



CNI SBSS

2018-2019

Annual Progress Report



“Transforming Lives”

Church of North India,
Synodical Board of Social
Services



CNI SBSS



Projects

The core project- Rebuilding Walls & Rebuilding Lives: The project works with the most vulnerable section of the society- the Dalits, Adivasis, Women and Children. CNI SBSS is presently working in six states through 14 DBSSs Diocesan Board of Social Services reaching the population of approx. half a million. The program focuses on- Facilitating quality education; Access to safe drinking water & sanitation; Mother & child health care and; Income generation & Asset Creation. Models of church mission engagement.

Local Capacities for Peace: CNI SBSS is part of the network of LCP SA network since 2005, it has been initially working in Mainstreaming LCP in our program planning, monitoring and evaluation process of our programs and since last phase, (2014-2017) the LCP SA network has been working in conflict and addressing the root cause of conflict in our intervention area where we are also taking youth as an important stakeholder. While CNI SBSS programs and activities are aimed at bringing positive changes and social and economic upliftment in the lives of the people who are living in the periphery of the chain of development namely dalits, tribals, women and children by mobilizing the reference community by building their capacities and enabling them to demand for their rights, SBSS has not focused specifically on youth's role or involvement. LCP program has now started involving the youth and has taken them as an important stakeholder through which peace building process can be initiated in the community which can further contribute to the overall goal of CNI SBSS, where we can create a just and equitable society. Mobilizing the youth as peace ambassadors and development agents will be appropriate to build a counter culture of cooperation and cohesive communities

Let My People Go, Annual Approval: The project works in 4 DBSS (Amritsar, Barrackpore, Calcutta & Chotanagpur) focusing on the dalits, tribals, women and youth. The project focuses on providing livelihood skills to women, by linking them with Self Help Groups, aiming to improve their socio-economic standing the community. The project also focuses on youth to provide them with livelihood training on computer operation, mobile repairing, carpentry etc. The Project also focuses on Church Mission Engagement i.e. the involvement of local churches in development work in their respective field areas. This will help in maintaining long term sustainability of the intervention.

1. Entrepreneurship development : Training of youth on alternative livelihood options like carpentry/ electrician/ plumbing etc. in Chotanagpur
2. Alternative livelihood:
Through SHGs (Self Help Groups) in Amritsar: Date palm dry fruit cutting. Production of Pickles, Badi (Lentil nuggets), papad, in Barrackpore: Black pepper plantation and caring, Producer group strengthening. Through cooperative in Chotanagpur: Collection of minor forest products, storage and sale of lac, Mahua, tamarind and Bee keeping for honey collection etc.

Major Activities during the reporting period

1. School Management Committees (SMCs) are mandated in the fundamental Right to Education to ensure role of parents in functioning, governance and performance of schools. The SMC constitutes

75% of parents/guardians of the children and the rest are elected members of the local school authority (Teachers and Principal) and local Educationists. Their main functions include- monitor the functioning of the school, preparation, recommendation, implementation and monitoring of the School Development Plan (SDP) and monitor utilization of the grants received from the appropriate Government or Local authority or any other source. They need to check regularity and punctuality of teachers, enrolment and continued attendance of all the children and identify children requiring special training and organize such training in the manner prescribed in the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Rules 2010.



To encourage the participation of parents and the School Management Committee members in creating ideal schools in villages, a campaign called "Hamaare Bachhe, Hamara School" was organised by CNI-SBSS, along with DBSS from 5th September 2018 till 14th November 2018. The campaign took messages related to School Management Committees (SMC) and parent's role in development of schools to more than fifty thousand people across six states (West Bengal, Odisha, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Punjab and Delhi) of India. Twelve DBSS (Diocesan Board of Social Services) across six states implemented this campaign.

The campaign launch events began with Teacher's Day celebrations, by felicitating the SMC members, Issue Based Units (IBU) members and teachers with certificates and mementos, and campaign orientation for school children, parents and community leaders. More than 7500 people participated in launching the campaign.



The campaign has been successful in getting the communities know who the SMC members were and their responsibilities. The workshops with SMC members helped in bringing out the gaps in delivery and their accountability towards proper functioning of schools in the villages.

Formation of Child Cabinets in schools is giving opportunity to children to speak out on issues which impact or matter to them. This will not only empower children, but also increase their own



understanding on their own rights and shaping their personality and develop decision making. The Child Clubs are actively working & taking part in activities like drawing, debate, book collection, quiz, leaf collection etc. Community libraries are also formed. School books and General knowledge books are available in the libraries. Due to Child Club & Community library, children have become more interested in their studies and are also actively participating with the DBSS members in their programs.

