



Name of organization	CNI Synodical Board Of Social Services (CNI SBSS)
Address	CNI BHAVAN, 16 PANDIT PANT MARG, NEW DELHI - 110001
Phone/ Fax / E-mail	91-11-23718168 91-11-23712126 cnisbss@nda.vsnl.net.in
Project title	Speaking Out... 2008-2011
Project no	20080322-EED, B-IND-0809-0016-ND - BFW
Project period	Oct 08-Sept 11
Reporting period	April 2010 – September 2010
Reporting date	Feb, 2011
Person/s responsible for this report	Dr. Shailendra Awale, Chief Coordinator & Secretary

Index:

- ***Executive Summary***

- ***CNI SBSS Initiatives***

- ***Annexure***
 - *Resource Centre Initiatives*

 - *Group Facilitators' Reports*

 - *Analytical Reports*



Towards
Building
Communities
of
Resistance
& Hope

Executive Summary of Narrative & Analytical Reports

April – September 2010

A. General Data

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Introduction

CNI SBSS perceives development as a people-centered process of empowerment of the poor and marginalized based on democratic values that ensure gender equity and justice, and encourages people to raise their voice for a positive transformation of society. It recognizes the right of every citizen and communities to lead a life with dignity and self-respect in a just and equitable society; and the need to improve capacities of individual and community to improve the quality of their lives and enhance their abilities by strengthening them. With a vision of facilitating a society, where every living being is able to make their own choice and lead a self-reliant and sustainable life with dignity, it aims at reaching out as an enabling institution to improve quality of life of deprived communities. Presently SBSS is operational in 12 states, 37 district, 435 *panchayat* and 1665 villages in North India with a direct intervention with 2058908 *Dalits* and *Adivasis*.

Conscious efforts have been taken to mainstream Gender in programmes and decision-making processes. For that Self Help Groups (SHGs) and People's Organisations (POs) have developed an 'enabling environment' by conducting trainings and awareness programmes. The POs developed and promoted by CNI SBSS have been trying to convert people's problems into issues for the purpose of policy advocacy and lobbying. Though some of the POs have evolved and now moving towards becoming A People's Movement, yet some of them are involved in addressing local issues. E.g DBSS like Marathwada, Chotanagpur, North East India and SEDP in Punjab have been able to build strong issue based People's Movements, yet other DBSS like Sambalpur, Chattisgarh, Kolkata and others are in the process of moving from CBOs to POs and People's Movement. CNI SBSS has been able to identify from her ongoing interventions, engagements and endeavours in different states of North India that landlessness is a ubiquitous issue for the *Dalits*, *Adivasis* and minorities.

Strengthening Peoples Organization

For strengthening Peoples Organization, CNI SBSS initiated a process in which Community-Based Organizations engage, stimulate or maintain development activity and/ or employment through local employment opportunities in sectors that improve the community, using the existing human, natural, and institutional resources through participation of *Dalits*, *Adivasis*, women and poor. CNI SBSS has been challenging the unjust systems and structures at various spectrums of the society through People's Organizations (POs) and actively participating in the democratic process through *Panchayat Raj* Institutions (PRI) e.g. 92 women participated in PRI election and 35 of them got elected. Strategies like *Abhiyan* (campaigns), *Andolan* (Movement Building) are used for identifying, analysing, assessing and developing actions for accessing and asserting rights and entitlements. These strategies have been used to create pressure upon the Government for pro poor policy formulations. Right to Information (RTI) is being used as an instrument to demand accountability, transparency and responsiveness from the government. So far 826 RTIs have been filed. Social audit has been ensured to know the status of the different government sponsored Social Security Schemes (SSS) like MGNREGA, PDS, MDM etc. And *Padyatra* (people's march) has been undertaken as one of the key approaches for building awareness and creating opinion on common issues that are affecting the communities.

Five issue-based Peoples Organizations have evolved by working with *Adivasis* and *Dalits* on the issues of social exclusion, identity, land rights, livelihood and food security. These POs have developed an ability of converting a problem into an issue. e.g. In Kolhapur and Marathwara region of Maharashtra, POs like *Dalit Samaj Vikas Parishad* (DSVP) and *Manav Adhikar Sangram Samiti* (MASS) have evolved as strong PO with over 20,000 members. They have been ensuring *Dalit* participation in the local governance through PRI. *Dalit* leaders have been identified and capacitated for ensuring proper functioning of *Gram Sabha*. Identified leaders also participated in PRI elections under the banner of DSVP and MASS. In Vidhyachal region of Nagpur, *Manav Adhikar Rakhsba Samity* (MARS) another PO promoted by SBSS, with a membership of 2567 has been emphasising on food security and livelihood rights through campaigns and movement building. In the last six months focus has been on empowering the people on PRI and their political rights, so that they could pressurize the *Gram Sansad* (Village Constituency) which is responsible for planning, implementation & monitoring of the development programmes.

Adivasi Moolvasi Astitva Raksha Manch (AMARM), a PO in Jharkhand with 123433 members is working towards the empowerment of the *Gram Sabha*/traditional *Gram Sabha*. They are working for preservation and conservation of natural resources like land, water and forest and other mineral resources. They have created pressure upon state government for cancellation of various MoUs that would adversely affect the life & livelihood of the indigenous communities. For that campaigns (rallies, demonstration and foot march) have been organised opposing the unbridled displacement due to industrialisation. It has been constantly advocating for holding *Panchayat* elections in Jharkhand as per the provision of PESA and demanding for recognition of traditional *Gram Sabha*. In the absence of PRI, *AMARM* has been playing a proactive role for monitoring government schemes and opposing displacement led by industrialisation.

In Amritsar (Punjab), *Mazdoor Adikar Sangathan* (MDS) a PO of *Dalit* workers with 16908 members is focusing on accessibility of government flagship programmes. It has created pressure upon the concerned government authorities to implement the schemes like MGNREGA, MDM,

Old age pension schemes and PDS by filing Right to Information, organizing *Dharnas* and *Rallies*. These interventions have resulted proper functioning of these schemes in our reference areas. With the intervention of *Mazdoor Adikar Sangathan*, MGNREGA has been implemented by ensuring improvement in rural infrastructure like roads to *Dalit* settlements. It is making efforts for proper functioning of the *Gram Sabha*. *Awaz e Awam*, the advocacy cell of MAS has taken initiative to strengthen the voices of the communities with regards to land rights and making efforts to be audible to the government officials. Participation of women has been ensured through the formation and promotion *Mabila Shikayat Niwaran Sabha*.

In West Bengal, *Manav Adhikar Rakshacha Samity* (MARS) with membership of 3894 of people living below the poverty line is working for food security and livelihood rights of *Dalit*, minorities and marginalised communities through campaigns and movement building. MARS is also empowering the people to take part in PRI by conducting trainings and orientation on different issues and themes. These trainings have equipped them to exercise their political rights which resulted in creating pressure on the duty holders for proper implementation of the SSS. It has highlighted the ongoing corruptions in government machineries through media advocacy. MARS has mobilised women into Self Help Groups (SHG). *Sangram Samiti*, another PO in Kolkata is addressing the issue of water pollution caused by Fade machines used in small scale industries for making denims and clothes. *Sangram Samiti* has also organised environment awareness rally on Climate Change.

Community Based Organizations (CBO) existing in other DBSSs have yet to evolve as a strong issue based POs and are engaged with problem solving e.g. in Odisha, Sambalpur the CBO of *Dalits* with membership of 12-15 is still in the concept of Committee. In Santal Pargana, Patna DBSS has made *Adivasi Swasasan Manch* functional by addressing the issues of *Adivasi* rights along with livelihood issues.

Trends and Challenges

- Participation of women has increased in the POs across some DBSS, as POs are making efforts to involve the SHGs and *Mabila Mandals* (women's groups).
- Participation of women in development activities has been recognised and their voices are being heard.
- POs are also taking up issues related to climate change and also trying to ensure proper and effective implementation of SSS.
- Tackling the political economy of implementation of different development schemes has been a challenge.
- It has been a challenge for POs to evolve from People Centred advocacy to Policy advocacy
- Integration of Gender (women participation) into various level of the POs and other beneficiary committees
- Some CBOs/ POs are under process of converting problems into issues.
- Management Information Systems (MIS) have yet to generate disaggregated data for usage of lobbying and advocacy.

Control over life and livelihood

CNI SBSS aims at fighting extreme poverty, food insecurity, conflict and making government flagship programmes more accessible to the *Dalits*, *Adivasi*, women and children. SBSS

has been working through her partners for ensuring proper implementation of the government sponsored SSS like Public Distribution System (PDS), MDM, Old age Pension, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). It has identified the ongoing corruption in PDS and MGNREGA through developing community driven mechanisms.

CNI SBSS has been working in 32 MGNREGA districts; where 109347 households have got job cards and 12522 people have got 100 days work. The pervasive corruption in PDS has been eliminated and PDS has been regularised. In some of our intervention areas like Phulbani, Kolkata PDS has been functioning for 2-3 days. In 314 *Panchayats* PDS has been functioning for 5 days regularly with proper distribution of food. In addition to that 12218 people have got old age pension. Our activists have identified and filed 208 cases of faulty distribution of BPL cards at block office, and 31500 BPL cards have been received. Our SHGs have taken the ownership of cooking and providing the Mid Day Meals in 72 schools. And ICDs centres are running properly and are regularly monitored by the beneficiary committees and SHGs. 535 petitions for land *Patta* have been filed and proper follow up actions are being done now.

In Jharkhand, 96 villages have got Village Note (traditional administrative system document), 12 villages have got *Khatiyas* Part-II (common property document) and 60 villages have got *Nakasa* (village map). In addition to that 34 other villages in Jharkhand have got the right of community control over forest. 5010 families including *Dalits* and *Adivasi* have got houses under the housing scheme called *Indira Awas Yojna*.

The formation and strengthening of SHGs have enabled communities to undertake income generation activities like pisci-culture, kitchen gardening, livestock rearing etc. E.g. DBSS Kolkata has mobilised large number of women folk for such activities.

Trends and Challenges

- Government has recognised the increasing role of women in the society especially in income generation activities.
- New enactments and Acts with rights and entitlements (MGNREGA, FRA) form are opportunities.
- Focus shifting from food grain production to cash crop production.
- The ongoing industrialisation is a threat to the life and livelihood of the marginalised people.
- Ensuring accountability, transparency and responsiveness in MGNREGA, PDS etc.
- Developing and sustaining a permanent means of livelihood for marginalised through SSS is still critical.
- Ensuring sustainable livelihood by formalizing, standardizing and institutionalizing alternative livelihood mechanism is the biggest challenge; we are still more in accessing the government programmes.
- Ensuring right to livelihood is still a challenge as the Government of India is callous towards bringing the Food Security Act.
- Climate Change is grossly affecting the life and livelihood of the marginalised communities e.g. Aila and untimely rains have affected the standing crops in many regions.

Congregation in solidarity with the poor

Church in Mission Engagement (CME) aims at preparing the local congregation to take forward the mission of the Church. The mission is to effectively integrate itself into the struggle of the powerless for restoring their dignity. It also enables the congregation to participate in analyzing the socio political context and identify themselves with the plights of *Dalit* and the marginalized. Through the work of CME, it has transformed the ordinary congregation into a change agent or be a neighbourhood community that are in solidarity with the poor.

In Maharashtra region, DBSS Marthwada has adopted the work model of Church as a Change Agent. They have engaged themselves in development activities like organising awareness camps and building capacities of the locals. In Nanegaon, the recent struggle of the churches has retained the graveyard land for the Christian community through community struggle. Now most of the congregation members have taken the membership of *Manav Hakka Sangharsh Samity* a People's Organization working with *Dalits* for sustaining their dignity. It has given boost for their struggle and instils confidence on them. The Nagpur DBSS is working on the model of Building Neighbourhood community. As a gesture of solidarity, the Diocesan Women fellowship of Nagpur Diocese has travelled with the *Dalit* community those who are fighting for the land Patta as source of their identity. The women fellowship has participated in the rally on land struggle and met the Sub-divisional Officer (SDO) in the Thashil office at Brahampuri. A memorandum of land was submitted demanding for patta (legal status) for the land.

In Odhisa, DBSS Pulbhani has taken initiative for stopping the ongoing atrocity against minority especially the Christian in Kandhamal. We have reflected that life of Christian are still not safe in those area as inter-religious conflicts is still brewing up with the support of the fundamentalists. In amidst of all these incidents, the Churches at Daringbadi pastorate has been continuing their work as a Change agent through DBSS Phulbani. They have analyzed the context, identified the problem and started work on developing the strategy of fighting for the rights of people. The vulnerable *Dalit* Christians along with others have availed the Job card. These job cards have ensured 100 days of work and the wages from MGNREGA as the outcome of the congregation's involvement in awareness and building communities at the village and Panchayat level. In addition to the challenges of Religious extremism in Kandhamal district, the Churches are also facing the challenges from other forces.

In West Bengal, DBSS Kolkata and Barrackpore are also working on the model of change agent and have addressed campaigns on climate change, anti-alcoholism and also water pollution.

Trends and challenges

- Role of the Churches are changing are extended to Social mobilisation, creating awareness and building communities.
- Congregation leaders have adopted and internalised the essence of Rights Based Approach (RBA) while engaging themselves with humanitarian services.
- Churches are also taking up burning issues like Climate Change.
- Churches are encouraging and Income Generation Activities.
- The growing religious fundamentalism in states like Odisha and Jharkhand is a threat to the social fabric of our society.
- Developing clear cut conceptual understanding on CME is in a critical stage
- Inter religious and caste based conflicts in places like Kandhmal is a challenge.

Gender and Women issue

CNI SBSS has been putting her seamless efforts consciously to integrate gender equality in programmes and various spectrums of our interventions. It aspires to address the concern of changing subordinate position of women in the community by creating more opportunities to meet their practical (economic) and strategic needs (socio-political and cultural).

In West Bengal, participation of women in CBOs and POs has been the result of our continuous efforts. CNI SBSS through its partners has been undertaking awareness building on women empowerment and development. She has organised trainings on PRI which resulted in the participation of women in local self governance. The trainings on Income Generating Activities for SHG members have enabled women to meet their practical needs. However, their active participation in decision making process is still in a nascent stage as most of the key positions are held by their male counterparts.

In states like Jharkhand, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Odhisa and Assam focus has been in ensuring their participation in *Gram Sabha* and making them a part of the beneficiary committees. Their role and responsibilities has increased in solving local developmental and social issues by ensuring their increased involvement in Mid Day Meal committee, MGNREGA committee, Village Education committee, Village Development Committee. The ongoing atrocities and domestic violence against women in our reference areas have reduced due to the advent of women SHGs. e.g. in Chotanagpur 7 cases of women atrocities have been filed and solved.

Efforts have been made in those states including to involve women with MGNREGA by giving them equal wages as well as employment. Our interventions have resulted in forming of 8698 SHGs with a women membership of 4109687 and savings of Rs. 6226783. It has been observed that the women SHGs are not only confined to income generation activities but are also actively participating in social action by forming *Mahila Adhikar Manch*. 75 cases of women atrocities have been filed and out of which 15 have been solved.

Trends and challenges

- Women are emancipated from the clutches of their household responsibilities and engaging themselves with income generation activities.
- Increased participation of women in local self governance and POs
- Different platforms like *Mahila Adhikar Manch* are emerging as an exclusive platform to redress women related issues.
- The norms of bargaining for the rights and entitlements of women are becoming women friendly.
- Integrating women into poverty alleviation schemes like MGNREGA has been a challenge for us.
- The participation of women in development activities through SHGs and POs has doubled the responsibilities of women. (still women are discharging their household responsibilities while engaging themselves in social activities)
- Migration of male folk to cities in search of work is again increasing their responsibilities for managing households.

- Globalisation and modernisation are negatively affecting the lives of *Dalits* and *Adivasi* women.
- Capturing gender segregated data is a real challenge.

Learning Movement for Building Movement

CNI SBSS has been conducting trainings, exposures and orientation for her staff members and partner organisations to equip them to realise the aspiration and hope for changing world. CNI SBSS as a learning organisation has been continuously renewing herself by developing new strategies, interventions and development indicators in consonance with the context and culture. It has conducted capacity building programmes on themes like Planning Monitoring and Evaluation (PME), MGNREGA and Local Self Governance. These trainings have helped our staff members, volunteers and partner organisations to develop new perspective and technical skills for taking the issues forward. The continuous accompaniment appraisal visit accompanied by proper feedback with updates has ensured quality and better management.

CNI SBSS has been working through 129 field staffs and 70 village-level trained volunteers. These staffs and volunteers have been continuously capacitated to work effectively in the field.

Conclusion

CNI SBSS has been putting her earnest efforts to see a society based on gender equality, justice and humanitarian values. The disconnect between policy and people and has been identified and CNI SBSS has been advocating for developing pro-poor policies and demanding for bring changes the existing polices to make it more inclusive. It has been campaigning to make democracy more inclusive by capacitating deprived masses and involving them in the political processes. It has developed a critical mass to influence the policy makers. It has also made stable efforts to integrate women in her policies and programmes to bring gender equality in society. CNI SBSS has been working through her partners by accompanying with their programmes. We believe 'making the world a better place starts from within'. Therefore CNI SBSS appeals to its Governing Body, members, other stakeholders and its well-wishers to maintain high-integrity in their lives and work towards a just society. It also pleas all individuals, institutions, organizations, researchers, scientists, activists, social workers, lawyers, doctors, engineers, technocrats, community leaders, public servants, students, workers to be part of this mission and contribute in a just way for the betterment of the poor, downtrodden, minorities, children and women in the society.



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CNI-SBSS Initiatives

April – September 2010

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Introduction

During the reporting period, CNI SBSS tried to create an enabling process by empowering the marginalized communities to enjoy their economic, social, cultural and political rights. As CNI SBSS has been working through its partner organizations (DBSS), it has always taken into account the local lives, contexts, problems and issues for perceiving her development interventions to bring a transformative society. Therefore, its intervention, programmes and Rights Based Approaches (RBA) take different forms in different societies (States). By using RBA as a strategy, CNI SBSS has been able to recognize poverty as injustice and assert marginalization discrimination and exploitation as central cause of it. She has been putting its endeavour to enrich and enhance its development initiatives by bringing some elements of development such as Gender, Climate Change, Livelihood issues, Local Capacities for Peace etc. into a holistic framework.

Policy and Perspective

CNI SBSS has visualized development as people-centred process of empowerment of the poor, marginalized based on democratic values that ensure Gender equity and inclusive development. It perceives policy as pro-poor and has been advocating bringing changes in the existing policies and developing new policies to bring inclusiveness in the process and outcome of development. The activities undertaken are as follows,

- Revisited our Livelihood framework: the Group Facilitator (*Livelihood and Food Security*), Deepak Singh visited Kolkata and Barrackpore DBSS with the purpose of strengthening the framework with regards to Livelihood and Food Security. The new framework was discussed and finalized with new learnings, context and values later on during the Accompaniers Meet.
- The Gender working group met in Kolkata for 3 days from 15-17th of June to revisit the Gender framework and discuss the gender perspective on how to mainstream gender in organization structure and delivery mechanism.
- Geetika Singh, the Group Facilitator (*Climate Change and Urban Governance*) visited DBSS Kolkata and Barrackpore to work on the climate change concept note with a perspective of integration of creation. The focus was mainly on the issue of water pollution and environment pollution caused by Fade Machines and the aftermath of Aila in the Sunderban region.
- The SBSS team met in Lonavala from August 12th to 16th, 2010 for the Accompaniers Meet. The teams went through a rigorous introspection of their previous work which was followed by an Appreciative Inquiry. The team had exercise among themselves to understand and internalize the importance of mother tongue. The exercise was facilitated by an external Resource person. In addition to that the learning from the Livelihood framework studies was shared by Deepak Singh which was followed by a feedback and input sharing session. The roles and responsibilities of different staff members were discussed and developed by the staff themselves.
- The trainees who completed one year of their probation underwent an Appraisal process on June 15th RCSA Kolkata. The purpose of this appraisal to assess their performance and contribution for meeting the vision and mission of CNI SBSS. It also gave them the opportunity to share their learning, experiences and concerns for their future growth.

Partnership Enhancement

- Kirsten Gade, from EED's South & Middle Asia Desk accompanied by Olivia from the Environment Management Desk visited Marathwada Dioceses' field areas. i.e Nanegaon and Nilajgaon on 5th April 2010. The purpose of the visit was to see the land struggle of the Dalits in the region and to understand the work done by CNI SBSS through the POs.
- A visit was undertaken on 20-21 Apr'2010 in Tamil Nadu to orient our staffs to the work of Church of South India (CSI) and their work and interventions with the *Dalits* and the displaced Sri-Lankan Refugees.

Planning & Monitoring

Planning and Monitoring is a continuous process that is being followed in CNI SBSS to bring improvement in our approach and works by sharing constant feedbacks. Listed below are some of the activities executed during the reporting period.

- Chief Functionary of CNI SBSS along with the Finance and Resource Coordinator attended the BftW/EED workshop on Impact Assessment of Advocacy Programme from 19th -22nd June 2010. North East India (NEI) DBSS' project was taken as a pilot for the *Impact Monitoring Overview*. This project was selected to be assessed by using the guidelines/ToR provided by BftW/EED. CNI SBSS staffs learnt how to frame indicators and the importance of 'Use of Output'. CNI SBSS now intends to initiate similar processes of assessment with the other 22 partners for impact monitoring.
- Six monthly planning and cash flow preparation was done for all the DBSS in the month of September. DBSS together with the People's Organisation in the presence of the Programme Staff designed and developed various norms to be followed for cash flow and programme design. This design was further fine-tuned at the CNI SBSS level. The meeting in Delhi from 21-23rd Sept 2010 was important as it set the tone for revisiting the output, outcome and impact of the project. It was made clear to the DBSS team, the importance of indicators and how to develop indicators both qualitatively and quantitatively. They also learnt how to capture the changes.
- CNI SBSS was commissioned to conduct a study on *Impact Assessment Study* for ACT Alliance. A case study titled '*Ami Bhoi Noi Korim*' (I will not fear) based on the work of *Purbanchal Nari Jagriti Sangram Samiti* (PNJSS) the women's movement in Assam.
- External Financial evaluation was carried out by Ms Rosmin Asmi and her colleague Mr. Nizamudin, at the CNI SBSS headquarters from 27-30th of Sept 2010. Chief Functionary of CNI SBSS, Dr Shailendra Awale along with Bidyut Rnajan Sagar, Santosh George, Monijinir Byapari and Arpan Biswas (DBSS, Barrackpore) and Anima Ekka (DBSS Chotanagpur) participated in the finance evaluation process. The recommendations of the evaluation would be prioritized and a plan of action to work on the recommendation would be subsequently taken up by the financial team.

Resource and Development Support

- Elizabeth Martin, from CNI SBSS conducted in Guwahati from 3rd to 5th of May 2010 a workshop on Local Capacities for Peace (LCP) as a framework for reducing conflict and bringing harmony in communities. It was conducted at resource organization called Andheri Trust which was attended by its senior, middle staff, Priests and Nuns.

Capacity building of CNI SBSS Staff

- Vikram Jadhav and Elizabeth Martin attended *Training on Conflict Transformation and Peace Building in Disaster Management* which was conducted at Tata Institute Social Sciences, Mumbai from 12-16 April, 2010. This training was an opportunity for them to understand the conflict, concepts & theories, causes and dynamics and implications
- Vikram Jadhav attended the *International Training on Non-violence in the context of War or Armed Conflict* in Germany from June 18th – July 5th, 2010.

