

ANNUAL ACTIVITIES REPORT (2007-2008)

PEOPLE'S ENDEAVOUR FOR SOCIAL CHANGES (PESCH)



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

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

Head Office:
Church Road, Tamenglong HQ
Tamenglong, Manipur

Target area (geographical):
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The Institution

al Capacity Building and Planning Phase of “ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM” is being implemented by PESCH as one of the partner among six NGOs with facilitation from Regional Resource Center (RNBA), Imphal supported by EED, Germany. The target villages of PESCH are situated in the Jiribam area, western part of Tamenglong district, Manipur and eastern part of Cachar district Assam. The program is being sponsored by EED, Bonn, Germany, utilized by the NGOs to carry out the following main activities.

Activities in the Capacity Building Phase:

Development of local capacity (of project staff recruited locally) for carrying

- out development processes effectively
- Organization, building and empowerment of village level institutions to carry out different environment and livelihood development activities
- Taking up of some entry point activities to meet the long felt needs of the communities and thereby to win their faith and gain their acceptance
- Collection of baseline information, conducting PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) exercise and carrying out participatory micro-planning processes at village level and also
- Implementation of small NRM (natural resources management) and livelihood interventions for the benefit of poor and vulnerable

Started in October 2006, this project has completed 18 months in March 2008. This report presents the project progress and achievements of this 18 months period in this Narrative Progress Report. It has been prepared by PESCH with support from RRC-RNBA & Village level institutions (VDC, SHG, User groups).

2 Project Goal, Objectives & Target People

2.1 Project Goal

Target communities are empowered to manage their natural and human resources and access their rights and entitlements to have dignified livelihood.

2.2 Project Objectives

Short term objective [Capacity Building and Planning Phase]

The secondary stakeholders are enabled to facilitate empowerment of primary stakeholders, and to put together the primary stakeholders for a collaborative workable framework for enhancement Livelihood through effective and sustainable resource management

2.3 Long term objective [Main Phase]

The target communities are enabled to enhance their livelihoods through management of local resources; and empowered enough to access the products and services that are their entitlements and are able to influence policies and structures to further improve their conditions through their local self governance

3. Target Population

The program envisages a positive impact on the well being, health and resource base of the men and women in the region. By the end of Capacity Building Phase, the program looks forward to create adequate skills and awareness among the targeted men and women of different tribal groups to enable them to access their entitlements rightfully. It is believed that with availability of plenty of govt. schemes, these value added human resources can bring better condition of their livelihoods through enhanced access and effective utilization of existing provisions. The people's institutions created, assets developed and resources mobilized will add to the social, physical and financial capital and make the targeted men and women negotiate risk and vulnerability more effectively. **(Figure 2)**

This capacity building phase seeks to empower the women to access their rights, to help them negotiate better livelihood options and to expedite the processes towards peace in the project villages with focus on the 47 SHG in particular. The expected enhancement in production and productivity through various natural resources management interventions is expected to bring in food and nutritional security among the marginal and small farmers, besides passing on higher returns to poor depending on CPR. Diversified and increased livelihood provisions, will enable women and vulnerable individuals and households (e.g. physically handicapped, widows, old spinsters and conflict affected families) to climb the economic ladder towards a better, comfortable and respectable life.

4. A Brief Project Profile

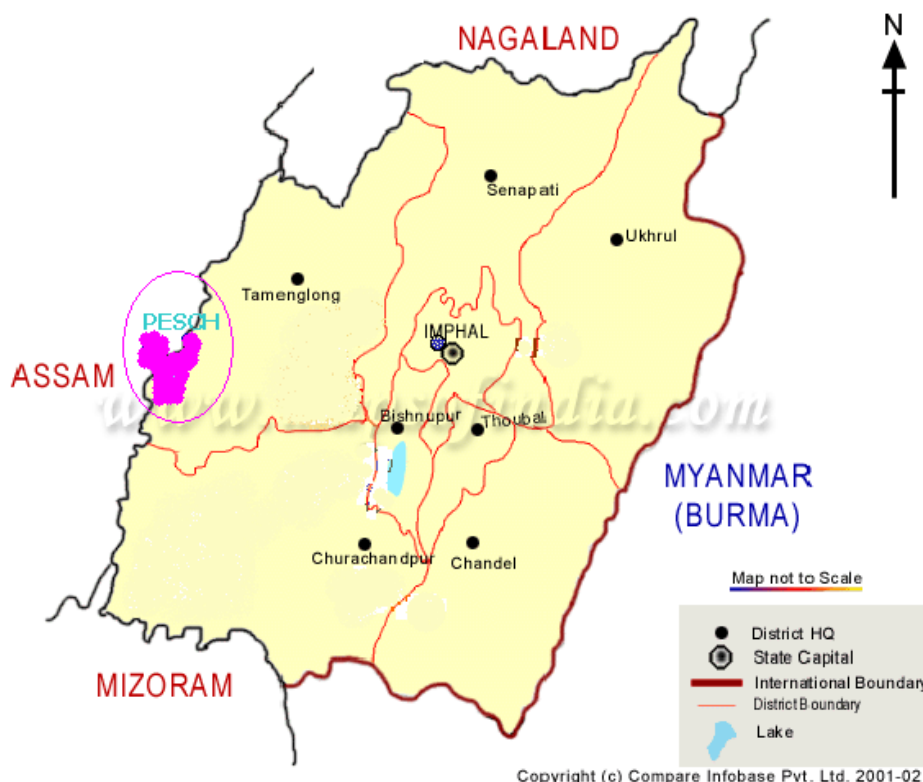


Figure 1: Project areas & location

Table 4.1 Demographical Features of the project area

| Village | District | Block | Family | Population | M/F ratio | Family Size | Literacy % | BPL% |
|--------------------|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Ramgajiang | Cachar | Lakhipur | 134 | 994 | 532/462 | 7.4 | 7.1 | 82.1 |
| Namdailong | Cachar | Lakhipur | 150 | 1091 | 544/547 | 7.3 | 4.5 | 78.7 |
| Rigunlong | Cachar | Lakhipur | 17 | 109 | 63/46 | 6.4 | 18.4 | 100 |
| Karulong | Cachar | Lakhipur | 37 | 195 | 104/91 | 5.3 | 10.3 | 100 |
| New Alipur | Imphal East | Jiribam | 27 | 202 | 98/104 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 77.8 |
| Jarolpokpi | Imphal East | Jiribam | 65 | 442 | 219/223 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 47.8 |
| New Kaiphundai | Tamenglong | Taosem | 57 | 373 | 181/192 | 6.5 | 8.1 | 78.9 |
| Grand Total | | | 487 | 3406 | 1741/1665 | 47.3 | 54.5 | 565.3 |

There are 7 projects villages with more than four hundred eighty seven families and a total population of three thousand and six. The families are little bigger with average size of about 6 members per family. Communities in the project area are mostly illiterate and poor (more than three fourth live below Govt. identified poverty level).

