

2021-2022

Annual Progress Report



"Transforming Lives"

Church of North India,
Synodical Board of Social
Services

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The Synodical Board of Social Services (CNI SBSS) is the development and justice board of the Church of North India (CNI). CNI SBSS was formed as a response of the Church to the whole question of poverty and related social justice for the poor and exploited. It works with marginalized communities throughout the geography of CNI, following the Gospel of Christ to liberate the poor and the oppressed from all forms of enslavement.

Vision

CNI SBSS aims to establish a society based on equality, justice and peace in harmony with nature.

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."

CNI SBSS through its programme has been working primarily with dalits (SC Schedule Caste), adivasis (ST Schedule Tribe) and women who have been socially and economically excluded for past several centuries and continued to live in poverty. Poverty for them is not only limited to fiscal but also in relation to other basic necessities of life like education, health, sanitation, water, asset ownerships and income, validated by scientific indicators like Human Development Index and Multidimensional Poverty Index. To end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity, the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 set out 17 *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) to achieve by 2030. CNI SBSS programs are designed in line with SDGs.

1. Income generation & Asset Creation (SDG-1 No Poverty and SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth)

CNI SBSS works with marginalized communities to identify their economic issues and facilitate solutions to their livelihood problems through various income generation activities. Women Self-Help groups are trained in different alternative livelihoods and small and marginal farmers are engaged in natural integrated farming for increased incomes. The youth in the community are empowered and equipped with different skill building workshops for employment and career development.

2. Ensuring Good Nutrition (SDG 2- Zero Hunger)

CNI SBSS works to improve the nutritional status of young children and women of reproductive age; by ensuring access to benefits under Government schemes like ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme), by helping communities develop kitchen gardens to provide nutritious food to families. And also, through other social security schemes.

3. Facilitating Quality Education (SDG4-Quality Education)

CNI SBSS creates awareness in the community on importance of education to lower the dropout rate especially among girl children, effective functioning of schools in the village. Remedial Centers, Children Clubs and Children's Library have been formed to provide value education and to enhance creative and communication skills of the community children.

4. Working on SDG 5- Gender Equality

CNI SBSS efforts are channeled to ensure that all women and girl children live with dignity and respect without facing any exploitation based on gender discrimination. They should gain equal access to education, health, sanitation and sustainable livelihood opportunities, and continually work towards change in gender roles.

5. Access to safe drinking water & sanitation (SDG 6- Clean water and sanitation)

CNI SBSS works to ensure that communities gain access to safe drinking water and toilet facilities under Government's Jal Shakti Mission and Swachha Bharat Abhiyan. Regular local level campaigns are held to create awareness in the community on open defecation, sanitation, good menstrual hygiene for women and girls, water conservation and preservation.

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During the reporting period, COVID-19 situation became better in India as mass vaccination roll-out helped to contain the virus and develop herd immunity. Vaccination awareness campaigns and mass messaging encouraged people from both urban and rural areas to get vaccinated at their nearest Government facility or hospital. Although advent of Omicron Variant in December 2021 raised the fear of a third wave in February, slowing down the processes but the COVID-19 restrictions were eased out and lifted in various states, including our reference areas. This helped our project team to mobilize people and carry out project activities as planned. As reported previously, many of the ICDS centres in our reference areas which were closed due to COVID-19 also opened and began functioning.

One of our intervention state West Bengal also underwent State Assembly Elections in midst of the pandemic between 27 March to 29 April 2021 in eight phases. Large election campaigns were held at various places which affected the movement inside the state and disrupted the field activities as well. The state teams were in touch with the community to assist and guide them daily.

In the year 2021, especially the second half of it, India was severely affected by heavy rains, large-scale flooding, and destruction in many states across the country, especially southern part of India, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh. In November of the same year, a cyclone and a low pressure formed in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea almost simultaneously, which is an extremely rare occurrence. This led to heavy rains for days in eastern part of India, largely affecting states of West Bengal and Odisha where our reference areas are also located. Due to water-logging and overflowing of ponds the communities could not undertake agricultural and allied activities.

Major activities during the reporting period

Good nutrition for all initiative- 'Healthy Mother, Healthy Child'

The COVID-19 Pandemic has affected humanity at large. It made no distinction between rich and poor. However, the ability to withstand the onslaught of COVID-19 and the ability to overcome the distress caused by it varied from the rich to the poor, from the haves and the have nots. People from marginalized communities like Dalits and Adivasis were impacted disproportionately, especially the women and children from these communities. The livelihood activities of the community have been adversely affected. Migrant laborers became jobless and initially, it became difficult for farmer families to went back to farming which led to deprived communities falling again under poverty.

