

# ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018

## PEOPLE'S ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGE (PESCH)

Head Office: Tamenglong HQ, PO/PS Tamenglong, Tamenglong Dist.,  
Manipur, - 795141

Liaison office: Kamranga, Jiribam, Manipur



**Postal Address:**

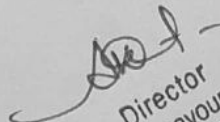
Liaison office,  
People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH)  
Kamranga, Jiribam, Manipur

PO/PS: Gularthol. Pin -795115.

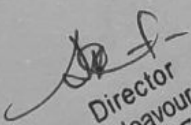
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Director  
People's Endeavour for Social  
Change (PESCH)

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**Messages from Chairman:**

The hard work put in for the past 22 years in serving the people of Tousem and Nungba Sub-divisions of Tamenglong and Jiribam Districts of Manipur and Lakhinagar GP, Cachar District of Assam give us ample reason to gratitude communities, donors and partner organizations for their support to People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH). We have been there when people needed us whether it was survival programme and to reach out to vulnerable and marginalized section of our society.

We had been doing this; we are doing this work and we will keep doing this. Through the communities support and donors, PESCH able to reach out to 46 villages 6,525 households and 31,728 people directly.

I extend my special gratitude to the staff for selflessly assisting the people and also taking the courageous work for the organization. I hope and believe that, as we have been doing, we will continue to do it in better way for the development of the poor and marginalized of our target communities. Information is the power for the people. Therefore, as we provide them this information we shall enable communities to have informed choice for positive societal change.

**Keigapou Rongmei,**  
**Chairman**  
**People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH)**



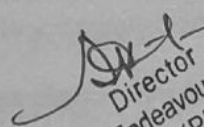
**Message from the Executive Director:**

We praise God for His provision and guidance to sustain the organization through the year 2017-2018. We thank all the donors and RNBA/RRC who contributed generously to the People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) this year.

In 1997, leaders of local communities of Cachar district of Assam, Tousem of Tamenglong and Jiribam districts of Manipur came together and formed People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH). It was officially registered under Society Registration Act in the same year 1997. It also slowly builds legal status like registration under IT Act, FCRA, PAN CARD, NITI Aayog, Website, and 80G. PESCH got first project from EED/RNBA in the year 2006 and slowly increased projects through RNBA like JTT, SDTT. After 2009 PESCH got PEARL project from IGSSS and work with CENRs, NABARD and DRDA Tamenglong on different small projects. We also work with ASER survey Tamenglong in 2011, 2012, 2013 under Pratham Education Foundation Mumbai. At present we have a project, Improve quality & Dignity of Human life under RNBA/Brot and Renovation of Aben Govt. Primary School under OSAAT.

Unlike many institutions and organizations in our areas, People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) have been recognized by the people and counted among the important contributors to the Tousem, Jiribam and Lakhichera area holistic development. This has been possible through the support we have received from Brot/RNBA and people of the area. We are grateful to all of them as we march forward in ensuring life, livelihood and liberation of the people of Manipur and Assam.

Namkhinlung Pamei  
Director & Secretary  
People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH)

  
Director  
People's Endeavour for Social  
Change (PESCH)



### **About the Organisation:**

**Name of Organisation:** People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH)

**Vision:** Harmonious society with justice and respect for human rights ensuring sustainability of life.

**Our Mission:** Promotion of present Natural Forest and bio-diversity for improving over-all environment and positive societal changes by empowering the people through participatory development processes.

**Our Goal:** Able to understand comprehensively about natural resources and its value and ways of proper management towards optimum benefit and sustainability, able to add value creatively and innovatively ensuring sustainability and able to influence policy makers on the issue of land & its resources.

### **Our Objectives:**

#### **(1) Environment;**

- i. To ensure people aware of the present situation of environment and destruction of bio-diversity systems.
- ii. To promote sustainable way of consuming natural resources.
- iii. Increasing land based activities and creating more permanent nature of cultivation in one place.
- iv. Create people enabling to manage environment as globalization.

#### **(2) Economic:**

- i. To ensure the sustainable livelihood of rural communities through the participatory development approach.
- ii. Providing feasible options income-earning activities to meet livelihood needs and to lessen the exploitation of forest.
- i. Reducing occurrence of flash floods and chaotic situation of flood due to climatic change
- iii. Promotion of rainwater harvesting and providing systems to avail safe drinking water etc.
- iv. Restoration of wasteland, utilization of waste land checking of erosion of the topsoil

#### **(3) Social:**

- i. To build the Capacity of village institutions in various issues.
- ii. To strengthen village governance in conformity of global village.

- iii. Trainings/workshops/seminars to bring more awareness on various issues like gender, women empowerment etc.
- v. Protect rights of the indigenous people while promoting sustainable environment.
- vi. Protection of women and child
- (4) **Education:**
  - i. Promotion of formal and non formal Education to young generation.
  - ii. Promoting community health services
  - iii. Improving health status of people by providing nutrition awareness, health and hygiene measures and enabling to have safe sanitation.
  - iv. Improve quality education in the local school
  - v. Skills training and placement for drop out students

**Legal Information:**

**Name:** PEOPLE'S ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGE (PESCH)

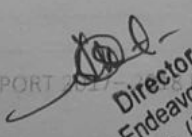
**Address Head Office:** Thomas Gangmei, Building (Church Road)  
Spring Valley, Ward No. 1 Tamenglong Head Quarter,  
Tamenglong Dist., Manipur, - 795141

**Liaison office:** Kamranga, PO. Gularthol, Jiribam, Manipur. 795115

**ORGANIZATION DETAILS:**

1. Legal status and identity/ type of organization: Non- Governmental Organization

Details of Registration	No.	Date/Place
Society Registration Act 1860	218/SR/DT/97	03/03/1997 (Tamenglong)
FCRA No.	194170034	23/02/2007 (New Delhi)
PAN No.	AAAAP6160B	
12A of the Income Tax Act 1961	OC-560/12A/CIT/JRT/2005-O6	15/06/2006 (Jorhat)
Niti Ayog	MN/2016/0103243	2016

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Director  
People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH)  
PEOPLE'S ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGE (PESCH)

## 2. Board members:

Slno	Name	Designation	Address
1	Mr. Keigapou Rongmei	Chairman	Ramgaijang, PO/PS Jirighat, Cachar, Assam
2	Mr. Namkhinlung Pamei	Secretary	Longchai, PO/S Tousem, Tamenglong, Manipur
3	Mr. Rev. Poukhamlung Gonmei	Treasury	Kamranga, PO/PS Gularthol, Jiribam, Manipur
4	Mr. Jacob Kamei	Member	Oinamlong, PO/PS Tousem, Tamenglong, Manipur
5	Mr. Athui Rongmei	Member	New Alipur, PO/PS Gularthol, Jiribam, Manipur
6	Mrs. Aluna	Member	Namdailong, PO/PS Jirighat, Cachar, Assam
7	Mrs. Dina Kamei	Member	Kamranga, PO/PS Gularthol, Jiribam, Manipur
8	Mrs. Luthemei	Member	Ramgaijang, PO/PS Jirighat, Cachar, Assam
9	Mr. G. Agui	Member	Karulong, PO/PS Jirighat, Cachar, Assam

## 3. General Body Members

Sl.no	Name	Sex	Village
1	Ragongthai	Male	Namdailong
2	Poujuaklung	Male	Namdailong
3	Suaihiamlung	Male	Namdailong
4	Nampanliu	Female	Namdailong
5	Kadinliu	Female	Namdailong
6	Dimreiliu	Female	Namdailong
7	Huamdiliu	Female	Namdailong
8	Chingjalenbi	Male	Karuluang
9	Nancy	Female	Karuluang
10	Gaihoilung	Male	Karuluang
11	R.Agui	Male	Ramgaijang
12	Laungam	Male	Ramgaijang
13	Namruang	Male	Ramgaijang
14	Huliang	Male	Ramgaijang
15	G.Adim	Male	Ramgaijang
16	Thiamreilung	Male	Ramgaijang
17	Adimliu	Female	Ramgaijang
18	Aguangliu	Female	Ramgaijang
19	Poungamliu	Female	Ramgaijang
20	R.Alum	Male	Ramgaijang
21	Rev.Pouchalung	Male	Ramgaijang
22	Jilupou	Male	Makaamlong
23	Meiriang	Male	Mkaamlong
24	G.Samson	Male	New Alipur
25	G.Theophil	Male	New Alipur
26	G.Levis	Male	New Alipur
27	D.Joshua	Male	New Alipur
28	G.Luthiamei	Female	New Alipur
29	R.Langaliu	Female	New Alipur



30	Gaikhlanlung	Male	Oinamlong
31	Pouhuailung	Male	Oinamlong
32	Poudimliu	Female	Oinamlong

#### 4. Advisory Board

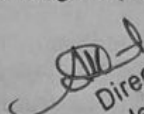
Sl.no	Name	Sex	Designation	Place
1	Rev. Kabi Gangmei	M	Convener	Shillong
2	David Gandhi	M	Member	Aben, Tamenglong
3	Pousing Kamei	M	Member	Makaamlong, Jiribam
4	Dr. Thangsapou Kamei	M	Member	Lamkhai, Jiribam
5	Rajen Kumar huidrom	M	Member	Kamranga, Jiribam
6	Dimgong Rongmei	M	Member	RNBA, Tarung, Imphal
7	Tahemang Panmei	M	Member	Lungreijang, Jiribam

#### 5. Office Staff:

Sln	Name	Designation/proje ct	Qualification	Experience & Duration	Responsibility
1	Namkhinlung Pamei	Director	MA, Ph.D, (Hist) Cultural appreciation course Imphal Museum,	9/4	Overall management of the organization including administration and programs.
2	D. Puanthanlung	Project Coordinator	B. Sc.	9/1	Coordinating and implementation of Project
3	KG. Pougiang	Accountant	B. Com	2/1	Assisting of maintaining books of accounts.
4	Khuanguangpou	Farm Manager	Class-viii	2/4	Taking care and Maintaining the Demonstration farm.
5	G.Gaihamliu	Coordinator/SHG Manager	BA	1/0	Coordinating and implementation of Project

#### Main Areas of Intervention:

- Sustainable Livelihood Promotion, through Natural Resource Management Programme for SHGs and Farmers Clubs.
- Rights based approach
- Empowering village institutions and community members
- Natural Resources Management – Better NRM through user groups
- Food security – Better food production, conservation of biodiversity and accessing govt. services
- Mobilizing community assets
- Better Marketing Bank linkages
- Quality education in local school
- Skills trainings & placement for drop out students

  
Director  
People's Endeavour for Social  
Change (PESCH)

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**Projects and its target Area:**

1. Tousem Sub-Division, Tamenglong, Manipur for Improve quality & dignity of Human life supported by RNBA/Brot
2. Smokeless King Chilli using Biomass Dryer at Kaiphundai Village for SHGs under Farm Sector Promotion Fund supported by NABARD.
3. Renovation of Aben Primary School supported by OSAAT
3. Career counselling and Children Education Programme in collaboration with Local Communities and likeminded person in Jiribam, Lakhinagar and Tousem Sub-divisions Manipur.

**Our donors and projects:**

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Objectives	Donors
1	Improved quality and dignity of human life through enhanced access to entitlements, land rights, livelihoods opportunities and sustainable agro-ecological practices, with focus on youth and women in Manipur, India.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access at least two Government schemes or public services per village are ensured through evidence of involvement of village youth and women</li> <li>2. Long-term land user &amp; management rights</li> <li>3. Increase in employment and income of youth &amp; women</li> <li>4. Increase in economic-biomass production per unit area of ecosystems</li> </ol>	RNBA/Brot
2	Smokeless King Chilli using Biomass Dryer	To enable rural women SHGs members of the target area in producing and processing King Chilli to ensure their livelihood.	NABARD, Tamenglong, Manipur
3	Renovation of Aben Primary School	To enhance quality education	OSAAT
4	Demonstration Farm	To demonstrate the ecological sustainable farming system to rural communities, and to provide quality sapling to farmers.	Local Initiatives

**Major Events of the year 2017-2018**

1. PESCH staff participated RNBA/RRC trainings and workshops on Project planning on 14<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> May 2017 at DSSS Imphal, PRA workshop at Churachandpur, Gender & NRM at Chizami Nagaland, MIS at DSSS Imphal, Land rights at RNBA Imphal and review workshops.
2. PRA and Micro planning meeting were conducted in the month of July 2017 in all the project villages. We developed 5 village micro-planning and formed each villages development committees.
3. We have organized World Environment Day on June 5, 2017 at Hill Cross School, Jiribam. The meeting participants were attended from four project villages school

- students. Altogether 62 participated which include 38 male and 22 female. Mr G. Solomon Rongmei, Director, PESCH as a resource person spoke on theme "Environmental Education.
4. We conducted a one day SHG Training on Group management, Book keeping and Accounting on 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2017 at Shalom Baptist church, Oinamlong village. The facilitator were Namkhinlung, coordinator, and Mr Pougiang, Assistant accountant. In this training 11 male and 45 female participated.
  5. We have organized a meeting with Mr Khupboi, SDO, Tousem Sub Division at his office and Mr Armstrong Pame, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) office, Tamenglong Headquarter in August 8-10, 2017.
  6. A one day Sports Meet was conducted at Oinamlong-(1) village under Brot/PESCH/RNBA project. In the event, 4 team of football and 7 team of volley ball were participated from 4 project villages: Oinamlong, Nungkao, Kaimai and Sibilong. There were approximately 400 people attended the event where including public and sport players.
  7. On March 08, 2018, PESCH along with four (4) project villages observed World Women Day at Shalom Baptist church, Oinamlong village. There were altogether 43 women and 8 men from Oinamlong, Nungkao, Kaimai and Sibilong participated in the event.
  8. International Forest Day was observed at Don Bosco School, Oinamlong. It was participated by 51 persons which consist of 25 male and 26 female from women SHGs, VDC, Youth, Village Authority leaders and public of project villages namely Oinamlong, Nungkao, Kaimai and Sibilong.
  9. An interaction meeting with Mr Amstrong Pame, Deputy Commissioner (D.C) of Tamenglong District was held at his office 13<sup>th</sup> November 2017. Two of our staffs Namkhinlung, coordinator and KG Pougiang Accountant along with two VDC Secretary, one SHG Secretary and one Environmentalist participated the meeting.
  10. Mr Khuanguangpou Kamei and Mr Samson Rongmei attended a short term course training on Agriculture at Makino School of Continuing and Non-Formal Education, Allahabad from 08-11 November 2017. They were trained on organic farming of vegetable plants and mushroom. They will start their farming practices shortly at home and share their knowledge with the farmers.
  11. Women SHG loan was given to 10 SHGs and 60 beneficiaries were supported for traditional crops cultivation.
  12. Two SHGs of New Kaiphundai participated the 10<sup>th</sup> day Sangai Festival of 2017 at Lamboi Khongnangkhang, Imphal.
  13. The first ever Seed cum Food Festival was carry out at Kaphundai village Market shed under Brot/RNBA/PESCH on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2017. 5 SHGs from Kaiphundai, Nungkao-4, Oinamlong-3, Kaimai-2 and Sibilong-3 participated the event.
  14. Bee keeping training was conducted at Tamenglong headquarter with the collaboration of DRDA Tamenglong from 4<sup>th</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> December 2017.
  15. A booklet name as "**Documentation of customary law in regards of project village women status**" was released by Keigapou Rongmei Board Chairman on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2018 at PESCH office in the present of area leaders and Board members.

