

ANNUAL ACTIVITIES REPORT (2006-2007)

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 (M) 9436668630
- IV. Telephone : (M) 9436668630 E-mail: adim2k2000@yahoo.com

B. ORGANIZATION DETAILS

- 3.3 Gender : (women development initiative programs through forming women SHG)
- 3.4 NRM : (Proper management of Natural Resources particularly land, water & forest)
- 3.5 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
Any others		

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)

Introduction and background

Target area (geographical)

The target area consists of Jiribam, one of the subdivision Imphal east district, western part of Tamenglong District and Eastern parts of Cachar, Assam. The people enjoy sub-tropical climate (warm summer And cold winter). The monsoon period is about seven month. This is one of the boons for the farmers of the area that they can cultivate their land without irrigation/without much irrigation in summer. Trees and bamboos of many kinds are found in the forest. Continuous jhuming cultivation and excessive exploitation of forest resources is threatening the sustainability of biodiversity of the region.

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 later 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, diahohrrea, 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.

Issues to be determine

Livelihood

- 1.1. **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
- 1.2. **Improper vegetable cultivation:** The village has high potentiality for vegetable production considering soil fertility and land availability. The main factor that cause low vegetable production is due to; poor technical knowledge (which include Plant protection), lack of irrigation facilities and lack of hybrid seeds.
- 1.3. **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.
- 1.4. **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.
- 1.5. **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.
- 1.6. **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

Empowerment

- 1.7. **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
- 1.8. **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
- 1.9. **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
- 1.10. **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.

- 1.11. **Unemployment:** Unemployment is caused by lack of education and lack of expertise in vocational profession. The consequence of unemployment is low income.
- 1.12. **Settlement not recognized:** The Assam govt. does not recognize the village and known as forest encroacher even though bill has been passed by the Supreme Court.
- 1.13. **Corruption in the government office:** schemes sanctioned by the govt. for the welfare of the people hardly reach the community as the government officials are corrupted. This is due to political favoritism and lack of information about acts and bills to mitigate corruption.
- 1.14. **Disunity:** It is the effect of the poor village governance. It causes social disharmony and disturbs the tranquility of the traditional norms in the society.
- 1.15. **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.

Natural resources management

- 1.16. **Poor/improper utilization of Backyards and homesteads:** As mentioned earlier, the village has small and limited land area, option for cultivation is only in the backyards and homesteads. However, they cannot properly utilize them due to lack of irrigation facilities, lack of technical knowledge, unable to buy hybrid seed.
- 1.17. **Forest denudation:** This problem is caused by excessive exploitation of forest resources and clearance for village settlement. Forest denudation causes water scarcity, inadequate firewood and unavailability of forest resources for housing and other uses.
- 1.18. **Inadequate firewood:** It is the major effect of forest denudation. This problem causes hardship in finding cooking fuel for women folk of the village.
- 1.19. **Inadequate housing materials:** It is the consequence of forest denudation. As the forest resources are unavailable the villager has to buy commercial housing material from the market or go to the neighboring villages quite far from the village.
- 1.20. **Low production:** It is addressed in both the problem NRM and livelihood. In livelihood is the major cause and it is due to lack of knowledge and lack of incentives/margin money. In the NRM it is the major effect problem caused by poor natural management.
- 1.21. **Water scarcity:** It is the problem of Poor NRM. It is due to Forest denudation. It causes unavailability of water for irrigation and daily home use.

- 1.22. **Limited grazing land:** It is the problem, which falls under the category of NRM. The village community cannot rear more cattle due to limited grazing land
- 1.23. **Lack of vocational entrepreneurships:** It is due to lack of expertise in the field of vocational professions and lack of capital/margin money to start it. It is one of the major cause of unemployment
- 1.24. **Flood:** It is one of the main causes of soil erosion. It minimizes cultivable land and damage standing crops.
- 1.25. **Poor road condition and unable to construct bridge across Oksoi river:** The problem is one of the core problems of the village. It affect the accessibility and mobility pattern of the village as well as the surrounding village
- 1.26. **Lack of proper irrigation system:** it one of the main NRM problem. Due to poor irrigation the farmers cannot cultivate in proper time and season and thus resulted in labor wastage poor yield in crop production,
- 1.27. **Lack of agricultural machinery:** Combining with improper irrigation and lack of agricultural machinery the farmers cannot use arable land at maximum effectiveness and the consequence is it leads to low production and cannot cultivate in proper time. According to the farmers opinion, the problem is addressed as the problem of NRM as the machinery will be utilize for effective use of land and water

Project methodology

Goal of the project:

“To empower target communities to manage their own resources (human and natural) with proper local governance and access their right and entitlement to maintain a dignified livelihood”

Description: Dignified livelihood can be achieved only through proper resources management (considering sustainability and maximum benefit through management) with proper local governance, and **empowering** the target communities to enable them to access their right and entitlements and enlarge their visions on various viable modern technologies with respect to sustainable development and environments promotion.