- Vikram Jadhav also attended, *Composite Heritage Workshop* at Hope Foundation, Dhaka, Bangladesh from July 19th – 27th, 2010. This workshop helped in internalizing the concept of Composite Heritage and adapts it to strengthen the existing connectors while working with Do No Harm (DNH) approach.
- Internal Assessment of LCP was conducted in Nagpur, Marathwada, NEI and Patna DBSS from 9th -14th August 2010. It was facilitated by Vikram Jadhav and Elizabeth Martin. The objective was to appraise the status and understanding of the accompaniers working with 'Do No Harm' (DNH) approach.
- Rev. Manjari Nanda attended a workshop in Jaipur from 9-12 August 2010 on understanding Armed conflict, the workshop was organized by LCP secretariat for the Indian Partners.
- Bidyut Ranjan Sagar, Santosh George and Amos Deep completed the Second Semester exam on *Diploma in Finance Management & Accountability* (DFMA), conducted by FMSF with partnership of TISS, Mumbai. It has helped them to have an in-depth knowledge on financial management and accountability of NGO sector. They are now applying their learning in CNI SBSS' accounting and financial areas.
- Dr Shailendra Awale, the Chief Functionary of CNI SBSS attended the *Partners Consultation on Downward Accountability* in Noida from 12-13th April 2010.

Networking

The networking endeavour of CNI SBSS is intended to develop contacts and harmonious relationships with Like-Minded Organisations, Networks and Alliances, Research and Educational Institutions for building opinions on people centred development and pro-poor policies.

- FCFC National Convention 15-16th Sept in Delhi, the New National coordinator was selected
- Ritu Tiru Agarwal attended the ACT Alliance Communicators' Meeting in Geneva from September 27th – 29th, 2010. CNI SBSS got the opportunity through ACT Alliance to 'Speak Out' globally & get her voice heard.
- CNI SBSS became a part of the Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance (EAA). '*Monitoring & Evaluation of Advocacy Campaigns Literature Review*' was undertaken by EAA and its members in preparation for developing a Monitoring and Evaluation Tool for advocacy work. CNI SBSS as a member was a part of the study and contributed towards developing this tool from its vast field experience and learning.
- A team of 15 participants working on community health from YAKKUM, Indonesia visited CNI SBSS from 2-17th Aug 2010. During their stay with CNI SBSS they also visited Delhi, Agra, Ranchi and Kolkata and shared their observation with the Board.

Jharkhand Initiative Desk

Today Jharkhand is at crossroads. One road leads towards displacement, destruction and exploitation of the *Adivasi* and their culture, and another road leads to development, where in *Adivasi* communities have been completely left out. The government of Jharkhand is going ahead with the globalisation pressures in full speed. It is now proposes to sell away homeland of *Adivasis* to the Multi Nationals and International corporations. *Adivasi's* land is being grabbed under the march of relentless pace of development, modernisation and development causing violation of human rights and denudation of natural resources. Absence of *Panchayat Raj* institution in Jharkhand (as there has been no Panchayat election for rural areas for last 30 years) has further worsened the situation of indigenous communities. In this backdrop, CNI SBSS has decided to work for protection of human rights and preservation of natural resources.

Major Activities:

- A special study was done on the issues of 'Corporate Crime and Human Rights Violation' at Potka in West Singhbhum district. The Exclusive Report was published in the first issue of '*Hul Senge*' a bi-monthly newsletter.
- Played a crucial role in organizing people's curfew against forcefully land acquisition by the Bhushan Steel at Potka on May 15-16, 2010.
- Fact Findings were under taken in 20 cases of human rights violation by the paramilitary forces during ongoing anti-Naxal Operations.
- Played a key role in organizing a public hearing on 'Operation Green Hunt in Jharkhand' held at Ranchi on September 25-26, where renowned writer Ms. Arundhati Roy, Supreme Court lawyer Mr. Prashant Bhushan and Mr. K. S. Subramanian, Ex-DGP of Tripura participated.
- 15 articles on the issues of rampant human rights violation in Jharkhand under the operation Green Hunt and corporate Crime were published in daily newspapers, weeklies and web portals.
- Joy Tudu, from JID participated as a panellist in 3 special live Television shows on the issues of Human Rights violation in Jharkhand in terms of anti-Naxal Operations. JID also organized and addressed two press conferences on the issues of human rights violation and state sponsored corporate crime and 15 press statements were issued.
- Series of interactions were done with the Advisor of the Governor and Inspector General of Police (operation) on the issues of fake encounters, schools occupied by the paramilitary forces, forceful land acquisition by the corporate, violation of the laws of fifth schedule areas and human rights violation.

- Series of meetings and interactions were done with Mr. Digvijay Singh (GS of Congress) and Mr. Rahul Gandhi on the issues of Operation Green Hunt, violation of PESA, forceful land acquisition, Human rights violation and displacement.
- 3 cases were filed in the National Human Rights Commission and Inspector General of Police on the cases of Police atrocities.
- A special investigation was done by JID on the issue of Maoists and Corporate nexus and the report was published by the Pioneer.
- Rally against Operation Green Hunt was organized in Ranchi on June 25, 2010.

Major Achievements:

- The Government of India accepted about the rampant human rights violation and victimization of the innocent people by the paramilitary forces during the anti-naxal operations.
- The Governor of Jharkhand state ordered for withdrawal of the paramilitary forces from the schools and several schools were vacated.
- The Bhushan Steel is not able to establish its integrated steel and power plant in Potka due to the pressure from the People's Movement.

- ***Annexure***

- *Resource Centre Initiatives*
- *Group Facilitators' Reports*
- *Analytical Reports*



Towards
Building
Communities
of
Resistance
& Hope

Resource Centre Initiatives

April – September 2010

SL NO	RESOURCE CENTERS	PAGE
i.	LIVELIHOOD & FOOD SECURITY- <i>AGRA</i>	3 - 5
ii.	SOCIAL ACTION RESEARCH & TRAINING - <i>BARRACKPORE</i>	6 - 7
iii.	LAND RIGHTS & DALIT STUDIES – <i>PUNE</i>	8 - 12
iv.	TRIBAL IDENTITY & INDIGENOUS RIGHTS - <i>RANCHI</i>	13 - 14

CNI-RESOURCE CENTER FOR SOCIAL ACTION ON LIVELIHOOD AND FOOD SECURITY, AGRA

Introduction

The Resource Center for Social Action on Livelihood and food Security strives to be a resource hub for grassroots level CBOs, P.Os and civil society organizations in the whole of CNI-geographical area working with reference community where ninety percent belongs to *Dalits* and *Adivasis* and comprise unorganized landless agricultural laborer, construction workers, wagers and marginal farmers. In the line of policies related to livelihood and food security, the RCSA is committed to analyze trends and actualize problems from the grassroots level and respond them sensitively through people's organization. Thus, most of the interventions have been geared towards providing accompaniment services to access and control over livelihood resources and right to work through mass mobilization and movement building process.

The CNI RCSA Agra covers the Seven DBSS area of Diocese of Agra, Amritsar, Lucknow, Delhi, Rajasthan, Jabalpur and CNI-SBSS project at Diocese of Chattisgarh. RCSA AGRA facilitates the entire DBSS of CNI who are working for the Issue for Livelihood and food Security. During the phase, RCSA took an initiative for the Perspective development of DBSS Jabalpur, after the partition of Jabalpur Diocese the field area was shifted and merged in to Chattisgarh Diocese. In July'10 initiative was taken to restart the DBSS Jabalpur and plan their journey in the field of Katni area in CME Model.

Effective involvement of RCSA

➤ Regional forum, RCSA Agra

CNI Resource Centre for Social Action on Livelihood and Food Security organized a three day Regional forum for Program Review & Planning meeting at Catholic Pastoral Centre, Agra on 06th to 08th September'10 to facilitate the planning process and cash flow preparation for the period of October 2010 - March 2011. A team of two members i.e. Coordinator and CDA from Amritsar, Rajasthan, Lucknow, Delhi, Chattisgarh – DBSS and Coordinator of Jabalpur DBSS under RCSA Agra along with team-mates of resource centre for social action on livelihood and food security, Agra gathered in this three days meeting.

➤ DBSS Accompaniment

Accompaniment speak about walking together to ensure the participation and involvement. During the last phase emphasis has been given to improve the DBSS effectiveness & efficiency by continuous and process oriented accompaniment services. The RCSA Agra was involved in DBSS Accompaniment Meeting at Delhi (20-24 Apr; 20-21 May & 24-27 Aug'10), DBSS Lucknow (20th – 24th Apr'10 & 17-18th May'10) and Amritsar (17-20 May'10 & 27th Sep – 1st Oct'10). The process was carried out with different tools like *stocktaking*, *Case Study Analysis*, *strategy development for future intervention*. The RCSA personal accompanied the DBSS to carry forward the process. The Process helped to reflect back to past intervention in a participatory approach and understand the success and failure qualitatively and quantitatively which gave the direction to plan the future intervention incorporating learning. Through the accompaniment Appraisal visit emphasis were given for the in house capacity building of Staffs on NREGA, SSS, PRI, gramsabha. Research initiatives were introduced in DBSS Lucknow and Rajasthan to understand the improper implementation of SSS and NREGA.

Supporting large Church Partner:

- Delegation of representatives from YAKKUM (Yayasan Kristen Untuk Kesehatan Umum), Indonesia which is a Christian foundation working on health issues visited the RCSA on 07th Aug'10.
- During the summer internship program two students from XISS were placed at the field area of Agra DBSS from 16th Apr – 07th June'2010 to understand the issue of Livelihood and role of Institutions delivery system. Resource centre for livelihood and food security, Agra took an initiative to provide them a space for their field study.
- Groups from Diocese of Kolhapur (22nd July'10) and Diocese of Pune (26th Aug'10) visited Agra RCSA and got oriented about the RCSA work.

Orientation of Concept note of Livelihood

During the period, to ensure the accessibility of livelihood resources to the marginalized community not only within the geographical boundaries of our Resource center but beyond that Mr. Deepak, GF Livelihood developed and presented a concept note on Livelihood with the following areas for interventions:-

1. Generating sustainable livelihood options by using local resources (assets), upgrading traditional skills (human capabilities), and linking CBOs with required institutional support (e.g. credit, market and technology).
2. Accessing maximum livelihood opportunities in villages through MGNREGA.
3. Bringing accountability in state institutions so that people have smooth access to livelihood resources and gain legal entitlement

To streamline focus and interventions of the DBSS on livelihood, orientation were conducted at SEDP Amritsar (27th Sep – 1st Oct'10) and DBSS – Kolkata, (18th-21st June'10).

Advocacy initiatives

To initiate the process, the RCSA placed one of their staff Mr. Sandeep in the DBSS Agra's (Partner organization) field "Hathras" for the community advocacy, but unfortunately we could not achieve much success as the appointed personal could not continue and left the organization.

Meeting and workshop conducted in the RCSA

Except the regional forum, and regular staffs meeting there were no other workshops and meetings conducted at RCSA level.

Staff capacity building:

Exposures, workshop, and training are the key instrument for learning and to upgrade skills for appropriate intervention in our project and programs. During the reporting period

- GF Livelihood, Mr. Deepak Singh had a three days exposure was organized with one of the FCFC (Forum for Collective form of Cooperation, EED network partners) partner PWDS-NEERA at Madurai from April 20-22, 2010 with the objective to learn alternative methods of livelihoods with locally available resources.

- Mr. Sandeep attended the two day national conference organized by Gene Campaign along with Action Aid, on Ensuring Food Security in a Changing Climate, 23-24 April 2010 at New Delhi.
- Mr. Deepak attended the LCP meeting (09th – 13th Aug'10) at Guwahati.
- Mr. B. R. Sagar attended a three days workshop on Advocacy Impact Monitoring, organized with the collaboration of FMSF-Bread for the World and EED at TERI, Gurgoan, from dt. 16th – 18th June'10.
- RCSA Team was also involved in the Accompaniers Meet organized at Lonavala from 13th – 17th July'2010 and the Planning Process meeting at SBSS Head Quarters from 20th to 23rd Sep'10.
- Mr. Amen Xavier kaushal selected for the Ford Foundation International Fellowship Programme and attended Pre Academic training at Delhi.

Conclusion

During this period; Apr – Sep'10, Resource Center had to struggle with growing crisis of its human resource as two of the staff resigned and left the organization and one staff was shifted to RCSA Odisha but by the God grace two staffs joined the resource center and now been settled and sharing their experts views in the RCSA intervention. In present in RCSA Agra total strength of staff is five comprises of 3 Program Associates, one Finance Accompanier and one office secretary. In the upcoming phase Resource Center is hoping and expecting to fill the vacant space of a Livelihood expert so that s/he can devote and share her/his views on the continuing mission and intervention of the RCSA on Livelihood and Food Security. During the past phase there were some more hurdles in the way of RCSA. The administration issue at DBSS Agra affected and disturbed the accompaniment services but in the coming phase we hope to sort out the issue and continue the journey with DBSS Agra. The Leadership crisis at DBSS Lucknow and Delhi and the human resource in DBSS Jabalpur (presently operating with one staff) has been an immediate concern of RCSA.

**CNI-RESOURCE CENTRE FOR SOCIAL ACTION ON
SOCIAL ACTION RESEARCH BARRACKPUR**

Introduction

CNI resource center for social action research and training (Barrackpore) is situated in Kolkata state west Bengal. This resource center accompanies 5 dioceses viz -Kolkata, Barrackpore, North east India, Durgapur and Eastern Himalaya. It accompanies the diocese by giving the research support, training support and activity support. This support includes impact assessment, feasibility study, process documentation, capacity building, resource team building, content development, advocacy, lobbying, information dissemination and general administration.

Demographic detail as of Sept 2010

DBSS	District	Population	Block	Panchayat	CBO'S	PO'S	SHG	PRI members
Barrackpore	2	119562	05	17	53	01	147	03
Kolkata	3	144187	03	07	32	01	212	08
Durgapur	3	26180	04	04	159	01	131	03
Eastern Himalayas	1	640108	09	35	41	01	297	29
NEI	6	168997	08	25	244	01	172	06

West Bengal is a prosperous state with more than two third of the population depending on agriculture. The people believe in “simple living and high thinking” policy. The state has been ruled by the left Front for the past 30 years making it a democratically elected communist government. In the more recent time, there is tremendous reformation going on at various sectors viz. economy, education, transport and tourism etc.

The services sector is the largest contributor to the GDP, contributing 51% of the state domestic product. Agriculture is the second major player in the economy of West Bengal, contributing 27% to the state’s domestic product and the contribution from industry sector comes the remaining 22%.

Effective involvement of RCSA in regional forum:

Moving ahead in our RCSA, North east India has an effective involvement in regional forum organized a regional rally (panchayat and block level) on PDS and IAY in Sept2010 the networking meeting was done in relation to tribal identity (ST status / migrated *Adivasi* in Assam)here seven NGO’s join together for this particular issue that is to create a platform where the selected intellectuals can sit and discuss on the tribal identity issue.

Supporting large church partners:

Kolkata DBSS on 23rd June 2010 conducted a rally named climate justice including eight schools, three institutions and six churches named St peters, church of epiphany, Nauhazari, *Jeeven Jyoti Upasnalay*, St. Mary’s and St Paul’s Cathedral. This rally was based on the issues of environment, Effects and causes of global warming and finally discussion on how to save energy.

Advocacy initiatives:

The advocacy initiatives which are undertaken in this RCSA are as follows:

Resource Centre Initiatives April – September 2010

- RTI was filled on IAY, PDS, *Gram Sabha* (minutes of the meeting, list of the participants) in NEI
- Memorandum submission at *panchayat* and block level on PDS and IAY in NEI.
- Memorandum submission on NREGA and PDS in Barrackpore DBSS and Durgapur DBSS.
- Memorandum submission on PDS in Kolkata DBSS.

Meetings and workshop conducted in the RCSA:

The various meetings and workshop conducted in RCSA are as follows-

- Prefunding PACs appraisal field visit by Miss Aarti was conducted from 8/05/2010 - 10/05/2010 in Jalpaigudi and meeting in RCSA Barrackpore on 11/05/2010.
- Impact assessment meeting- especially for advocacy impact monitoring was shared and followed up in one of the project in Assam in July.
- Meeting and field visit on climate change by Geetika Singh (Programme staff) where shared her inputs in context to Kolkata DBSS from 25/08/2010 – 27/08/2010 and to Barrackpore on 30/08/2010.
- Meeting and field visit on securing and sustainable livelihood was conducted by Deepak in Kolkata on 24/08/2010 and Barrackpore DBSS from 25/08/2010-27/08/2010.
- Exchange partnership programme was done with Yakkum team from 12/08/2010 - 16/08/2010 for Kolkata and Barrackpore DBSS.
- Appreciative enquiry of new staff.
- Meeting with Christian aid representative in Tejpur and Jowai (23rd to 26th Aug 2010)
- Meeting on planning process for the period of Oct 2010 – March 2011 of Durgapur, Barrackpore and Kolkata DBSS.
- Exposure provided to four Bishop's college students from 12/10/2010-25/10/2010 in NEI.

Staff capacity building:

- NEI staff appraisal was done by Mr Clement in which Rev Chow was terminated.
- Ms Indu Toppo including eight people from DBSS went to PWDS Neera (palmyrah worker development society) from 19th -24th April 2010

Way forward

- Organize PODI for the newly recruit DBSS and SBSS staff
- Develop a joint advocacy forum for the West Bengal DBSS
- Strengthening DBSS and RCSA database system

CNI RESOURCE CENTER FOR SOCIAL ACTION ON LAND RIGHTS AND DALIT STUDIES PUNE

Introduction

CNI- Resource centre for Social Action on Land Rights and *Dalit* Studies is actively involved in the issue of land Rights across CNI Dioceses and more so focused in Maharashtra due to active initiatives of the Dioceses in the above mentioned issue. At present we are providing accompaniment services to Marathwada Kolhapur Nasik Nagpur and Mumbai DBSS and supporting Peoples organizations in their areas. All the efforts in the field are mainly focused on the issue of livelihood and land Rights. As the Phase of Speaking out is coming to an end, we at RCSA are in the process of assessing the impacts mentioned in the SAP. During the reporting period much of our efforts were in supporting the candidates of our PO s who were contesting in the *gram panchyat* elections. We have a new team member Preeti Kamble who has joined the team as a programme intern.

Involvement of RCSA in regional forum

From March to September the three meetings of FCFC were organized in this region which was attended by the team leader of the RCSA. The focus of these consultations was on undertaking a study of the impact of climate change and land rights issues in this region.

The survey format and modalities about “Land Right campaign” was discussed and decided in these meetings. The participants also agreed that hereafter they will engaged mostly in the study of the Impact of Climate Change in their operational area.

To guide us in the study on the impact of climate change on our far mining communities we were assisted by Sailesh Chakravarty from SPAR, Dr Suresh Jog, Dr Nandkumar Sawant. Surekha Dalvi. The survey formats were prepared and after initial consultations the formats were finalised. After an initial orientation the Pune RCSA involved the Dioceses of Nagpur, Marathawada, Nasik and Kolhapur In the process. Each Community enabler was asked to collect information from 25 villages. Around 4500 survey formats were distributed, at the end of the process about 4225 survey formats were handed over to FCFC team for compilation.

Only CNI SBSS and Peaceful society had taken the initiatives to collect the Data till the second meeting. Out of 4000 and more available forms CNI SBSS has collected date of more than 4000 people that is nearly 98% of the total formats available with the Team. The FCFC forum has immensely appreciated the efforts of the SBSS and has also encouraged the other partners to contribute towards the process. CASA also got in to the act and collected data of 250 families from Amravati Akola Chandrapur and areas around Buldana.

A total of about 4750 questionnaires were received, covering regions of central, north eastern, south and western Maharashtra. Of the total number, nearly 40 % percent of the forms were incomplete. Hence, forms with 60% completion were considered for the compilation.

Present status

- Direct latest info from 4000 plus families from 7 districts of Maharashtra and Goa is now available with FCFC

- Trend of change are visible,
- Covered majority of regions by selecting sample villages
- Consolidation process is on report to be available soon.
- SBSS now has a good data on the issue of climate change in Maharashtra, it will be useful when we plan to develop a proposal on this issue.

There was also a discussion on the Land right campaign to be taken by the FCFC. From Pune RCSA we shared with the participants about our initiatives taken in Maharashtra in relation to the Gairan Gavatan forest land and the Burial ground land. The idea of forming a state level people's forum was suggested further it was agreed to work on one agenda & submit our recommendations by organizing a procession during assembly sessions. It was resolved in the last meeting after preliminary discussion that a full Session would be devoted in forthcoming meetings to decide our common action on land right in western region. In next FCFC consultation, sharing from agency / challenges faced on land right will help us to go ahead.

These meetings also took stock of the progress of activities undertaken by the regional desk of the FCFC. Subject related to CDM projects, participation in COP-15 at Copenhagen, protocol between FCFC and EED, Membership of FCFC, State of Rivers in India, Finance Bill and outcome of the Own Means study were discussed in detail in the meeting. The representing organisations were CASA, AFPRO, INSAF CNISBSS, Peaceful society.

CNI related organization

On the 22nd of March a meeting of the committee appointed by the SBSS Board met at New Delhi. This committee was chaired by Bishop P L Kamble. Three other members including the team leader of Pune RCSA were asked to collect the Data of the CNI related organization and submit it to the committee. The objective of this endower was to study the relevance of the CNI related organization to SBSS. The programme was attended by the heads of the following intuitions. RLP, GASS Memorial, Nagpada Neighbourhood house, Delhi Brotherhood society, CNI Social service Centre and SBSS. After intense discussion it was resolved that the SBSS has to relook at its constitution regarding membership to its board and the matter to be taken to the synod executive for ratification.

Supporting Large church partners

Visit of Kirsten Gade and Olivia Bee to Marathwada Diocese

There are wonderful things happening in the field... The struggle of dalits is so inspiring! I am moved by the way the community is asserting their rights?" said Kirsten Gade, Resource Sharing Partner from EED's South & Middle Asia Desk. She was accompanied by Olivia, her colleague at EED's Environment Management Desk. They visited Marathwada Dioceses' field areas Nanegaon and Nilajgaon on Monday, 5th April 2010. Bishop MU Kasab, Chairman, Marathwada DBSS with the other board members welcomed Kirsten and Olivia and also accompanied them to the field. Before leaving, Rev PK Aksal, Coordinator, Marathwada DBSS (M'DBSS) briefed Kirsten about the historical aspect of the diocese, its involvement and role in dalit struggles and relevance of the issues in the journey of Marathwada 'DBSS and its People's Organization (PO) *Manav Adhikar Sangharsh Samiti* (MASS).

Nanegaon community was more than excited to have Kirsten and team amongst them. Kirsten was impressed with the slogans people chanted asserting their rights. The community also shared about their struggle a show they claimed back their grave-yard land, that was encroached by the

dominating classes. The women interacted with Kirsten in small groups and talked about their involvement in this land struggle. Kirsten was happy to note that the women's group here did not keep themselves limited to the local problems but actively participated in the land rights movement. She admired the quality of these women of being 'vocal', coming forth and discuss their problems freely

This is the second visit of Kirsten to the Diocese of Marathwada it was helpful in getting an impression of the successful struggle for land rights. A strong and persistent movement has been built up over many years, that can exert pressure on local institutions was expressed by Kirsten. The team briefed the partners of the challenges before the DBSS in cases where people already got their titles, and no resources from the government were available to support them in developing the marginal and dry land they have received.

