



CNI SBSS

2019-2020

Annual Progress Report



“Transforming Lives”

**Church of North India,
Synodical Board of Social
Services**



CNI SBSS



CNI SBSS (Synodical Board of Social Services) is the development and justice board of the Church of North India. 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 the marginalized communities through Dioceses and their congregations.

CNI SBSS facilitates holistic development, contributing to the mission of the Church of North India and towards country's growth. CNI SBSS is presently intervening through fifteen DBSS in six states; Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, Punjab, Delhi and Jharkhand.

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 intervention focuses on deepening the scope and identifying the need to improve quality dimensions of basic human rights and dignity of life. These goals are incorporated into *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDG), which are set by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 for the year 2030 and a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Our program focuses on;

1. Facilitating quality education (SDG 4- Quality Education)

CNI SBSS is identifying the different program components in government run system and creating a mechanism by which the empowered communities access the facilities of education. Through awareness programs and campaigns we educate the community on importance of education, early childhood development, focusing on girl child education, no child marriage, reduction in drop-out rates among girls and children as a whole. Through trainings and workshops we mobilize communities to activate and manage the work of School Management Committees so that they function effectively. Children Clubs, Children's Library formed in the community provide platform to the children to enhance their creative skills and enjoy sports, music, art and craft. Remedial Centers provide children an intimate space with the teachers to improve in subjects in which they are weak. The formal Child Cabinets formed in the schools are helping them voice their issues.

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

Water is the essence of life. Getting access to clean drinking water is a right for all human beings. Sanitation is closely linked with availability of safe drinking water and it is crucial to look at water, sanitation and hygiene together to ensure health benefits for people. While access to water is a big issue, water quality needs to be monitored and managed to ensure that water is also safe for drinking. CNI SBSS is working to ensure that communities get access to safe drinking water within



500mts of households and to ensure access and use of toilet facilities (usability with availability of water) by all the households in the community. Campaigns are held to create awareness on good personal hygiene, sanitation, good menstrual hygiene for women and girls and water conservation and preservation. Communities are encouraged to take care of the environment and make best use of organic waste. This is helping in developing open defecation free villages and healthy families.

3. Mother & child health care (SDG 3- Good health and well-being)

‘Caring for the Carers of children’ is extremely important. A healthy child needs a healthy mother. We believe that maternal health is essential to ensure the health of children - and, by extension, the whole family. Mothers are fundamental to ensure the health and quality of life of children as they are the main providers of care such as nutrition, hygiene and psychological health. Through awareness programs we encourage pregnant and lactating mothers to access supplementary nutrition, immunization and health check-ups under National Rural Health Mission of GoI (Government of India). We are also linking communities with Government schemes like ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme) for food, preschool education, and primary healthcare to children under 6 years of age and their mothers.

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

CNI SBSS is engaged with communities to identify solutions to their livelihood problems. Alternative livelihood options are also developed together with communities based on their local realities, strengths, knowledge and assets. Communities are receiving land rights under SC/ST Act and Forest Rights Act which is helping them become self-sufficient and enhancing quality of life. Self Help Groups formed have established small businesses, raised income and this process empowered them as decision makers in family and society. The youth are empowered and equipped with different skill building workshops for employment and career development.

5. Gender Equality (SDG 5)

Our efforts are channeled to ensure that all women and girl children live with dignity and respect and receive their rights to good education, good health, sustainable livelihoods and are able to nurture their talents. Mahila Adhikar Manch (MAM) / Women’s Grievance Cell (Mahila Shikayat Nivaran Sabha) formed in the communities to address unfair treatment of women/girls and provide support to the survivors of such events.

6. Establishing models of Church Mission Engagement (CME)

The Church’s concern for development is an amalgam of both social and theological attributes. CME aims to prepare the Church/ Local congregation to take forward this mission by effectively integrating itself with the plight of the powerless, and restore their human dignity. It further envisages that congregations will develop and implement programs of their own to address human development and empowerment needs of Dalit, Tribal, women and children etc. We are also building an urban intervention model where urban churches are supporting poor slum communities in need. Their contributions and support are being used for community development



programs to provide communities access to education, good healthcare, and livelihood support and for creating informed and aware communities through mobilization and campaigns.

