

ANNUAL REPORT

April 2022 – March 2023



People's Endeavour for Social Changes (PESCH)



ACRONYMS

APF	- Azim Premji Foundation
ADC	- Autonomous District Council
VDC	- Village Development Committee
VPC	- Village Planning Committee
PTDC	- Project Level Tribal Development Committee
UVS	- Uddyan Vikas Samiti
PESCH	- People's Endeavour for Social Changes
SHG	- Self Help Group
FPO	- Farmers Producer Organization
CBO	- Community Based Organization
RNBA	- Rongmei Naga Baptist Association
MVHA	- Manipur Voluntary Health Association
NABARD	- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
OSAAT	- One School at a Time
FIG	- Farmer Interest Group
ASER	- Annual Status of Education Report
Brot	- Bread for the world
DRDA	- District Rural Development Agency Tamenglong
TDF	- Tribal Development Fund

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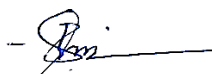


Chairman's Message

The year 2022-2023 has been a momentous year in many aspects. We faced Covid-19 pandemics with National wide lock down, many of our leader and friend death in the year 2020-2021. Despites being covid-19 cases, we could able to implement our duties this year. It is a remarkable year as in politically, new and different forces have come to the stage and economically, we have at last started to see some increase of projects and some donors have funded for the organization.

For People's Endeavour for Social Changes (PESCH), 2022-2023 has also marked a change in tone and emphasis. Following the success of our Four focus areas, where village society taking serious in regeneration of forest food by protection of village catchment area, SALT model farming in all the project and non-project areas of PESCH, increase of women livelihood through Rural Haat which became an ATM booth for them and youth involvement in integrated farming and developed their orchard integrated farming is the great achievement of the organization works.

The year 2022-2023 also a remarkable year that Board management have given a great deal of time and effort where through founder village contributions, we could at least complete the ground level of our long pending building and participation of Board members and General Body in the meeting were great changes comparing to the earlier years.


Chairman
People's Endeavour For
Social Change (PESCH)



Director's Message

I am very happy in presenting the Annual Report (2022-2023) of People's Endeavour for Social Changes (PESCH). We have served for 26 years in across 57 villages with 7113 households thus far and looking forward to serve another more villages in the days to come. PESCH has been working on Sustainable Livelihood for the rural communities through access to entitlements, land rights, livelihood opportunities and sustainable agro ecological practices, revival of indigenous brown and white cotton farming and culture, enhancing sustainable livelihood through entrepreneurship and market linkages, improved quality education to school children rights with focus on youth and women in Manipur, India.

We have experienced the COVID-19 hit hard in 2020, claiming lives and magnifying inequalities. Economics are facing deep recessions. For the first time in 30 years, poverty is on the rise while the pandemic is driving the world further off-course from achieving the promise of the 2030 Agenda. Like others before it, this pandemic is linked to the way humanity treats nature as fuel for the economic growth engine. The systemic issues that helped to create this pandemic – particularly unsustainable consumption and production – are the same ones driving the three planetary crises: the climate crisis, the biodiversity and nature crisis, and the pollution and waste crisis. The world continued to heat up in 2021, contributing to wildfires, droughts, floods and ravenous locust swarms. The loss of nature to agriculture, infrastructure and human settlements continues to escalate. Pollution of the air, land and sea is still claiming lives and damaging crucial ecosystems. With experienced from covid-19 impacts in the humanity, PESCH focus more in making peace with nature by working on regeneration of forest food, spring shed development and improve ecosystem.

In the meantime, People's Endeavour for Social Changes (PESCH) has been striving as a voluntary organization for the welfare of rural People in the region. Though, we have lots of limitation like shortage of fund, Lack of Knowledge, poor Human resources, less of cooperation, has become the obstacle in contributing towards justice, peace, secure of sustainable development in the society. I hope that, our endeavours might not be in vain, but it may be benefited and meaningful in the days to come.

I would like to extend my truthful gratitude to our impressively punctilious staffs and volunteers who continue to concentrate indefatigable support to our target communities. I really appreciate our staff for the continued encouragement and commitment towards desired change.

I am truly beholden to our generous donors who continue to understand, trust and provide us continuous support. Most of all, immensely grateful to all community members who rendered unstinted support and cooperation all these years.



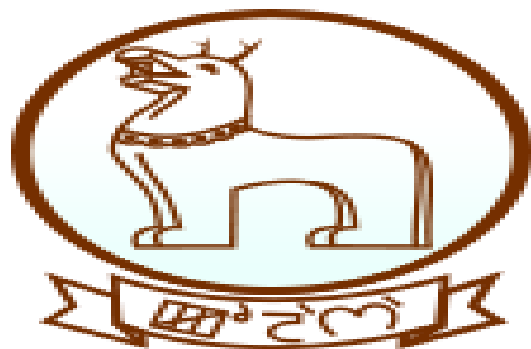
Director
People's Endeavour for Social
Change (PESCH)

Namkhinlung Pamei
Director, PESCH

About the Organization:

PESCH gratefully acknowledges the unwavering and invaluable support from

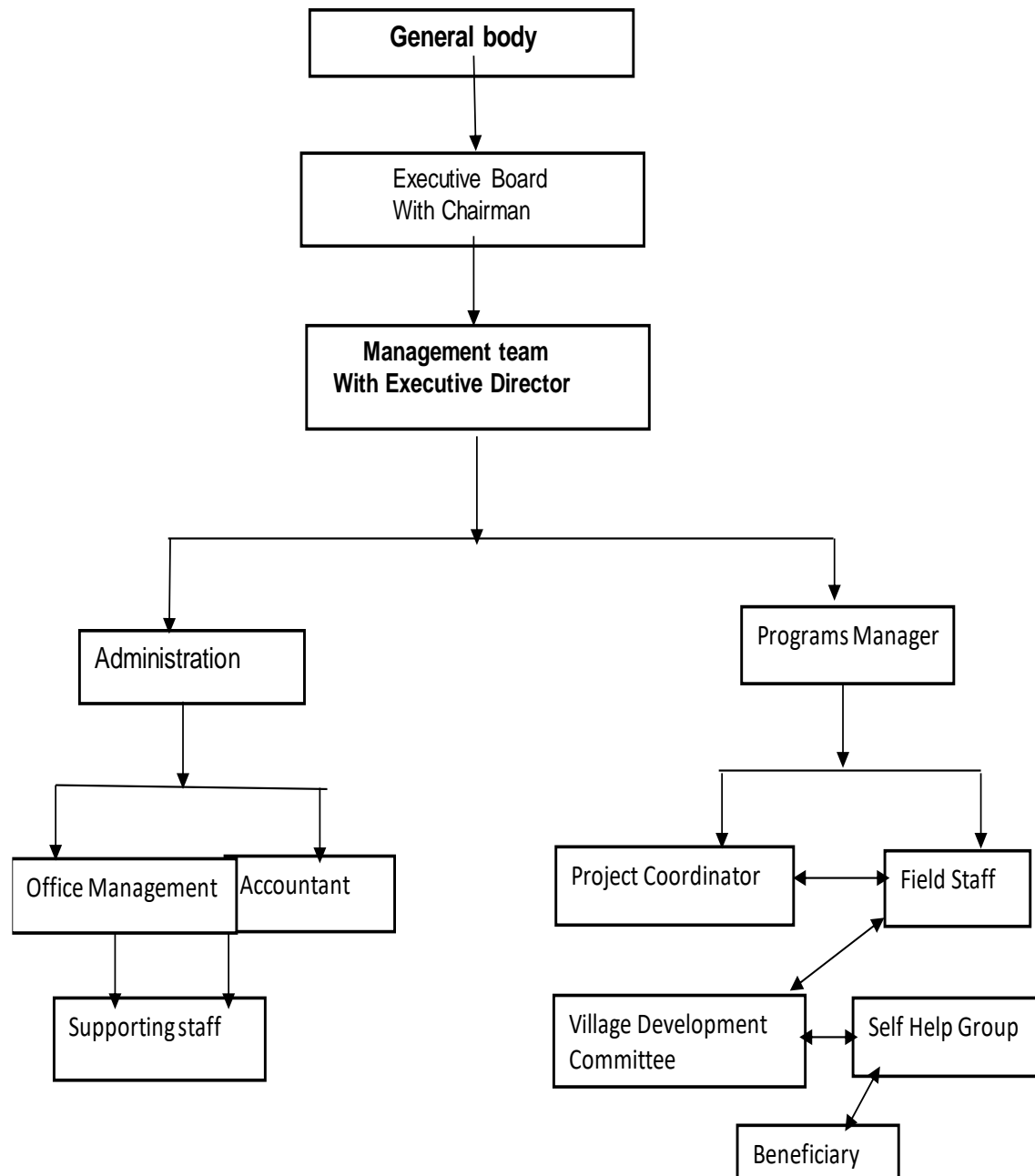
Brot
für die Welt



Organizational Structure

Name of organisation: People's Endeavour for Social Changes (PESCH)

Organization Structure:



GOVERNING BODY:



**1.Keigapou Rongmei
Board Chairman**



**2.Namkhinlung Pamei
Secretary**



**3.Dhangmei Athui
Treasurer**



**4.Amiu Kamei
Board Member**



**5. Gangmei Isaac
Board Member**



**6. Shampuina Dinbui
Board Member**



**7.Jacob Kamei
Board Member**



**8.Dinaliu Rongmei
Board Member**



**9.Jiyanglung Kamei
Board Member**

Present Employee of the organization:



NAMKHINLUNG PAMEI

QUALIFICATION: MA.PH.D

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT :15 YEARS

DESIGNATION ASSIGNED : DIRECTOR

EXPERIENCE:

OVERALL RESPONSIBLE, PLANNING & MONITORING, ORGANIZATION MANAGEMENT, PROJECT FORMULATION, REPORT WRITING & NETWORKING



DITUNG KUAME

QUALIFICATION :BA AND AGRI DIPLOMA

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT :5 YEARS

DESIGNATION ASSIGNED:CEO CUM PROJECT COORDINATOR & HORTI OFFICER

EXPERIENCE:

PROJECT PLANNING & MONITORING, REPORT WRITING AND COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION, ORCHARD FARMING(SALT) AND BEE KEEPING



THIAMREILUNG RONGMEI

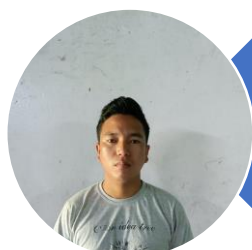
QUALIFICATION: BBA

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT: 1 YEAR

DESIGNATION ASSIGNED:JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT

EXPERIENCE:

ACCOUNTING, TALLY, JOURNAL AND LEGAL COMPLIANCES, INCOME TAX.