Kirsten suggested to organise a farmer-to-farmer exchange between the farmers clubs of IIRD a (local organisation supported by EED which has a expertise in water management and organic farming)

Another challenge is to include the *dalit* Christians in the schedule list and access government schemes. The local pressure groups partly have taken up this challenge in their work. The partners also learnt about the difficult financial situation of the Church and their search for financial resources to support the struggles. The partners appreciated the supportive role of Bishop Kasab, chairman of the DBSS, and SBSS links with the field activist.

Advocacy initiatives

As mentioned earlier during the reporting period most our DBSS were involved in the gram *panchayat* elections. As RCSA we were involved along with the DBSS and PO s in screening process of the candidate contesting election. Mapping of the constituencies, strategic planning and in resource mobilization. Field visits were undertaken before and after the elections. In Nagpur 52 leaders identified and contested, 32 won out of which 6 were women. In Kolhapur 20 were identified and contested 13 won. In Marathawada ten identified contested and one won. The results of the elections have challenged us to focus on the areas of our weakness and plan for the future.

Along with the regular facilitation and accompaniment process to the DBSS the RCSA is actively involved in action oriented activities undertaken by the PO s.

Meetings and workshops conducted in the RCSA

On the 21st and 22nd of April a workshop on Revisiting perspective re energizing commitments was organized for all the Board members of the DBSS in Maharashtra. All the Bishops of the respective DBSS in this region attended the workshop. The chief guest for this meeting was Bishop Samantaroy who in his address to the group encouraged the participants to more responsible towards their roles as a board members of the DBSS. He challenged them to read the signs of the times and be relevant to the emerging context. The workshop was facilitated by Dr Shailendra Awale who took the participants through a process of self realization of helplessness to empowerment, and rededicates themselves to the mission of God.

Pune RCSA also hosted the Accompanier meet at Kandala from 13th to 17th July. Appreciative enquiry of the SBSS staff was conducted during this time. LCP Internal Assessment in the field areas of Nagpur & Marathwada DBSS was conducted during 9-14 Aug'10,

Staff capacity building

During the reporting period the below are the programs attended by the Pune RCSA staff.
Trainings/ workshops/ exposures during April – Sept 2010

Sr No	Dates + Place	Programme Attended/ Participated	Details...
1.	20-21 Apr'10, CSI Madurai Diocese	Exposure Visit Vikram	To learn about their work and the interventions of CSI in their areas
2.	22-24 Apr'10, YMCA Pune	Partner's Meet (DBSS & SBSS) Vikram	Documentation & Reports <i>(draft fwded to Ritu same week then, final draft from her yet to receive!)</i>
3.	18 June- 5 July'10, Germany	Non-violence Training in the context of War or Armed Conflict Vikram	Pedagogy of Non-violence & Non-violent communication, Non-violent movements, Forum Theatre and Conflicts...
4.	20-26 July'10, Dhaka, Bangladesh	Composite Heritage Workshop Vikram	Concept of Composite Heritage, Enhancing connectors and building harmony
5.	9-14 Aug'10, Nagpur & Marathwada	LCP Internal Assessment Vikram sunil Rev Aksal and Mervin	Lead the team with other members for the internal assessment in the field areas of Nagpur & Marathwada DBSS
6.	3-4 Sept'10, Jamkhed, Nasik DBSS	Perspective Development Workshop final stage Mervin vikram	In continuation with the earlier couple of similar workshops, this workshop cumulated the learnings and findings...
7	16 th to 18 th june New Delhi	Impact monitoring of Advocacy workshop Mervin chief and Bidyut Participants were from INSAF, FMSF, PADI/VALORED, DDS, EQUATIONS, VAK, CWS, CRAF	New log frame for impact monitoring developed. All partners to follow the same for reporting. Program me organized by Bread for the world and EED

Cash Flow Preparation

The process of Cash flow preparation for the three DBSS was held in Pune from 8th to 10th September . Along with the coordinators and the C&D Assistant two Members from each PO s participated in the process. What was appreciable was the interaction between the staff and the members of the Pos on the issue of accountability and transparency and effective implementation of the programmes. The debate and discussions is a healthy sign of growth and

maturity of the participating organizations. The traditional method of presentation of the Budgets was followed but more time was spent on understanding each other problems and issues as members of the PO s were present and there was a strong demand to resurrect the initiatives to form a State Level People's organization.

Staff recruitment process in Kolhapur

The termination of the coordinator in the Kolhapur DBSS led to a lengthy process of identifying and appointing a acting coordinator. Board meetings were followed by diocesesn executive meetings, the SBSS personals took a active part in the entire process and at present Mr Joseph Awale has been appointed as a acting Coordinator. Regular visits to the field areas by the SBSS staff have ensured the continuity of activities in the field areas.

Initiative taken in developing resource center .

As the role of RCSA has been defined to do the action research and provide training support to the partner organization. Through this process RCSA Pune, has tried to up date the Data on Right to land from all POS . Systemic and planned intervention were taken by the team to respond to conflicting issues between the PO s and the DBSS and effort were made to resolve the issues.

Submitted By

Resource Center for Social Actions on Land Rights and Dalit Studies

CNI-RESOURCE CENTRE FOR SOCIAL ACTION ON TRIBAL IDENTITY AND INDIGENOUS RIGHTS, RANCHI

Introduction

The resource centre at Ranchi is primarily to focus on the issues that are pertaining to the Adivasis in Jharkhand and in other states. The critical issues faced by the Adivasis in Jharkhand are that their life sustaining resources are at stake. The present situation of the Adivasis in Jharkhand is deteriorating day by day. Poverty in all forms is prevalent in the villages; malnourished children are a common sight; corruption and exploitation are a continuous phenomenon; anomalies in the social security schemes of the government which by now has become inevitable. Migration in the form of domestic workers is a common phenomenon in most of the districts of Jharkhand. Young girls in large number are taken to cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and are employed as household workers. In addition, the state's role in facilitating land grabbing for the companies is an effort initiated to alienate the Adivasis from their roots thereby threatening their very existence; they are being systematically designed to be deprived from their life sustaining resources jal, jangal, jameen (land, water & forest). RCSA Ranchi is mainly promoting and supporting the CBOs and POs to fight against the exploitative structures and individuals to claim their rights.

Effective involvement of RCSA in Regional forum

As of now the RCSA Ranchi is an active member of the different forums at the state level, namely the Jharkhand Indigenous Peoples Forum & State Consultation Forum on Tribal Identity. Besides which it has also began effective networking with other like minded organizations like CASA, BIRSA, JOHAR, Nav Jeevan Foundation, Nilambar Pitambar, Gota Bharot Sido Kanhu Hul Baisi, 22 Parha Sabha, Adivasi Ekta Parishad, CIFA – Dumka, JOHAR – Human Resource Development Centre Dumka and AISWACS.

RCSA is also involved in formulating the strategies and future action plan for the forth coming panchayat election in Jharkhand along with the representatives of leading Adivasi organisations and leaders of people's organisation and organic institutions.

Supporting large Church partners

Incorporating the Church Mission Engagement in all our programmes, we have been able to bring together volunteers from all the different main line churches like the GEL and the RC churches in Chotanagpur region. Village as well as district level programmes are organized together with the members of the three different churches which has proved to be fruitful on all occasions so far.

Advocacy initiatives

We have been continuously engaged in supporting the Adivasi Mulvasi Astitva Raksha Manch (AMARM) in all its activities e.g. submission of memorandum to the govt officials, get notices of the project from the block office and in all its periodic meetings. As of now the project has been shifted to other area in Bokaro district. In collaboration with the 22 Parha Sabha, we have submitted memorandum to the Governor of Jharkhand on the implementation of PESA in Jharkhand. We have had consultation on scrapping of all the MOUs in Jharkhand with Dr. Ram Dayal Munda, President of Tribal Advisory Council of Jharkhand.

Meetings and workshop conducted in the RCSA

RCSA Ranchi conducted a two day workshop on ‘Environmental Impact Assessment’ at HPDC, Ranchi in collaboration with the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) New Delhi in the month of June 2010. This particular workshop was organized in confirmation of our networking with the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) New Delhi as a follow up of the regular training programmes of the CSE. Jharkhand being the state with largest concentration of mineral resources like coal, iron ore, copper, bauxite, granite, mica, uranium, limestone has witnessed tremendous amount of mining since the past many years thereby causing huge damage to human health and the environment. The need of the hour was to apprise the participants of the caused health hazards due to mining of minerals, which however, largely remains illegal and the level of pollution in the air, water and environment. The workshop also made way for looking at EIA as a tool for further analyzing the genuineness of a particular project and the manner in which it proposes to run industry and simultaneously take care of the environment with equal importance to existence of humanity in its premises as well as around. It also focused on the ‘social impact’ that an EIA would propose and the legal means to which the people could resort to in terms of violation of the rights and the communities due to a particular mining/industrial project. There were around 30 participants including DBSS staff and JID volunteers. The workshop was facilitated by Sujit Kumar Singh from CSE, New Delhi.

An exposure trip was conducted for the YAKKUM group (Indonesia) in the reference area of DBSS, Diocese of Chotanagpur. The group was briefed about the present context of Jharkhand and the RCSA intervention. The group was taken to two different field area one dominated by Munda tribe and the other dominated by Oraon tribe so that the group members would have a better understanding of the way of Adivasi life and the challenges faced by the Adivasis. In the process they interacted with the leaders of koel Karo Jan Sanghathan, Adivasi Mulvasi Astitwa Raksha Manch, 22 Parha, Raje Parha etc.

Staff capacity building

We had organized capacity building workshop on ‘Social Analysis’ for JID volunteers and DBSS staff in the month of May which was facilitated by Joy Tudu and Sunil Pingua. The DBSS staff and JID volunteers are regularly updated with different subjects and the burning issues of the area like PESA, Governments 9 SSS, NREGA, forests right, displacement etc.

Reported By:

CNI-RCSA, Ranchi



Towards
Building
Communities
of
Resistance
& Hope

Group Facilitators' Reports

April - September 2010

Sl. No.	Reports on:	Page nos.
1.	Church Mission Engagement	3 - 4
2.	Climate Change	5 - 6
3.	Jharkhand Initiative Desk	7 - 8
4.	People's Organization & Land Rights	9 - 14
5.	Planning Monitoring & Evaluation	15 - 16

Church Mission Engagement

CNI SBSS claim to be the justice and development wing of Church of North India It has two major reference communities such as the congregation members and the poor marginalized *Dalit* and Tribal that includes men, women and children.

CME aims at to prepare the local congregation to take forward the mission of the Church by effectively integrated itself in to the struggle of the powerless to restore their human dignity. It also ensures the critical participation of congregation members in analyzing the socio political context and identifies themselves with the plights of *Dalit* and marginalized. Through the work of CME it has transformed the ordinary congregation in to a direct agent for change in the reporting period.

High lights of the reporting period

- ❖ Exposure visit to CSI Diaconal ministry: In the month of April 2010 ten members team consist of both SBSS and DBSS staff went for a Exposure visit to the Church of North India for a mutual learning and sharing on how the Church and congregation is engaged in the development work empowering the *Dalit* with special reference to women and Physically challenged people as the part of their mission agenda. This exposure has brought new dimension to our approach of building neighborhood community.
- ❖ DBSS Marthwada has a different story to share as thy work on the model of Church as a change Agent. Nanegaon one of the *Panchayat* comes under Badanapur block. The people lives here are from different caste and religious back ground such as Christian, Muslim, Buddhist and Hindu. This village had a church and parsonage for the pastor. Now the Church building and the residence of the pastor is collapsed. People are poor, marginal Farmer and land less labour. Manda prabin Ghule is the CME facilitator working since 2008 with the Christian community (21 families). There are two SHG group 12 members in each group. The recent struggle of retaining the graveyard land for the Christian community is one of the success stories of the community struggle. They are keen to have a church building as a symbol of their identity. They are the members of Manva Hakka Sanghars Samity which work for the dignified life of all the deprived community and their struggle of identity still continue.
- ❖ The NDDA Nagpur is working on the model of Building Neighborhood community. The Diocesan Women fellowship for Christian services express their solidarity with the community those who were fighting for the land patta as source of their identity and government facilities by waling along with the people in a procession to meet the SDO in the Thashil office at Brahampuri with their appeal for patta for the land they are cultivating for years together. The concept of building neighborhood community and role of women to fight for the justice along with other was a new experience that had led for reinventing their role and future plan of action as a member of DWFCs.
- ❖ Atrocity against minority and especially to the Christian in Kandhamal has drawn the attention of all. Life of Christian are still not safe in those area but the Churches at

Daringbadi pastorate continued their work as a Change agent through DBSS Phulbani. They were able to analyze the context, identify the problem and work on the strategy of fighting for the rights of people along with them. The neglected fragile *Dalit* Christians along with others has availed the Job card, 30 days of work and the wages from MNRGA as the outcome of the congregations involvement in awareness and building communities for resistance and Hope at the village level and *Panchayat* level. Apart from the challenges of Religious extremism Kandhamal district is also facing the challenges from Maoist activities. In this context the challenge for the church and its mission is greater than the earlier days it need proper orientation, training and support from SBSS to work towards peace and reconciliation through transformative justice.

- ❖ Diocese of Cuttack has started its mission engagement with the tribal communities of Baripada and fishing communities at pentecota, Puri. The congregations lack theological orientation and understanding of Mission as liberation of the oppressed and work for the justice. The challenge for the CME desk is to reorient the church leadership on Mission practice for their active participation in building a just and sustainable society.
- ❖ To counter this challenge we have explore the possibilities to work with the Orissa Christian Theological College at Gopalpur which is engaged in preparing the future leaders of the church by give theological training at B.Th. level. We provided opportunity for the student for one week exposure to the field area of Diocese of Sambalpur and Phulbani where they had experience of staying with community understanding their situation and the relevance of gospel of Christ in the midst of suffering, rejection and deprivation. We are working towards for more opportunity for interaction through workshop and seminar in the college with the students and faculties.

All the partner organizations (DBSS) are in different stage of taking this process, engaged in empowering the congregation to be agent for Change and express their solidarity with poor. The future intervention will be to strengthen different model of mission engagement of the local Churches. Meeting with the working group and reorientation for the CME facilitator on current challenges and trend workshop on conflict analysis will be the follow up activity for the coming phase at regional level.

Reported by:
Rev. Mrs. Manoj Manjari Nanda.
Associate Coordinator CME.

Climate Change

The report covers the activities participated in and the progress with respect to climate change from the month of April 2010 to September 2010.

The month of **April, June, July** and **September 2010** was primarily involved activities and interaction with the partner organizations through consultations and discussions.

- National consultation which was organized by *SEEDS India* and *Christian Aid* discussing and looking at successful case studies on the ways for Climate smart disaster risk management .
- A report release and discussion organized by the *Vasudha Foundation* on the situation of rural electrification on the country and the possible forms of decentralized renewable energy solutions.
- A two day conference held by *Gene Campaign* on the situation of food security in the changing climate, the discussion was addressed two main problems –**i.** the situation (like drought and floods) and difficulties faced by climate sensitive sectors like agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry due to the new variations in the climate pattern. **ii.** The impact changing climate has on the crop yield and affecting the situation of food security. Also, another issue which was raised was the dying traditional forms of crop variations, especially after the green revolution propagating the HYV seeds.
- A conference was organized by Vasudha Foundation and CANSA, for civil society inputs on the World Bank Energy Strategy which was under preparation.
- The FCFC North meeting (in June), with the deadline set or October for completing the Dossier on Climate change.
- The FCFC West meeting in Mumbai , in September , was a part of the consultation on the data collected by RCSA Pune and on the study which was being conducted on Climate Change Adaptation for Indian Agriculture (especially focusing on Maharashtra)

In the month of May and August 2010, I made two visits to the RCSA Kolkata and to the DBSS Barrackpore and DBSS Kolkata. The objective of the visits was to study the areas affected and to assess the situation for a proper analysis.

The first visit was in May, I was accompanied by Moni di, Indu and Ajay Kumar Sarkar DBSS Barrackpore Coordinator, for a field visit to the Gosaba island, listed under the 24 –Paragana South, district. The primary objective of the visit was to assess the impact of disaster on the area struck last year in 2009 by the cyclone *Alia*. And to analyze the problems and concerns which need to be addressed by means of **Direct Intervention**.

Scenario and Findings:

A year since disaster, what we noted is that only a few had received compensation while a majority had not. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, had announced for the restoration of the sunderban and building concrete river bundh, to avert disaster situations in the future. In spite, of this the situation is still the same.

Moreover, due to the encroachment of saline water from the sea during the floods, due to which the land has become saline and lost its fertility. The water in the traditional water ponds (*pukur*) has also turned saline.

The second visit was in the month of August, this visit was to understand the case of industrial pollution. I was briefed about the case study by the DBSS staff and Coordinator Rina Sardar. This was followed by a visit to the pollution affected areas, where I was accompanied by Prashant Bhonsle and Shweta Guria.

We had interactive sessions across the areas of Rameshwarpur and Chatta –Kalikapur with the community members who had been affected with the setting up of these jean factories. The impact has affected them in multiple ways. Affecting the livelihood, health and well –being of the people.

Scenario and Findings: The factories which have been set up are registered as laundry services while actually into jean manufacturing. They have been flouting environmental laws for prevention and control of pollution, discharging very harmful chemicals directly into the surrounding water bodies. These water bodies primarily constitute a river channel and *pukur* (traditional water ponds, which was earlier also used for pisciculture in a small scale). The community uses this water for daily usage such as drinking, bathing and the river water is diverted through canals for rice cultivation.

Due to the pollution caused by the industries, the water quality has depleted. Moreover, demand for installing an effluent treatment plant, locally known as the “fade machine”, has also gone unheard. During, the visit, we were also stopped by a local factory owner and his men because we took pictures of the factory, thus reflecting that the situation is critically sensitive.

Reported by,
Geetika Singh

Jharkhand Initiative Desk

During this period, Jharkhand was still under President's Rule until JMM and NDA alliance (which was quite unlikely) took over with Arjun Munda as the 8th Chief Minister of Jharkhand.

My engagement during this period took me along with Sudeep and Gladson to the land acquisition problem of the people of Potka block by the Bhushan Steel and Power Ltd. We visited the affected villages and stayed in different villages for five consecutive days, meeting the people and knowing their problems. People were happy receiving us to their houses and with every hope shared their views on the proposed land acquisition by the company. We attended village level meetings and assured them of every possible support from our part in resisting the land acquisition. Our main focus was to be involved with the village people in their struggle and staying with them at this hour of threat. During the eve of the mass protest, we were also held captive by the local police and detained for about 10 hours in the night. We were threatened to leave the place immediately, but we could not do so and came back to the *dharna* spot after being released. People were very happy to see and receive us, as they were longing to see us and were worried about our well being. This particular incident also gave us a way to come up with the fact finding report of the process of land acquisition by this particular company in the Potka region. In about two weeks time we inaugurated the first issue based journal of Jharkhand Initiatives naming it 'Hul Sengel' in the midst of activists and members of the press/media in Ranchi.

I facilitated a two days orientation programme along with Sunil Pingua for the JID volunteers and DBSS staff in the month of May 2010. Being part of networking, I was invited in consultation of a state level committee formed by CASA to address *Adivasi* issues in Jharkhand. For the first ever meeting of this forum, I was invited to speak on the 'challenges of *Adivasi* development' held at Ranchi.

JID has strategically decided to mobilize the people politically to ensure that the local people have a say in the decision making process. There is no denying the fact that presently the *Adivasi* culture and life-style is undergoing a drastic change and it is pathetic to note that in certain areas they are losing their cultural identity. Our intervention also serves the purpose of 'Social Reconstruction' of the *Adivasis* in Jharkhand. To attain this particular objective, I was eager to initiate a 'consultation on networking of *Adivasi* organizations in santal parganas' in the month of August 2009 in Dumka. Till now there is no such unified forum or voice that is visible in the Santal Parganas, so at the state level this region often gets neglected on all accounts of state affair. As expected 24 organisation representatives attended the consultation and were happy to be part of a larger forum at the regional level. Till now, the body has met around four times and the number of organization has increased to 34. The network has agreed to take up issues collectively which requires lobbying and advocacy. We are also in the process of giving a name for this network, which does promise to be the unified voice of Santal Parganas.

I was delighted and happy to be the main guest at the celebration of Indigenous Peoples Day on the 9th of August 2010 at Shikaripara, Dumka.

Challenges are many, so are the opportunities; the focus for the next period is on upcoming *Panchayat* Elections and its implication, analysis of policies affecting the development of people, mass protest on issues of land acquisition and corruption and promoting *Adivasi* model of development. Much effort is also required on the promotion of *Adivasi* culture.

Joy Raj Tudu
Jharkhand Initiatives
Ranchi

People's Organisation and Land Rights

Introduction

The CNI SBSS through its strategic action plan has been advocating for the rights of the poor especially access to land and entitlements for the *Dalits* and the *Adivasis*. It has been actively involved in capacitating the PO's on two fronts, one being thoroughly studying and analysing the existing policies and the other, impacting the formulation of policies.

During this reporting phase the entire field areas in Maharashtra and Jharkhand were dominated by the Gram *Panchayat* election. The Election Commissioner announced in the month of June the process and dates of election to be held in different regions of Maharashtra. This adversely impacted the programme to be conducted in the field due to announcement of code of conduct, but it was also an opportunity for the PO's to assess their strength in the political arena. Elsewhere the mobilizing and strengthening process of the PO's was going on.

Status of the People's Organization

With the above mentioned understanding the SBSS, along with its partners is striving to understand the mobilization of the people in different contexts and is helping them to move ahead. As mentioned in the earlier reports the People's Organizations are in the different stages of growth. We have in Maharashtra

- MHSS in Nagpur,
- MASS in Marathawada
- DSVP in Kolhapur.
- AMARM in Ranchi
- Purbanchal Nari Jagrit Sangram Samiti and Swaraj Jan Sangatan in NEI
- MAS in Punjab
- Manav Adhikar Raksha Samiti in Barackpur

The People's Organizations in Maharashtra, because of their initial orientation and conducive political conditions, have gone far ahead in terms of internalizing the RBA and in movement building.

KOLHAPUR

The *Dalit Samaj Vikas Parishad*, a People's Organization, has a rare distinction of making a policy level intervention. It is a part of the process that has pressurized the Government to extend the cut off date of encroachment of Gairan land by the *Dalits* from 1995 till year 2000 and also extending benefits to the *Dalits*. During the reporting period its involvement in the struggle for land entitlements has slowed down due to the pressure of Gram *Panchayat* elections. It conducted various campaigns to pressurize the policy makers to fulfill the demands of the *Dalit* community, developed a people's manifesto and even fielded its candidate. In the recently concluded Gram *Panchayat* elections 17 DSVP candidates contested the election under their own banner and 13 members were

elected. This speaks volumes of its efforts to take on the bigger political parties with all their resources and make its presence felt in the politics of this region. The only reason that people vote for its members is their sincere and hard work with the communities. In Vijay Nagar a lady candidate, Kusum Kamble who is a unit leader, lost the election due to foul play by the opposition party who had a backing of well known political leaders.. The DSVP pursued the issue and took the matter to the court on the 1st of December 2010. The court has given the verdict in favour of Kusum. This is indicative of women's leadership qualities in opposing injustice in the system.

Their involvement in the struggles of the people in day to day issues is appreciable. They have actively involved themselves in cases of improper functioning of the PDS, availing SSS and resurvey of BPL, by creating pressure groups and organising aggressive *morchas*. Their correspondence with the top politicians of the state, and presentation of an issue from a *Dalit* perspective has evoked a positive response from the ruling class.

Their vision of becoming a formidable force in Maharashtra has pushed them to establish their units in Mumbai and other places. In the reporting period 13 new units of DSVP have been established. Its rallies were against price rise and the verdict on the Khailanjiri case, where an entire *Dalit* family was murdered and the courts did not give them the suitable punishment. The *Dalit* organizations in Maharashtra were protesting and had called for other to join. The participation of the DSVP speaks of its involvement in National level issues.