God created all people as equals, with dignity, worth and the right to fullness of life and place human dignity at the core. Human dignity is inherent and inalienable to all.

Major Activities during the reporting period

1. SDG 4- Quality Education

a. Right to Education Act

The education campaigns in the community led to School Management Committees (SMCs) getting activated and meeting regularly. Capacity building workshops on Right to Education were held for the SMCs to implement Schedule 1 of RTE to improve the functioning of the local schools and improve the quality of education being imparted. SMCs of 30 schools are having regular monthly meetings to discuss how to provide a conducive and healthy environment for children to study and play. The SMCs also met with the Issue Based Unit on education and developed School Development Plans of 12 schools (DBSS Phulbani and Chotanagpur) which were further submitted to the Education Dept. Specific needs related to school infrastructure like repairing school boundary walls, new toilets and tube-wells and testing for water sources inside the schools was also submitted by the IBU to the Education Dept. The issue of teacher absenteeism and low rate of children's participation in schools was also tackled at few DBSSs. These interventions are helping us to achieve our objective of improvement in education status among marginalized communities.

Processes conducted with SMCs resulted in development of school development plans. Process to develop these plans significantly improved involvement of community in schools. This helped marginalised to reclaim their agency and has started to influence the education delivery structure in intervention area. Although, this process is in nascent stage and will take some time to create higher impact.

Post activation of School Management Committee (SMCs) in the last reporting period, CNI SBSS along with DBSS was involved in conducting meetings with guardians of children and developing brochures and pamphlets for the community to promote sending children to schools. As a primary step, the SMC members (and parents) were equipped with a sound knowledge of the system of governance of public education - how the schools should function; how the education in the schools should be organized; where the funds come from; who is responsible for what; who to be approached for which problem. Different trainings were conducted for SMCs along with the CRCs (Child Resource Centre) to equip them with knowledge and skills.

-38 SMCs conducted regular meetings to analyze the condition of village schools and to discuss school priorities and the main measures it will take to raise the school standards. Regular meeting

with CRC (Child Resource Centre), BRC (Block Resource Centre) and PRI lower rung officials were held to discuss budgets and infrastructure related queries.

-32 new School development Plans (SDPs) were developed by DBSS Nagpur (12) and Kolhapur(12), Chotanagpur (8) amongst which 22 have been submitted to Block Education Officer by DBSS Chotanagpur (5) and Kolhapur (12). The Issue Based Units- IBUs on education also played a major role in submitting individual needs of schools/special requests, related to school infrastructure through letters to the Education dept. This ground work led to close monitoring by the SMCs and IBUs in the present reporting period and initiated the work on infrastructure development at few of the Govt. schools in the reference area. The PRIs (Panchayati Raj Institutions) reached out to SMCs and helped in- construction of separate toilets for girls and boys, dining hall space for Mid Day Meal (MDM) distribution for the children, construction of small lawns (and Oxygen Parks by DBSS Nagpur), and repair and construction of drinking water tubewells and school boundary walls.

-Apart from this, the Issue Based Units (IBUs) with support of DBSS ran small education campaigns at village level to continue creating awareness on importance of education and role of parents/guardians for promoting good education system in the village.

-Digital e-learning equipments were installed at village schools under DBSS Nagpur which has initiated exploring new teaching methods in schools.

-DBSS Chotanagpur organised cultural programs at six schools reaching 452 students and their parents. Various competitions in drawing n painting, crafts, dance and music were organised. This activity brought all the community children together to perform and learn from each other.

b. Child Clubs & Child Cabinets/Bal Sabhas



Child Clubs are actively running in the community and providing space for the children to participate in different skill building activities which are helping to improve their communication and cognitive skills. Sessions on music, dance, arts and craft and cultural events are enhancing their creative skills and helping to build their self-confidence. Various Teaching & Learning Materials were collected through local donation campaigns for children's library at DBSS

Barrackpore, Calcutta and Nagpur. The Child Cabinets/Bal Sabha formed in the school at various DBSSs is providing a good platform for the children to discuss relevant issues affecting them.

