

ANNUAL ACTIVITIES REPORT

(2005-2006)

PEOPLE'S ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGES (PESCH)



Liaison office: People's Endeavour for Social Changes (PESCH)
BPO. Bidyanagar, PO. Gularthol
Jiribam, Manipur

Field Office:
Opposite Emanuel Rural Clinic,
Pailapool, Cachar, Assam

Head Office:
Church Road, Tamenglong HQ
Tamenglong, Manipur

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1. Executive summary

A. ORGANIZATION

- I. Name : PEOPLE'S ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGES [PESCH]
- II. Address : Kamranga, B.P.O Bidyanagar, PO Gularthol, Jiribam, Manipur
- III. Contact Person : Mr. Dimgonglung, Director
- IV. Telephone : (M) 9864372242 E-mail: adim2k2000@yahoo.com

B. ORGANIZATION DETAILS

- 1. Gender : women development initiative programs through forming women SHG
- 2. NRM : Proper management of Natural Resources particularly land, water & forest
- 3. Primary Education : Quality Education for the poor and powerless

C. MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL AREA (S) REGIONS OF INTERVENTION AND COMMUNITY COVERED

- I. District(s) : Jiribam, western part of Tamenglong District and Eastern parts of Cachar, Assam.
- II. Tribe(s) : Rongmei, Liangmei, Zemei, Hmar, Kuki and Cachari.
- III. Legal status and identity/type of organization:

The organization is a secular, non-profit and non-political organization

Details of Registration	No.	Date/Place
Society Registration Act 1989 (Act No. 1 of 1990)	218/SR/TD/97	3 rd March 1997, Tamenglong
FCRA:	194170034	23 rd Feb. '07 Home Ministry, GOI
PAN No.	AAAAE6160B	3 rd March. 1997. Jorhat
12A of the Income Tax Act. 1961.	OC-560/12 A/CIT/JRT/2005-06/1071-73	15 th June. 06. Jorhat

IV. Number of Staffs in the organization (People's Endeavour for Social Changes):

Professional: 03	Supporting :03	Volunteer: 02	Male:07	Female:01	Totals: 08
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V. Number of Board members/trustees:

Male: 9

Female: nil

Total: 9

D. MAIN AREA OF INTERVENTION

- i. 3.1 Empowerment (Empowerment of primary and secondary stakeholder)
- ii. 3.2 Livelihood (Create better livelihood options through promotion of SHG)

2. Introduction & background

A. Target area (geographical)

III. The land

Assam, a land of plains and river valleys, has three principal physical regions—the Brahmaputra River valley in the north, the Barāk River valley in the south, and the hilly region within the districts of Kārbī Ānglong and North Cāchār Hills, lying between these two valleys. At present the project area is within the district of Cachar district at the foot hill of Barak valley. Considering topography it has low undulated hills and small plain form by Jiri River one of the tributary of Barak River

IV. Climate

Average temperatures vary between about 84° F (29° C) in the hottest month, August, and 61° F (16° C) in January. The cool season is marked by fogs and brief showers. Assam escapes the normal Indian hot, dry season. Some rain occurs from March onward, but the real force of the monsoon is felt between June and September, when widespread and destructive flooding often occurs. Rainfall in Assam is not only the highest in the country but also ranks among the highest in the world; its annual average is more than 120 inches.

B. Target community & Demography

The target communities comprise of Rongmei, Liangmei, Zemei, Hmar, Kuki and Cachari. About 80% of the populations are farmers. 15% of the population of the population earns their livelihood on other vocation such as carpentry, handicraft and petty business, the rest 5% work as government service in various government agencies. Literacy rate is very low as compare to the other state of the country GOVT employees are categories as the well off groups in the community taking consideration with their well-being, financial position and higher educated section in the society. Other sections of the community are almost equal in status and are poor marginal the lowest status in the community is the widow.

The poor group respects the better and well off group but the latter group cannot directly exploit the former group because the traditional social Governance of the tribe prevent from doing so.

Women are mostly confined to household works and duties. Therefore, their participation to community affair is negligible thus, made inferior in the society and create gender imbalance in the society.

Seasonal diseases such as malaria, typhoid, diarrhoea, and dysentery are common in the village through out the course of seasonal cycle which effect the normal social life of the people

The villagers do not have much awareness about public services, right, entitlement offered by GOVT as the GOVT officials, and politicians are depriving these rights

C. Issues to be determine

I. Livelihood

- a. **Poor livestock management:** It is due to lack of technical knowledge, lack of good breeds, and poor housing. Intensive livestock production is one of the livelihood options which should be given special emphasis as the village has small and limited land area
- b. **Improper vegetable cultivation:** The village has high potentiality for vegetable production considering soil fertility and land availability. The main factors that cause low vegetable production is due to: poor technical knowledge (which include Plant protection), lack of irrigation facilities and lack of hybrid seeds.
- c. **Lack of capital to start business:** It is due to lack of saving attitude, lack of confidential and easy to approach financial institution (such as locally manage micro-finance) and poor income.
- d. **Food scarcity:** It is the major problems of poor livelihood. The problem is the effect of low income and low production. It causes poor health due to improper and imbalance diet.
- e. **Shortage of drinking water:** according to village community, this problem is addressed under the theme of empowerment. They express negligence of the government in spite several request and proposal for water supply schemes in the village. In the view of the facilitators, (i.e. the staffs of PESCH) it is the immediate need of the village concerning the inconvenience cause due to shortage of drinking water.
- f. **Poor connectivity:** this is one of the major problems for the village like ramgaijang, Namdailong, Karulong and Regunlong. It is addressed as the problem of livelihood as the villages are finding difficult to access their means of livelihood beyond the preview of their villages

