raise issues further, advocate, lobby with the govt., network with other organisations and exert pressure on the state to take pro-active steps to ensure employment with fair minimum and equal wages.

Approaches	Activities	Output	Outcome
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive study on NREGA, SSS, minimum a and equal wages for agricultural labourers with gender segregated data and up gradation of it Analysis on PRI systems and its efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey conducted and data (primary and secondary) available at all the DBSS Provisions and existing anomalies in implementation of NREGA, SSS, fair minimum wages would be found Community is motivated to participate on one platform on common concerns Formation of People's Audit Group 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DBSS and communities will have evolved and internalized position & Strategy papers Communities in 18 DBSS will demand for job card and employment. Evolving political agenda. Identifying friends, allies, institutions, organization and policies to support the demand and mobilizing women and men for fair minimum wages

Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipping communities for valid information & data collection (how to conduct survey , PRA and RTI) • GP level capacity building on BPL, and social security schemes programmes. • Focused capacity enhancing for women on NREGA & SSS and equal wages • Enhancing capacities on functions of PRI on proper implementation of NREGA and SSS and state wise minimum • Enhancing skills on media interaction, press releases, policy cantered advocacy and negotiation. • Exposure to various PO/ cooperative engaged in minimum & equal wage struggles • Equipping them on the structures, functions, bye-laws of cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear understanding of guidelines under BPL, NREGA & SSS inclusion in 720 villages • Awareness on the type of works, facilities, criteria, wages, duration etc among 3600 women • PRI system becomes more effective and participatory • Gain confidence in writing press releases, notes, media interactions and gain practical knowledge 90 clusters • Community representatives selected into Social Audit Team • Increase in women involvement to demand equal wages • Sensitization on minimum wages in 1400 villages. Formation of CBO on issue of minimum wages • Shared need to form cooperatives at cluster • Bye-laws will be framed • Identified leaders will be equipped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community would be able to take a pro –poor stand on the issues • villages will be empowered to take informed decisions and negotiate with the govt. • Formation of CBO/ PO/ with equal leadership of men and women. • 3 labour cooperative will be formed
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing networks with media, NGO's, • Media conferences, press releases • Negotiation with govt machinery • Social Audit • Raising relevant issues on NREGA & SSS at the GramSabha/ Panchayat/ Zilla Level • Raising the relevant issues of minimum wages, equal wages and working conditions at the GramSabha/ Panchayat/ Zilla Level • Media advocacy on minimum wages and equal wages • Policy cantered advocacy • Observation of Labour Day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will learn to initiate in highlighting issues and forming alliances • Awareness of the CBO/PO in the minds of the media in 10 DBSS • Negotiate and bargain with the govt on implementation of NREGA & SSS • Ensure practices of transparency & accountability in 10 DBSS • Participation of women and men in GramSabha initiated. • GP/GramSabha will take up issues pertaining to • Participation of members in local level governance • Selection of members Panchayat level • Raise the issues in the media to address policy changes • Collaboration of various CBOs/PO's to implement the USW Bill. • Community building process on food security issues in 14 DBSS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in decision making at local level • Visibility of the pressure groups at local level • Members of the PO will be invited to the decision-making process in the ZP, GP. • Regular conduction of celebrations • Increased visibility of the CBO/PO in the local context. • Participation(M+F) in the decision-making process at Panchayat & Zilla level

Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filing of RTI Rallies, Dharna, Yaatra Formation of CBO/PO at village/area level on issues Rallies, Dharnas on Minimum wages, equal wages and implementation of USW bill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information gathered on actual implementation of NREGA & SSS Collective protests by the CBO/PO CBO will turn into federation/PO for acquiring economic rights Pressure exerted on the state to take pro-active to ensure minimum wages and equal wages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening of the CBO/PO Reduction in corruption in NREGA Increased membership Implementation and adherence to the minimum wages and equal wages in DBSS areas. Increase in wages and food security.
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2.2. b. Campaign: Towards Sustainable livelihood

Objective : To protect and sustain agriculture dependent and alternative livelihood

Through proper situational analysis the DBSS will identify context specific resources for livelihood (river, water, land, forest) based on these it will cull out livelihood options already existing like aquaculture, agriculture and forest produce, vermi-compost, dairy . The already existing SHGs and CBOs will be used as the base through which their context specific occupations will be transformed into professions. This professional process will take place through supply chain management: preparing the **goods and services**; ensuring quality control and formation of special delivery mechanism.

Intervention would be at the both the goods and service level. For preparing the goods and services technical skills on the chosen option will be provided (aqua-culture; dairy; agricultural product). Simultaneously the base of the operation, i.e. the CBOs/SHGs will be capacitated on **management skills**. Linkage will then be developed with **financial institutions** to generate capital.

For ensuring **quality control**: market study of similar products; value adding; branding will be undertaken

For **Delivery mechanism**: reaching the product to the customer; linkages with the market, accessibility; market outlet will take place

Through this whole process the community will work as a collective taking the leap from being unorganized to organized. Strengthening their own livelihood options and creating space for themselves in the market.