KHUNGUANPOU RONGMEI

QUALIFICATION:XII

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT: 6 YEARS

COORDINATOR SPRINGSHED & RURAL HAAT

COMMUNITY INTERACTION, FIELD VISIT, REPORT WRITING.



LOIS KAMEI

QUALIFICATION:MSW

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT:2 YEARS

DESIGNATION ASSIGNED:LIVELIHOOD COORDINATOR & BROT PROJECT

EXPERIENCED:

PROJECT FORMULATION, PLANNING & MONITORING, REPORT WRITING, COMMUNITY INTERACTION AND DATA ANALYSIS



HOUDU RONGMEI

QUALIFICATION:BA

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT: 3 YEARS

DESIGNATION ASSIGNED: NRM & ENVIRONMENT COORDINATOR & APF

EXPERIENCED:

PROJECT FORMULATION, PLANNING & MONITORING, REPORT WRITING,
COMMUNITY INTERACTION AND DATA ANALYSIS



KHALLU KAMEI

QUALIFICATION: BA

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT: 1 YEAR

DESIGNATION ASSIGNED: FIELD EXECUTIVE BROT

EXPERIENCED:

COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE, COMMUNITY INTERACTION,
IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES, REPORT WRITING



TR ZEIDICHUNG

QUALIFICATION:BA

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT:1 YEAR

EXPERIENCED

DESIGNATION ASSIGNED: FIELD EXECUTIVE BROT
COMMUNITY KNOWLEDGE, COMMUNITY INTERACTION,
IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES, REPORT WRITING



AGUINA KAMEI

QUALIFICATION:BA

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT:1 YEAR

DESIGNATION ASSIGNED: FIELD STAFF

EXPERIENCED:

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION AND ORCHARD FARMING(SALT)



KG. POUGIANG

QUALIFICATION:B.COM

PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT: 6 YEARS

DESIGNATION ASSIGNED: ACCOUNTANT

EXPERIENCED:

DIGITAL ACCOUNTING, LEGAL COMPLIANCES OF INCOME TAX, FCRA, CSR,
BUDGETING, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Vision:

Harmonious society with Ensuring justice, Peace, Equity, Prosperity, respect for human rights and sustainable Development.

Mission:

- Promoting Sustainable Development Ecosystem Around Forest & Slope land Based Livelihood and Agricultural practices.
- Promoting Positive social changes by ensuring social justice and Development to Tribal & PVTG and other backward classes by and on
 - ✓ Ensuring Institutional building for good governance
 - ✓ Ensuring Health care and nutritional food security for the backward areas
 - ✓ Ensuring quality of life for every children and Adolescent girls from under privileged family
 - ✓ Engaging youth & women in Sports, culture and social development

Objectives:

1. To conduct workshop, seminars, consultation and trainings
2. To catalyst, support and strengthen village institutions.
3. Rights and Entitlement
4. Natural resources management through regeneration of forest food and plantation
5. Engaging community in enhance livelihood, health care, sanitation and environment
6. Sustainable agricultural practices in hill areas through slope Agricultural Land Technology (SALT)
7. Organizing knowledge and skill trainings
8. Empowerment of youth and women on economic, sports, culture and sustainable farming
9. Land rights in tribal land tenure system
10. Engaging youth and village institutions for good governance
11. Advocacy and lobby for women land rights, quality education and vulnerable
12. Engaging child care, adolescent girls, old age and development programs
13. Coordinate and cooperate with likeminded national and international NGO(s) to enhance our services to our target areas.

A comprehensive Overview of PESCH

People's Endeavour for Social Changes (PESCH) is a non – profit, non - governmental organization based in Tamenglong and Jiribam districts, Manipur. On 5th August 1995, Late, Rev. Poukhamlung Gonmei and Asampuina Gangmei Dinbui organized areas leaders at Lungbungjang and formed the Soul Winning Development Association (SWDA) with AG. Dinbui as Chairman and Ramdin Kamei as Director. It was renamed as Christian Development Organization (CDO) on 30th October 1995 on Board meeting at Ramgaizang Cachar Assam. Again, renamed as Christian Development Society (CDS) on 26 October 1996 and People's Action for Comprehensive Rural Development (PAFCORD) in 13th January 1997. In 23rd February 1997, PAFCORD was modified to People's Endeavour for Social Changes (PESCH) and registered under Society registration at Tamenglong on 3/3/1997.

Since 1997, PESCH works towards the development, capacity building and enlightenment of the vulnerable communities. PESCH dedicated to the systematic socio-economic development of Tamenglong district in particular and Manipur in general. By enhancing the capabilities of poor communities and strengthening their institutions, PESCH aims to uplift them out of poverty. The organization reached out 7113 families across 57 villages in 2 districts of Manipur and 1 district of Assam.

PESCH adopts an approach that focuses on collectivizing women from marginalized communities to enhance their capabilities. Through this strategy, PESCH has successfully strengthened the livelihood systems of over 1200 women farmers. The organization implements orchard farming for long term land rights, land mapping in the name of single, widow and women head households, scientific agriculture interventions in food and vegetable crops, and promotes the diversification of other livelihood practices such as piggy, goat rearing, fisheries, mushroom cultivation, chillies pickle making and bee keeping. These interventions have played a vital role in enabling communities to lead economically self-sufficient lives.

Furthermore, PESCH has worked tirelessly to strengthen Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Village Development/planning Committee, farmer club and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). We have 123 women SHGs, 46 farmer club, 57 village development/planning committee and 1 FPO with 522 members. The impact of these community institutions has reached over 20,000 economically and socially deprived individuals in the villages. It has also constructed 3 rural haats managed by women SHGs with over 500 vendors and 250 footfalls per day resulting in an additional annual income of Rs. 5000 to 6000 per month of vendor.

PESCH operates based on the principles of Integrated Natural Resources Management (INRM), ensuring the optimal utilization of resources. Over the years, the organization has placed significant emphasis on promoting orchard development through Sloping agricultural land technology (SALT) system. Since 2015, PESCH has also focused on regeneration of locally available forest species (FORLIS) and promote of homestead and horticulture farming. The impacts of these natural resources management reached over 800 individual farmers from 57 villages.

PESCH also focus on access to rights and entitlements through various government schemes. We implemented individual asset creation under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).

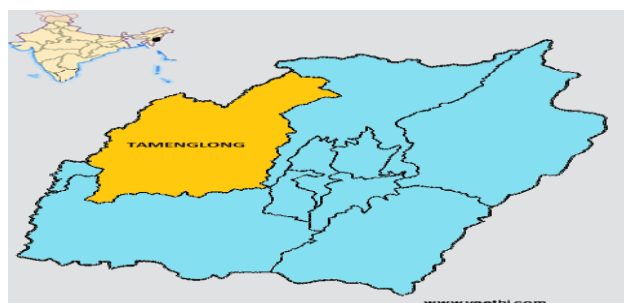
PESCH has received support from renowned agencies in the Indian and global development space which are Tata Trusts, APF, OSAAT, Cenrs, Humane Habitat, IGSSS, NABARD, GGF and Brot. PESCH mission is to envision a vibrant, democratic, and developed society where every citizen is empowered to live a dignified life. Its vision revolves around catalyzing inclusive and sustainable development in Tamenglong in particular and Manipur in general by enhancing the capabilities of rural communities.

Throughout its journey, PESCH has undertaken several interventions to achieve its mission and vision. These interventions include enhancing the capacity building of community institutions, promoting natural resources management, promoting and strengthening livelihoods, facilitating access to entitlements, addressing gender-based violence, enhancing stakeholder skills, and capacity enhancement of other civil society organizations (CSOs).

Through various interventions, the organization has made significant strides in enhancing livelihoods, promoting gender equality, and improving access to entitlements for marginalized communities. PESCH's holistic approach, coupled with its strategic partnerships, has enabled positive change and created pathways towards a more inclusive and prosperous society.

