SYNODICAL BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES
CHURCH OF NORTH INDIA

"TRANSFORMING LIVES"
2014-2017
AN INTERPRETATION OF MATTHEW 25
BY A HOMELESS WOMAN

I was hungry
and you formed a humanities group and discussed my hunger.

I was imprisoned
and your crept off quietly to your chapel and prayed for my release.

I was naked
and in your mind you debated the morality of my appearance.

I was sick
and you knelt and thanked God for your health.

I was homeless
and you preached to me the spiritual love of God

I was lonely
and you left me alone to pray for me.

You seem so holy so close to God.
But I am still hungry and lonely and cold.

By, John Stott (Author, Theologian and Christian leader)
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transforming lives

“Where people and nations are divided between rich and poor, powerful and powerless; where a few appropriate for themselves the resources that are the patrimony of all; where unjust social structures reduce the crown of creation to the wretched of the earth; there is underdevelopment.

Development then, is the process whereby the people, the poor and the oppressed being the primary bearers of humanization, liberate themselves from all forms of enslavement and create a condition in which there are no oppressors and oppressed. This frees persons, communities and nations to realize the full potential as every individual has access to wealth, power, respect, knowledge and well being. This liberating process involves fundamental changes in the structure of the social order we live in. Development finally is people transforming the world and creating their own future; thus it is participating in God’s redemptive plan for humankind.”

(— A Church Statement on Development)
OUR HISTORY

The Synodical Board of Social Services was conceived as a response of the Church of North India to the question of poverty and social justice for the marginalized and exploited, as against the prevalent ethos of relief and charity. The development and justice board of the Church of North India was established by the First Synod held at Punjab in 1971. The Vision and Mission of the SBSS was evolved in the Calcutta Consultation in 1978 and it became directly involved with planning and implementing programs.

Our Vision

“ESTABLISH A SOCIETY BASED ON EQUALITY, JUSTICE AND PEACE IN HARMONY WITH NATURE.”

Our Mission

“IN THE SPIRIT OF SERVICE AND SACRIFICE AS DEMONSTRATED BY JESUS CHRIST, CNI SBSS ASPIRES TO RESTORE THE DIGNITY OF THE MARGINALIZED COMMUNITIES THROUGH A COLLECTIVE STRUGGLE.”

The Synodical Board of Social Services has a mission with a difference because we represent the suffering servant, Lord Jesus Christ to translate the Nazareth Manifesto into action in contemporary social realities. The church has a prophetic ministry without ignoring the social justice issues. We are called to be a caring community with compassion, conviction, commitment and competence, in order to contribute to a just and fair society irrespective of caste or creed.
(– Ripples…A journey of CNI SBSS)
OUR OBJECTIVE

The Synodical Board of Social Service’s program is guided by promoting social, economic and political inclusion of the most disadvantaged by engaging the congregation in the Mission of God who stands with the poor, the downtrodden and the rejected, the God who fights for the justice of the marginalized. The approach of the SBSS has evolved from a Welfare Model to a Rights Based Approach, which is a paradigm shift from Social Service to Social Action. The approach recognizes and develops the capacity of communities to identify and analyze their own situation and subsequently develop programs to resolve their problem.

CNI SBSS covers a population of half a million through Diocesan Board of Social Services spread across six states of India viz. Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana and Jharkhand. Our overarching objectives are:

- RESOURCE MOBILIZATION
- HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
- KNOWLEDGE BUILDING AND DISSEMINATION
- NETWORKING AND ADVOCACY
- FACILITATING DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS
OUR CONTEXT

In India, the dalits, adivasis and other backward classes have been socially excluded for the past several centuries; this has resulted in their deprivation from all the basic resources and amenities required for a dignified survival. As a result of such historical marginalization, benefits of growth have not reached equitably to them and their performance on most of the human development indicators is lower as compared to the rest of the population. The dalits and the adivasis are mostly marginalized, they form 25.27% of total population of the country.

Within the marginalized communities and in general, the situation of women and children is grave who face deeper structural inequalities due to the centuries old patriarchal systems operating in all the arenas of life and society.

A multidimensional approach towards poverty reduction will set free these communities from the age old clutch of poverty and will ensure that these communities receive an equitable share of the country’s growth. CNI SBSS is working with the most vulnerable section of the society- the Dalits, Adivasis, Women and Children to facilitate socio-economic development and bring changes in their lives. A life which provide them more opportunities for growth and well - being.
OUR PROJECTS

"REBUILDING WALLS & REBUILDING LIVES"

The project addresses multiple dimensions of poverty through Intensive capacity building of community, building human resources, accessing the entitlements provided by different government schemes and building sustainable practices directly in 100 core villages and its ripple effect in 840 villages through advocacy efforts. The community based organizations are working on different development issues namely education, health, water, sanitation, hygiene, livelihood etc.

"LET MY PEOPLE GO"

This is a new project launched in 2015, focuses on creating opportunities on employment and income generation. The project focuses on the Production & Marketing of local products such as lac, Mahua, Tamarind, black pepper, bee keeping, etc. The project also aims at empowering local churches in taking forward development work through Church Mission Engagement with an innovative concept called 'UMOJA'.

"LOCAL CAPACITIES FOR PEACE"

This is a network based project known as LCP South Asia, which is working in five countries. CNI SBSS has adopted the "Do No Harm" approach as a comprehensive tool to take up situational analysis of the context of conflict and derive options for alternative interventions in the project area for harmony. This strategy is used for building peace in communities.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Period of October 2014 to September 2017 was the period of re-building, achieving, celebrating and visioning for CNI SBSS. At the beginning of this period, we had initiated few processes for meeting the huge challenge of re-instilling the confidence in our project partner and developing concrete plans for achieving the committed objectives. We continued with the processes of system strengthening, resulting in submitting all reports as per the deadlines and the quality was appreciated by all the audiences. Such system strengthening helped us to regain confidence of our partner in organizational capacity of the CNI SBSS. Simultaneous processes were conducted with SBSS and DBSS teams to develop knowledge, perspective and skills. We conducted workshops on issues like human rights, people-centric advocacy, forest rights and MGNREGA. We developed IEC material viz. Human Rights training manual and Panchayathi Raj Institutions manuals and conducted researches on the implementation of forest rights act in Jharkhand. These processes clubbed with a strengthened system of planning, monitoring and reporting ensured that we have achieved our committed objectives.

By the beginning of 2016, we had achieved the following- (1) 15440 families/ individuals benefited by accessing different government social security schemes against a target of 5000, (2) Monetary benefits of INR 41.36 crores reached the target population through different government schemes by utilizing total budget of 8.7 crores. This meant for every INR 1 spent by CNI SBSS approximately INR 5 reached the deprived population through different government schemes. (3) 1631 male and 1623 female leaders were given training on leadership processes against a target of 900 male and 300 female leaders. 252 (145 females) such leaders are part of the local governance system. (4) 403 self-help groups were formed and 641 households initiated alternative livelihood activities.

While we experienced the strengthening of systems, improvement in team’s capacity and impact on people’s lives as a team, we decided to get an opinion of an external unbiased reviewer and initiated a review of our work. The review team confirmed the following as the status of our work – (1) People’s collective exist in all the DBSS and are addressing a range of locally relevant issues like land rights, forest rights (including community rights), access to Government schemes like MGNREGA and domestic violence, (2) Project also has a good track record of helping families acquire land for dwelling and livelihood, (3) work on alternative livelihoods has been stronger in the areas where the focus has been on developing SHGs, facilitating access to funds and building their capacity. (4) A strong community base is developed at the village and block levels for further action. (5) There has been considerable improvement in most of the DBSSs in the areas of systems for delivery of the project, the regularity and quality of monitoring, internal communications, and coordination with SBSS. (6) Quantifiable process indicators as well as achievement indicators were developed collectively through an iterative process, regular reviews, developing and refining definitions and clarifying doubts.

With our systems and grass roots interventions delivering as per the plans, we shifted our focus on visualizing future path for our interventions. Based on a detailed situational analysis, external review recommendations, and a series of internal interactions within SBSS and with DBSS teams, we concluded that women, dalits and adivasis perform poorly on all human development poverty indicators, and therefore we need to work on these multiple dimensions of human development to increase the impact of our interventions. Accordingly, decision was taken to work on universalization of elementary education, reducing infant mortality through access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene, income generation through agriculture and alternative livelihood and community ownership of resources. We also concluded that the present situation is related to centuries of deprivation creating a culture of maintaining the status quo. Collectivization of people attempted in the past interventions of CNI SBSS is an effective strategy to change this culture and hence was decided to continue the same approach.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

We identified children as the section being most effected by all forms of deprivation and hence decided to initiate a process of making our interventions child centric. We also identified youth as an important section of the community in struggles of the deprived and decided to initiate focused program for increasing their involvement in villages. Finally, as per the Church’s mandate, we decided to intensify our efforts with local congregations to gather their support for our work with deprived and develop the same as a sustainable strategy.

Since April 2016, 6144 boys and 4952 girls are attending school regularly with minimum 75 percent of attendance. 59 new water sources were created and 342 existing water sources were revived ensuring access of 8721 households to safe drinking water within 500 meters. 3927 individual household toilets were constructed and 968 old toilets were made reusable. 107 male-headed and 135 female-headed households are engaged in alternative livelihood activities. 366 Acres of community land was allotted in 3 villages and individual patta was allotted to 557 families for agricultural land.