II. Empowerment

- a. **The community is treated as minority:** The village is socio-politically dominated by surrounding Meitei and Muslim communities. Moreover they felt themselves minor complexes due to lack of awareness on citizen rights and entitlements offered by the government

- b. **Poor village basic infrastructure:** The life of the villager are in pathetic condition due to Poor basic village infrastructure such as improper water supply and poor drainage system
- c. **Lack of awareness about rights and entitlements:** Due to lack of awareness on rights and entitlements the people cannot protect their rights and thus the community felt the complexes of minority and inferiority and provision offered by the government as an entitlement (strictly under PDS and ICDS) has been deprived by official of the concern department
- d. **. Poor village governance:** It is cause by lack of accountability and accountability in the administration system of the various societies/organization. The leaders blame the laymen and the layman blames the leader for any failure in the administration system.
- e. **Unemployment:** Unemployment is cause by lack of education and lack of expertise in vocational profession. The consequence of unemployment is low income.
- f. **Settlement not recognize:** The Assam govt. does not recognized the village and known as forest encroacher even though bill has been passed by the Supreme Court.
- g. **Corruption in the government office:** schemes sanction by the govt. for the welfare of the people hardly reaches the community as the government officials are corrupted. This is due to political favoritisms and lack of information about acts and bills to mitigate corruption.
- h. **Disunity:** It is the effect of the poor village governance. It causes social disharmony and disturb the tranquility of the traditional norms in the society
- i. **Poor family planning:** this problem includes large family size, lack of birth control, family and poor economic planning and financial management. The village community does not have much awareness about these issues

3. Project methodology

VI. Project goal

- To empower tribal women through formation and activation of SHG
- To empowered local leaders by giving awareness on developmental issues.

VII. Project objectives

- Formation and activation of women SHG
- Extension of accountancy and book keeping skills to the incepted SHG
- promotion saving and avail credit facilities among the tribal women
- Improvising of income generation activities through vegetable production, small scale animal husbandry and better marketing facilities
- To form SHG federation for better networking linkage
- To give awareness to the local leaders on
 - Peace Building

- Gender inequality/inequity
- Globalization
- Promotion of environment

VIII. Activities

- a. **Workshop on developmental issues:** This workshop was conducted with the local leaders on developmental issues. special emphasis has been given to gender inequality/inequity globalization and local capacity for peace building.
- b. **Formation of SHG:** 25 SHG have been formed from five villages namely Ramgaizang, Namdailong, Karulong, Rigunlong and New Alilpur. Cutting across the denominations, caste and classes.
- c. **Training on book-keeping and accountancy:** Training has been given to 25 SHGs on book-keeping and accounting. Various books of account has been identified to them and instructions has been given to them the procedure of maintaining different books of account.
- d. **Training on vegetables production:** Training has been given to the SHGs members on organic vegetable production. Information on different organic farming input which can be locally prepared and availed has been given to them.
- e. **Training on animal husbandry:** Training on small scale piggery production has been given to SHGs members for increment of subsidiary income of the individual SHGs members.
- f. **Provision of incentive:** small amount of money were given to each of the SHGs as an incentives for activation of the SHGs. Individual beneficiaries took loans from their respective SHG from the given incentive as seed money to put into practice which has been trained to them.
- g. **Formation of SHGs federation:** Self Help Group federation has been formed for proper networking and linkage for sharing information and experiences to improve their existing condition.

h. Timeline of activities

Activity/time	ma r	Ap rl	m ay	Ju n	Ju ly	Au g	Sep t	Oc t	No v	De c	Ja n	Fe b
Workshop on developmental issues												
Formation of SHG:												
Training on book-keeping and accountancy:												
Training on vegetables production:												
Training on animal husbandry:												
Provision of incentive												
Formation of SHGs federation												

IX. Monitoring and evaluation:

Monitoring on Collection of monthly saving and repayment of loans are done by the leaders of SHGs. The organization monitored book keeping and accounting to keep the SHGs on track and systematic functioning.

In evaluation, Both SHGs and the staffs of the organization did together. Achievement, failure, shortcoming and the area need to be improvised are the main themes often discuss during the evaluation.

4. Process of changes:

A. Outcomes:

- ✓ 25 SHGs formed and activated.
- ✓ Members of 25 SHGs benefited from incentives.
- ✓ 25 SHG sustained their fund through revolving the incentives.
- ✓ Members of 25 SHGs improvise their technique in vegetable production and animal husbandry.
- ✓ 50 local leaders get better understanding on developmental issues.

B. Impact:

- ✓ Community realizes the value of the SHGs formation.
- ✓ SHGs members envisage the privileges of increasing their income through SHGs schemes.
- ✓ Local leaders increase their concern for developmental issues.