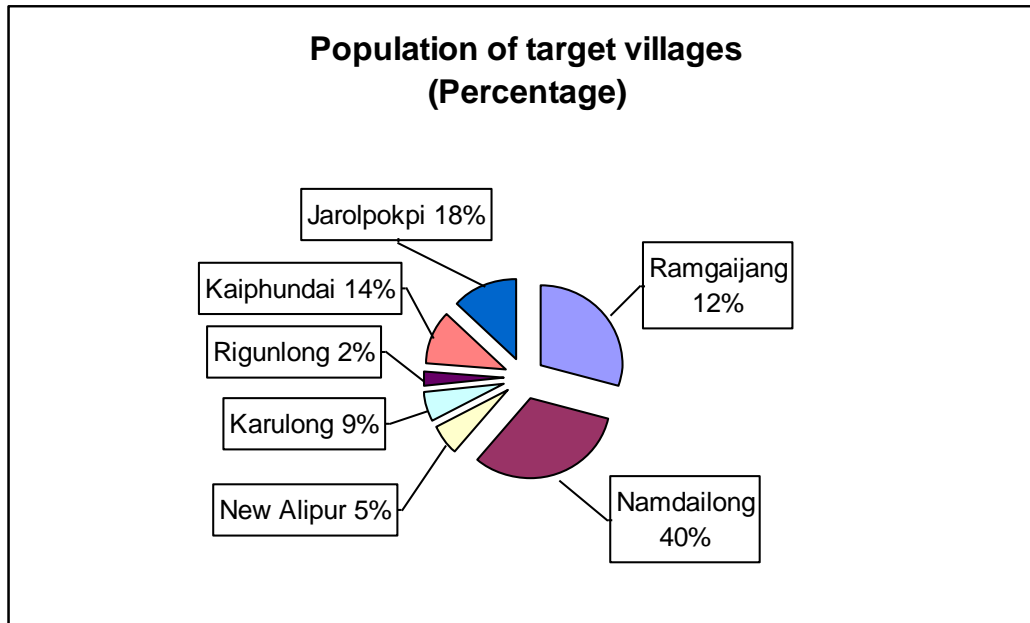


Figure 2: Population of target villages

5. Project Areas & Locations

As already mentioned in the introduction, PESCH is one of the partners among the six NOGs partners with facilitation from Regional Resource Center (RNBA), Imphal. PESCH is based at Jiribam and implemented the project in the border of Manipur and Assam. Besides, the target area is at the border of three districts i.e. Cachar district of Assam, Tamenglong district & Imphal district of Manipur. (Figure 1)

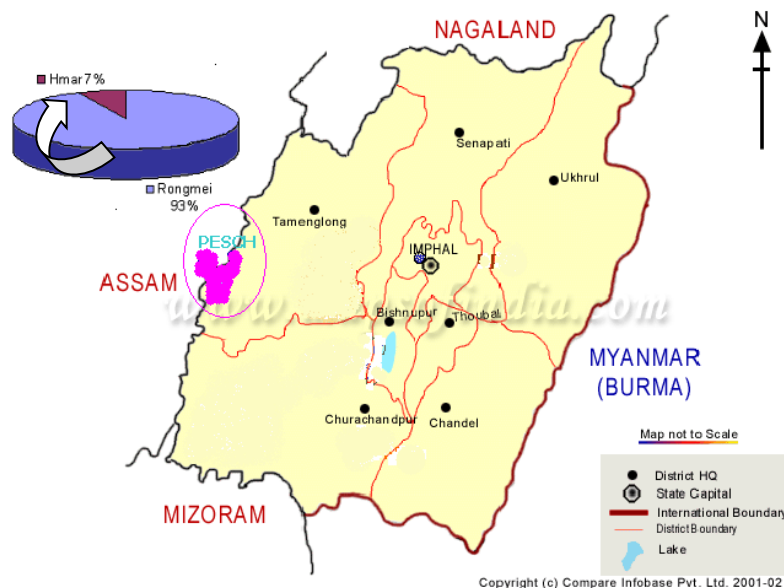


Figure 3: Ethnic diversity & target areas

5.1 Ethnic Diversity:

The project area is quite opulent and diverse in terms of ethnicity courtesy the remote topography, transitional terrain and a rich history of settlements and assimilations. In terms of population, there are nine major ethnic communities and more than five smaller communities. Rongmei Nagas are the major community followed by Barman, Liangmei, Zeme and meitei. But for this particular project we cover only Rongmei and Hmar. (Figure 3 & 4)

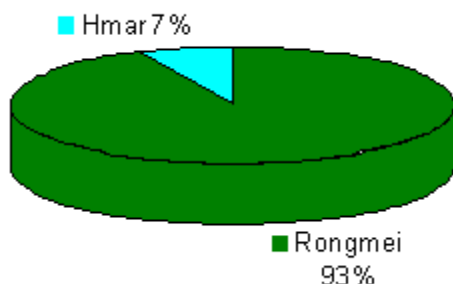


Figure 4: Ethnic diversity of PESCH target villages

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

6. Natural Resource Management & Livelihood

So far there has been no substantial activities and intervention development of natural resources and livelihoods physically, but a plan phase to have intensive development intervention based on sustainable natural resource management (NRM). During this period, we acquire facts and information during field visits and discussion with the village people regarding the relationship between the forest and the people and means of livelihoods. In the second and the last six-month action plan have implemented pilot initiative intervention on NRM and livelihood to ensure continual interest of villagers and to engage the self help groups formed and user groups (to be formed), the project carried out some physical activities to enhance the income of the poor and vulnerable in these villages through different NRM and livelihood activities.

NR at a target village



Bamboo Flowering



A SHG banana farm



Under NRM intervention, PESCH had taken up activities plantation of trees and cash/food crops. The detail of the activities undertaken by each User groups of target villages is elaborated in **Annexure V. 285 ben. In 6 villages**

Under Livelihood intervention, almost all the SHG had taken up small business particularly vegetable vendor. (Details of the livelihood activities undertaken by the SHGs are elaborated in **Annexure III**) Forests form the major land use followed by shifting cultivation. Settled agriculture and horticulture constitute around 30% of the project area. Barren lands (rock outcrops, uncultivable lands etc.) cover also one tenth of the area, while lands under habitation, streams, roads and other non-agriculture use constitute 6% of the area.

Considering the fact that agriculture is practiced on less amount of land and is of mostly subsistence and traditional in nature, the main livelihood occupation of predominant poor population is wage labor. Though settled cultivation is carried over lesser area than shifting cultivation, more number of people is now dependent on it. Collection and sale of fuel wood and NFTP along with business, service and migration are other livelihoods, on which the communities in the project area depend.

Though dependence on wage labor is maximum by the project population, the income from it is very less, only little better than forest collection. Service and migration which are the livelihood resorts for the handfuls in the project area provides much higher income. This livelihood-income link explains why majority of people are poor in this area. The present return from the majority livelihood is less than the return from minority livelihoods.

7. Empowerment of the people

To begin intensive intervention in our target areas, we felt the needs to capacitate our staffs and worker of the village level institutions in order to enhance the intervention toward achieving goals of the project and manifestoes of organization respectively. We understand that the outcome of the organization/institutions depend on the capacity and efficiency of its staffs/workers. Therefore, one of our primary concerns is to capacitate our staffs/village level leaders in their own responsibilities for better and more effective development intervention in our target areas. There have been many exposure, exploration and learning activities in the organization level as well as in the village level institutions while capacitate the workers for planning, execution of development programs and proper functioning of institutions (SHG, User Groups, VDC etc.). Our focus under capacity building of primary and secondary stakeholders is to empower the people so that they are able to access to Government resources or any other development agency and ensure accountability, transparency in all developmental processes and the mechanisms of participatory development processes moving toward sustainable development. We conduct seminars, trainings, workshops and orientation programs for the staffs and the village level institutions.

8. Project Progress

a. Staff at Organizational level:

The organization has four staffs working for the project. Out of these 4, one is woman. The team is young and experienced with an average age of 31 years. The team is also well qualified with 1 post-graduate, 2 graduates, 1 higher secondary pass with SCGA. The team members of the organization are selected locally and therefore apart from helping in better project implementation through their cultural sensitivity and language familiarity, they also get groomed as future torch bearers of development in the region through project sponsored developmental learning. Staff position in the PIO is provided in **Annexure** .

b. Capacity Building of Secondary Stakeholders

As one of the major objectives of the project is to build the local capacity (that of secondary stakeholders) for development, the project has been emphasizing on organizing training programs on different aspects of developments including those on project related skills for the project staff with help of external resource persons. Over the period of 18 months, there have been eight training programs organized spanning over 11 days, in which a total of 202 participants participated including 25 women (19%). The details of these training programs are elaborated in **Annexure II**.

During the last twelve months period, staff members at Regional Resource Center (RRC), RNBA have also attended 5 workshops organized by various other organizations as facilitator /participants to share/learn. (**Annexure IV**)

c. Capacity building at village level

The project functionaries at village level have been trained in different aspects of project implementation by the trained staff members of PIOs. So far there have been a total of 8 trainings conducted by the PIO till the end of the 18 Months. Similarly there have been 15 village meetings for different purposes in these 12 months.

d. Selection of Villages & Project Coverage

Project now covers 7 villages in 3 districts (Tamenglong, Imphal East and Cachar) in the States of Manipur & Assam. Major drivers of selection of these villages by the organization has been their remoteness, lack of facilities and physical infrastructure, very low level of awareness among communities, poor quality of life, gender-linked exploitations and very low access to Govt.