While intervening on education, we observed that mere access to education will not be sufficient for changing the situation of the deprived communities, therefore we have initiated a focused intervention on child centric education where education can be visualized beyond school and classrooms and includes child as an equal partner in the learning process. Similarly, in case of drinking water, we are attempting to move beyond access to safe water and are trying to develop water security plans. In case of sanitation also, our attempt is to ensure use and not access to toilets. Applications are already filed for community land in four villages and for individual residential for 1330 families. The vision here is to work on increasing income from such allotted agricultural/community land and create capital resources on residential land. Interventions like black pepper plant distribution to 1000 families and honey bee boxes for 201 families have started to develop livelihood interventions which will look beyond income increase and can impact the economic scenario of an entire area. As mentioned earlier, increasing our focus on youth, we have already formed youth groups and have engaged with 325 youths. Our target is to engage these youths in village development processes. We have already reached 12 local congregations and are in dialogue with them to identify their role in our processes with the deprived.

We are working intensively for continuous improvement of our organizational systems and have accordingly introduced a process of key focus area based objective setting and appraisal. The strength of this system lies in the fact that this is visualized as a completely decentralized system with team members owning accountability for setting their own objectives as well as appraising their progress. As mentioned above, in the last three years, we focused on and successfully met the challenges of strengthening our organizational systems and achieving the committed targets. At this juncture, we have strong belief in our team, strategy and processes and are confident that in coming years, we will bring significant changes in the human development poverty indicators in our intervention area.
6,144 boys and 4952 girls are now attending school regularly with minimum 75 percent attendance across 100 core villages.
OUR THEMATIC AREAS

EDUCATION

CNI SBSS aims to improve the quality of education by ensuring efficient implementation of Right to Education Act in the government schools in the project area. The interventions are focused on creating awareness on the significance of education and entitlements under Right to Education Act among the community members especially the Issue Based Units, thereby accessing and taking charge of different activities.

CNI SBSS has adopted an innovative approach of engaging with the children in the communities. Bal Sabha (Children’s Committees) are formed, where the children come together at a regular interval and engage themselves in different activities and games. These groups are helping children to participate in their own development processes and building their personality.

FOR A BETTER FUTURE

CASE STORY: DBSS CHOTANAGPUR

Children are the most vulnerable in a society. When any natural calamity occurs, it has first and continuing effect on children. Similar situation happened with Ashranti’s children as they dropped out of school due to drought in the locality. Due to erratic rainfall, lack of irrigation facilities that led to the destruction of their crops and inability to grow crops, her husband was forced to leave the family and migrate to Assam. She was left alone to take care of her children and home. She did her best to make ends meet by collecting and selling forest produce but it was not even adequate to provide fair meals to family. When situation grew worse her children had to discontinue school and accompany her to the forest. Though she was illiterate, she knew that education can change her children’s life; it was painful for her to accept that they were dropped out of school. One such day, while returning from the market she met some of the members of self-help group, it was fascinating to know that all of them were working and earning enough to send their children to school regularly. After a detailed conversation with the DBSS Chotanagpur community enabler as well as her relatives who were also members of the group, she joined the Nitir Mahila Samiti.

The SHG members understanding the need of the community decided to set up a PDS (public distribution service) shop in the village. Ashranti worked diligently along with the SHG towards the same. Ashranti was instrumental in mobilising people to attend gram sabha and decisions were taken in favour of the women. Having a PDS in village was getting the food grains in a subsidised rate without any corruption. She and her husband are now engaged in lac cultivation with the help of a loan from the SHG and are able to earn Rs. 20,000 per annum. More than anything else, she is content that her children have resumed school and will have a better future.
LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT TRAINING CENTER

CASE STORY: DBSS AMRITSAR

As soon as school breaks for the day, the children run home to munch their lunches, freshen up and leave for the leadership development and training (LDT) centre where they spend the next two hours doing their homework and revising chapters. Earlier, the children of the Dande village, Attari, Punjab, spent their days playing in the fields, and their illiterate parents would not care much about their education due to their ignorance. Government schools opened up in every village, offer mid-day meals and scholarships for students from minority communities (dalits). Upon a closer look, one can see absence of proper infrastructure, basic amenities, teaching material, adequate number of teachers etc. Due to which the students do not get quality education in schools and this is observed in many of the schools in the rural India. The youth and the self-help groups have met with the sarpanch and village leaders many times to discuss the issue of quality education. They have also met with the school employees to persuade and pressurize them into managing the schools effectively but things did not change despite of the assurances.

The community members found their name in the list of the school management committee but they were neither informed nor invited for any meetings. Instead reports were sent with thumb impressions and signatures on their behalf regularly. The village leaders, members of SHGs and youth groups demanded from the government school that the meeting be held in the presence of all the members. Meanwhile the village leaders realised that, their children should be mentored and helped in their studies. They identified certain educated people within the community and the responsibility to manage these centres was taken up by the SHGs and youth leaders. At present, 12 out of 15 intervention villages in Atari of Amritsar Diocese have LDT centres with about 30 children each who are present on a daily basis. This covers approximately 400 children in total. The SHGs manage the children, while the identified people in the village help the children with their studies. This is purely an example of community endeavour.
Activities Across DBSS (s)

Clockwise: 1. DBSS Nagpur, 2. DBSS Mumbai, 3. DBSS Kolhapur, DBSS Mumbai
Activities Across DBSS (s)

Clockwise: 1 - DBSS Amritsar, 2 & 3 - DBSS Durgapur
Activities Across DBSS(s)

Clockwise: 1, 2, 3 & 4 - DBSS Calcutta, 5 - DBSS Chotanagpur
Across 100 core villages:
• 8721 households have access to safe drinking water within 500 meters
• 59 new water sources were created
• 342 old water sources were revived
• 3927 individual household toilets were constructed
• 968 old toilets were made reusable.
2 WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE

CNI SBSS is working on the guidelines provided by Swachh Bharath Mission to achieve open defecation free status by 2019. We are working towards creating demand for sanitation by informing users about health benefits and helping local institutions in successful implementation of Swachh Bharath Mission. Health benefits of sanitation are closely linked with the availability of safe drinking water and hygiene; thus, it is inevitable to look at them separately. CNI SBSS intervention lies in line with creating demand, creating awareness in accessing government schemes.

WOMEN'S STRUGGLE

CASE STORY: DBSS BARRACKPORE

The community in Durgavati village, West Bengal has two tube wells. One is contaminated by iron and the other is more than half a kilometer away from the habitation. Women in the village spend countless hours just trying to provide water for the family use or spend their hard earned meager income to purchase water from the market. The women are loaded with more work due to water stress situation in the village and this situation had been continuing for several years. To address this, the Mahila Adhikar Mancha (MAM, Women’s Right Forum) approached the local ward member to request for the installation of a hand pump in their village. A memorandum was written and submitted demanding for drinking water facilities. When the block president informed them that their demand would take several months, the MAM members did not buy that and decided to take the problem to the higher authorities. The MAM members along with the staff of DBSS Barrackpore met with the local Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA). After much negotiation, the MLA having observed the zeal of the women committee asked them to submit the land record of the village where they wanted the hand pump. Adding more to their difficulty, the Panchayat Secretary, who was in conflict with the leaders of this village had installed a pump at 1km distance. When confronted, the Panchayat secretary had to accept the application, but informed that the next sanctioned work for this village is to construct a road and only then could they proceed to the hand pump installation. The MAM members agreed and the construction of the village road for about 1.25km was carried out. The hand pump has been sanctioned and the community members are now waiting for the installation of hand pump with regular follow-ups. The tireless joint effort of DBSS Barrackpore and MAM member showed the community that together they have a strong voice with which they can demand their rights. The women in the village support each other and share responsibility towards ending the water crisis in their village.
Activities Across DBSS (s)

Clockwise: 1 & 2 - DBSS Nagpur, 3 - DBSS Durgapur | ‘Swachh Bharath Abhiyan’
Activities Across DBSS (s)

Clockwise: 1, 2, 3 - DBSS Nasik | 'Toilet construction'
Activities Across DBSS (s)

Clockwise: 1 - DBSS Calcutta (Water Testing), 2 & 3 - DBSS Nagpur, 4. DBSS Durgapur (Water Testing)
Activities Across DBSS (s)

Clockwise: 1, 2, & 3 - DBSS Durgapur, 4 - DBSS Nasik
• DBSS Kolhapur organized blood donation/health camp in collaboration with Sangli hospital benefitting approx. 360 people.
• DBSS Marathwada organized Polio awareness camp and polio drops were given to children in the reference villages.
• DBSS Nagpur organized a Health check-up camp in a joint initiative with NRHM, many people with medical ailments were provided health checkup cards to avail treatment from the District hospitals.
• 4616 children are receiving food, pre-school education and primary health care across 100 core villages
• 1310 pregnant women and lactating mother are receiving primary health care across 100 villages
HEALTH

CNI SBSS is committed to facilitate institutional delivery, good antenatal and post natal care; and nutrition to address neonatal deaths, as identified by National Rural Health Mission. We are working towards activating and strengthening government health system in rural areas, with sharp focus on prevention through education and awareness building. The interventions are focused on organizing campaigns, Health camps in collaboration with different institutions and events in collaboration with NRHM on different health concerns.