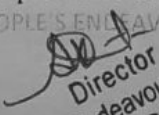
## PROGRAMME REPORTS

### SHG's Status and Achievement Report.

#### a). Key Experiences in SHG Promotion Programme

PESCH started promoting SHG's in 2006 and as a result of 12 years of Intervention in this programme there are nearly 108 SHGs promoted in three districts of Manipur and 1 district of

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Assam. They organized one SHG Federation name as **"Rural Initiatives for Sustainability & Empowerment (RISE) SHG Federation"**. Our key experiences in SHG programme are given below.

- No SHG has been facilitated for project financing under SGSY/NRLM and some bankers refused to open saving account of SHGs in their bank.
- 100% of the SHGS have women membership.
- PESCH promoted SHG with the focus on holistic development mainstreaming particularly on women land rights by encouraging horticulture farming and Education sectors.
- The socio-education level among women SHG's members is so low that they need continuous hand holding to become self reliant and that to for a longer duration of time. Fund constraint to provide enough staff to monitor and supervise SHG's has led to lack of monitoring and guidance leading to disintegration of SHG's.
- Given the correct guidance and finance in time the SHG's members are capable to taking up viable economic activities enabling their families to improve income leading to improvement in quality of life and well being.
- The banks particularly the branches of United Bank of India have been most unresponsive in providing credit to the SHG's leading to loss of Trust and confidence in Banks particularly among rural SHGs women.

**b). Status of SHGs supported under PESCH/RNBA/EED phase-I**

Slnno	Name of SHGs	Village	No. of members	Status & saving as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2018
1	Lungkuni	Kaiphundai	16	15300
2	Tigan	Kaiphundai	15	23000
3	Galex	Kaiphundai	10	35900
4	Himdai	Kaiphundai	17	56000
5	Lungaini	Kaiphundai	10	closed
6	Khiuna	Kaiphundai	10	closed
7	Lanbang	New Alipur	9	78000
8	Kagalong	New Alipur	10	34000
9	Chuncham	New Alipur	116	closed
10	New alipur	New Alipur	10	98000
11	Dorveng	Jairolpokpi	12	closed
12	Terrace veng	Jairolpokpi	17	closed



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13	Chapel	Jairolpokpi	13	closed
14	Field veng	Jairolpokpi	10	5000
15	Canaan veng	Jairolpokpi	14	7800
16	Kachak	Namdailong	10	Closed
17	Lungthau	Namdailong	12	Closed
18	Lumgai	Namdailong	7	Closed
19	Gaikao	Namdailong	10	20000
20	Diugai	Namdailong	16	Closed
21	Sangai	Namdailong	12	5600
22	Gaithui	Namdailong	10	4000
23	Pongchui	Namdailong	10	Closed
24	Chunring	Namdailong	10	Closed
25	Khuandai	Namdailong	15	45000
26	Jukthan	Namdailong	10	Closed
27	Gailiangmei	Namdailong	10	4600
28	Neipuang	Namdailong	10	45000
29	Reangkhongbanglong	Namdailong	10	3000
30	Chuncham	Namdailong	10	Closed
31	Duanthau	Ramgaijang	15	45000
32	Pantiduan	Ramgaijang	15	4300
33	Zianpuiram	Ramgaijang	12	4900
34	Gaihai	Ramgaijang	15	5000
35	Lungan	Ramgaijang	10	Closed
36	Ringshang	Ramgaijang	15	2000
37	Lungbungjang	Ramgaijang	10	20000
38	Gaithau	Ramgaijang	10	Closed



39	Maja	Ramgajang	10	Closed
40	Dimdai	Ramgajang	10	2000
41	Rigun	Ramgajang	10	3000
42	Gaipui	Karulong	10	5900
43	Chuncham	Karulong	10	43000
44	Dimthan	Karulong	12	35000
45	Tidai	Karulong	10	2500
46	Khuandai	Rigunlong	11	2700
47	Morning star	Rigunlong	10	Closed

**c). SHGs' status under RNBA/Brot project phase-III as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018.**

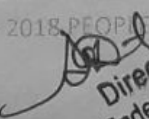
S N	Name of SHG	Name of village	Democratization		Date of Formation	No of Member				Saving total & status	
			Name of Secretary	Name of President		P	VP	M	W	Total	TOTAL to Date
1	Blessing	Kandiheng(D iege)	Ningchingle	Siagale	15/9/2011	3	9	1	4	17	5,510
2	Ringting	Kandiheng(D iege)	Lungdaule	Kutleng	14/9/2011	4	6	1		11	12,870
3	Seikelua	Kandiheng(D iege)	Heujelungle	Heiwangdil e	14/9/2011	6	3			9	4,770
4	Teupung	Kandiheng(D iege)	Liakjinle	Nchabuile	14/9/2011	10	8			18	5,300
5	Puipu soihiam	Longchai	Pouningliu	Aphu	17/9/2011	7	5	3		15	closed
6	Khanglanei	Longchai	Akhuanliu	Namgongsi nliu	18/9/2011	12	4			16	3,510
7	United Sister SHG	Longchai	Phumdiliu	Teresa	18/9/2012	8	4	2		14	54,150
8	Chuncham	Longchai	Athanliu	Aream	19/9/2011	5	6			11	4,940
9	Suisam	Aben	Rambuale	Pouramyile	18/9/2011	7	5			12	8,560

10	Samaritan	Aben	Dinale	Iramkuale	18/9/2011	5	3			8	closed
11	Dichu	Aben	Rebecca	Ilungjinle	18/9/2011	8	4	1		13	11,260
12	Women upliftment	Aben	Siampuile Kuame	Sangkile Kaume	19/9/2011	7	3			10	14,010
13	Organised	Aben	Sampuile	Sangaile	19/9/2011	8	6			14	4,940
14	Puangchu	New Mandeu	Widaliu	Peuramjuale	13/9/2011	6				6	11,200
15	Echubui	New Mandeu	Haichiwangle	Khiuriangliu	2/10/2011	6	5			11	13,750
16	Dichunei	New Mandeu	Raheulungle	Ichubuile	14/9/2011	5	2	1		8	2,900
17	Daithau	Thaocham	Miugunliu	Guangreiliu	17/9/2011	8	7			15	6,600
18	Tigan	Thaocham	Gaijeiliu	Nambuanliu	17/9/2011	7	3			10	7,150
19	Teleuchura	Old Mandeu	Idalule	Ebale	18/9/2011	9	3	2		14	11,700
20	Serving	Old Mandeu	Deijuale	Deisuile	18/9/2011	7	5			12	16,140
21	Lungyira	Old Mandeu	Deisamjinle	Deubuile	18/9/2011	12	5	2		19	13,380
22	Mipuumibou	Old Mandeu	Deiningle	Tingtuile	18/9/2011	6	4			10	13,200
23	Shinning	Old Mandeu	Heuriahungle	Haizuawangle	18/9/2011	5	3	2		10	18,500
24	Ntuachura	Old Mandeu	Deijuile	Samjuile	18/9/2011	7	2	1		10	11,270

d). The status of SHGs' as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 under RNBA/Brot new phase

Name of SHG	Name of village	President name	Secretary name	Total number	Total Saving till 31	Bank name	Bank branch	Account number
Tidai Phuum SHG	Sibilong	Khiuliangliu	Prima	15	10500	United bank of India	Jiribam	0325010454322
Chuncham Phuum SHG	Sibilong	Thuiguangliu	Dimchuilu	15	4850	United bank of India	Jiribam	0325010454254
Naithau Phuum SHG	Sibilong	Rabeca	Lungaliu	10	9200	United bank of India	Jiribam	0325010454285
Nzeipui Phwam	Sibilong	Gaichungliu	Gaijonliu	16	2000	United bank of India	Jiribam	0325010493413
Taudai SHG	Oinamlong	Adimliu	Lukina	13	13000	United bank of India	Jiribam	0325010454094
Chuncham	Oinamlon	Kasepongliu	Chunrengli	14	7000	United bank	Jiriba	0325010450959

ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018 PEOPLE'S ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGE (PESCH)

  
 Director  
 People's Endeavour for Social  
 Change (PESCH)

SHG	g		u			of India	m	
Gaila Phuam	Oinamlon g	G.jangdailiu	Sarita	16	13700	United bank mof India	Jiriba m	0325010452823
SHG Tanthau Phuam	Nungkao	Gaimunsinli u	Rose	10	8000	United bank of India	Jiriba m	0325010466387
Gaicham Phuam SHG	Nungkao	Gaikuchung liu	Gaimunliu	12	10600	United bankm of India	Jiriba m	0325010463522
Tidai Phuam SHG	Nungkao	Lungaidinli u	Esther	13	4000	United bank of India	Jiriba m	0325010481632
Himdai Phuam	Nungkao	Gainangliu	Lungphaliu	12	3500	United bank of India	Jiriba m	0325010458191
Peace SHG	Kaimai	Kajeigailiu	Thuidimliu	14	6300	United bank of India	Jiriba m	0325010458641
Mercy SHG	Kaimai	Lumpiunga mliu	Lungkhang duanliu	12	4400	United bank of India	Jiriba m	0325010453271
Chungai SHG	Chingkao	Toguiliu	Kaselungli u	12	3600	United bank of India	TML Bazar branch	0653011006427
Tidai SHG	Chingkao	Kathukgaili u	Chinglanliu	10	4000	United bank of India	TML Bazar branch	0653011011173
Evergreen SHG	Chingkao	Rahen	Dimreiliu	12	5500	United bank of India	TML Bazar branch	0653011004003
Gaichui SHG	New Chingkao	Daithaoliu	Nganjinliu	14	4500	United bank of India	Jiriba m	0325010469081

### WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT THROUGH PESCH INTERVENTION

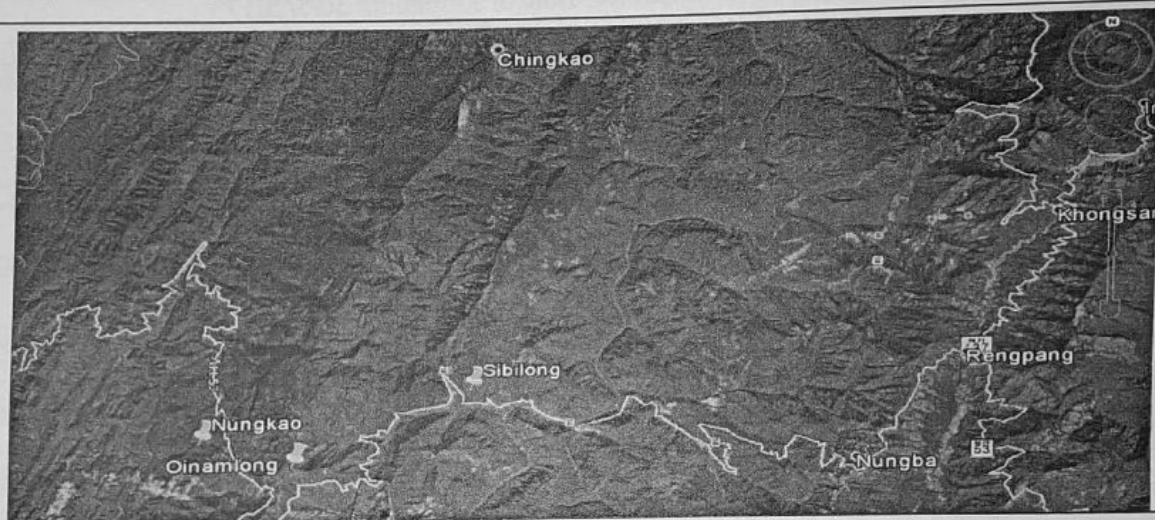






SHG group business activity

Improve Quality & Dignity of Human Life project details Supported by RNBA/Brot.



Project villages map of Improve Quality &amp; Dignity of Human Life- Supported by RNBA/Brot.