The associated issue of hunger and food security with poverty also started to pull down the health of communities, especially among women and children. India ranked 101 out of 116 in the Global Hunger Index (GHI) for 2021 from 94 in the previous year, trailing behind Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal. With a score of 27.5, India has a level of hunger that is serious. Therefore, in this overall scenario of malnutrition and post-COVID-19 implications, CNI SBSS has initiated- 'Good Nutrition For All initiative', especially targeting pregnant and lactating mothers, children between 0-6 years, and adolescent girls.

Nutrition Campaigns in the villages were conducted in various villages of Punjab, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, and Jharkhand, to create awareness regarding good nutrition and ensure that locally available food items are integrated into the daily diet of the communities. These campaigns were organized in collaboration with ICDS Centres in the villages aimed to enhance behavior transformation with community participation. Awareness activities were conducted for the community through rallies and small workshops on nutrition and related topics like- 10 Nutrition Interventions, Importance of 1000 days, Types of Malnutrition, Food groups, Balanced diet and feeding practices, Breastfeeding, Complementary Feeding, Sanitation, and importance of adolescent



health. Different IEC materials like posters, banners, slogans, wall writings, etc. were used to teach the community along with role-plays, dance and song presentations, and showing videos on topics related to nutrition and health. Nutritious food like vegetable khichdi cooked by local SHG mothers along with

seasonal fruits was distributed.

Around 1238 mothers participated in the nutritional awareness and spot feeding program along with their wards. More than 737 children benefitted through this campaign. Overall, 2047 community members participated in the campaign.

We worked in collaboration with ICDS Centres. Awareness activities were conducted for the community through rallies and workshops on nutrition and related topics like - Good Nutrition, Food groups, Balanced diet and feeding practices. Nutritious food like vegetable khichdi cooked by local SHG mothers along with seasonal fruits were fed to the children.

CNI SBSS is engaged with more than 100 ICDS centers to ensure that children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers are receiving supplementary nutrition and their health is regularly monitored. ICDS officials (Supervisor, CDPO), Government officials, and PRI leaders are involved closely in the nutrition program and are being invited to campaigns to share their inputs.



Communities were supported to develop Nutrition Gardens or more popularly known as Kitchen Gardens, to grow and consume nutrient-rich vegetables and fruits at their homes. This would ensure regular intake of a healthy diet at the family level.

2232 households got training on nutrition gardening at the village level and to plant small gardens at their homes using recyclable and organic materials. Families were provided with seeds and other starter kits to start these gardens in their backyards, front yards, or terraces. They are growing vegetables like coriander leaves, Kadipatta, Spinach, Lemon, Cauliflower, Raddish, Bottle Gourd, Pumpkin, Papaya, Bitter gourd which are rich in micro-nutrients. In a couple of years, the plan is to have 10,000 kitchen gardens across five states of India.



Activation of ICDS centers along with nutrition gardens were the primary source for better diet to improve nutrition as per the project design. However, centers continued to remain closed in the first six months of the second year. We intensified our follow-up efforts with individual ICDS workers and ensured supplementary nutrition was distributed to the target families through household visits. Our team members also helped in distribution of supplementary nutrition.

To monitor the growth of children, regular Body Mass Index (BMI) of children between 0-6 years and pregnant mothers is being recorded to track progress in their health by Youth Resource Persons in 100 villages every month. CNI SBSS is engaged with more than 100 ICDS centers to ensure that children below 6 years of age and pregnant and lactating mothers are receiving supplementary nutrition and their health is regularly monitored. ICDS officials (Supervisor, CDPO), Government officials, and PRI leaders are involved closely in the nutrition program and are being regularly invited to campaigns to share their inputs.



Initiating Process for Natural and Integrated Farming with Small-scale Farmers



CNI SBSS field teams identified households who were interested in exploring and learning how to do natural farming. Field level plans and exposure visit plans were developed after meetings with farmer groups. A baseline was drawn up of existing status of yield, profitability of selected farmers for natural farming and allied activities. 75 Farmer profiles were developed along with cost-benefit analysis. Integrated farming is being explored where agriculture and livestock is seen co-dependent and land is being prepared accordingly. 5 resource persons were identified in different areas to provide technical inputs and 18 male, and 19 female farmers were provided theoretical training on natural farming processes. Also demo plots were planned to be created in selected field areas to

initiate and learn this new farming process.