The point to be noted is that the DSVP keeps the interest of the people alive in the organization by involving itself in issues that are dear to people. It builds its solidarity with its community by constantly engaging in their struggles thereby being relevant to the struggling communities. It is also a fact that the DSVP get little or no support, appreciation or acknowledgement from the Diocesan leadership. The leadership crisis has led to the termination of the coordinator. Presently, a senior staff, Mr. Joseph. Awale has been promoted to take over as the coordinator. He is well experienced and is capable of taking the team forward.

The challenges before the DSVP are

- To improve on its documentation.
- to build a second line leadership,
- to improve on its networking and advocacy skills.
- To improve on its financial management processes.
- To create awareness regarding larger issues and their impact on the local ones.
- To evolve a broader analytical framework.

Mazdoor Adikar Sangatan (MAS) SEDP

Peoples organization like *Mazdoor Adikar Sangatan* in Punjab is making an effort to access benefits from the government for the poor.

From their narrative and analytical reports it seems that that they are making an effort to expose the corrupt practices in the delivery mechanism of the government thereby pursuing the objective of having a clean and transparent governance. They have also tapped a number of government

programmes and bargained for fair wages. In the reporting period they have made an effort to create symbols like flags and identity cards, which depicts the growth of MAS. Their membership has increased and it is about 16908, they also have a minimum membership fee which is as per the criteria evolved. They have also tried to address issues related to NREGA through which 4327 have received jobs, blue card scheme of the government, fair and equal wages and access of social security schemes. They have used RTI as a weapon to expose corruption. *Dharnas* and rallies have also been conducted. However their efforts of taking a political position in terms of opposing the policies and practices of the government need to be scaled up.

Outrightly taking stands against the upper cast zamindars in Punjab and the atrocities meted by them on the *Dalit* is still lacking. There is too much compartmentalization like Mahila Shikayat Niwaran Sernmabha, Ani Ghati Gramin Vikas Sangathan, Kangra Ghati Gramin Vikas Munch, Lok-Sehbhagi Sabha, Voter Jagrukti Munch, Awaz-E-Avam Rolidhar Fruit & Vegetable Producer Marketering Society Limited(Regd No-780), Shakti Mahila Weaving & Industrial Cooperative society (Regd), Sher-E- Punjab Weavers Cooperative society Regd in Punjab, all the wings of MAS.

What needs to be focused on, is the mechanism to bring them all on one platform to address a single burning issue. For example, fair wages, bonded labour, contesting election under MAS and conducting mass rallies to oppose the anti poor policies. Lobbying and networking is one way of bringing recognition to the Organization. But with the above, if one becomes a strong pressure group, constantly questioning the anti poor policies then that brings the organisation into public focus. There is also a fear that if the questioning attitude stops then there is a likelihood that the organization get sucked in to the system that is already marginalizing the communities.

Bishnupur Nagric Manch/ Manav Adikar Raksha Samiti

This organization been in the forefront in mobilizing the women. Their product power in terms of economic benefits to the groups has enhanced. With the change of the political equation in the state it was hoped that the ordinary people will come out into the open to voice their dissent. However, this has not progressed as per the expectation. The parties have changed but the actors are the same, still stifling the voices of the oppressed. In the reporting period there has been some progress in terms of trying to claim compensation for the disaster affected people and accessing SSS by pressurising the government officials by way of *Dharnas*. This modus operandi has to increase and confidence of the people to take on the oppressors has to grow. Visibility of the organisation needs to be focused by way of using identity cards, flags and slogans. They need to undertake common issues which can bring large numbers of people on one platform.

The DBSS, given the challenges has to take some risks and empower their community to question the systems and structures that are marginalizing them. There is a constant threat of people being attacked for questioning the system. Their men folk don't seem to support the struggle. Some activism needs to be installed among the groups. The staff has to take on a leading role and set an example as done in other DBSSs.

Nagpur

Manav Haq Sangharsh Samiti is a vibrant People's Organisation in the diocese of Nagpur. In less than two years their membership has grown to 2567. They have very committed leaders and DBSS staff

to guide them. During the reporting period their involvement in the election process is noteworthy. 52 members of the PO contested the election from different wards under their own banners and 34 were elected out of which 6 were women. This depicts that the efforts of the PO is recognised by the people and are relevant to their struggles. It also suggests the level of awareness to be a part of the political process to make a change. Their contribution in accessing jobs under NREGA is notable. As per their records 879 people have received jobs under NREGA. They have a good system of taking collective decisions. Every six months they conduct a cluster and a district level meeting of the MHSS where all important decisions and strategic plans for meaningful intervention are made. Their involvement in policy implementation is appreciable, but they still need to develop a systematic analytical approach towards the issues at hand. Influencing policy formulation needs strengthening of the PO. Networking, documentation and reporting needs to be strengthened since many good stories go unheard. They need to capitalize on the strength of their SHGs which have great potential of transforming themselves into active pressure groups. They also need to focus on their campaigning strategies. A little aggressiveness and media use will do them a world of good.

Marathwada

Manav Adhikar Sangharsh Samiti is a PO in Marathwada with a current strength of 4088. It has been going through ups and downs. During the reporting period nine of their candidates participated in the election and only one was elected. This shows that the Organisation has not been able to penetrate into the politics of this region. It also speaks of their faulty organising and strategising abilities. In the coming phase they need to focus on these aspects and promote effective leaders to champion the cause.

They have had two meetings in the last six months and also a budgeted programme for the MASS Leaders to visit the field areas and to update themselves with the current issues. It is a good practice but aspired results have not yet visible due to leadership problems. The D DBSS is making efforts to address this issue. Staff capacity to conduct *morchas* and campaigns needs to be focused in the coming months. 22 application for regularisation of land at Nilajgaon is under consideration. They have done a good job in tapping government programmes during this phase which is reflected in their reports.

The following suggestions were made:-

- They need to work on their advocacy and action approaches.
- They have to identify burning issues and try to resolve them.
- They are overly preoccupied with the Gairan land issue which has been dragging on for a long time. People want results since they cannot live on hopes always.
- They should spend more time with the communities, identify their issues and mobilize the people to resolve them.
- Less time should be spent in conducting budgeted programmes.
- Resources should only be made available to conduct rallies or *morchas* for the next phase. This will prove the mettle of the staff in mobilizing the people for action and also help us understand the level of ownership of the people of MASS.

Adavasi Moolvasi Astitva Raksha Manch (Chotanagpur)

As the name suggests, it is a platform of the *Adivasis* to raise their voice of dissent and fight for their rights. In the past, they have done a commendable job in keeping the multinational companies like Mittals and Zindal away from their area. It has a very interesting structure which consists of a configuration of nine CBOs. These CBOs are led by very efficient leaders who have the capacity of taking the movements forward. Whenever there is a burning issue the RCSA and the DBSS get involved with these CBOs. For example, presently there is a stand off between the people and the Government on the issue of the Gram *Panchayat* elections. While the people want the 22 padas system to be followed the government wants to impose the PRI System. As per the study undertaken, more than 11 points which gives protection to the *Adivasis* under PESA are missing from the PR electoral process. The RCSA invited the leaders of the CBOs and with a lawyer advice, petitions and memorandums' were filed challenging the validity of the electoral process. As the government is bent on conducting the election as per the PRI Act there is also a move to support their identified leaders to contest the elections which is not acceptable to some of the Maoist movements going on in the area.

During the reporting period, efforts were made to form a central committee of AMRM which is in process. Social audit was conducted on NREGA in many places. Efforts are on in creating awareness about the importance of procuring land documents.

As per my own analysis AMARM is a movement bringing Advasi together on a particular issue to discuss, plan and to act in the given situation. It does not have a formal organisational structure. The CBOs function independently yet effectively in their geographical areas. Their strong identity as tribals helps them to come together on common issues and respond effectively as in the case of Mittals and Jindals. Our experience also tell us that it is difficult to keep the Advasi organised for a long time because of leadership issues and their vulnerability to outside temptations and pressures. So it is a great challenge for the implementing organisations to keep the *Adivasis* organised and be relevant to them with the changing times. Many NGOs are also claiming their stake in forming and running of this movement. Some times their ideological positioning and style of functioning may create confusion which will endanger these movements. The time has come to bring all the actors on one platform to address these issues. In spite of all challenges the Ranchi Resource team has been doing a good job in supporting this movement.

Swaraj Jan Sangathan

NEI initiatives are at present under IPAP. They have a People Organisation called *Swaraj Jan Sangathan* and *Purbanchal Nari Jagriti Sangram Samiti*. These organisations, in the recent past have taken aggressive campaigns against corruption in the Panchyat delivery systems like NREGA, PDS, proper selection of beneficiaries for social security schemes. The Pada Yatra, a campaigning strategy adopted by the PO to create awareness is a unique way of putting pressure on the *Panchayat* offices.

They have used the media effectively, and some their leaders have had the experience of handling the pressures exerted by the government officers. They have committed staff to guide these movements but some of the things they need to focus on are:-

- To build a clear cut clarity on People's organisation:

There are six People's Organisations as per their reports who are effectively working to address people's basic needs. But when one has to address the larger issues related to the systems and structures then an organisation needs a strong ideological strength to keep the people united. Too many structures with different identities will become a hurdle when a political intervention or policy level impact has to be made.

- Incremental growth is always good but social transformation is what we are looking for. Focus should be made on bringing these structures under one identity with use of various paraphernalia mentioned in the criteria to strengthen the movements.

- Adequate training must be given on legal matters before any campaigns are undertaken . Sometimes the backlash of the corrupt systems becomes unbearable for the members of the PO s which will results in breaking up of an organisation.

Some of the other organisation like *Adivasi Swabhasan Manch* in Patna, *Dalit Sanska Sangatan* in Sambalpur are in the transition stage, MAS in Amritsar and *Bishnapur Nagarik Manch* are the signs of hope to move closer to our vision.

Conclusion

Our People's Organisation at present are not only challenging the unjust systems and structures at the village level, but are also actively participating in the democratic process of the society like contesting elections. The People Organizations across the CNI are in a stage where they are becoming aware of their identity, their ability to unitedly address the issues and make strategies to make their demand public. At present members of almost all POs except the DSVP, MHSS, AMARM, SWARAJ JAN SANGATAN and to some extent the MAZDOOR ADHIKAR MANCH do not have the potential to address the power structure face to face. But they are creating a space for themselves as an identity to raise their demands. We need to **build their ideological and operational strength** and once they attain that then our vision of Building Movements would be complete

Mervin

(Group facilitator for People's Organisation)

Planning Monitoring & Evaluation

Introduction

This report covers a period of April to September 2010. The emerging role of SBSS as companions to its partners aims to bring a shift in the PME system focus on venturing for new resources and strengthening the existing system of PME as vision based, perspective driven and impact oriented. PME is not only viewed for proving but also for improving.

The Focus was on the following

- Strengthen the core project of SBSS by giving programmatic focus towards the six monthly programme design and cash flow
- Strengthening the programme management of IPAP (institutional funding)
- To venture for other institutional funding viz PACS and Australians Human rights commission.
- Worked towards databases ,reporting format (analytical and narrative report) of SBSS

Speaking Out...Phase has almost two years once again for the six monthly cash flow and programme plan a general guideline highlighted the key trust of the programme objective was circulated to all RCSA. A screening devise was also developed to screen the programme design. Each DBSS was also asked to prepare a position paper

For IPAP focus was much intense in terms of reworking on the logical framework, and therefore once again working on the programmes as well as the budget. The Output 3 which highlights on advocacy was once again revisited focusing more on the issue of Tea tribe and social exclusion. The IPAP project was also put under the Advocacy Impact framework (a pilot project under the BtFW), which will help us to monitor advocacy oriented work very closely with the use of specific measurable Indicators

Venturing for other partners was also a key task, for Poorest Area Civil Society (PACS) a DFID programme, the concept note for Chattisgarh was submitted. The West Bengal concept note was approved for pre-funding appraisal in May and there was a discussion with the appraisal team. After the selection in the pre funding SBSS was called to submit the proposal in the month of June and July as well as submitted the same to the project selection committee in the month of August.

A concept note on Human Rights violation was also submitted to the Australian High Commission during the month of June

SBSS level database was prepared (Sept), the narrative and analytical report format was revisited with the dev communication team., The, financially (F-MIS) was revisited, the broad programme and the finance plan for the next one and a half was prepared and shared with ERSA in Sept. Update of last one year was prepared and shared to the ERSA.

Agenda for Future as a way forward

In the next one year PME is focusing on the following

- Revisit the Database system for all the DBSS
- Prepare baseline for EHD and DHG especially in Jalpaiguri and Malda Districts for PACs proposal
- Strengthen the roles and function of the PME working group
- Prepare PME manual
- Develop the TOR for the next project proposal

**Reported by,
Monijinjr Byapari**



Towards
Building
Communities
of
Resistance
& Hope

Analytical Reports

April - September 2010

SL. NO.	DIOCESES	PAGE NOS.
1.	AGRA	3 - 4
2.	AMRITSAR	5 - 8
3.	BARRACKPORE	9 - 11
4.	CHHATTISGARH	12 - 14
5.	CHHOTANAGPUR	15 - 18
6.	CUTTACK	19 - 20
7.	DELHI	21 - 23
8.	DURGAPUR	24 - 26
9.	EASTERN HIMALAYAS	27 - 29
10.	JABALPUR	30 - 31
11.	KOLHAPUR	32 - 36
12.	KOLKATA	37 - 39
13.	LUCKNOW	40 - 42
14.	MARATHWADA	43 - 45
15.	MUMBAI	46 - 47
16.	NAGPUR	48 - 49
17.	NASIK	50 - 51
18.	NORTH EAST INDIA	52 - 53
19.	PATNA	54 - 55
20.	PHULBANI	56 - 57
21.	RAJASTHAN	58 - 60
22.	SAMBALPUR	61 - 62

DBSS AGRA

Introduction

The Diocesan Board of Social Services known as DBSS Agra over the period has focused on strengthening the people's organization to take the struggle of Dalits and marginalized over livelihood issues. In this phase emphasis had been taken to strengthen the UTTHAN Janasangathan. Utthan has presence in Agra, hatras and Etha District covering 5 block and 40 gram *Panchayat*.

Objective wise analysis :

Strengthening the existing organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revisiting of perspectives and redefining the role of UTTHAN. ● Strategy develops to strengthen UTTHAN at different level and spreading out of UTTHAN. ● Address the issues of SSS through UTTHAN. ● Integrate and apply the LCP tools to enhance effectiveness of UTTHAN.
Securing Livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emphasis given in MNREGA and social security schemes. ● Detail analysis carried out to understand the implementation status of MNREGA and SSS. ● Skill enhancement programme conducted to secure the alternative livelihood means. ● Dharna organized at the block level to demand transparency and effective implementation of MNREGA.
Congregation as neighbourhood community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Focussed on solidarity with poor of CME model. ● Congregation member involved in highlighting the irregularities of SSS.
Promote Rights of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emphasis has been given to strengthen and functionalize the Mahila Adhikar manch. ● Dharna has been given by the members of mahila Adhikar Manch at the Block level to address the violation of women's Rights in implementation of MNREGA.
Learning Movement Building Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accompaniment appraisal visit paid. ● Board meeting conducted. ● Provided platform for the internship programme for the student of XISS Ranchi. ● Due to the administrative measures the partnership with the Diocese withdrawn temporarily till correct measures taken.

Trends -

- Efforts were made to strengthen the existing UTTHAN

Analytical Report

- UTTHAN showed the trends of mass struggle by highlighting the MNREGA and SSS issues at block level.
- Due to the administrative problem the partnership between SBSS and DBSS withdrawn by SBSS.

Challenges: -

- Restart the DBSS intervention.
- Reorganize the UTTHAN and channelize their struggle to the higher level.

Conclusion:

As the phase was could not completed due to withdrawal of partnership many programme which was planned to strengthen the people's organize could not conducted.

CN I-RCSA AGRA

DBSS AMRITSAR (SEDP)

Introduction

Socio Economic Development Program Amritsar during the phase has emphasized on strengthening the existing “*Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan*” people’s organization they have succeeded in building this has lead them in taking the issue of MGNREGA, Social Security Scheme, Fair and equal wages, *Gram Sabha* for the community, they *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* has developed their own agenda, flag, banner and increasing the strength of the people’s organization to 16908 members with membership fees, with full fledge three offices at the district & block level. It has emerged as a power house to create pressure on the bureaucrat, govt officials and given memorandum to the Deputy Commissioner. The people’s organization have done two campaigns on right to food and minimum & fair wages have succeeded Similar efforts have been done to enhance the capacity by giving leaderships training to 60 identified and managerial skills to 120 members of the *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* access to the resources by mobilizing the Govt Social Security Scheme and by filling of 54 RTI on MGNREGA Schemes as well other social security scheme, the Data information is updated & maintained, the govt has issued 4327 job card & job to the *Dalit* communities in 104 villages, 7 RTI Cells have been opened at the villages in Punjab and Himachal to access to information. The women’s groups *Mahila Shikayat Niwaran Sabha* (MSNS) have solved 23 cases of domestic violence, while self help groups have mobilized an amount of 5.80Lacs with 25% subsidy while Diocese of Amritsar have started Micro-Credit Program of 25,000Rs to support the women’s economic initiative at the villages. During this period SEDP Amritsar has strengthen their relationships , network & lobbying with more than 65 organizations working on human and *Dalits* rights, in Amritsar SEDP holds the responsibility of taking the issues of human & *Dalits* rights as part of the organization forum.

Objective Wise Analysis:

SEDP Amritsar during these six months on the four objectives of “Speaking out “namely:

Objective No1: Strengthening the existing organizations to become strong POs & PM for defending their rights:

SEDP Amritsar over the period was in the process of review and re-structuring of the existing CBOs/Pos to take forward the movement, it was the observed by the internal evaluation that the community could not clearly spell out the name of the Peoples organization and find gap among the other community though they are landless laborers, the process was very extensive in which 28 CBOs have strengthened in terms of leadership and capabilities of making problems to issues, now it has been transformed in terms of nomenclature, issues with clear purpose and goal. They have evolved their own identity have their own banners, emblem with blue color depicting water& life and symbol of *Dalit* identity. The membership is also increased now at present there are 16908 members with monthly/yearly membership fees. The people’s organization has addressed the issue of MGNREGA, Fair & Equal Wages, *Gram Sabha*, Blue Card (govt) schemes and other social security schemes through demonstration, filling RTI, rallies and by giving memorandum to govt officials and District collector, this has emerged as a power house of the *Dalit* which has definitely pressurized the Govt structures & systems. *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* (Pos) have grown in terms of experience in dealing with issues equipped with full fledged two offices at district level in Tarn Taran & block level in Ani area of Himachal Pradesh.

Objective No2: Enhancing Human capabilities and assets to have access to and control over life and livelihood:

During the phase SEDP Amritsar took two campaigns on right to food in which the Database was updated on PDS, BPL, Widow Pension, Indira Awas Yojana, Job card etc in which discrepancies was found in the implementation systems. In Punjab there is no *Gram Sabha* held it has become a regular incident of fake *Gram Sabha* and the ruling political parties also try to control the *Panchayat raj* institution in the state which is the basic institution for people to implement the various social security schemes(SSS) as well the MGNREGA, The *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* organized rallies as Jan Jagriti Yatra, staged demonstration and memorandum was given to the Govt officials this has forced the authorities to implement the MGNREGA work by providing job cad & job to the *Dalits* in 104 villages, this has led to filing of RTI and opening of 5 RTI Cells at the District & block level. The Second Campaign on Employment & Fair wages SEDP Amritsar has pressurized & influenced the landlords to enhance the wages from 100 Rs to 150 Rs daily wages, mobilized the govt schemes in which 4327 got work under the MGNREGA schemes which has definitely helped them to achieve & bargain with the Govt as well as the Landlords.

But still SEDP Amritsar has to enhance the capacity of the *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* by providing the technical skills, framing problems to issues, linking them with the Govt nodal agencies to initiate the movement building process.

Objective No 3: Ensuring Congregation in solidarity with Poor:

SEDP Amritsar has conducted only two meetings for the *Dalit* congregations especially the youth to build their technical skills and encouraged to involve them in the social services as part of the church. SEDP Amritsar has to focus on the congregation as their few villages are from the *Dalit* Christians.

Objective No 4: Mainstreaming Gender in Program and Policy

SEDP Amritsar has emphasized on the two major objectives of Protect and promote the rights of women and by promoting women leadership for social transformation involving the *Mahila Shikayat Nivaran Sabha* (MSNS) to solve the cases of domestic violence during this period they have solved 23 cases of domestic violence through counseling and with the help of Police department & SEDP Amritsar, they have raised the issue of equal wages for work during the harvesting & reaping season. Similarly women's groups like Self Help Group has mobilized resources and govt schemes for their groups to sustain their livelihood by starting own ventures.

SEDP Amritsar has to mobilize this small group and bring them in the larger platform, though the women are part of the larger "Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan" (PO),but looking into the process and perspective they should have a common platform as Mahila Adhikar Sangathan' addressing the rights of women and by merging them with the Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan.

Major Achievements (Qualitative/Quantitative):

Objective No 1: Strengthening Peoples Movement

*54 few new more *Dalit* villages have joined the *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* at Taran Tarn/ Amritsar District.

* 2 *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* (POs) offices opened at the District level (Taran Tarn & Amritsar) and 1 block level office in ANI area of Himachal Pradesh to address the issues.

* The reference community now clearly spell out the name of the Peoples Organization as *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* (MAS), this has developed we feeling, oneness, common identity & belongingness

Analytical Report

among the *Dalit* peoples.

*The *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* have their own organization LOGO/ emblem, Banner, Slogan and build their own identity by building pressure on the Govt officials.

* 7 RTI Cells have been established and active at the field. (5 in Punjab-2 in Himachal Pradesh)

*12 CBOs members have been identified to contest the Gram *Panchayat* Election to be held in December 2010 in Himachal Pradesh.

* *Gram Sabha* have become active in Himachal & Social Audit process was conducted in the Ani Gram *Panchayat*.

*SEDP has strengthened and builds good relations/ rapport with NGOs/ Human rights group/ individuals/ Org. Few 65 more Organizations have been identified working on the *Dalit*/ Human Rights. One forum of NGOs has been formed at Amritsar.

Objective No 2: Enhancing Human capabilities and assets to have access to and control over life and livelihood

* 4327 families got work/ job under the MGNREGA.

*The *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan*" people's organization staged Dharna and succeeded in increasing wages from 100 Rs to 150 Rs in few villages and 100Rs to 135 Rs per day in other villages. Paddy Transplantation from 1000 Rs to 1500 Rs

*Campaign on Minimum Wages has strengthened the "*Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan*" in which 300 more laborers involved in the struggles of laborers.

Objective No 3: Ensuring congregation in solidarity with Poor (Church Mission Engagement)

* Youth group are organized in Shahoora/ Khemkaran to help the families for smart card for Benefit of "National Rural Health Insurance Scheme"/ old age pension etc.

Objective No 4: Mainstreaming Gender in Program and Policy

* 7 Women in Himachal will be contesting the Gram *Panchayat* Election to be held in Dec 2010.

* 1 Mahila Adhikar Sangathan formed at Changer Area in H.P

* 2 SHGs Mobilized resources from the Govt scheme 3.20Lacs Rs Suffian Village, 2.60 Lacks Rs in Rurewal village. 4 SHGs supported under the Micro Credit Project" @25,000 Rs

In which 40 families have benefitted & started their own Venture, it has strengthened their livelihoods.