Organization Reached out

State	Distirct	Block	No. of villages	HHs served
Manipur	Tamenglong	Tousem	32	4800
Manipur	Tamenglong	Tamei	2	200
Manipur	Noney	Nungba	13	900
Manipur	Jiribam	Jiribam	5	500
Assam	Cachar	Lakhipur	5	713
Total			57	7113



ORGANIZATION ENGAGED WITH

Rongmei, Zeme, Hmar, Kuki, Meitei, Muslim, Khasi, Liangmai

Institutional building



Contribution in Sustainable Development Goals

No Poverty (SDG-1): Empowering Marginalized Communities in Tamenglong and Jiribam district of Manipur, India to Achieve SDGs. Through the diverse interventions, PESCH has become a catalyst for advancing SDGs.

Zero hunger (SDG-2): By its interventions in agriculture and Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) farming practices, PESCH is working for enhancing food and vegetable crop production and promoting diversification, thus significantly contributing to food security.

Gender equality (SDG-5): PESCH empowers poor and marginalized women in Tamenglong and Jiribam district of Manipur states, eradicating poverty through agricultural and horticulture innovation and diverse livelihood initiatives, impacting over 7113 households. We also strengthening women institutions like SHGs fostering active decision-making and economic autonomy.

Economic growth (SDG-8): PESCH strengthens FPOs and livelihood groups by creating income opportunities for the poor and marginalized individuals, fostering inclusive economic growth in the region.

Reduced inequalities (SDG-10): PESCH's core mission lies in addressing inequalities by enabling communities' access to entitlements and government initiatives, fostering inclusive and equitable development through strategic collaborations.

Climate Action (SDG-13): Promoting Climate Action, PESCH focuses on Integrated Natural Resources Management. By advocating for optimal resource utilization, regeneration of forest food and implementing sustainable farming practices, PESCH contributes to climate action and resilience-building in the state of Manipur.

Key Achievements in the year 2022-2023

Journey in Institutional Building for sustainable development

Enhancing Access to Entitlements:

- 120 persons have access to new schemes like Chief-Minister Hakshel gi Tengbang (CMHT), Samajik Suraksha Yojana (SSY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan (PM Kisan). This activity has brought a lot of benefit and is relevant in achieving the project objectives.
- 6 youth of 3 villages were assisted in maintaining the entitlement register
- Around 27 SHGs were given the training of Account keeping, income generation activities and management across the target villages.

Enhancing land rights

- 220 households have land recommendation certificate issued by the village authority
- 10 women SHGs have their farm land recommended by the village authority of target villages.
- 12 women head household and single women have land certificate issued by the village authority of target villages.
- At least 242 households with 242 acres have land certificate for farm land, habitation and cultivation.
- 78 land tenure certificates (LTC) provided and documentary customary law on land use plan developed in 3 villages viz, Rangkekiulong, Oinamlong and Nungkao

Livelihood promotion:

- 15 youth and women who have undergone on various Skill training have increased in self-employment in carpentry, handicraft, orchard farming and mushroom cultivation.
- 25 farmers were provided livestock under homestead. They could sell their products in improved way by value addition and updating market price through Market Information Board. The youth and women are observed to have increased their annual income by 20 per cent as compare to baseline data. These activities are relevant to the project objectives and achievement.
- 6 youth trained on Pashu Sakhi (Livestock resource person at village level)
- 1 community nursery farming on GI tag Tamenglong orange and Areca nut were developed at Sibilong.

Sustainable Natural Resource Management:

- 200 farmers were practiced SALT system in the 4 target villages of Tousem block, Tamenglong district, Manipur.
- 6 Forest food regeneration programs with 20 indigenous species with 6000 plants, covering 60 acres were planted.
- GI Tag of TDF farm were conducted in 2 villages covering 39 farmers.
- 200 farmers were supported barbed wire fencing for TDF project villages
- 100 farmers were supported bee keeping programmes in 4 project villages of TDF
- Springshed water-based programme have been implemented at Tamah village
- 200 farmers cultivated traditional crops in 5 project villages and atleast 4 locally produced food are added to the Food basket.
- Soil conservation programme, hedgerows plantation, contour bunding, mulching and trenching practised in the TDF project villages.
- 100 farmers water pond 5x4x1.5m(HDPE) were supported in the TDF project area.

Convergence:

- 27 SHGs opted to MSRLM.

- 250 man-days of MGNREGS have been utilized in the Tribal Development Fund project by the 4-village authority of project villages.

Education

- Annual status of education report survey 2022-2023 of Tamenglong and Jiribam district have conducted by engaging 15 volunteers covering 30 and 10 villages of Tamenglong and Jiribam respectively.

Health Care

- 2 Awareness camps on Health were conducted in collaboration with Manipur Health voluntary Association (MVHA) in Tousem and Kaimai villages.
- 500 sanitary pads distributed to vulnerable women.

Institutional building

- 17 SHGs formed, strengthened and opted to MSRLM
- 1 Farmer producer organization mobilized 522 members as shareholders of the FPO
- 20 Udyan Vikas Samiti was formed in the TDF Project villages
- 1 Rural Haat is under construction.

Key thematic area working by the organization in the financial year 2022-2023

THEMATIC-1: SUSTAINABLE NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT:

PESCH promotes Sustainable Natural Resource Management for a farm, off farm and non-farm. Various method like Ecological farming practices; Farmer led research; Convergence for technical and SALT intervention; Soil and water conservation planning and initiatives; Documentation and conservation of traditional species and long term crops; Agricultural extension strengthening to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to farmers; Set up value chain clusters through convergence focusing on storage, value addition and marketing; Integrated Farm System models; Farm units as enterprises.

SALT farming:

Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT), otherwise known as contour hedgerow intercropping (agroforestry) technology (CHIAT), is a system in which dense hedgerows of fast-growing perennial nitrogen-fixing tree or shrub species are planted along contour lines thus creating a living barrier that traps sediments and gradually transforms the sloping land to terraced land. The nitrogen-fixing hedgerows lining the terrace help improve soil fertility through nitrogen fixation at the roots and incorporation of the hedgerow trimmings into the soil. The hedgerows both markedly reduce soil erosion and contribute to improving and/or maintaining soil fertility. The technology was developed by the Mindanao Baptist Rural Life Centre, internationally known by the name of its sister affiliate Asian Rural Life Development Foundation (ARLDF), on a marginal site in KinuaKusan, Mindanao Island, in the Philippines.

Through PESCH, David Gandhi from Pune came to Aben and revived SALT which was earlier introduced in the area by NEICORD project. The supreme significant of SALT is soil and water conservation while maintaining fertility in slope land farming which is of utmost importance. Livestock has been included to further enhance integrated farming by increasing farm components and their connections. This will ensure sustainable agriculture in the slope land agriculture.

Objectives through SALT are:

- Alternative cultivation to jhum method
- Mixed farming and connections among different farm components by integrating small livestock and bee keeping
- Conservation of soil fertility, control soil erosion by plantation of hedgerows and contour line making.
- Developing ecosystem of sustainable livelihood
- Ensured sustainable increase income

Activities of SALT/Horticulture farming

- Orange and Lemon plantation
- Compost making
- Digging and filling of pits
- Basin weeding and formation
- Drip/pitchers irrigation
- Vegetable farming
- Bee Keeping
- Barbed wire fencing

During the reporting period 200 SALT farmers carried out orchard farming and regeneration of forest food such as mango, areca nut, aralia, jackfruit, parkia, coconuts, lemon, orange, frankincense, job tears, millet, guava, avocado, drumstick as long-term plan and medium-term crop like peanuts, pigeon pea, longbean, potato, pineapple, yam, Colocasia, maize etc.

Under the Tribal Development fund in four villages Longchai, Impaningdi, Charinapang and Aben 100 farmers developed bee keeping for pollination.



Sustainable farming, Improved nutrition and ecosystem resilience

In the year 2022-2023, 200 farmers practiced integrated agro-ecological farming and around 200 acres were ensured in 4 villages through the collaboration of VPC and UVS. Under TDF in four villages Longchai, Charinapang, Impaningdi and Aben 10000 orange, 9700 lemon, 1000 coconuts and 5000 areca nut saplings were provided. Community nursery farming activities was conducted to available GI tag Tamenglong orange in the district.

Various activities, programmes and training were conducted to capacitate farmers and SHGs. 5 trainings on horticulture plantation were conducted for the 200 farmers in which technical support were given by KVK Tamenglong. Awareness and capacity building of youth, women and village leaders around integrated farming, community conservation, biodiversity registry, forest regeneration, agro ecological practices, convergence with line departments and land use planning. 100 farmers were supported for cereal/vegetable farming such as job tears, millet, local black blue maize, taro, kingchilli, sesame, local beans, turmeric, ginger, tapioca, corrainder etc.



Barbed wire fencing of horticulture farm

The introduction of an affordable fencing option allowed crop productivity to increase, with the threat of wandering livestock eating crops minimised by the barbed wire fencing being adopted. It also allowed farmers to observe just how much grazing space was needed to sufficiently satisfy each animal and the herd. It also marks the boundary of farmer field.

Visual deterrent: The presence of barbed wire acts as a visual deterrent, signaling potential intruders that the area is protected.

Unauthorized access prevention: Barbed wire fencing helps prevent unauthorized access, keeping livestock safe and preventing crop damage or theft.

Increased crop productivity: The introduction of an affordable fencing option allowed crop productivity to increase, with the threat of wandering livestock eating crops minimized by the barbed wire fencing being adopted.

Durability and height: The durability and height of barbed wire fencing makes it difficult to penetrate, keeping animals within your property and wild animals from getting in.