### 1. Population of the project village of Brot.

Sl.No	Name of the village	Total HH	Youth-M	Youth-F	Elder-M	Elder-F	Boy	Girl	Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Kaimai	125	125	110	73	88	158	149	703
2	Chingkao	69	82	64	55	62	69	68	400
3	Sibilong	139	204	181	45	59	177	168	834
4	Oinamlong	208	252	236	170	172	236	248	1314
5	Nungkao	177	172	162	92	104	228	229	987
	Total	718	835	753	435	485	868	862	4238
	Percentage	100	19.70	17.77	10.26	11.44	20.48	20.34	100

*[Signature]*  
 Director  
 People's Endeavour for Social  
 Change (PESCH)



## 2. Wealth ranking of the project village of Brot.

Sl.No	Name of the village	Very poor	Poor	Manageable	Well off	Total HH
1	Kaimai	35	65	17	8	125
2	Chingkao	17	33	11	8	69
3	Sibilong	47	59	24	9	139
4	Oinamlong	57	100	38	13	208
5	Nungkao	62	87	20	8	177
6	Total	218	344	110	46	718
	Percentage	30.36	47.91	15.32	6.41	100

## 3. Village Development Committee (VDC) formation

1. Chingkao village development committee. Date of formation: 30/5/2017

Sl. No	Name	Sex	Father/Husband name	Age	Standard	Designation	Mobile No
1	Kariangailiu Kamei	F	Thuanchuilung Kamei	37	X	Chairperson	
2	Hiamngamlung Kamei	M	Lungdai Kamei	29	VI	Secretary	
3	Namgailung Gonmei	M	Sipiangpou Gonmei	36	V	Member	
4	Aphian Kamei	M	Gaikhupou Kamei	28	VII	Member	
5	Gaigongliu	F	Thuandaipou	31	II	Member	
6	Ramseliu Kamei	F	Jacob Kamei	27	VI	Member	
7	Zodinang Gonmei	M	Lt. Nebonang Gonmei	48	I	Member	
8	Daithauliu	F	Gaiphulung	34	IX	Vice Chairperson for New Chingkao	
9	Suiguanglung Kamei	M	Ramgaipou Kamei	29	III	Jt. Secy for New Chingkao	8794334235
10	Guilanang Kamei	M	Namdigong Kamei	27	III	Member for New Chingkao	9401121370
11	Kambuiliu Kamei	F	Namduanlung Kamei	68	VII	Member for New Chingkao	9436444913

2. Village Development Committee (VDC) Luangkao village. Date of formation: 6/6/2017

Sl. No	Name	Part	Sex	Father/Husband name	Age	Standard	Designation	Mobile No
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1	Abuana	III	F	Lt. Gaithansuang	41	V	Chairperson	
2	Lunghaubuiyang	II	M	Lt. Ngankeilak	38	X	Secretary	
3	Gaisuakliu	III	F	Lt. Kadisin	46	V	Member	
4	Gody Gonmei	III	M	Lt. Jeiringkhuan	54	-	Member	
5	Thiuruangai	II	M	Lt. Buanding	52	VI	Member	
6	Njangbamliu	II	F	Mathiuhuam	40	-	Member	
7	Ninglalung	I	M	Lungaina	39	VI	Member	
8	Gaimunsinliu	IV	F	Namchei	36	V	Jt. Secretary	
9	Gainangliu	IV	F	Langampou	40	-	Member	
10	Chaliulak	IV	M	Lt. Lungbamrei	43	-	Member	
11	Yengthuibonang	I	M	Lt. Chingjanang	24	X	Vice Chairman	

### 3. Village Development Committee Sibilong(Siguilung) village. Date of formation: 7/6/2017

Sl. No	Name	Part	Sex	Father/Husband name	Age	Standard	Designation	Mobile No
1	David Gangmei	I	M		43	XII	Chairman	
2	Dandichungliu	II	F		25	IX	Secretary	
3	Dimchuilung	II	M	Lungkeidin	35	BA	Jt. Secretary	
4	Gailanang Kamei	I	M		39	V	Member	
5	Rahenliu Gangmei	I	F		38	X	Member	
6	Kambuimei	II	F		24	XII	Member	
7	Gaichiandin	II	M		52	X	Vice Chairman	
8	Jiangam Gangmei	I	M		51	X	Member	
9	Jangthailiu Gangmei	I	F		22	X	Member	

### 4. Village Development Committee Kaimai village. Date of formation: 8/6/2017

Sl. No	Name	Sex	Father/Husband name	Age	Standard	Designation	Mobile No
1	Sikamliu	F		46	VIII	Chairperson	
2	Neilapou	M		27	IX	Secretary	
3	Lungkhangduanliu	F		31	VIII	Member	
4	Ningthui	M	Gaichangpou	63	VIII	Member	
5	Namjaigai	M		37	X	Member	
6	Poulenboi	M		36	XII	Vice Chairman	
7							
8							
9							

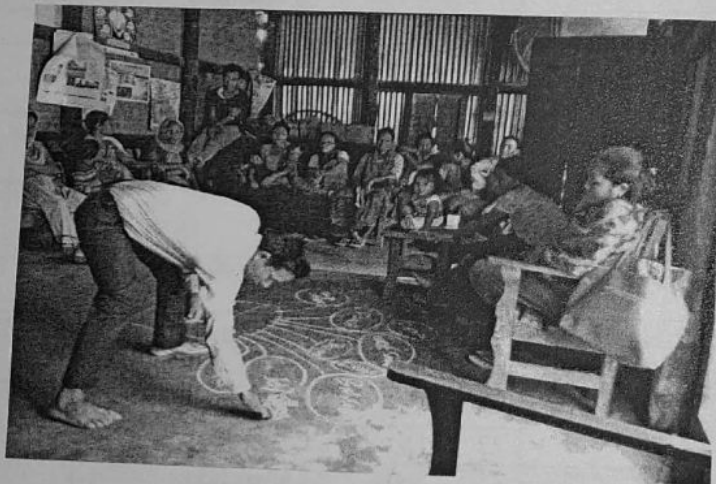
5. Village Development Committee Oinamlong village. Date of formation: 9/6/2017

Sl. No	Name	Sex	Father/Husband name	Age	Standard	Designation	Mobile No
1	Aking	M	Pouchunlung	37	MA	Chairman	
2	Ludimliu	F	Gaibuandai	24	XII	Secretary	
3	Chanaliu	F	Gaijanglung	40	VII	Member	
4	Poudimliu	F	Kaninghu	35	VI	Member	
5	Tichui	M	Khanglathai	42	III	Member	
6	Simon	M	Gaikhamlung	29	X	Member	
7	Sarita	F	Chingluwang	28	X	Member	
8	Khuaithaungam	M	Kaudai	28	XII	Member	
9	Kikchuingam	M	Kaningdai	27	XII	Member	
10	Jakhuilung	M	Namathiu	30	XII	Member	
11	Khiudingliu	F	Gainirei	35	II	Member	

**Activity summary report of RNBA/Brot. Project (April 2017- March 2018)**

**1. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and Micro planning**

PRA and Micro planning meeting were conducted in the month of July 2017 in all the project villages. During the PRA meeting the following 12 tools were used. They are 1. Social map 2. Well being ranking 3. Skill mapping 4. Entitlement mapping 5. Resources mapping 6. Agro ecology map 7. Land rights mapping 8. Forest resource map 9. Seasonality 10. Time trend 11. TITO 12. Bio resource flow. During the meeting almost every household head or member participated and contributed detail information of their households and community. The participants give good cooperation and we could collect accurate information.



Micro planning : Leaky bucket analysis at Oinamlong village.

**2. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Meeting**

**Women issue:** We sit together with women folk of the project villages and discuss issues that matter their day to day life. i) *Equal wages* : The good point observed is *equal wages* for both men and women in the working places. ii) *No leadership* : However in the context of empowerment women are restricted in leadership in the village level institutes like Thoubai (village court) and Village Authority. As a reason they are not part of the decision making at



the village level meeting except Church. This is crucial issue and they expressed their willingness to be part of the decision making. iii) *Women contribution*: Women folk play an important role in controlling anti social activities like gambling and sale and consumption of alcohol in the village. Moreover in times kidnapping or torturing of innocent public by Army personnel or extremists (underground) women takes the lead role in protecting the victims. iv) *Inter marriage*: in the last 20 years women marriage to other community has increased particularly villages located nearby the national highway. It is shocking to discovered that about 40 percent were separated or divorced and returned to their parental home. Some of the main factor are unable to cope with new culture, tradition, ill treatment and polygamy. **Suggested strategy** : After thorough discussion we come to the point that they put up an Agenda on women leadership during the Village General meeting and church. This will probably open a way for women participation.



FGD with women at Sibilong village.

**b). Youth issue** : i) *Livelihood*: During the discussion with the youths of the project villages it is found that 10 to 20 youths of each village left for metro cities of India. The main purpose is to work in private firms to support their family livelihood. These youths include either educated or school dropout. ii) *Games and sports infrastructure*: there is no proper infrastructure in all the project villages except volleyball ground. The youths especially boy expressed strong desire to have football ground as they prefer this sport.

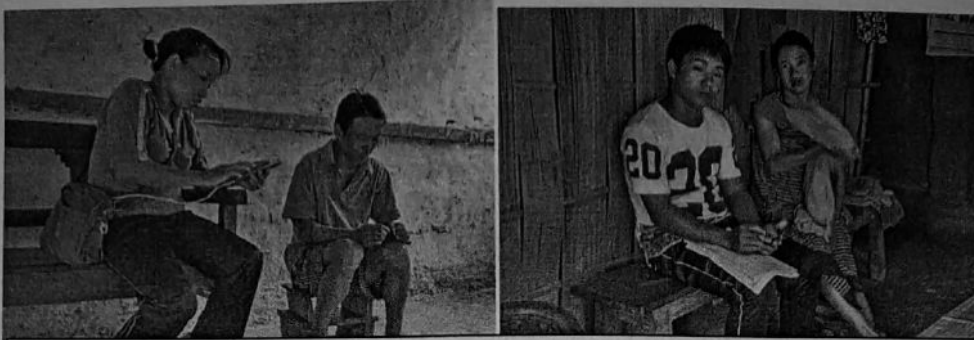
**Suggested strategy**: To minimize this trend of going far away we need to set up vocational skill development training centre in the region. The will surely encourage them to start self enterprise in village or nearby places.

### 3. Baseline data collection

**a). First baseline survey**: We have conducted Baseline Data and collected in all the five villages starting from of July and September 2017. We collected information of 32 households which consist of 10 family belonging to very poor and poor and 6 household each from manageable and well off.

**b). Second baseline survey & Micro-planning**: A Baseline data collection of households and Micro Planning meeting was held at Nungkao from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> October 2017 and Chingkao from 8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> October 2017. During the visit we have collected Baseline data of 32 households (very poor, poor, manageable & well off family) per village using an application called Kobollect. And during the Micro Planning meeting we discussed together minutely and developed Five Years Plan of the each village. These components include activities to be funded by Brot/PESCH project and potential Government programs.





Baseline data collection at Kaimai and Oinamlong village.

#### 4. Observation of Day

During the first six months we have organized World Environment Day on June 5, 2017 at Hill Cross School, Jiribam. The meeting participants were attended from four project villages school students. Altogether 62 participated which include 38 male and 22 female. Mr G. Solomon Rongmei, Director, PESCH as a resource person speak on theme "Environmental Education". He lectured on today environmental pollution such as air, water, soil, plastic, deforestation and climate change. He mentioned the various causes of the pollution such as industrialization, chemical wastes, plastic wastes, urbanization, etc. he also speaks on dangerous consequences to human and living being. He appeals the participants to protect and save the environment from further degradation.

#### 5. SHG Training at Oinamlong

We conducted a one day SHG Training on Group management, Book keeping and Accounting on 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2017 at Shalom Baptist church, Oinamlong village. The facilitator were Dr Namkhinlung, coordinator, and Mr Pougiang, Assistant accountant. In this training 11 male and 45 female participated. The SHGs leaders learn about book keeping , accounting and Group management.



SHG Accounting training at Oinamlong village.

#### 6. Regular meeting with Village Development Committee (VDC)

During the first six months period we have conducted two meeting with the VDC and SHG at two villages namely Kaimai on September 7 and 8, 2017, and at Chingkao on September 10, 2017. The participants were 12 men, 9 women at Kaimai and 15 men, 20 women at Chingkao. During the meeting the following agenda were discussed:

1. Brot project concept
2. Project components and budget

We discussed thoroughly on project concept and its components and allotted budget of donor local contribution. It was also discussed on how to utilize the fund while implementing the activities. The meeting outcome is very good as it give clearer knowledge of the project objectives and goal to the village people. And it also give more transparency and improve confidence to them.

### 7. Interface Meeting

**a).First Meeting with SDO & DC Tamenglong:** We have organized a meeting with Mr Khupboi, SDO, Tousem Sub Divion at his office and Mr Armstrong Pame, the Deputy Commissioner (DC) office, Tamenglong Headquarter in August 8-10, 2017. Our visiting team consist of one VDC Secretary of Kaimai village along with our two staff. We discussed on issues based on our project programs like wetland cultivation and horticulture. The DC assured to assist us and asked to have another meeting at convenience time.

**b).Second meeting with DC Tamenglong:** An follow up interaction meeting with Mr Armstrong Pame, Deputy Commissioner (D.C) of Tamenglong District was held at the office 13<sup>th</sup> November 2017. Two of our staffs Dr Namkhinlung, coordinator and KG Pougiang Accountant along with two VDC Secretary, one SHG Secretary and one Environmentalist participated the meeting. Our coordinator give a power point presentation of activities implemented by PESCH in the project villages of Tousem Sub Division. As a result of the discussion the D.C assured the visiting team to provide free skill training for fifty (50) persons on Bee keeping in the first week of December 2017. He also expressed his gratitude to PESCH for initiating developmental works in the backward places of the District.

### 8. I.E.C support

Under I.E.C. component we have printed a booklet called " Akumhna Self Help Group (SHG) Kasiam Nina " ( how to form and function SHG) in Rongmei dialect. It was translated by Namkhinlung, coordinator, PESCH. We have printed 100 copies and distributed to all the 19 SHGs and VDC of all the project villages on August 21, 2017. The booklet in local dialect makes them more understanding on SHG.

### 9. Market Information Board

We have provided one market information board to Chingkao village on 23/09/17. The board which is 3x3 feet (lenth x breadth) displayed the price list of commodities of nearby Jiribam and Lakhipur markets. In the two project villages i.e Kaimai and Sibilong, one Market Information Board each were installed at convenient sites under Brot/RNBA/PESCH program on January 20, 2018. The size of the board is 3x3 feet (lenth x breadth). The leaders of VDC and SHG update the prices of essential commodities and agricultural products monthly of nearby markets. This practice helps the village people especially producers to be aware of current prices of commodity from time to time. The updated information facilitates them to buy and sell their products at reasonable rate.