The achievement depicts the trends at the *Dalit* community; they are more mobilized, aware about the issues, involvement and membership in the "*Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan*" (PO) have definitely strengthened the Peoples Organization in taking the *Dalit* issues/ rights, through which they have mobilized their resources, govt social security schemes (PDS, BPL, MGNREGA, IAY Housing scheme etc) filling of RTI and using it as a weapon has well created pressure among the Govt officials, bureaucrat, ruling political parties by having their own banner, emblem etc to have their own *Dalit* identity. But still there is a need & challenge to focus on the Local self Governance (Gram *Panchayat*) especially the *Gram Sabha* its functionality and proper implementation of various Govt schemes. The *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan*"(PO) has strengthened over the period, have initiated few issues like MGNREGA, SSS, fair Minimum wages etc but there is a need to channelize it towards the movement as this is the question of violation of human rights.

Church Engagement in the struggles of the people still remains as a challenge for the SEDP Amritsar though they have the so called the *Dalit* Christian village as they are part of the larger struggle, but not independent.

Analytical Report

The women's group over the period has strengthened, developed confidence among them, few problems addressed by the women's group and engages in economic activity for their livelihood, but still there is a need to provide them larger platform like Mahila Adhikar Munch or Sangathan.

PME & Finance:

- i) The **Total Budget** planned was **under-utilized** by 10%. (Rs. 1,43,067)
- ii) The Total Budget on **Program/Field Activities** was **under-utilised** by 16% (Rs.133,630)
- iii) The Total Budget on **Salary for Program Staffs** was **under-utilised** by 4% (Rs. 8199)
- iv) The Total Budget on **Administration** was **under-utilised** by 0.32% (Rs. 1238)

The expenses on the Human Resources were in accordance to the Plan (with marginal deviation), yet SEDP was unable to implement the planned activities through his Human Resources. This convey different messages, which may be that planning are faulty, or Human Resources are inefficient, or that SEDP is unable to foresee during his planning.

DBSS BARRACKPORE

Introduction

DBSS Barrackpur the development unit of Barrackpur diocese is a registered organization with 12 A and 80 G. This period of reporting is the third phase of the project proposal **Speaking Out...** (SAP 2008-2011). The main focus of this phase was to develop **Critical mass** with a clear cut strategy of Movement building through *Abhijan* or Campaigns. Barrackpur is specially emphasis on food security and livelihood where we have been covered two District 24-South Pargana and Nadia, 5 blocks, 16 GP and 101 villages. We have been working with 11, 9562 population, where our CBO members are 1843 which include SHGs, farmers groups, youth groups. We have one people's organization MARS (*Manab Adhikar Raksh Samity*) focus on 9 Social Security Schemes and NREGA. Under this PO we have 2976 members, Male- 421, Female-2555.

Strengthening people's Movement-Our people's organization *Manav Adhikar Rakhabha Samity* (MARS), emphasis on food security and livelihood rights through campaigns and movement building. Focus in last six month was empowering the people on PRI system and their political right so that they could pressuring the *Gram sansad* to implementing the plan on time and decision making process. 18 PO leaders have been elected in different government village level committees like Village Development committee, Village Education Committee, Management Committee, Beneficiary Committee etc and is a part of the decision making process. We highlighted food security corruption issues through local news paper like – Bawdeep, Barta, Ajkar and Basundhara etc. Networking with different Govt. and Non govt. organizations like -NABARD, BDOs of Bishnupur-I & Mathurapur-II, Farming agency, Bonhoogali seva samity, Central Board of Education Society, Society for Participatory Action and research (SPAR) for advocacy and alliance building. Data is essential for the people's movement but our data base is insufficient for doing strong advocacy. With insufficient data we could not be able to do dharna, deputation, *Pad yatra* effectively. In next phase we have big challenge with us that how we can collect grass root evidence where marginalized people are struggling for their livelihood.

Control over life & Livelihood-DBSS is focus on ensuring the stakeholders (BPL- marginalized, poorest) access and entitlement with the government for sustainable livelihood and food security activities like ICDS, MDM, PDS, and NREGA etc. They have campaigned for social security schemes through wall writing & hand bill on April & May. 32 ICDS and 40 MDM centers running smoothly due to properly monitoring by the villagers. They did CBO meeting like SHGs, Gram Unyan Manch, etc. and tried to capacitate them on different aspect like right to food campaign issues, different flagship program, proper distribution system, government program, and policies etc. Through this awareness program they enabled to generate mass mobilization which result they were able to negotiate with the government for their right and entitlement. In many places BPL and marginalized people have submitted plan to gram sansad viz. Keoradanga, Amgachia Kulerdari G.P which shows their empowerment and mobilization in the PO. 200 people did signature campaign and deputation on NREGA and PDS at Mahamaya West on 18th Aug'10 which result people got

Analytical Report

approx 26 days in NREGA. They also did some training program on sustainable livelihood program for developing stander in their occupation like pisciculture and agriculture.

Congregation in solidarity with poor-Under CME we formed 3- cultural groups and capacitated in different issues like global warming, food security and social problems. Dance, street play, songs were the tools through we highlighted the local issues like- alcoholism, violence against women, corruption on food distribution etc and aware the villagers. 4 congregations have come together and planted tree and tried to generate awareness among the congregation on the issue of clean environment and climate change. They also did free health camp and free legal aid. Lawyer voluntarily helped congregation to solve 4 property case and 3 divorce cases at Bishnupur- 1 Block. DBSS also did some social and theological perspective development program with 20 lay leaders, as an outcome the lay leaders started spreading issue (contextual) related message from the pulpit and aware to the congregation.

Gender & women issue-In our People's organization – Manav Adhikar Rakhacha Samity (MARS), we have representative of women in the decision making body which include president, Vice-secretary and treasurer. They have been struggling to deal with the issues of women discrimination in getting employment, equal wage, and equal representative in the political process. For that they have been done capacity building program for clear perspective on gender. 25 women leaders have been capacitated on women atrocity, dowry death, domestic violence, trafficking, early marriage, joint patta and female feticide at SPAR NGO (Society for participatory action and research). In some places *Panchayat* have been promoted or given responsibility to some SHGs to take initiate to solve some social problem like domestic violence and alcoholism cases. Some women are giving their valuable contribution in social transformation in the community. 320 women are regularly participating in gram sansad but lacking in decision making process. The challenge is to work on political empowerment, Gender equality & equity and networking with different groups for women right.

Ensuring integrity of creation- focus is on climate change and DBSS has started working in Sunder ban areas where we have selected 30 villages under Gosaba Block. Beginning in the coastal areas itself as challenges for us, we did data collection through different PRA tools. The data's helped to know about local resources and accessibility of the government facilities for the beneficiaries. Under Climate Change (safe drinking water, irrigation water and river dykement) and Compensation for *Aila* effected people are largest issues in Sunderban area which can be a key point for strong movement building in the 24 South Pargana. The communities have tried to highlight the issues through rally and mass deputation but they could not create large impact due to less staff and new area. But in coming days they will try to highlight this issues in broader and stronger way. Some capacity building program was undertaken on global warming through competition among children which helped to build their ecological perspective. Plantation around 1250 trees in different areas helped in generating awareness among school children.

Learning Movement for Building Movement- Learning movement and building movement is the continues process or back bone of the organization. For staffs Perspective development we do

Analytical Report

monthly staff meeting and six monthly board meeting. All the staff understood the present field status through the month report sharing and they developed their advocacy skill for marginalized with BDO, MLA and other govt. officers. Board member knew about achievement & challenge of the field. Inter DBSS net working with the Kolkata DBSS helped lot to increasing their perspective development. 8 staffs have been given exposure on livelihood federation i.e. SHGs, ground nut, cotton, mango & palm etc at NEERA, Madurai under CSI-BDM (Board of Diconia Ministry). They have learnt that how to use the local resource and make collectively work as a federation.

Major achievement form April'10 to September'10(quantitative & qualitative)

- P.O leaders regular meeting with BDO, Sabhapoti, Pradhan for their Food Security schemes (ICDS, MDM, Antadaya & Annayapurna).
- 362 SHG members increase their monthly income Rs. 900 – 1200/-. They free from the clutches of money lenders
- 24 villages develop their village infrastructure i.e. road, electric, canal by submit their plan in Gram Sansad meeting.
- No drop out student in 58 villages. They got good quality food from their center, 152 pregnant mothers got free medicine, food from center.
- 109 Congregation of 4 district & 30 Priest more aware on 9 schemes & NREGA through Janajani (DBSS newsletter)
- Planted 1250 trees for reduce Global warming.
- 625 primary school students & 200 community people educated on water for save environment.
- 20 lay leader spread the issue related message from the pulpit & they teach other community in public place i.e. village market etc.
- Youth of Kanchrapara Pastorate organized free health camp, cloth distribution for needy people, plantation, M.P, MLA present there.

Challenges-Challenges are countless in the field; in Bengal's context political party is very active which has led to a fear factor among the field staffs and PO Leaders. They do all activities but effectively they cannot do mass movement like-Rally, dharna, Padyatra. As a program associate my analysis during my accompaniment service to the DBSS BKP is working with RBA we should know the politics of each and every issues whether livelihood or food security where we are lacking. Second important point is that we should have proper data or evidence so we can do work properly on advocacy and rights initiatives.

DBSS CHHATTISGARH

Introduction

The Chhattisgarh project is developing model of church mission engagement to mobilize the congregation to effectively take the mission challenges. It is operating in the district of Bilaspur emphasizing the rural and urban congregation. The emphasis is to engage with community mobilization through congregation involvement and leadership.

Objective wise analysis :-

Building transforming community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapport establishment with the seven rural congregations. • No any capacity building programme organized at the community level.
Campaign on proper implementation of NREGA and SOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No initiatives taken to
Campaign on protection of women's rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebrated women's day. • Formulation of 5 SHG in the area and linkage with the NABARD to tapped financial resources for micro entrepreneurship
Learning movement and building movements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shifted from DBSS Jabalpur to Chhattisgarh project. • Now direct fund flow from the resource centres. • Accompaniment appraisal visit paid once in the phase. • Presently no boards for the project.

Trends: -

The process has been introduced in Jarhagaon, by discussing the agenda of development with the Pastorate Committee and then moving to the congregation in 4 out of 6 congregation of Jarhagaon Pastorate. The initiatives made in the congregation are as follows -

- Perspective development program introduced.
- Congregation organised in SHGs
- Emphasis has been given to train them with the new technology of knitting and linked up with an American institution for the marketing of their product.
- No issue based capacity building programme has been carried out for the congregation leaders.
- No proper issues identification has been done.
- No any initiatives have been taken to address the issues of NREGA/SSS yet.
- Under utilization of the budget.
- Non implementation of the planned programme.
- The process is also introduced with the Urban Church in Bilaspur, with the WFCS, to support and be in solidarity with the Rural Congregation.
- OMC generation is very low.

Achievements-

- 9 SHGs has been formed among which 1 has been registered

Analytical Report

- Networking with SAMBHAWNA has been established, who are assisting in formation and monitoring of SHGs.
- The previously formed 5 SHG linked up with NABARD and tapped financial resources to open the shop for handicraft product marketing.

Challenges/Limitation : -

- Ensuring congregation involvement in the process of community mobilization is very difficult.
- Addressing the issues of social security schemes and NREGA as most of the congregation members expecting help rather than accessing their rights.
- Perspective understanding of the staffs and the congregation members on church mission engagement.

Staff capacity:

- In the reporting period capacity building of staff on LCP PME conducted. Coordinator and staff participated in revisiting planning process at Resource centre and SBSS level which helped the staffs to develop the perspective and technical capacity. The accompaniment appraisal visit of programme Associate used as a medium for in house capacity building on various issues.

Future plan: -

- Establish rapport with the identifying congregation and sensitizing of the congregation then give emphasis to understand the issues.
- Give emphasis for the developing liturgy to use in urban church.
- Developing business strategies for the initiatives taken for the entrepreneurship.
- Need to focus on issues identification in the area
- Linkage of the existing formed groups.
- Emphasis should be given to sensitize the congregation and community about the Government schemes and helping the beneficiaries to get the benefit of schemes.

PME & finance:

- i) The **Total Budget** planned was **under-utilized** by 50%. (Rs. 2,49,124)
- ii) The Total Budget on **Program/Field Activities** was **under-utilised** by 70 % (Rs.2,45,874)
- iii) The Total Budget on **Salary for Program Staffs** was **over-spent** by 33 % (Rs. 38400)
- iv) The Total Budget on **Administration** was **over-spent** by 107 % (Rs. 35,150)

Although the spending on Administration has been more than double the budget under the head and spending on Salary appreciated by one-third of the budget, yet there is under-utilization of 70% on Program/Field Activities. This is a very serious issue which need to be taken care of immediately and rectify whatever is necessary.

Conclusion:

Still it is at the stage of developing perspective of congregation on the three model of CME. Model has been designed but congregation involvement is not very strongly visible. Urban congregation also not showed strong involvement in the process of community mobilization.

DBSS CHHOTANAGPUR

Introduction

While preparation for upcoming *Panchayat* election in Jharkhand becoming focus of all activities of all political parties, it seems the socio-political groups and peoples' movement are also determined to intervene in the elections. These groups see it as an opportunity to strengthen the democratic process at local level and ensure the participation of "Aam Adami," resulting in their socio-political empowerment.

The groups, CBOs, PO have agreed to join hands to intervene in the election and decided to meet regularly. Meanwhile, these organisations will build a strong network of activists at local level who would play a lead role in their respective areas and identify candidates through *Gram Sabha* at *Panchayat* level.

Objective wise analysis

Strengthening People's movement

Under the DBSS, Diocese of Chotanagpur there are small groups, CBO's, issue based CBO's and one People's Organisation AMARM. The SHG created with the help of DBSS are being involved in the economic activities along with monitoring some of the government schemes. They are also capable of solving the local existing problems in the area. Few SHG's under Berairgi, Sarita, Kamdara and Simhatu *Panchayat* have come together and formed *Mabila Manch* which is tackling issues related to women and also extending support to AMARM. By the formation of *Mabila Manch* one could witness increase in women participant in *Gram Sabha*. They are also monitoring the government schemes of their *Panchayat* and got success in regularizing some of the government schemes.

To strengthen the *Gram Sabha* and address issues related to land, water and forest *Panchayat* and block level *Gram Sabha* has been formed in Berairgi and Sahubera *Panchayat* and in Kamdara block respectively. Land disputes, clashes and other local existing problems are solved and the *Gram Sabha's* are also monitoring the government schemes at *Panchayat* and block level. To maintain peace and harmony in the area a *Gram Sabha* union Parisad has been formed in Basia block comprising of 5 *Panchayat* and 25 villages. The organisation is also opposing all kinds of exploitation prevailing in the area.

Adivasi Ekta Manch in Bano block covering 16 *Panchayat* and 93 villages is monitoring all the government schemes in Bano block. They are also extending support to AMARM and have been recently involved in advocating for the *Panchayat* election in Jharkhand as per PESA. AMARM is lobbying with a traditional organisation 22 Parha which has been actively involved in pressurizing the Jharkhand government to implement *Panchayat* election as per PESA and also for the recognition of the traditional *Gram Sabha*. *Adivasi Moolvasi Astitwa Raksha Manch* covering 6 blocks is opposing Mittal Company on the issue of displacement. Both men and women from different block are providing leadership and are regularly having meetings and *Aam Sabha*.

Analytical Report

The DBSS has 11 CBCLA centres, which is creating awareness among the villagers on traditional system, festivals, custom & traditions. The VEC is monitoring the government school and the mid-day meal in their respective area.

Enhancing human Capabilities and Assets to have access to and control over life and livelihood

The DBSS, village leaders and pressure groups are involved to tap government schemes to ensure food security and livelihood means to the poor and marginalized people. Under PDS people are taking benefits from *Annapurna, antodaya, anganbadi*, mid-day meal and lal card. People have opted for other livelihood means to sustain their livelihood such as flower culture, compost manure, horticulture. People are also involved in MNREGA work which is providing 100 days work in a year. In spite of irregularities people are engaged in the work and with the help of the organisations formed they are protesting. Most of the village people don't know how much land they are possessing or even read the land document. The organisations have helped the villagers in getting the land documents both of individual and community. At present more than 100 *Gram Sabha* has been strengthened and they have been able to form *Panchayat* and block level organisation to address the issue pertaining to *Adivasi* identity.

Ensuring Congregation in Solidarity with Poor

The DBSS has identified and working in 4 congregations namely Karimati, Ninai, Turigarha and Tamba under church mission engagement. The leader and volunteers have initiated the process of awareness building within the selected congregation and in the adjacent congregation so that interested people could be involved and some initiatives can be taken to develop the neighboring congregation. CNI congregation members are providing leadership in the community and the gram pradhan's of Tamba & Hututuha are actively involved in tapping government resources. Working committees has been formed including members from other denominations to address common issues and have unity among all the denominations.

Mainstreaming Gender concern in programmes

After a long time DBSS has been able to involve women in the *Gram Sabha*. At present there is equal participation of both male and female in the *Gram Sabha*. Women are getting equal wages as the men in all the government schemes. Both boys and girls get equal opportunity to go to school under the *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan*.

Major achievements

- Mahila federation under Kamdara block is running a tent house
- PDS has been regularized in 4 *Panchayat*
- *Mahila Manch* and *Gram Sabha* are monitoring the government schemes
- Memorandum has been submitted to BDO in Berairgi *Panchayat* under Bano block for opening of post office

Analytical Report

- *Gram Sabha* union Parisad pressurize the state government for construction of bridge over Koel river in Bala ghat and the work is in progress
- Stopped tax collection by the anti-social elements from the local Haat
- Stopped the forest boundary/fencing undertaken by government
- Rally, *dharna* were organized against the *Panchayat* election as PESA was not considered
- The Mittal company was compelled to change its location of factory
- Officials of Jindal company were not allowed to enter the village without the permission of *Gram Sabha*
- Most of the people are being benefited from PDS and people are able to monitor the schemes
- 96 villages have got village note (traditional administrative system document), 12 villages have got Khatiyani Part-II (common property document), 60 villages have got Naksa (village map) and in 34 villages the community has a control over forest
- More than 100 *Gram Sabha* has been strengthened
- Inter denomination committee formation to address common issues
- Leaders have been selected to contest in the upcoming election

Trends (good & bad)

- Smooth fund flow from Diocese to DBSS
- DBSS board members are extending full support and cooperation in DBSS initiatives
- Pastors/catechist are providing the leadership to the organisations
- Congregation leaders are also selected as leaders from their respective areas to contest *Panchayat* election
- Staff strength less compared to DBSS area identified to be covered
- No full time coordinator
- DBSS staffs are staying in their assigned field
- Inter denomination members coming together and forming a common platform to address common issue

Way forward (challenges/Limitations)

- Formation of *Mahila Manch* at block level
- Core committee formation under AMARM
- Enforce membership form
- More volunteers to be identified for expansion of information and also for amplifying the problem
- More segregated data is required under different issue for advocacy purpose
- Develop a model village/*Panchayat*
- Sometimes interference from Maoist

Analytical Report

Positioning/Impact

To protect the rights of *Adivasis* and also to give power to the *Gram Sabha* in the scheduled area the central government passed an act PESA on 24.12.1996. Article 243 (M) gives special rights to the *Adivasis* but unfortunately, in the Jharkhand *Panchayat* Raj Act out of 22 powers stated in PESA, only few have been included, some are with modification and most of them are distorted to such an extent that it has lost its relevance.

Jharkhand government is imposing *Panchayat* system in the scheduled area, so as an alternate able and good leader are being selected from *Gram Sabha* and Parha officials for Mukha (president) and ward member who would contest in the forth coming *Panchayat* election. Struggle and fight for bringing amendment in JPRA while protecting *Adivasis* interest will continue..... we welcome our constitution and will restore our traditional self rule system.

“Hamara Gaon Mein hamara Raj, Nahin Chahiye Panchayati Raj”

DBSS CUTTACK

Introduction

The DBSS, Diocese of Cuttack has a long partnership with the SBSS with a brief interlude for a year. The DBSS re-entered the partnership with the SBSS in April 2009. The recruitment of the staff took place in the October 2009 and the program was initiated with the 2 staff namely the Coordinator and the Communications Documentation Assistant. The DBSS has adopted the Church Mission Engagement (CME) model wherein the congregations would be the change agents for social transformation in the community. They have identified two congregations in Baripada, Mayurbhanj and one congregation in Pentakota, Puri. The DBSS is in the nascent stages of developing itself into an organization and has two very young individuals at the helm of responsibilities. The DBSS staffs have embarked upon a process oriented learning and understanding of the work in the community and the DBSS.

Analysis

There were 9 planned programs for the reporting period of which they had completed 4 programs at the time of reporting. They were unable to complete the programs due to their inability to understand the work at hand and the procedures involved. The young staffs need to be groomed and personally accompanied through the process. Their conceptual knowledge is growing with time as they grapple with the perspectives, approaches and the church as a change agent. At the same time, with a new and supportive Board, they would be able to propel the DBSS towards creating awareness among the congregations. The recruitment of the staff is of primary importance and that is to be followed by the baseline survey. In a way, this is becoming a trial by fire as the staff grapple with the realities of running an organization.

Achievements

- The staffs have begun to understand the work and are diligent in their work.
- They complement each others abilities and could form a productive team.
- They have been able to conduct the program and have established a rapport with the congregations
- They are growing into their roles with each program planning process
- They have developed an understanding of the SBSS concepts, perspectives and relevant ACTs.
- Understanding and implementation of finance knowledge is improving

Concerns

- There is a distinct lack of sustained interaction with the congregations and community.
- There is a desire to work for the DBSS but there is a lack of initiative in the Coordinator.

Analytical Report

- There is a lot of work to be done to develop the leadership skills in the Coordinator who freezes when asked questions.

Way forward

- Accompaniment process from RCSA should be longer
- Supportive theological leadership required in the initial stages
- Personality development trainings required for staff.

DBSS DELHI

Introduction

The Diocesan Board of Social Services mainly known as DBSS Delhi over the period has focused on two objectives of strengthening the community based organization and enhancing human capabilities they have initiated two campaigns for the *Panchayat* Raj Institute & *Gram Sabha* and Campaign on Gram *Panchayat* Election by strengthening their database information on the govt schemes MGNREGA, IAY, PDS, widow pension, *Gram Sabha* held during this one year, efforts have been done to strengthen the existing community based organization known as *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* by organizing regular village meetings, while orientation and capacitation was process to build the leadership and community to deal with the issues, equipping them to solve problems involving the members of the CBOs. In the process oriented program 22 emerging leaders were identified and supported to contest the Gram *Panchayat* Election in which campaign was conducted and 16 members won the election one women Ms Geeta Rani of Mali Majra (*Mahila Adhikar Sangathan*) and Mr. Ramesh of Shahbudinpur as Sarpanch and 14 members as ward punches and members in the election, they have also challenged the traditional leadership in the gram *Panchayat* by opposing the upper caste people to have access to resources, rights and justice. One RTI was filled by one leader Mr. Mayaram to get the MGNREGA status of Chhachhrouli block, in this DBSS Delhi along with the *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* have mobilized the community for larger participation in the Gram *Panchayat* as well to take action against the corrupt officials/ Bureaucrat in the process has mobilized the community and have strengthens the organization. In the coming phase community will take proper measures to implement the Govt schemes for their welfare.