Organic farming along with animal husbandry will ensure household food security and make farming viable and aspirational by increasing net incomes of farmers on account of cost reduction, reduced risks and incomes from mixed-cropping.

It will also cut down production costs by encouraging farmers to prepare manure and fertilizers using on-farm, natural and home-grown resources like animal

and house waste into vermi-compost, and low-cost natural fertilizers Jeevamrit, Beejamrit ¹etc. This type of farming will also provide other benefits like restoration of soil fertility and environmental health, and mitigating and/or reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



For this purpose, field level plans and exposure visit plans were developed after meetings with farmer groups. A baseline was drawn up of the existing status of yield, the profitability of selected farmers for natural farming and allied activities. Farmer profiles were developed along with a cost-benefit analysis. Agriculture and livestock are seen as co-dependent and land is being prepared accordingly. Farmers are also being linked with government schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (irrigation scheme), National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (insurance scheme), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (agriculture development), Parmparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (organic farming), Gramin Bhandaran Yojana (storage scheme), Micro Irrigation Fund, Intensive Fisheries Development Programme, Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture. It is expected that an average of INR 100,000 will be generated for each of the 225 farmers through these schemes.

Resource persons have been identified and appointed by CNI SBSS in each state to provide technical support to farmers on natural and organic farming. The resource person will be a practicing farmer so that his/her inputs are not only theoretical.



¹ Jeevamrit is an organic fertilizer prepared by fermenting the mixture of cow/buffalo dung and urine. It provides nutrient to the plants and improves the activity of beneficial microorganisms and earthworm in soil. Beejamrit is an Organic Pesticide that is mainly used for seed treatment of different crops like rice, wheat, maize, vegetables, fruits, etc

As agriculture yield will increase, value addition to the produce will be done through marketing and processing interventions to increase the profitability further. Learning from the intervention will be shared by CNI SBSS with people collectives and collectives will develop advocacy plans to influence policy makers to include these learning in policies.



COVID-19 Relief and Support

CNI SBSS continued to carry out relief work and distributed ration kits and hygiene kits to the communities and helped them access special schemes launched by state governments to support the poor and needy affected by the pandemic and natural disasters like floods and cyclone. Our field team coordinated the relief work and helped people shift to safe areas. The community was also linked with Government relief initiatives and with state schemes to rebuild their houses and receive monetary support. The Kolhapur team also partnered with EFICOR to conduct relief work in affected areas and supplied families with ration and hygiene kits.



Linkage with Government Scheme

In Amritsar, The People's Organization- Majdoor Adhikar Sangathan (MAS) helped new families get linked with "Punjab and other Construction Welfare Board". 164 new cards have been issued under this scheme to the workers. The procedure was done online. During this Covid-19 pandemic, people who have registered themselves under this scheme have received Rs. 9000/- each (in 4 installments) from the govt. of Punjab. 335 families and 79 children (including new and old card holders) got the benefit to the tune of Rs.32,52,000/-. Apart from these 15 new old age pension forms were submitted at the District Social Security Officer's office Amritsar. MAS also helped 327 families receive new Ration Cards.

Engagement with Community Children

In Amritsar project area, though the Learning and Development Centres (LDTCs) were not fully functional but some educational activities and COVID-19 awareness drives were held. 659 children from different LDTCs participated in these activities along with youth volunteers.

Also, from time-to-time Kolkata and Barrackpore project teams conducted programs for children in child clubs and book clubs in the villages like observation of national days and annual sports day. Child Club activities like storytelling and painting competitions, which were conducted to keep the children engaged. The Remedial Centres opened to support learning for students conducted creative learning and practice sessions to help students learn the school curriculum. This came as a support for the children to be in touch with school during the pandemic.





Training of Mahila Adhikar Manch ²(MAM)

67 women from Amritsar project area received training on constitutional, educational, health and legal rights of women under the Constitution of India and Indian Penal Code. The sessions especially focused on the issue of domestic violence and guided the women on- whom can they contact in case of emergency, how to file an FIR and get legal support etc.



At Chotanagpur project area, 38 women from 20 villages participated in MAM meetings where they discussed Gender issues and Women's rights. The women facing livelihood issues were also guided on how they can use SHG platform to get assistance.