### 10. Sports Promotion

As per our Action plan and under guidelines of Brot project PESCH has distributed Games and Sports materials to all the five project villages namely Nungkao, Chingkao, Oinamlong, Kaimai and Sibilong on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2018 at PESCH Office, Jiribam. Mr G. Solomon Gangmei, Director and Jaminikanta Asst. Professor Jiribam college handed the items to the youth leaders. The Sports equipments were football (8 nos), Volleyball (08 nos), Tenical Ring (16 nos), Goal net (02 nos), Volleyball net (08 nos) Badminton racket (04 nos),

Badminton net (02 nos) and Coke (02 nos). These items were distributed according to the needs of the village youths.

### 11. Sports Day

A one day Sports Meet was conducted at Oinamlong-(1) village under Brot/PESCH/RNBA project. The event was started by a beautiful dance presented by Oinamlong youths, followed by a prayer pronounced by pastor Gaibilung Gangmei. The welcome address and Key note address was given by G. Solomon Rongmei Director, PESCH. He mentioned the importance of Games and Sports in this generation and encourage the youths to lead a healthy life and as a career for talented players. In the event, 4 team of football and 7 team of volley ball were participated from 4 project villages: Oinamlong, Nungkao, Kaimai and Sibilong. There were approximately 400 people attended the event where including public and sport players. At end of the sport Trophy and cash prizes were distributed to the champion team and runner up.

### 12. Observation of Day

During the Second six months period we have organized and conducted International Women Day and World Forest Day in the project villages.

**International Women Day** : March 08, 2018:

PESCH along with four (4) project villages observed World Women Day at Shalom Baptist church, Oinamlong village. There were altogether 43 women and 8 men from Oinamlong, Nungkao, Kaimai and Sibilong participated in the event.

Mr D. Puanthanlung, Brot Coordinator speaks on the originating of Women Day observation, its importance and how we move forward. He also appeals participating women folk to have encourage in fighting against any discrimination.

**International Forest Day**: March 21, 2018.

International Forest Day was observed at Don Bosco School, Oinamlong. It was participated by 51 persons which consist of 25 male and 26 female from women SHGs, VDC, Youth, Village Authority leaders and public of project villages namely Oinamlong, Nungkao, Kaimai and Sibilong. The resource person Mr Y. Shyamsunder Singh, Sr Hindi Graduate Teacher of Oinamlong Junior High School speaks on the importance of trees, animals, birds and macro and micro organisms to human being. He said all living being are inter dependent for their survival. Without the existence of these different species of living being human life will be very difficult for our survival. He appeals the public to aware of this importance and encourages them to protect forest and animals.

### 13. Awareness raising on rights, right holders, duty bearers (meeting/ rally/ play...)

#### a). Awareness Meeting on Mid Day Meal, RTE and Widow Scheme

A One Day Awareness program on Mid Day Meal, RTE and Widow Scheme was held at Tanthau SHG Office, Nungkao-(iv) village on March 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018. The Facilitator Dr. Namkhinlung Pamei, Coordinator of PESCH explained in details the eligible person or household and the procedures to access Govt. schemes namely Mid Day Meal, Right to Education and Widow Schemes. He asked the meeting participants to pursue in availing these beneficial programs.

#### b). Awareness Raising on Right to Education, Mid Day Meal and Widow Pension

A One Day Awareness raising program on Mid Day Meal, Right to Education (RTE) and Widow Pension was held on March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2018 at PESCH Office, Jiribam. The Resource person Jaminikanta, Asst. Professor (History) gave a clear explanation on the above mentioned Govt. programs. There were altogether 35 persons (Male-08 and Female-27) who



attended the program. He appeals the eligible people to applied for such programs in the concerned Department.

#### 14. Documentations of Customar Laws

The two Coordinators of PESCH organized and held meeting with the elders and leaders of five Rongmei villages on customary laws especially regarding women. During the meeting we observed some of the important traditions practiced by Rongmei community since our fore father.

- a).The parents gifted a plot or jhum land for cultivation to their dear daughter (s) who are married in the same village. This is called " Luh Lansang " in Rongmei society.
- b).The single women and widow is taken care till dead by the closest blood relative (man) entrusted by her parents or clan elders. Their relatives would help them in time of need like building a house and give essential assets to support their livelihood.

#### 15. Awarness raising and Informed Advocacy

As the construction of mega projects started in Manipur since five years ago it is immensely affecting many villages particularly along the National Highway-37 on environment and ecological issues. To make people aware of the consequences of the projects a One day Community Awareness workshop on Mega projects was conducted on October 14, (Saturday) 2017, at Jiribam Town Hall. In the said meeting 35 people participated from 5 project villages in which most of the participants are the leader of their respective village. During the meeting Resource persons namely Jiten Yumnam, Secretary Centre for Research and Advocacy (CRA), Phulindro, Chairman, Coalition on Human Rights (COHR) and Miss Aram Pamei, former President Naga Women, shared about the positive impact like compensation, development, etc and the negative impact like damage of natural resources, i.e. polluting rivers and water bodies, forest, aquatic animals like fish, crab, snail, and submerge of agricultural land. The Resource person also speaks on the rights of people; right to protect their land and right to claim compensation from the Government.

#### 16. Youth Skill Development Training

Mr Khuanguangpou Kamei of Nungkao and Mr Samson Rongmei of Chingkao villages attended a short term course training on Agriculture at Makino School of Continuing and Non-Formal Education, Allahabad from 08-11 November 2017. They were trained on organic farming of vegetable plants and mushroom. They will start their farming practices shortly at home and share their knowledge with the farmers.

#### 17. Women SHG Loan

During the third week of March 2018, we visit every project villages and did grading of SHGs to evaluate their performance. As per the grading result ten (10) best SHGs, two each from the villages were provided Rs 50,000/- for starting their own business. PESCH coordinators and the selected SHGs together developed Action Plan and Business Development Plan for effective and cost-effective outcome.

Women SHG Loan					
Sno	Name of activity	Name of SHG	Loan amount received	Name of village	Type of business
1	Women- SHG – loan	Gailaphuam SHG	50000	Oinamlong	Poultry, seasonal crops

2	Women- SHG – loan	Taudai SHG	50000	Oinamlong	Rice, Seasonal local products
3	Women- SHG – loan	Mercy SHG	50000	Kaimai	Rice, Seasonal local products and chicken
4	Women- SHG – loan	Peace SHG	50000	Kaimai	Weaving of traditional shawl and seasonal crops
5	Women- SHG – loan	Naithauphuam SHG	50000	Sibilong	Poultry and chicken
6	Women- SHG – loan	Chunchamphuam SHG	50000	Sibilong	Seasonal crops
7	Women- SHG – loan	Tidaiphuam SHG	50000	Nungkao	Weaving of traditional shawl
8	Women- SHG – loan	Himdaiphuam SHG	50000	Nungkao	Poultry
9	Women- SHG – loan	Gaichui SHG	50000	Chingkao	Livestock(Piggery & Duckery)
10	Women- SHG – loan	Chungai SHG	50000	Chingkao	Rice, Seasonal local products

### 18. Cultivation of Traditional Crops

Under this program, altogether 60 women beneficiaries from twelve (12) SHGs were granted money for promoting Traditional Crops through their Bank Accounts in all the five project villages on March 28, 2018. The traditional crops are Black rice, Sticky/Scented rice, Sesame and Brown cotton.

Name	Village	Sex	WR K	Name of SHG	Supported amount		Total
					Brot	OMC	
Tampigailiu	Oinamlong	F	P	Taudai SHG	2550	450	3000
Peijangliu	Oinamlong	F	VP	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Chunriangliu	Oinamlong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Niamthailiu	Oinamlong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Kadichungliu	Oinamlong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Thuingamliu	Oinamlong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Thiukungliu	Oinamlong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Gaiguangliu	Oinamlong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Kambuijeiliu	Oinamlong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000

Gaikhanliu	Oinamlong	F	W	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Diugailiu	Oinamlong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Gianglinliu	Oinamlong	F	M	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Kasepuangliu	Oinamlong	F	W	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Neilasingliu	Oinamlong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Giangdiliu	Oinamlong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Gaikingliu	Kaimai			Mercy SHG	2550	450	3000
Ramguiliu	Kaimai	F	P	Mercy SHG	2550	450	3000
Ngamkhuanli u	Kaimai	F	P	Mercy SHG	2550	450	3000
Shelaliu	Kaimai	F	P	Mercy SHG	2550	450	3000
Kaselungliu	Kaimai	F	VP	Peace SHG	2550	450	3000
Dinreiliu	Kaimai	F	M	Peace SHG	2550	450	3000
Kajeigailiu	Kaimai	F	M	Peace SHG	2550	450	3000
Gaisingliu	Kaimai	F	P	Peace SHG	2550	450	3000
Dimchuilu	Kaimai	F	VP	Peace SHG	2550	450	3000
Lungaliu	Sibilong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Soihiamliu	Sibilong	F	P	Naithao Phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Guangreilungl iu	Sibilong	F	P	Naithao Phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Gaisuiliu	Sibilong	F	M	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Prima	Sibilong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Ajuanna	Sibilong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Pouniamliu	Sibilong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Jangthailiu	Sibilong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000



Namchingdinliu	Sibulong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Gaishelungliu	Sibulong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Guigailiu	Sibulong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Kachamgailiu	Sibulong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Jianthailiu	Sibulong	F	p	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Duanchuimei	Sibulong	F	p	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Ramdinliu	Sibulong	F	P	Chuncham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Gaiguangthuilu	Nungkao	F	P	Tidai phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Chamiugaliu	Nungkao	F	P	Gaicham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Pouthailiu	Nungkao	F	VP	Gaicham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Kadilungliu	Nungkao	F	P	Gaicham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Lansinliu	Nungkao	F	VP	Gaicham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Namphuliu	Nungkao	F	VP	Gaicham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Japuangliu	Nungkao	F	VP	Gaicham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Hiamgaliu	Nungkao	F	P	Gaicham phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Thuansingliu	Nungkao	F	P	Himdai phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Ramjuanliu	Nungkao	F	P	Himdai phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Peilinliu	Nungkao	F	VP	Tanthao phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Gaijeiliu	Nungkao	F	P	Tanthao phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Gaikhangoiliu	Nungkao	F	P	Tanthao phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Mathiujanliu	Nungkao	F	P	Tanthao phuam SHG	2550	450	3000
Guidiliu	Nungkao	F	P	Tanthao phuam SHG	2550	450	3000

Thiuchamliu	Chingkao	F	P	Tidai SHG	2550	450	3000
Kachaliu	Chingkao	F	P	Tidai SHG	2550	450	3000
Chinglanliu	Chingkao	F	M	Tidai SHG	2550	450	3000
Kagunliu	Chingkao	F	P	Tidai SHG	2550	450	3000
Siankungliu	Chingkao	F	P	Tidai SHG	2550	450	3000
Thuanjiliu	Chingkao	F	VP	Tidai SHG	2550	450	3000

### 19. First Seed fair cum Food Festival

The first ever Seed cum Food Festival was carry out at Kaphundai village Market shed under Brot/RNBA/PESCH on 11<sup>th</sup> November 2017. Altogether..... SHGs from Kaiphundai-5, Nungkao-4, Oinamlong-3, Kaimai-2 and Sibilong participated the event. The inauguration of the Festival was graced by Nayab Subedar Sham Singh 21C of 37 Assam Rifles as a Chief Quest. And Mr Angam Gangmei Chairman, Village Authority was president of the event. The Chief Quest expressed happiness for organizing such a rare event in the village. He encourages the people to work hard and hope that more agricultural products will be produced by the surrounding villages of Kaiphundai and export to other places. The seeds and vegetable products available in the Festival are King chili (Dried and raw), millets, roselle seed/leaves (dried), bamboo shoot (fermented), varieties of local vegetable, indigeneous food such sticky rice cakes, fruit chutney, and handicraft items. Participants of the different villages buy each other products of their choice and needed ones.

### 20. Training of Farmers

We conducted Farmers Training on Bee keeping, Fruit plantation and King Chili farming at Sibilong, Kaimai and Nungkao villages respectively.

#### a).Bee Keeping: January 19, 2018.

In this training 11 male and 45 female participated. The facilitator was H. Rajen Kumar Singh, Manager, Bee Care and Research Centre, Hill Ghat, Jiribam. He explained the scientific method of Honey bee rearing which will be a big boost the fruiting of horticultural plants.

#### b).Sustainable Fruit Plantation : March 3<sup>1st</sup>, 2018.

The training started with a brief self introduction led by G.Gaihamliu Coordinator, PESCH. In the training farmers and SHGs members of Nungkao, Oinamlong and Chingkao participated. Mr. D. Puanthanlung Coordinator, PESCH shared the following important points were explained to the trainees.

#### c).Chili Plantation: 27 January 2018

A One Day Farmers Training on Chilli Plantation was held at Kaimai village under Brot/RNBA/PESCH Project. Altogether 30 people in which 16 male and 14 female participated the training program. The Resource person H.Rajen Kumar Singh, Lecturer of Life Sciences (Botany), Jiribam Higher Secondary School, gave his lecture on modern scientific method of farming King Chilli plantation. He also speaks on preventative measure against different disease of chili plants.

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## 21. Change within the Organisation related to the management structure

During the reporting period there is no important changes take place within the organization. As for proper functioning of the organization, we review and updated the *gender and Assets management policies*. We formed PESCH Gender committee headed by Board Chairman. We also developed website of the organization. Under chief minister -gi Hakshelgi Tengbang (CMHT), staff were ensured health insurance.