In the Tribal development fund (TDF) project of Aben range 200 farmers benefited of barbed fencing wire during the reporting period.



Forest Restoration with Locally Important Species (FORLIS)

The goal of the FORLIS system is to promote rural resurgence where community and local economy thrives by restoring locally important species simultaneously keeping the community's native forest intact. 3 villages viz Oinamlong, Nungkao and Rangkekiulong were developed FORLIS during the reporting period.

Steps of FORLIS Activities:

- The community identifies the location and area where FORLIS will implement and then take agreement letter with landowner and the implementing institutions like SHGs, FC or VDC in the village.
- The community identifies locally important species which are good for medicine, fruits and vegetables as food, construction materials, coloring, source of income and others purposes.
- Community develops a base plan on practical needs

The purpose of FORLIS is to conserve biodiversity, enhance food security, increase nutritional food, improve ecosystem in the village and community's economic stability based on proactive voluntary involvement by the community. The species locally important identified by the community are

Fruit trees	Timber wood	Medicinal plants	Vegetable/food
Tapiakthai	Nchuang	Mantribi	Ganluak
Nrithai	Gaengbang	Ganpuinu	Ganmakhian
Talouthai	Ngamsang	Ruthing	Gankariak
Puangthai	Parambang	Rousukbang	Nbunpuina
Litchi	N-ngaibang	Nbanrou	Lui-ngung
Luikhumthai	Gangkhuang	Asaleikat	Bamboo shoot
Puangtalouthai	Khuainam	Gao	Cane
Tamjinthai	Tamjinthai	Tamjinthai	Banana
Palipalanathai	Phianbang	Raphei	Phian-Mushroom
Wild apple	Ndung	Ruidai	Ruidai
Cane	Tespata	Sangchagu	Tespata
Paramthai	Gousiangthing	Lammaikha	Gan-machiang
Luikhu	Tanchang	Gan makhui	Gan-makhui



Bee-Keeping (Apiculture for Honey Production)

North East Region shares a rich tradition of honeybee rearing and honey usages. The region has substantial natural potential for development of apiculture and honey processing which

could not only provide another livelihood option to the farmers but could also provide the impetus for development of honey-based food processing industry. Prominently, they are naturally organic in the north east.

The north-eastern hill region has great potential for the development of beekeeping because of its richness in forests, agricultural and horticultural crops. Unfortunately, this industry has not made tremendous progress so far, possibly due to lack of knowledge on modern bee management technology and the honey plant resources.

Modern agriculture has come to depend greatly on the bees to fulfill its pollination needs. Beekeeping has also become an important and sustainable source of income generation to the rural poor, landless and marginal farmers and other weaker sections of the population, particularly the tribals of north-eastern region living below the poverty line, improving their status. It is ideal as a programme for development of women and children.

Nagaland Beekeeping and honey mission (NBHM) which started operations in 2007 is presently producing 380 metric tons (MT) of honey. The mission has a turnover of Rs 12 Crore. Five species of honeybees are available in the north-eastern hill region namely, the small honeybee, *Apis florea*, the rock bee, *Apis dorsata*, the giant honeybee, *Apis laboriosa*, the Asian honeybee, *Apis cerana* and the European honeybee, *Apis mellifera*. The former three species cannot be domesticated and therefore, fall under the category of wild insect pollinators. Since no human control can be exercised on them for augmenting their pollination on a particular crop or locality, they are not considered useful for planned pollination. The latter two species are hive bees and can be kept in wooden hives. These species are quite industrious and are amenable to human handling.

In the North-eastern hill region, a separate subspecies of Asian honeybee, *Apis cerana himalaya* exists, which differed from *Apis cerana* of North-west Himalayas and *Apis cerana indica* of South India.

Challenges and Needs related to Bee Keeping

Along with Jhum cultivation, households are still engaged in hunting and gathering of wild produce from the forests. This includes wild honey. Few households are also rearing honey bees in traditional methods using hollow logs, crevices etc. In traditional methods, production of honey is quite limited and also the hive has to be destroyed at the time of extraction of honey. Reliability of quantity and quality of honey production is not possible.

Commercial honey production is being done on large scale in mainland India using the *Apis mellifera* (European honey bee) species of honey bee and there is a lot of scientific knowledge and practical experience available in this regard. However, in Tamenglong district of Manipur, the species which is locally available and adapted is *Apis cerana himalaya*. Hardly any scientific knowledge and practical experience is available for this species. For example, the size of bee-box and other equipment such as foundation sheets, queen guard, management practices, honey composition are all specific to *Apis cerana himalaya* and the scientific knowledge and practical experience needs to be developed and documented. Information of the honey bee value chain for hill region of Manipur needs to be studied as well.

PESCH has been promoting bee-keeping at household level through training in convergence with Govt. department. PESCH have great opportunities to scale-up bee keeping in selected clusters through the TDF of NABARD.

Following activities were implemented at four villages of TDF project Aben Range benefiting 100 farmers.

- 20 Uddyan Vikas Samiti of 10 households each were formed for collective action.
- 4 times capacity training of primary and secondary stakeholders through knowledge sharing, dissemination and demonstration at cluster level and village level were conducted for making bee boxes and bee keeping.
- 100 farmers were supported for bee boxes making and bee keeping during the reporting period under Tribal Development Fund project of Aben Range.



Springshed based watershed development program

The district of Tamenglong, is located on the west of Manipur at an altitude of 1,260 m above the sea level and covers a total area of 4,391 sq.km. It lies between 24°30'N and 25°27'N latitudes and of 93°10'E and 94°54'E longitudes. The district is bounded by Nagaland in the North, Churachandpur district in the South, Senapati district in the East and in the West by the state of Assam. It is the farthest district headquarter from Imphal with 147 Km.

Physiographically, Tamenglong is composed of hills, ranges and narrow valleys. The hilltops and valley sides are dotted with small hamlets. Most of the land is hilly except a few pockets of flat lands such as Barak bank, Khoupum Valley and Kunphung. Climatically, it belongs to sub-tropical zone. Because of high altitude summer are mild with maximum temperature of 27°C and minimum temperature of 5°C. The district however experienced a maximum

temperature of 37.71°C in monsoon season although the average temperature of the whole year is 34.175°C. This is far higher than the state average temperature of 26.9° C.

The recorded total forest area of Tamenglong District according to 2017 assessment is 3953 Sq. Km. which is 90.03 % of the total geographical area. Out of that, 390 Sq. kms are very dense forest, 1754 are moderately dense and 1809 are open forest. The forests can be grouped as Tropical-Ever-green forest, Sub-tropical forest and Bamboo brakes. The forests are rich in wildlife and Tamenglong is often called as the land of the Hornbill (Chareng). The main rivers flowing in the District are Barak(Ahu), Irang, Makhru(Makhu), Iring, Ijei(Aga) and Apah rivers etc. Barak(Ahu) is the biggest river. The wetland area estimated is 5086 ha. The number of small wetlands, which are less than minimum mapable units (MMU), are 47 in the district.

The Tamenglong district, like other hill districts, is socio-economically backward. Many villages are in the interior region still lacks the basic facilities. In the event of any natural changes, the district would be most vulnerable. Adaptation would serve as a solution to the changing climatic condition.

Both increase in Jhumming area and decrease in the Jhum cycle are destroying the forests and ultimately it affects the rich biodiversity. Making it on the verge of becoming totally degraded due to loss of top soil, fertility and vegetative cover, ultimately turning into a barren wasteland. It led to two major problems (i) heavy and intense rainfall leading to soil erosion and pollution of water bodies and (ii) drought leading to acute scarcity of water.

With the immense support and cooperation from NABARD, PESCH received financial grant assistance for springshed based watershed development project at Tamah, Tamei block, Tamenglong district, Manipur.

Components of the project are:

In the Pre-Project implementation phase – Awareness building & training on springshed, formation of village watershed committee, training on book keeping & management, training on springshed project management to VWC.

In the Direct Project phase- Included soil, land management and springshed development, afforestation for restoration of ecological balance, water management, livestock management, pastures development, rural energy management, agricultural development, horticulture development and human resource development, socio-economic development (community development)





Soil Conservation programme:

Soil conservation is the prevention of loss of the topmost layer of the soil from erosion or prevention of reduced fertility caused by over usage, acidification, salinization or other chemical soil contamination.

Tamenglong district have an area of 4391 sq.km and horticulture potential area have 38167 hectares. Major crops of fruits are pineapple, banana, lemon, orange, guava, litchi, jackfruit, gooseberry and forest fruits. Major crops of vegetable are pea, French bean, bhindi, bringal, maize etc, roots and tubers are tapioca and spices are chilli, ginger and turmeric.

Slash-and-burn farming are practiced in Tamenglong district of Manipur. A consequence of deforestation is typically large-scale erosion, loss of soil nutrients and sometimes total desertification.

We PESCH encourages farmer the techniques for improved soil conservation include crop rotation, contour line making by A-frame, trenching, mulching, hedgerows or nitrogen fixing plant plantation, compost making with animal manures and gully making.

100 farmers benefited of soil conservation programme under Tribal Development Fund (TDF) project.





Water resource development programme

Farm ponds have a significantly role in rainfed farming system where annual rainfall is more than 500 mm. It helps in mitigating the ill effect of rainfall variability as it stores water from rainfall excess and provides for utilization during prolonged dry spells by means of supplemental/protective irrigation. It also helps in pre-sowing irrigation of rabi crop. In high rainfall semi-arid regions of India, farm pond can be used for multiple uses such as protective/supplemental irrigation, fish culture, duck farming integrated with poultry.