HEALTH IS WEALTH!
CASE STORY: DBSS BARRACKPORE

Seema sat worried with her daughters, Pinky and Mintu as they waited for their turn at a local dispensary near their village. Things went well until both the children started falling sick. It started with fever and then aggravated with diarrhea and dizziness. It was during this time, when Seema attended a workshop on “Sanitation Impact on Health Benefits” by DBSS Barrackpore. They lived in a backward village in South 24 Parganas in West Bengal with inadequate infrastructural facilities. In the workshop, she came to know about the ill effects of open defecation – which her family along with almost the entire village practiced, causes of different diseases and importance of hand washing and personal hygiene. The villagers came to know about campaign ‘Swach Bharat Abhiyan’ and its provisions. They were sensitized more towards the cause and impact of open defecation on their health, the number of labour days they miss, the daily wage they lose, ORS, hand washing etc. Seema made use of the provisions of ‘Swach Bharat Abhiyan’ and got a toilet built in her house. Many others in the village like Seema’s family has given up the habit of defecating in the open, they now use their newly constructed toilet and take care of their cleanliness. Pinky and Mintu’s health is improving slowly and they have started going to school regularly. As a result of the efforts of the awareness programs and campaigns conducted by DBSS Barrackpore, 40 toilets were built in the villages of South 24 Parganas, West Bengal. The villagers have themselves seen the result of keeping their environment clean; they are setting an example to other villages nearby by encouraging and motivating others to change their routine for the betterment of their children and community.

SEEMA, NEXT TO HER NEWLY CONSTRUCTED TOILET AT HOME
Activities Across DBSS (s)

Clockwise: 1 - DBSS Calcutta, 2 - DBSS Durgapur (Blood donation camp), 3 - DBSS Kolhapur (Health camp), 4 - DBSS Marathwada (Polio drops)
Activities Across DBSS (s)

Clockwise: 1 - DBSS Bombay, 2 - DBSS Kolhapur, 3 - DBSS Amritsar
1444 households are effectively utilizing acquired land for livelihood.
641 house hold are engaged in Alternative Livelihood
107 male headed & 135 female headed households are engaged in alternative livelihood and have substantially increased their annual income
LIVELIHOOD

CNI SBSS aims to create sustainable livelihood opportunities amongst the reference communities for poverty reduction. The interventions are aimed at entrepreneurship development, establishing linkages with banks, markets, government institutions, providing technical know-how and closely monitoring the progress. The wider impact of sustained processes has empowered Self Help Groups to participate in resolving village issues and ensuring the benefits spend on education, health and creation of assets in the family. CNI SBSS, also focusing on facilitating access to different Social Security Schemes viz. MGNREGA, Forest Rights Act, Pension, Housing, Food Security Schemes etc. by creating awareness and facilitating in accessing the benefits.

SUSTAINED WITH DIGNITY

CASE STORY: DBSS AMRITSAR

Baljinder and her husband lived in Dhanua village, Atari, Punjab where they worked for a landlord as a domestic worker and in the field respectively in order to repay a loan they had taken from him at a time of need. They were forced to work with no proper wages, safety or dignity just so they could feed the five members of their family. The oppression is common as the dalits, who have no access to education and opportunities, continues to fall a prey to debt bondage. Within all odds, Baljinder held on to hope that one day things would change for them. This was shattered when one day, the landlord asked Baljinder to bring her eldest son to work to help repay the debt. This was when she decided she would not let her children suffer the same fate.

Baljinder approached the Self Help Group members with a hope of getting support from them. She heard the similar situations of the SHG members and their struggle in breaking the debt cycle. This motivated her to join the group. Baljinder took training in different alternative livelihood options and is now processing and cutting date palm fruit which is used in local confectionaries.

She later, with the support from the SHG purchased an auto rickshaw through which they earn a monthly income of Rs 15,000 to 20,000. They have now repaid the loan and are free from the clutches of the landlord. Their son has completed 12th grade while two younger daughters are continuing their education. The other members have also started their own businesses such as grocery shops, cattle farming, poultry, organic farming etc. Baljinder shares, “I am thankful to God for this opportunity provided to me. I am at peace now.”

BALJINDER WITH HER HUSBAND
Self Help Group (SHG) is an effective tool to alleviate poverty and empower women. CNI SBSS’s prime role involves accompanying and capacitating Diocesan Board of Social Services (DBSS) to facilitate the empowerment process for marginalized communities.

**TWO LITTLE HANDS.**

**CASE STORY: DBSS DELHI**

Suman lived with her family in Kotra Kahan Singh village, Yamunanagar, Haryana. She and her sister go to an Anganwadi center in their village, while their parents toil from dawn to dusk as laborers to meet their needs. The village had one Anganwadi center which took care of 12 children from lower socio-economic background. One day during a regular visit of DBSS Delhi’s staff to the village, they went to meet Ms. Raj Rani, in charge of the anganwadi to enquire about the activities along with few Self Help Group members. When they reached the anganwadi, they found her to be on leave, nevertheless, they decided to observe the center and meet the children. On entering into the courtyard, they saw that a young girl was cooking outside the center. The helper was scrutinized for making Suman, a 6 years old Anganwadi child cook food for others. The inspection went on to the quality of food, which they found to be substandard for consumption.

Suman was worried at the sight of some people repeatedly asking about the food. She assumed that probably the food did not taste good and was worried about the consequences despite of being asked to go and play with other children. Suman’s heart leapt when the SHG members pacified her and instructed her never to cook in the center again.

The DBSS team organized a meeting with the village leaders, SHG members and Ms. Raj Rani on the following day and the observations were reported. The village leaders warned her to run the Anganwadi according to the standard procedure and if any discrepancies are found again the matter will be taken to higher authorities. Suman continues to got the center along with her sister, but now she only has to learn and play, the village leaders follow-up with the functions of the Anganwadi center regularly.

*CHILDREN PLAYING IN THE ANGANWADI CENTER*
CMI SBSS through DBSS have formed 403 Self Help groups with approx. 4700 members. SHGs are engaged in different activities such as production of mats, sauce, disposable plates, Pickles, Badi (Lentil nuggets), papad & Dry Date palm; saree designing & tailoring; Organic farming, Pisciculture, poultry, animal husbandry, Black pepper cultivation etc.

Clockwise: 1 - DBSS Barrackpore (Saree Desiging), 2 - DBSS Kolhapur (Paper plate making), 3 - DBSS Amritsar (date palm), 4 - DBSS Barrackpore (Kitchen Garden)
Clockwise: 1 - DBSS Barrackpore (textile shop), 2 - DBSS Amritsar (Knitting Wollen clothes), 3 - DBSS Bombay (paper plate making), 4 - DBSS Calcutta (Tailoring)
Community members are not always able to reach the Government/administrative bodies to resolve all their issues, thus, Community Based Organizations are formed in the communities to deal with local issues viz. domestic violence, land disputes etc. within their community.

COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS:
TO DEAL WITH LOCAL ISSUES

CASE STORY: DBSS BARRACKPORE

18 year old Mona was newly married to Gurunath and learning to run a household. In about a year, she had conceived and in an unfortunate turn of events, she slipped in the kitchen and suffered a miscarriage leaving her family devastated. Misfortune came with miscarriage. Once her in-laws found out that she would never be able to conceive again, she faced physical and verbal abuse. She was considered a bad omen and was completely excluded from all social interactions and occasions. Knowing her parents would never support her, she turned to Altaveriya CBO, a Community based organisation formed by DBSS Barrackpore, who decided to help her by taking up her situation with the Gram Panchayat. The Gram Panchayat, CBO members and Mona decided to settle the issue within the community and called for an explanation from the family. The family denied the allegations, but were warned that they would have to face consequences if the same continued in the future. This made the harassment worse, as the family started punishing Mona for complaint.

When the CBO members heard about this, they with the Panchayat members met the Police Inspector and a case diary was filed. The inspector called the family and explained that being unable to conceive was not in Mona’s hands and in turn pointed out that her miscarriage wouldn’t have occurred had they taken proper care of her. They were warned about the legal implications of their actions like imprisonment for 7 years or more. Mona decided to go back to Gurunath since her parents would not support her. They now live together yet are not reconciled but she is not abused. The members of the CBO and panchayat regularly follow up with her.
Apiculture

Non-timber forest product (NTFPs) is an alternative and important source of livelihood in the tribal pockets of Jharkhand. DBSS Chotanagpur, functioning in Jharkhand found in its baseline study that 60% of the household income of the communities in its project areas comes from the selling of NTFP and the remaining from agriculture and labour work which involved migration. The DBSS initiated a pilot study of Apiculture (Bee Keeping) where 10 women farmers were given 10 bee boxes to take care off with technical and logistic support of Ulgulan Gram Seva Sansthan, the empaneled agency of Horticulture Department of Jharkhand. At present, farmers with 300 bee boxes in Bano and 700 bee boxes in Kamdara have undertaken Apiculture as an alternate source of income generation. This intervention has helped the traditional collectors of honey to recognize better prices for their produce. Product diversification (from honey to Mahua, Kranj Lichi, Jamun, and Sunflower), that has been initiated in small scale has also helped the community to realize the economic value of products that were usually not considered to have commercial value.
The representatives of SHGs come together in each village to form a Mahila Adhika Manch (Women Right’s Forum) where they discuss and resolve issues of women related to gender violence etc. Below are few images of SHG livelihood activities.

PLIGHT THAT LED TO A CAMPAIGN

CASE STORY: DBSS CALCUTTA

Anjali, a resident of Sonamukhi village, Bankura District, West Bengal was married to Bidyut. Anjali gave birth to two daughters; her elder daughter was born physically and mentally challenged. This was seen as a curse in the family, due to which Anjali and her daughters were abused by her husband and his family. Once when Anjali fell sick and started growing weak, her husband sent her back to her parent’s home with her children. When she recovered, she travelled back to her husband’s house but found that Bidyut had already kept another woman as wife. She was abused again and thrown out of his house. Anjali narrated her story to the Mahila Adhikar Manach (MAM, Women’s Rights Forum) who summoned Bidyut and his family to discuss the issue. The Women’s Rights Forum was formed through the intervention of DBSS Kolkata. MAM decided that the case should be reported to police. When they proceeded to lodge a complaint, they saw that Bidyut’s family had already influenced the police and the police denied registering any case.

