

DIOCESAN SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY DSSS, IMPHAL

ANNUAL REPORT 2017-2018



DIOCESAN SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY, DSSS IMPHAL

A charitable and non-profit making Institution

Registered under Societies Registration Act. Reg. No. 253/M/SR/1991)

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ANNUAL REPORT

APRIL 2017 TO MARCH 2018

“.....To build self sustaining developed communities in partnership with people and civil society institutions, through animation, value education and organization in the cultural milieu.....”

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From the Director's Desk...

It is a matter of happiness, gratitude and pride that the Diocesan Social Service Society (DSSS), Impha, the developmental wing of the Archdiocese of Imphal, is at the completion of a year yet again in its service to the people of Manipur.

As a social development organization, it has been growing steadily since its humble inception, spreading its interventions across different parts of Manipur through various developmental and innovative strategies, for the benefit of the poor and marginalised of the state. This annual report of 2017-2018 will mirror various activities undertaken by DSSS for promoting progress during the financial year 2017-2018.

During the year 2017-2018, DSSS has been able to script innumerable stories of positive, progressive and promotive transformation among its target groups. Thus the reporting year witnessed the implementation of various projects for the promotion of child rights, skill development programmes for the underprivileged youth, training of peace programmes in the schools, empowering of women through SHGs, livelihood options, peace intervention initiatives, health awareness programmes, environment protection, Organic farming, Communal harmony initiatives, rehabilitation of displaced communities as well as community based sponsorship of poor and underprivileged children. We are grateful to all the supporters and benefactors of DSSS, Imphal: Most Rev. Dominic Lumon, the President and all the Governing Board of DSSS for their enlightening guidance and support, to all the generous national and international funding agencies for the resource support; to all the various centres and villages for the effective implementation of the projects and to the central as well as field level staffs of DSSS for their dedicated service.

It is with great joy that I place this Annual report 2017-2018 of DSSS, Imphal into your hands and looking forward to a new year of service to the poor and marginalized of the state with renewed focus and vitality.

Fr. Anthony Avince Dilbung
Director, DSSS



Organization's Details

The Diocesan Social Service Society (DSSS) is the developmental wing of the Archdiocese of Imphal. It is a registered voluntary non-governmental organization, registered under the Societies Registration Act. It initiates, plans, formulates, implements, monitors and evaluates projects and programs.

The activities are capacity building, empowerment of women, women and child development, people's organizations, social welfare, income generation activities, natural resource management, organic farming, sustainable rural development, HIV/AIDS, and emergency relief services. It renders services to the unorganized needy and poor irrespective of caste, color or religious belief and faith. It has a team of qualified and committed staffs working at various levels catering to the needs of the people in the villages within the Archdiocese of Imphal.

Vision:

The Vision is "To work towards realizing a harmonious society based on Gospel values of love, justice, care, peace and unity".