The Child Clubs in the village have been a successful medium to provide safe spaces for children to grow and engage together and involve in creative activities. Sessions on music, dance, arts and craft and cultural events are enhancing their creative skills and helping to build their self-confidence. Teaching & Learning materials like old books and toys were collected to create 12 small libraries part of the Child Clubs at DBSS Calcutta (5), Barrackpore (5), Phulbani (1) and Cuttack (1). The Child Club of DBSS Cuttack were taken for an exposure visit to Odisha Maritime Museum which was a fun and knowledge building experience for the children from the slum. 55 children benefitted through it.

The 19 official Child Cabinets formed in the schools also meet regularly to discuss various issues and problems faced by children, which are being shared with the school authorities. During the reporting period, 24 new Child Clubs were activated and 6 new Child Cabinets were formed at DBSS Barrackpore and Calcutta.





c. Remedial Centers

In this phase 7 new Remedial Centers were opened at DBSS Barrackpore (3), Phulbani (2) and Cuttack (1). The plan is to mainstream them into formal schooling when situation at their home improves. The centers are also helping children who are struggling in studies to catch up to their peers. This intervention is helping us to change mind-sets of parents of such children who may have dropped-off from school due to various reasons, thereby helping in improving the education status among marginalized communities.

The new Remedial Centers opened at DBSS Barrackpore (7), Phulbani (3) and Cuttack (1) are running effectively and aiding children as additional support to understand the school curriculum, especially the students who are weak in studies. In our Odisha field areas 224 (202 boys, 197 girls) children are using these centers. SEDP Amritsar are catering to more than 450 children through their LDTCs (Learning & Development Centers).

Apart from school subjects, the teachers also involve students in moral value education, meditation and arts and craft for overall development of the children. Small group competitions on special days like national holidays, festivals, Children's day are also held to keep the children encouraged. The teachers of the remedial centers are also helping in counselling children who need special care and attention. Overall, this intervention is helping us to change mind-sets of parents of such children who may have dropped-off from school due to various reasons, thereby helping in improving the education status among marginalized communities.

2. SDG 6- Clean Water & Sanitation

Efforts were made to support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management. Awareness campaigns helped in promoting equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and to end open defecation. DBSSs continued to facilitate in filing applications for IHL under Swachha Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Movement) and 703 new toilets were constructed. Availability of water in toilets and regular cleaning of septic tanks was also checked. This is helping us bring improvement in health status among marginalized communities and change their mind-sets, which was lacking before awareness campaigns and WaSH meetings held by DBSSs.

DBSS worked along with the community to increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of water to address water scarcity. Water Security plans are being developed for efficient water management and use. Water testing of water sources was to check that the quality of water meets the standard norms prescribed under National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP). The DBSSs networked with the local Panchayat to facilitate in constructing 47 new water sources in the community like tube-wells and over-head tanks.

In relation to solid waste management and to convert the waste into resources, Vermicomposting has been introduced at the community level to help recycle household waste into organic manure for agriculture. Communities were trained at DBSS Chotanagpur & Barrackpore and compost pits were dug which is being regularly used for disposing waste. Efforts are also being made to develop

plans for safe disposal of in-organic waste which leads to soil and water pollution. This environment friendly practice is helping the community to recycle their waste and engage in organic agricultural practices.

In the reporting period efforts were continued to strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation facilities at village level and its management.

a. Access to Safe Drinking Water



With increased consciousness created on safe drinking water and saving water due to campaigns, a next level dialogue has begun across community on water management and security. The DBSS campaigns focused to link water use with livelihood and health developing a holistic understanding of the communities.

