

COMPLETION REPORT

- 1. Project No: PESC/Man4**
- 2. Project Title: People's Empowerment for Accessing Rights to Livelihood (PEARL)**
- 3. Project Holder: People's Endeavour for Social Change (PESCH)**
- 4. Grant Sanctioned (IGSSS & LC): IGSSS-868771 Local- 90380**
- 5. Grant Received (IGSSS & LC): IGSSS-834555 Local- 90380**
- 6. Grant Utilized (IGSSS & LC): IGSSS-862476 Local- 90380**
- 7. Project Implementation: 1st Phase (May 2009 to June 2010)**

6.1 Expected Outcome as proposed LFA	Actual outcome
6.1 A. Right to food	
100 Nos families applied for BPL cards	No fresh application, 200 households renew and avail with correct APL, BPL each
5 nos of villages applied for PDS shops	2 villages applied for PDS shops
6 villages which have ICDS centers	13 villages have ICDS centers 2 villages (Nungba and Rengpang villages) have functioning ICDS centers comparatively better than others
2 nos of social audit/hearing on PDS conducted.	Not conducted last year
6.1 B. Right to Work	
150 nos of families applied and got job card. Beneficiaries getting 40 days of work as per the act. People getting wages on time.	All targeted families have already got job card. Beneficiaries got 60 days of work on an average. Not getting wages on time
2 nos of social audit conducted. Action plan developed to follow up the social audit.	Not conducted last year
10 person are assist villagers in applying for work, applying for job cards under NREGA and create awareness on schemes	6 persons are assisting the villagers in applying for work, job card and awareness on NREGA
6.1.C. Right to Credit	
20 nos of families opened bank account.20 nos families linked for credit assistance and 50 nos of farmers applied for credit/assistance	4 nos of families applied for loan at RNBA Taobei bank and 1 family have opened bank account at United bank,Tamenglong.
7 nos SHGs established graded nos of SHGs establised linkages with bank/DRDA. 7 SHGs got assistance under from bank and DRDA.	5 nos SHGs established linkages with Rural bank Noney.
6.1.D. Right to Natural Resource	
4 villages developed plan for NRM administration and 2 villages started implementating the action plan.	3 villages developed plan for NRM administration and one village started implementing the action plan

6.1.E. Advocacy and Lobbying	
7 villages active on asking for audit/public hearing, attend meeting regularly and discuss the need and prioritize those.	30 persons have clear knowledge on RTI and its application
6.1.F. Networking	
4 nos. of CBOs formed	13 VLC are formed
6.1.G. Other allied activities	
4 villages developed long term plans villages approaches government for resources	13 villages develop long term plan and two villages approach government for resources
6.2 Planned Activities as per DIP	Actual Activities Implemented
6.2 A. Right to food	
Workshop on various government schemes for village authority/community/POs/CBOs(65/-*25person*2days*13 villages)	13 workshop on Public Distribution System(PDS) for village authority and community leaders
Workshop on village perspective building through PRA (65/-*25person*2days*13 villages)	Workshop on village perspective building through PRA (65/-*25person*2days*13 villages)
Base line survey (Prepare the BPL list)	Base line survey (Prepare the BPL list), 200 households from seven villages.
Ensure proper functioning of Govt. Schemes through RTI	Ensure proper functioning of Govt. Schemes (PDS and NREGS) through RTI
Promotion of self-sustained food security system at local level (Food bank/Grain Bank etc)	Promotion of self-sustained food security system at seven villages (Food bank/Grain Bank etc)
Meeting with Government officials/departments	Meeting with District Supply officer(DSO)/FCS department Tamenglong on PDS
Regular meeting with community/village authority/community assessment	Regular meeting with community/village authority/community assessment
Advocacy program with other Civil Society Organizations, media	Advocacy program with Zeliangrong student union Nungba zone, Women union Nungba zone and Sangai express reporter Jacob, Ramkung, Dicham editor local news Tamenglong.
6.2 B. Right to Work	
Workshop on various government schemes for village authority/community/POs/CBOs (65/-*30person*2days*13 villages)	13 Workshops on various government schemes (NREGS) for village authority/community leaders.
Sensitization meeting with government officials	Sensitization meeting with Sub-Divisional officer Nungba on PDS and NREGS.
Enhancement of skills on livelihood development/market linkage/handloom product innovation and designing (500/-*25person*3days)	Enhancement of skills on livelihood development (System of Rice Intensification – SRI and animal husbandry)/market linkage/handloom product innovation and designing (500/-*25person*3days)
Regular meeting with community/village authority	Regular meeting with community/village authority
6.2.C. Right to Credit	
Workshop on micro finance program for village community (500/-*26person*2days) Promotion/strengthening of SHGs	Workshop on micro-finance program for village community (500/-*26person*2days) Promotion/strengthening of SHGs
Training program on SHG management/account	Training program on SHG management/account