A campaign on “Domestic Violence Act” was organized by the local young women to put an end to such violence and injustice. The youth group members also organized a mass signature campaign to pressurize the Local Police Station to lodge a general diary against Bidyut and his family members. Bidyut and family were arrested but MAM was requested to settle the case out of the boundaries of court and it was decided that Bidyut will not be allowed to stay with his alleged second wife and is liable to pay maintenance to his first wife and daughters. Bidyut who had not legally divorced was also accused of illegally marrying another woman. He had to submit a written document stating that he would not abuse Anjali and her children anymore. The members of youth group and MAM are working together with Anjali and other women in distress. The campaign on Domestic Violence Act and the mobilization of the community has empowered the women in the community to speak up about such issues.
Pisciculture

Self Help Groups and individuals have undertaken fish farming. The groups and individuals are linked with fishery department of West Bengal for technical support and financial institutions like banks for financial support. DBSS Barrackpore and DBSS Calcutta has managed to obtain support from fishery department of Block office for support on training and quality seedling, fishing nets, medicine etc. DBSS Barrackpore has also trained 15 potential farmers through West Bengal fishery dept. at block level. Variety of fishes such as Cat fish, ornamental fish, commercial fish like Rohou, tilapia, katla etc. are being used as per the surroundings, quality & quantity of water, size of the pond or water resource etc. Presently 113 members of 37 SHGs, 92 ponds and approximately 52 Bigha (748800 Square ft).

Clockwise: 1 & 2 - DBSS Barrackpore, 3 & 4 - DBSS Calcutta
Kinder’s Plight

Case Story: DBSS Amritsar

Kinder and her children were tired of the violence inflicted upon them by her husband, Mither. It had not been this way when they got married thirteen years ago; they had two healthy children and lived peacefully in Abusaid village, Ajnala, Punjab. Mither earned enough as a truck driver to support his family. It all started when a relative of Kinder came to stay with them for a treatment, Kinder soon discovered that her husband shared an illicit relationship with the woman. Upon confronting him, she was beaten and abused. This continued and soon he stopped paying for any of the family’s expenditures. Finding the situation unbearable, she left for her parent’s home and told them everything. Kinder got to know about Mahila Shikayat Niwaran Sabha (Women Grievance Cell) through a Community Enabler of DBSS Amritsar and approached both the cell and Mazdoor Adhikar Sanghatan (MAS) under DBSS Amritsar. MAS was formed through the DBSS to address the common issues of the communities. She shared her plight with them and submitted an application. Mither was immediately contacted and upon verifying the case, he was warned that should he fail to mend his ways, a case of domestic violence would be filed against him. The women grievance cell and Mahila Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan summoned families of Mither and Kinder; and the village leaders. Mither accepted his faults and promised not to continue any illicit relationships. “I want to live peacefully with my family” said Kinder when asked to speak. An agreement was signed by both the parties in the presence of the committees and village leaders. Kinder and Mither are now living peacefully with their children. The community enabler of DBSS Amritsar is also following up with family to guide and support them.
Black Pepper

The concept of black pepper plantation and farming was introduced in the project areas of DBSS Barrackpore and DBSS Calcutta after observing un-utilized ancestral land. In March 2016, team of 10 members consisting of DBSS staff and representatives of People’s organization underwent five days rigorous field based training on Black pepper farming with an organization called Thread/ Siddharth village, Orissa. CNI SBSS has liaison with Department of Horticulture, Odisha; Coffee board, Odisha and Thread/ Siddarth Village, Odisha. The team from Kolkata and Barrackpore also underwent training on nursery bag preparation, indicators of proper plantation place and pit development process in October 2016.

Clockwise: 1, 2 & 3 - DBSS Calcutta, 4 - DBSS Barrackpore
Black Pepper Demo site

Green house shades for black pepper plantation has been constructed in the project areas of DBSS Barrackpore and DBSS Calcutta with target to accommodate 2000 stem cuttings. The Dioceses of Calcutta and Barrackpore had graciously provided their church premises to set up the nursery shade. InB arrackpore, the nursery shade has been converted to 'Black pepper dome site' with instructions on the procedures and measures to be undertaken for black pepper plantation. At present, 200 saplings have been planted in three villages in the project area of DBSS Calcutta and 525 saplings in three villages in the project areas of DBSS Barrackpore. A new demo site is under construction by DBSS Calcutta.

Clockwise: 1 - Demo-site plan, 2, 3, 4 & 5 - DBSS Barrackpore (Demo site), 6 - DBSS Calcutta (Nursery shade)
Income generation through marketing minor forest products

Pictures: DBSS Chotanagpur
Income generation through marketing minor forest products

Pictures: DBSS Nagpur
Government Schemes & Acts

CNI SBSS’s interventions are majorly focused on accessing different government programs by bringing awareness, linking Government officials with community and facilitating the process to make it simple and accessible.

Clockwise: 1 - DBSS Kolhapur (MGNREGA), 2 - DBSS Chotanagpur (ICDS), 3 - DBSS Nagpur (MGNREGA, 4 - DBSS Bombay (Skill Development)
## Government Schemes & Acts

CNI SBSS’s interventions focuses on facilitating the process of accessing different schemes of Government of India in the project areas. At present, CNI SBSS is working on 10 schemes of different ministries which comes under our project objectives. The table provides a glimpse of the schemes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ministries</th>
<th>Scheme</th>
<th>Our Intervention</th>
<th>DBSS Focused</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ministry of Social Welfare, Women and Child Development | Integrated Child Development Scheme  | 1. Ensuring that anganwadis are functioning.  
2. Ensuring supplementary nutrition is provided to expecting mothers and children up to 6 years and their growth is monitored              | All                   |
| Ministry of Human Resource Development               | Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan                 | 1. Ensuring that government schools are opening regularly and teachers are teaching.  
2. Ensuring that all children are coming to school regularly.  
3. Facilitate development of infrastructure in the schools.                       | All                   |
| Ministry of Human Resource Development               | Midday Meal                           | 1. Ensuring that midday meal is distributed regularly and of good quality.  
2. Ensuring that there is no discrimination in distribution process.                   | All                   |
| Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation              | Swachh Bharath Abhiyan                | 1. Ensuring construction of toilets and their usage.                                                                                                                        | All                   |
| Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation              | National Rural Drinking Water Programme | 1. Ensuring development of water facilities.  
2. Ensuring drinking water is tested and contaminated water is treated.               | All                   |
| Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship   | Skill development initiative Scheme   | 1. Skill development of families  
2. Creation of new livelihoods on the basis of developed skills                      | Chotanagpur, Kolkata, & Barrackpore                                                     |
| Ministry of Rural Development                        | Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act | 1. Ensuring work is available for needy families.  
2. Ensuring payment is made as per the work done by the labor.                      | Patna, Chotanagpur & Cuttack                                                                                     |
| Ministry of Rural Development                        | National Rural Livelihood Mission     | 1. Creation of livelihood opportunities.                                                                                                                                     | All                   |
| Ministry of Rural Development                        | Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana/ Indira Awaas Yojana | 1. Ensuring houses are allotted to needy families                                                                                                                | All                   |
| Ministry of Tribal Affairs                            | Forest Rights Act                     | 1. Allotment of community land  
2. Livelihood from the newly allotted land  
3. Collection and marketing of forest products                                             | Chotanagpur & Nagpur                                                             |
Work done under FRA

COMMUNITY LAND

CASE STORY: DBSS NAGPUR

The Gond tribal communities of Pimalgaon and Shegaon have traditionally resided on forest land, they have survived on forest products and fed their cattle and livestock. The communities were blocked from entering and using the forest produce when the government decide to protect the forest. Being highly dependent on the forest coupled with restricted access to the same, they struggled to earn to meet the needs of the family. A people’s organisation Manav Hak Sangharsh Samiti (MHSS) was formed by DBSS Nagpur to bring communities together to struggle for common causes. Awareness programs were conducted following which the community members filed an application for community land rights (Samuhik Van Hak), under Forest Right Act: Community land provision in 2012. The village leaders, representatives of MHSS and DBSS staff met with the Sub-Collector to discuss their issues and hand over the memorandum. Follow ups were done with the concerned officials regarding the status of the application.

As a result of their persistent effort and follow-ups Pimalgaon and Shegaon villages received 120.4 hecter & 44.8 hecter community land respectively in June, 2016. This achievement was celebrated in both the villages. The DBSS are now guiding the community members to make plans to use the community land. The community members desire to increase the productivity of the forest land which will be beneficial to them. The villagers are now confident to look into other schemes and entitlements of the Government for their community’s benefit.
Through our interventions:
15440 families/individuals have accessed government schemes and have received benefits compared to the target of 5000 families/individuals:
  - 2693 households received livelihood under MGNREGA
  - 3023 individuals/families received benefits of pension and other monetary benefits (like widow pension old age pension, handicap pension, bal sangopan yojana etc.)
  - 9724 households received benefits of food security (PDS, blue card).
  - 9883 children are getting healthy meals through Midday Meal Scheme.