Work was also done to improve the school infrastructure for efficient functioning of schools. Hand pumps, pumps were repaired and new drinking water source (hand pump) installed with the help of local panchayat through Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) in the schools. Smart Classes & RO Water Purification Systems were installed under the Govt. program- 'Hammare Gaon Hamara Vikas'. Workshops were also held to capacitate the local institutions on RTE. Application process was initiated for Minorities Scholarship for 45 children.

2. Through DBSS initiative, many women in the community are now using sanitary pads who were previously not using. They learnt the importance of using pads/napkins for menstruation through group meetings. A 100 days campaign was also held for creating awareness on this. This has helped in preventing a lot of gynecological diseases. There is so much social, cultural and religious stigma around periods being dirty that women choose to use dirty/damp cloth repeatedly. In most areas, sanitary napkins are not available at close distances and are costly. Most retail shops are run by men which makes the transaction difficult for community women. It was also noticed that girls drop out of school when they start menstruating due lack of affordability of menstrual hygiene products, clean toilets and stigma related to it. One of the factor for girls dropping out of schools and getting married at an early age. We are also in the process of reaching out to more girls and women in the communities and also sensitize men about it.

3. Eye check-up camps were held in two DBSS and people also received spectacles free of cost. More than 30 refereed for free cataract operation. Because of the eye camp one girl from the community who had a severe eye injury and loss of vision was operated through church's contribution. She is undergoing her treatment and her story will be shared in the next reporting period.

4. Few SHGs got loans in two of DBSS worth Rs. 2, 5000 and Rs.22, 90,000 which they used in indifferent income generation activities like pisciculture, tailoring, vegetable garden, grocery shop, saree decoration, mat making etc. Black Pepper Trainings were also conducted and more than 50 new saplings were planted in selected fields. One SHG received 40kg small fish, 40 kg food for fish and 5 kg lime from panchayat for pisci-culture. One tailoring producer group was formed with 15 members. 16 families received chicks and ducklings from the WFCS (Women Fellowship Church Society) members of the Church. Govt. agencies like OTLP (Odisha Tribal Empowerment & Livelihood Program), ITDA (Integrated Tribal Development Agency) etc were engaged to provide technical and financial support for the community on Cashew plantation, organic farming, and apiculture. People are also using locally made compost like cow dung etc. for maize and rice which is a good for the environment. Other alternative livelihood was provided in collaboration with local companies for sewing of cotton clothes by community women and Paper plate making.



At DBSS Chotanagpur, the farmers group has taken an initiative to promote collective farming on 3-5 acres of land at three sites. The farmers have cultivated cauliflower, water melon, brinjal, and peas amongst other vegetables. Women SHG members are being trained on vermi-compost. They are doing stock business of mahua, selling fish and are involved in running PDS shops. Each household engaged in bee keeping collected 5-6 litres of honey which sold at Rs. 300 per kg which accounted for Rs.1500 -1800 to their family income. Apart from this, some honey was kept for the family consumption. 247 number of honey boxes have been tapped from government resources (222 Italian boxes with hives and 25 local boxes without hives).

5. The DBSSs together helped around 580 families receive 157 days of work under this for creating road, increasing depth of village pond to store more water and for digging holes of 2x2x2' for tree plantation to both side of road. To address the inadequacies in delivering and practice of MGNREGA, capacity building programs were conducted with the community members including Panchayat members on different issues, schemes, entitlements related to land and livelihood. DBSS put continuous efforts to train and empower the community members about their rights, entitlements and also the redressal mechanism available.

6. We are working with local government bodies at village level to ensure building of toilets, usability of these toilets (lack of water, repair etc) and actual use of toilets (because of demand, culture etc) is also being emphasized upon to ensure maximum benefits. We are working with communities to help them access clean drinking water within 500 meters of residency under NRDWP. DBSSs are working together with Grampanchyat authorities to discuss water availability and its regularization, testing etc. in the villages. The applications for testing of water were also submitted to the Grampanchyats.



7. At DBSS Kolhapur, Meetings, Rallies and Dharna were conducted in reference villages of Kolhapur DBSS for homestead land. In this reporting period, community has deposited fees for land demarcation in Malgaon village of Kolhapur DBSS. At NDDA Nagpur, In village Shegaon, community land demarcation work was started.