keeping/record management (500/-*26person*2days)	keeping/record management (500/-*26person*2days)
6.2.D. Right to Natural Resource	
Development of village resource mapping and guidelines for use and management of natural resources	Development of village resource mapping and guidelines for use and management of natural resources
6.2.E. Advocacy and Lobbying	
Training/consultation on RTI, good governance, peace promotion (500/-*25person*2days)	Training/consultation on RTI, good governance, peace promotion (500/-*25person*2days)
Assessment of progress and present to Government the gaps and lobby for policy level changes	Assessment of progress and present to Government the gaps and lobby for policy level changes
6.2.F. Networking	
Program planning	Program planning
Staff capacity building	Staff capacity building
6.2. G. Other allied activities	

8. Circumstances and reasons for variations if any :

There are some variations in the expected outcome and actual outcome as mentioned above. In most cases, actual outcome is better than expected outcome. The main reason for variation (less outcome) is due to remoteness, frequent bandh, strike/blocked and poor means of transportation. The support of the communities is highly appreciable.

8. Problems encountered and strategy / ways incorporated to solve them:

Traveling and transportation was the major problem faced during this reporting period. Going to villages on foot continuously as per the program was difficult as we have to travel around 20-30 km. Therefore, our staff conducted 2-3 activities staying longer at particular village.

There was around 60 days economic blocked in Manipur due to controversial ADC election. The bandh prohibits timely implementation of activities. Besides, more time taken as staff have to travel on foot long distances.

9. Impact:

Capacity building through trainings, meetings and awareness program about Rights and Entitlements and various Govt. provisions particularly on four thematic areas (Right to Food, Right to work, Right to NRM and Right to Credit) was our major activities. People started realizing their own potential to be more accountable for their own development processes. After understanding their rights and provisions of the Govt. through these various activities under PEARL program, people started initiating plan of action particularly on Right to Food like setting area committee on Food Security. People started lodging complain on PDS, applied for resources from Govt., Seeking information under RTI on NREGS/PDS, resolve to bring back bank at Nungba by women groups, etc. *Most action oriented activities and people's people will be taken place in the year.*

Organization:

Capacity of staff improves tremendously in various aspects. Our team is more informed about the rights of the people and the policies of the Govt. Improve in building rapport

with the communities. Also helps in overall improvement of the organization development process particularly financial management & accounting, reporting and documentation.

Right to food: Community members are more aware about the various schemes and provision of Govt. under Right to Food. Hence, they could analyze and identify where things are gone wrong and where to initiate some concrete steps in order to ensure proper functioning of the schemes. The Nungba area Village Authority formed committee on Food Security; where the committee will work on PDS and other related issues to bring about food security in the area. Based on the information and data gathered with the help of our team members, targeted individual village also initiate their own course of actions on PDS. The economic blocked has also contributed some positive impact on Right to Food. During those days of food scarcity due to blocked, people felt reality and the need of immediate attention on PDS and developing policies of food security at local level. Many of them realize the purpose of PEARL project better and the reason why our staff are being working with them so seriously. Therefore, we received prompt response and serious attention of the communities particularly on PDS.

Right to work: After various trainings and meetings with the target villages on MGNREGS, they came to know better about the scheme. All 13 villages develop micro planning and based on that two of the villages submit their project for second of MGNREGS; while other villages are under process unlike previous years where Govt. official gave them readymade programs for the MGNREGS. They started getting information through RTI regarding NREGS. People are more curious about the scheme and its implementation process after the intervention.

Right to NRM: Communities are more aware about Govt. policies and Act on NRM. People started initiate activities on judicious use of natural resources. Some of the target villages resolved in their annual meeting not to hunts animals (wild) round the year but at particular season (September to December) and conservation of patch of land in water catchment area. 2 villages have already developed policies on NRM at their village level.

Right to Credit: People are more aware about various schemes and policies under Right to Credit. Some of the SHG open bank account and linked with rural bank. The women group of the area already initiated actions to bring back bank in their area.

Advocacy and Lobby: Govt. officials at the block level are more sensitized about the four thematic areas of the project. District level Committee on PDS has been formed and steps have been initiated for proper functioning of the schemes in other sub-divisions of Tamenglong district.

Networking: Networking with other Civil Societies have been initiated. Like the Block level Village Authority Association, Zeliangrong Student union, Nungba Area Women Union, Zeliangrong Women Union, Rongmei Naga Baptist Association and Tamenglong NGO Forum besides PEARL's partners. We have been doing sensitization workshops, meetings and consultation with them on PDS in particular. They are now members of the

Committee on PDS and Concrete action plans have been developed to carry out in the second year. We believe in broad-based organization particular for Advocacy and Lobby activities.