Impact of Our Intervention
CNI SBSS conducted a study on its interventions and benefits received by the target communities to understand the monetization impact in the community. All the benefits of social security schemes such as MGNREGA, ICDS, Mid day meal, Public Distribution System, pensions, increase in assets and productivity assets and alternative livelihood activities were taken account of. The total monetary benefits to the target population for the period January 2013 - March 2016 was found to be INR 413,613,228/- as compared to the total budget of the project for the same period was INR 87,171,71/-.
This means for every INR 1 spent in this project, INR 4.74 reached the deprived population through different sources.
• EFICOR is supporting CNI SBSS in developing the strategy for Church Mission Engagement and facilitating the training modules.
• The first phase of Workshop was conducted at Bhubaneswar from 16th – 20th January 2017.
• The second phase of workshop was conducted at Jharkhand from 20th - 24th March 2017.
• Ten pastors and thirteen lay leaders from Amritsar, Barreackpore, Chotanagpur, Marathwada, Mumbai, Cuttack and Patna Dioceses participated in both the workshops.
CHURCH MISSION ENGAGEMENT

The development we are concerned with is centered on the creative and redemptive purpose of God for all human kind where people can live in peace and righteousness with each other. CNI SBSS aims through its intervention that the congregations would develop and implement programs to empower and develop the marginalized communities in their locality. This process has trained Church pastors and lay leaders in CME so that they can become the torch bearers of this process. It aims at long term sustainability of the development process in the intervention area so that maximum benefit reaches to the community.

CNI SBSS has adopted the concept of ‘UMOJA’, which is a combination of Group work process of Social work and Christian witness of Love your neighbor. This is a practical and simple approach shared by Tearfund, a Christian International social work organization. UMOJA is an approach enabling the local congregation to work with neighborhood community to uplift their socio-economic status with the help of congregation resources: financial, skills and time.

The CME process initiated in January 2017 is at the present focussing on seven Dioceses of Church of North India viz. Amritsar, Barrackpore, Chotonagpur, Mumbai, Marathwada, Patna & Cuttack. 10 priests and 15 lay leaders have been trained on Church Mission Engagement on varied topics such as Integral Mission, Poor in the Bible, Evangelism and social work, Advocacy in their respective community or area of work, Information about various govt. welfare schemes, Right to Information Act and its filling process, developmental work in the communities etc.

DBSS Barrackpore
CME workshops

Clockwise: 1, 2 & 3 CME First phase workshop, Bhubaneshwar, 4 - DBSS Bombay (CME Meeting)
CME workshops

Clockwise: 1 & 2 - DBSS Barrackpore, 3 & 4 - Second phase of CME workshop, Ranchi
• CNI SBSS has initiated the process of a Collective Youth Program along with LCP South Asian network partners, where the Youth are the focal point and are being banked upon to take initiatives on working on conflicts in their own community.
• Youth Mobilization process has reached approx. 325 youth through seven DBSS
OUR CROSS - CUTTING THEMES

LOCAL CAPACITIES FOR PEACE

CNI SBSS focuses on identifying conflicts in its project interventions through situational and conflict analysis to address issues at its root cause. The members of Self help groups, Mahila Adhikar Manch, Community Based Organization and youth in communities have been trained on different conflict sensitivity and conflict analysis tools. The concepts of conflict sensitivity and analyzing their conflicts have guided them in applying peaceful strategies while demanding for their rights without creating further conflict and working towards addressing different issues of the community.

“YES, WE DESERVE IT AS MUCH AS THEY DO”

CASE STORY: DBSS BARRACKPORE

Sagarika hailed from the small village of Kulberia located in South 24 Parganas District, West Bengal. After finishing her chores each day in the day light, she would prepare the table and light the lamp beside as it drew darker outside. Electricity was something that had not yet reached them, even though, all other communities around them strangely enjoyed this benefit. Life in this village is still in the pitch darks till the morning dawns unlike their neighborhood. The villagers have been struggling for electricity connection for quite some time as the higher caste communities inconsiderately objected the access. Sagarika was an active member of the SHG and had undergone training on peace building. She could identify rise and cause of conflicts in the community and planned activities in such a way that it kept peace in the community. Village leaders and DBSS staff tried to resolve the issue by negotiating with the higher caste people as, it was clear that there was no basis for the denial of electricity connection to the village from another block. Denial of entitlement rights is a way to keep the dalits and tribal in poverty. Sagarika took stance to neutralize the tension between communities and advised to approach the concerned department for support. They approached the electricity department, explained the issue and asked the officials to provide connection in their village.

During the meeting, the electricity department stated that the electricity can be connected in this village and mentioned the higher caste people’s objection and opposing the same is a punishable offence. In a few weeks’ time Kulberia village received electricity once and for all. Sagarika played a major role in dismantling a probable conflict within the communities because of her exposure to LCP in identifying conflict and looking for alternate solutions. She advised fellow villagers to do nothing that can be a cause for conflict and the youth who could be easily manipulated about the after effects of any provocative actions or comments. The disparity between both the communities has not changed, but the powerful group has resisted themselves from misusing their power to trouble others.
LCP workshops & Youth involvement

Clockwise: 1 & 2 - DBSS Calcutta (Youth meeting), 3 - DBSS Kolhapur (Youth Meeting), 4 - LCP Planning meet, New Delhi
LCP workshops & Youth /involvement

Clockwise: 1 & 2 - Youth Convention, Nepal
3 & 4 - Conflict transformation workshop, Gopalpur, Odisha
CNI SBSS through its interaction with youth learned that one of the most important needs of the youth today is livelihood. In an effort to address the same, CNI SBSS has initiated a program collaborating 'LCP' and 'Let my People Go' where the livelihood aspect of the youth will be addressed.

Pictures: DBSS Nagpur (Youth Festival)
GENDER
CNI SBSS aims to improve the socio-economic status of women through capacity building programs, income generation activities, participation in decision making processes and collectivization of Self Help Groups.
OUR PUBLICATIONS

CNI SBSS developed manuals and research documents to create awareness and develop the capacity of its stakeholders.

**Rights & Advocacy Tool kit:** Indian Constitution guarantees rights to every individual without biases and discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, class and religion, but the constitution is not simple to interpret, understand and accept for those who had been excluded from the entire development spectrum. CNI SBSS designed a tool kit that included activities and discussion from their local context, for their better understanding. The tool kit consists of the Manual and supporting materials to conduct activities based on the modules viz. Human Rights, Role of State & Constitution and the Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA).

**Panchayathi Raj Election Manual:** CNI SBSS developed manuals to conduct capacity building programs on Panchayat Raj Institutions, for five operational States, viz. Odisha, West Bengal, Haryana, Punjab, and Jharkhand. The manuals are based on the election processes prescribed by law and election commission for each State, since laws and procedures is different in different States in relation to Panchayat. The manuals contain detailed information on processes, eligibility criteria, notification, publication, campaigns, election, appointments, committees, etc.

**Forest Rights Act:** CNI SBSS along with DBSS Chotanagpur facilitated a study to understand the status of FRA in realizing the individual rights & community rights, gather evidences to engage with the State government for better enforcement of the FRA. The study contains description of Tribals and forests; Socio-Economic conditions of tribals; Historical background of forest rights; correlation of Tribals, forests and the Constitution, Industrial development and the environment; Injustice and atrocities on tribals and counter movements, FRA status of Jharkhand, Case Stories and Study data.