8. We are ensuring food security by linking communities with Government Schemes like PDS (Public Distribution System), in which people are provided food and non-food items at subsidized rates. We are also monitoring that the school going children get good nutrition through Mid-Day meals under the Government scheme. It is commendable to mention that SEDP Amritsar helped 200 construction and other workers to get 'Gulabi Cards' (Pink Cards) under Punjab Building and other Construction Welfare Board scheme at Khemkaran (46) & Ajnala (154) area. Members are getting 18 benefits under this scheme. 36 other students getting stipend (scholarship under this scheme). 5 members received travel leave concession @Rs. 2000/- each. 1 member received Rs. 31,000/- under Shagun scheme (the beneficiaries of the registered construction workers receive- Rs. 31,000/- on the marriage of each daughter). 2 members received @Rs. 20,000/- (each) financial assistance for funeral service.

9. Youth's involvement and participation is crucial for bringing change in the community. The Youth are working to address some of the local issues like merging of schools by Jharkhand's Education Dept. and to address the issue of denying reservation to tribal Christians which affects their job opportunity. The youth worked along with CBO and MAM to solve community issues during the reporting period. The youth are also running campaigns in the community against alcoholism, to



help youth come out of this addiction by linking them with organisations and Govt. rehabilitation centres.

10. Mrs. Semeda Steves from Christain Aid visited the field area of DBSS at village Nandre, Aitawde, Kodoli. She held meeting with the DSVP activists and DBSS Staff. The purpose of the visit was to understand Kolhapur DBSS's work, especially the interventions implemented under BfdW and CA supported Project, with the achievements of last two years (April 2016 to March 2018) and the plans for 3rd year -April 2018 to March 2019.

11. The Child Clubs in the community have opened book banks by collecting old/new books through local donations in kind. Presently 45 child clubs are formed in Kolkata and Barrackpore in West Bengal, Kolhapur in Maharashtra, Phulbani in Odisha and Khunti and Simdega in Jharkhand. At present these clubs are being run by the local village community members with help of DBSS. Child Clubs in the community have been playing an important role in children's self-development, learning and after school recreation for physical activities.

12. At DBSS Phulbani, a representative from DBSS staff has been selected to be part of "Safety Committee" by Sakadi Primary School Management Committee to guide and support in developing action plan for children's protection and safety in the community and guide them on campaigning for child rights. Nine Child Cabinets were formed and renewed by the DBSS team which was reported to the Government. The cabinet members have been trained by the DBSS team on child rights, and also the activities are conducted to strengthen their talents.

13. At DBSS Kolhapur, a free health check-up camp was organized at Aitwade Primary School, Sangli district and free medicines were provided to the children. 150 children were benefitted through this activity.

14. The DBSSs collectively were able to receive loans for SHGs worth Rs. 29, 00,000 which is being used for vegetable cultivation, fishing, poultry, grocery shops, tea stalls & cloth business and they are earning between 2400/- to 3000/- per month which has increased from Rs. 1500/month earlier.

At SEDP Amritsar SHG women are making pickles, knitting woolens and cotton. Diocese of Durgapur has supported the SHGs of Baramara and Paschim Peardoba, Bishnupur with leaf plate making machines to start their own small businesses through it.

15. At DBSS Kolkata, one Poultry Cooperative has been formed with 26 members who got training on rearing poultry birds from Block Agriculture dept. through Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) schemes. After training they received 300 chickens from them. Another two families under the same scheme received thirty one chickens from Block Livestock dept. and eight families received eighty chickens from a Roman Catholic Church. Twenty five households with sixteen women and nine men have been engaged in alternative livelihood like knitting, piggery and making decorations with feather cock, fish net making and kitchen gardening. They used to earn Rs. 1,600/- month but now they are earning Rs. 2,400/- month. At DBSS Kolhapur, ten women were

trained in making decorative lights and earned Rs. 150/- to 200/- rupees per day. Twenty women were trained in Turmeric and Vermilion packing using sewn bag cloths. The women earned Rs. 2/- per bag and were able to make 75 to 100 pieces per day through which they earned 50/- to 200/- per day.



16. Several trainings on Black Pepper cultivation were conducted at DBSS Barrackpore which focused on discussing problems related to growth of the plant and importance of using organic fertilizers to increase the growth rate of the Black Pepper trees. Twenty six organic pits have been dug to prepare organic fertilizer which is being used to cultivate vegetables. Training on Black Pepper cultivation was also initiated at DBSS Kolkata and Phulbani in which more than 100 community people had participated. At Kolkata, 40 Black pepper stems have been cut for plantation. At DBSS Phulbani, 2 acres of land has been targeted for Black Pepper plantation. The youth have been majorly involved in this activity to help them train in it to earn livelihood through it. They will also be trained in horticulture in the coming months.