Development/welfare services. The project villages are located at an average distance of about 7 Km from the Liaison office of the organization.

e. Formation of Village Level Institutions

Seven Village Development Committees had been formed during these 18 Months. These VDC on an average has about 10 members (range 7-15) each. All these VDC have got one secretary and three animators each village. The average age of Secretaries selected is 27 (range 27-40) and they have qualifications ranging from 10th Class Pass to Graduation. The average age of animators is 26 years and they have qualifications from 10th Class Pass to Pre-University. Details about these village leaders are provided in **Annexure IV**. With such qualification, youthfulness and wide experiences these village level project functionaries will provide catalytic impetus to the project implementation and post-project sustainability processes. Their belonging to the respective villages will also help in closer project facilitation and monitoring. A summary table of the status of the VDC is provided in **Annexure IV (A+B)**

f. Filling Long Felt Needs in the Villages

Taking up of some physical activity for the benefit of the community during the entry phase of the project in the village, facilitates the project implementing team in winning the confidence of the village community and also in gaining their acceptance. When such entry point activities (EPA) meets some long felt needs (LFN) of the villagers, rapport building becomes easier and a strong foundation of trust and relationship gets built, which makes the subsequent project interventions easier and participatory. Respecting this well proved principle, the project has taken up EPA to meet some LFN in different villages. As per the location and developmental status of the village, such EPAs vary. Some of the notable EPAs in the project villages are ensuring drinking water facility through construction of water tank; facilitation of better communication through road construction; construction of community hall; Ferry ghat stair case etc. The community demand for water, road and sanitation reflects the remoteness and under-developed status of the villages. A summary table of the EPA under LFN is provided in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Summarized list of EPA carried out in Project Villages

| Target villages | EPA | Allocated funds(Rs) | Own means | Total |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Ramgaijang | Ferry ghat stair case | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 1,00,000.000 |
| Namdailong | Footpath & | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 1,00,000.000 |

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| | Ferry boat | | | |
| Karulong | Footpath | 40,000.00 | 40,000.00 | 80,000.00 |
| Rigunlong | Footpath | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 | 10,000.00 |
| New Alipur | Construction of com. Hall | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 1,00,000.000 |
| New Kaiphundai | Water tank construction | 50,000.00 | 50,000.00 | 1,00,000.000 |

g. Status of Self Help Groups in the project villages

A total of 47 women Self Help Groups (SHG) have been formed in these 7 project villages covering a total of 717 members in the last 18 months. This amounts to coverage of 31% of total adult women population in these villages.

All the groups have started their savings and the total amount saved by the SHGs till date is around 54,396 (Fifty four thousand three hundred ninety six). Detail information elaborated in **Annexure I**.

h. Facilitating/Monitoring Support by the RRC

Team members from RRC are closely involved in facilitation and monitoring of project progress. After the training provided they do visit our organization and enhance our activities through their professional inputs. The RRC staffs took part in the PRA and Micro Planning exercises carried out by our organizations, in the project villages.

9. Activities Carried out during the Last 18 months of the Project

a. Collection of Base Line Information

Village level and household baseline survey was carried out in the month of April and May after development and piloting of questionnaire followed up with their capacity building. Two to three days were spent to collect the information in each of the project villages. A total of 38 person days were spent while conducting the baseline survey in 7 project villages. The baseline survey helped both the village and PESCH to better understand the demographic, socio-economic, and agricultural & forest situation at household and village levels of the project villages. In absence of any reliable secondary source of information, the baseline data also provides the project with first hand primary information for situation analysis of the project area. Besides, it also helps to establish a baseline with reference to which the project impacts will be easy to gauge. The information was consolidated at RRC/RNBA level and sends us a copy. Collated and analyzed baseline information also provided the template for meaningful and effective village level planning.

b. Conducting Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Exercise

PRA exercises were carried out in the villages by PESCH following a comprehensive training cum demonstration workshop between the month of June and July organized by RRC. PESCH also conducted the training at village level functionaries. An average of three days was taken in each village and a total of 38 man days were spent in carrying out the PRA exercise with use of more than 15 tools.

Analysis of PRA exercises at a target village:

i) An overview of the location needs assessment Resources

The management of the forest resources by the community is too evasive and could be exhausted in near future. The village hilly, therefore, shifting cultivation is common for all the families. There are some places, which could be converted into wet terrace field but these land has not been developed into terraced, as they cannot dig irrigation canals at the steep hill.

Taking into consideration of the topography, climate and availability of lands, the village has an opportunity for establishing orchard, agro-forestry and livestock rearing.

National highway that connect Silchar the HQ of cachar District of Assam and Imphal the capital city of Manipur pass through the middle of the village which is the amenity for transportation, trading and other commercial activities.

There is primary school, water supply systems, PDS Godown, and PHC but the services provided are not satisfied by the community.

ii) Analysis of social relation

Govt. employees are categories as the well off groups in the community considering their well-being, financial position and higher educated section in the society. Other sections of the community are almost equal in status and are poor & marginal, the lowest status in the community is the widow.

The poor group respects the rich better group but the later group cannot directly explode the former group because the traditional social Governance of the tribe prevent from doing so.

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

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

iii) Analysis of resource endowments and accessibility

Land availability, Forests, rivers and suitable climate, are kind of endowment for the community. However, resources are not properly managed by the communities. People depend on these resources is higher and higher each year and the resources are depleting to a great extend. Lack of capitals to take up income generation program & poor access to Govt. services compels the community to depend more and more to these resources only. Therefore, these factors hinder the accessibility of these resources.

Courtesy from PRA tools: Resources Mapping, Social Mapping, Time Trend, Matrix Ranking, Problems Tree lines, Time

Analysis of economic opportunities

Following are brief deduction of livelihood option available in the village:

1. **Orchard establishment**: The village has an opportunity for orchard establishment for fruit trees such as, orange, litchi, Mango, beetle nut, coconut, parkia (Monkey beans) and pineapple considering suitability of climate soil and rainfall and land availability.
2. **Livestock production**: The village has an opportunity for rearing cattle if they have knowledge on pasture and silvi-pasture development. The villager could start modern, technical and small-scale intensive poultry and piggery farming taking into consideration with nearness to market for acquiring input and selling productions.
3. **Land development for agricultures used**: The villager gives assessment that there is good number of places where they could start terraced cultivation but do not have resources to invest on irrigation.
4. **The entry barriers for Optimizing untiring these potential resources are**: Lacks of technical know-how, Lack of capitals, tribal mindset, other unproductive/unprofitable Traditional values and poor linkages to outside market.

Courtesy from PRA tools: Resource Mapping, Mobility Map, Transact walk, Matrix Ranking, Trade in trade out. I T K. Diagram. Livelihood analysis. Problem tree

Analysis of institutional environment

The two main institutions within the village are church and village authority. Most of the organization/institution are closely related to one of the two main body. For example women society, Baptist youth fellowship and men society associated with the church and youth club, school and other secular organization associated with village Authority though both are parallel and for the welfare of the village, the former concern with religious welfare and the later is concern with the secular welfare. There are certain institution such as PHED, PDS Godown which are control and runs by the Govt., but the two setup are in paralyze condition due to corruption prevailing in Govt. administration. The administration system of the organization/institution within the village is not so sound and satisfied by the village people. There are some symptoms such as disunity, blaming leaders, difficulty in organizing and conducting meeting, cause by lack of accountability and transparency in the governance of the institution/organization

Courtesy from PRA tools: Social Mapping, Venn diagram of institutions, Time line

Synthesis and prioritization of key needs

In the present situation the key needs of the village can be categories into three groups the categories are mention as below:

Utilizations of resources for generating more income: Viability and opportunities are envisaged during PRA session for introduction of modern, systematic, and sustainable method of orchard establishment, livestock management and production, land development (including minor irrigation), and vegetable production.