-At DBSS Chotanagpur regular interaction with PRI members helped to advocate for water related issues which resulted in construction of 7 Jal Minars (overhead water tanks) to store water for community use.

-DBSSs networked with the local Panchayat to facilitate construction of 6 new hand pumps and renovation of 35 hand pumps. A supply pipeline with partial support by DBSS was also repaired at Barrackpore.

-Water testing of 70 water sources was done to check whether the quality of water meets the standard norms prescribed under Jal Shakti Mission of Government of India (earlier referred to as National Drinking Water Program- NRDWP) at DBSS Chotanagpur, Durgapur, Nagpur & Kolhapur.

b. Better Sanitation Practices

-Filing of new applications for IHL (Individual Household Laterines) was done due to which 314 new IHL were constructed across seven DBSS. Due to regular awareness on hygiene practices and use of toilets by DBSSs and Government's campaign for IHL under Swachha Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Movement), open defecation has drastically reduced in the communities. It has been a huge win for protecting the dignity of women and girls in the community.

-8 Adolescent groups that were formed at DBSS Calcutta are running awareness campaigns regarding personal hygiene with the help of ASHA workers.

c. Waste Management

DBSS Barrackpore dug 5 pits in 5 villages to create a common space for the community for disposing the solid waste (organic and in-organic). The organic waste after collection is being segregated and collected for creating organic manure to be used in kitchen gardening.

d. Other Health Initiatives

-Eye check-up camps were held at DBSS Cuttack where 12 cataract patient were referred for cataract operation. Health camps were conducted to address Adolescent Reproductive Health (ASRH) for the young people at the Kathojori Bihar slum. DBSS Cuttack's regular health camps and referral services have helped in linking the slum residents with an effective public healthcare system.

-99 youths, village leaders and Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) were provided first-aid training at DBSS Nagpur for equipping them for emergency responses.

3. SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth

a. Agriculture & Allied Activities (Animal Husbandary)

-In the reporting period, interventions were done specifically to promote farming and allied activities by capacity building of farmers to explore organic farming and engage in agriculture which caters to ensure good nutrition for their families and does not harm the environment. 78 farmers (including women) have began reviving their lands to do organic farming at DBSS Chotanagpur (9), Durgapur (24), Calcutta (7), Barrackpore (20) and Nagpur (18).

-9 families at DBSS Calcutta started kitchen gardens at their homes and used recycled their kitchen waste into home-made compost and used it gardening.



-Additionally, trainings were held on vermi-composting to promote use of organic manure for agriculture, along with organic pesticides to reduce dependency on market bought fertilizers and pesticides. New vermi-compost pits were dug by DBSS Chotanagpur (9) and Calcutta (7).

-30 farmers at DBSS Phulbani started mushroom cultivation after getting trained by experts from OUAT (Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology). The mushrooms had a good harvest

because of favorable weather conditions at Phulbani. 35 SHG groups were also linked with Women & Child Development & Mission Shakti schemes for women entrepreneurship at DBSS Phulbani. Each group developed a business plan worth Rs. 2 lakh for expanding their farming business. A total of 180 farmers (including women) have benefitted through this scheme.

-At DBSS Durgapur 9 SHGs received 22.5 lakhs which they invested in doing agriculture and goatery. 11 SHGs received 700 chicks for poultry farming from Government's Animal Husbandary Dept. 20 community members from DBSS Nagpur (13 males, 7 females) were taken for an exposure visit and training to a Government aided goatery project. Following that, each participant were given goats to start goatery as an alternative livelihood.

b. Income Generation Activities

The alternative livelihood interventions have improved the economic situation of the communities and there has been increase in their annual income. Skill development trainings and linkages with banks for small loans has helped SHG members specifically women open small businesses at the village level. This is helping them to contribute in household income and save enough to re-invest in the expansion of their small businesses. At DBSS Phulbani, a producer group of 12 was formed for NTFP (Non-Timber Forest Produce) collection to make Sal (indigenous tree) leaf plates to prevent use of plastic plates and promote use of organic products. At DBSS Chotanagpur, youths were linked to Govt. schemes and provided training to expand & sustain their small business like goatery, piggery etc. (case story attached for reference).