Approach	Activities	Output	Outcome
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Situational analysis Identification and indexing the unit of production and delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recourse mapping Available livelihood sources identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community work as a collective taking the leap from being unorganized to organized.
Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneur skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on livelihood options Marketing Branding Value adding Management skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination Role definitions Financial management skills Financial support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linkages with bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entrepreneur skills imparted Management skills imparted Financial support availed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening their own livelihood options and creating space for themselves in the market Migration reduced Ensuring secured livelihood for better life
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bargaining for minimum support price Avail govt. schemes for entrepreneurship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHG/Federation/CBOS will create pressure for fare price SHG/Federation/CBOS will develop linkages and partnership with government 	
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalization of SHGs Developing standards Demonstration and replication in other areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHGs formalized Standards developed Visibility enhanced , Scaling up takes place 	

2.3 Campaign for Land to the Landless

Restoring the dignity of Dalits and Tribals in our intervention area by addressing the politics of land through mass movement

Rationale

Land is not only an essential livelihood sources but it is also an integral part of the Dalits existence and tribal identity. Throughout history the control over land has been one of the most contested arenas of power and resources. 25th Chapter of Leviticus gives the theological base of land stating that both land and people belong ultimately to God, land is handed over to human being as a gift of god. In the backdrop of the current hubris surrounding, with the slogan of globalization, liberalization and privatization, the government is gunning towards not only considering land as economic goods but also as a freely tradable good. The introduction of Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Corporate agriculture are inviting multinational giants to 'do agriculture' on Indian soil leading to loss of livelihood for the agricultural labours and small farmers as well as massive displacement of agricultural land and homestead land for the Dalits and the tribal . In the tribal areas to name a few like Orissa and Chotanagpur, North East India the issue of mining, the national parks and dams have displaced the tribal further.

The present rules and policies of the government for the tribal in terms of the 5th Schedule and 6th Schedule as well as the Samata Judgement is to some extent pro-tribal, but the lack of awareness about the policies mostly leads to systematic acquiring of the tribal land by the non tribal.

The involvement of SBSS in the issue of land rights is both in the Dalits and tribal areas. Most of the problem in our area of intervention is related to land encroachment, land entitlement and violation of land rights. In Marathwada, Dalits who have renounced their caste based occupation have occupied the grazing lands in this region. Kolhapur has been involved in issues related to Gairaan, Gaothaan land, which has been occupied by the Dalits, and now they are demanding their ownership of the land and related facilities from the government. In NEI the issue of amorphous growth of Brick kilns on the mortgage land of the tribal are destroying the environment and the natural resources has been persuaded by the DBSS. In Chotanagpur the problem of Katiyan land is taken up by the tribals in that area. Apart from that the issue of Mittal group of industries taking adivasi land is also coming up strongly. In the reference area of Sambalpur the struggle for the homestead and agricultural land is a concern being taken up. Our involvement with the communities struggling for land entitlements has revealed the hidden agenda of the state, that is no matter what rules and policies in relation to the distribution of Right to Land exist, the government will not give land to Dalits and Adivasis until they are pressurised to do so. Unless we don't build a strong People's movement the state is not going to concede to the People's demands just because there are policies existing they need to be implemented by pressure.

In relation to land issues strong People's organization has developed in Marathwada and Kolhapur, In Kolhapur the PO have acquired 40 acres of land for 789 families. The ongoing struggle for land continues with 2167 families occupying 150 acres of land. In Marathwada 1500 families have applied for land entitlement but the struggle is going on and the government have not moved with the applications and in addition has asked for 4 more new documents. In Eastern Himalaya DBSS efforts have been made in getting land documents for 63 families in Rimbick. Basic awareness on land revenues and land management and protection of the tribal land has been shared in the reference area. To show its solidarity to the ongoing struggles of land rights SBSS has also been involved in the national level campaign of Janadesh where the diocesan congregation of Agra , bishops as well as the people effected participated and marched for the land rights struggle. With this backdrop SBSS continues to involve itself in the land struggle for entitlements and entitlement and violation of land specially keeping in focus the women and the vulnerable communities who are most of the time neglected during entitlement.

Process

The process would take place at two levels, there are DBSS like Marathwada, EHD and Kolhapur who are already involved in land struggle for them the approach would be more on up gradation of new policies and then for advocacy and action . But for the new DBSS like NEI, Chotanagpur, Mumbai there would be an initiative to collate data and undertake a systematic up gradation of the documents on all land related issues. The data would be upgraded mostly by filing RTI. The data up gradation would give detail information about the land holding patters among the Dalits, tribal and women, their displacement package and the present status of their entitlements. Policies related Government Resolution, tribal 5th and the 6th Schedule, policies related to entitlement, Special Economic Zone and joint patta would be gathered and shared with the reference community for awareness building and for generating public opinion. The critical awareness developed through awareness would build and strengthen issue based People's organization in 7 DBSS. Leaders would be identified both male and female and capacitated to carry forward the land struggle. The leaders would advocate the land struggle and negotiate and bargain with the policy makers. The people's organization would generate pressure and even demonstrate and exhibit their demand through rallies, Dharnas and Yaatra. As the People's organization gets stronger it will go beyond the geographical boundary of the DBSS and network with organization working on land struggle. This would strengthen the organizations related to land struggle resulting in movement building around land rights issues. State wise regional forum would be formed at least in Maharashtra were 3 DBSS are involved in the land struggle