Objective Wise Analysis

The DBSS Delhi during the six months phase has focused on two objectives namely:

1. **Strengthening of people's movement:** The DBSS Delhi has taken initiative to strengthen the existing Community based organization like *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan*, they have mobilized the community for larger participation in the gram *Panchayat* election which was held in June-July 2010 to involve the community for their larger participation in the *Gram Sabha* for Dalit democracy and to attain their political rights. Leaders from the community was also identified to contest for the Gram *Panchayat* election through the process of discussion, meetings, interactions, field visits etc, Similarly the issue of MGNREGA, Filling of RTI on PDS/SSS/MGNREGA was done by the DBSS Delhi involving the community, but they succeeded to some extent to strengthen the community based organization (CBOs) in which 14 CBOs are actively involved and initiated with the Govt Dept, Bureaucrats (BDO,ADC, DC) for the various social security schemes etc. In six villages the members of the organization have refused to sign the *Gram Sabha* meeting registers which was falsely conducted without the knowledge of the community members, though to some extent the awareness and resistance had been developed in the CBOs, but still they have milestones to reach towards the larger agenda of "People's Organization".

2. **Enhancing Human Capability & Assets to have Access to Control over Life & Livelihood:** The DBSS Delhi have conducted only one program during the period to mobilize the women leadership through orientation & discussion process to actively participate in the Gram *Panchayat* election in June-July 10 in which 8 women members contested

Analytical Report

the *Panchayat* Election to have access to the Govt Social security schemes like PDS/Food scheme (AAY), BPL, MGNREGA, widow pension etc, though few women have been elected as Sarpanch and Punch of the ward in this gram *Panchayat*, but they have not succeeded in mobilizing the govt schemes like SSS, PDS, BPL etc as expected by the community, still this is the first phase of their leadership in the Gram *Panchayat*, they have to cross the boundaries.

Major Achievements (Qualitative/Quantitative):

- 25 CBOs was reviewed during the phase in which 14 CBOs have been strengthened with active leadership to deal with the local problems.
- Data updated of 25 villages & maintained at the DBSS Level on the Social Security Schemes and MGNREGA.
- In the process of mobilizing community, 22 community Leaders was identified to Contest the Gram *Panchayat* Elections, in which 16 members won the *Panchayat* Election held in July 2010, one women & one man is elected as the Sarpanch and 14 members won as the Ward Panches at different *Panchayat*.
- One Dalit Community leader Mr. Maya ram broke the Traditional Leadership in the Kot Basawa Gram Singh *Panchayat* in Chhachhrouli block.
- 1 RTI filled on the issue of MGNREGA in Kot Basawa Singh Gram *Panchayat*.
- 319 Families got Job card & Job/ work under MGNREGA.

During the phase DBSS Delhi emphasized on strengthening the existing *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* (CBOs) at the village level to continue the struggles of the *Dalits* & raise their issues of MGNREGA, SSS, *Gram Sabha* etc, one RTI was also filled in Kot Basawa Singh *Panchayat* to get the status of MGNREGA but due to pressure of musclemen, fear of personal enmity still they have not received the information. The DBSS Delhi have succeeded to some extent and mobilized the people on the issues but still they have to move from problems solving approach to issue advocacy which will strengthen their *Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan* (CBOs) to emerge as strong issue based “People’s Organization”.

The *Gram Panchayat* Election held in June-July 2010 has definitely mobilized the community towards realization of their rights to vote and political representation by actively contesting in which 16 CBO member have won the Gram *Panchayat* election, has given hope to the people for the process of good governance and implementation of social security schemes. In six villages(Sultanpur, Mali Majri, Kot Majri, Jhimar Majri, Sabalpur,Shahabuddinpur) people have refused to sign the fake *Gram Sabha* Meeting minutes without holding *Gram Sabha* Meeting at the public place and no issue of public notice for the same, this has also mobilized and strengthened the CBOs at community level.

In Kot Basawa Singh *Panchayat* one active leader Mr. Maya ram, contested the *Panchayat* election held in July 2010, he has lost the election but have broken the traditional leadership of one Sikh family in the Gram *Panchayat* for 62 years.

This depicts community are more aware about the political processes and the corruption in the systems by showing resistance towards the oppressive and unjust systems, practices and policies of the Govt.

PME & Finance:

- i) The **Total Budget** planned was **under-utilized** by 46 %. (Rs. 1,97,173)

Analytical Report

- ii) The Total Budget on **Program/Field Activities** was **under-utilised** by 75% (Rs.2,18,270)
- iii) The Total Budget on **Salary for Program Staffs** was **over-spent** by 12% (Rs. 12,861)
- iv) The Total Budget on **Administration** was **over-spent** by 28% (Rs. 8,236)

Although there is **over-spending** on Human Resources and administration, yet DBSS Delhi is **unable to spent three-fourth** of budget planned on Program/field activities. This is a very serious issue and need to immediately identify the cause and put-up corrective measures before it is too late. This convey different messages, which may be that the planning are faulty, or Human Resources are in-efficient even the additional spending on Human Resource and Administration was in-efficient and in-effective, or that DBSS unable to foresee during his planning.

DBSS DURGAPUR

Introduction

The thrust for this phase was on reviewing the status of *Adivasis*, minority community and women rights on PRI as these districts are enlisted scheduled backward districts of the state and tribal & *dalit* are the original inhabitants of the region. Advocacy and action approach should be considered more.

Strengthening People's Movement

In this phase the focus was on moving from CBO's to PO stage with an approach of advocacy and action, leadership development. They have good nos. of CBO's nearly 260 groups of five different natures. There is a drastic increase by 209 CBO and 2478 CBO Members. Cluster based "Peoples Forum for social action" has been formed in Bhaduria cluster with 40 members. They have filed 03 RTI for Bhaduria and 01 for Badalpur.

CBCLA

The CBCLA centre has been increased by one .earlier we have two centers but at present it is 3 at Bhaduria, Mangalpur and Balashpur. The strength of the children has also been increased to 577. Under SRD Shelter (room) provided to Mongolpur CBCLA Center

Control Over Life and Livelihood

Under livelihood most of the activities were based on the data collection both primary and secondary. This was in order to recognize the schemes that are being delivered to the BPL and APL group and also to make people aware about the corruptions involved at *Panchayat*. Apart from that that major focus is also to identify the local available resources and accordingly building their capacity so that at least the migration which is one of the impact due to lack of occupation can be checked and gradually reduce.

- 314 CBO leaders received training on PRI and RTI, 374 Members on NREGA, SSS, and SRD.
- 634 availed job under MNREGA, 34 Landless farmers received Rs.45,000 under (SSS), 82 Girls in Purulia are receiving rice under "*Kishori samridhi Yojna*"(SSS), 11 women availed maternity Benefit under SSS.
- Mass signature on Right to health issue and presented their resolution in front of higher medical officials in Purulia as it lack proper health facilities.
- 489 villagers were trained on the organic farming (vermicompost) and 4 SHG groups are practicing the process in their kitchen garden and also providing trainings to the other SHG groups.

Analytical Report

Tribal Identity

Data collection was emphasized more based on their culture, tradition so as to understand their status in terms of identity and dignity and also the schemes that are being availed by them and also to see the analyze the whole tribal planning and governing system and their involvement in the same. The challenge for the DBSS is to make the networking partners exclusively working on tribal rights and upliftment in its field areas which can add the initiative for easy and smooth advocacy measures.

- 200 tribal leaders were the part of sharing of the data gathered on their tribal status, tradition, culture. This encourage them to stand for their rights and to keep their identity and culture alive.
- 235 tribal leaders were trained on tribal rights. This helped particularly the youths who are applying for the stipend for further studies.
- 2 tribal groups of 35 members in Kochpara will receive amount of three lakhs from Govt. for Tube-well for irrigation purpose

CME:

The DBSS has tried to make the congregation aware and bring the leaders from congregation who could lead the process of helping the neighboring communities, to be change agent for the rest of the society. The bigger challenge for the DBSS is to define the role of DBSS and the congregation in transforming the society. It is to suggest that DBSS board to participate in CME program and to guide.

- 101 church leaders and leaders from socially excluded Community belonging to the congregation of “pauls memorial church”(purulia) and “St.Thomas church”(Kochpara) understand were provided training about LCP and govt schemes like PDS and SRD.
- 151 CBO members were provided training on human, constitutional and minority rights.

Gender:

The thrust under this objective was to initiate in getting women related issues and address them through proper advocacy. And the capacity building program for SHGs members to move them towards Federation. The way and the strategic intervention will help in bringing women in main line of the society.

503 SHG members were trained on the benefits of federation (what it is, how it is formed, how these can get benefit from the *Panchayat* and block).In Kochpara 11 SHGs are coming together to form two SHG Federations.

Challenge/Concern

1. To lead and strengthen the increasing SHGs and VDCs is challenge for the DBSS as they need more and extra time to look into their function, leading them in RBA mode etc.

Analytical Report

2. There is need of qualitative change in all these CBOs and PO.
3. Scattered intervention.

Suggestion

1. Time to time DBSS requires more accompaniment service from SBSS/RCSA/DBSS board members in the programs of DBSS and its field areas which will help the DBSS to be accountable, transparent and can bring the change therein.
2. Building strong networking with the likeminded organization.

EASTERN HIMALAYAS DIOCESE

Introduction

The Eastern Himalaya DBSS had started on the year of 1991. Due to some diocesan problem DBSS has closed from the month of September 2009. But through RCSA initiative we had restarted the work in EHD areas from the period of April 2010. Now DBSS does not exist but through RCSA we are working in three old blocks Alipurdraw-1, Alipurdraw-2, Kumar gram and new six blocks Kalchini, Mateli, Madarihat, Malbazar, Nagrakata, Falakata in Jalpaiguri District.

State	District	blocks	<i>Panchayats</i>	village	Hamlet
1(West-Bengal)	1(Jalpaiguri)	9	35	206	2140

Detail of staffs and volunteer

1. Hitkari Guria (old staff)
2. Nathaniel Hemrom (old staff)
3. Syamal Basumata (old staff)
4. Nirmal Sarkar(new volunteer)

The main issues that the CBOs addresses are

1. Food security & livelihood.
2. Land Right
3. Gender concern & Domestic violence

Given below is a detail status report of the CBO's

As we all know DBSS had closed from last one year so the gap we can see in the field. There are existing CBOs like NASP (Nagrik Adhikar Suraksha Parishad) in Saontalpur, Mahila Mandal, SHGs etc are still functioning in the field. Through RCSA we had started to work in Jalpaiguri District areas, we had selected three old blocks and six new blocks in Jalpaiguri. The staffs had focused in last one year in data collection of all the nine blocks which cover 206 villages. Data collection included primary and secondary data in which they emphasized household survey, included status of livelihood pattern, NREGA, 9 social security scheme, PDS etc. through this data they also get detail information of the exclude community or targeted group (ST, SC, OBC) especially focused on BPL families. While data collection they also filed RTI and got proper information of secondary data. From December 20 new volunteers started working in Jalpaiguri District for data collection in 5 blocks. Due to lack of staffs still they have not started working in 4 blocks.

As a program person I personally observed that they are in CBO stage which moving strongly towards the People's Organization (PO). They did many advocacy and networking work in the areas. Many work they had done in these areas

Analytical Report

1. On July 19th 2010 in block Alipurduar, village Utarshimla Bari 110 members had submitted deputation to SDO for construction or repairing of dam which result they got the sanction.
2. In Kumargram Block, village Khoardanga I & II on August 2010 they pressured against the GP officers for their irregularity of money transfer to the worker's under MGNREGA.
3. On August 2010 they have submitted deputation for proper irrigation system to electric board office for electricity.
4. They had filled RTI to get proper information of ST Livelihood implementation schemes.
5. 12 year child had been raped in Allipurduwar –ii. Village Rindurgotu. All women came together and did FRI against the accuse and arrested.
6. On June 17th 2010 They did networking and Stakeholder analysis with RCSA group with different NGOs CASA, Prayas, BDO, SDO, AO, CCF, tea garden manager, GP Pradhan, food supplier office etc.
7. On 22th June 2010 Distributed relief in Tornado in 222 families.
8. They had taken permission from DM of Jalpaiguri District to do proper data collection in the 9 block.
9. In every month they did Staff meeting and discussed their position in the field.
10. They did weakly Field visit in different their areas in 9- blocks.
11. They had collected BPL list from GP and Block Office
12. They have done SHGs meeting for proper accessing Lone from banks.

Congregation in solidarity with poor-

They don't work in CME model because they have left the CME areas.

Learning Movement for Building Movement-

- For exposure on P.O activities they went to Tajapur, NEI on 20th July 2010. Total 3 staffs and 7 new volunteers learnt how to actively move towards CBOs to PM.
- They went for livelihood exposure which held in Barrack pore on August Month and learnt how to analysis the livelihood pattern.
- On 6th September 2010 they went to Raorkela for National food campaign.
- They conducted capacity building program on forest right and PRI on 28th Nov. 16 participants has attended the program.
- On 17th Sep they went to Delhi the part of planning meeting or cash flow meeting.
- We also did data analysis capacity building program where we developed format of data collection and did staff meet on 4th Nov.
- They also went LCP and Gender Application program in Aurangabad on 7th to 13th Jan 2011.
- They did LCP workshop in Santhalpur where 22 new volunteers took participation in the program on 7th to 9th Feb 2010.

Analytical Report

Key Activities- (April 2010 – January2011)

1. Data collection
2. Capacity building on proper functioning of CBOs
3. Capacity building on PRI, Forest right etc
4. Networking with the other NGOs, Banks, Government department
5. Identification of leaders
6. Meeting with CBOs (SHGs, NASP, MM)

Challenges:-

- There is challenge to ensure proper issue of ration cards, BPL, APL, Antodaya, Annapurna, old age pensions.
- Exact BPL/ APL data is not available
- Due to political situation, *Panchayat* system is not functioning well.
- Due to improper survey, Antodaya and Annapurna Yojana are not given to the deserving people. There are still many people who are applying for ration cards, BPL, Antodaya, Annapurna, IAY, NOAPS, and NMBS.
- Lack of staffs to coverage the large areas.

DBSS JABALPUR

Introduction

The Jabalpur Diocese bifurcated in to Diocese of Jabalpur and Diocese of Chhattisgarh and as the intervention area was in the Chhattisgarh provinces the DBSS intervention allocated under Chhattisgarh project and Jabalpur DBSS initiated its intervention in new area in this phase.

Objective wise analysis:-

Formation and strengthening of organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rapport establishment with the villages. ● Interaction and family visit to understand the reference community. ● No any capacity building programme organized at the community level.
Control over live and livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Socio economic profiling of the reference community initiated. ● Discussion about the social security schemes through personal interaction and sensitize them about the rights. . ● No group has been formed .
Learning movement and building movements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Due to bifurcation of Diocese DBSS identified new intervention area. ● Team has been formed to carry out the socio economic profiling of the area including board members. ● Accompaniment appraisal visit paid by the RCSA .

Trends

Area identification and constituency development:

Keeping the constituency model of SBSS intervention in mind DBSS decided to focus on one block one *Panchayat* and decided to initiate the process in three villages (Umarai, Emalia, Paodi) of katni District. A team has been formed by the DBSS Board to initiate the socio economic profiling of the area.

Learning movement building movement: -

Board of DBSS Jabalpur showed positive interest in the whole process and formed a research team where some board members involved to carry out the socio economic profiling process of DBSS intervention area and help the newly appointed coordinator to take the process forward.

Staff capacity:

In the reporting period the newly appointed coordinator helped by RCSA team to understand the social analysis process and community interaction and interphase. He got the opportunity to

Analytical Report

participate in the revisiting planning process which helped him to understand the program design process and others skills.

Future Challenges: -

- Develop the intervention plan and initiate the movement building process.
- Winning the confidence of the reference community and sensitize them.
- Formation of issue based groups and SHg.
- Identification of volunteer and building their capacity.
- Complete the socio economic profiling of the intervention area.

Conclusion:

The newly intervention area encouraged DBSS specially the Board to effectively participate in the process and contribute. The new intervention area provided an opportunity to intervene in the most needy area. Although the area is identified systematic intervention plan has to be developed and the staff strength has to improve to take the process forward.

DBSS KOLHAPUR

Introduction

The Kolhapur Diocese has a rare distinction of forming one of the best models of Peoples organization called the *Dalit Samaj Vikas Parishad* in the context of CNI SBSS. It is almost ten years now from its inception. Its journey towards the aspired goal of becoming a formidable alternative political force in this region is interesting and commendable.

The experience and the learning of this organization have been studied through Karyashalas and it has been incorporated in our documents to develop a broader understanding of the people's organization. However its journey with the people has not been a smooth one. As of now one of the important challenges it faces is, how to sustain the level of ownership of its work among the Diocesan leadership. In spite of the tremendous achievement in the field by the people's organization, they receive little support from the Diocesan leadership in terms of recognition. There are several ideological clashes which has been the impeding factor in their growing together.

A deeper analysis of the situation brings us to the conclusion that unless the Diocesan leaders come out of their traditional and service oriented mind set this gap is bound to exist. The SBSS team has made many efforts to put things in order, and with the change of leadership at the DBSS level we hope that things will move in the right direction.

During the reporting period, the termination of the coordinator Mr Preveen Ranbhise affected the implementation of the planned programme. In his place, a lesser academically qualified staff (as per our criteria) but a very experienced candidate in the field and movement building, Mr Joseph Awale was appointed as the Acting coordinator. In the past, many efforts were made by us to promote him instead of the terminated coordinator. Our own evolved rules and personality clashes within the diocese went against him. Our analysis was right and now the diocese has terminated him and appointed Mr Joseph Awale. It is my firm belief that if he is given more time and space, then the DBSS and the Initiatives in the field will proceed in the aspired direction.

Another important event of this phase was that of the DSVP Members contesting in the Gram *Panchayat* elections. 20 leaders were identified and trained. 13 of them won the elections. What needs to be understood is that they were up against candidates who were backed by political parties having enough money and muscle power. The only support of the candidates of DSVP is its committed and hard work with the people. So even a marginal victory is a re-emphasis of the virtues which are still alive in the people.

Objective wise analysis

Strengthening people's movement

Under this head, in the reporting period four budgeted programmes were planned three of which were conducted, being the district level meeting, the opening of the DSVP branches and *Gram Shetra Vikas Abhayan*. The capacity building of elected *Gram Panchayat* members was not conducted. As mentioned in the report, one of the reasons for not conducting the budgeted programmes was the termination of the coordinator which resulted in a vacuum. The process to replace him was a

Analytical Report

lengthy one. Nevertheless, the achievement in terms of impacts is noteworthy. Almost ten new branches of DSVP are in the process of functioning fully. What needs to be understood is that, it is not only putting up sign boards in the identified villages that matters but bringing the *Dalit* community under the platform of a *Dalit* ideology/organisation. By doing so, hope is instilled in the community that they are backed by someone to journey with them. So the entire process of identifying leaders, equipping them with a *Dalit* ideology, identifying and the analysing the burning issue, and establishing rapport becomes very important. As per the evolved criteria of the PO's one has to move beyond the geographical boundaries to make a political impact. So their well thought out strategy of becoming a reckoning force this region is in line with their aspired vision.

As for their participation in the Gram *Panchayat* election is concerned, it is mentioned in the objective, i.e, periphery to centre in 1.1b regarding speaking out, that the already evolved PO's will be empowered to exhibit political authority by contesting in the PRI election. The result of the elections speaks for itself. Contesting under one's own banner and believing in the goodwill earned together with their committed work has given them the courage to contest against people backed by political parties with ample resources. What is interesting to notice is that the leaders who have contested, whether they have won or lost, have gained tremendously from the experience. They speak with greater moral authority than before and are ready to fight for the sake of their beliefs. A case in point is Kusum Kamble who contested from Vijaynagar and lost. She was confident that there was foul play which resulted in her loss. She started investigating the matter and after that she filed a case in the court, on the 2nd of this month. The court gave the verdict in her favour.

The regularly organised programmes on the occasions of the centenaries of social reformers of this region are used to instil the *dalit* ideology and identity among the people. The need for the *Dalits* to be educated, organised and fight as mentioned by Dr Ambedkar is hammered among its members. This is a very good exercise to keep the people united and energised to fight for justice.

1.3 Community study centre for learning and Advocacy

As per the reports, the DBSS has nine CBCLA. Most of these centres cater to the needs of the children in enhancing their education. My personal visit to the centre has revealed that they are a good support to the initiatives taken by the DSVP. They have successfully mobilised the Mahilas to act as a pressure groups to streamline the mid day meal schemes of the government. Christian values and prayers are taught in some of the centres. They have maintained good documentation of the children attending the centre. The children participate in the centenary programmes organised by the DSVP and are also present when parents are discussing issues concerning their villages. This gives the children a good exposure in the early part of their lives to build up a strong character to work for their community.

Right to food campaign

As per "Speaking Out" the emphasis is on effective implementation of PDS and social security schemes. With a good analysis of the data it should result as a ground work for people centre advocacy. It further says various types of political actions, rallies morchas and use of media shall be employed to address the issue. In the light of this, in the reporting period four campaigns, two on price rise, one on Proper implementation of PDS and one on the High Court verdict on Khailanjari were taken. 106 appeals of BPL and installation of hand pumps are underway due to these campaigns.

Analytical Report

The important thing to note is the DSVP's campaigning strategy and the confidence to take on the systems and structures at its level. In the context of Maharashtra it is not easy to enrol one name in the BPL list especially when the process has been completed by the government way back.

Each village has a quota of BPL cards. It is the ground reality that many undeserving people are included in the list. As per the recent orders of the government anyone caught having BPL by illegal means will be punished with simple imprisonment. Now applying for cards in the same villages with relevant documents also exposes the big and the powerful people who have claimed the BPL card by corrupt means. This means there will surely be a huge conflict between the rich and the poor. If they are not organised in bringing this issue in the public domain, they will be endangering themselves.

Their pressure tactics of morcha and rallies has begun to compel the government officers to respond. They organise themselves in big groups and with women in the forefront they approach the government office with empty pots on their heads symbolising their plight of non availability of water. Sometimes they approach the offices ringing bells asking them to wake up to their calls. This attracts the media and the information reaches the concerned politicians forcing them to enquire in to the issue. They have also participated in the national campaigns on price rise thus sending the message to the government to respond to the cries of the *Dalits*

Land to the landless

As per the SAP about 5000 families had to receive land pattas by the end of the project phase. Only in the dioceses of Kolhapur there are 4390 families occupying nearly about 350.15 acres who should get their entitlements within three to four years from now. The struggles of land in identified villages are in different stages of which a comprehensive data is available. Efforts are on to regularise them.

In my previous reports I had mentioned that the struggle for land is a very slow process. Red tapeism, lethargy of the bureaucracy and lack of political will by the ruling government to give the lands to the *dalits* is a great challenge for any organisation. To top it all of, laws regarding procurement of land are constantly changed. For the papers to move from one department to another the DSVP has to undertake two or three morchas to awaken the government to respond.

In the reporting period not much was achieved in terms of Right to Land. Petitions for speedy implementation of the earlier proposals pending with the government were made. At Vijaynagar the process is the final stages. The government has asked the people to start a housing society. Due to financial constraints and growing unrest among the group the matter has received a setback. DSVP is in the process of resolving the issue. Elsewhere the struggle for land is in different stages and the efforts to regularise them are on. As per their reports they have not been able to conduct planned programmes under other objectives due to non availability of funds. In the finance report the issue will be clarified.