DBSS Chotanagpur focused on capacity and knowledge building through training and exposure visit of 35 SHGs on how to preserve stock and market NTFP like Lac, Tamarind etc. This further led to formation of a Forest Producer Committee with 25 members to meet and discusses to build effective Business Plans for doing NTFP business.



Skill development trainings and linkages with banks for small loans has helped SHG members to open small businesses to make and sell phenyl (disinfectant cleaner), detergent powders, candles, paper plates and bowls, Indian spice mixes, bakery products, pickles etc. Few women are also running grocery shops and small tailoring shops from their homes. This is helping them to contribute in household income and save enough to re-invest in the expansion of their

small businesses. 9 new SHGs have been formed at DBSS Calcutta (6) and Kolhapur (3) for saving and investment.

50 youths of DBSS Nagpur, DBSS Phulbani and SEDP Amritsar were linked with Govt. job schemes for skill training & self-employment. Out of 26 youths at DBSS Phulbani, 4 have been placed in the field of Hotel Management. Mass awareness campaign on MGNREGA was held at 10 villages of Nagpur DBSS. 260 job card holders were benefitted in three villages.

c. Linking with Govt. Schemes

The DBSSs in the intervention area are helping the communities in getting the benefits of different Govt. schemes. At DBSS Chotanagpur, 107 community members got jobs through MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme) and issues of non-payment of wages were addressed through community meetings. At DBSS Durgapur, 40 families received the health card in 3 villages. At DBSS Phulbani, 45 applications were submitted to Horticulture Department for green house nurseries which will help in receiving alternative livelihood.



At DBSS Chotanagpur 6 families were linked with Pradhan Mantri Awas- PMAY (Housing scheme) and 25 families were linked with State Govt. Health Scheme at DBSS Durgapur.

161 families received job work under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee- MGNREGA scheme at DBSS Nagpur (15), DBSS Chotanagpur (26) and SEDP Amritsar (120).



SEDP Amritsar along with Mazdoor Adhikar Sangathan MAS), the People's Organization successfully linked 286 women domestic workers with Punjab Building and other Construction Welfare Board Scheme (Gulabi card).

d. Individual Forest Rights (IFR) and Community Forest Rights (CFR) under Forest Rights Act (FRA)

IFR land entitlement to 8 landless farmers- At DBSS Nagpur 35 landless farmers of Shegaon village had filed applications for agriculture land to the Revenue Department. DBSS Nagpur facilitated in submitting the applications and organized various community meetings, trainings and workshops to capacitate the farmers. The Farmers collective and Manviya Hakka Sangharsh Samiti (MHSS) leaders also visited and networked with the revenue and district magistrate office. In the month of Oct-Nov 2019 8 farmers received 15 acres of agricultural land. Additionally, 30 landless farmers of 10 gram Panchayats have filed applications for Individual Forest Rights at Sub-Divisional Office. Some portion of the received land would be used to construct houses and the other to do agriculture.

At DBSS Nagpur 94 landless farmers including 56 farmers from 5 villages have filed application at State District Office (SDO) for individual land. 50 families applied for homestead land at DBSS Kolhapur

CFR land entitlement of Shegaon village- CFR land entitlement to Gram Sabha of Shegaon village has been the core work of DBSS Nagpur. After receiving 44.8 acres of community forest land last year and demarcation work complete, processes are underway to prepare a sketched map of the demarcated land and submit to the revenue inspector for preparation of 7/12 land papers (official ownership documents). Post that, the community will sit together and plan how to utilize the land to receive maximum benefits. This will help in creating a strong collective and help in best land-use possible for economic development of the people. Meanwhile the community during the reporting period fixed poles at boundary points of the demarcated land and held meetings to discuss different ways in which they will utilize the land.