17. DBSS Chotanagpur, farmers group took an initiative to promote collective farming by bringing previously non-cultivable barren and fallow land under cultivation. Fifteen farmers participated in the training organized at Saptrishi, Sewa Kendra on Organic farming for producers group. 33



farmers are engaged in cultivating various vegetables like radish, tomato, potato, peas, cauliflower, and cabbage along with greens, bitter gourd, dried lentils, pumpkin, garlic, water melon, and onion. Each farmer is doing this on 30-50 decimal of land. Previously, the farmers have made profit of 50-75% which is additional income of the family to sustain their livelihood. 22 families have got their new job card under MGNREGA at Bano block. The delay in wage payment of eight labourers was resolved in Bano block. This was brought under the notice of BDO (Block Division Officer) and other concerned officials. 22 labourers got 26 days' of work under MGNREGA of Tapkara area. Twelve families have been linked with Housing scheme of Government and three families were also able to construct goat/pig Sheds with their saved money.

18. At DBSS Nagpur, Rubella and Govar (German Measles) vaccination were given to children in the age group between 9 months to 15 years at the Anganwadi centre and ZP schools of intervention villages. Meeting with six TB and four Sickle-Cell patients were done and consultation on nutrition and drugs were provided by the PHC worker. The ASHA Workers in the village were also assisted by the DBSS team to update health tracking registers of the community people.

19. At Nagpur DBSS, the community at Shegaon received 44.8 hectares of community forest land from the Government in June 2016. DBSS Nagpur for the past five years has been facilitating the process. After few trainings and workshops in 2012, the MHSS (Manviya Hakka Sangharsh Samity) had chartered a demand for "Samuhik ban hak" (community land right) for 120 hectare forest land in Shegaon. It took two decades of continuous work with the community to build trust, create awareness, capacitate leaders and representatives, and undergo official processes with regular follow-ups.

20. Under urban initiative by DBSS Cuttack, free Eye Check-up camp was organized at Jodi Bihar Slum where 275 individuals were consulted and 35 were referred for cataract operation to a Rotary Eye Hospital. In association with Stewart Science College, DBSS Cuttack began a Youth capacity building program on 'Soft Skill and Spoken English' for 20 students (12th pass) living in the slum. The objective of the course is to improve the fluency and confidence of the students in spoken English and improve their communication skills.

21. At DBSS Kolhapur, land registration of the acquired land is under process at Malgaon village out of which 280 families plot measurement have been completed. At Vijaynager village 136 land application enquiries have been completed by circle Officer. At village Kodoli enquiry of encroachment land has been completed with the guidance of a local MLA.

Also due to presence of heavy mafia in traditional stone mining business undertaken by Dalit communities, many of the Dalit people have now become unemployed. DSVP (Dalit Samaj Vikas Parishad) has filed an RTI to bring this issue to Governments' notice and gather information to take up the issue legally with the mafia. According to land encroachment regularization proposal of Nandare village, the final measurement of land began from 16th Feb 2019 which will be completed by 15th March. Under Maharashtra Ramai Awas Yojana 2019 (Gharkul), three houses for Dalit families has been sanctioned at village Aitwade and the construction is under process.



22. Capacity building on govt. schemes for community members was organized at village Attalgarh in Attari area by SEDP Amritsar. 45 participants participated in this programme. They got knowledge about the benefit of Gulabi card scheme (Punjab Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Scheme), Pradhan Mantri Matritva Yojna, Ujjawla Yojna and other social security schemes. During the meeting eight members filled forms to register their names under Gulabi Card schemes. After the workshop, 236 domestic workers registered their names under this Punjab Construction Workers Scheme out of which 87 members received identity cards.

SEDP Amritsar organised a one day seminar on “Alternative Livelihood” at Bhalapind Village. The youth got educated about the 'Punjab Skill Development Mission'. Under the scheme, government provides three months of free training to the youth on opening a Beauty Parlor, learning tailoring, plumbing, A/C mechanic, Computer Hardware, software training and Customer Care. The Govt. provides Certificate to the youth and with assured jobs. During the Seminar forty youth have been identified to get training on different trades out of which twenty nine youth have registered their names to get training.

SEDP Amritsar also linked 309 households with Ujjwala Scheme under which they received LPG connections in their homes. This is a big shift for the communities since earlier the families were using firewood for cooking which was affecting their health (respiratory issues), especially the women of the households.

23. Amritsar DBSS are working closely with the local Elected Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI). A training was held by SEDP Amritsar at Attari area at villages Dhanowa Kalan and Rodanwali in Attari area. 35-40 participants were there in each including new elected Sarpanches and Panchayat members. Written documents on Gram Sabha and Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan were distributed during the programme. New elected Sarpanches and Panchayat members assured that they will work for the betterment of the community. A Community level planning and review meeting was also organized at village Kaunke in Attari area by SEDP Amritsar. 65 participants participated in these meetings. They were trained on the benefits of various Govt. schemes.