Empowerment for better access to Govt. schemes/programs: Seminar and workshop may be conducted to give awareness and motivated in accessing various Govt. schemes/programs and necessary follow up program to ensure smooth functioning of Government schemes/programs

Capacity building (on village governance): Activities like training/workshop/awareness program to strengthen village institution to have democratic decentralize governance.

The exercise has been helpful in making the villagers see and analyze their resources and living conditions in a comprehensive manner. The PRA exercise was also effective in helping the project implementing teams to appraise resources and resource management patterns in a participatory environment.

c. Conducting Village Vision Planning Exercise through Micro-Planning

We conduct micro-planning process in each of the individual village and prepare separate micro-planning village document. However, since we select our target village in a cluster of the same region, the people have similar and identical problem. Corresponding to it, problem analysis, objectives analysis, strategy and activities analysis are almost similar and identical.

Taking the information that was gathered from the PRA exercise, the PESCH staffs carried out the Village Micro Planning exercise in the month of September, following a comprehensive training program. This exercise helped the villagers to develop Perspective Plans as well as to plan activities to pursue and achieve these plans, bring about revolutionary changes in the village, and eventually make the villages self-reliant.

In carrying out Baseline Survey, PRA and Micro Planning PESCH spent 28 person days in baseline survey, 38 person days in PRA and 26 person days in Micro-planning.

Following formations of Village Plans, these plans is combined at the organizational level and then send to RNBA/RRC to develop detail proposal for the main implementation phase for submission to EED.

10. Project Process and Impacts

a. Capacity Enhancement

In this Institutional Capacity – Building and Planning Phase of ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, PESCH witnesses some desirable outcomes during this reporting period and thus correspondingly make a desirable impact on the organization level as well community level. The process of changes induces to introduce some of the following new systems and also enhance the existing ones.

| OUTCOMES (quantitative) | IMPACTS (qualitative) |
|---|--|
| Empowerment (Organizational level) | |
| Four staffs trained on Clarity of project concept, approaches and ideals | Mainstream the project staffs on project concept, approach and ideals |
| OD process conducted bi-annually | Regular Board meeting to ensure transparency and accountability to the boards |
| Improve organization's administration by introducing proper Systems of <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract basis of staff appointment 2. Payment of salary through banks 3. Staff Tour Reporting for PIOs and RRC 4. TA/DA system 5. Staff welfare system | Smooth functioning of the organization's administration and reduce chances of conflict of interest |
| Four times participated on financial management and accounting including tally accounting | Accounting system improved |
| Submission of legal matters to the government once a year | Maintain accountability to the legal authority (government). |
| Four staffs have been Enhanced skills to facilitate Village Institutions | Enable to facilitate Maintain good relation with the village institution through the skills |
| Three staff Able to conduct baseline survey/PRA/Micro planning | Enhance the capacity of staffs project monitoring and evaluation |
| Empowerment (Village level) | |
| VDCs' meeting once in a two month & SHGs meeting once in a month conducted | Maintain transparency and accountability amongst the members |
| VDCs' Rules and Regulations drafted and put into effect on VDCs of seven target villages | Rigid functioning of the committee reduce chance of conflict of interest |
| 2-3- women included in the VDC | Promote gender equality |
| 15 animators appointed and trained in various topics | Activated the youth to involve in development activities |
| One time training conducted on book keepings and Maintaining records and accounts, files etc. | Accountability in the governance of village level institutions |

| | |
|---|---|
| Exercise of democratic norms within the VDCs | Promote decentralization and participatory decision making |
| Livelihood | |
| 5 Several interface meetings conducted with community leaders and VDC members, SHG and Users Groups | -Better understanding of livelihood system and situation in the village |
| -Attempt to integrate livelihood through SHGs and UGs | - Increase household income |
| - 717 women members access to SHG member loan | - Women start involve in decision making process |
| Natural Resources Management | |
| 3 times training on NRM | Improved Analysis of local natural resources and their interaction with livelihood |
| Four times meeting with the communities regarding NRM | Realization of self as a dependent of natural resources (forest and land), induced Conservation and management idea of forest |
| 1 times trainings on Forest Act 2006 | created Increased interest in land ownership and Acts |

b. Quotes

"I believe that the Lakhnagor GP will be the better GP in implementation of the Schemes. Whenever there is meeting on NREGS I shall invite PESCH also to be part of the program."

Nabindra Barman, GP President, Lakhinagor, Cachar Assam

Nabindra Barman



"I never imagine seeing a vehicle in this village before I die, but as village footpath construction I believe I may be able to see vehicle in my life in the future."

Mr. Tagapou, Karulong Village,

Tagapou



"I was wonder when PESCH ask GP, they all of a sudden start distributing Job card to Job card holders, but realized now after training that it is the ACT of Govt. that works"

Mr. Obadiah. Chairman. Rani Colony

During these twelve months of the capacity building phase, many of the project villages and communities have been witnessing and experiencing a different change processes. Some of their perceptions and feelings have been expressed quite vociferously which have become the inspiring lines/stories for the project staff. We have tried to put together their words in term of some success stories. It is quite evident from these stories that the program has started impacting the lives and

livelihoods of the communities. The participatory and enabling process followed seem to have started empowering the people in developing a sense of ownership, catalyzing a feeling of self-reliance and promoting a process towards sustainable livelihood. It is also building better relationships across different villages, communities, and faiths.

c. Case studies

Case study -I

Resolving Conflicts & Connecting Communities : Development intervention improving relationship & economy in Cachar Area

Karulong village is one of the target villages of PESCH under RNBA/EED "Environment Development and Management Program". Interestingly ever since the independence of India, the village had never received any development programs or schemes either from Government or any other NGOs.

When the villagers were informed by the staffs of PESCH about the project and the activities that can be taken up under Long Felt Need activities, the villagers took a unanimous decision to take up construction of IVR (Inter village road) between Karulong and Jalura covering a distance of over 4 Km. This was the first ever development intervention in the village. The enthusiasm of the villagers is evident as they contributed even more than 50% towards the construction apart from the fifty thousand rupees that was entrusted to the VDC from the project.

IVR-Karulong



There have been continuous conflicts (sometimes violent) between the Cachari village and Karulong village because of the inter-village differences that cropped up years back. The footpath construction has now brought about better relationship between the two villages as the Cacharis also, now enjoy better transportation. Because the IVR is serving both the interest of the two rival communities. Their economic condition has improved and people are more interactive because of the program activity. The Cachari villagers are very happy with the people of Karulong for this road construction.

On the day of inauguration of the footpath, the Gram Panchayat President of the region was invited. He was very happy to attend the program and he gave assurance to help the villagers in accessing other Government's facilities like school, drinking water, and community hall, ICDS, PDS and NOAP etc.

Case study -II

Farmers of neighboring villages contributed 500x1.5m of land for Karulong village road

As we constructed the Inter-village road at Karulong village under long felt need, the Jalura & Lakhinagor village farmers contributed 500x1.5m of land for connecting the IVR to the main road. These two villages belong to Barman tribe. The Karulong village authority negotiates with them after several rounds of talks. This particular IVR

Social work-Karulong



construction provides better transportation and communication for the whole neighboring villages besides the mentioned villages.

The site of the land donated by the two villages happens to be the border between the two villages. They often fight previous years on that boundary matters. But, now they felt that there won't be any conflict between the two villages as the road becomes the border of the two villages. Moreover, as the transportation becomes better it's enhancing the economy of the neighboring villages.