**Self Help Group Manual:** Self Help Groups are effective instruments for empowering women, developing leadership, increasing school enrollments and improving nutrition in the marginalized communities. CNI SBSS developed a guideline that carries technical information on the functioning of SHGs and practical instructions to support SHGs in capacity building and other activities.
### CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL NO.</th>
<th>PROGRAM</th>
<th>DATE, PLACE</th>
<th>PARTICIPANTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Workshop on Rights Based Approach and Advocacy Processes</td>
<td>11th to 14th August 2014, New Delhi</td>
<td>Program Coordinators of all DBSS and SBSS staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Workshop on People’s Organizations</td>
<td>14th to 16th October 2014, New Delhi</td>
<td>Program Coordinators and CDAs of all DBSS and SBSS staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Finance Workshop</td>
<td>12th &amp; 13th February 2015, Mumbai</td>
<td>Program Coordinators and Accountants of DBSS Mumbai, DBSS Nasik, DBSS Marathwada, DBSS Delhi, DBSS Amritsar, DBSS Kolhapur and SBSS staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Finance Workshop</td>
<td>16th &amp; 17th March 2015, Bhubaneswar</td>
<td>Program Coordinators and Accountants of DBSS Nagpur, DBSS Durgapur, DBSS Cuttack, DBSS Sambalpur, DBSS Phulbani, DBSS Barrakpore, DBSS Kolkata, DBSS Chotanagpur, DBSS Patna and SBSS staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Communication and Documentation Workshop</td>
<td>2nd to 4th December 2015, New Delhi</td>
<td>Program Coordinators and CDAs of all DBSS and SBSS staff</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Local Capacity for Peace Training of Trainers</td>
<td>15th to 21st February 2015, New Delhi</td>
<td>DBSS Coordinators, Community Enablers of DBSS Amritsar, DBSS Barrackpore, DBSS Kolkata, DBSS Nagpur, DBSS Chotanagpur and Program officers of CNI SBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Workshop on Governance and Compliance Standards</td>
<td>21st &amp; 22nd July 2016, Hyderabad</td>
<td>Revd. Srinivas Chopade, Board Member, CNI SBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Conflict transformation workshop</td>
<td>27th to 29th January 2016, Gopalpur, Orissa</td>
<td>25 Youth from DBSS Barrackpore, DBSS Kolkata, DBSS, Chotanagpur, DBSS Amritsar and DBSS Nagpur</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Workshop on Livelihood and Marketing Strategy</td>
<td>1st &amp; 2nd July 2016, Kolkata</td>
<td>Mr. Debi Prasad, PO, CNI SBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Orientation workshop on WASH and Education</td>
<td>19th to 22nd July 2016, Gopalpur, Odisha</td>
<td>All the staff of DBSS and CNI SBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SL. NO.</td>
<td>PROGRAM</td>
<td>DATE, PLACE</td>
<td>PARTICIPANTS</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Workshop on Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</td>
<td>7th to 9th September 2016, Bangalore,</td>
<td>Mr. Soumya Ranjan Mohanty, HoP, CNI SBSS and Mr. Debi Prasad, PO, CNI SBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>NGO Management Workshop</td>
<td>12th to 14th October, 2016, New Delhi</td>
<td>Mr. Ajay Kumar Sardar, PC, DBSS Barrakpore, Mr. Maheswar Swain, CDA, DBSS Amritsar, Mr. Ajay Singh, PC, DBSS Patna and Mr. Anil Dupare, PC, DBSS Nagpur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Workshop on Participatory Rural Appraisal (East)</td>
<td>3rd to 7th November 2016, Kolkata</td>
<td>All staff from DBSS Kolkata, DBSS Barrakpore, DBSS Cuttack, DBSS Chotanagpur, DBSS Durgapur, DBSS Patna and CNI SBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Workshop on Participatory Rural Appraisal (West)</td>
<td>10th to 14th November 2016, Aurangabad,</td>
<td>All staff from DBSS Amritsar, DBSS Mumbai, DBSS Marathwada, DBSS Nasik, DBSS Kolhapur, DBSS Nagpur and CNI SBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Finance Workshop (Review &amp; Planning)</td>
<td>13th January 2017, Pune</td>
<td>Program Coordinators of all DBSS Mumbai, DBSS Kolhapur, DBSS Nagpur, DBSS Marathwada, DBSS Nasik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Workshop on Church Mission Engagement (1st Phase)</td>
<td>16th to 20th January 2017, Bhubaneswar,</td>
<td>10 Pastors, 13 lay leaders and DBSS staff of 7 Dioceses (Amritsar, Barrakpore, Chotanagpur, Mumbai, Marathwada, Patna and Cuttack)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Youth Convention</td>
<td>18th to 20th January 2017, Kathmandu, Nepal</td>
<td>Six youth from DBSS Amritsar, DBSS Barrakpore, DBSS Chotanagpur and Ms. Shailja Dung Dung, Program Officer, CNI SBSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Workshop on Church Mission Engagement (2nd Phase)</td>
<td>20th to 24th March 2017, Ranchi, Jharkhand</td>
<td>10 Pastors, 13 lay leaders and DBSS staff of 7 Dioceses (Amritsar, Barrakpore, Chotanagpur, Mumbai, Marathwada, Patna and Cuttack)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Gender, Human Rights, &amp; sustainable development</td>
<td>19th June to 2nd July 2017, Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>Mr. Ramphulan Rabidas, Community Enabler DBSS Patna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Workshop on Education</td>
<td>1st to 3rd August 2017, Bhubaneswar,</td>
<td>Staff from DBSS Chotanagpur, DBSS Kolhapur, DBSS Kolkata, DBSS Barrakpore, DBSS Phulbani, DBSS Durgapur, DBSS Amritsar, DBSS Nagpur and CNI SBSS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Capacity Building Workshops

Clockwise: 1 - LMPG planning meet (SBSS & DBSS team), 2 & 3 - WASH & Education workshop, 3 & 4 Rights & Advocacy workshop, 4 - Photo Exhibition & Quiz competition with DBSS team
Capacity Building Workshops

Clockwise: 1 - LCP workshop (Trainers from CASA), 2 - LCP Coordination Committee meeting, 3 - CDA Workshop, 4 - Finance meeting (SBSS and DBSS team), 5 - Education Workshop, 6 - Finance Workshop
CNI SBSS conducted series of training for the DBSS staff on Participatory Rural Appraisal to help them comprehend its community better and plan programs and activities in light of that understanding.

PRA workshop conducted by SBSS team at Maharashtra and West Bengal
PRA process conducted by DBSS in the project areas
Partner's Visit

The representatives from Bread for the World, Financial Management Service Foundation, Change Alliance and United Society Partner in the Gospel had visited the project areas of CNI SBSS for monitoring and evaluation. Their interaction and sharing with the communities, staff of DBSS and SBSS have further strengthened the program planning and implementation.

Clockwise: 1 - Mr. Davidson from USPG with SBSS & DBSS team at Chotanagpur, 2 - Mrs. Semeda Steves from Change Alliance, interacting with community members in Nagpur, 3. Mr. Frank from BftW interacting with community members of Chotangpur, 4 - Mr. Frank & Mr. Lijumon from FMSF with Mr. Alwan Masih, General Secretary, CNI Synod: Mrs. Poornima Lall, Hony. Chief Coordinator, CNI SBSS and team leaders of SBSS, 5 - Dr. Vijay Aruldas interacting with an SHG member in Kolkata.
FINANCE

The development sector in India is passing through very challenging times. In the absence of a clear legal and institutional framework for the sector in the country, the enforcement agencies are changing and interpreting the laws at will. Questions are being raised about the accountability and transparency within the sector. However, even in this scenario CNI SBSS has managed to stay legally complied in all aspects required by the various applicable acts and laws of the country. The acknowledgement for this should go to the office bearers and board members of CNI SBSS for underlining the need to implement sound management and business practices appropriate to the mission and operations of CNI SBSS.

The project “See a Reign of Righteousness and Rule with Justice” was successfully closed in March 2016 and simultaneously the new project “Rebuilding Walls & Rebuilding Lives” commenced which has a span of three years from April 2016 to March 2019. Representative of the donor viz. Mr. Frank Ecke from Bread for the World and Ms. Semeda Stevens from Christian Aid both visited CNI SBSS in the years 2016 & 2017. They were very happy with the highest level of financial management, processes and accountability achieved by CNI SBSS. They encouraged and challenged to keep up the good work and maintain the standards achieved. The reporting to funding partners by CNI SBSS has been transparent and timely.

While renewal of the Core Project was a major achievement of this triennium, a new funding partner viz. USPG has also joined hands with CNI SBSS in the year 2015. They are funding a 5 year project named “Let my People Go.” The General Secretary of the Church of North India was instrumental in building this new partnership.

CNI SBSS has intensely concentrated on the need of financial accountability and responsible management of funds. This aids in more efficient utilization of funds for the worthy beneficiaries. Bread for the World also offered consultancy support in strengthening the financial management systems and processes of CNI SBSS and partner Diocesan Board of Social Services (DBSS). An assessment of systems and processes of the organization was undertaken and this provided a diagnosis of areas requiring strengthening and capacity. A series of capacity building workshops will be undertaken based on this need assessment.

Capacity building of the DBSS is another important aspect which was focused on. Workshops on financial and legal aspects were organized by CNI SBSS to develop understanding and spread awareness about the latest developments in the sector. In the DBSS teams the coordinators and accountants were also encouraged to attend workshops and seminars held by other organizations on topics of financial management and legal compliance.

Yearly review and planning of project financial management was undertaken with the DBSS by CNI SBSS. This resulted in collective learning from the errors of the previous year and also assisted in better planning for the coming year. These review and planning meetings were strategically timed at the beginning of the calendar year and before closure of financial year.
CNI SBSS has paid attention in the development of capacity of its own finance team as well. Numerous workshops were attended by the team members. This resulted in the team being fully aware of the latest developments and further passing on the same knowledge to the DBSS.

Huge emphasis is being put on “Financial Self Reliance” by the Treasurer of Church of North India. CNI SBSS is grateful to the Office Bearers & Executive Committee of Church of North India for creating an endowment fund for CNI SBSS which is a definite first step towards self reliance. Own Means of Contribution (OMC) is been raised by CNI SBSS under its projects. It is the share of the SBSS, DBSS and the community members in their own development schemes. This concept of OMC gives them a sense of ownership and responsibility for the project. As much as five percent of the budgeted funds were raised through Own Means in the project “See a Reign of Righteousness and Rule with Justice.”

Team work and finance are the backbone to the success of any social development project. We are grateful to the Almighty that resources, both human and financial, have been made available to achieve the mission and aims of CNI SBSS. CNI SBSS is thankful to its ecumenical partners Bread for the World (Germany), Christian Aid (UK) and USPG (UK) for its generous resourcefulness during the last triennium. CNI SBSS is especially thankful to the Office Bearers of CNI Synod and Board Members of CNI SBSS for their insight and guidance at all times. CNI SBSS also thanks Financial Management Service Foundation (FMSF) for their continuous accompaniment and expertise.
### Grants Received by CNI SBSS Under its Various Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>FY 2013-14</th>
<th>FY 2014-15</th>
<th>FY 2015-16</th>
<th>FY 2016-17</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See A Rojia In Righteous Power with Justice</td>
<td>24,899,155</td>
<td>37,783,618</td>
<td>17,380,634</td>
<td>89,1765</td>
<td>70,411,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebuilding Walls Rebuilding Lives</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Capacity for Peace (LCP)</td>
<td>248,464</td>
<td>1,182,690</td>
<td>935,000</td>
<td>353,831</td>
<td>2,719,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC's Partnership Agreement Programme (PAP)</td>
<td>1,667,480</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,667,480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaced Area Civil Societies Programme (PACS)</td>
<td>2,240,128</td>
<td>1,016,744</td>
<td>587,917</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,156,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Programme for Advocacy (JPA)</td>
<td>893,192</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>893,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellowship Programme</td>
<td>73,252</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>73,252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladder Valley Project</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>759,918</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>759,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let My People Go (LMPG)</td>
<td>182,085</td>
<td>2,864,818</td>
<td>1,511,964</td>
<td>4,558,867</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>23,161,651</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,784,825</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,462,389</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,733,718</strong></td>
<td><strong>112,681,885</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Grants Received by CNI SBSS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor Name</th>
<th>FY 2013-14</th>
<th>FY 2014-15</th>
<th>FY 2015-16</th>
<th>FY 2016-17</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EED, Germany</td>
<td>415,538</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>415,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread for the World, Germany</td>
<td>19,350,694</td>
<td>24,612,321</td>
<td>17,725,634</td>
<td>25,467,925</td>
<td>87,156,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Aid, UK</td>
<td>6,906,827</td>
<td>3,910,215</td>
<td>3,818,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14,635,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caritas</td>
<td>2,240,128</td>
<td>896,744</td>
<td>58,937</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,195,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASA</td>
<td>248,464</td>
<td>1,182,690</td>
<td>935,000</td>
<td>353,821</td>
<td>2,719,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USPG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>182,085</td>
<td>2,864,818</td>
<td>1,511,964</td>
<td>4,558,867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,161,651</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,784,825</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,462,389</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,733,719</strong></td>
<td><strong>112,681,885</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Grants Utilization