24. Under Church Mission Engagement, CNI SBSS is supporting Chandigarh diocese in reviving their DBSS. CNI SBSS conducted a workshop on Church Mission Engagement for diocesan delegates consisting mainly of pastors and lay leaders on 28th and 29th of Nov 2018 which was attended by 28 participants. The aim of the workshop was to orient the participants on theological basis of social work and the importance of faith and practice.

A new initiative was also taken by CNI SBSS to orient theological students on the praxis of Church. CNI SBSS is organized an exposure visit for 6 students of Bishop's College Calcutta from 25th of Nov to 15th of Dec 2018 as part of their practical work exposure. The students attended the Church Mission Engagement workshop at Ludhiana on 28th and 29th Nov 2018 to gain perspective on development work undertaken by Church.

25. CNI SBSS has been training youth and building their capacity to enable them to understand themselves by giving them training on leadership, communications skills and equipping them with



different tools to understand their communities. In Phulbani DBSS, the youth leaders along with our staff collaborated with government sub-scheme, Biju Yuva Vahini, under the department of State Youth Welfare Board, Odisha. Biju Yuva Vahini aims to target the youth of Odisha to promote leadership, volunteerism and a healthy lifestyle through sports and social action interventions. As plan of DBSS Phulbani, formed a youth group including 20 youths in the Raikola village but with the collaboration of BIJU YUVA VAHINI youths involves in various social activities under the leadership of Phulbani DBSS such as: plantation drive, reduction of alcohol, celebration of national disaster management day, Mu Hero (I am Hero), Marathon rally, and athletic programs in the Raikola village.

Other Notable Activities Done During the Year

1. CNI SBSS conducted an online book donation campaign with PRATHAM (an NGO working for children) in the month of July 2018 for buying new books for children of LDTC (Leadership Development Training Centre), managed by SEDP Amritsar. Many people donated financially for this purpose and we achieved our target of receiving 300 books in Hindi, English and Punjabi. The books have been sent to SEDP and they have distributed them among the LDTCs in various areas.

We have understood that literacy is important, and education need not be imparted in just schools. We must develop a culture of reading as it takes a child a long way. Books need to be made a part of the environment a child grows up in. Stories get students to ask questions. The mind grows when there is empathy, compassion and an understanding of the world around us. This is important for their overall development and knowledge increase and this leads to achieving our objective to provide quality education to children through this project.

These books are then further kept in the village community libraries/children's library/education centres to encourage children to visit these centres and spend quality reading time. CNI SBSS along with DBSS are in the process of conducting more book donation campaigns to encourage people to share their books or donate to buy new ones and spread the joy of reading.

2. As we are in the process of encouraging inclusion of youth in the different initiative in the community, the youth from Menda village under DBSS Nagpur initiated the process to establish a community library (Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Library). During one of the youth meetings at Menda village, Nagpur, the youth had shared that they want a library for their village, because they have to travel to another village to get access to a library. So it was understood that having a library in their own village would be a good idea for youth mobilization. First step was to identify a place in the village to set - up a library for the children and youth in the village. The construction was initiated with community contribution and after months of working together, the village library was finally completed and inaugurated on 27th July 2018 in the presence of all the community members. The books for the library are being collected by the staff from DBSS/NDDA and SBSS which are being carefully scrutinized for community's right use. Efforts are also being made to run book donation



campaigns to mobilize people at large to donate books for the library or contribute some amount to buy new books, especially for children. The idea to build a library also proved to be a good option for youth mobilization and for bringing the community together for a common cause.

3. Though CNI SBSS, along with DBSS has been working with the marginalized in rural areas for a significant period of time, lately with time and experience it was noticed that a large number of poor are being unattended in the urban metros and cities of India as well. Many poor migrant communities are living in slums and squatting in the cities with no proper shelter and fighting for basic necessities of life. Children's education and growth is being highly compromised and their parents lack proper guidance and livelihood support.

Thus, CNI SBSS envisioned a need to work along with the leadership and laity of the urban churches to help poor communities living in the cities. The pilot initiative of this programme is being implemented with the diocese of Cuttack to work in the city slum areas to help eradicating urban poverty. The local congregation is supported by DBSS Cuttack who is helping them in facilitating the program at the Diocese level. They are helping the congregations in planning, oversight of program work, compliances and due diligence, program reporting and documentation, compiling data and information and HR management.