The water pond of 5X4X 1.5 m (HDPE geomembrane sheet) are supported for the 100 farmers of TDF project villages. These type of water ponds are constructed across the stream or water course and consist of an earthen dam. These ponds are suitable for areas having gentle to moderately steep slope and also where stream valleys are sufficiently depressed to permit a maximum storage volume with least earth work.

We gave awareness campaigns, meeting and training on preservation and plantation of trees in the catchment area for the sustainable water sources and availability of water for drinking and farm irrigation purposes.



THEMATIC -2. ENHANCING ACCESS TO ENTITLEMENTS:

Rights & Entitlement:

Government of India and state government of Manipur have launched many welfare schemes for the poor but in Tamenglong district due to poor road and transportation department like social welfare, district health and financial institution didn't reach to the remote villages. So, many poor households are left out of many rights & entitlement programmes. Under NABARD project, we have covered the following persons of such flagship government schemes.

- 120 persons have access to new schemes like Chief-Minister Hakshel gi Tengbang (CMHT), Samajik Suraksha Yojana (SSY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan (PM Kisan). This activity has brought a lot of benefit and is relevant in achieving the project objectives.
- 6 youth of 3 villages were trained and assisted in maintaining the entitlement register in their villages.
- Around 27 SHGs were given the training of Account keeping, income generation activities and management across the target villages and opted to Manipur State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM).

Land rights for poor farmers and women

Enhanced Land Tenure Security to marginal farmers particularly in the Tamenglong district is the main focus of our organization. Bread for the world and NABARD is the major contributors in taking up the activity.

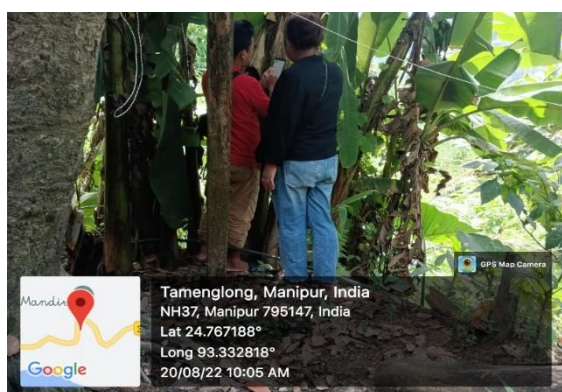
Objectives

1. Documentation of customary land tenure
2. To map, village level use of land and land rights
3. Consultation with clan leaders and village authorities on land rights
4. Promotion of livelihood security related to short- and long-term land use ensuring land tenure security by taking recommendation letter from clan leaders and village authorities.

Modern technology is also used like Global Positioning System (GPS) in PESCH target villages. We map the level of land use and land rights through participatory mapping process. PESCH participated trainings conducted by Nesdi-RNBA targeting youths. The trainings were participated by our coordinators at RNBA Tarung Imphal on 24th to 25th of January 2022 and Chandel district on 21st to 22nd March 2022.

Our Progress

- 200 marginal farmers household were covered in orchard plantation or SALT with the issuance of recommendation letter from village authorities and elders of the village for long term land use.
- We also organized workshops on forest management. Village governance, land tenure system of the village, permanent farming system and women land rights particularly single women and widow.
- 78 land tenure certificates (LTC) from 3 villages were distributed.
- Documentation of customary law on land use with focus on long term land use and women land rights were carried out in three project villages.
- 6 youths were assisted village authorities in maintaining entitlement register and registered.



THEMATIC-3. JOURNEY IN INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

PESCH mission has always been to establish a vibrant, self-reliant, and sustainable community-based organization that ignites transformative change at the grassroots level. Through meticulous processes and strategic interventions, PESCH strives to build robust and lasting grassroots collectives, infusing vitality into every facet of rural life.

Empowerment through Training

PESCH's approach focuses on empowering community institutions like Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer clubs, youth club, farmers producer organizations and Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) through specialized training. These entities are central to addressing various development challenges, yet face obstacles such as vulnerability and limited decision-making authority. PESCH recognizes the transformative potential of training and offers a comprehensive curriculum covering Membership, Visioning, Book keeping, Livelihood, Business Planning, and Market Linkages. This equips members with financial knowledge, technical expertise, and entrepreneurial abilities, nurturing an engaged community driving positive change.

- **Knowledge Enhancement:** Empowerment is built upon knowledge. PESCH's emphasizes continuous learning, offering opportunities for skill development and interdisciplinary knowledge sharing.
- **Accountability:** Transparent and purposeful capacity building underpins PESCH's strategy. By fostering accountability, the organization curbs corrupt practices and advances institutional growth.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** Institutions do not exist in isolation. PESCH promotes collaboration between governmental and non-governmental entities, aligning diverse stakeholders toward common developmental goals.

Institutional Context and Capacity Building: PESCH tailors its approach to each institution's unique developmental path, considering stages like formation, norming, performing, and adjourning. An assessment identifies barriers to participation and holistic growth.

Key Capacity Building Principles:

- **Institutional Arrangement:** Streamlining growth involves revising policies, procedures, and communication to eliminate bottlenecks.
- **Leadership:** PESCH fosters leadership skills, positioning leaders as change champions.

- **Knowledge Enhancement:** Empowerment thrives on continuous learning, skill development, and interdisciplinary knowledge sharing.
- **Accountability:** Transparent capacity building combats corruption and supports institutional progress.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** PESCH encourages collaboration between diverse stakeholders for shared developmental objectives.

Impact and Challenges:

- **Cultural Barriers:** Gender biases hinder women's involvement, highlighting the need for comprehensive gender sensitization.
- **Infrastructure Expansion:** Bridging the banking gap in rural areas is vital for inclusive growth.
- **Sustainability:** Prolonged effectiveness requires careful planning and support.
- **Trust Building:** Continuous efforts to ensure deposit safety are essential for fostering trust

Path to Sustainability:

To sustain and amplify PESCH's impact, key actions include:

- **Government Partnership:** Collaborate with governments to create a supportive environment, recognizing marginalized communities as vital stakeholders.
- **Financial Empowerment:** Strengthen financial infrastructure with technology and capacity-building, advancing economic inclusion.
- **Financial Innovation:** Foster partnerships among banks, NABARD, and governments for tailored financial solutions.
- **Monitoring Excellence:** Establish dedicated monitoring units for transparency, insights, and adaptive enhancements

Strengthening Communities through Self Help Group (SHGs):

Self Help Group (SHGs) promotion with an aim of enhancing the efficiency and quality of the SHG institutions promotion process and thus improving the extent and level of financial service provision to rural people without access to formal financial services. Beyond their function as savings and credit groups, SHGs offer poor women a platform for building solidarity. They allow women to come together and act on issues related to their own lives including health, nutrition, governance and gender justice. We formed and strengthened 17 SHGs and opted into Manipur State Rural Livelihood Mission(MSRLM).



Strengthening communities through FPOs

Farmer Producer Organizations are the upper layer in PESCH's model of community institutions. It is a legal entity formed by primary producers, viz. farmers, livestock producers, local indigenous food & vegetables producers, weavers, rural artisans, and craftsmen. Farmer club or SHG once capacitated with proper functioning are brought under one roof to form an FPO. These FPOs are 'Owned', 'Governed', and 'Run' by the women and men by farmers club and women SHGs. PESCH currently supporting 1 FPO with over 522 members.

The Focus Areas are:

- Planning and working on the business model.
- Leveraging finance.
- Assisting in functional linkages.
- Governance.
- Inculcating effective training in accounts and management

Jiri-Barak Farmers Producer Company Limited: Nurturing Prosperity in the local products

Jiri-Barak Farmers Producer Company Ltd. emerged as a significant venture in 2020 under the umbrella of the Company Act of 2013, catalyzed by the efforts of PESCH. This farmers producer company comprises of 5- Board of Directors, 3- Board of Management, and robust community of 522 shareholders.

Seizing the Opportunity: A Vision for organic nutrition vegetable Transformation

Situated within communities where rich biodiversity prevails, the demand for nutritional food and vegetables consumption has always remained substantial. Yet, the local nutritional food and vegetables has grappled with the challenge of realizing equitable value for its products. Recognizing this imbalance and understanding the consistent rise in local nutritional food and vegetables prices, Jiri-Barak Farmer Producer Company Ltd. embarked on a field survey to uncover the potential of the local food and vegetables business. This exploration illuminated the profitability of local food and vegetables production and kindled the drive to create a sustainable business model.

Empowering Communities: The Journey to Success

Through meticulous groundwork and careful assessment, we unearthed a remarkable potential for local vegetables production in our field areas and town. Community members of rural areas were consuming significant quantities of bazar food and vegetables and in the town, there is high demand of the local food and vegetables yet the existing supply chain often deprived them of fair compensation. A market survey in Jiribam corroborated the demand for high demand of local food and vegetables, paving the way for a transformative journey.

Raising awareness among village residents about our vision was paramount. We introduced a fair pricing structure that mutually benefited the community and Jiri-Barak Farmer Producer Company Ltd. Subsequently, we enlisted dedicated individuals, for the meticulous task of indigenous crops collection. These volunteers give awareness, training and collected local food and vegetable samples, maintained data records, sale in the nearby market, store in the FPO store house Jiribam and played a pivotal role in sustaining the supply chain. The synergy

between our efforts resulted in a reliable flow of local food and vegetables from households to our FPO outlet and store centre. We also mobilized for hill broom, sugandmantri and other agro forest products and medicinal plants for the business.