Major achievements

- 11 more villages have been identified and work has been initiated.
- Nearly thousand more have been included in the DSVP family. The process of enrolling them is on.
- Membership cards for about 350 people given.
- 13 DSVP members were elected in the Gram *Panchayat* elections

Analytical Report

- Kusum Kamble a candidate of DSVP has filed a petition in the court challenging her defeat due to malpractices.
- Ten new units of DSVP to be established shortly.
- Three months planning done in the DSVP meetings.
- DSVP member nominated by the government to be in the vigilance group.
- In 4 villages due to the pressure exerted by DSVP the PDS is functioning smoothly.
- The leadership ability to question the system has increased. A police case was filed by a DSVP activist at Talsande village against a government official for knowingly misguiding him and depriving him of the government scheme wrong information given to him.
- 106 appeals of BPL registration awaiting for final orders from the Tahesildar.
- 25 families in Mazale village who were staying in the firing range of the police shifted to another place.
- Land registration process in different villages is going on.

Challenges

- As mentioned earlier the immediate challenge is to build a level of ownership among the Diocesan leader about the DSVP movement
- Documentation is also a issue. A proper document regarding the systems, process and structures has to be rewritten. Many of their stories get lost because of poor documentation
- A financial procedure for DSVP has to be established
- Some of the disgruntled leaders of DSVP have left the organisation. Efforts are on to bring them back to the family.
- Building second line leadership.
- Finding alternative sources to fund them to participate in the political process.
- The challenge in retaining the present acting coordinator.
- Positioning in terms of project proposals
- Much of it is already mentioned in the progress report however in brief DSVP in spite of all challenges has remained relevant to the struggling communities. They have impacted the *Dalit* community in terms of educating, organising and leading them into agitations, albeit in a small but effective way relevant in the present situation. Along with the incremental benefits, the larger goal of becoming an alternative political force in this region has compelled them to operate and make alliances beyond geographical boundaries. They are well set to be a force to reckon with, in this region.

Conclusion

DSVP is a vibrant organisation under Kolhapur Diocese. As they have moved in to a movement stage it is always a challenge to put their programmes in a Cash Flow Format. They are always in to *Dharnas* and *Morchas* constantly putting pressure on the government to change the policies and implement them in favour of their people. So it is difficult to predict as per the cash flow format when an action has to be taken. During the reporting period more than 4 *morchas* were held against the government on the issue of right to food and water. The DSVP is now lobbying with the government to provide food grains at the doorstep, they call it *Ghar Poch Dhanya*. They are further in the process of analysing the Income and expenditure of a Daily wage worker in the context of the

Analytical Report

rising food prices in the state. Many a times the RCSA has to go beyond the cash flow format to make resources available to them for action oriented programmes.

DBSS KOLKATA

Introduction

Earlier the DBSS was only moving with awareness and assistance with little focus on advocacy and action. Thus in this phase the thrust was on how DBSS can move ahead from the CBO stage to active PO and further towards movement building. We had a special focus on livelihood and CME. The issues addressed by the DBSS are Land and Water Pollution through FADE machine and Proper Implementation of Flagship Programme viz ICDS, MDM, PDS. The regular conflicts between the political parties are contributing all the more towards making the condition of the community more pathetic and vulnerable.

Strengthening People's Movement

216 SHGs, 8 Joint liability group (trade based), 33 PO units forming one PO unit called *Sangram Samiti*. The leaders formed being trained this phase was People's mobilization in demanding their rights is very much noticed. They are able to identify the issue but are not able to take it forward collectively. They are still more in the problem solving strategy. The CBO's are formed in large nos. but these members are not the part of the PO when it comes to mass mobilization and movement building. The CBO'S formed are not been properly utilized and have no clarity in terms of their roles and responsibility.

In terms of *Networking* and *advocacy* not much has been done so far, but the people have started a campaign against fade machine, and they are in the process to send joint petition, filing RTI to the local leaders and administration. The DBSS has network with one of the organization called Human Rights law Network (HRLN), KIRTEEKA, *Harijan Sevak Sangha*.

Achievements

- Increase in number of PO members (about 500 members increased).PO unit prepared list of eligible oldage pension holders who don't get and submitted it to Asuti I *Panchayat*.
- 05 signature campaign organized 02 for road construction and three for supply of safe drinking water with 2500 participants who submitted petition to the panchayet Asuti II, Beonta II and Chatta and Pressurized them for the proper implementation of F.S.S
- 2 RTIs filed to the Sub-divisional controller Food & Supply office, on PDS information.

Control Over Life and Livelihood

Under livelihood and food security DBSS seems to be active as they are successfully able to trap a no. of schemes with essential support of the PO under SSS. DBSS staff joined campaign for FSS "National Campaign for Right to Food".

- ICDS- 48, MDM-8 SHG received tender, IAY-56 families, Widow Pension-23, old age pension -53, Jananni suraksha yojana-40, PDS, National family benefit scheme -03, Job card availed -40, job-55(MNREGA), 25 BPL families received Annapurna food grains at their door steps, 128 SHG's received chicks from block livestock dept.etc.

Analytical Report

- Earlier the amount received as widow pension was only 400/- though it was sanctioned 1000/per month .It is now checked by the pressure group.
- 8 Joint liability trade based group is formed on tailoring at Kanberia and tetulberia, chatta *Panchayat*. They have relieved 250000/-each group for their business.

CME

Five churches which was again identified and aware for this phase was St. Mary's, Jeevan Jyoti upasanalay, Sadhu sunder singh, Chinsura church. CME is one of the challenges for this DBSS. Though there is a good response from the congregation/community but the church leaders and the pastors are less interested. The continuous change in the selection of congregation also is leading to less impact. They are still in identification and gradually moving to equipping stage.

- A poultry bird rearing project started in Kalagachhia, 3 SHGs of Congregation members received 3 lakh loan from Minority Development Commission
- 3 minority community received grant for house building form WB Backward Classes Development & Finance Corporation
- 20 Muslim women received training on Knitting, the programme initiated by St Mary's church

Gender

Several steps have been taken to build gender sensitivity at the organizational level. Throughout these process 12 women leaders have been identified to contest in the forthcoming *Panchayat* election in the state. Apart from this 3 women federation and 11 men groups were formed. The women of this region are bold enough to address their issue whether it be in relation to trafficking, domestic violence, but still are not able to hold the decision making power and to assert their rights. Lacks in addressing the issue like women atrocity, discrimination and other women related rights. Only ample nos of cases is being filed and groups are being formed but no further steps/initiatives being taken to address the core issue. The whole concept of integrating women is not visible as they lack the segregated data the SHG formed are much more towards the economic aspects and minimum in political empowerment.

Domestic Violence cases are highlighting at Shanpukur village, Trafficking cases resisted by the joint action taken by women group, Wives beating decreased 20, more number of cases are focused and addressed 7 solved, 3 in process

Concerns/Challenges

- DBSS has scattered intervention. Thus the PO is limited to only few villages and cannot move beyond the geographical boundaries.
- The reference community includes mostly APL group and the socially excluded communities have been neglected completely. Hence there is the need to withdraw/shift from the existing areas.
- The CBO's and PO's lack their roles and responsibilities as well as the political will.

Suggestions

- The CBO's that are formed need to be comprehend with their roles and responsibility and further strategically transformed into dynamic people's movement.
- Need to adopt the constituency model. There is a need of context specific accompaniment trafficking, social exclusion among Muslims and street children through the churches.
- In respect to the **project proposal** of Kolkata DBSS they are not focus much on the issue mentioned i.e. **Fade machine and land acquisition, urbanization**. I would also like to mention here that at present they are working only in 2 districts, 46 villages and withdrawn completely from Howrah district.

DBSS LUCKNOW

Introduction

The reporting phase is the first phase of building critical mass under speaking out phase. DBSS Lucknow went through the organizational development process in the last phase and initiated the movement building initiatives in this phase.

Objective wise analysis:

<p>Formulation and transforming the community based organization to build people's organization.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No of group formed in the last phase in 01. • Issue based group formed for the sake of formation of group it is not serving the purpose. • Linkage of the group at cluster level and village level. Idea generated to formulate UTTHAN and one federation.
<p>Political participation of leaders in GP election</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaders identified for the forth coming election. • Decided to promote Premadevi from Girdharpur and Ramsing from Ashwa village but according to seat allotment they cannot be promoted. • Presently promoting sobha devi from Ashwa and Rajkumar from Sarsaban. • Conducted capacity building programme of community leaders on PRI and <i>Gram Sabha</i>.
<p>Capacity building and empowering the community for ensuring proper implementation of NREGA and & social security schemes, strengthening alternative livelihood source.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducted PRI exercise with the village representative in the Ashwa village. • Tool developed for the study of NREGA & SSS implementation status study. • Data collection on the study going on.
<p>Promote and ensure congregation participation in the whole process of community struggle as agent of change.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointed a volunteer referred by coordinator approved by board. • Collected some basic information. • Congregation has not taken in to consideration. • No perspective building programme has been conducted.
<p>To en sure equal participation of man and women in organizational structure and programme</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Celebrated women's day with focussing wome's rights in NREGA.
<p>Learning Movement Building Movement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paid accompaniment appraisal visit 4 times. • No board meeting conducted. • No community interphase programme for board organized. • Internal capacity building on conducting research, PRI, <i>Gram Sabha</i>. • Review process conducted in the month of august.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conducted every month.• Salary structured fixed for varsha and sujata but not yet the pay scale has changed.• Request made for bi-cycle could not finalize.
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Trends -

- Prime focus during the last five months has been on strengthening the local CBOs and data collection with the objective to conduct situational analysis.
- Only 2 Issues based group formed which is far beyond the target.
- The linkage of the group give birth to a new form of group called UTTHAN
- Issue based group formed in the last phase programmatically linked with each other but the functionality of the group in term of emerging as people's power is not visible,
- In term of election campaign leader identified and initiatives taken to promote the leaders but after the seat allotments the proposed candidate's are not eligible so alternative leaders have been identifies.
- Charter of demand has been developed by the SHG group to negotiate with the sarpanch candidate.
- To understand the implementation status of the SSS & NREGA analytical study has been introduced by interviewing the beneficiaries in a samplings manner. 740 formats have been filled.
- Meurabad church has been identified for the CME intervention but no any positive progress.
- Under utilization of the budget.
- Non implementation of the planned programme
- OMC generation is very low

Achievements: -

- 6 CBOs constituted during the six-month period (increasing the total CBOs to 14).
- 1 SHG formed during the period. (Shared the problem in linking the groups with banks due to non-availability of identity proof with the villagers (Ration card etc.)
- Questionnaire had been designed and Data has been collected from 470HHs, the data are in the process of analysis. .
- CBOs have been questioning the Irregularities in PDS, viz. Quality of grains distributed through PDS, Distribution of BPL allocation throughout the month.
- Participation of Congregation is being enhanced.

Challenges/ limitation : -

- Completion of analytical study of implementation status food security schemes and NREGA and community mobilization for public hearing.
- Recruitment of full time coordinator.
- effective use of the processed Data, to mobilize the CBOs over the issues identified, and also for advocacy.

Analytical Report

- To strengthen CBO and transformation in to people's organization so that they will develop capacity to address all the emerging issues.

Staff capacity:

In the reporting period in house capacity building programme has been conducted on, PME, NREGA ,PRI, Gramsabha, in karyasala mode which helped the staffs to developed the perspective and technical capacity leads to develop strategy for taking the issue forwards. The accompaniment appraisal visit of programme Associate used as a medium for in house capacity building. Perspective and understanding level of staffs has shown remarkable growth.

PME & finance:

- i) The **Total Budget** planned was **under-utilized** by 8 %. (Rs. 31,702)
- ii) The Total Budget on **Program/Field Activities** was **under-utilised** by 19% (Rs.30,729)
- iii) The Total Budget on **Salary for Program Staffs** was **under-utilised** by 7 % (Rs. 13,473)
- iv) The Total Budget on **Administration** was **over-spent** by 37 % (Rs. 12,500)

Although the spending on our Human Resources are in accordance to the Plan (with 7% under-utilization), and have **over-spent** on administration, yet DBSS is unable to implement the planned activities through his Human Resources. This conveys different messages, which may be that the planning are faulty, or Human Resources are in-efficient, or that DBSS is unable to foresee during our planning.

Conclusion:

Although it is at the CBOs level it has started showing the essence of formulating issues to mobilizing the community. It stated ensuring the benefit of different social security schemes but at the problem solving level. Thus the future challenges to move beyond the problem solving approach to movement building approach.

DBSS MARATHWADA

Introduction

The DBSS of Marathawada has been working with the *Dalit* communities such as Matang, Navbudha, Bhill, Kahar and Pardhis since the year 2000. At present they are working in 76 villages 50 panchyats covering nearly 11568 families. The areas identified are backward socially politically and economically and majority of population are *Dalits*. All the Community Enablers i.e. 5 of them and the coordinator, who are experienced and with the organization from past 7 to 9 years are based in the Aurangabad region where as one issue facilitator 5 CBCL staff are working in the Jalana region Aurabgabad region. and 5 are working in Aurangabad region. Due to the presence of the old staff at Aurangabad the concentration of activities and use of resources is more than other area, the field areas at Aurangabad has developed considerably well in comparison to the Jalana region. This has become a bone of contention and there is lot of bickering among few of the members of the Dioceses on this issue.

During the reporting months the People's Organasation called the *Manava Adikar Sangarash Samathi* has made some progress in terms of increase of membership of the PO. 6 new branches of MASS were started, at Nilajgaon 22 families occupying 110 acres of land under forest act has been formally approved. The process for getting actual *pattas* in their names is a lengthy process, which will require a consistence campaigning from the PO's and the process is on. 44 gharkul and 8 wells has also been sanctioned, and in the *Gram Panchayat* election nine contested and only one was elected from village Gavaria.

The DBSS Marthawada has a rear distinction of initiating its work form its inception by RBA. The ground work done by Bishop Naina Team helped the DBSS build on it there by saw a emergence of MASS a Peoples organization. Given the kind of orientation and support it gets from the Diocese it was expected that the PO s will become a movement in a short period of time. Unfortunately ten years have passed and this has not happened. Somewhere the Leaders of the PO s lost their vision and were not able to take the movements forward. The occupation of Gairan land by the *Dalits* which is a burning issue was not handled properly. Initially people enthusiastically involved themselves, many awareness building workshops trainings were conducted. But the required results were not obtained, due to which people lost hopes and the movement suffered a setback. Nevertheless the MASS as an organisation still functions at various levels which need to be reenergised revitalised to be effective in the given context.

Objective wise analysis

Strengthening people's movements

Under this objective 9 Programmes were planned and four were not conducted. These programmes were especially designed to strengthen the POs build their bargaining capacity and operational strength. Incremental growth in terms of 225 members added to the organisation, 7 new branches started, 15 committee member prepared as pressure group is all a good achievement. But our earlier

Analytical Report

analysis has shown that PO is lacking in collectively putting pressure on in government to access land entitlements. Their participation in Morchas and Dharnas and action oriented approaches were minimal. People in many meetings had demanded that it was high time that they took to street. Due to non conducting of these programmes the DBSS lost an opportunity to mobilise peoples dissent in to action.

The loss of eight candidates out of Nine in the Grampanchayat election also tells us that the PO has to work very hard to win the trust of the people to put them in power.

CBCLA

As mentioned above there are in total 10 unites of CBCLA. They conduct regular tuition classes for the children and impart Christian values. In the earlier phase one of our CBCLA teacher was nominated by the people to contest in the Maha Nagarpalika election. Due to huge political pressure she had to withdraw. The reference has been made to give a glimpse of the their involvement in the community. In the reporting period they have formed 3 SHG groups, and are also actively involved in mobilising women for accessing benefits from the government. In the village Bethel women have collectively started a grinding mill and are sharing the benefits. They also involve the leaders of their groups in the MASS Meetings. In short they are a good support to the initiatives of the MASS.

Control over life and livelihood

Five programmes were planned under this objectives, most of them addressing the issue corruption in PDS, filing for papers for land regularisation, and awareness on NREGA Schemes. Achievements were 545 application for land regularisation were re filed and 30 people received Jobs. Impact wise not much has been achieved. There is no signe of any struggle confrontation, systematic approach to the issue and above all the meaningful involvement of the MASS. Applications are filed and they soon gather dust in the government offices. This again de motivates the members as no action is taken form anybody. Many a time it will lead to a organisation becoming defunct. For a organisation to stay relevant the DBSS has to constantly reinvent it self and keep the PO s involved in burning issues All the benefits to the community should result in strengthening the organisation and that should be reflected in the impacts. The DBSS perspective should not be in terms of only solving problems, it should go beyond that and think how the process and challenges in solving an issue leads in empowering the persons and organisations.

CME programmes were not conducted, program on gender again has deviated from its objectives in all one needs to relook the implementation processes.

Major achievements

- Except a few many planned programmes were implemented
- 225 members added to MASS
- 7 new branches of MASS started

Analytical Report

- At Nilajgaon 22 application for land regularisation in process NOC obtained from van samathi
- 44 gharkul and 8 wells sanctioned
- 545 application for land regularisation submitted
- The MASS meet when called and discuss issues
- RTI are used to get information's
- MASS members travel with the DBSS team once in a month to the other field areas.

Challenges

- Immediate challenge is to train the new coordinator in carrying out his responsibility
- Resolve leadership issue within the MASS, disgruntled leaders should be replaced.
- Establish proper systems and process to monitor work at field
- Build the motivation level of staff to deliver what is expected.
- Educate the DBSS team on the growing aspiration of the MASS to move from dependence to independence and work on inter dependence. The process has to be understood and internalised.
- Initiate organisational developmental process
- Establish proper financial monitoring processes

Conclusion

The dioceses of Marathawada has a good supporting board with a active Bishop who was earlier the coordinator of the DBSS. He personally attends many programs at the field to update himself with the work. However in the recent times due to lack of monitoring and loss of motivation among the workers and leaders the work on the field has slowed. Some leaders of MASS instead of leading the movements on the field are interested in the financial transactions of the DBSS, which has resulted in conflict like situation. It is a urgent need is to talk to the members of the MASS and reorganise the structure, identify new leaders and replace the old. Staffs have to be motivated and reassigned new areas of operations. Focus should be more on action oriented programmes. Trainings and awareness building programmes need to stop. Efforts should be made to capacitate leaders to take new responsibility. Financial and accountability procedures need to be re established and leaders of the PO should have access to any information they need. If the above mentioned things are taken up immediately the work at the field will progress and MASS will gain its lost glory

DBSS MUMBAI

Introduction

At the beginning of the project speaking out, by analyzing the poor performance of the diocese it was kept in 1 + 2 model (i.e. one year staff orientation and then continuation) but unfortunately the team could not cop up with this model and entire team has to be terminated. And there was a huge gap of 12 months. After this period the resource team tried its best to restart the work in the region and the DBSS Mumbai at present is working with the *Adivasi* and marginalized communities residing in the villages of the Palghar Taluka in Thane district. Presently there are such 24 padas in which the team of four intervenes through DBSS. Out of these four staff the coordinator is the priest in the diocese and has some conceptual clarity of the organization and theological trained, rest of the staff was working with the diocese in the missionary movement and education wise are in 10 + 2 model. They are quite new to understand the way of development.

From the staffs' sharing, the issues in these *adivasi*/ tribal areas are unemployment, land and water. The community belonging this lower strata of the society does not have land of their own and those who have has very little and that too devoid of any irrigation facility. They are either into traditional occupations like broom-making, rope-making, etc or go to work in other's fields as labourers. Some of them also go to the factories set in the industrial area nearby but all these jobs hardly give them assuring livelihood.

Objective wise analysis:

Strengthening Peoples Movement:

As the DBSS is in initial stage they are busy in collecting secondary data of the reference community.

Control Over Live and Livelihood

Through the available report it is observed that, the awareness on NREGA was organized in the community as the result of it the staff could complete their data in this regards. Also the data collection of BPL families is over. But both the data are not in format it has to be rechecked and put in to the proper format so that the diocese could get exact number of deprived families.

Congregation in Solidarity with Poor

In the reporting period one programme organized for diocesan clergies for internalizing the concept of CME. After the workshop 9 congregation were identified where the concerned clergy have shown their interest, but unfortunately it is not materialized yet !

Gender and Women Issue

It is needless to say that since last 11 months the efforts were not taken to form either SHG's or Mahila Mandals. But the karyashal on rights of Adivasi women is being reflected in the cash flow which was not implemented. If the programme could have been implemented they were chances to organize adivasi mahilas to formed a women group. The opportunity gone in vain.

Learning Movement for Building Movement

Through the reports it is learned that in the period only one staff meeting were conducted. Which shows that the entire staff is not aware of the importance of staff meeting. The report is not

Analytical Report

forwarded to RCSA. It is learned that the Board Meeting, though reflected in the cash flow, was not organized. This board meeting could have given proper direction to the staff. With the help of RCSA team.

Major achievements:

Trends and way forwards: The DBSS Mumbai has grate opportunities to work with Adivasi communities, is required conceptual clarity and commitment. There for the present staff need proper orientation and training on various issues. Which will give thrust to their potential? There is live issue of Land, Food security and Livelihood. There are many problems affecting the life of poor Adivasis. The tremendous change in their lives is possible only is of single minded determination. Needs strict monitoring.

Perspective driven : The phase speaking out is moving forward with certain perspective. Some one rightly said that the distance we travel is less important than in which direction we travel. As the new beginning and the new staff the perspective is not penetrated in their midst.

Positioning / Impact : In last 11 month atleast the staff could create the hope in the community that, we are here in your struggles and grief. Slowly people are attracted towards hard work of DBSS in their region.

DBSS NAGPUR

Introduction

Nagpur DBSS / NDDA has a strong people's organization – *Manavi Haqqe Sangharsh Samiti* (MHSS) covering two districts – Bhandara and Chandrapur (Sindewahi). In over 80 villages, the impact is seen through the interventions of the DBSS team which is dedicated and committed.

Reinitiated in February 2009, the DBSS interventions have geared up and achieved commendable results that are visible in the field areas.

Objective wise analysis:

Strengthening People's Movement:

In this phase there was addition of a branch in Salewada village. 98 more people joined in the PO - MHSS. Apart from tackling the issues, MHSS is also involved in the social issues, as in Kesalapuri they helped a poor family in the marriage of their daughter. Domestic violence is also watched upon by the PO members.

Control Over Live and Livelihood

According to the available reports on MREGA, 958 people/ families received work through MHSS' intervention. This is one of the commendable achievement. SSS benefits are also availed – 31 individuals started getting the old age pension. The discrepancies in PDS were also taken care of by replacing the ration shopkeeper.

Gender and Women Issue

The impressive number of SHGs and women's groups... Participation of women always in large numbers but it still needs more efforts for the integration of gender... Women's leadership has to be visible at all levels.

Learning Movement for Building Movement

Staffs are actively involved in network and advocacy with other organizations. The capacity building and skill enhancement programmes taken periodically at DBSS level has immensely helped the staff in their interventions.

Major achievements:

Trends and way forwards: The DBSS team with present staffs is doing commendable job but the leadership is not recognized at higher level this might slow down the entire process. PO has to be more into action mode though there were two rallies conducted in this phase.

Analytical Report

With the impressive success in these *Panchayat* elections, DBSS should think upon the constituency mapping too and also should give a thought to have a forum of these elected *gram-Panchayat* candidates.

Perspective driven: Critical Mass is the key phrase in this phase Speaking Out... And MHSS is certainly moving forward with certain perspective.

Positioning / Impact: The DBSS need to undergo OD process, streamline the finance system and integrate movements creating a niche' in political scenario there.

MHSS through *Wada Na Todo* campaign has left an impact and in this winter (parliament) session they should have taken up the issues regarding forest land.

MREGA's was also an achievement to be proud of..

DBSS NASIK

Introduction :

In this phase, perspective building workshop was major programme organized into three stages. Nasik DBSS reinitiated in 2009 would certainly get a way to move forward with the collective perspective.