Approach	Activities	Output	Outcome
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading data (land entitlement and land ownership, land rights of the Adivasis, status of encroachment of land by SEZ, industrial project, brick kiln) Mapping of the land (People's land, community land and waste land and the holder) Analysis of the land holding patterns Land management and impact assessment Preparation of a contextual position paper on land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trends and patterns on land related issues are analysed A study and position paper on land occupation brick kiln available Position paper on land undersized by SEZ available Statically Information will empower PO / CBO to Bargain with the Government for land disparity Information on land Holdings patterns made available to Dalits and Adivasis community <p>Information and awareness on the optimum use of the acquired land shared will strengthen the POs for policy change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive database developed and used by the PO/DBSS in the struggle Information on availability of land will empower the landless to occupy new land tracks for their survival
Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness meetings on land Equipping the DBSS and community 5th Schedule , 6th Schedule and Samata Judgment Capacity building of the community leaders on the Government resolution, land mutations and land right issues. Sensitizing the women of the PO on the issue of Joint Patta and single patta Legal Consultancy and Support, Legal aid Capacity building on the use of existing land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are mobilized on the issue of land Formation of potential leaders from the Dalits and the tribal Women especially single and destitute are aware of single patta and joint patta 20 leaders will be prepared to take forward the Concept of G.RS and judgements 50 leaders will be trained to build movement on land issues Awareness building in 100 villages on implication of 5th and 6th schedule Formation of legal aid cell in 7 dioceses 100 more land alienation cases to be highlighted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong People's organization developed in 4 DBSS of the issues of land In 3 DBSS the PO are acting as a pressure group to influence and bargain with the policy makers Documents related to land regularisation will be collected and filed Leaders will Conduct a series of Campaign and pressurise the government to act People's Organisation will have effective leaders to take the processes forward Staff and Communities in conflict will law will find support to further the causes of the suffering people New land alienation cases identified documents filed Lands which have already been gained by the Dalits will be productively used, loans and other assistance will be acquired
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> networking and alliance building with likeminded organizations Advocacy through print media JanSunwai Interface with officers of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network would be formed on land related issues Medial would highlight the issues related to land At least 5 to 10 NGOs will share a platform to discuss debate on the on land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government under pressure will be forced to lease additional land to Dalits and regularising the ones occupied by them

<p>revenue department to oppose the construction of boundary by forest dept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying • Dialogues with the additional collector on tribal land acquired by MNCs • Dissemination of Information on land related issues through street plays • Mobilizing civil society support through seminar leaflets , pamphlets , posters , street plays, showing documentaries on displacements and SEZ 	<p>issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying with the government officers will force the concern officers to take decisions in favour of landless • Media will raise public opinion in favour of landless and marginalized on atrocities and eviction cases. • Street theatre groups will generate public support at the grass roots for the cause of the landless. Cases related to land dispute debated in various forums • The hidden agenda of the government nexuses and the land corporate would be exposed 	
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2.4 Tribal Identity: Jharkhand Initiative Desk (JID)... *Breaking the culture of silence!*

JID is an effort to take initiatives in Jharkhand for political mobilization and social reconstruction in favour of tribal protecting their identity and rights over land and livelihood.

Rationale

The 28th State of India – Jharkhand (Land of forests) that came into existence in the year 2000, with its name itself, displays its geo-political identity. Constitutionally bequeathed with the scheduled area status it ensures socio-cultural upliftment of the local tribes with an assurance for their economic development. Populated mainly by simple and peace loving adivasis, this mineral rich state has always had a history of abundance and yet there is gross misappropriation of its resources, rendering its indigenous inhabitants absolutely destitute in their own land. History states that Jharkhandis live with glorious victory of their struggle. But their struggle still continues, earlier it was against outsiders and today they have to fight against their own who share same ideology; the process of colonization is same, but hands are changed.

Longchar⁷ cites two examples of the causes of the tribal people suffering. First is displacement (alienation from land and resources). In different parts of the world the tribal people have become victims of development. They are evicted from their ancestral land because of mega projects–dam, wildlife sanctuaries, mines, reservoirs among others. And these are being done without due compensation. They are simply ignored, silenced and despised.

Second, indigenous people suffer from suppression (social, political and economic). Dominant societies do not listen to their cries and do not acknowledge their human rights and dignity cause them to resort to arm struggle. The dominant government instead of recognizing the movements as a struggle for justice attempts to silence the movements by hostility. One may think that these atrocities are not happening today but such human right violations have been going on and on.