² Mahila Adhikar Manch (MAM) is women's group formed to address cases of gender-based violence and unfair treatment of women/girls, and to provide support to the survivors of such events. These groups have given a platform to women to share about their struggles and have also built up their self-esteem. Through MAM they are also able to develop critical understanding of the link between their own lives and the larger socio-political structures that they are a part of. MAM stands for protection of women's rights and advocates safe family environment.

COVID-19 Vaccination Awareness

COVID-19 vaccination awareness drives were also held in Amritsar, Chotanagpur, Barrackpore and Kolkata project areas. 92 walls were painted with COVID-19 awareness messages in 26 villages in Kolkata, Barrackpore and Nagpur project area. Information posters and flexes were put up in Schools, and Church boundaries and pamphlets were handed out to people for spreading COVID awareness among the community.



Engagement with Self-help Groups



10 SHGs comprising of 118 members in Amritsar project area continue to engage in livelihood activities like making cotton bags, washing powder and selling knitted garments and earning regular income through it.

In Kolhapur, the Garment unit run by Kolhapur project area continued to support the

livelihood of women from Self-Help groups in Kodoli. 10 community women are engaged in stitching and tailoring after undergoing training at the center. The women are getting regular orders from different. The women are working for 3 to 4 hours per day (leisure time) and earning around INR 150 per day. The unit has been of great help for many families during the pandemic.

Church Mission Engagement (CME)

The Church Mission Engagement (CME) at CNI SBSS is the energizing force to integrate the mission agenda in the Dioceses and their congregations to be in solidarity with the marginalized communities in their local context. As part of our efforts to work closely with the Church on several social development issues, we conducted a sustained process on interaction and training at local, regional and national levels with 288 pastors, lay-leaders, women groups and youth groups from various dioceses of the Church of North India.

CNI SBSS engaged with the Women's Fellowship (WFCS) and Youth Fellowship SYFC of CNI through meetings and workshops, to build their perspective on social development through integral mission. Partnership with Women's Fellowship and Youth Fellowship will be scaled up with effective resource planning, trainings on Integral Mission and Church and Community

Mobilization Process (CCMP), exposure visits and cross learning, to help them in identifying areas of intervention, mobilize communities and plan interventions in their respective dioceses to fulfill the larger mission priorities of the Church of North India.



Our Achievement

Our campaign approach was useful in taking the first message of building healthy communities in our intervention areas. The topics of health and nutrition were relatable and emphasized on overall well-being of families, which motivated the community to participate. Food is always an important factor to bring people together. This aspect helped the field teams to start mobilizing the community to think on nutritional aspects of food as well and what issues can occur if the food, they eat lack proper nutrients. We also saw women from the community take charge of this whole initiative and were in the forefront of running the campaigns and creating awareness. The women

from Self-Help groups who are also mothers and our target beneficiaries, helped in running the spot feeding program by cooking nutritional food for the children. The whole campaign was family and community oriented and inclusive in its approach.

Following this, the communities came together to plan and develop nutrition gardens and explore natural and organic way of farming. This will ensure they have nutrient rich food to feed their families in their backyards and help them learn aspects of sustainable farming as well. The process of identification of families for these two initiatives was undertaken during the reporting period and farming and gardening plans were developed to be implemented from next quarter.

The youth of the community were also involved in the campaign, and they received a first-hand experience in community development work. Seeing their interest, as an organization we decided to further build youth capacities which would help in their career and personality development, as well as give them exposure on how they can work towards creating ideal villages. So, with help of field teams, we identified interested youths from different villages in our reference areas to train them and to become Youth Resource Persons (YRPs) or Youth leaders and take lead to develop the youth brigade so that they can support in monitoring the height and weight of children and support in maintaining the nutrition garden. We have developed plan and schedule to build the capacity of the YRPs online and offline from next quarter.

OUR REACH³ DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD	
TOTAL BENEFICIARIES	2,46,550
TOTAL VILLAGES REACHED	522

Cross-Cutting Issues

During the reporting period, we focused our work and activities around women and mothers, because we believe that putting women at the center of our activities will contribute to longer sustainable outcomes. The nutrition awareness campaigns saw women working as a group together and lead this change from within their families. The rapport building with ICDS workers and doctors and inputs on aspects like intergenerational malnutrition helped them become aware and well-informed which built their confidence to speak for their own health and well-being. As a group of mothers and future mothers, they motivated the community to take better care of females in the households. This overall strengthened their solidarity which will help in building informed and empowered communities.