During this reporting period six programmes were conducted. As per their cash flow and programme design. The whole focus of the program was to establish relationship and build rapport with the communities which has been marginally achieved however the concern remains that out of present five staffs two are under consideration. Their capacity building is important. There is need to get them out of their service approach but towards rights based!

During this reporting period six programmes were conducted. As per their cash flow and programme design. The whole focus of the program was to establish relationship and build rapport with the communities which has been marginally achieved however the concern remains that out of present five staffs two are under consideration. Their capacity building is important. There is need to get them out of their service approach but towards rights based!

Objective wise analysis:

Strengthening People's Movement :

DBSS has finished the data collection but the compilation and analysis need to be done at the earliest.

Need proper planning and use of data has not been appropriated so most of the programme were not conducted. For CBOs strengthening nothing had been done. *Panchayati raj* training was held they have to move beyond awareness building, start forming groups. Program now should be more need based.

Control Over Live and Livelihood

The DBSS has been creating mass awakening among the people about various schemes and also helping people to avail the benefits but they need to expand the work moving from problem to the issue. Under objective 2, right to livelihood, out of six program they conducted four programs. In terms of aspired impacts and achieved results are not satisfactory , formation of CBOs, visibility is not much except two staffs

Congregation in Solidarity with Poor

In the reporting period one programme organized for diocesan clergies for internalizing the concept of CME. After the workshop 9 congregation were identified where the concerned clergy have shown their interest, but unfortunately it is not materialized yet !

Gender and Women Issue

It is needless to say that since last 11 months the efforts were not taken to form either SHG's or Mahila Mandals. But the karyashal on rights of Adivasi women is being reflected in the cash flow which was not implemented. If the programme could have been implemented they were chances to organize adivasi mahilas to formed a women group. The opportunity gone in vain.

Analytical Report

Learning Movement for Building Movement

Out of five staffs accessing benefits of govt schemes is visible in their villages, rest they need to gear up themselves. Regular visits from the coordinators side has to be also encouraged as it would help them to move ahead as per the objectives set. As per the area covered staff is less and under-trained! Data compilation process is still on it should be time bound. Next phase it has to be taken on war footing

Major achievements

- Field area expansion , addition of new 10 villages with new 02 staffs
- Incremental growth, New 7 CBOs – youth groups & women's groups, now 30 SHGs
- Capacity to conduct program has gone up & Leadership development

Trends

- Orientation is required for few staffs who have evangelical background to get them out service oriented
- Staffs should be living in filed areas
- Rapid industrialization taking place resulting into migration, appropriate need based programs to be taken
- Political scenario changing, other people need to be brought in the forum

Way forward

- Perspective planning has been done but document has to be universally disturbed
- Staff capacity enhanced to expose them to right based
- They are still in CBO joined in between
- To be treated as novices set their own goals
- No adequate support from diocese

Perspective driven : Perspective building workshop was major programme organized into three stages. This workshop was for entire diocesan leaders and congregations and executives. Even local politicians and representatives of various institutions were involved. Efforts were made in this to go back to the historical clarity among the participants, contextual analysis was done, mission & vision revisited and reformed. However the perspective building program was carried out in three systematic stages using lots of resources but it hasn't achieved its logical end. Reports still awaited.

Positioning / Impact : Regarding positioning and impact in two years proposal; our assessment feels that they are still in the very novice stage still grappling to get their feet on the ground. Far from any of the objective as they have joined the journey last phase so we cant even think that they can achieve any of the goals for themselves and may be during the next project phase sys approach towards achieving our goals can be chalked out. Staff building/ OD is in still in process and would take few more years till they are fully organized for movement building.

DBSS NORTH EAST INDIA (NEI)

Introduction

The intervention of DBSS in the field is from the last 14yrs in the excluded rural areas of Assam and in a district of Meghalaya. The last six months that is from April to September 2010 community were found shaping and getting strengthen to move forward for movement building at the districts and also at the state level. The leaders from the *adivasi* communities are been identified to take the whole community mobilization process. At present DBSS NEI is involved with the community in 05 districts of Assam namely Karbi angling, Nagaon, Dibrugarh, Udalurhi and North Lakhimpur and 01 in Meghalaya that is Jowai. The DBSS NEI is covering 85 villages of 6 *Panchayats* in 5 blocks and 2 blocks in 2 district councils.

Field information:

Details of Community:

PO 2		SHG 90		PRI Members Contested 3		CONG 8		CONG in Diocese		CONG for CME activities 4	
M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M
44	23	437	578	1	1	234	212				
Total Members		Total Members		Total Members		Total Members		Total Members		All 4 in rural	
		1015		2		446					

SHGs

Total SHGs	No. of Register / Unregister	Cash in Hand	Cash in Bank	Total Savings	Membership	
90	90	12,560	22,68,250	22,80,810	MALE 437	FEMALE 578

Strengthening People's Organization for Movement Building

The two existing PO's are equipped with the knowledge of filing RTI, and are becoming pressure groups for proper implementation of Govt policies and schemes. They are also creating linkages with the respective institutions and likeminded POs and CBOs to raise voice collectively for their local needs and problems like PDS, IAY, and MNREGA. The existing POs consist of *adivasi* community is strongly encouraged for participation in the *Gram Sabha* and all other DBSS initiatives.

Community Building Initiative

The community building initiative is mainly focussed

Analytical Report

1. Demand over Scheduling

The *Adivasis* of Assam should be recognized as the Scheduled Tribe as the counterparts in other states of India like Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. The scheduling of *Adivasis* will solve maximum development problems in Assam and will lead to all round development of Assam.

2. Demand over Tea Garden Issues

- Implementation of *Panchayat* Raj System in tea gardens.
- Implementation of NRHM schemes in all tea gardens of Assam.
- Eradication of child labourers from tea gardens. I
- Improve the education system in tea gardens by upgrading the Lower Primary schools to High Schools.
- ***Policy change in***

The wages for tea garden labourers, it should be increased to Rs.200.00/- (Rupees Two Hundred)

The working hours of the tea garden labourers should be from 09.00am to 04.30 pm unlike the other industries to enable the parents to look after and send their children to school and to work for the family.

The process for converting temporary labour to permanent labour and

3. Demand over *Adivasi* Development Council

State level Assam *Adivasi* Development Council

Church Mission Engagement:

The four identify *adivasis* congregations are motivated to identify the issues that are affecting to practice the *adivasi* rights. The other focussed areas of these congregation are based on the theological perspective on gender justification, gender equality, and livelihood and food security, and thus, to enhance the knowledge and capacity on Biblical perspective of holistic development. The *Puramanchal Nari Jagriti Sangram Samiti* along with the congregation is working on the rights, social justice and violence against women.

Gender Concern:

DBSS NEI is initiating the women leadership to protect and promote the policy related to mainstreaming the gender concerns. PNJSS is working towards developing linkages among different SHGs; CBOs form the congregation to take part in *Gram Sabha*. The issues of women which were highlighted by PNJSS are documented by SBSS to draw attention of the international organizations.

Learning movement for building movement:

Representatives of the POs are attending the state level consultation to equip themselves for the movement building process on the *adivasis* issues. They are also meeting state level front line organizations for state and national level advocacy on the *adivasis* issues.

DBSS PATNA

Introduction

“The announcement of *Panchayat* election after a long period of more than three decades is welcomed as it gives the village people a chance to ensure a participatory democracy at grass root level”. “There is no way to strengthen the common men and women other than to strengthen the *Gram Sabhas* and for that, we have to launch a movement and upcoming elections can be an entry point” believes the leaders of *Adivasi Swasasan Manch*.

Objective wise analysis

Strengthening People’s movement

The DBSS, Diocese of Patna has been in the process of forming SHG to involve the men and women in economic activities like goatary, piggery etc. and are now not falling prey into the hands of middlemen. Some of the SHG are monitoring the government schemes. A campaign has been initiated to strengthen the *Gram Sabha* and develop the local leaders. Members of *Gram Sabha* actively took part in the recently held survey. *Panchayat* level *Gram Sabha* has been formed in 4 *Panchayat* to address the *Panchayat* level issues and to have a link with block level *Gram Sabha*. Few SHG has come forward to form a *Mabila Adhikar Manch* which is capable of solving the regional issues and issues related to women.

A people’s organisation *Adivasi Swasasan Manch* has been made functional which is addressing the issue of *Adivasi* rights along with livelihood issues. Church members are also encouraged to join the organisation and the membership in ASM has increased. Recently ASM leaders selected the local leaders to contest in the forth coming *Panchayat* election.

Enhancing human Capabilities and Assets to have access to and control over life and livelihood

The leaders of small groups, pressure groups and ASM are actively involved in ensuring the food security of the poor and marginalized and also encouraging the village people to take up different options to sustain their life. Under PDS the people are availing the government facility of getting the food grains in subsidized rates. NREGA job cards have been returned from the clutches of the middlemen. The village leaders are also helping the old people in getting the old age pension.

Ensuring Congregation in solidarity with poor

DBSS Patna has identified four congregations i.e. Barharwa, Barhait, Taljhari and Dumka. Here the volunteers have been selected and they are trying to involve more Church members in the process. Not much have been done but if the DBSS identifies some active pastors/catechist the process would be carried out more effectively.

Mainstreaming Gender concern in programmes

Even though DBSS reference area is mostly *Adivasi* dominated one could see almost equal participation of women in the *Gram Sabha*. After lot of struggle women are now allowed to sit in the

Analytical Report

traditional system. Both women and men are selected for contesting different posts in the forth coming *Panchayat* election.

Major achievements

- 2 SHGs have got the PDS dealership in Bhatbhanga *Panchayat*
- 426 families have come out from the clutches of Mahajan
- 34 *Gram Sabha* has been strengthened
- Both men and women are providing leadership to the *Gram Sabha*
- 6 disputes related to land, rape case, women atrocity were solve by the *Gram Sabha*
- Active involvement of *Gram Sabha* in the recently held survey for BPL
- ASM played a vital role in pressurizing the government to declare Sahebganj a drought district
- Local leaders have been identified and selected for the forth coming *Panchayat* election

Trends (good & bad)

- Delay in transfer of fund from Diocese to DBSS
- Board members lacks interest in DBSS work
- Although DBSS office is in the field but the DBSS staff are not placed in field but moving from home
- DBSS board meeting has not been held for quite some time
- CBCLA facilitator are doing well in transforming the centre into information hub

Way forward (challenges/Limitations)

- More people needs to be involved from different *Panchayats*
- Since the reference area being a *Adivasi* area under fifth schedule, land issues should also be taken up
- Authentic and segregated data on each issues needs to be collected for advocacy purpose
- Generate awareness among the people on SPT act, PESA

Positioning/Impact

The campaign started with perspective building on “our village –Our rule” in 9 *Panchayat* under 4 block (Taljhari, Rajmahal, Pathna, Barhait). The conceptual clarity has been developed among the 30 *Gram Sabha* and *Mabila Adhikar Manch*. They have internalized the theme “*Abua Dison Abua Raj*” Our rule in our village. DBSS initiate a campaign for selection of able and good local leaders to contest in the forth coming *Panchayat* election who after winning would work for the betterment of their own community.

DBSS PHULBANI

Introduction

The DBSS, Diocese of Phulbani has reinitiated its work in a new block, Daringbadi, Kandhmal district since 2008 as a Church Mission Engagement Model (CME) laying emphasis on the congregation being the change agents in the wider community towards fulfilling the mission of Christ. It is through their intervention in the congregations that they have emerged with the local issue based groups such farmers, labour and SHG groups in 18 villages. It is quite remarkable that the DBSS has been able to achieve this much with only 2 field based staff in an area that requires 4 full time staff. Out of the 31 planned activities, the DBSS has been able to complete 24 activities citing reasons such as late fund flow, lack of proper planning and the sudden departure of staff.

Analysis

The formation of the various CBO's has lent a semblance of organized response to the issues emerging from the community. As the vast majority comprise of farmers and labourers, the DBSS has set about establishing the farmers group, labourer's group and the SHG group. Yet the formation of the groups lacks the sense of direction in terms of analyzing the progress towards the vision encapsulated during their earlier meetings. There is a lack of feedback and output analysis system within the activities. While there are individual cases of economic empowerment, the DBSS must work towards the mobilization of the 150 farmers under a common banner for collective endeavors. This would enhance the chances of unity and common initiatives. The CBO's are in the nascent stages and it would be erroneous to push the CBO's without the natural progression of developing unity, identity, problem solving and gradual processes of review and establishing local level linkages. The CBOS are also making the transition from awareness to ensuring delivery of government schemes at the local level. The gradual growth in the number of CBO's at the local level bodes well for the DBSS in creating a strong network of CBO's as the DBSS plans to expand its work in the block.

While it is encouraging that the congregations have been able to attain 100 days employment for 891 families under the NREGA, the compiled data has not been shared with the RCSA. This information would need to give us give us an overview of the trends emerging from the data. The DBSS has adopted the appropriate strategy to address the issue and that is through a thorough awareness process with the congregations thereby the skills and capacities of the communities. The process of interacting with the PRI members and the government officials has become an empowering process for the congregations. This has led to the reduction of the groups of youth migrating to other states in search of employment. While the DBSS has been imparting technical knowledge on farming, this can lay the foundation for a larger agricultural alternative in the next 5 years ensuring a much needed price rise in food crops. This can only be achieved as a collective and is highly possible as this is largely a homogenous block in Daringbadi.

Analytical Report

There has been a mass organization of the community for the demolition of the liquor shops in Daringbadi along with the assistance of local organizations. The same level of mobilization was evident in their realization to proper education and the demand for teachers to educate the students. This was an organized campaign that emerged from the empowered state of the congregations. There is a high level of cohesiveness among the congregations and eradicating social evils.

There are 28 SHG's working with the DBSS and although their work has ensured an active role in eradicating liquor dens, it is impossible to ascertain, due to the lack of adequate gender segregated data, what are the emerging issues and problems of women in that region. There is a distinct lack of specificity in the deliberations on the rights of women. Given that this is region with a majority of adivasis and dalits, it would be pertinent to note the violation of rights of the adivasis as specified in the SC/ST Act. The DBSS has developed a tendency of aiming far higher than its abilities and therefore would need to reassess its roadmap and objectives to be more realistic.

Achievements

- 7 labour groups, 8 farmers groups, 4 Sramik Ekta Manch's added to the existing groups.
- 131 families have received employment under the NREGA
- 2 Individual cases of improved agricultural practices that have led to economic benefits.
- Demand for teachers in the schools to be regular and deliver quality education.
- Shutting down of the liquor shops forcing the district to review it's decision to set up shops.
- Electrification of villages and holding the government accountable to the people.

Way forward

- Developing a strategic intervention on addressing livelihood alternatives
- Consolidating the position of the congregation in the community mobilization process.
- Developing linkages between the various groups at the *Panchayat* level.
- Lack of clarity of roles within the staff as well as the need to build the capacities of the staff.
- The constant turnover of staff is affecting the implementation of the activities

Perspective Driven

- The greatest impetus is being provided by the congregation in community mobilization
- The interventions of the DBSS are deeply rooted in the rights based approach in their attempt to bridge the gap between right to benefits and delivery of benefits.
- This is a transitional stage from awareness to delivery at the local level

DBSS RAJASTHAN**Introduction**

DBSS Rajasthan emphasizing its work in 63 villages of Ajmer and Banswada District . In Banswada CME model has been emphasized where as in Ajmer district emphasis has been given for promoting the formed Group to take the process forward and withdrawing of the DBSS from direct intervention.

Objective wise analysis:

Organize reference community to build issue based organizations (SHG/ Issue Based CBO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three new SHG formed. • Issue based group formed for the sake of formation of group it is not serving the purpose.
Encourage Identified leaders to participate in upcoming PRI elections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four leaders who are from the group from three cluster (<i>Modi, Surajpura Lotiyana</i>)elected in <i>Panchayat</i> election Tara Devi as <i>sarapanch</i> Mina Devi as ward members, Mr. Hemraj as <i>upa sarapanch</i> and Mr. Sunny as ward member. • Suggested and planned programme for the capacity building of the elected leaders .
To ensure food security through eradication of irregularities on SSS and NAREGA through community based organization .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research study has been introduced for understanding the implementation status of the food security schemes and NREGA in the intervention area. • Data collection going on targeting at least five villages from each cluster with 20 scheduled.
To Ensure participation of local congregation in Gram <i>Panchayat's</i> activities and developmental scheme for social change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could not visualized congregations involvement in the whole process effectively.
Learning Movement Building Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entered in to issue based intervention phase. • In house capacity building of the staff on the tools and methodologies of Research. • Accompaniment appraisal visit paid 3 times. • Board meeting conducted. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Mr. Babulas placed in the Banswada area with the field responsibilities. ii) Request will be made to SBSS regarding the salary new structure effect from October 2009. iii) Ms Bina will be transfered to <i>Lotiyana</i> and Mr. Sunil Rose will be transfer to <i>Ashapura</i> area from the month of June.

Analytical Report

Trends –

- Efforts were made to strengthen the existing CBOs, the situational analysis on MGNREGA is on progress, distribution of Social security Scheme has been ensured to reach the isolated and neglected beneficiaries.
- Issue based groups has been formed, but the groups are yet execute their roles.
- Programme has been planned to mobilize the community for active participation in the *Gram Sabha* but no record is found about people participated in the *Gram Sabha*.
- At community level no specific strong leaders has been identified across the area.
- Analytical study has been introduced to map out the irregularities in implementation status of NREGA and social security schemes but data collection has not been completed and the status of the data collection process has not analyzed properly.
- Initiatives have been taken to help the beneficiaries to get benefit of maternity benefit act and to avail the card under NREGA.
- Congregation has not been effectively involved in the process of addressing the issues of NREGA, SSS in spite of having strong potential in the Banswara area.
- Still the contradiction and confusion between the staff prevailing which is affecting the progress of work very seriously.
- Utilization of the budget on one head in other programmes.
- Coordinator's filed engagement has increased but could not give time to Banswara area.
- Underutilization of budget.
- Could not generate the OMC accordingly.

Achievement: -

- Two CBOs and 1 SHG have been formed during the period.
- Regular meetings of SHGs have been convened.
- Facilitated in availing maternity benefit scheme for 10 women and NOAPS to 10 women.
- Data has been collected on the situation of MGNREGA, the analysis is on process.

Challenges: -

- Tremendous potential in the banswara area to initiate movement because issues is there, people's is there and congregation's strong hold is there but initiatives from the staff is lacking.
- Coordination between the senior staff is lacking thus to bring coherence and coordination between them
- More in house capacity building to strengthen the capacity through the process of learning by doing. .
- Completion of analytical study of implementation status food security schemes and NREGA and community mobilization for public hearing.

Staff capacity:

In this period thrice accompaniment visit paid from SBSS which used as the platform for the capacity building of the staffs on planning, monitoring, PRI, campaign design. Staffs visited various

Analytical Report

local NGO to understand the process. Staff participated in the revisiting planning process at resource center and Delhi head quarter.

Future plan: -

- Understanding the issues of the community while forming the SHG/ CBOs.
- Completion of the research study and analysis of the data plan for collection of secondary information.
- Give emphasis to Action research in the whole process including the community in the research process.
- Give emphasis for the analysis of schemes and policy at the staff level
- Concentrate Formulating new SHG in Banswaa area and strengthen the existing organization in both the area. .
- Appointment of CDA/ or choose to be CDA or coordinator.
- Need to enhance coordination between staffs.
- Be specific on the issues of NREGA & SSS and under that emphasis on mass sensitization through issue based capacity building.
- Refer the audit statement for the available balance in respective objectives and plan accordingly.

PME & finance:

- i) The Total Budget on **Program/Field Activities** was **under-utilised** by 4% (Rs.15,978)
- ii) The Total Budget on **Salary for Program Staffs** was **under-utilised** by 1% (Rs. 2,958)
- iii) The Total Budget on **Administration** was **over-spent** by 47 % (Rs. 18,176)

The spending on Administration has appreciated by 47%, DBSS is required to find out the reason and put-up corrective measures. The other variances should also need to be checked and corrective steps introduced.

Conclusion:

Community based organization formation is happening in the community the perspective of building of CBOs is lacking. Still it is at the CBOs level dealing with solving emerging problems . Many issues has been addressed but achievement is in one cluster wehre ms. Veena Chowhan is working.

DBSS SAMBALPUR

Introduction

CNI SBSS work towards transformative justice with rights based approach. It emphasized on building people capacities to analyze their socio-economic and political context and identify the cause of their marginalization and deprivation with a hope to fight against those forces together as a critical mass. As a partner SBSS has given assistance to its partner (DBSS) for capacity building and accompany them with awareness and advocacy campaign. ASHA, DBSS Diocese of Sambalpur has been involved in the development field for many years. From 2008 it has changed its reference area and concentrated in focused intervention for the cause of Dalit in the Deogaon block of Balangir District. During the reporting period apart from the budgeted activities it also has got involved in the larger issues of dalit atrocity and issue of land rights of Landless Dalit community along with the other NGO those who are working for the same cause.

Analysis of the program activities

Objective no.1 -Strengthening people movement:

The activities planned under this objective are not different than the activities planed for the earlier phase. This period was devoted more on collecting data at various levels on different issues but those data were not tabulated and analyze to identify the trend. These date needed to be analyzed in the perspective of political, social and economic reason. Why the dalits are still face the curse of untouchability after the 60 years of independence what is the political and economic reason of it apart from its social reason and this finding to be used strategically for planning for the future intervention.

Building movements of marginalized on issues and theme that joins communities together as Critical mass for political process is our key strategy. The DBSS Sambalpur has the CBO of Dalits at the village level and at *Panchayat* levels but these groups is still in the concept of Committee the membership is limited to 12-15. Hence the capacity building at cognitive level is for the few selected leaders that have not joined the community to form issue based people organization. The community lacks ability to link the problem to the issue based on socio political, economic, cultural or structural analysis. In absence of analytical data on issue and theme their intervention are limited to solving problem at village and *Panchayat* level.

Objective no 2 control over life and livelihood.

Campaign on right to food, Right to land patta.

There are some achievements on solving problem at CBO level such as irregularities in the distribution of PDS, late payment of work done under MNREGA, safe drinking water during summer repair of well, 194 old age pension 535 cases of petition filed for land patta etc. these achievements are because of the network with other NGO working in this area for this issue before the DBSS enter in this area. During this period 35 villages got benefit of regular food grain and other facilities from rasan shop through PDS. These small achievements are not capture for building Critical mass for political process. Each activity is seen as an event and failed to take the process forward as the perspectives are not clear to the staff or to the community.

Objective 3. Congregation in solidarity with poor.

Church mission engagement is a central energizing force in all the intervention. ASHA DBSS Diocese of Sambalpur yet to identify the potential congregation and leader as per the criteria for CME intervention. The programmatic intervention lack proper strategy and approach. The CME intervention has three specific Models with clear strategy and approach that was not followed in the DBSS ASHA. The selection of Congregation is not under the prescribed criteria. As per the report of 20 church leaders and 200 members theologially sensitize should be engaged visibly in expressing their solidarity with poor and needy in the coming phase.

Objective no4: gender and women issue:

The activities planned and implemented under mainstreaming gender are only focused to the members of the SHG groups. SBSS works with the rights based approach and in any development interventions both man and women get affected differently. The challenge is to collect gender segregated data on issues to design gender sensitive intervention as a step towards mainstreaming gender in the project and program.

Conclusion

Apart from solving few problem at local level there is no visible impact on life of people in terms of resisting atrocity and discrimination of Dalits in this area. It lacks clear perspective and strategic intervention to address the issue through strengthening people's power. The DBSS has potential staff and community leaders they need proper orientation and guidance from SBSS and from the Church leadership.