## 22. Related planning system.

- a). PESCH have organized staff orientation on project proposal, review of trainings and workshops, SHG Management, Internal control, activities planning and VDC management in every staff meeting.
- b). We organized Focus Group Discussion and interviews to assess the beneficiaries' progress at the village level. Based on the village micro plans, PESCH have collaborating with government departments like NABARD for farmer club and farmer producers' organization registration, Handlooms and Textiles department for Indigenous brown cotton cultivation for convergence.
- c). At village level, meetings with VDC, Village Authority and customary law court (Pei) are conducted for land deed agreement for SHGs, widow and single women.
- d). It is mandatory field Staff presence at the field office at least 15 days in a month to have sufficient time with the target communities, Field staff action plan and checklist submission to Director, Staff meeting before and after field visit to assess and to further develop course of actions, Staff meeting every first week of the month, Staff monthly monitoring of field activities and data collection, Staff field visit report and weekly work done reports submission to Director on every Monday.

## 23. Related to the composition of your staff

- a). As Director G. Solomon Rongmei retired from the Director post, Mr. Namkhinlung Pamei replaced him as Director of PESCH with effect from 29<sup>th</sup> March 2018.
- b). After Accountant Mr. Robindro Meitei retired, replaced Mr. KG. Pougiang as Accountant with effect from 29<sup>th</sup> March 2018.
- c). For the progress of project activities and comprehensive situation assessment of SHGs we gave another responsible to Ms. G. Gaihiamlu as SHG Manager of the organization. There are now 6 staff members, out of which 2 are project coordinators in which 4 staff handling Brot. project.

## 24. Related to other issues.

- a). During the reporting period, we organized meetings with village community leaders for putting up agenda in the village annual general body meeting for discussion on restriction of any chemical use in the fields and no plastic in the village area.
- b). We also organized meetings with SHGs, VDC and Village Authority of framing village constitution/development plan of each village.
- c). On the thematic issue of sustainable natural resources management, we are promoting on integrated farming i.e orange + Parkia + Banana, Livestock and bee keeping.
- d). On land rights, land deed agreement with SHGs, widow and single women with village authority and clan leaders for long term and management rights is on process.



## 25. Important changes (social, political, economic, and ecological) in the project villages.

### Social changes:

- a). Under Government go to village mission, 6 youth leaders who were trained by the project were collected forms of widow benefit scheme, old age pension scheme, weaving and tailoring, value additions and make applied 30 beneficiaries from the project villages.
- b). Village leaders are opening their mind for seminars on the need development plan at village level, land use system and awareness camps on livelihood issues.
- c). Now, husband of SHGs member were participated in the SHG meetings and youth group participation in meeting increased. It shows village community recognized of our work and hope there will be change in the village social sectors.

**Political changes:** Bandh and strikes reduced as compared to the earlier period. Under the Government Go to village mission, many departments reached village and gave opportunity of applying government social security schemes.

**Economic changes:** 7 SHG were cultivated traditional crops like king chilli, black rice and orange plantation in group activities. 10 SHGs doing group business activities. This will pay way to improve economic conditions and long term land user and management rights for poor farmer.

**Ecological Changes:** Target villages have agreed to adopt forest food regenerations, reserve forest, protection of tree near the road, protection of wild life particularly monkey, deer, bear and horn bill will give ecological changes in the project villages..

## 26. Underlying problem analysis of the project villages

One of the poor farmer of project village well said that we are landless people in our own land. The Rongmei customary land tenure system is no match in the present society. Under the customary law with regards to project villages, the peasant or farmer who cut down the virgin land belongs to him and he can use this land till he live in the village but if he violate the village customary law or search new place he have to handed his land to customary law court (Pei) or to his near kinsman. Even the chief or khunbu have not secured. So, in this unsecured land tenure system development is difficult. According to Rongmei or project villages customs and traditions, no daughter have inheritance rights of land but she can be presented with heavy gifts which may include even a plot of land if her father is rich or wished. Under this situation we organized meetings, awareness and developed a plan with VDC, Village Authority and SHG for land deed agreement with farmers and landowners for long term management. The landowners or the village khunbu agreed to issue land deed agreements to farmers, widow and single women. So, the analyzed is valid and considering possible changes as it is quite relevant in the project context.

## 27. Women land rights

- a). Land owner offer land for women SHGs ensured women land rights and it will have implication in the project objectives and latter achievement.
- b). If signing of land deed agreements with Land owners and farmers completed, it will ensured individual land rights and sustainable production which will enhanced livelihood of the marginal people. It will contribute to the objectives of the project.

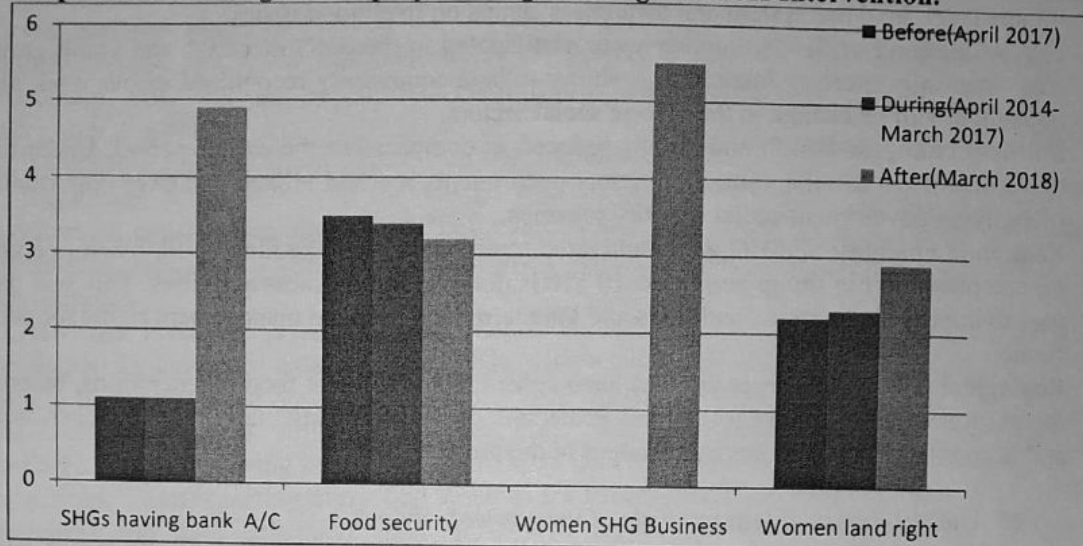
## 28. Outcome and Impact

- a). During the reporting period, 30 beneficiaries applied widow benefit scheme, weaving and tailoring, value addition, old ages pension scheme and PMAY as part of convergence program.

b).In the village of Nungkao, with School Management and Development Committee (SMDC) interaction and discussion, it is agreed to have village sport day with youths, married women and children as part of convergence program.

c).Enhanced Community participation through conducting of sports meet in collaboration with VDC and Youth Clubs with volleyball and football at Oinamlong.

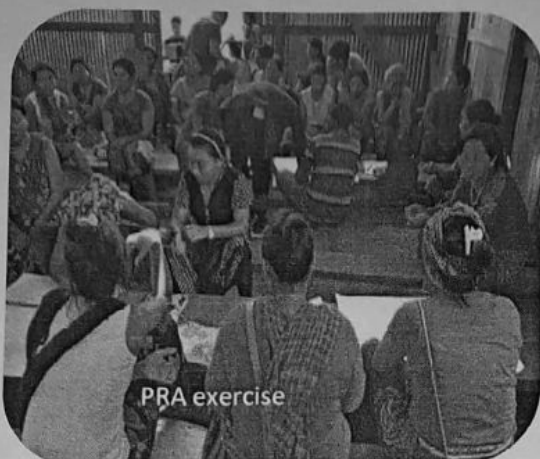
**Graph chart of change in the project villages through PESCH Intervention.**



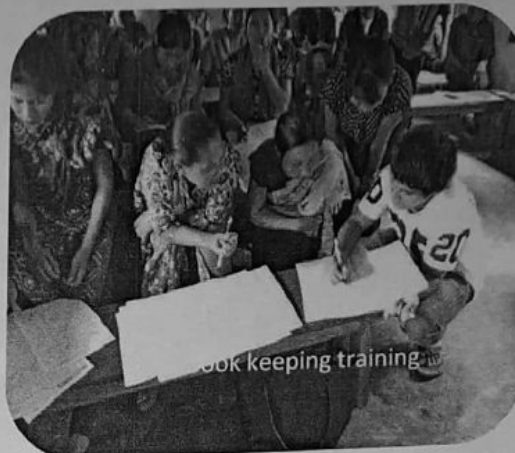
#### **Change in project village through PESCH intervention**

Particulars	Change life after project intervention
Land rights of women	The landowners or the village khunbu agreed to issue land deed agreements to farmers, women SHGs for group activities, widow and single women.
Farming	Project village's community change mindset from paddy field to plantation of fruits plants (Areca, local tree, orange plantation and vegetables).
Women SHG business	10 women SHGs were doing their group business activities on weaving of traditional shawl, poultry, chicken, local products etc.
Food security	Due to climate change and change of working pattern from paddy cultivation to farming it reduced production of food items during the reporting period.
Challenges	Clanism, land boundary dispute, Ownership of land particularly women land rights, health & moral education

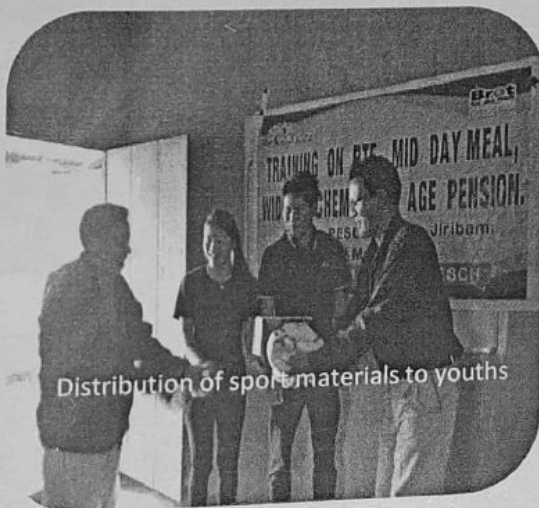
## 29. PHOTOS OF RNBA/BROT. PROJECT ACTIVITIES



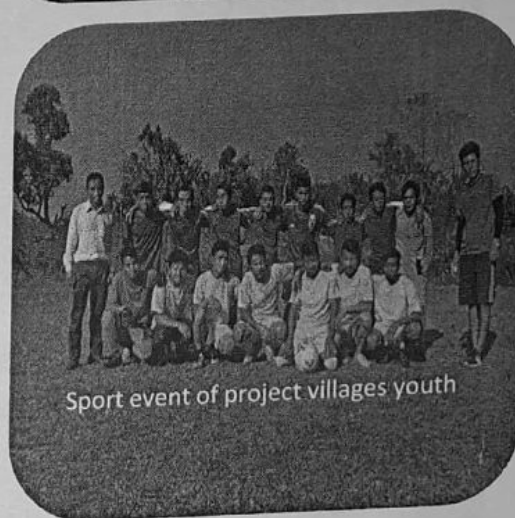
PRA exercise



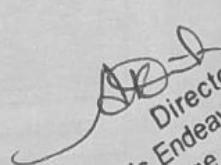
book keeping training



Distribution of sport materials to youths



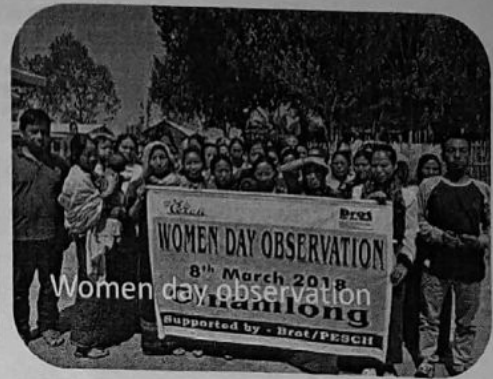
Sport event of project villages youth

  
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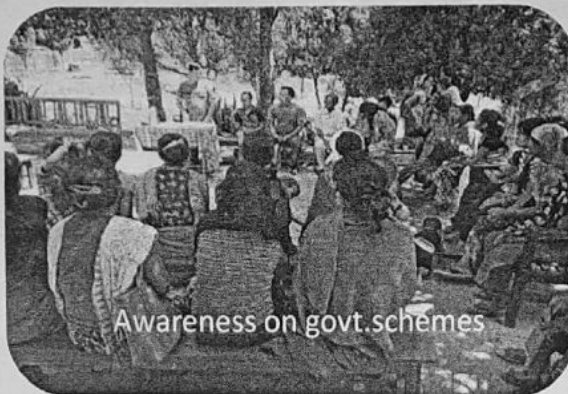




Winner team in sport event



Women day observation



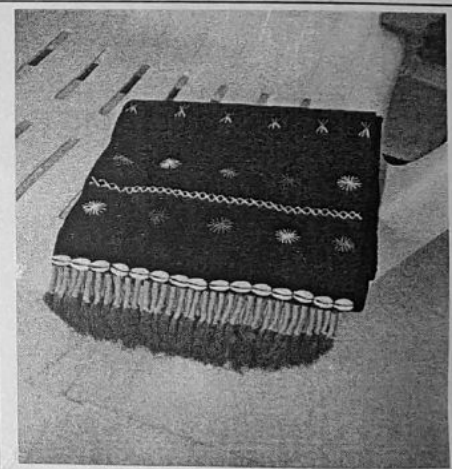
Awareness on govt. schemes



Forest day observation



Seed fair festival at New Kalphundai



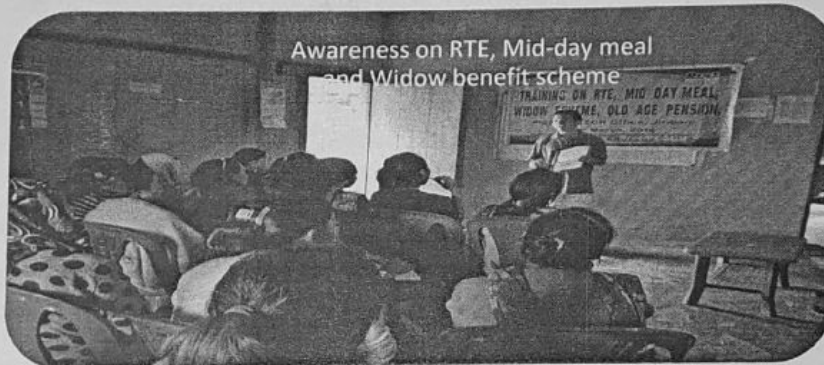
Traditional shawls made by Himdai SHG


 Interface meeting with  
Tamenglong


SHG Business activity



Jhum field Nungkao


 Awareness on RTE, Mid-day meal  
and Widow benefit scheme

### Case Studies:

#### 1. A case study on Indigenous Cotton Plantation

##### Origin of Cotton Plantation in the Hills

Cotton has been an integral part of life for the human being since time immemorial. The tribal people in the hills especially in North Eastern states had been cultivating in the slope lands and used as raw material for preparing clothing. The species belong to both white and brown cotton. Brown Cotton is one major field crop in many villages in the past 30 years of the villages in the hills. In those days farmers produced adequate quantities of cotton for their uses. Cotton cultivation is still continued in NC Hills of Assam and Northern side of Tousem sub-division. As time passed by there is increase in availability of imported cotton at reasonable prices in the regional markets. In this way growing and production of cotton is gradually declining in our region.