Tribal theology came out of these experiences of various forms of injustice and exploitation. Tribal theology can be considered as resistance theology. It is a resistance to the destruction of the dignity of life, dances, songs and tribal people's spirituality. The focus and goal of tribal theology is liberation. It embraces the social, economic, cultural, political and ecological dimensions. In the process of working their own liberation, the tribal people pursue the liberation of both the oppressors and the oppressed. It is, therefore, a theology that includes liberation of the whole humanity and of God's creation." In this context the CNI SBSS has affirmed its solidarity with the tribal community of India.

Issues

Industrialization & Displacements: The industrialization taking place in the region is mainly confined mining and construction of power plants. Opening of new factories, expansion of new coal mines etc. are very alarming. People are being uprooted from the villages without a proper rehabilitation package. As the mines are highly mechanized only few skilled workers are required and for these the local people are not qualified. The tribal people by and large have become the victims of development. Industrialization also has brought in an influx of outsiders. As a result the number of outsiders are on the rise where as the number of tribals are in the decrease.

Imposition of New Governance Structures: Along with the industrialization the government has gone for centralized planning. Since last 20 years there has been no Panchayat (Village Council) election in state of Jharkhand. At the same time new structures (8 committees) are imposed and old social structures have lost their relevance leading to loss of control over both natural and

⁷ Wati Longchar, *An Emerging Tribal/Indigenous Theology: Prospect for Doing Asian Theology*.

government resources as well as loss of identity. Hence there is an urgent need to revive the self governance system which was very popular among the tribal community.

Liberalization and Emerging Trends: Today the economy has been throw open to the out side world. Through media the influence of western culture is penetrating into the villages. The demand for better amenities by the well-off people is depriving the poor from their basic needs. It shows that there is a planned strategy of the vested groups to exploit the tribals and marginalized of their rights and benefits.

The initiatives taken till now in the reference area basically concentrated on research and analysis and assistance and capacity building. Intense data collection and analysis on PESA, 5th and 6th Schedule, Tribal Policy, SC/ST atrocities Act, PRI, and village note etc. has taken place. Capacity building of the village leaders, volunteers on the same has also taken place through meetings, holding 'Adivasi Adhikar Mela and Sammelans'. The result can be seen in the increase in the number of participation in the GramSabha but the number of women in the GramSabha is not satisfactory yet. In spite of all these efforts and some results much still needs to be done. The formation of organizations is also in a very nascent stage with most of them still at the CBO level. Our past intervention has helped in creation of various assets including finance for the future sustainability of the village activities through women managed SHG, small shops etc.

In the next three years there is a need to move beyond the analysis and assistance stage and move towards action. The next three years would thus focus at upgrading and adding value to the already collected data. Taking concrete steps towards strengthening the existing organizations, further building their capacities and moving them towards. The aim is to initiate a process of social reconstruction and political mobilization.

The concentration of this section is on the tribal people of the state of Jharkhand, the struggles of the tribal people in the rest of our reference community has been incorporated with the specific issues of Land rights; Livelihood and Food security etc.

Process:

The first part of the initiative will be to deal with the specific land and livelihood issues that plague the area. Specific Campaigns will be designed to tackle with these problems. Campaigns for Livelihood and food security; access and control of resources (land rights) will be undertaken with special thrust on Gender concerns and Church Mission Engagement. These campaigns will be in line with the campaigns designs {in the mission model with the 4A approach} that have been developed for these particular issues. This will lead to the formation of strong organizations.

To promote and sustain the rich culture and values of the tribal community and to make them more relevant in the present context the already existing CBCLAs will be used as hubs to promote Ideology of Reconstruction that is guided by traditional social value systems. Therefore the CBCLAs will be used extensively to retain and promote the rich cultural heritage of the people and platform for mobilization of people. It will also act as learning centres for the younger generation.

Simultaneously a discourse will be initiated with and among intellectuals, CBOs, CSOs, Media persons, church leaders and Political leaders on particularly Industrial and Rehabilitation and Domicile policies and Jharkhand Panchayati Raj System that divides the common mass. This discourse will lead to the formation of social watch groups. This process will start with the formation of 'Social Watch Groups' at the district level. The role of the Church leaders in this whole restructuring is of utmost importance. The social watch groups will be then consolidated into networks and then forums. There will be two forums one in Chotanagpur and the other in Santhal Pargana.

For more political involvement and effective intervention in the political system of Jharkhand, Constituency development in the area will be undertaken. Potential leaders, voters, trends are identified and strengthened. Charter for Demand is prepared. For this 'Voters Jagruti Manch' is established. The church again plays a crucial role here in identifying, sensitizing and capacitating its congregation.

The main aim of all this process is to be able to understand the political situation of Jharkhand, get involved in it and participate in it constructively so that State level policy interventions can be made. Thus the culmination of all the above mentioned activities (issue based campaign; formation of forums as pressure groups; strengthening of social and cultural values; Self Rule and Constituency development) will be State level policy intervention.