³ Our Reach includes beneficiaries of the program and of COVID-19 relief and support.

Acknowledgements

We want to acknowledge the constant support and solidarity of our partners *Bread for the World, Germany, United Society Partners in the Gospel, UK, Christian Aid, UK, Change Alliance Pvt. Ltd., ACT Alliance, Kerk in Actie, Netherlands and LCP South Asia Network* for trusting in us to deliver positive and effective results in rebuilding lives.

We also express our thanks and gratitude to our reference communities for their cooperation and partnership with us.

We look forward to the next year 2022-23, to serve humanity in our great country with renewed commitment to fulfill the mission of the Church of North India.

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CASE STORIES

"No One Left Behind": Building Livelihoods for Dignified Lives during the Pandemic

As per the "World Inequality Report 2022"⁴, India is among the most unequal countries in the world, with rising poverty and an "affluent elite." In India, the top 10% and top 1% hold 57% and 22% of the total national income, respectively, while the share of the bottom 50% has gone down to 13%. But even when India boasts of economic growth and becoming one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, we also need to see who is left behind in this growth and development.



The CNI SBSS intervention area in Jharkhand consists of villages in the Torpa and Bano blocks that are home to tribal and Dalit communities. CNI SBSS has been working to address the plight of the tribal and Dalit communities and the poverty and deprivation of the deprived community, which has been aggravated by the second wave. Every individual has the right to live a life of dignity where he/she earns and sustains his/her family, has ownership over land and livestock, and where there should be an equal distribution of resources among all. However, the distribution of the benefits of this growth to the rural poor has been limited due to poor access to services, inadequate infrastructure, a hierarchical social system, and ignorance of programmes, leaving the poor population in the rural villages even poorer than before.

⁴ <https://wir2022.wid.world/> The report was released by the World Inequality Lab, which aims to promote research on global inequality dynamics. This report presents the most up-to-date synthesis of international research efforts to track global inequalities.

To address the issues of poverty and to present an opportunity to have a life of dignity and a chance to earn a livelihood, **40 beneficiaries were identified and given partial livelihood support through which they can earn a decent income and support themselves and their families.**

Under the project, INR 9,000–10,000 was provided to families as additional support, which had helped to increase income and will supplement the activities that they were already engaged in. A few deprived families have also started new initiatives with our support. Among the beneficiaries, few have been identified during the COVID-19 emergency relief project, e.g., widows and PWD (People with Disability). Out of the 40 beneficiaries, 68% of the beneficiaries are women.



The amount for livelihood activities went towards the purchase of livestock (piglets and goats), repairs of animal sheds, purchases of animal fodder, and medicine. For shops adding more items to their existing shops, like grocery shops, vegetable shops, cosmetic shops, and tailoring shops, the team will monitor to see that the amount disbursed is used for the purpose for which it is being given by conducting follow-up meetings and updating the income profiles of the beneficiaries. The beneficiaries were grateful for the support, as this has provided an opportunity for them to have a decent income and support their families.

Apart from livelihood support under the project, COVID relief support was provided in form of ration and hygiene kits and Direct benefit Transfers. Women from the community are also capacitated and linked with various government schemes that include FRA – Forest Rights Act, NRLM – National Rural Livelihood Mission, MGNREGA – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, NRHM – National Rural Health Mission, PMAY – G – Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Grameen, ICDS – Integrated Child Development Services (focus on supplementary nutrition component of this programme) and Pension Schemes. Women participate equally in leadership as well as in accessing the benefits of identified schemes. This access to different schemes will ensure sustained income for the deprived communities. A conscious focus is kept on gender which will help to address the SDG 5 on gender equality.

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‘Stitching Clothes, Stitching Lives’ CNI SBSS Garment Unit at Kodoli Village, Kolhapur



“Working at the Garment unit has been a fulfilling experience. Being part of the fascinating world of textiles has always been my dream...” says Radhika Nitin Kolekar

“हे माझे प्रेम आहे जे मला स्वातंत्र्याचा वेध देते” (This is my love which gives me a sense of freedom) says Radhika, pointing to a sewing machine that stands in midst of frills of colorful cloth pieces at the Garment unit at Kodoli village, Kolhapur. “You can make any type of clothes using this wonder machine,” she adds, with pride.

On the new Jack machine, Radhika transforms luscious layers of cloth into various garment designs and other cloth utility items each day. She has been doing this for the past one year and has stitched more than 40,000 yards of cloth to make gowns, dresses, stoles, face masks etc.