Case study -III

NREGS at Lakhinagor Gram Panchayat, Lakhipur, Cachar, Assam

Following the workshop on NREGS and RTI conducted by RRC/RNBA. We started disseminating information on NREGS to the community of Lakhinagor GP. However, we did not see people taking up action about the schemes. When we look into the matter we find out that there is much confusion regarding this act at the PO level as well as at the community level. The main reason for these confusions is that the bottom up kind of things such as participatory planning at grass root level and putting the last first are new to the community as well as to the government officials of block level, whereas the act and guideline of the scheme make a special emphasize on them. Then we start lobbying with the government official rectifying about the scheme under the people act passed by the government and request them to take up immediate and necessary action. PESCH staffs met BDO and SDO regarding the matters. Then we request the GP secretary to organize a meeting at GP level and invite us at the meeting. PESCH facilitate the meeting and give awareness to GP elected members. During the meeting GP President shared that Lakhinagor GP will be one of the most successful GP in implementing NREGS and willing to invite PESCH whenever they have meeting regarding NREGS.

Now, the process is going on in the right track though people needs more awareness and trainings on NREGS as this particular GP starts NREGS recently.

Meeting at GP office



Meeting at GP office



Annexure - I

- Add to Status of Self Help Groups (a separate table for SHG to be put as annexure)

| Name of SHG | Individual savings with frequency (Rs/month or week) | Total Savings (Rs) | Loan/grant/subsidy availed from other sources | | Total internal loan availed by the members | Interest Rate charged (per annum) | Purpose of loan (consumption/ investment / investment and Consumption) | % of internal loan repaid within time | Grade (if graded by any agency - name the agency and date) |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|---|--------|--|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | | Source | Amount | | | | | |
| Chuncham (N.Alipur) | 10/M | 700 | Nil | Nil | 600 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Kagaluang | 20/M | 1603 | Nil | Nil | 500 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Lanbang | 20/M | 1300 | Nil | Nil | | | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Tidai | 10/M | 940 | Nil | Nil | 600 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| N.Alipur | 40/M | 1100 | Nil | Nil | | | Veg. vendor | | Nil |
| Neipuang | 10/M | 1305 | Nil | Nil | | | Veg. vendor | | Nil |
| Jukthan | 10/M | 600 | Nil | Nil | 500 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| RKBL | 20/M | 1302 | Nil | Nil | 500 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Gailiangmei | 10/M | 700 | Nil | Nil | 500 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 99% | Nil |
| Kachak | 10/M | 400 | Nil | Nil | | | Veg. vendor | | Nil |
| Gaihai | 10/M | 850 | Nil | Nil | 266 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Dimdai | 10/M | 600 | Nil | Nil | | 24% | Veg. vendor | | Nil |
| Ringshang | 10/M | 1000 | Nil | Nil | 335 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Pantyduan | 10/M | 1151 | Nil | Nil | 470 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Duanthao | 10/M | 1081 | Nil | Nil | 400 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Njianpuira | 10/M | 1062 | Nil | Nil | | | Veg. vendor | | Nil |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-------------|------|-----|
| m | | | | | | | | | |
| Chuncham(k) | 20/M | 2104 | Nil | Nil | | | Veg. vendor | | Nil |
| Chuncham(N) | 20/M | 1900 | CBI | | 1000 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Field Veng | 20/M | 1500 | Nil | Nil | 400 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Dor Veng | 10/M | 770 | Nil | Nil | 335 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Terace Veng | 20/M | 2660 | Nil | Nil | 250 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Kanan Veng | 20/M | 1600 | Nil | Nil | 285 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Chapelcolony | 20/M | 1280 | Nil | Nil | 307 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Rigun | 10/M | 900 | Nil | Nil | 400 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Gaithui | 10/M | 655 | Nil | Nil | 363 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Gaikao | 10/M | 1150 | Nil | Nil | 266 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Khuandai(R) | 10/M | 1093 | Nil | Nil | 363 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 50% | Nil |
| Maja | 10/M | 700 | Nil | Nil | 400 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Khuandai(N) | 21/M | 1900 | Nil | Nil | 285 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| LBJ | 10/M | 700 | Nil | Nil | 400 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Lungan | 10/M | 820 | Nil | Nil | 333 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Gaipui | 10/M | 700 | Nil | Nil | 400 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Diugai | 10/M | 1060 | Nil | Nil | 250 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Lungthao | 10/M | 900 | Nil | Nil | 400 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Chunring | 10/M | 700 | Nil | Nil | 400 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Puangchui | 10/M | 700 | Nil | Nil | 400 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Gaithao | 10/M | 980 | Nil | Nil | 307 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Tigan | 16/M | 940 | Nil | Nil | 400 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Lungaini | 50/M | 2800 | Nil | Nil | 500 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Lungkuni | 16/M | 1660 | Nil | Nil | 250 | | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-----|----------------|------|-----|
| Himdai | 10/M | 1806 | Nil | Nil | 235 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Sangai | 10/M | 1080 | Nil | Nil | 285 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Khiuna | 10/M | 1750 | Nil | Nil | 266 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Galex | 30/M | 1900 | Nil | Nil | 400 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Morningstar | 10/M | 1003 | Nil | Nil | 400 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Lungai | 10/M | | Nil | Nil | 1143 | 24% | Veg. vendor | 100% | Nil |
| Dimthan | 10/M | 991 | Nil | Nil | | | Veg. vendor | | Nil |
| Total | | 54396 | | | 16094 | 24% | | | |

Annexure II

Trainings Conducted:

| Sln | Trainings | Place & Date | Participants | No of trainings |
|-----|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Accounting | Ramgaijang March 4, 2007 | VDC Secretaries | One time |
| 2 | NRM & Sustainable farming | Ramgaijang March 4, 2007 | UG & VDC | One time |
| 3 | Livelihoods & Entrepreneurship | Ramgaijang March 4, 2007 | VDC & UG | One time |
| 4 | Basic concept on Project Orientation, RTI, Right to food, NREGA & Social Audit | Kamranga, Office March 12, 2007 | VDC | One time |

Self Help Groups:

- **Trainings:**

| Sln | Trainings | Place & Date | Participants | No of trainings |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Accounting | Ramgaijang March 4, 2007 | SHG leaders & members | One time |
| 2 | NRM & Sustainable farming | Ramgaijang March 4, 2007 | SHG leaders & members | One time |
| 3 | Livelihoods & Entrepreneurship | Ramgaijang March 4, 2007 | SHG leaders & members | One time |

- **Pre-formation meetings:**

| Sln | Village | Date | No of pre-formation meeting |
|-----|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | New Alipur & Kamranga Khasia | 30/10/2006 | One time |
| 2 | Namdailong | 31/10/2006 08/11/2006 | Two times |
| 3 | Ramgaijang | 01/11/2006 09/11/2006 | Two times |
| 4 | Karulong | 07/11/2006 | One time |
| 5 | Kaiphundai | 10/02/2007 03/03/2007 | Two times |

- **Meetings with NGO:**

| Sln | Purpose of meeting | Place | Date | Participants |
|-----|--------------------|--------|----------|---|
| 1 | Strengthening SHG | Office | 20/03/07 | SHG members from 5 villages, Animators & staffs |

- **Join meetings with VDC:**

| Sln | Purpose of meeting | Place | Date | Participants |
|-----|----------------------------|--------|----------|---|
| 1 | Reformation of SHG members | Office | 16/02/07 | SHG members from 5 villages, Animators & staffs |

User Groups:

| Sln | Trainings | Place & Date | Participants | No of trainings |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 | NRM & Sustainable farming | Ramgaijang March 4, 2007 | UG | One time |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 2 | Livelihoods & Entrepreneurship | Ramgaijang March 4, 2007 | UG | One time |
| - Pre-formation meetings: | | | | |
| Slno | Village | Date | No of pre-formation meeting | |
| 1 | New Alipur & Kamranga Khasia | 30/10/2006 | One time | |
| 2 | Namdailong | 31/10/2006 08/11/2006 | Two times | |
| 3 | Ramgaijang | 01/11/2006 09/11/2006 | Two times | |
| 4 | Karulong | 07/11/2006 | One time | |
| 5 | Kaiphundai | 10/02/2007 03/03/2007 | Two times | |
| - Meeting with NGO: | | | | |
| Slno | Purpose of meeting | Place | Date | Participants |
| 1 | Role of User Group | Office | 23/02/07 | UG members from 5 villages & staffs |
| - Join meeting with VDC: | | | | |
| Slno | Purpose of meeting | Place | Date | Participants |
| 1 | Activities/Trade of User Groups | Office | 09/03/07 | UG members from 5 villages & staffs |
| Join meetings (VDC + NGO): | | | | |
| Slno | Purpose of meeting | Place | Date | Participants |
| 1 | Sharing of Budget and Action plan for 1 st 6 months | Office | March 12, 2007 | VDC Secretaries of 5 villages & office staffs |
| Baseline (data) trainings: | | | | |
| Slno | Trainings | Place | Village | Date |
| 1 | Orientation on Baseline data collection | Office | 5 target villages | 24/04/07 |
| 2 | Orientation on Baseline data collection | Office | Karulong & Rigunlong | 04/05/07 |