### **Present Scenario**

At present only few indigenous cotton plants are found growing in the hills of Manipur especially in Tamenglong District. The indigenous species is almost extinct in our region especially in Manipur. Through People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) intervention, about four kilograms of brown cotton seeds were collected from NC Hills Assam and distributed to the farmers of Kaiphundai, Nungkao, Oinamlong, Kaimai, Chingkao and Sibilong. They are now cultivating around 15 acres in their jhum. Recently some concerned Departments of the Government and NGOs have started promoting imported hybrid cotton plants in our region. They preferred the hybrid as there is chance of higher productivity comparing with the indigenous one.

### **Our Mission**

The brown cotton is unique and exceptionally different from white cotton as it does not need to be dyed. According to agronomists, natural colour cotton cost of dyeing could be up to half of the value, and also environmentally friendly, as it eliminates disposal costs for toxic dye waste. In this context we are promoting the indigenous endangered brown cotton in the project villages. The target area is located in the western parts of Tamenglong District at Tousem Sub Division and Jiribam District Manipur. We are also planning to cover 10 villages of Jiribam District, Manipur.

The climate of this region is sub tropical and rainfall is available for about seven months in a year. Thus the target places have high potentials like climate, soil types and availability of land which is favourable for cotton crop cultivation. In the meantime the Government of Manipur has recognized Jiribam and adjoining areas (Tousem Sub-division) and declared as suitable for cotton plantation.

### **Our Objectives and Way Forward**

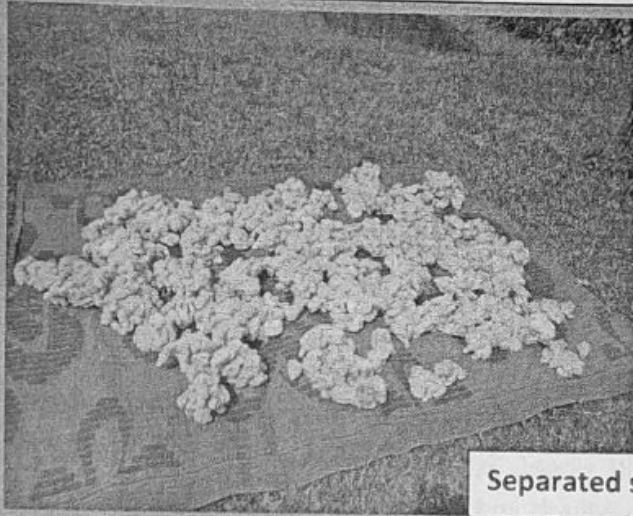
Almost 70 % of the populations are engaged in agricultural (shifting) activities. The people have limited skills on crafts, weaving, organic agricultural production, furniture, etc. at this juncture our main focus is supporting them Technical knowhow and value addition of production and develop collective market linkages. At present we are supporting Eight (8) SHGs with 30 members for cotton plantation under Brot/EED program. We are also seeking support from potential Departments like Handlooms and textiles and NABARD. This will eventually fulfil our objectives of promoting the program of Traditional crops.

1. To revise the indigenous natural colour cotton which is about to extinct in the region.
2. To improve farmers' income through improvement of yields and quality of indigenous Natural colour cotton.
3. To enhance sustainable livelihood of poor farmers of Tousem Sub-Division Tamenglong District, Manipur.
4. To provide the maximum opportunities through growing ecologically suitable cash crops to marginal farmers in Tousem sub- division.
5. To provide linkages to government program and relevance development technology, farm-level productivity and the efficiency and effectiveness of processing and marketing operations.
6. To enhance the traditional skill of rural women to improve their livelihood.
7. To give the awareness of environment and its responsibilities of the communities through ecological development approach.
8. To provide Bank and market linkages that rural women can move toward sustainable development.





Cotton Plants




Separated seed and Cotton



Cotton Yield



  
Director  
People's Endeavour for Social  
Change (PESCH)

## 2. Jhum Cultivation an Indispensable occupation for Hills People

(A Case Study on Jhum Cultivation of Mrs. Kagunailiu Kamei, Tidai Self-help Group, Chingkao village).



### Mrs. Kagunailiu Kamei and Family status

Mrs. Kagunailiu Kamei is a mother of five (5) children, living with a husband and one old aged person. Their annual income is approximately Rs 85,000/- to Rs 90,000/-. Their main source of income is King Chilli and some vegetables from the jhum field. Mrs. Kagunailiu Kamei and her husband are predominantly engaged in the jhum cultivation which is the main source of food and income. They also earn their income through wage labour and selling of forest produces. This is how they support their children in education and other essential needs. Their jhum field is located at a distance of about 7 Km away from home. The area of their field is about one (1) acre of land.

### Cropping Practices and Season

The method of cultivation is based on traditional way which is practiced since fore father. It is a mixed cropping which include paddy, a variety of vegetables and spices in the same field. The jhum field is usually located in the hill slope. Jungle clearance started in January and burning of the felled trees and bamboos in March and April. Sowing and plantation usually takes place during April and May. Harvesting of different crops started by August and lasted till December. Hundred of valuable trees and bamboos are destroyed during the jungle clearance.

### Expenditure Details on Jhum cultivation

The number of persons engaged in jungle clearance are 104, seed sowing – 135, weeding (two times)- 50 and harvesting is 15. The total man days in a year is approximately 304. The estimated labour cost is Rs 60,800 @ 200/- per head per day and expend on food is about Rs 3000/- in a year. The purchase of black rice cost Rs 150 @ 50/- per kg. The other cost of agricultural tools like dagger and sickle is Rs 500. The total expenditure is estimated to be about Rs 64,450 or more.

### Variety of Crops, Expected Yield and Value in Cash

Sl.no	Name of Crops	Sowed/planted Quantity	Expected Yield (Quantity)	Value in Cash (INR)
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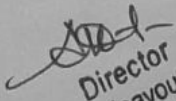
2	King chili	500 gm	30 kg (dried)	24,000 (@ 800)
3	Black rice	3 kg	15 kg	750 (@ 50)
4	Brown cotton	300 gm	20 kg	1000 (@ 50)
5	Maize	10 comb	70 kg	2100 (@ 30)
6	Roselle seed/leaf	1 kg	7 kg/3 kg	640 (@ 60 & 50)
7	Sesame	500 gm	5 kg	500 (@ 100 )
8	Yam	20 kg	140 kg	4200 (@ 30)
9	Local garlic	5kg	25 kg	1000 (@ 40)
10	Ginger	3 kg	25 kg	750 (@ 30)
11	Turmeric	2 kg	30 kg	600 (@ 20)
12	Long bean	1 kg	45 kg	1800 (@ 40)
13	Pumpkin	100 seeds	100 kg	3000 (@ 30)
14	Ladies finger	50 seeds	50 kg	1500 (@ 25)
15	Brinjal -	50 seeds	120 kg	3600 (@ 30)
16	Pigeon pea	10 plants	45 kg	900 (@ 20)
17	Parkia	500 plants		
				<b>Total - 64,340</b>

### Conclusion Remark

It is found that the maximum expenditure is spent on labour in the Jhum field. And in fact it is observed investment and expenditure on Jhum cultivation is exceeding the cash income and value conversion from the productions. Though Jhum cultivation is an indispensable occupation for the hills people, we are gradually motivating the people to focus on cash crops and plantation of fruit plants. We hope and looking forward that various programs taken up under Brot/RNBA like promoting Traditional crops, Home stead system, Forest food regeneration and Horticulture system will surely change and improve the livelihood of the rural people.

### Photos of the Jhum field:



  
 Director  
 People's Endeavour for Social  
 Change (PESCH)



### 3.3. Documentation of Customary Law in regard to women (A case study on women status of project villages)



**Introduction:** As per project need to document customary tenure systems with a sensitive gender lens to ensure recognition of women land rights in customary system, with starting point around single women. We conducted a focus group discussion of clan leaders, pei leaders, village authority and widow of the project villages under the activity called Documentation of customary laws with respect to women rights on 16 to 17 March 2018 and personal interviews to 16 clan leaders, pei leaders, elders of project villages.

#### **Situation and background of the project villages:**

The project villages are pre-dominantly inhabited by Rongmei. It occupies south-western part of the Tamenglong district, Manipur. The project villages like Nungkao, Oinamlong, Kaimai and Sibilong situated in the south of Tousem Sub-division and Chingkao village situated in the south east of Tousem sub-division. The project villages is situated in between 24'30 and 25'30 latitudes and 90'0 and 94'0 longitudes. The total project villages of RNBA/PESCH under Bread for the world Germany is 5 with population 4238 and households 718. The project villages sub-division, Tousem is the most backward sub-division in the state of Manipur. Agriculture is the mainstay of the people's economy as 85% of the people are engaged in this pursuit. 10% of the population of the population earns their livelihood on other vocation such as carpentry, handicraft and petty business. The remaining only 5% work as government jobs in various agencies. Shifting or slash and burn cultivation is popularly practiced among the people in the sub-division. This shifting cultivation lead to deforestation but there is no alternatives way for the people. Even though people work hard there is no food security in this shifting cultivation. Most of the Rongmei villages have converted to Christianity but in Nungkao and Oinamlong villages few people who continue to follow the

traditional primal religion or new forms of it such as Heraka and Tingkaoh Raguang Chapriak. Therefore, while discussing about women, there is simultaneity of the practice of both traditional and modern ways of life. This means that at the same time, while there are women practicing the traditional tribal way of life today, and there are many women who have embraced more modernized and progressive roles and attitudes. This also means that the same woman may perform many traditional roles at home and in the society even though she has taken up responsibilities outside the home in the present social system.

#### **Land use type of the project villages:**

The land-use system of project villages is clan lands. Among the clans there is a founder of the village who has wide social recognition as landowner (Rampou kai). The clan lands are found mostly in cultivable lands. The lands may have most possibly been acquired at the time of settlement of the village. The lands were distributed to the clan for their contribution to the settlement. The clan lands are predominantly for cultivation. As is in the case of other tribes the cultivation includes jhumming, permanent cultivation by developing the land into terrace or wetland paddy fields. In many parts of project villages country jhumming is still widely practiced even though its productivity is increasingly and sharply declined. And the other form of cultivation has not yet been widely practiced for certain reasons. Favourable lands for the purpose are limited in the terrain nature of their lands. The tillers are, most of them, ignorant of modern cultivation technology for lack of education.

The individual lands were acquired from marriage gifts, lands giving as fine, etc. become individual lands but the most like individual lands were that of lands belonged to Rampous. Land could not sell to any outsiders but can sell to any persons within the village.

Land issues are issues of power, economic independence and identity. For Rongmei or project villages, which depend on agriculture for livelihood, land is the most important resources for survival. Land cannot be sold to any outsiders who are not the village citizen. When women are not given the right to inheritance, especially immovable properties like land, it shows gender inequalities in access to resource and the distribution of resources. This not only let her live in poverty but also makes her dependent on others for survival and further weakens her position in the society. She becomes prone to all the social evils when she is economically poor and dependent.

#### **Women at different stages of life**

In the project villages the birth of both sexes-male and female are welcomed by family members. The birth of a baby girl is a joy to the family because they believe that she can help her mother in household chores and take care of younger siblings even from her early age unlike the male child. In fact many of the project village's family prefer their first born baby to be a girl. Women enjoy maximum freedom when she is a child living in her home. As a child she enjoys being taken care of by her parents and older siblings at home.

## Women in the Social System

**Family system of the project villages** The family which is the smallest unit of the project villages is patriarchal and patrilineal. The father or eldest male is the head of the family and family descent is through the male line. The women play a very indispensable role without whom the family cannot function properly.

The task of the project village's woman in the domestic realm is enormous. She gets up early and plunges herself immediately into the daily domestic works of the family. She begins the day sweeping the house, preparing the morning meal and for consumption in the daytime. Besides cooking, she serves red tea and makes fire in cold and rainy weather, etc. in the morning. Before the morning meal, she fetches water, winnows paddy, pounds rice into powder and boils water for the preparation of rice beer, etc. After the morning meal, she feeds the domestic animals such as dogs, pigs and chickens. If she still finds that the morning work could not be finished before leaving for work, she entrusts the remaining works such as winnowing paddy in the sun or over the hearth to husbanding to someone who stays back at home.

When she returns home in the evening, she begins her domestic works again. She splits firewood and prepares dinner and serves the whole family. Before she goes to bed, the woman in the family makes sure that all domestic animals and household articles are kept intact. She makes bed for her children, husband and parents-in-law. When all of them have fallen asleep, she stays awake till late night spinning thread, mending clothes, washing utensils and cooking food for domestic animals for the next day. After performing all these, she retires finally to bed.

## Inheritance rights of the Rongmei society

Rongmei society follows the patrilineal system of inheritance in which the youngest son inherits the father's properties. The father can distribute his land and properties to his other children as he wish. Traditionally most of the women are not entitled to inherit their parent's properties either moveable or immovable. If a man dies without a male child, his nearest kinsman will inherit his properties even if there are daughters. There are very few instances in which the daughter can be given a small plot as a gift or allotment by her family. The main reason is the landlessness and poverty of the daughter's family, or if her husband comes from another village.