Present Endeavors and Future Aspirations

Presently operational in 16 villages – New Alipur, Makamluang, New Kaiphundai, Luangkao, Goinanglong, Kaimai, Sibilong, Rangkekiulong, Longchai, Chingkao, Aben, Impa Ningdi, Charinapang, Deige, New Mandu and Old Mandu of Jiribam block of Jiribam district and Tousem block of Tamenglong district, Manipur of our initiative touches the lives of nearly 522 families.

Sugandhmatri is the major medicinal plant grown in Tamenglong District widely exported to other metro cities of India. Almost all households are engaged in collection of Sugandhmantri rhizomes from the forest. Primary processing is done at village level. The rhizomes are cleaned, cut into small pieces and dried using smoke and sunlight. The dried material is transported to nearby towns where it is sold to local traders. Sugandhmantri contains an essential oil used in perfumery and cosmetic industries. On steam distillation of rhizome yields yellow coloured essential oil about 1.0% on air-dry basis. The spent material after extraction of essential oil is largely used in Dhup manufacturing. More than 400 MT of dry rhizomes are collected and transported to outside the state mainly to Kannauj, Kanpur, Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai etc., from Barak Valley of Assam and other parts of the region every year. It is being exploited as a minor forest product since long back without conservation/cultivation measures. If this is continued unabated very soon the unique and valuable species will be extinct from its place of origin. This scenario holds true for almost all the medicinal and other minor forest produce. we collected an average of 800 dry kg of sugandmantri, 5000 dry kg of hill broom, 2000 kg of fresh and 1000 kg of vegetables, spices and sale in the local market Jiribam and Silchar.

Empowering Progress: Core Objectives

The mission encompasses several key objectives that encapsulate our commitment to growth, sustainability, and empowerment:

Enhancing Nutritional local food and vegetable Evolution: Understanding that organic local food and vegetables quality is a cornerstone of vegetable farming, the aim is to revolutionize the homestead indigenous vegetable farming system. The focus on local food and vegetables and introducing processing and simple cold storage represents our pursuit of improved productivity.

Empowering Financial Prosperity: By advocating for homestead vegetable farming methods, the anticipation is on increasing the revenue for vegetable farmers. This elevation in income contributes to the establishment of vegetable farming as a viable livelihood.

Sustainable Business Model: The model bridges the gap between vegetables farmers and Jiri-Barak Farmer Producer Company Ltd., fostering trust and reliability. Through value addition, branding, and strategic marketing, a sustainable and profitable business framework is established.

Empowering Women: The vision extends beyond commerce; it is a catalyst for female employment. Trained women cadres partake in part-time or full-time roles. Future expansion includes employment opportunities in livestock.



Thematic 4. Livelihood promotion.

PESCH overall focus on livelihood in the financial year 2022-2023 has been around intervention of

- Farm based (Paddy, vegetables, maize, king chillies, spices, orchards, millet)
- Off farm based (Animal husbandry, fishery and compost making)
- Non-farm based (Promoting Micro-Enterprise)
- Strengthening of community institutions for facilitation and promotion of livelihoods.
- Supporting livelihoods of vulnerable through credit linkages
- Managing Natural Resources in the watershed areas for drinking and irrigations

Nutrition Garden Building a Bridge to Empowerment in Tousem

Tousem block lies the border of Assam and Manipur, it is the farthest block from Imphal which is 222 km distances and Jiribam Market is the nearest which have around 57 km from the area. The Kutcha Tousem road is the life line of Tousem people, vehicle cannot ply during rainy season from May to October every year. Tousem is frequently cut off from the rest of humanity. Haining Daime of Aben SALT Committee Secretary says, “Despite being 57 kilometers from nearest market Jiribam, it feels like 3,000 kilometers during the monsoons. For women, it feels even more. A blacktop all season road is much needed here. Ironically, vegetable farmers from the area are unable to sale their products. Tabitha Daime of Aben women SHG member says, “We grow paddy, vegetable and historically have collected wild vegetables from the forest and manage the households without depending from the market.

The concept of growing vegetables commercially is fairly new to this place. Families grew vegetables for self-consumption and only during the Rabi season. When PESCH started to work this provided an opportune space for interventions taking into consideration the relative isolation of the place, the prospects of diversifying livelihoods and addressing the nutrition need of the community.

The concept of organic farming through a nutrition homestead garden model was introduced in Longchai. Mr. Athui Gonmei of Longchai was the first farmer in the village to take the plunge. “The finest aspect of an organic nutrition garden is that we largely use the resources available around us for growing diverse vegetables. The villagers practiced Jhum vegetable system but this is very different from the way that it encourages farmers to grow vegetable in their homestead without use of chemical inputs. Nutrition garden ensures that our families eat healthy vegetables.” Mr. Athui gonmei also started making about Rs 9,000 every month by selling vegetables, livestock and fruits in the market. He beams, “My vegetables are in high demand in the market. Imagine the change if all the families in the village start growing organic vegetables. We might have difficulty to reach Jiribam but our vegetables will definitely reach Jiribam, be it monsoons or any other season.

To this end, Mr. Athui Gonmei has been working to convert the entire village to adopt organic practices. As a Community Resource Person (CRP) and Pashu Sakhi, he has been at the forefront of training on organic nutrition gardens and livestock farming. The manifestation of this effort is evident: from a mere two families in the year 2022, today 50 families have invested in nutrition gardens. Women farmers are now regularly trading in organic vegetables in different markets. significantly as farming families recognize the benefit of a gradual shift to more sustainable methods. He says, “My ultimate goal was to make my village an organic village. I give farmers three reasons to espouse organic nutrition gardens: restoration of soil quality, availability of healthy food and extra income. Farmers from other villages regularly visit his nutrition garden patch to learn about organic farming practices.



Nurturing livelihood through community nursery farming

Sibilong is the famous orange and king chilli village of Tousem sub-division, Tamenglong district, Manipur. In the State Orange festival of Tamenglong, Sibilong farmers stood the first and second prizes consecutive years 2018, 2019 and 2020. Sibilong orange is the geo-tag orange of Tamenglong. Nestled within the heart of the Barak and Makru. The captivating village of Sibilong in Tousem beckons with its rich cultural heritage and scenic beauty. Renowned for its lush orange plantations, Sibilong is a treasure trove of experiences waiting to be discovered. PESCH embarked on its journey in Sibilong village in January 2017, initially focusing on orange and king chilli promotion.

In Tamenglong many farmers are re-planting orange, the Assam Mandarin brought from Assam and Nagaland. As these imports of nursery from outside district will be contributed extinction of geo-tag Tamenglong orange, PESCH started community orange nursery farming

of Geo-Tag Tamenglong Orange under Farmer Producer Company called Jiri-Barak Farmers Producer Company Limited.

Collaborating with the National Agricultural Bank and Rural Development (NABARD), PESCH conducted orange nursery farming training for the farmers of Sibilong and has been actively engaged in uplifting 5 SHGs through Orange Nursery farming. Under Jiri-Barak farmers Producer Company, Orange nursery farm introduced in Sibilong with 1,50,000 plants and 5 SHGs group farm with 30,000 plants. PESCH has fostered greater acceptance among the community members. This includes providing guidance on nursery farming, managing nursery farm and tree insurance.



Pig Farmer: Path to Prosperity and Innovation

Homestead farming or animal rearing is a historical tradition of Zeliangrong with vegetable farming for self-sustenance. PESCH engages in homestead system by providing livestock for people to rear animals like pigs, goats and poultry. This is to supplement the income of the selected farmers. The concept is purely to meet several socio-economic, nutritional and ecological conditions which contribute to their living and sustainability.

The objective for implementing this activity (pig rearing) is to promote mother livestock for propagation of piglets so as to ensure sustainable production and availability of quality livestock for rearing at village level at reasonable cost throughout the year. Under new system 22 beneficiaries are delivered the pigs in 5+1(female+male) setting. PESCH monitors the entire process, assists the farmers and ensure the cycle of passing on the pigs and piglets among the SHG members. Under Tousem cluster, community feed farming develops through the initiative of SHGs. In early 2022, comprehensive training from PESCH in Scientific Pig Rearing led to constructing modern pig sheds. Strategic breeding and sales led to remarkable earnings.

Guided by PESCH and Veterinary Department collaboration, SHGs women aspires to establish a permanent pig breeding unit. Their journey showcases the transformative power of determination and skill enhancement.



Rural Haat for Sustainable livelihoods

The oldest of all marketing channels in rural India is the haat, which has survived the rigorous of modern-day marketing. Offering a wide range of products and services to rural consumers clustered around its location. They are also referred to as the mobile supermarkets of rural India. In spite of the development of permanent shops, these temporary markets play a vital role in the rural economy. The current empirical study reaching out the rural consumers through haats has been undertaken with an intention to understand the rural consumers buying pattern and behavior in rural haats.

PESCH constructed 2 rural haats earlier and 1 during the financial year 2022-2023. For the successful exploration of rural markets, a basic requirement is infrastructure. The absence of such infrastructure is aggravating the distribution challenges in rural Tamenglong of India. Due to scattered(geographically), small size of population, remoteness, poor connectivity, low per capita disposable incomes, acute dependent on shifting cultivation the people of Tousem areas have no opportunity of market connectivity since the last 20 decades. Leaders of the area approached Government departments, MLA and other agencies for construction of Market Shed in the area at Kaimai, Sibilong and some rural villages of Tousem, but still, none of the agencies heard their voice. With PESCH intervention in the area and NABARD approval of rural haat constructed at three areas of Tousem which opened the eyes of rural people of Tousem and its neighboring villages to promote trading converting them into small towns.