Annexure III-List of beneficiary for livelihood

| GALEX SHG | | | | business amount | | | | GAIKAO SHG amount | | | |
|-----------|--------------|------------|-----|-----------------|----------------|------------|-----|-------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | business | | | | | |
| 1 | Alannah | Vegetables | 400 | 1 | Keihuamliu | Vegetables | 272 | | | | |
| 2 | Alana | Vegetables | 400 | 2 | Ajina | Vegetables | 272 | | | | |
| 3 | Alamma | Vegetables | 400 | 3 | Shella | Vegetables | 266 | | | | |
| 4 | Amiu | Vegetables | 400 | 4 | Ningdamliu | Vegetables | 266 | | | | |
| 5 | Ajiang | Vegetables | 400 | 5 | Athui | Vegetables | 266 | | | | |
| 6 | Akana | Vegetables | 400 | 6 | Thiubungliu | Vegetables | 266 | | | | |
| 7 | Damari | Vegetables | 400 | 7 | Thaiguangmei | Vegetables | 266 | | | | |
| 8 | Salomi | Vegetables | 400 | 8 | Athuiliu | Vegetables | 266 | | | | |
| 9 | Ajuana | Vegetables | 400 | 9 | Buisinliu | Vegetables | 266 | | | | |
| 10 | Athui | Vegetables | 400 | 10 | Laiya | Vegetables | 266 | | | | |
| MAJA SHG | | | | 11 | Soihiamchuiliu | Vegetables | 266 | | | | |
| | | | | 12 | Gam | Vegetables | 266 | | | | |
| 1 | Melody | Vegetables | 400 | 13 | Guidinliu | Vegetables | 266 | | | | |
| 2 | Lukhamliu | Vegetables | 400 | 14 | Gaidinliu | Vegetables | 266 | | | | |
| 3 | Chamthaoliu | Vegetables | 400 | 15 | Shuimei | Vegetables | 266 | | | | |
| 4 | Muluatjinliu | Vegetables | 400 | GAIPUI SHG | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Kalpana | Vegetables | 400 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Lankhaoliu | Vegetables | 400 | 1 | Abangna | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 7 | Lanbiliu | Vegetables | 400 | 2 | Acham | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 8 | Ajaina | Vegetables | 400 | 3 | Tabitha | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 9 | Mubangliu | Vegetables | 400 | 4 | Guikhiamliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 10 | Namriguiliu | Vegetables | 400 | 5 | Ketura | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| | | | | 6 | Rajanglungliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| | | | | 7 | Diniamliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 1 | Ariangliu | Vegetables | 240 | 8 | Kaneijanliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 2 | Ala | Vegetables | 236 | 9 | Akhutliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 3 | Abamma | Vegetables | 236 | 10 | Kadijinliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 4 | Gaiguiliu | Vegetables | 236 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Presila | Vegetables | 236 | RIGUN SHG | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Poungak | Vegetables | 236 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Lumthanliu | Vegetables | 236 | 1 | Kalungliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 8 | Alana | Vegetables | 236 | 2 | Julia | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 9 | Lujikliu | Vegetables | 236 | 3 | M.Julia | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 10 | Athuiliu | Vegetables | 236 | 4 | Buidingliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 11 | Dina | Vegetables | 236 | 5 | Tianbungliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 12 | Miugiangliu | Vegetables | 236 | 6 | Mumuanliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 13 | Guijinliu | Vegetables | 236 | 7 | Thuangamliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 14 | Khiuriangliu | Vegetables | 236 | 8 | Champoulliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 15 | Pantiliu | Vegetables | 236 | 9 | Gaireiliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 16 | Lusingliu | Vegetables | 236 | 10 | Lanchungliu | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 17 | Chunthanliu | Vegetables | 236 | | | | | | | | |