"There is therefore, nothing that a woman can claim as theirs either in their fathers house or in their husbands' except a little amount of moveable properties given by her parents at the time of marriage. This kind of treatment is inhumane. It is a serious issue that should be taken into special consideration by legislators of all levels as well as by people at large in order to improve the condition of women.

## Inheritance rights of the project villages.

In the five project villages i.e Nungkao, Chingkao, Sibilong, Kaimai and Oinamlong, the inheritance right goes to the youngest son in the family. The inheritance includes all the goods at home, household materials, money, ornament and domestic animals. The immovable property such as land, agricultural field and water well however are divided equally among all the brothers of the family. But when it comes to daughter, according to Rongmei or project villages customs and traditions, no daughter have inheritance rights-she can be presented with heavy gifts which may include even a plot of land if her father is rich.



- i) The parents gifted a plot or jhum land for cultivation to their dear daughter (s) who are married in the same village. This is called "Luh Lansang" in Rongmei society. This practiced still continue in Nungkao, Sibilong, Chingkao and Oinamlong villages.
- ii) The single women and widow is taken care till dead by the closest blood relative (man) entrusted by her parents or clan elders in the project villages. Their relatives would help them in time of need like building a house and provide essential assets to support their livelihood.

**Widow:** There is no strictly defined customary laws that safeguard the right of a widow to inherit the home she and her husband have built and the properties they have accumulated. In most cases, widow suffers loss of everything and is often left to survive at the mercy of the society. The project villages had a commendable tradition of helping the widows in times of need; the village young men called khangchu used to come together and build houses for the widows, and the whole villagers used to collect grains on a yearly basis and donate them to the widows for their survival. Such tradition is still practiced in Nungkao village. When a woman becomes a widow, she can either live in the house of her husband or return to her parents' home. In case the couple is childless, when the husband dies, the wife can use the land and house if she desires but cannot sell land to any outsiders and after her death, the deceased husband's brother can claim his land, property including the house. There is no customary law to protect the right of the wife to claim the property in such a case. It so happened that there was a childless couple of Nungkao village both of whom were farmers. Unfortunately, the husband died and his brother claimed all his properties including the land purchase by them and house which the couple had jointly built. In spite of her refusal which yielded nothing, she had to finally move into another place in the same village. Women do not have the right to own even their children which is the fruit of their painful labour. There is no law to protect their rights.

#### Widow inheritance rights of Project villages

Land right	No. Child widow	Remarry
1. If widow continue to stay with children then she can use the house, agricultural land and any properties of husband until she stay and look after her children but she cannot sell the land to any outsiders who are not the village citizen. 2. If widow stay with her husband relatives together then every needs of widow and her children will look after by her husband relatives or nearest kinsman.	1. If a man dies without a male child, the inheritance right goes to his nearest kinsman and not his daughter. When the husband died, the widow can choose to either stay to take care of their children and remain as a guardian to her son and husband's properties or go back to her father's house alone without anything since she has no right over the properties and her children. 2. If a man dies without a child, it goes as per as her desires whether she will stay in her husband house or go back home. She has no rights over land if go back her parent's home.	She can remarry if she so desire. In such case, she should leave all her children to her deceased husband's family.

**Single women:**

In the five project villages, if the single women desire to stay alone then her parents gift a portion of land for agriculture, plot land and farm land. But she cannot sale to any persons. If she dies her land will be taken back by her nearest kinsman.

**Bride Price and Dowry:** In the traditional society, the Rongmeis practiced Bride Price. The price is fixed by her parents or relatives depending on the type of marriage and/or the status of the bride- whether she is a bachelor, a widow or a divorcee. The bride price differs from village to village.. Even mithun is given as bride price in some occasions. Some prices are paid even lately after the death of the woman. This system is a burden on poor families on one hand and on the other, this system commodifies women. Today, Nungkao and Oinamlong Heraka or Tingkao Ragong followers still practice the traditional system of bride price by giving one spear, one dao, one shawl and a bowl with money in it.

The practice of bride price has ceased today in Kaimai, Chingkao and Sibilong villages. Only when the man's family approaches the girl's family for the first time do they bring a wraparound (pheisuai/mekhela) to signify that the girl is already taken. On the day of formal engagement, the boy's family comes to the girl's house with a boar and all the utensils needed to prepare a feast for all the relatives who have come from both sides.

The bride's family arranges a customary function called *Puatsumei*. In this function the things to be taken by the bride to her husband's home are arranged by the family and relatives of the bride. The bride's family will kill a boar on this day for common consumption and distribution among the relatives. The essential items to be brought by the bride to her husband's house may differ from village to village. But they may consist of various shawls (inkou pheis for the husband and aluh lumhpheis for one woman from the clan who has become a widow), pheis(shawls)for her father-in-law, brothers-in-law, and pheisuai (wrap around) for her mother-in law, sisters-in-law, and other relatives, intaan,(a piece of iron, tadiu( armlets), gongkam (neck band). Nowadays, the number of shawls, wrap around skirt and other material goods brought by the bride has increased to a great extent. They may consist of locker or almirah, dressing table, dining table set, TV, fridge, washing machine, and many more. Among Christians today, *Puatsumei* is arranged only for daughters who have got married informally on their own by elopement, etc.

In the present society of the project villages, *Puatsumei* has been renamed as *Blessing and Send Off Program* for women who will undertake Holy Marriage and formal Home Marriage one or two days ahead of the wedding. This is prepared by the bride's family in which her relatives and friends are invited. They may bring various gift items as mentioned above and cash for the bride's family. In these functions various relatives will speak followed by a sermon from a pastor or any other in Christian minister.

**Divorce and Remarriage:** Divorce though uncommon in the project villages, is not absent. It happens on occasions when there are unsolvable problems between husband and wife such as when the wife is barren or the husband is impotent or in cases of infidelity from either side. Any of the party can initiate divorce proposals and matters are settled between the two parties alone without the help of the village council.If divorce happens, she has nothing to take accept what she brought during her marriage. Even though she worked hard and contributed many things to the family, the husband claims the ownership of all their profits. In divorce, the wife cannot claim any of the children for herself. She depends on her

husband's grace and decision alone as to whether or not they will keep their children with her.

### **Women in Festivals**

In social life, women get privileges to involve during festivals. They contribute a great share in making the festivals a joyous and successful. Right after the date is set for a particular festival; the woman of the house immediately plunges into making arrangements. She fetches banana leaves, vegetables, firewood, etc. The woman of the house prepares rice beer in sufficient quantity. The women eat, sing, drink and dance with the menfolk. From the time the village starts preparing for the festival to the day of the festival, both men and women work together and share responsibilities.

### **Women's Role/ Place in the Political System**

In the project villages, the Village Council which consists of representatives and elders from all the clans in the village holds the highest administrative power. There is no role given to women in this Council. The patriarchal political system provided no place for the public exercise of leadership for women, or even membership in any decision making body.

In the modern day, even though the traditional exclusion of women from political involvement in Village Councils still continues as before; however at the higher level where women have been admitted to politics and political equality is sanctioned by the Constitution of India, women today are given freedom to contest in elections and join the decision making process through their votes.

Jahuailiu of Sibilong village is the lone woman from the project village to have chief agent of Sankiliu in the State Legislative Assembly Election of 2002. According to her, women are not coming out to contest in politics because they lack interest or lack money, proper education, etc.

While discussing about women's socio-political and religious involvement of the project village, one cannot forget the life and contribution of a Nungkao village woman named Gaidinliu who "...in the prime of her youth dared to challenge an empire" according to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Gaidinliu (1915-1993) was a socio-political and religious leader, a follower and successor of Haipou Jadonang, the political and spiritual leader of the Nagas who launched a movement to drive out the British. Both of them were considered as the 'Messiah' of the Nagas. When Jadonang was hanged by the British in 1931, Gaidinliu took over the mantle and exhorted her followers to fight against the British. Her movement was to preserve the traditional Naga culture.

She brought a strong movement against the British and even organized her own army and made alliances with other Naga tribes. After a long house to house search operation in the Zeliangrong and other Naga villages, the British authorities captured her on 17<sup>th</sup> October, 1932 and sentenced her to life imprisonment when she was only 17 years old. During these years, she remained singularly located and faced a lot of tortures, hardships and difficulties. Pandit Nehru acclaimed her valor and achievements and described her as the 'Rani of the Nagas' and tried to claim her release while in prison but in vain. After India got Independence, she was released finally after spending 15 years in jail. She was the only woman freedom fighter to spend more than 15 years in British jails.



In the political set up of free India, Rani Gaidinliu continued to struggle for a place of honour for her people. She was honoured with the Tamrapatra in 1972, Padma Bhusan in 1981 and the first Birsa Munda Award in 1996. Rani "Gaidinliu was a great socio-religious leader and a Veteran Freedom Fighter. She was a legendary figure and reverend woman symbol of the oppressed people." Even today, she is worshipped by many of her followers (Heraka followers) as goddess. "Rani Gaidinliu was a self-made leader who struggled to become a leader from within a strong patriarchal society."

### **Women in Economy**

In the patriarchal family system of the project villages with the father as the head of the family, the father's primary concern is to see that his wife and children live comfortably under his care and protection by earning money to ensure their welfare. However it is not the man alone who earns money,

Women are one of the most important assets for the family's economical life. She is the major bread earner in that she is the hardest worker in jhum cultivation, the major occupation of the community. Men and women work together in jhum fields as well as in many other places of earning but women labourers are paid lesser than men in many instances. In the past, women and men both used to travel to places like Imphal and Silchar with oranges for bartering with salt, ornaments, implements and tools and many other essential commodities. In the present economic system, the woman also earns money and brings many essential commodities to supplement her husband's income. She is skillful in weaving by which she provides warmth for her family. She also rears domestic fowls and animals separately so that they can be sold or exchanged for money or labour for the family. She gets money by her sale of her self made clothes, vegetables and other crops in the field or forest.

One recent mode of women's contribution to the family's economy is through Self Help Groups (SHGs). By forming their own SHGs, under PESCH the women are generating their own income and helping one another by lending money within the group at low interest. Many women are engaged in commercial and business activities and small scale industries like sewing, weaving, knitting, orange plantation, traditional crops cultivation like black rice, scented rice, maize etc. and supporting their families. Participation of women in modern ways of earning is increasing. More and more women are involving in village development committee. Many young women are working in the cities to support themselves and even their family members.

On the other side of the picture, many project villages' women are still living in poverty, ignorance and backwardness in spite of their proximity to good communication and transport facilities. Out of 1238 population of women in the five project villages, over 10% are following the Hinduised form of the traditional religion. Their economy survives out of selling rice beer in the national highway No.37 (Jiribam to Imphal highway). The women were asked what their biggest problem is today. Many responded that their inability to be free from the bondage of jhum cultivation, preparing and selling rice beer, daily morning and evening home duty is the biggest kind of oppression which the menfolk do not allow them to give up.

### **Work place:**

As compared to any other Rongmei villages, the five project villages have democratic system of governance.

1. In the work place wages of both male and female are equal.
2. Women are taking care and given early return to home from work place of breast feed mothers
3. Widows and single women are exempted from any duty and taxes collection of the village
4. Village youths constructed house for widows and single women and even work their paddy fields when it is necessary.
5. There is no restriction of women education and village authority leaders in the project villages.
6. Parents enjoy more when baby girl is born as she will help their a lot.

### Activities Report of New Kaiphundai SHGs 2018 under NABARD Tamenglong

#### 1. Group Activities of the SHGs of New Kaiphundai in 2017-2018.

Sl.No	Name of SHG	April to May 2018 Activities
1	Hymdai SHG	Areca plantation, Brown cotton, King Chilli and charcoal making, internal loan
2	Garlax SHG	Tumeric cultivation, poultry and charcoal making, internal loan
3	Lungkuni SHG	Traditional Garment making, seasonal crops cultivation
4	Peace SHG	Brown cotton cultivation, charcoal making and bamboo basket making, internal loan
5	Tigan SHG	Areca plantation, Brown cotton, King Chilli and charcoal making

#### 2. Groups Account status

Name of the group	Particulars	Before biomass dryer machine install(July 2017)	After Sangai festival participation(December 2017)	Present status(May 2018)	Total
Hymdai SHG	Cash in hand	10700	7000	9600	<b>31900</b>
	Bank deposit	4000	14500	21550	
	Interest of loan	450	450	750	
Garlax SHG	Cash in hand	7800	2500	3500	<b>27580</b>
	Bank deposit	6000	17120	23520	
	Interest of loan	200	560	560	
Peace SHG	Cash in hand	2000	4350	7350	<b>12150</b>
	Bank deposit	3000	3000	4500	
	Interest of loan	150	300	300	
Lungkuni SHG	Cash in hand	2000	7000	10500	<b>14240</b>
	Bank deposit	5000	2440	3740	
	Interest of loan	0	0	0	
Tigan SHG	Cash in hand	5600	12000	14000	<b>20990</b>
	Bank deposit	4000	4940	6990	
	Interest of loan	0	0	0	

3. Grading of five SHGs New Kaiphundai was conducted by PESCH on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2017. In the grading Garlax SHG, Hymdai SHG, Peace SHG, Lungkuni SHG and Tigan SHG Presidents, Secretary and members participated. Among the five SHGs Hymdai and Garlax SHGs stood best and selected for participation of Sangai Festival Imphal 2017 under NABARD Tamenglong.

#### 4. SMOKELESS KING CHILLI BIOMASS HEAT GENERATED DRYER

Smokeless King Chilli Biomass heat generated dryer is installed at New Kaiphundai Village inaugurated by , Tousem Block, Tamenglong District, Manipur. The Technology developed by Central Agriculture University, (CAU) Imphal under the aegis of Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India. It is base on Biomass burning but energy efficient and environment friendly system. The proven technology of drying system for Commercialize the local Organic products in local and National markets that, the Villagers are producing a lot of King Chillies about Seven months (August- Feb.) every year from their jhum cultivation, but unable to sell out in fresh all those products in the Local Market. (20-25 tons of fresh King Chillies are produced by the Villagers per year). So, the Farmers used to dry the remaining of their products in Conventional way by smoking.