4. CNI SBSS is working with children across project areas to amplify their voices and fulfill our constitutional commitment to children's holistic development and well-being. The national campaign has been successful in getting the communities know who the SMC members were and their responsibilities. The workshops with SMC members helped in bringing out the gaps in delivery and their accountability towards proper functioning of schools in the villages. This sense of leadership and say was missing in almost all the Government schools in our intervention areas, before the campaign. The felicitation ceremony helped the community and DBSS to recognize and know who the SMC members were of respective schools. As parents are an important part of the SMC, this will help in checking accountability and better monitoring and use of school development funds and content of education for children. The campaign also brought the community together to help in repairing (hand-pumps, wells, school boundary walls, toilets) and beautifying the schools with their labour and collected local contributions. At few DBSSs, post campaign, School Development Plans were successfully developed for the three years along with community's inputs. The DBSS have achieved increased percentage of attendance as targeted for children at schools through sensitization and capacity building programs for SMC and IBUs (Issue Based Units) Rapport and inter-face interactions with education officials and PRI representatives. Initiatives to address the bottle neck for quality education at govt. schools, by taking education beyond school to children collectives' is on verge of success.

5. CNI SBSS is running a crowd funding campaign on Letzchange.org by Give Foundation to raise funds to buy activity supplies like board games, sports equipment, stationery, books, and local musical instruments for the child clubs. The DBSSs has been able to get few supplies through local contributions and donations, but as the number of children is increasing, they require a formal functional space with quality supplies to run their clubs successfully. The online campaign is



successfully running and in the reporting period we were able to raise Rs. 22,000 which would be distributed between the DBSS and used to buy various activity supplies for the children.

6. The idea of opening Community Libraries/Children's Libraries in the villages has set in a new dawn of change which is helping to develop a love for reading books in the communities. Efforts are being made to encourage children, youth, men and women to visit these libraries and engage in quality reading and learning together. The community along with DBSS is making efforts to collect books through local donations and book campaign. The library committees are also learning new skill of maintaining a formal system of library documentation.

7. The concept of collective farming is gaining momentum in DBSS Chotanagpur. This collective initiative helps in making best land-use and farming together in a bigger piece of land which helps in sharing the input cost. It also helps to share profit and losses together, which lessens the burden on one farmer family. The return on investment is sought to be higher. But farmers are still exploring and experimenting with this new initiative.

Overall Project Impact

Objective 1- Under education, awareness was done to reduce drop-out rates among school going children, especially girl child and improve the quality of education imparted in school which accounts for quality of content and providing efficient school infrastructure. A total of 3258 boys and 2871 girls were able to attend school regularly without fail. School registers were monitored, Counseling meeting/visits were done with student and parents, and attendance was tracked. National level campaign-"Hamaare Bacche, Hamara School" was held through which 880 School Management Committees (SMC) were activated in 98 schools across DBSS. 93 Child Cabinets and 45 Child Clubs were formed which helped in skill building and personality development of children, along with creating awareness about UN prescribed Child Rights. Children's Library has been a great initiative at community level to encourage reading skills in children.

Under health, a total of 4107 new toilets were constructed and 729 old ones were made usable. 312 new water sources were established and 426 old water sources were revived. This has helped in increasing the quality of life and has helped to increase the usage of toilets, especially in Barrackpore where there was a dangerous practice of using hanging latrines. A national level campaign "Swachhata Se Samriddhi" (Cleanliness brings Prosperity) was organised at 12 DBSSs to educate the community on sanitation and hygiene practices. The campaign reached 78445 people. Awareness among mothers of young children was created regarding provisions under Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) for early childhood care and pre-school education. Timely vaccinations were provided to the children by the ANMs (Auxillary Nurse Midwife). The pregnant and lactating mothers were provided supplementary nutrition and medicines. It was ensured that the school going children were provided healthy Mid-Day Meals (MDM). This has helped in increasing the attendance of children. The parents are motivated to send their children to school



and the nutritional standard of school age children is getting improved. The DBSS teams are regularly monitoring the quality of food given to children. The health camps organised at Marathwada, Nasik and Kolhapur targeted health checkups and minor operations for communities in need, especially the members from dalit community-women, senior citizens etc. In Nagpur, free medicines and healthcare was provided to sickle-cell disease patients.

Focus was also given to build capacity and knowledge of the various human resource of the project at field level. Involvement of IBUs (Issue Based Units), People's Organization (PO), SHG (Self-help Group) has increased as we built the capacities of leaders on different thematic areas on education, ICDS, WASH, RTE, SC/ST Act, DV (Domestic Violence) Act, Human rights, tribal rights, dalit rights. The MAM (Mahila Adhikar Manch) has been quite active in Amritsar and Kolkata where women are able to their issues. There have been 37 cases reported of domestic violence and among which 31 cases were addressed and 20 cases were resolved. It was found that in DBSS where MAM is active, women came forward to share their grievances. MAM helps in family counseling and brings the whole community together to resolve conflicts peacefully.