| GAITHUI SHG | | | | LUNGKUNI SHG | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|-----|-----------------|--------------|------------|-----|
| 1 | Duanthaoliu | Vegetables | 360 | 1 | Gracy | Vegetables | 334 |
| 2 | Guanglinmei | Vegetables | 364 | 2 | Gianreiliu | Vegetables | 334 |
| 3 | Kimnu | Vegetables | 364 | 3 | Velley rose | Vegetables | 334 |
| 4 | Athoi | Vegetables | 364 | 4 | Thuanniliu | Vegetables | 334 |
| 5 | Poujailiu | Vegetables | 364 | 5 | Njangliu | Vegetables | 334 |
| 6 | Kholnu | Vegetables | 364 | 6 | Aniam | Vegetables | 334 |
| 7 | Tiandailiu | Vegetables | 364 | 7 | Ludia | Vegetables | 334 |
| 8 | Ningthouliu | Vegetables | 364 | 8 | Achun | Vegetables | 334 |
| 9 | Luningliu | Vegetables | 364 | 9 | Sinchuiliu | Vegetables | 334 |
| 10 | Kingui | Vegetables | 364 | 10 | Gaijiliu | Vegetables | 334 |
| 11 | Nambuanliu | Vegetables | 364 | 11 | Namridin | Vegetables | 330 |
| LUNGAINI SHG | | | | 12 | Akum | Vegetables | 330 |
| 1 | Ajei | Vegetables | 440 | SANGAI SHG | | | |
| 2 | Damari | Vegetables | 445 | 1 | Jangmei | Vegetables | 278 |
| 3 | Athui | Vegetables | 445 | 2 | Rachel | Vegetables | 278 |
| 4 | Rachel | Vegetables | 445 | 3 | Machuna | Vegetables | 286 |
| 5 | Akim | Vegetables | 445 | 4 | Asin | Vegetables | 286 |
| 6 | Kagangailiu | Vegetables | 445 | 5 | G.Achuang | Vegetables | 286 |
| 7 | Santi | Vegetables | 445 | 6 | Arei | Vegetables | 286 |
| 8 | Salem | Vegetables | 445 | 7 | Razianliu | Vegetables | 286 |
| 9 | Rabeka | Vegetables | 445 | 8 | Martha | Vegetables | 286 |
| LUNGAN SHG | | | | 9 | Ajuan | Vegetables | 286 |
| 1 | Jangamliupei | Vegetables | 334 | 10 | Khiuriangliu | Vegetables | 286 |
| 2 | Lansinmeipei | Vegetables | 334 | 11 | Thanphunliu | Vegetables | 286 |
| 3 | Gaichaliu | Vegetables | 334 | 12 | Dinchuiliu | Vegetables | 286 |
| 4 | Luniamliu | Vegetables | 334 | 13 | Kajatliu | Vegetables | 286 |
| 5 | Jangamliu | Vegetables | 334 | 14 | Adin | Vegetables | 286 |
| 6 | Kashailiu | Vegetables | 334 | KHIUNA SHG | | | |
| 7 | Jangailiu | Vegetables | 334 | 1 | Akhuna | Vegetables | 262 |
| 8 | Dainina | Vegetables | 334 | 2 | Lois | Vegetables | 267 |
| 9 | Jiangamliu | Vegetables | 334 | 3 | Tabitha | Vegetables | 267 |
| 10 | Gaidinliu | Vegetables | 334 | 4 | Meitina | Vegetables | 267 |
| 11 | Sadana | Vegetables | 330 | 5 | Athan | Vegetables | 267 |
| 12 | Kasiangliu | Vegetables | 330 | 6 | Keisunliu | Vegetables | 267 |
| KHUANDAI SHG | | | | 7 | Sharon | Vegetables | 267 |
| 1 | Miuchunliu | Vegetables | 262 | 8 | Ningjanglliu | Vegetables | 267 |
| 2 | Dimnuailiu | Vegetables | 267 | 9 | Reisinliu | Vegetables | 267 |
| 3 | Gairina | Vegetables | 267 | 10 | Ajuan | Vegetables | 267 |
| 4 | Gairimliu | Vegetables | 267 | 11 | Akam | Vegetables | 267 |
| 5 | Khunmunliu | Vegetables | 267 | 12 | Aduangna | Vegetables | 267 |
| 6 | Gaingamliu | Vegetables | 267 | 13 | Aguang | Vegetables | 267 |
| 7 | Ramriliu | Vegetables | 267 | 14 | Gailanliu | Vegetables | 267 |
| 8 | Acham | Vegetables | 267 | 15 | Ningthailiu | Vegetables | 267 |
| 10 | Mrs.Gaichungliu | Vegetables | 267 | LUNGBUNJANG SHG | | | |
| 11 | Zangningliu | Vegetables | 267 | 1 | Gaichuiliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 12 | Meidouthiuli | Vegetables | 267 | 2 | Ganthailiu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 13 | Gaiphuliu | Vegetables | 267 | 3 | Peichunliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 14 | Thaisinlungliu | Vegetables | 267 | 4 | Ajian | Vegetables | 400 |
| 15 | Guangkhuangliu | Vegetables | 267 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|-----|-------------------|-----------------|------------|-----|
| TIGAN SHG | | | | 5 | Achuina | Vegetables | 400 |
| | | | | 6 | Kabuiliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 1 | Lubuanliu | Vegetables | 500 | 7 | Gaichamsinliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 2 | Ningamliu | Vegetables | 500 | 8 | Abuanliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 3 | Ringjuanliu | Vegetables | 500 | 9 | Gaikhangkhanliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 4 | Tabitha | Vegetables | 500 | 10 | Asin | Vegetables | 400 |
| 5 | Lumma | Vegetables | 500 | LUNGTHAO SHG | | | |
| 6 | Khuanthailiu | Vegetables | 500 | | | | |
| 7 | Gaiguliu | Vegetables | 500 | 1 | Pouramliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 8 | G.M.Lumthanliu | Vegetables | 500 | 2 | Abuan | Vegetables | 400 |
| GAITHAO SHG | | | | 3 | Gaidingliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| | | | | 4 | Ziandailiu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 1 | R.K.Aga | Vegetables | 308 | 5 | Gaiphuliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 2 | Akhiuna | Vegetables | 308 | 6 | Gaibiliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 3 | Athuanliu | Vegetables | 308 | 7 | Lungthailiu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 4 | Diana | Vegetables | 308 | 8 | Thiudinliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 5 | Rina | Vegetables | 308 | 9 | Giangunliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 6 | Chunchamliu | Vegetables | 308 | 10 | Gaithailiu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 7 | Luluna | Vegetables | 308 | CHAPEL COLONY SHG | | | |
| 8 | Alanliu | Vegetables | 308 | | | | |
| 9 | Luthiamei | Vegetables | 308 | 1 | Lalruozo | Vegetables | 304 |
| 10 | Agui | Vegetables | 308 | 2 | Lalruatkim | Vegetables | 308 |
| 11 | Adun | Vegetables | 308 | 3 | Hnemchong | Vegetables | 308 |
| 12 | Jianthailiu | Vegetables | 308 | 4 | Thilhnem | Vegetables | 308 |
| 13 | Gaidunliu | Vegetables | 308 | 5 | Lalruatling | Vegetables | 308 |
| FIELD VENG SHG | | | | 6 | Lalminkim | Vegetables | 308 |
| | | | | 7 | Chongsungkim | Vegetables | 308 |
| 1 | Lalsungkim | Vegetables | 400 | 8 | Malsuami | Vegetables | 308 |
| 2 | Kimneikhawl | Vegetables | 400 | 9 | Zingsuazo | Vegetables | 308 |
| 3 | Lalnunlien | Vegetables | 400 | 10 | Lalremang | Vegetables | 308 |
| 4 | Thilneichong | Vegetables | 400 | 11 | Nyurbiakim | Vegetables | 308 |
| 5 | Hmangeizual | Vegetables | 400 | 12 | N.C.Hnemi | Vegetables | 308 |
| 6 | Chungi | Vegetables | 400 | 13 | Lalneihrem | Vegetables | 308 |
| 7 | Lalramthlin | Vegetables | 400 | DOR VENG SHG | | | |
| 8 | Khuanglienkim | Vegetables | 400 | | | | |
| 9 | Lalrunthar | Vegetables | 400 | 1 | Lalneihmun | Vegetables | 330 |
| 10 | Lalthlirzo | Vegetables | 400 | 2 | Zopi | Vegetables | 330 |
| KANNAN VENG SHG | | | | 3 | Hnunte | Vegetables | 330 |
| | | | | 4 | Jaichoungkim | Vegetables | 330 |
| 1 | Lalthlankim | Vegetables | 284 | 5 | Nobi | Vegetables | 334 |
| 2 | Parthangmoi | Vegetables | 284 | 6 | Lalnunhlim | Vegetables | 334 |
| 3 | Kimneikhowl | Vegetables | 286 | 7 | Lalneikhowl | Vegetables | 334 |
| 4 | Lalruatbel | Vegetables | 286 | 8 | Zolchuonghnem | Vegetables | 334 |
| 5 | Lalnunzuo | Vegetables | 286 | 9 | Mary | Vegetables | 334 |
| 6 | Sungi | Vegetables | 286 | 10 | Lalremkim | Vegetables | 334 |
| 7 | Thati | Vegetables | 286 | 11 | Malsowm | Vegetables | 334 |
| 8 | Chawngi | Vegetables | 286 | 12 | Lalmunhmoui | Vegetables | 334 |
| 9 | Kimkhonei | Vegetables | 286 | TERRACE VENG SHG | | | |
| 10 | Lawmi | Vegetables | 286 | | | | |
| 11 | Biekmoi | Vegetables | 286 | 1 | Ramzin | Vegetables | 330 |
| 12 | Seimkim | Vegetables | 286 | 2 | Parmoi | Vegetables | 330 |
| 13 | Tanni | Vegetables | 286 | 3 | Chwangpui | Vegetables | 334 |
| 14 | Ropieng | Vegetables | 286 | 4 | Bipui | Vegetables | 334 |
| PUANGCHUI SHG | | | | 5 | Zokim | Vegetables | 334 |
| | | | | 6 | Ruthi | Vegetables | 334 |
| 1 | Lungkugailiu | Vegetables | 400 | 7 | Biekhnem | Vegetables | 334 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------|-----|---------------------------|---------------|------------|-----|
| 2 | Gingsiliu | Vegetables | 400 | 8 | Thilkimchuong | Vegetables | 334 |
| 3 | Kasangai | Vegetables | 400 | 9 | Chwangsokim | Vegetables | 334 |
| 4 | Akhina | Vegetables | 400 | 10 | Lalneikim | Vegetables | 334 |
| 5 | Agiangliu | Vegetables | 400 | 11 | Hmensiem | Vegetables | 334 |
| 6 | Taguiliu | Vegetables | 400 | 12 | Thangi | Vegetables | 334 |
| 7 | Puangganliu | Vegetables | 400 | 13 | Lalmuoncheng | Vegetables | 334 |
| 8 | Dindailungliu | Vegetables | 400 | 14 | Lalmintha | Vegetables | 334 |
| 9 | Chingthailiu | Vegetables | 400 | 15 | Zoneikhwai | Vegetables | 334 |
| 10 | Gracy Golmei | Vegetables | 400 | 16 | Lalrimuoi | Vegetables | 334 |
| TIDAI SHG | | | | CHUNRING SHG | | | |
| 1 | Gaisinliu | Vegetables | 400 | 1 | Naomi | Vegetables | 400 |
| 2 | Gaikhiamliu | Vegetables | 400 | 2 | Amana | Vegetables | 400 |
| 3 | Keiruangthuanliu | Vegetables | 400 | 3 | Akouna | Vegetables | 400 |
| 4 | Kapangailiu | Vegetables | 400 | 4 | Athui | Vegetables | 400 |
| 5 | Kalanchungliu | Vegetables | 400 | 5 | Peichuna | Vegetables | 400 |
| 6 | Meidinliu | Vegetables | 400 | 6 | Asianna | Vegetables | 400 |
| 7 | Gaithuangamliu | Vegetables | 400 | 7 | Alian | Vegetables | 400 |
| 8 | Peikhanliu | Vegetables | 400 | 8 | Jangpuang | Vegetables | 400 |
| 9 | Chungongliu | Vegetables | 400 | 9 | Thyiampeina | Vegetables | 400 |
| 10 | Tabitha | Vegetables | 400 | 10 | Ningthiuli | Vegetables | 400 |
| DIUGAI SHG Namdailong | | | | KHUANDAI SHG Rigunlong | | | |
| 1 | K.Abuana | Vegetables | 250 | 1 | Poujuanliu | Vegetables | 360 |
| 2 | Abiliu | Vegetables | 250 | 2 | Agiam | Vegetables | 364 |
| 3 | G.Gailiu | Vegetables | 250 | 3 | Gaikhuanliu | Vegetables | 364 |
| 4 | Asinna | Vegetables | 250 | 4 | Chunkeiliu | Vegetables | 364 |
| 5 | Amiu | Vegetables | 250 | 5 | Ningailiu | Vegetables | 364 |
| 6 | K.Kambuime | Vegetables | 250 | 6 | Abeliu | Vegetables | 364 |
| 7 | Havila | Vegetables | 250 | 7 | Namrilungliu | Vegetables | 364 |
| 8 | Akhiam | Vegetables | 250 | 8 | Nekham | Vegetables | 364 |
| 9 | Reithuanliu | Vegetables | 250 | 9 | Meijungamliu | Vegetables | 364 |
| 10 | Buansinliu | Vegetables | 250 | 10 | Abiliu | Vegetables | 364 |
| 11 | Khulungdiliu | Vegetables | 250 | 11 | Ludunliu | Vegetables | 364 |
| 12 | Lungdoliu | Vegetables | 250 | MORNINGSTAR SHG Rigunlong | | | |
| 13 | Gaibamlungliu | Vegetables | 250 | 1 | Peikhuanliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 14 | Kadisinliu | Vegetables | 250 | 2 | Rimpui | Vegetables | 400 |
| 15 | Ajuan | Vegetables | 250 | 3 | Kaphungailiu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 16 | Akhinliu | Vegetables | 250 | 4 | Miudiliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| DIMTHAN SHG karulong | | | | 5 | Ramkianliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 1 | Tabangliu | Vegetables | 330 | 6 | Thiugaliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 2 | Kahibua | Vegetables | 330 | 7 | Achamma | Vegetables | 400 |
| 3 | Kiukhonliu | Vegetables | 334 | 8 | Peijiandailiu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 4 | Kaningbamliu | Vegetables | 334 | 9 | Kungamliu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 5 | Tabitha | Vegetables | 334 | 10 | Chungailiu | Vegetables | 400 |
| 6 | Namruangdi | Vegetables | 334 | | | | |
| 7 | Raguangningliu | Vegetables | 334 | | | | |
| 8 | Buikhamliu | Vegetables | 334 | | | | |
| 9 | Thiujinliu | Vegetables | 334 | | | | |
| 10 | Gaikhangsingliu | Vegetables | 334 | | | | |
| 11 | Jangdinliu | Vegetables | 334 | | | | |
| 12 | Ringlaliu | Vegetables | 334 | | | | |