Radhika is a native of Ichhalkaraji village of Hatkalangale Taluka of Kolhapur district in the state of Maharashtra. Ichhalkaraji is famous for textile manufacturing in western Maharashtra. Radhika has spent her childhood with her sister with the love and care of her father. Deprived from love of her mother at a very young age (she left the family when she was just 4 years old), her father became her world and a go to confidant. She fondly recalls dressing herself up with small pieces of cloth creatively donned on herself. “I used to love dressing up myself, and also my friends” says Radhika with a twinkle in her eyes as she remembers her childhood.

Radhika’s love for fashion and clothing grew because of her father. Her father worked in the textile mills. A trip to the mill occasionally was no less than an outing for little Radhika. Thanks to her father who every now and then took out time to satiate her curiosity by answering her questions related to the textile field. Both the siblings grew up as time passed. Radhika’s sister was married off early but sadly she got separated due to hardships of a challenging marriage. During that time her father also became ill and due to old-age was unable to go to work at the mill. She eventually took the reins and began working at the mill to feed three mouths. She was happy working at the mill and took care of her family. But life had to hit her with another googly. Her father passed away due to ill health.

Radhika became an orphan but did not lose her enthusiasm



to struggle for survival. She continued to work in the textile industry. But one day the sound of tailoring machines from the newly opened garment unit by CNI SBSS reached Radhika's ears. She immediately got in touch with the CNI SBSS team and joined the training program. 10 electric sewing machines were purchased for the unit and a Master tailor was hired to give training. The garment unit provides three months training to women in stitching and tailoring and helps them receive orders for mass production of different types of garments and products like face cover masks, travel bags, tiffin bags, ladies blouse, ladies purse, ladies' gowns, skirts, dresses etc. The centre has trained 20 women till now. At first the labour charges were fixed at Rs. 200/- to 220/- per person per day but gradually they began earning Rs. 350/- to Rs. 400/- per person per day which amounts to Rs.10,000-12,000 in a month.

The setting up of the Kodoli Garment Unit helped to solve a local issue of employment for the community women. Their families were also motivated to send them to work. Respect for women in the family has increased and they are now able to devote time to learn and do things which interest them. They are able to take better care of their families and engage in other community development work as part of SHG. In due course the garment unit has not only become a place to work but also a safe place for the women to interact and share with each other.



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RAY & RAY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

205, Ansal Bhawan,
16, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi – 110001
T +91 11 23705415, 23705416, 41525215
E admin@raynray.in W www.raynray.net

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members,
CNI - Synodical Board of Social Services,

Report on the Financial Statement

Opinion

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, 2022 and the Income & Expenditure account for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Society as at March 31, 2022, and of its surplus for the year then ended in accordance with the Accounting standards issued by the Institute of the Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), to the extent applicable.

Basis for Opinion

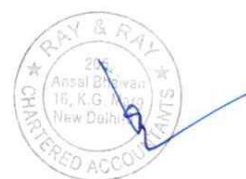
We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by ICAI. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Society in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the aforesaid Accounting Standards, and for such Internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statement that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statement, management is responsible for assessing the Society's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Society or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Society's financial reporting process.



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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Financial Statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



RAY & RAY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

We also report as under:

- 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 Society so far as appears from our examination of those books,
- c) The Balance Sheet, and the Income & Expenditure account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.

Place: New Delhi
Date : 29.09.2022

For Ray & Ray
Chartered accountants
Firm Registration No. 301072E


(Samir Manocha)
Partner

Membership No. 91479
UDIN- 22091479AWWVDX7799



[illegible]

205,
Ansal Bhawan
16, K.G. Marg
New Delhi-01

[illegible]

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to Accounts - Annexure - N
Annexure E to M & N forms an integral part of the Income and Expenditure Account
In terms of our separate report of even date

For RAY & RAY
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 301072E
SAMIR MANOCHA
Partner
Membership No. 091479



Suresh C. Jacob
SURESH C. JACOB
Hon. Treasurer

RT REV M. U. KASAB
Chairperson

SOUMYA RANJAN MOHANTY
Chief Coordinator and Secretary

Place: New Delhi
Date: 29.09.2022



Church of North India, Synodical Board of Social Services

CNI Bhawan, 16, Pandit Pant Marg, New Delhi- 110001

Phone: +91-11-2371 8168/ 2126

Email: cnisbss@cnisbss.org

www.cnisbss.org