Objectives of the project:

- ❖ **“To enable secondary stakeholders to facilitate empowerment of primary stake holder”**

Description: In order to facilitate the empowerment the primary stakeholder the secondary stakeholder need a clear concept of the

project. Programs such as seminar, training and workshop has been conducted to give the directional guidelines of the project

- ❖ **“To enable secondary stakeholder to put together with the primary stakeholder a collaborative workable framework along with an enabling environment of their livelihood through sustainable resources management”**

Description: The project is own by the communities. The communities operate activities. Project monitoring is done with the collaboration of PESCH staffs, VDC, and SHG. Training, seminars and workshop has been conducted at the community level orienting the project.

1.1. Activities:

2.5.1 Project entry pint/ long felt need

Development processes in the target villages are impeded due to many factors. The traditional practices & norms in the society play most

The needs for proper concept, right perspective and truth base philosophy

In some of the target villages, often two three proposal/option came up during the discussion how will the long felt need program be implemented in the village. We request the villager to vote know the interest of the majority (at this stage, we cannot use the participatory tools to find choice and preference). The villagers said voting would create biases and disunity in village. Such wrong notions are created by misguiding leaders political party system and are prevailing in the society, in the region. Taking the situation as a privilege, we discuss about the true ideology of the political system, the importance of democratization and decentralization towards sustainable development.

important role in development of the community. The inputs of modern concept of development in the tribal areas made them confused in the development processes community. More and above, the conversion

to Christianity [orthodox] has made another social order that finds difficult for the people to liberate themselves from poverty, suppression, marginalized and ignorance status of the society.

Therefore, there is necessity to mainstream these factors for a new development paradigm. Poor Governance in the village, unable to access to Govt. resources, their rights are not ensured, marginalized resulted increasing needs in every sphere of development.

Respond from VDC

One of the VDC members of New Kaiphundai enthusiastically said, *“There has been intervention from Govt. and Non-Govt. agency but they come with ready made plan however PESCH come and ask what we should do in our village. That is the big difference which makes us to think”*. The method of participatory appraisal gave new radiant of hope for the village

In the long felt need program we introduce the mechanism participatory planning development process. The villagers were asked to discuss and list their many long felt needs.

They ask to prioritize the list could be done with amount of the organization contribution and local contribution 50% from the organization and 50% from local contribution). The villagers were asked to prepare an action plan and budget by themselves. During implementation, the VDCs monitor the work plan whereas; the project staffs facilitate and give necessary guidance in monitoring.

Therefore, it is one of the village long felt need amongst several needs that the villagers felt for the development of the community. The activities are Inter Village Road (IVR), Community Hall, Ferryboat, River bank development and Community water reservoir. It has been carried out in six target villages of Jiribam areas.

Building village level organization and their empowerment

A) strengthening the existing SHG and increasing SHG numbers

During the mid term evaluation we found out the requirement of strengthening the existing SHG by improving book keeping and accounting and pattern of fund revolve among the members. Re-orientation program has been undertaken on the above mention matter of concern. Another five new SHG have been formed to let the tribal women receive more exposure in the social welfare.

B) Formation of user groups

Different user groups have been formed from five target villages for better implementation and monitoring of NRM and other allied activities under environment and development program in partnership with PESCH/RNBA/ EED.

C) Five Village Development Committee

Village Development Committee (VDC) has been formed from respective five target villages. These committees are to act as a nodal agency for implementation and monitoring at village level for any development activities carried out under the organization.

D) Training and Workshop

Training on administrative skill, project management and book-keeping and accountancy has been conducted for VDCs to enhance smooth functioning of the VDCs in the project management at village level.

VI. Monitoring and evaluation:

The village development committees implement and monitored the project at village level. The staffs of the organization facilitated the monitoring. 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, VDCs, UGs SHGs and the staffs of the organization did together. Achievement, failure, shortcoming and the area need to be improvised are the main themes often discussed during the evaluation.

2. Process of change:

5.1 Outcomes and impacts of the project

Following are the outcome and impact of the outcome achieved during the project period of 2006-2007.

OUTCOMES (quantitative)	IMPACTS (qualitative)
1. Project Entry point activities successfully implemented in the five target village	1. Fulfills the long felt need of the individual village need in certain area/condition. Village community get insight to the norms and procedure of project implementation
2. Formed activated and empowered village level organization in the five target village which are prerequisite for project implementation.	2. The newly formed village level organization are ready to perform their function in the project implementation process