### Grant Utilization Under Various Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>FY 2013-14</th>
<th>FY 2014-15</th>
<th>FY 2015-16</th>
<th>FY 2016-17</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See A Reign in Righteousness &amp; Rule with Justice</td>
<td>16,177,186</td>
<td>20,065,852</td>
<td>27,762,121</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>72,405,159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebuilding Walls, Rebuilding Lives</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>24,010,173</td>
<td>24,010,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Capacity for Peace (LCP)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5,118,286</td>
<td>671,048</td>
<td>690,813</td>
<td>2,460,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Let My People Go (LMPG)</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>200,859</td>
<td>550,796</td>
<td>2,996,605</td>
<td>3,151,652</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGO’s Partnership Agreement Programme (IPAP)</td>
<td>1,477,426</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,477,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Area Civil Society Programme (PACS)</td>
<td>2,947,444</td>
<td>2,581,207</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>5,528,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Programme for Advancement (JPA)</td>
<td>964,185</td>
<td>509,297</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>1,473,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellowship Programme</td>
<td>101,158</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>101,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Aid for Displaced and Tribal Rights</td>
<td>526,000</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>526,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,594,599</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,153,079</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,040,905</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,751,488</strong></td>
<td><strong>113,657,971</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chart Description

**Grant Utilization in Financial Year 2013-14**

- See A Reign in Righteousness & Rule with Justice: 11%
- Rebuilding Walls, Rebuilding Lives: 7%
- Local Capacity for Peace (LCP): 31%
- Let My People Go (LMPG): 7%
- INGO’s Partnership Agreement Programme (IPAP): 20%
- Poor Area Civil Society Programme (PACS): 10%
- Joint Programme for Advancement (JPA): 5%
- Fellowship Programme: 5%
- Speaking Out: 6%
- Christian Aid for Displaced and Tribal Rights: 2%

**Grant Utilization in Financial Year 2014-15**

- See A Reign in Righteousness & Rule with Justice: 11%
- Local Capacity for Peace (LCP): 31%
- Let My People Go (LMPG): 7%
- INGO’s Partnership Agreement Programme (IPAP): 20%
- Poor Area Civil Society Programme (PACS): 10%
- Joint Programme for Advancement (JPA): 5%
- Fellowship Programme: 5%
- Speaking Out: 6%
- Christian Aid for Displaced and Tribal Rights: 2%

**Grant Utilization in Financial Year 2015-16**

- See A Reign in Righteousness & Rule with Justice: 11%
- Local Capacity for Peace (LCP): 31%
- Let My People Go (LMPG): 7%
- INGO’s Partnership Agreement Programme (IPAP): 20%
- Poor Area Civil Society Programme (PACS): 10%
- Joint Programme for Advancement (JPA): 5%
- Fellowship Programme: 5%
- Speaking Out: 6%
- Christian Aid for Displaced and Tribal Rights: 2%

**Grant Utilization in Financial Year 2016-17**

- See A Reign in Righteousness & Rule with Justice: 11%
- Local Capacity for Peace (LCP): 31%
- Let My People Go (LMPG): 7%
- INGO’s Partnership Agreement Programme (IPAP): 20%
- Poor Area Civil Society Programme (PACS): 10%
- Joint Programme for Advancement (JPA): 5%
- Fellowship Programme: 5%
- Speaking Out: 6%
- Christian Aid for Displaced and Tribal Rights: 2%
Grants Disbursed

Grants to DBSS – Project “See A Reign in Righteousness & Rule with Justice” – From April 2013 to March 2016

Grants to DBSS – Project “Rebuilding Walls Rebuilding Lives” From April 2016 to September 2017

Grants to DBSS under Project “Let My People Go” for the financial years 2015 - 16 & 2016 - 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015-2016</th>
<th>2016-2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangalore</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>678,465</td>
<td>650,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>535,000</td>
<td>477,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Board
CNI – Synodical Board of Social Services

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of CNI – Synodical Board of Social Services (the Society), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2014, and the Income & Expenditure Account for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Society in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, to the extent applicable. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Company’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.
Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

(a) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2014 and;

(b) In the case of the Income & Expenditure Account, of the excess of income over expenditure for the year ended on that date;

Report on other legal and Regulatory requirements

We report that:

a. we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

B. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Society so far as appears from our examination of those books;

c. the Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

For RAY & RAY
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 301072 E

(Samir Manocha)
Partner
Membership Number 91479

Place: New Delhi
Date: 27.09.2014
## Audit Report

### Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>1,546,264.66</td>
<td>General Reserve</td>
<td>1,381,989.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Buildings, etc.</td>
<td>1,381,989.19</td>
<td>Net Income &amp; Expenditure Account</td>
<td>1,346,264.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Buildings, etc.</td>
<td>1,346,264.66</td>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>3,293,454.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Buildings, etc.</td>
<td>3,293,454.05</td>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
<td>3,293,454.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets</td>
<td>3,293,454.05</td>
<td>Current Assets, Loans &amp; Advances</td>
<td>66,792.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Buildings, etc.</td>
<td>66,792.00</td>
<td>Current Assets, Loans &amp; Advances</td>
<td>2,577,093.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Buildings, etc.</td>
<td>2,577,093.60</td>
<td>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</td>
<td>3,550,178.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Buildings, etc.</td>
<td>3,550,178.44</td>
<td>Current Assets, Loans &amp; Advances</td>
<td>8,036,169.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Buildings, etc.</td>
<td>8,036,169.44</td>
<td>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</td>
<td>42,213.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Buildings, etc.</td>
<td>42,213.29</td>
<td>Current Assets, Loans &amp; Advances</td>
<td>181,121.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Buildings, etc.</td>
<td>181,121.20</td>
<td>Total Assets</td>
<td>3,293,454.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land, Buildings, etc.</td>
<td>3,293,454.05</td>
<td>Total Liabilities</td>
<td>3,293,454.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts**

- **Note A:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note B:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note C:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note D:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

**Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts**

- **Note E:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note F:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note G:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note H:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

**Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts**

- **Note I:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note J:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note K:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note L:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

**Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts**

- **Note M:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note N:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note O:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note P:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

**Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts**

- **Note Q:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note R:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note S:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note T:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

**Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts**

- **Note U:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note V:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note W:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note X:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

**Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts**

- **Note Y:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note Z:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

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**Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts**

- **Note AA:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note BB:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note CC:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note DD:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

**Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts**

- **Note EE:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note FF:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note GG:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note HH:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

**Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts**

- **Note II:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note JJ:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note KK:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note LL:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

**Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts**

- **Note MM:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note NN:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note OO:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note PP:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.

**Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts**

- **Note QQ:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note RR:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note SS:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
- **Note TT:** The Reserve A to D & E forms an integral part of the Balance Sheet.
**AUDIT REPORT**

Ch. Sisodia Board of Social Services, 46, Poonam Preet Marg, New Delhi - 110 094

**Income & Expenditure Account (Local) for the year ending 31.03.2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constituency Expenditure</td>
<td>43,000.00</td>
<td>Transfer from Vehicle Fund</td>
<td>44,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,744.50</td>
<td>Interest in SS Account</td>
<td>1,966.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of Income over Expenditure c/d</td>
<td>410,727.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>473,067.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance transferred to Balance Sheet</td>
<td>1,381,999.39</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,381,999.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>512,132.93</td>
<td>Bank of Income over Expenditure c/d</td>
<td>430,132.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,381,999.39</td>
<td>Excess of Income over Expenditure c/d from last year</td>
<td>951,666.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts - Announced: &

AMEX'S Khamis forms an integral part of the Income and Expenditure Account.

In terms of our separate report of even date

POOHROM SAMAN LAL
Hon. Secretary & Chief Coordinator

RTE KAMAL KAMAL
Chairman

ANDHRA KAMAL
Sec. Treasurer

For RAY & Ray
Chartered Accountants

PLACE: NEW DELHI
Date: 27.09.2014
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To,
The Members,
CNI - Syndical Board of Social Services,
16 Pandit Pant Marg,
New Delhi - 110001

Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of CNI-SBSS, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2015, and the Income & Expenditure Account for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Institution in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, to the extent applicable. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the Institution and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities, selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Organisation’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Institution has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

Other Offices : Kolkata | Mumbai | Chennai | Bangalore
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Institution at 31.03.2015 and its excess of expenditure over income for the year ended on that date.