4. SDG 5- Gender Equality

As an organization we made efforts to build our perspective on gender. A workshop on Gender was conducted for SBSS staff (15 people) along with an exposure visit to Mahila Panchayat (Women's Grievance Cell Meeting) of Action India which helped in understanding the process of grievance redressal for victims of gender based violence. The understanding built will help us to work through the gender lens in the community to reach our goal of gender equality for the development of the community.

The Mahila Adhikar Manch (MAM) / Women's Grievance Cell (Mahila Shikayat Nivaran Sabha) are formed in the community to address unfair treatment of women/girls and support victims of domestic violence. MAMs are meeting to create awareness on the importance of filing FIRs and capacitating the women on how to respond during events of violence, followed by legal counseling.



DBSS Barrackpore along with NGO Sewa Bharat has setup Adult literacy centers at 4 villages which are providing free education to women. The main purpose is to give women a chance to educate themselves who missed formal schooling due to various reasons.

5. CNI SBSS developed a Child Safeguarding Policy to ensure child safety, and to make sure that everyone associated with CNI SBSS (Staff, board members, consultants, volunteers, contractors, interns, volunteers, observers and others) do not expose children to any form of abuse or harm. The policy was unanimously approved by the Board in the month of July.

In the month of March 2020, the cases of COVID-19 in India began to increase and the country was put under lockdown due to which there was temporary suspension of regular project activities. Although most of the project objectives are expected to be achieved as a result of work done in first twelve months, extended lockdown in the country may mean that group activities to be conducted as part of the project will not be completed. More importantly, with an expected rise in infection across the country, activities will be re-designed to meet the different guidelines related to COVID-19 issued by the government. As of now, situation is very dynamic and changing on a weekly basis.

Outcome and Impact

Project components objectives	Indicators	Achievement of objectives	Planned activities	Activities implemented
Sustained improvement in education status among marginalized communities with focus on dalits (SC) and tribal (ST) in 85 gram panchayats	5700 (3000 boys and 2700 girls) children will gain access to infrastructure in schools as per the schedule 1 of right to education(RTE) Act	91% of the total children (Out of which 1348 boys and 1275 girls have gained access in this reporting period) have access to clean drinking water and separate toilets in the schools.	i. Collection of Database of schools on infrastructure ii. Training for SMC members, education department officials on RTE Act, role of SMC, development of SDP School Development Plan iii. Formation of Child club and Child cabinets iv. Capacity building for members of child clubs and child cabinets v. Provide partial support to school for infrastructure vi. Development of SDP and submission of SDP to the block office vii. Workshops for Panchayat members on education, WASH viii. Network with local rung government officials like block resource centre (BRC) and cluster	i. 30 School's database collected on available infrastructure ii. 3 Capacity building workshop of SMC members and edu. department officials on Right to Education and their roles and responsibilities iii. Water testing done in 10 schools to check the quality of water in schools iv. 6 new Child Clubs have been formed and 12 Child Cabinets are actively conducting different co-curricular activities v. Capacity building of members of the child cabinets and child clubs on child rights and their roles and responsibilities vi. Partial support provided to child clubs and schools for their teaching and learning materials



			<p>resource centre (CRC)</p> <p>ix. Running of child clubs, libraries and remedial centres</p> <p>x. Life skill training to child club and Adolescent Group.</p>	
	<p>School Management Committees in 50 percent of the schools of 15 panchayats will meet at least once in a month</p>	<p>School management committees in 61% of the schools of 15 panchayats are activated and are meeting at least once a month</p>	<p>i. Training of School Management committee on their roles and responsibilities & Right to Education.</p> <p>ii. Training to SMC members and parents for developing School Development Plan</p> <p>iii. Village level meeting to discuss the status of school in the village</p> <p>iv. Orientation meeting on issue with Sanitation and hygiene with community members</p> <p>v. Regular water quality checking of water sources</p> <p>vi. Follow up on application filed for new water source</p> <p>vi. Trainings for community leaders and community members on open defecation, hygiene, water quality & contamination and solid & liquid waste management</p>	<p>i. 4 Capacity building training of School Management committees members on their roles and responsibility</p> <p>ii. Training provided on developing School Development Plan and 12 SDPs developed for schools</p> <p>iii. 30 SMCs meeting regularly to discuss about school infrastructure and good learning environment for children.</p>