	Activities	Output	Outcome
Social reconstruction	Issue based campaigns	People's movement are involved in the struggle for their rights.	Strong, cohesive groups who are aware of their rights and ready to fight for them formed.
	Promotion of Social and cultural values/ heritages and practices	Tribal people will be aware of their rich culture and heritage and take pride in it.	Traditional tribal culture and Values will be retained which will lead to a higher affiliation with their heritage.
	Formation of Social Watch groups → Networks → Forums	Formation of highly motivated and strong pressure groups Atrocities and violations checked.	A system to protect and promote the concerns of the tribal people developed

Political Mobilization	Campaign for Self governance [The detailed Campaign design for this campaign has been mentioned later in the document (section 2.4.b).]	Traditional GramSabhas formed vested with matters relating to development planning; the management of natural resources; & adjudication	People in control of their lives and resources giving them the power, will and ability to participate in the larger political arena.
	Constituency Development	Intervention area restructured according to election constituencies Potential leaders are identified and strengthened. Charter of demand is prepared Voters Jagruti Manch created	Restructuring of the area according to the election constituencies and to eligible candidates for the area strengthened. Creation of an aware pro-poor and pro-tribal vote bank. Pro-poor and pro-tribal leaders elected
	State level policy intervention	Tribal people are more involved in the governance system Representation of tribal leaders in the government machinery increased Pro-poor and pro-tribal policies formulated.	Tribal people and tribal leaders are politically empowered.

2.4.b Tribal Self Rule

Goal:

To establish self governance in the villages and transforming them into strong, vocal and effective collective forum for resistance and assertion

Theme: *'Hamara Gaon, Hamara Raj'* ('Our Village, our Reign')

Objective:

- Establish Tribal Self rule in the villages of ChhotaNagpur and Santhal Pargana and Strengthening the existing Indigenous governance systems (Manjhi Pargana , Pahan and Padha system)
- Transforming them into a collective forum of resistance and assertion

Process:

Comprehensive studies the existing traditional systems as well as the local governance systems will be undertaken through PRA (Participatory research and analysis) to create a well informed and equipped cadre of volunteers, village leaders and church leaders. The village notes of all the villages will be acquired and documented transforming them into legal documents that can help in the course of the campaign. CBCLA will be used as centres of information dissemination and promotion of tribal ideas and values.

Intensive awareness and capacity building of the villagers, traditional leaders (especially women), volunteers, existing CBOs and Pos will take place through trainings, workshops, meetings, exposures, distribution of pamphlets, brochures, leaflets, wall paintings, street plays etc. added emphasis will be given on the involvement and participation of women as well as their capacitation. Both the analysis and assistance will be done by involving local resources as well as other NGOs working on tribal issues.

The Church, realizing its commitment to the tribal people will actively involve itself in this mission. The church will serve as a platform where tribal issues are discussed. Church leaders who are educated and influential will be constantly involved in the struggle, capacitating and motivating the people.

Special efforts will be taken to capacitate the existing organizations on skills of mass mobilization and negotiating. These groups (organizations in some places) will lead and participate in the advocacy and action process (rallies, dharnas, filing petition). Alliance building and networking with like minded NGOs (for help during the analysis, assistance, advocacy and action) and media will accelerate the process and build a wider support base for collective action.

The final stage is the building of a strong collective of all the village leaders who will represent the people of their village, and who will align themselves with the need and demands of their people.

Approaches	Activities	Output	Outcome
Research & Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of existing systems of governance in the reference villages. (Traditional system; imposed govt. structures; women representation and involvement) based on the extensive data collected in the last phase. • Analytical study of the existing discrepancies arising due to the existence of opposed structures of rule (traditional rule & govt. imposed) and the failure of PESA • Acquiring the village notes and analysis of the VN and the traditional governance system with the traditional village leaders. • Comprehensive study on the provisions under PESA, 5th schedule and PRI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current status of the each village; strengths and weaknesses of the traditional system as well as the govt. structure known to the people. • Study will show improper flow of govt. facilities • Tribal rule discredited • Tribal concerns being sidelined • Will lead to the in-depth understanding of the village and available resources • Aware of the various governance provisions applicable to tribal people and area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People will realize that the existing system is not conducive to the tribal way of life as it leads to loss of control over life and resources. • Legal document in hand • Aware of their assets, role, geographical boundary, custom, tradition. • People will get organized for their right

Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information dissemination & awareness building on the benefits of tribal self rule (control over resources (local resources & govt. facilities) as well as protection of tribal identity) PESA and 5th schedule and awareness generation on the problems created due to the existence of external system (8 committees) which is against the traditional system. Awareness building on the need of women representation & participation in the traditional governance (building of gender perspective). A joint consultation of all the traditional village leaders on the importance of self rule Capacity building on the political participation, movement building. Consultation and Capacity building of village heads, church leaders, volunteers and traditional village committee on tribal self rule and the provisions of PESA and 5th schedule to decide on the future course of action. Legal empowerment of the village heads, church leaders, village volunteer and village committee. Capacity building of existing traditional women leaders Strengthening & capacity building of the existing CBOs to form Panchayat level pressure groups and then further capacitate them to form district level organization. (through meetings of traditional leaders; activists; workshops & trainings; cultural <i>melas</i>) The existing CBCLAs to be used as centre of information sharing and dissemination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People are aware of the benefits of self rule and the provisions of the Govt. for tribal people & area. People aware of the problems created by external structures. The potential of women in leadership positions understood Common and shared understanding of the village leaders will be developed and leaders will be equipped with the skills of governance Common understanding will be developed. Knowledge will be enhanced of the identified leaders. Awareness on traditional legal system, customary law, law enforcing agencies. (state legal system) leaders will be equipped with the skills of governance as well as be able to articulate in a male dominated structure Strong and cohesive POs formed Information centres created and all information available under one roof. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tribal people realize the cause of their existing situation and the need of traditional self rule for living a life of dignity by retaining their identity and control over resources. The need of women leadership in the governance system felt. A sense of collective existence and struggle will emerge and Creation of a responsible, accountable and capable leadership More and more villages will come together for the common cause Awareness will be created among the larger Mass. People are capacitated to deal with legal issues both traditional and state level Creation of women leadership with more decision making power. Collective bargaining is enhanced Formation of a grassroots level hub for all information gathering and sharing.
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Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networking with likeminded NGOs working on traditional self rule alliance building with district & state level forums on tribal rule Networking with churches from other denomination Participation of the collective of heads on any ongoing struggles Media advocacy (press conference; print media; folk media) Policy centre advocacy to demand for the approval of traditional system of governance, removing the existing 8 committees (through petition filing at the state legislative level; signature campaign) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings held; partnerships built. Other churches also join in the struggle Display of solidarity Highlighting of the existing discrepancies of the current system which is denying the rights of tribal Petition submitted; demand made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Platform for the collective sharing and collaboration created for collective struggle; Consensus on tribal self rule created; Solidarity of different churches on tribal issue built. Public opinion created on tribal self rule and the struggle for their rights. Government institution aware of the demand and the need to fulfil the demand.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demand for the approval of traditional system of governance, removing the existing 8 committees through Rally and <i>dbarnas</i> Formation of a collective of all the village heads State level Annual or bi-annual meet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure put on the government institutions to fulfil the demand A common forum for all the villages formed Sharing and connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The traditional GS is vested with matters relating to development planning; the management of natural resources; & adjudication of dispute in accordance with prevalent traditions and customs Display of strength and unity Platform to voice out tribal concerns A strong lobby formed to take any campaign forward.

2.5 Campaign on Dalits Rights

Rationale:

The Dalits are described as *varna-sanskra*: they are 'outside the system, therefore inferior to other caste and are deemed polluting and therefore 'untouchable'. Although 'untouchability' was abolished under article 17 of the Indian constitution, the practices continues to determine the socio-economic and religious standing of those at the bottom of the caste hierarchy. Most Dalit continue to live in extreme poverty, without land or opportunities for better employment or education. Dalit children make up the majority of those sold for bondage to pay off debts to upper class creditors. Deprived of the constitutional protection the Dalit suffer from severe economic disabilities, systematically reduce to powerlessness, denied of social justice. In response to counter the situation of the Dalit various attempts has been made by development sector in India not only in the civic and political field, but also in economic, social and cultural fields.

CNI-SBSS, through its involvement with the communities have observed that the exclusion of Dalit becomes more problematic when the institution, which are supposed to be the protectors, become the oppressor. That is why most of the policies launched for their upliftment have been utter failure – whether it is distribution of Patta land or distribution of food grains from the public distribution shops or distribution of houses under Indira Awas Yojana. That's why, after the 10th five-year plan, about 35 percent of the Dalits were still living below poverty line.

in the service and sacrifice of Christ, engages in the struggle to protect and promote the right of Dalit and thus to ensure a 'Life in all it fullness'. (John 10:10) by formation of people's organization like Dalit Vikas Samaj Parishad (DSVP) Kolhapur, advocating the social security rights of devdasis, land rights struggles resulting in the land entitlements in Rangoli.

In the due course of time it is relevant to universalize *Izzat* (to overcome discrimination), *Loksatta* (power with the poor), *Rozgaar* (just wages) and finally *Jameen* (control and access). Addressing this four components would help in restoring dignity, by over coming discrimination, acquiring decision making power at the political and administrative and other levels and exercising power to have excess and control over life and livelihood.