Report on other legal and Regulatory requirements

We report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Institution so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, and Income & Expenditure Account dealt with in this Report are in agreement with the books of account:

For RAY & RAY
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 201072

(Anand Manocha)
Membership Number 91479

Place: New Delhi
Date: 10.09.2015

[Balance Sheet and other financial statements are present but not transcribed in this response.]
AUDIT REPORT

CNI - Syndical Board of Social Services, 56, Pandal Pani Marg, New Delhi - 110 001

Income & Expenditure Account for the year ending 31st March 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Income</td>
<td>1,383,170.24</td>
<td>1,383,170.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Excess of Income over Expenditure</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Significant Accounting Policies & Summary to Accounts - Annexure - L
Annexure - L forms an integral part of the Income and Expenditure Account in terms of our separate report of even date

For RAY & RAY
Chartered Accountants

Ray & Ray

 cords Lall
Hon. Secretary & Chief Coordinator

Place: New Delhi
Date: 10th September, 2015
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To,
The Members,
CNJ - Syndical Board of Social Services,
16 Pandit Pant Marg,
New Delhi - 110001

Report on the Financial Statement

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of CNJ-SBSS, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2016, and the Income & Expenditure Account for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance of the Institution in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, to the extent applicable. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the Institution, and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities, selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

AUDITOR’S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal controls relevant to the organisation’s preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the institution has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the financial statements give the information in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the institution at 31.03.2016 and its excess of expenditure over income for the year ended on that date.

Report on other legal and Regulatory requirements

We report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Institution so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, and Income & Expenditure Account dealt with in this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

For RAY & RAY
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 301072 E

(Anil P. Verma)
Partner
Membership Number 2090408

Place: New Delhi
Date: 23rd September, 2016
## Income & Expenditure Account for the year ending 31.03.2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coordination &amp; Administration</td>
<td>25,303.00</td>
<td>Donation</td>
<td>153.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interest on SR Account</td>
<td>1,040.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Excess of Expenditure over Income e/d</td>
<td>24,260.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of Expenditure over Income e/d</td>
<td>24,260.00</td>
<td>Balance from last year</td>
<td>1,301,178.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance transferred to Balance Sheet</td>
<td>1,583,178.21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Amount:**

**Other Receipts:**

- **LET My People Go:**
  - 2,454,193.30
  - **John Doe:**
  - 2,454,193.30
  - **Total:**
  - 2,454,193.30

Net Income:

2,454,193.30

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**Chartered Accountants:**

- **Ray & Ray**
- **ANIL P. VYRA**
- **Membership No. 020160**

**Place:** New Delhi

**Date:** 23rd November, 2016
FUTURE PLAN

1. To explore new options and channels for resource mobilization

Control of government over foreign funding is increasingly becoming a worrisome trend as far as the development debate in India is concerned. The opportunities are slowly becoming stringent and the future of such funds may be at stake. Looking at CNI SBSS’s responsibility towards the social causes of the community at large, there is a dire need to be pro-active in sustaining the programs. The CNI SBSS has many successful development models. Now explorations are definitely possible where there is potential. We will explore few areas of resource mobilization within country and the possibilities are engaging with corporate for funding under CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), engaging with different ministries of government e.g. Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Human Resource Development etc. while continually working with mission partners.

2. To enhance the local capacities within CNI SBSS

CNI SBSS as the Justice and Peace board will continually build necessary skills in Development Perspective, Management skills on program and Financial Planning & Monitoring, Risk management plans to mitigate uncertainties, knowledge building on different thematic areas, leadership development, Peace Building and any capacities required to strengthen and sustain development processes within CNI SBSS, Dioceses and with the community organizations.

3. To become Self-reliant

Looking at responsibility of the church towards the social cause of the community at large, there is a need to be pro-active and take the call and listen to the voices of the poor, needy and the marginalized. It can only be done when CNI SBSS has sufficient funds of its own. It will be possible only when SBSS becomes self-reliant by introducing income generating projects. For this purpose, indigenous ways and means needs to be planned, developed and designed. Networking with Synod and Synod related Trusts, institutions, individuals, Churches, local congregations, friends and partners will strengthened to make them partners in the mission of this development and justice wing of the Church of the North India. We aspire to create an endowment fund to ensure financial sustainability in the future. CNI SBSS will organize people in such a way that they have complete control and full access to their own resources so that they can continue their movements by themselves.
4. To Empower the Youth

CNI SBSS has started the process of mobilizing the youth in the communities, and will be engaging with the youth as an important stakeholder. Their participation and involvement can bring about greater shifts in their own lives and in the social, economic and cultural situation in their communities. For sustained youth involvement we are looking at providing them with different training options at the same time also working towards empowering them to be peace ambassadors and development agents to build a counter culture of cooperation and cohesive communities.

5. To expand the Horizon

The Church of North India has 27 Dioceses and CNI SBSS is presently working in 14 Dioceses which means we have reached 50%. This is an opportunity for the CNI SBSS to expand the work to other Dioceses and engagements with the most critical issues faced by the people there. The process of exploration is going on and work will be expanded. In one way while we will be boarding the base of our work, we will also explore funding options to sustain the programs and taking up youths as a strategic choice.

6. To continue maintaining the highest level of transparency and accountability in the organization

Adhering to the values of transparency and accountability has worked wonders for the CNI SBSS in the last triennium. The stakeholders of CNI SBSS have started confiding in the systems and practices of the organization. The relationship with the stakeholders has become cordial and trust based. Accountability has been considered as a desired practice and not necessarily a mandatory function. A framework is being developed in the organization whereby it can account for its performance, report on that performance and draw up an action plan to improve on that performance. The CNI SBSS resolves to continue striving for higher standards of accountability and transparency to accomplish its mission, vision and mandate.
CONCLUSION

We express our gratitude to the Lord Almighty for giving us wisdom and strength to take the challenge to work for His mission and using our lives for serving His people on earth for the fulfillment of His Kingdom. By His abounding grace, we could find a way forward to face the challenges and to a certain extent, were able to give a new direction to the CNI SBSS.

We express our sincere thanks to the office bearers of the CNI Synod for their valuable and timely guidance and support. We are also thankful to the members of the Board of CNI SBSS for their cooperation.

Our gratitude to all the honorable Bishops who have supported the SBSS wholeheartedly in all its endeavors. We hope that they will continue to nurture their ties of friendship and solidarity to accomplish the Mission and Vision of CNI SBSS.

A very special thank you to all the Bishops of the CNI, who through their active participation have enabled the successful translation of the CNI SBSS programs at the grassroots/Diocesan level. We hope the engagement of the church with the CNI SBSS will continue to evolve in to a very strong partnership, bring positive results and make a powerful impact by giving a voice to the voiceless.

We are thankful to all our partners- Bread for the World, USPG, Change Alliance, FMSF, ACT Alliance, CASA, CPA and all others for their continual support, confidence and accompaniment through out all these years.

The dedication and commitment of the staff of the CNI SBSS, displayed at all levels continues to be a source of motivation and inspiration to lead the organization forward. We hope and pray that the Lord Almighty continues to provide direction so that in its journey the CNI SBSS may have the courage to move into uncharted territories and to forge new paths. trod paths not taken as yet.

'Let us expect great things from God and attempt great things for God.'

Humbly submitted by:

Mrs. Poornima Lall,
Hony. Secretary & Chief Co-ordinator

Mrs. Anuradha Amos,
Hony. Treasurer
GOVERNING BODY

Rt. Revd. Prakash D. Patole, Chairperson, CNI SBSS
The Rt. Revd. M. U Kasab, Vice Chairperson, CNI SBSS
Mr. Alwan Masih, (General Secretary, CNI Synod) Ex-officio Member
Mr. Prem Masih, (Hony. Treasurer, CNI Synod) Ex-officio Member
Dr. Sudhir Joseph, (Hony. Secretary, SBHS) Ex-officio Member
Director CNI Programme Ex-officio Member
Mrs. Poornima Lall, Secretary & Chief Coordinator, CNI SBSS
Mrs. Anuradha Amos, Treasurer, CNI SBSS
Revd. Shrinivas Chopade, Member
Mr. Daniel B. Das, Member
Mrs. P. P Masih, Member
Mr. Shelly Paul, Member
Dr. Mrs. Olga Boaz, Member
Mr. Cecil Luther, Member
Rev. Golak Chand Nayak, Member
Mr. Anil Panja, Member
Dr. Ms. Dipti Christian, Member
Ms. Vinita Eusebius, Member
TEAM CNI SBSS

1. Mr. Soumya Ranjan Mohanty, Head of Programs
2. Mr. Rohan Diarsa, Head of Finance
3. Mrs. Shoma Stanly, Communication & Documentation Coordinator
4. Mr. Mayank Thomas, Program Officer
5. Mrs. Jongponsangla Jamir, Program Officer
6. Mr. Debiprasad Mallick, Program Officer
7. Ms. Shailaja Dungdung, Program Officer
8. Mr. Subhash Chandra Paraseth, Program Officer
9. Mr. Sunil Mahajan, Finance Officer
10. Mr. Siddharth Singh, Finance Officer
11. Mr. Amit Chandra Bhushan, Accountant
12. Mr. Manas Ranjan Pradhan, IT & Office Associate
13. Mr. Ram Nath, Office Attendant cum Driver
14. Mr. Anil Kumar, Office Attendant cum Driver
15. Mr. Christo Sebak Das, Office Attendant
IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

1. SEDP AMRITSAR
2. DBSS BARRACKPORE
3. DBSS CALCUTTA
4. DBSS CHOTANAGPUR
5. DBSS CUTTACK
6. DBSS DELHI
7. DBSS DURGAPUR
8. DBSS KOLHAPUR
9. DBSS MARATHWADA
10. DBSS MUMBAI
11. NDDA NAGPUR
12. DBSS NASIK
13. DBSS PATNA
14. DBSS PHULBANI