Annexure IV-A Village Development Committee (VDC)

| SIno | Name of the village | Date of formation of VDC | No. of pre-formation meeting/consultations | No. of members |
|------|---------------------|--|--|---|
| 1 | Ramgajiang | 28/1/07 | 2 | 9 |
| 2 | Namdailong | 30/1/07 | 2 | 9 |
| 3 | New Alipur | 1/2/07 | 2 | 9 |
| 4 | Karulong | 2/2/07 | 2 | 9 |
| 5 | Kaiphundai | 4/2/07 | 2 | 7 |
| SIno | Type of members | Key norms/Regulations | No. of meetings conduct so far | Name of task attended so far |
| 1 | Church Leader | Regular meeting, proper documentation, Proper-Books of Account, Inclusion of women In the VDC and others sections of the community (Church, Youth, V.A., Poorest, etc) | 5 times | Training on VDC and Animators, UGs and SHGs |
| 2 | Village Authority | | | Village meeting |
| 3 | Youth | | | Field visits |
| 4 | Women | | | Monitoring works (Long felt need) |

B. Information about village level functionaries

| SIno | Designation of functionaries | Name | Age | Date of recruitment | Qualification and experience |
|------|------------------------------|------|-----|---------------------|------------------------------|
|------|------------------------------|------|-----|---------------------|------------------------------|

| 1 | VDC secretary | K.Keigapou | 31 | 28/1/07 | B.Th |
|-------|-------------------|------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 2 | VDC secretary | Mathiu | 27 | 30/1/07 | B.A II yr. |
| 3 | VDC secretary | Dinchuipou | 29 | 2/2/07 | XII |
| 4 | VDC secretary | Alumna | 28 | 4/2/07 | XII |
| 5 | VDC secretary | Levi | 28 | 1/2/07 | XII |
| Sl no | Name | Age | Edn. Qualification | Experience in Years | |
| 1. | Ms. Rahel | 19 | IX (Nine) | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 2. | Ms. K. Lukhuanliu | 20 | X (Ten) | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 3 | Ms. K. Namsinliu | 19 | X (Ten) | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 4 | Ms. Lusingliu | 24 | IX (Twelve) | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 5 | Ms. Langaliu | 22 | X (Ten) | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 6 | Ms. Rani | 20 | X (Ten) | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 7 | Ms. Martha | 22 | X (Ten) | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 8 | Ms. Miubuanliu | 21 | IX (Nine) | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 9 | Ms. Abuanah | 20 | TDC 1 st yr. | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 10 | Zianrei Panmei | 30 | X (Ten) | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 11 | Shella Kamei | 24 | XII (Twelve) | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 12 | Dimreiliu Kamei | 23 | XII (Twelve) | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 13 | Ms. Nethuanliu | 25 | VIII (eight) | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 14 | Ms. Thiubangliu | 25 | IX (nine) | Fresh (6 months) | |
| 15 | Wibeniliu | 23 | IX (nine) | Fresh (6 months) | |

Annexure V-Beneficiaries

| Sln. | Name of the village | Name of the activities | No. of members | Name of the group |
|------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | karulong | Lemon plantation | 31 | Lemon plantation group |
| 2 | Kaiphundai | Cashew nut | 16 | Cashew nut plantation group |
| 3 | kaiphundai | Litchi | 7 | Litchi plantation group |
| 4 | Kaiphundai | orange | 5 | Orange plantation group |
| 5 | kaiphundai | Betel nut | 6 | Betel nut plantation group |
| 6 | kaiphundai | pineapple | 17 | Pineapple plantation group |
| 7 | Kaiphundai | coconut | 1 | Coconut plantation group |
| 8 | Namdailong | coconut | 55 | Coconut plantation group |
| 9 | Namdailong | Lemon | 10 | Lemon plantation group |
| 10 | Ramgaizang | Betel nut | 52 | Betel nut |

| | | | | |
|----|------------|---------|----|-----------------------------|
| | | | | plantation group |
| 11 | Ramgaizang | Lemon | 21 | Lemon plantation group |
| 12 | Ramgaizang | Litchi | 6 | Litchi plantation group |
| 13 | Ramgaizang | coconut | 1 | Coconut plantation group |
| 14 | Ramgaizang | orange | 1 | Orange plantation group |
| 15 | New-Alipur | Banana | 35 | Banana plantation group |
| 16 | Rigunlong | Lemon | 21 | Lemon plantation group |