Process

The emphasis would be to ensure a process oriented intervention with the objectives to mobilize the Dalit leaders towards movement building by strengthening existing PO .Systematic participatory process of data collection and analysis would be done to upgrade and strengthen the existing Data base where the DBSS, PO members and village leaders will play an active role which will enhance their capacity of social analysis. The collected data will be translated in to information and will be disseminated at the community level to bring awareness among the Dalit communities on the existing social discrimination and atrocities violation of Human right. This awareness campaign will include public meeting, street play, pamphlet distribution, wall writing and other medium. During the process leaders, both male and female will be identified and capacitated with different tools and techniques of advocacy like, petition filing, negotiation skills, in depth analysis of problems, policy and provision for Dalit right etc who will then play an active role in mobilizing other community members and highlighting the cases of Dalit atrocities related to livelihood issues, land right issues, women etc. The concern related to Dalit atrocities will be advocated through the people's organization and those cases which need immediate response and solution will be addressed through the action. In due course of the process the involvement of congregation will be emphasized through CME to show the church's solidarity with the movement. While dealing with the situation, the principle 'Do No Harm' would guide the community.

Campaign: Defending the Rights of the Dalits			
Approaches	Activities	Output	Outcome
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up gradation of existing data base (collection on discrimination/atrocities) Analytical study of the existing practices continues to determine the socio-economic disparity. Comprehensive study on provision of Dalit rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collected data analysed and incorporated In the existing data base. Working paper on the Dalit discrimination and impact developed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data bank upgraded with current status. Fact and figure related to discrimination revealed. Legal document for advocacy and action in Develop a Contextual theological paper
Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness building on the Dalit discrimination and atrocities, various provisions for socio political mobilisation of Dalit. Capacity building of the leaders of people's organization on various tools and techniques of advocacy, basic legal processes PRI systems and functioning. Capacity building programme for selected PRI leaders to capacitate them for their active involvement in the decision making process. Identification of new leaders and capacity building for forth coming PRI election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information will be disseminated with the Dalits & women. Knowledge of the leaders will be enhanced on petition writing, FIR, dealing with the police The leader in the system capacitated enhanced with the knowledge of functioning of PRI System. Identified leader will be updated with the knowledge of PRI system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness generated on dignity and life of Dalit. PO strengthens enough to deal with the cases of discrimination and atrocities. Elected representatives at the PRI will actively participate in the decision making process and pro Dalit decision will be taken. Political mobilization. Selection of PO members in the reserved categories
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network with like-minded organizations working on the Dalit right Inter-diocesan network on Dalits issues Formation of Dalits solidarity forum Media advocacy (press conference, print media) to highlight the cases of atrocities. . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussion and debate on atrocities on Dalits rights. Expression of church position on Dalits issues Platform for dialogue and discourse on Dalit issues with Wider public base Highlighting Dalits atrocities in the media. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solidarity of the different organization working on Dalit issues built where the church actively involved. Cases related to atrocities highlighted Public opinion created and translated taken by the PO as issues of Dalit . Pressure generated on govt to ensure adherence to the constitutional safeguard.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rallies, Dharna, petition file, vote bahiskar etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure put on the Govt to full fill the demand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constitutional protection ensured.

2.6 Water is life

To build a movement on the issue of politics of water by influencing the policies and programmes of the govt in favour of the exploited

Rationale

Even though in India water has a religious connotation and most of the important rivers in our country are named after Gods and Goddesses, today water has become a major political issue in our country. With the privatization of water, it is treated no longer as a natural resource but as a commodity with limited accessibility especially for the poorest of the poor. As a majority of the farmers are dependant on water for growing agricultural crops, the lack of water is affecting their livelihood and in turns their food security.

The problem of water is deep rooted in the caste and class conflict, predominantly the crisis of water in our reference is due to denial of access of water to the lower caste. In Maharashtra especially in the Dioceses of Nasik and Marathwada, which come under rain shadow areas are faced with regular droughts, during summer the water dept supplies water through tankers. The practice is that the water is poured in the main storage tanks in the villages and people have to fetch water from that source. The Marathas who are the upper class always get the first share of the water, after they and their animals have had their share, the remaining is given to the Dalits who stay on the periphery of the villages and their population is usually greater than the elite class. In the last few years this region has also witnessed a number of cast and class violent conflicts due to access for water.

The day-to-day responsibilities in carrying water from the rivers, lakes, ponds etc rest solely upon the women-folk of the family. The girl child is expected to sacrifice her education to provide the minimum requirement of water for the family. We can imagine the sufferings of the women who have to forego their livelihood opportunities that are rare and have to spend their entire day in fetching water from long distances. One notices that the travel to the local water-bodies is wrought with many dangers for women including physical abuse such cases have been faced by lot of our tribal and Dalits women in North East India, Marathwada and Nasik

SBSS will involved in the issue of Right to Water with a conjunction of rights and development approach Since this issue is very political in nature it requires a political response. So building up strong people organization and movement around the issue of politics of water will be our main focus. We would like to question the system that denies people access to water and demanding water as a right to life.