In drying king chilli it taked one day to dry and bamboo shoot took longer. Due to less local products during this monsoon season the SHGs could not continue of drying but they are preparing charcoal.

The five SHG after installed of machine used to dry the following items

Sl.No	Items dried in the machine	Rate of fresh	No.of fresh consumed	No.of kg/packets produced	Selling price rate
1	King Chilli	220 per kg	6 kg of fresh for 1 dry kg	45 kgs	1300 per kg
2	Bamboo shoot	labor	1 basket for 2 packets	200 packets	100 per packet
3	Banana	1 per piece	10 pieces for 1 packet	300 packets	20 per packet
4	Fish	180 per kg	3 kgs of fresh	10 kgs	480 per kg
5	Dry meat	220 per kg	3 kgs of fresh	5 kgs	550 per kg

#### Outcome of the project:

- Dependency on firewood for drying is reduced which in turn promote healthy and hygienic food and environment friendly system.
- Drudgery of women is reduced with improved technology
- Women SHGs are willing to produce more products accessible to Local and National Markets.
- Forward & backward linkages are enhanced
- It is able to save time, energy and resources

#### 5. Seed fair cum food festival

Organised by People's Endeavour for Social Change(PESCH) and Village Authority New Kaiphundai at New Kaiphundai Bazar Shed on 11/11/2017



The 1<sup>st</sup> Seed fair cum Food Festival was conducted on 11/11/2017 at New Kaiphundai bazar shed under Tousem Sub-Division, Tamenglong District, Manipur. It was organized by People's Endeavour for Social Change(PESCH) and Village Authority New Kaiphundai under Sponsorship of BROT/RNBA project name Improved quality and dignity of human life through enhanced access to entitlements, land rights, livelihoods opportunities and sustainable agro-ecological practices, with focus on youth and women in Manipur, India.

In the festival 21 C of 37<sup>th</sup> Assam Rifles, Nayab Subedar Shyam Singh attended as chief guest and Mr. Angam Gangmei chairman Kaiphundai Village Authority as president. Chief guest expressed his happiness of the festival and stated that people of Kaiphundai are hard working. Mr. Angam Gangmei lauded the organizing committee and expressed his hope.

In the festival, 20 SHGs from Nungkao, Oinamlong, Kaimai, Sibilong, Chingkao, Longchai, Aben and Kaiphundai participated. The following items were sales in the festival.

Sl.No	Items sales	KG/packet/piece	Amount
1	Smokeless dry king Chilli	6 KGs	8400
2	Roselle leaf dry	15 packets	300
3	Fermented Roslle seed	20 packets	200
4	Wild pumpkin(Kachuthai)	10 pieces	700
5	Bomboo shoot dry	20 packets	2000
6	Handicrafts products	25 items	14000
7	Traditional shawl	15 pieces	46000
8	Fresh king chilli	150 KGs	18000
9	Millet	20 KGs	300
10	Local vegetables	80 KGs	1600
	Total		91500

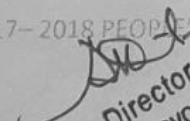
#### 6. Capacity Building Programme:

We PESCH conducted three trainings as capacity building programme for SHGs Leaders on 14<sup>th</sup> March 2017, 29<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2017 and 28<sup>th</sup> April 2018. Book keeping on latest National Rural Livelihood Mission was given by our accountant in the recently conducted training. We also given bank operating system, individual saving and loan register guideline, group bye-law, Group management, Conflict management and Income Generation Activities during the trainings. Youth leaders and Village Level Committee (VLI) leaders also participated during the Programme.

#### 7. Sangai Festival participation in 2017

**Introduction:** After inauguration and installed of Biomass heat dryer machine at Kaiphundai by Sub-Divisional Officer Tousem in the month of July 2017. The SHGs felt the need that they came together to make a difference in life so they should work together to bring the difference. So, they plan to go Sangai Festival 2017. So, in the month of September 2017 they started collecting fresh king chilli, bambbo shoot, banana, Roselle leaf from the village households and neighboring villages and dry in the machine. The Ten SHGs of Bread for the world new phase project villages and phase-III BROT villages SHGs participated in the Seed fair cum food festival sponsored and organized by People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH) on 11/11/2017 at New Kaiphundai village. After a group joint meeting

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 Director  
 People's Endeavour for Social  
 Change (PESCH)

conducted at community hall on 20/11/2017 at New Kaiphundai village selected the Hymdai and Garlax SHG member Ajiang and Dinaliu Gangmei to go for the Sangai festival 2017. As per the joint groups meeting resolution, Mrs. Ajiang and Mrs. Dinaliu Gangmei participated in the 10 days Sangai Festival 2017 at Lamboi khongnangkhang under the sponsorship of National Agricultural Bank and Rural Development (NABARD), organized by People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH), Tamenglong.

Some of the major products displayed during the fest were:

- □ Handloom and handicraft products (Shawls, jackets, handbags, cane & bamboo products, wood crafts, pottery products etc)
- Tea leaves, Jam, millet, different types of rice, brooms etc.
- Smokeless items like □ dry King Chilly, dry bamboo shoot, banana, Roselle leaf,
- Sesame, Bay leaves, and various other vegetables.

Hymdai and Garlax SHGs got stall No. E-4 under NABARD at Lamboi khongnangkhang, Imphal and sales the following food and handicraft products.

#### Details of items sales in the Sangai Festival 2017

Sl.No	Particulars of items sales	Kg/packet/piece	Amount
1	Smokeless dry king chilli	18 kg @ Rs. 1400	25200
2	Dry Wild vegetable(Ganmachiang)	10 pieces @ Rs.10	100
3	Wild Pumpkin(Kachuthai)	27 pieces @ Rs.50	1350
4	Powder of local turmeric	10 packets @ Rs.50	500
5	Dry Roselle leaf	42 pieces @ Rs.20	840
6	Bamboo shoot dry	45 packets @ Rs. 100	4500
7	Basket make by cane & Bamboo	2 pieces @ Rs. 800	1600
8	Wood dao handle	3 pieces @ Rs. 70	210
9	Traditional shawl & necklace	1 piece	3500
10	Millet	5 packets @ Rs.20	100
11	Handicraft small products(ladle, spoon etc)	10 pieces(lumpsum)	200
12	Fresh king chilli	20 kg @ Rs. 220	4400
	Total		42500/-

#### Sales Report of day wise

Sl.No	Date & Month	Name of SHG	Amount received on the day
1	21/11/2017	Hymdai & Garlax SHG	Nil
2	22/11/2017	Hymdai & Garlax SHG	2620
3	23/11/2017	-Do-	3360
4	24/11/2017	-Do-	4490
5	25/11/2017	-Do-	1480
6	26/11/2017	-Do-	8200
7	27/11/2017	-Do-	3100
8	28/11/2017	-Do-	9620
9	29/11/2017	-Do-	3720
10	30/11/2017	-Do-	5910
		Total	42500

**Lesson learned:** After interaction and feedback from the two participants Mrs. Ajiang and Mrs. Dinaliu Gangmei says, We are very happy to get this kind of opportunity to showcase our products, and wish that many such type of exhibitions are held and that we can participate with our products in the state biggest festival of Manipur in next time too.

1. They shared among the items they sold bamboo shoot dry, roselle leaf dry, millet are the best demand items in the festival.
2. They shared that well preparation in regard of items packaging (Name of SHG, date of packaging, weight, amount, photo, uses) should be clear.
3. Price high of dry king chilli is one the reason they could not able to sold all. So, making reasonable price is important for quick selling of products they shared.
4. As an entry point activity, the two group invested an amount of Rs 36,000 (Thirty six thousand) to collect king chilli and other products for selling in the Sangai Festival. They sold 18 kg of dry king chilli @ Rs. 1400 per kg, 45 packet of bamboo shoot dry @ Rs. 100 per packet and other items together got amount Rs. 42,500 (Forty two thousand five hundred). They brought back 12 kg of dry chilli and other items amount 20,000 (Twenty thousand).



### Repair & refurbishing of the Aben Government old nursery school building under OSAAT.

A brief project of Repair & refurbishing of the old nursery school building and the current primary school building Under OSAAT Educational Charitable Trust, #252, Lakeshore Homes, Kasavanahalli, off: Sarjapura Road, Bangalore,

With the collaboration of village development committee Aben, repair & refurbishing of the old nursery and the existing primary school building was repaired.

Sl.No	Name of activities	Achievements
1	Repair of roofing by GI sheet	Completed
2	Repair of 7 windows	Completed
3	Repair of 3 main doors	Completed
4	Construction of new wall of the school	Replace of bamboo walls by GI sheet
5	Low cost toilet with bath room	Completed

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*Signature*  
 Director  
 People's Endeavour for Social  
 Change (PESCH)



6	Pillars installation of the school	Completed
7	Flooring of 50 length and 20 breadth of the school	Completed
8	Making of 10 desk, 10 bench, 3 wooden table and 3 plastic chairs	Completed
9	1500 litres syntax installation in the school	Completed
10	3 white board and 2 black board	Handed to the headmaster of the school
11	Solar lighting for students and teachers	Provided for 30 students and 5 teachers
12	SMDC meeting	SMDC with village authority support the work and take full responsible of the school development programme.



## Financial statement of the organization.

ਥਾਂਗਲ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ ਥਾਂਗਲ ਬਾਜ਼ਾਰ  
S.L. Gangwal & Company  
Chartered Accountants

Thangal Bazar,  
Imphal (Manipur)

PEOPLES' ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGES (PESCH)  
TAMENGLONG  
MANIPUR

ACCOUNT: : CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT  
RECEIPTS & PAYMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018

RECEIPT	AMOUNT	PAYMENT	AMOUNT
OPENING BALANCES:			22,19,108.00
Cash & Bank bal. (Annexure "A")	7,171.74	Payment under RNBA/EED- Brot Programme (Annexure	
Contribution from Beneficiaries	59,210.00	Payment under NABARD Programme (Annexure "C")	1,27,500.00
Bank Interest (Annexure "E")	5,844.00	Bank charges from Bal (Annexure "F")	13.00
Grant In Aid (Annexure "D")	26,69,031.00	Prog. Advance::	98,031.00
General contribution for Opening Bank A/C	2,000.00	Repayment of borrowing	
Prog. Advance::	52,500.00		
Smokeless dryer machine- NABARD			

Closing Balances:: (Annexure "A")

Cash in hand 144  
Cash at Bank 3,50,960.74

3,51,104.74

GRAND TOTAL

27,95,756.74

GRAND TOTAL

27,95,756.74

As per report of even date annexed

PLACE :: IMPHAL  
DATED:: 30TH MAY, 2018

For: S.L. GANGWAL & CO.  
Chartered Accountants

Jyoti Kumar Jain

Director  
People's Endeavour for Social  
Change (PESCH)

ANNUAL REPORT 2017- 2018 PEOPLE'S ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGNGE (PESCH)

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय  
**S.L. Gangwal & Company**  
 Chartered Accountants

Thangal Bazar,  
 Imphal (Manipur)

PEOPLES' ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGES(PESCH)  
 TAMENGLONG  
 MANIPUR

ACCOUNT:: CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT  
 INCOME & EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT AS AT 31ST MARCH,2018

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
Payment under RNBA/EED-Brot Programme (Annexure "B")	21,13,990.00	Grant In Aid (Annexure "D")	26,69,031.00
Payment under NABARD Programme (Annexure "C")	1,27,500.00	Bank Interest (Annexure "E")	5,844.00
		Contribution from Beneficiary	59,210.00
Bank charges from Bal (Annexure "F")	13.00	General contribution for Opening Bank A/C	2,000.00
Depreciation (As per Annexure "J")	1,25,430.81	Amount not payable to Creditors	24,797.00

Excess of Income Over Expenditure 3,93,948.19

GRAND TOTAL

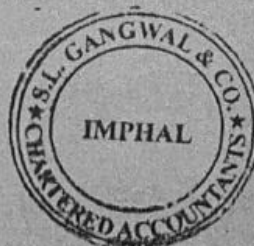
27,60,882.00

GRAND TOTAL

27,60,882.00

As per report of even date annexed

PLACE :: IMPHAL  
 DATED:: 30TH MAY,2018



For, S.L. GANGWAL & CO.  
 Chartered Accountants

Jyoti Kumar Jain  
 Partner  
 M No. 77090  
 FR No. 004649C



ਥਾਂਗਲ ਬਾਜ਼ੀ ਕੰਪਨੀ ਆਫ ਆਕਾਊਂਟੈਂਟਸ  
**S.L. Gangwal & Company**  
 Chartered Accountants

Thangal Bazi  
 Imphal (Manipur)

PEOPLES' ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGES(PESCH)  
 TAMENGLONG  
 MANIPUR

ACCOUNT:: CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT

BALANCESHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018

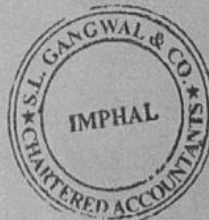
LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
<b>CAPITAL FUND::</b>		<b>FIXED ASSETS:</b>	
Opening Capital Fund	9,09,374.16	(As per Annexure "G")	9,52,217.16
Add: Surplus of Income Over Expenditure	3,93,948.19		
	<u>13,03,322.35</u>	<b>LOAN &amp; ADVANCE</b>	
<b>LOAN &amp; ADVANCE :</b>			
		Closing Balances:: (Annexure "A")	
		Cash in hand	144.00
		Cash at Bank	3,50,960.74
			<u>3,51,104.74</u>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<u><b>13,03,322.35</b></u>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<u><b>13,03,322.35</b></u>

As per report of even date annexed

PLACE :: IMPHAL  
 DATED:: 30TH MAY, 2018

For, S.L. GANGWAL &  
 Chartered Accountants

Jyoti Kumar Jaiswal  
 Partner  
 M No. 77890  
 FR No. 004649C



Director  
 People's Endeavour for Social  
 Change (PESCH)

ANNUAL REPORT 2017- 2018 PEOPLE'S ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGE (PESCH)



Swarming bee catching during bee keeping training at Sibilong