10. Learning (Best practices / Case Studies):

Best practice: Hunting season at Bwanruangh village

Hunting and fishing is one of the popular practices in the area. Usually men folk are involved in the activities round the year. Hunting and fishing is one important livelihood options for the community. However, excessive hunting and fishing has cause serious problem in the village in the course of time. They realized that some species have increase tremendously while some other species getting lose. Besides, women felt that this practice is not encouraging as time (wages) taken to hunt an animal is much more than the cost of the animal or fish.

Our team talks about the importance of biodiversity, food chain, human and nature. They also talk about the policies and Act of the Govt. of India. With this more information from our team members and their experience, villagers take some concrete steps in order to ensure sustainability of natural resources during their village annual general meeting.

In the meeting the village unanimously resolves to prohibit hunting during Jan-Aug and allow hunting from Sept-Dec in a year. Sept- Dec is the time of harvest for the people. If anybody hunt during prohibited period S/he will be fine according to the traditional law of the village. Therefore, this hunting also will protect their field from destruction of wild animals. Besides, the wages will also improve for other income generating activities. Therefore, it is more economical and sustainable practice which we believe to be encouraged.

Meeting with FPS agent Alung Singsit of Kaimai village

Background

Since 2009, Indo-Global Social service Society has been supporting a PEARL project through a local NGO People endeavour for social change (PESCH) in the 13 villages of Nungba sub-division, Tamenglong District, Manipur. In the month of April 2010 IGSSS has appoint shri Namkhinlung Pamei for one month action research on Public Distribution System (PDS). During the research, FPS agent Alung Singsit has been meet at his village. In the interaction it is learned that PDS items were not reaching to the beneficiaries.

Objectives and Activities

The purpose of the study is to understand the functioning of the PDS in Kaimai village

Finding

To the utmost surprise, the villagers did not even know what PDS system is and what items they are supposed to get under this scheme or the existence of Fair Price Shop agents and SK oil sub-dealers. However, one Alun Singsit, who is the pastor of Salvation Army of Kaimai Kuki Village and Vice Chairman-ordinating Team (DCT), told that he was once appointed as a PDS agent of his village and he used to provide rice to the villagers 10 years back. But after that, no rice or for that matter no other PDS items like Sugar and SK Oil have been provided to the villagers all these years. As for Kaimai Naga and Kaimai kuki the villagers reportedly received 2 packages (25 kg of rice per package) of rice at the rate of Rs 750.00 under PDS once last year (2009) during the month of March. In respect of SK oil, none of the villagers except Alung Singsit FPS agent have been getting it for the last many years.

The village authorities of Kaimai village informed that no surveys for classification of families for entitlement of APL, BPL and AAY cards have been conducted.

A Successful FPS agent in Mukтина village of Nungba sub-division, Tamenglong District of Manipur state, India

Background

With a network of more than 4.62 lakh fair prices shops, it is said that the PDS in India is the largest distribution network of its kind in the world. But when survey on PDS was carried out in Tamenglong District, it is learned that except four or five fair price shops in the Tamenglong Headquarter, there is no FPS in the three sub-divisions (Nungba sub-division, Tousem and Tamei sub-divisions). During the PDS workshop at 13 villages we convince the villagers to apply for FPS agent/shop.

Objectives

At the beginning the project staff has made a strategic choice of focusing on Public Distribution System (PDS). NREGS and SHGs programs are integrated later.

Project achievements

For smooth functioning of PDS in the 13 villages in particular and Tamenglong District in general we focus on PDS in the first year 2009. Mr. Namkhinlung Pamei went to Tamenglong and met District supply officer (DSO) to give FPS agent form on 27th March 2010. DSO gave him 15 forms and he distributes one each to all 13 villages and two to Kaimai and Longpi villages. Among the 13 villages one from Mukтина, Mr. Champoulung and Thakgong of Rengpang village were apply for the agents on April 10th 2010. Mr. Champoulung (who train and develop by PESCH) was selected as FPS agent from May 28th 2010 as 7 villages FPS agent. Now Community members are more comfortable and hopeful for better functioning of the system.

11. Any other information /comments relating to the project:

The project is quite relevant and acceptable at the community level. The change it makes within one year is beyond our expectation. The intervention seems at the right time. The project allows mobilizing assets of the people by themselves with small support mainly the capacity building of the community; I think which is contributing towards sustainable development of the community. The support given by IGSSS staffs both at the program and organization level is remarkable.

Seal and Signature of the Chief Functionary

Date: July 20, 2010