Process

Through data up gradation and analysis the trends and patterns as well as the gaps involved with the politics of water (caste & class base) would be made. This will also help in evolving strategies to counter water crisis, there would be issue-based community meetings to discuss the plan of action towards the Right to Water. Subsequently these issue based meeting would help in understanding the dynamic and politics of water at the local level. Peoples Organization would evolve out of these meeting. The mobilization of the issue based PO would result in agitations, morchas and Dharnas on the right to water for drinking and agricultural purposes in inaccessible areas. In drought prone areas like Marathwada, Nasik and Rajasthan the reference community would be imparted skills on water harvesting and water management. Partnership would be developed with FCFC and CES (Centre for Environmental Studies) on the issue of water where common programmes would be conducted. Ecological damage would be brought under the scrutiny of the government authorities.

Approach	Activities	Output	Outcome
Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study of the water situation, caste and class based politics of water, atrocities related to water, women and water. secondary sources related to water polices would be gathered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trends and patters as well as the gaps related in policies would be analyses People will use RTI as a tool to gather information Strategies would be developed to counter the water crisis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People will join as a collective and form Community based organization on water issues. Information's and studies related to water will be used for advocacy
Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness building for water right Workshop on water management , rain water harvesting for women, PO, Congregation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debate and discussion on the politics of water would take place Traditional water harvesting techniques followed in drought prone area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PO gets involved in the GramSabhass planning process Low cost tradition methods of water harvesting would be practiced by the communities
Advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generating public opinion on water Media Advocacy on exposing the corruption related to water Submitting memorandum , 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peoples organization formed on the issue of water which contributes to movement building Common program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PO demands for employed (through NREGA) for asset creation (mainly for repairing the dilapidated check dams , repairing and de-silting the tanks , increasing

	petition to the relevant authorities for demand of water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership with FCFC & CES on water issues • Participation in the larger campaign of water 	conducted for joint action on water issues	plantation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tapping of government aid n water like check dams, bore wells, tube well will take place.
Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rallies and Dharnas for right to water • Celebration of World water day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People organization protest against the misappropriation of water and corruption in water distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological damages would be brought under the security of government authorities

OBJECTIVE 3: Ensuring Congregation in Solidarity with Poor

To empower the identified local congregations on mission challenges addressing the cause and effect of poverty and Social exclusion.

Specific Objectives:

- To identify, equip and empower the 80 congregations' of 18 diocese to become the agent of change.
- To equip and enhance the capability of the existing forum of women, youth, Sunday school Children of the identified 30 congregation of 18 dioceses for building neighbourhood community.
- To establish different platform and forum from people of different faiths, people's organisation for debate, discussion, for collective action to express the solidarity with poor and oppressed.
- To prepare the contextual liturgy and module for encountering ecumenism.

Context

The Church of North India Synodical Board of social Service envision its perspective of Mission Engagement in building a comprehensive human community which would become an instrument of transformation for the renewal of the Church and Society and to discover a new relevant paradigm of mission in the global context.

In the project period of 2005-2008 phase the emphasis was given to identify potential 94 congregations both rural and urban. Identified the core working group includes the DBSS coordinator and community enabler at all resource centre level. The CME desk organizes in house training for the CME facilitator to take the process to the individual DBSS and Diocese. It has given the local congregation a platform to create awareness on the impact of globalization on the larger community and make the members of its congregating to be sensitive and respond appropriately.

Since 2005 in collaboration with the Bishop's college CME desk prepare three different modules for Leadership Building in Mission Engagement. It has provided opportunity for the 35 students of Bishop's college for encountering ecumenism, experiencing ecumenism and enriching ecumenism by placing them in the different DBSS Field area for duration of ten days and two months exposure. CME desk prepared the worship material and liturgy relevant to the global context. for the Reformation Sunday in 2006 and 2007 for CNI Churches.

The CNI-SBSS has taken the lead role for the visible participation of local Church In the "JANADESH 2007" a struggle of the landless people. It expressed its solidarity by organizing signature and poster campaign, prayer support groups and submission of memorandum etc. including the local congregation in the diocese of Pune, Marathwada, Kolhapur, Chotanagpur etc. The RCSA Agra took a lead role in involving the congregations, Christian institutions and the people organisation of DBSS Agra for their active participation in this movement by sharing resources and walking along with them as an expression of solidarity.

The Chief Coordinator and the CME Coordinator are the part of the core team of CNI program on "Congregation Renewal for Effective Engagement in Mission". To enhance this process in collaborative action four SBSS program staffs and two DBSS Coordinators participated in the Trainer Training on "Re-reading of the Bible". The training module prepare on topic "Diakonia" to train the local congregation leader by the CME Coordinator.

Rational

The present Church is highly hierarchy in its structure, the large number of it member have no voice in the decision making process, the women are not included in the decision making bodies in spite of their potentiality and knowledge. This structure itself became a hindrance for the newly trained pastors at Bishop College and evangelist to bring any visible change in the program and activity of the congregation to be in solidarity with poor.

The initiative taken by the different DBSS under CME initiatives through creating awareness on the issue of livelihood, food security, Land rights in the identified congregation has not become the mission agenda of church rather it remain as one of the program activities of DBSS due to lack of vision and perspectives at the congregational level.