Objective 2- SHGs were capacitated to take up different alternative livelihood activities for income generation. 219 SHGs formed through DBSSs help received total financial support of Rs. 2,84,24,500 during the project period to start small businesses and use for personal emergencies. At present there are 422 functional SHGs in DBSS with 4736 members. It has empowered both women and men.

Families/Individuals received benefits from different schemes. 3765 people for employment under MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Act). 917 females and 2808 children in the reference area were able to utilize the benefits of ICDS (Integrated Child Development Schemes). 5087 school going children were provided Mid-Day Meals. 104 families are utilizing acquired land for residential purpose like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (Grameen), Priyadarshini Awas Yojana, Mahatma Gandhi Grameen Basti Yojna. Our communities together in four DBSS- Kolhapur, Nagpur, Marathwada and Chotangapur filed 971 applications for land allotment (homestead, community and forest land) out of which they received around 1690.79 acres in totality. 843 dalit and adivasi households were benefitted through this.

Through our activities we have been successful to mobilize people locally and provided them initial support and awareness to take up local issues and address them. Systems have been established in areas of education, WaSH and livelihood to provide good quality of life to the people. Members of IBU for school development have been empowered on RtE act and role of SMC for developing SDP. This will have a long term impact of timely placing SDP with concern authorities for school development by the community. Through national level campaign on education, SMCs were activated as an outcome which has led to better functioning of schools and increased involvement of the community of their children's good education. Various Child Clubs were formed and Children's Library were initiated. The project during this phase has taken initiative to focus children and adolescent for a sustainable behaviour change through child collectives as children clubs and youth clubs. These collectives are intended to serve as platform for excelling their



inherent talents, imparting life skill education, promoting practical learning and peer approach. The child club mode of intervention is getting widely accepted by parents and children. Homestead land received by dalit communities and tribals under FRA will lead to providing a stable and sustainable life to these communities. They will be utilizing the land to build their houses and also use it for cultivation and collecting NTFP (Non-Timber Forest Produce) through which they can earn their livelihood. The forest land received by the community in Chotanagpur and Nagpur would also help in preserving the forests through sustainable traditional methods which is essential for posterity. Regarding water, sanitation and hygiene the sustainable outcome leading to impact is independent decision making of the community collectives to address identified issues. They are made well aware of the system delivery mechanism with NRDWP and PRI for drinking water sources and individual household toilet. The IBU are taking up concern with NRDWP and PRI independently for drinking water sources and availing Social security schemes of government. "Swachhta Se Samridhi" campaign was very effective in creating a mass movement in the community towards good health, hygiene and sanitation. The awareness programs conducted on hand wash and importance of using toilets has benefitted each household in the community. The villages are now cleaner and people are healthier. The mothers are particular about their children's health and hygiene which is a good and positive sign for long term impact. New water sources created is providing clean and safe drinking water to the community for their usage. The community is also collectively taking care of the water source so that it's sustainable. Regarding empowering women in the community, the SHGs are made capable to maintain book of accounts independently and have a robust loan and repayment mechanism in every active SHGs with individual savings. They are also made capable of mobilising funds independently from financing institutions like cooperative banks for entrepreneurial activities. Rapport with lower rung officials and representatives in administration and governance are getting strengthened. Liaison with govt departments like horticulture, livestock, and integrated tribal development agency and other allied agencies and organisation are maturing.

India has been facing a lot of strife related to the rights and entitlements of schedule caste and schedule tribes for the past two years. With amendments in laws related to SC/ST Act, land and forest rights, stay-orders and mob protests and discriminatory approach by the state, these communities have been going through a lot of turmoil. Apart from their livelihood being disrupted and affected, their children's education and development and condition of the women and youth of these communities are being affected. During this time, the project- RWRL is focusing to restore the people's lives and fight for their rights, to give peaceful, healthy and fulfilling environment to live in with their families. As the target group of the project are marginalised population and communities at the lower strata of social and power structure, it will require continuous and consistent intervention to break the resilience of socio-economic exclusion that exists from ages. The project was designed to target to provide basic human right issues e.g. issue of education, drinking water and sanitation were not undertaken by these collectives. At the same time, these interventions also indicated the need to deepen the scope and identify the need to improve quality dimensions. Further now the community collectives formed requires further support to strengthen the existing structure and knowledge base of the leaders and collective on emerging new issues. There is also a

need to strengthen and leverage the economic structure and asset ownership to reduce the social gaps in the socio-economic structure. There is also a need to develop the skills of the youth from these communities and make them ready for job markets as well as equip them to participate in



community development and conflict resolution. The project had aimed to provide drinking water and toilets to the community, which has been completed considerably, but now efforts are required to develop water security plans which will ensure that the the farmers, who form the chunk of our target group are able to receive water for fulfilling their various needs, at home as well as at farms. The Child Clubs and Children's Library/Community Library which have been started need further systematic growth and resource strengthening.