			<p>vii. Network and liason with district water and sanitation mission, village water and sanitation committee and community for requesting water and sanitation facilities in the village</p> <p>viii. Health Awareness Programme on open defecation and waste management.</p>	
Sustained improvement in health status among marginalized communities because of inproved WASH status with focus on dalits (SC) and tribal (ST) in 85 gram panchayats	90 percent of the target households in 15 panchayats will have access to safe and sufficient water as per the NRDWP	86 % of the target households in 100 villages have access to atleast 55 litres of clean water per person	<p>i. Training to panchayat members and water and sanitation committees on water quality and contamination</p> <p>ii. Check water quality of different water sources including that of school</p> <p>iii. Training provided to water and sanitation committee to develop water security plan</p> <p>iv. Initiated process of water testing in different water source through government system</p>	<p>i. 4 trainings conducted for Community leaders on water quality and contamination.</p> <p>ii. 8 water sources testing done</p> <p>iii. 2 Trainings conducted for water and sanitation committee to develop water security plan</p> <p>iv. Community oriented on safe drinking water and testing</p>
	90 percent of the target households in 15 panchayats will have access to and use toilet	88% of the target households in 15 panchatas is having access to toilet and is	<p>i. Workshops for panchayat members on WASH and social security schemes</p> <p>ii. Conduct joint meeting of district water and sanitation mission for</p>	<p>i. 2 workshops conducted for panchayat members on Wash and Social security shemes</p> <p>ii. 2 joint meeting conducted of district water and sanitation</p>



	facilities	using toilet	requesting water and sanitation facilities iii. Filing of application for individual toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission iv. Provide support for WASH infrastructure in villages. v. Regular meetings with Panchayat members, village water and sanitation committees to ensure the activation of these committees	mission to request for water and sanitation facilities iii. 82 Applications filed for individual toilets under Swachh Bharat Mission iv. Provided partial support for WASH Infrastructure in villages v. Village Water and Sanitation committees are activated and they are meeting regularly
Income among marginalized communities will improve in 85 gram panchayats (with focus on dalits (SC) and tribal (ST))	Increase of INR 10000 per year in income of 300 households through livelihood interventions (minimum 50 percent women beneficiaries)	Total 275 Adivasi and dalit families (out of which 163 families income increased in this reporting period) has increased their income by 10,000 rupees through different livelihood intervention.	i. Provide skill training for income generation programme ii. Trainings for SHGs to develop Business plan, account management, and basic book keeping iii. Workshops and exposure visit on agriculture land, improved agricultural techniques and animal husbandry iv. Support expense of land demarcation v. Training on different social security schemes vi. Conduct village level meetings to	i. 4 Skill trainings for alternative livelihood options were conducted ii. 2 Workshops on agricultural land, improved agricultural techniques and animal husbandry iii. Supported expenses for land demarcation and meeting with community on land rights iv. 4 Trainings on employment guarantee and other livelihood schemes of government v. 9 Village level meetings were organised to explore alternative livelihood



			<p>explore alternative livelihood</p> <p>i. Exposure visit of farmers and community members to farms for learning</p> <p>ii. Training on organic farming and vermi compost</p>	<p>vi. 30 Filing of applications for allotment of land and legal ownership (patta) of land</p> <p>vii. Conducted 3 exposure visit of farmers and community members to explore alternative agriculture technique</p> <p>viii. 4 trainings conducted on making vermi compost and organic manure for organic farming and kitchen gardening</p> <p>ix. Provided training to SHG members on different alternative livelihood options</p> <p>x. 2 trainings and 1 exposure visit conducted to animal husbandary farm.</p> <p>xi. 2 Exposure visit conducted of SHGs to develop business plans</p>
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