Education & livelihoods programme:

This initiative encompassed two distinct phases, each targeting a cluster of 30 villages within the Tamenglong district and 10 in Jiribam district of Manipur. The Households survey, school and village were conducted under ASER programme and Revival of Government schools in the villages. Hence, PESCH took the reins to bolster these educational institutions. Collaborating with School Management and Development Committees (SMDCs) and the Education Department, the project centered on enhancing teaching- learning level, increase of students in the government schools, reduce of sending children outside village for schooling, training for SMDC on RTE and parents meeting.

Objectives:

- **Survey:** For the assessment of children learning level in English, Arithmetic, local language, parents support and teachers, survey have been conducted with the collaboration of ASER and its volunteers.
- **Empowerment of Women:** Enabling women's advancement across various dimensions—being, doing, and knowing.
- **Skill and Knowledge Augmentation:** Equipping individuals with the expertise needed to design and execute agricultural and allied livelihood initiatives.
- **Community Service Provision:** Facilitating guidance and technical assistance to women farmers through Community Service Providers (CSPs) across on- farm and off-farm activities.

Key activities taken

- ASER survey
- Capacity building training on RTE and mobilization for revival of govt school in the village
- SALT farm training for drop out students and youth
- Awareness meeting with parents and leaders to reduce sending children outside village
- Promotion of Nutrient Gardens among households.

Livelihood support through Skill trainings

- Trained 50 farmers in vermicompost units and 300 in sustainable vegetable cultivation.
- Promoted nutrition homestead gardens with crops like pigeon pea, sesame, cucumber, brinjal, maize, wild vegetables etc for 100 farmers.
- Provided training in Mushroom farming under NABARD skill training for 15 SHGs of Jiribam block and Tousem with 70 participants.
- Provided training under NABARD skill training for 50 farmers of Sibilong village on Geo-Tag Tamenglong orange nursery farming.



OTHER AREAS INTERVENTION IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2022-2023

Flood and landslides relief strategy

In the year 2022, the Northeastern region of India experienced a catastrophic event as floods uprooted millions of people from their homes. The relentless onslaught of torrential rainfall relentlessly pounded the region, leading to a tragic loss of lives and a staggering number of injuries. The states of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and others bore the brunt of this calamity, with floodwaters wreaking havoc on homes, farmlands, and infrastructure. The situation was further exacerbated by widespread road disruptions, which compounded the challenges faced by the affected communities.

The flood crisis unfolded on an unprecedented scale, impacting countless lives and creating an urgent need for assistance. As the floodwaters raged on, the people of Assam and Manipur were confronted with recurring landslides, rising water levels, power outages, and a scarcity of essential resources such as food, clean water, and medicines. The severity of the situation called for immediate intervention in the form of flood relief operations, aimed at extending crucial aid to the affected families. The provision of urgent necessities, including food, potable water, medical aid, and essential commodities, became a top priority in this critical time.

In response to the emergency and distress faced by the rural population of the region, People's Endeavour for Social Changes (PESCH)) collaborated with notable organizations such as the Evangelical Fellowship of India. These collaborative efforts were geared towards orchestrating the distribution of vital resources, specifically dry ration kits and sanitary kits. These initiatives aimed not only to address the immediate needs of the affected populace but also to offer a glimmer of hope amidst the challenging circumstances.



Relief Approach of PESCH:

Community Institution Assistance:

- PESCH professionals supported Village Organizations and SHGs.
- Relief distribution through joint efforts with village authority/Gram Panchayat.
- Families identified through collaborative assessment

Stakeholder Collaboration:

- Engaged Block Officials, Gram Panchayat Representatives, Village Head.
- Joint efforts to aid flood-affected families.
- Involvement of Community Resource Persons

Vendor selection

- PESCH followed norms: collected three vendor quotations.
- Internal purchase committee evaluated quotations.
- Vendor chosen based on lowest price and adherence to state regulations

Partnerships, Collaborations and Communications

In the last financial year 2022-23, PESCH's Fundraising and Communications unit focused on several key areas to enhance organizational impact. Effective communication was prioritized to foster a shared purpose among team members and achieve collective goals. Social Media Management and Digital Marketing played a crucial role in projecting PESCH's work globally, utilizing research and trends to engage target audiences. Content management ensured consistent branding and a unique voice. Fundraising remained pivotal as it provided the necessary resources to sustain the organization's progress. Documentation enabled transparent sharing of activities, while grooming future support in Fundraising and Communications was a strategic investment. Scaling the organization through fundraising, identifying intervention themes, donor engagement, operational insights, and external communication through articles and reports were central to PESCH's Fundraising and Communications strategy.

The Communications Unit at PESCH displayed a robust commitment to capturing and showcasing the organization's impactful initiatives. Their focus on meticulously documenting success stories at the grassroots level, amplified through dynamic social media platforms and detailed donor reports, was paramount. Aiding in outreach were thoughtfully designed leaflets, brochures, and various Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials.

The team extended their efforts by strategically securing coverage in prominent media outlets, broadening the reach of PESCH's endeavors.

Simultaneously, the Fundraising Unit adopted a strategic approach to securing financial support. By adeptly blending offline and online networking strategies, they forged connections with potential donors, resulting in the submission of a substantial 18 proposals. This tireless endeavor culminated in a remarkable achievement - raising an impressive sum of Rs. 1 crore. Several key processes fortified the teams' effectiveness: the Weekly Review and Planning Meeting contributed to meticulous strategizing. The grooming and engagement of communications anchors further enhanced the team's cohesion and output. The team's adeptness at seeking out potential donors, alongside engaging with them purposefully, attested to their proactive stance. Field visits fortified their connection to their mission, while gleaning insights from other organizations' online platforms bolstered their strategies. Openness was central; inviting individuals to witness their operations firsthand was pivotal. Creating a unified identity through brand colors and signatures, and facilitating cross-team collaboration via a shared WhatsApp group, epitomized their holistic approach. Moreover, tapping into professionals' expertise for project design further elevated their efforts. The confluence of these endeavors has undeniably propelled PESCH's mission, rendering it a beacon of effective grassroots development

Strategic of Human Resource Development:

In the ever-evolving landscape of development work, continuous learning and skill enhancement are paramount for professionals to make meaningful impacts on the communities they serve. The Human

Resource Management (HRM) team at PESCH recognized this importance and embarked on a transformative journey in the year 2022- 23. Through a series of well-structured training sessions and workshops, PESCH's HRM team successfully enriched its professionals with essential knowledge, skills, and insights to drive positive change at the grassroots level.

Induction training

At the forefront of PESCH's capacity-building efforts was a one-week Induction Training that covered an array of vital topics. Professionals were immersed in a holistic understanding of Livelihood and Allied Activities, FORLIS, ESPM, Livestock pashu sakhi, Skill training, Community Institutions, Convergence, and Group Processes. This immersive experience blended classroom learning with a field-based approach, allowing participants to witness the intricacies of grassroots scenarios firsthand. The training also instilled a strong awareness of group dynamics and the fundamental principles of livelihood enhancement.

Advanced Livelihood Thematic Training

Acknowledging the need to equip newly joined professionals with specialized knowledge, PESCH organized an Advanced Livelihood Thematic Training. This training delved into PESCH's distinct interventions related to livelihood promotion and institution building. Alongside

these technical aspects, participants were again exposed to the essentials of group dynamics and livelihood principles, ensuring a well-rounded skill set for their roles.

FPO Training and Empowerment

Recognizing the pivotal role of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) in community development, PESCH organized specialized training in Tousem and Jiribam. This training aimed to empower participants to become facilitators in their respective villages, catering to the capacity-building needs of FPOs. By enhancing their knowledge of government schemes and MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act), PESCH professionals were primed to drive sustainable growth in rural communities.

Women Leadership Training

PESCH's commitment to gender inclusivity extended beyond awareness training. The HRM team organized a specialized Women Leadership Training, aimed at empowering women professionals to take up leadership roles with confidence and competence. This training provided insights into effective leadership strategies, communication skills, and the unique challenges faced by women in leadership positions.

Gender Sensitivity: Nurturing Empathy and Equity

In a significant stride toward gender inclusivity, PESCH conducted an online training on Gender Sensitivity and Awareness. This training was pivotal in developing professionals' empathy and sensitivity toward women's needs. Participants were guided to reinforce their commitment to gender equity and equality, fostering a more inclusive and just approach in their endeavors.

Convergence Integrator Training

Another vital training focused on the intricacies of government entitlements and schemes. The Convergence Integrator Training imparted expertise in online projection, estimate preparation, and other practical aspects of government initiatives. This training positioned PESCH professionals as knowledgeable guides, helping communities navigate the bureaucratic landscape effectively.

Staff capacity building training

To clear the concept of social work and NGO objectives, staff participated in different institutions training in India particularly PRIA, BIRD NABARD, MSRLM and others in India. 10 staff have been participated in 10 different trainings in the financial year 2022-2023. Three PESCH staff are Block Resource Trainers of Tousem block, MSRLM. Staff also participated online course on youth-based livelihood training for rural areas, FPO business development plan and management, FMSF online account management course, RCRC online training courses and others institutions through webinars.