The measures undertaken to reform communities and provide dignified lives were feasible. Through our interventions, a base has been created in the community which resulted in changed mind-sets and has helped to discover and hone community's (men, women, youth children) skills and resources. This will further support in strengthening the systems and processes to create empowered villages.



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Outcome and Impact

Project components objectives	Indicators	Achievement of objectives	Planned activities	Activities implemented
Health and education status among Dalit(SC) and tribal (ST) families will improve in 100 revenue villages	At the end of project, 75 percent primary school children from dalit and tribal families in 100 targeted revenue villages attending schools with a minimum 75 percent attendance in an academic year	85% children are attending school regularly with minimum 75% attendance in 100 targeted revenue villages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaign on Education • Meeting with School Management Committee members and activation of SMC in schools. • Introduction of different activity for learning in Children club/ Bal Sabha. • Capacity building of Issue based Committee on RTE • Village level meetings and mobilization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Campaign on Hamare bachhe Hamara school conducted across 5 states, with the aim to create an ideal School. ii. Counseling meeting/visits were done with student and parents, attendance were tracked. iii. Capacity building of School Management committees on their roles and responsibility and creating ideal school. iv. Different sessions introduced in children's club v. IBU capacitated on RTE vi. Smart class rooms created in 2 villages by installing projector and Ro water purification system installed for drinking water in school. vii. Book campaign has been started in February 2019 in Nagpur to collect new and used books for village library and child clubs
	At the end of project, 75 percent houses of target communities in 100 revenue	• 82% of the target communities in 100 revenue village have access to safe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing of water sources through Government system • Creation of drinking water sources through Government resources • Filing of applications for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water awareness meetings were conducted, departmental networking were done. ii. Meeting with wash committee member and samples collected and send for test to PHED..



	villages will have access to safe drinking water and use toilet facilities.	drinking water within 500 mtrs •54 new water sources were created and 135 old water sources were revived; •74% of the target community got access to toilet	individual toilets under Swacch Bharat Mission and construction of toilets •Activation of village water and sanitation committees (regular meetings and action taken on water and sanitation issues of the village) •Village level meetings and mobilization on WASH	iii. Interface with district level officials for developing plans to create open defecation free village ODF iv. Filling of application for IHL and follow up on the process by the committee members v. In some schools there are separate toilets for girls and boys
Income among dalit and tribal population will improve in 100 intervention villages by employment and self-employment	At the end of project, at least 500 target households will raise revenue of at least INR 10,000 per year from their land; of these at least 400 from newly acquired land	. •719 households were engaged in agriculture on previously acquired land and 467 household have increased their annual income has approximately by INR 10,000.	•Filing of applications for allotment of land and legal ownership (patta) of land •Filing of applications for construction and repair of houses under Government schemes and construction/repair of houses through Government resources •Demarcation of newly acquired community land Village level meetings capacity building on FRA for village.	i. Communities oriented on homestead land and the process of filling for land ownership ii. Applications filed for allotment of land. iii. Demarcation of newly acquired land is under process. iii. Oriented the community leaders on Forest Rights Act iv. Exposure visit conducted of PO leader to other field area to gain knowledge on Community Forest Right and tendu pata collection
	At the end of project, 1,300 Dalit and tribal households of 100 targeted revenue villages	•101 male headed families and 165 female headed households were engaged in	•Village level meetings Prepare and support communities to get benefits from MGNREGA and NRLM •Capacitate SHGs to take up different alternative	i. Employment and benefits received through Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana and MGNREGA ii. Community meeting on Bee-keeping and community farming iii. Liasioning with Orissa Tribal



	will have increased income by at least 50 percent; of these a minimum fifty percent beneficiaries will be women.	alternative livelihood and their annual income has approximately increased by 50% of their previous income .	livelihood activities for income generation •Provide skill development training to youth	Empowerment and Livelihood programme for technical and financial support for community on Cashew plantation, organic culture and apiculture. iv. Trainings provided to SHG on fruit preservatives and sauce making, poultry and piggery farming, turmeric and vermilion packing, decorative item making v. Training conducted for farmers on community farming vi. Youth provided trainings on Soft skills and spoken English
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