Case Study: A story of Change

“Reaching Out to the Rural Consumers through Rural Haats”: A Case Study of the Success of Kaimai Rural Haat, Tousem Block, Tamenglong District, Manipur.

The Project “Rural Haat Kaimai” was funded by NABARD Regional office Manipur and contributions made by the OC Tousem Police, Women SHGs Kaimai, Village Authority Kaimai, Baptist Church Kaimai and households of Kaimai village. The Project was approved and issued Sanction Letter No: NB.MNR. / 535 /OFDD/ Rural Haat -PESCH/2019-20 dated 17 February 2020 and it was inaugurated by Shri.Namsinrei Panmei, Hon’ble Chairman ADC Tamenglong and Shri. Dr. M.Srinivasa Rao GM/OIC NABARD Manipur Regional Office Imphal on 22nd October 2020. The project experienced initial delays due to National wide lockdown for prevention of Covid-19 pandemics. There were three instalment phases first in the month of March 2020, second in the month of September 2020 and third after the inauguration of the haat. The haat was built to help rural people market their products effectively.

For the successful exploration of rural markets, a basic requirement is infrastructure. The absence of such infrastructure is aggravating the distribution challenges in rural Tamenglong of India. Due to scattered (geographically), small size of population, remoteness, poor connectivity, low per capita disposable incomes, acute dependent on shifting cultivation the people of Kaimai areas have no opportunity of market connectivity since from the last 20 decades. Leaders of the area approached Government departments, MLA and other agencies for construction of Market Shed in the area, but still, none of the agencies heard their voice. With PESCH intervention in the area and NABARD approval of construction in Kaimai opened the eyes of rural people of Kaimai and its neighboring villages to promote trading converting them into small towns. They have now opportunity of selling anything from fresh vegetables, fruits, garments, groceries, agricultural inputs and equipment, consumer expendables and set of spurious products in their local market (Rural Haat). There are 3780 peoples from 7 project villages. There also Assam Rifle, Manipur police, IRB, Railway construction companies and National Highway No.37 visitors whom will buy theirs. These could be a regular platform to reach out to rural consumers. Branded products like hill broom, king chilli, dry roselle leaf, wild products, sugarcane juice, lemon juice can sales at Rural haat Kaimai, pointing to the opportunity that awaits big brand marketers under Jiri-Barak Farmers Producer Company under the implementing agency of PESCH. The crucial issue for the marketers is understanding from where and how sellers at these haat source the goods can be a good beginning. Haat sellers mostly sale their local products only and there is great challenge of more sellers than buyers. The major advantage it offers to marketers is touch and feel experience and communication in local language to the rural consumers.

No. of village participate in selling products: Kaimai Naga, Kaimai Kuki, Tollen, Thingchamphai, T.Mutbung, Maokot, Oinamlong and Nungkao

Buyers of the products: Passengers, Assam Rifle, CRPF, Police, IRB, Railway construction Companies, traders from Jiribam, traders from Nungba and villagers.

Before situation of Rural Haat Kaimai:

Kaimai is the only village of two community (Rongmei & Kuki) living together peacefully even during the Kuki Naga conflict. Many women were selling their local products in the NH.37 to the travellers even in the sunshine. Their products were dried up by exposing in sun heat. Looking on this real situation of the women groups, Construction of rural haat comes in Kaimai village.

After construction of Rural Haat

The Project has been successfully implemented according to the Project guideline and budget. Since from the Inauguration Day after women SHGs and some individual sell their products in the rotation system instructed by the Management Committee. Individuals from neighbouring villages started coming to the haat for selling their local products and buying essential items. Buyers like CRPF, Railway companies, Assam Rifle, IRB, Passengers of NH.37, Truck drivers buy chillies, banna stem, banna, wild vegetables, fruits and others locally available products.

Local Intervention after construction of haat

After constructed Rural Haat in Kaimai, some few women vendors started selling of clothes, fresh fish, chicken and hardware items brought from Jiribam. It is high demand, so the following items were selling in the Rural Haat and also near the Haat by local vendor.

1. Fresh Fish Centre and Chicken centre by Ganguanglung Gangmei
2. Hardware store by Simon Gangmei
3. Grocery shop by Thiudinliu Gangmei.

Now Neighbouring villagers of Oinamlong, Tollen, Mutbung, Thingchamphai and Nungkao coming to Rural haat Kaimai for Purchasing things.

Table 1. Data of vendors selling products in the Rural Haat Kaimai

Month	No. of vendors	No. of visitors	Total investment	Total income	Profit
December 2020	60	42	36000	45000	9000
April 2022	80	54	48000	60000	12000
May 2022	80	89	48000	60000	12000
June 2022	80	100	48000	60000	12000
July 2022	120	123	72000	90000	18000
August 2022	140	45	84000	105000	21000
Sept. 2022	260	37	156000	195000	39000
Oct. 2022	280	55	168000	210000	42000
Nov.2022	280	55	168000	210000	42000
Dec. 2022	290	45	152000	200000	20000
January 2022	210	50	132000	130000	00
Feb. 2022	180	40	120000	125000	5000
March 2022	230	70	170000	210000	40000
Total	2290	805	1402000	1700000	272000



Before construction of Haat



After Construction of Haat



Rural haat visited by travellers & outsider



Grocery Shop



Financial Statement of 2022-2023

স.ল. গঙ্গল ও কোম্পানী
S.L. Gangwal & Company
Chartered Accountants



Thangal Bazar,
Imphal (Manipur)

PEOPLES' ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGES(PESCH)
TAMENGLONG
MANIPUR

ACCOUNT:: CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

BALANCESHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH,2023

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
CAPITAL FUND::		FIXED ASSETS:	
Opening Capital Fund	10,44,015.02	(As per Annexure "G")	13,61,799.52
	<u>10,44,015.02</u>		
Less: Deficit as per I/E statement	6,59,150.47		
	<u>17,03,165.49</u>		
Temporary Borrowing:			
Add: Borrowing during period	5,61,300.00		
		Closing Balances:: (Annexure "A")	
		Cash in hand	3,58,673.00
		Cash at Bank	5,43,992.97
			<u>9,02,665.97</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>22,64,465.49</u>	GRAND TOTAL	<u>22,64,465.49</u>

As per report of even date annexed

PLACE :: IMPHAL

DATED:: 13TH SEPTEMBER, 2023
UDIN: 23313107BGUHPV7074



For, S.L. GANGWAL & CO
Chartered Accountants

Mehul Jain
Partner
M. No. 313107
FR No. 004649C

Director
People's Endeavour for
Social Changes (PESCH)



PEOPLES' ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGES(PESCH)
TAMENGLONG
MANIPUR

ACCOUNT:: CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
Expenditure under NABARD Programme (Annexure "B")	49,77,887.60	Grant In Aid (Annexure "C")	22,55,000.00
Bank charges from Bal (Annexure "E")	291.85	Bank Interest (Annexure "D")	28,708.52
		<u>Beneficiary Contribution:</u>	92,500.00
			0
Expenditure under GGF Programme (Annexure "F")	2,21,545.60	General Donation/contribution	4,50,000.00
Expenditure under MVHA Programme (Annexure "G")	20,000.00	Unutilised project Fund:-	
Expenditure under General Programme (Annexure "H")	8,000.00	TDF under NABARD	27,32,971.00
		FPO under NABARD	2,88,539.00
		GGF Project	2,19,471.00
Depreciation (As per Annexure "I")	1,80,314.00		32,40,981.00
<i>Excess of Expenditure over Income transfer to Capital Fund</i>	6,59,150.47		
GRAND TOTAL	<u>60,67,189.52</u>	GRAND TOTAL	<u>60,67,189.52</u>

As per report of even date annexed

PLACE :: IMPHAL

DATED:: 13TH SEPTEMBER, 2023
UDIN: 23313107BGUHPV7074


Director
People's Endeavour for
Social Changes (PESCH)



For, S.L. GANGWAL & CO
Chartered Accountants


Mehul Jain
Partner
M. No. 313107
FR No. 0046490



PEOPLES' ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGES (PESCH)
TAMENGLONG
MANIPUR

ACCOUNT: : CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

RECEIPT	AMOUNT	PAYMENT	AMOUNT
OPENING BALANCES:			
Cash & Bank bal.(Annexure "A")	32,58,482.50	Payment under NABARD Programme (Annexure "B")	50,43,487.60
Temporary Borrowing	5,61,300.00	Bank charges (Annexure "E")	291.85
Grant In Aid (Annexure "C")	22,55,000.00	Payment under GGF Programme (Annexure "F")	2,21,545.60
Bank Interest (Annexure "D")	28,708.52	Payment under MVHA Programme (Annexure "G")	20,000.00
Beneficiary Contribution:	92,500.00	Payment under General Programme (Annexure "H")	4,58,000.00
General Donation/contribution	4,50,000.00		
		Closing Balances:-(Annexure "A")	
		Cash in hand	3,58,673.00
		Cash at Bank	5,43,992.97
GRAND TOTAL	66,45,991.02	GRAND TOTAL	66,45,991.02

As per report of even date annexed

PLACE :: IMPHAL

DATED:: 13TH SEPTEMBER, 2023
UDIN: 23313107BGUHPV7074

Director
People's Endeavour for
Social Changes (PESCH)



For, S.L. GANGWAL & CO
Chartered Accountants

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