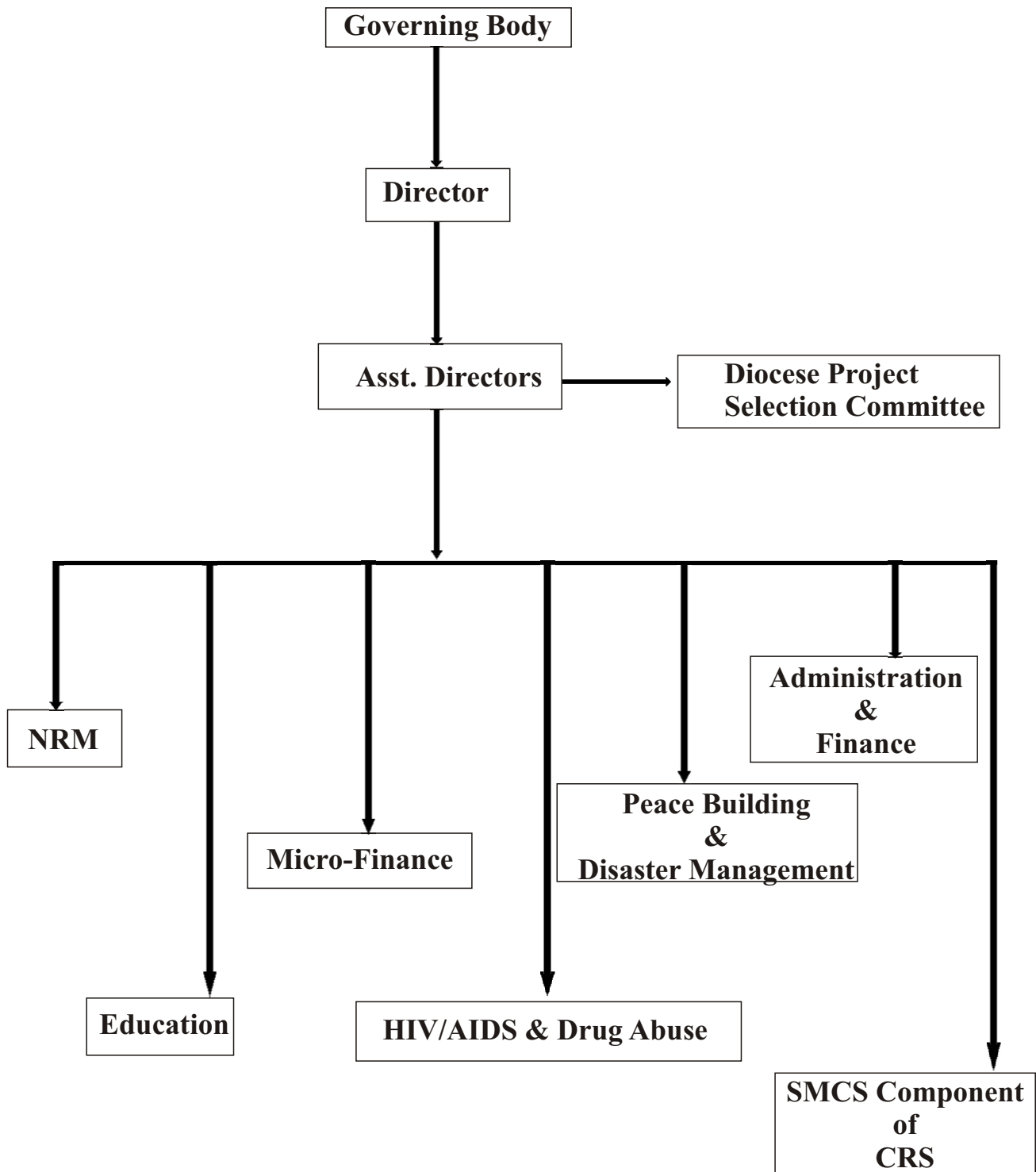
The Mission:

"To strive to evolve cohesive participatory communities through value education, awareness building, self-respect, socio economic development and cultural enhancement with mutual respect within the society especially the less privileged".

The Objectives of DSSS are as follows:

1. To shoulder and labour for the emancipation of the less privileged to show the universal spirit of love and concern as gospel response
2. To promote and sustain mass campaigns in order to dispel ignorance in the society through awareness building, motivation, education, training, empowerment and local organizations
3. To work for the just growth of culture, social and moral values, justice, equality, equity and integration for unity and oneness
4. To promote and propagate traditional knowledge of healthy living, medicines and practices
5. To promote sustainable development, constructive family growth and meaningful community life in peace with nature
6. To promote and implement participatory people's programs and projects with holistic approach through food security, livelihood support, income generation, training, skill development, HRD, animal care, local crafts, natural resource management, ecology and environment
7. To create and establish interventions in response to natural and manmade calamities

Organization Structure



Farmers' Organization in **Organic** Agriculture for Rural Development (FOARD)

The primary objectives of the project viz: Family Level, Community Level and Society Level. The objectives component includes strengthening Family livelihood, Strengthening Rural Organization and Strengthening Rural Development. In view of the project phasing out, a crucial analysis has been done for sustainable rural organizations. Frequent internal monitoring within the districts was conducted in different intervals. The Resource Centers act as a for-runner to monitor and manage its groups.

With regards to the objectives, the project accumulated the project outcomes in different themes. The project focused to build capacities of the targeted communities in identification, production, financing and marketing of potential agricultural and non-agricultural products, including micro-enterprises. It also adopts sub-sector approaches to strengthen the livelihoods of the community. The project implementation is made up of different component namely promotion of more natural agriculture practices (organic), development of other agriculture income channels, development of non-agriculture income channels and awareness and knowledge promotion of sustainability.

As a whole, the project witnessed positives changes. Below are few major project accomplishments.

1. The major target beneficiaries of rural poor were strengthened with the technical support provided by the project. Wherein, food security and sustainable livelihood were secure by enhancing their learning skills from the project objectives.
2. Community based organizations were strengthened to acquire access to equal services/schemes and emerged a quality social environment.
3. Initiatives taken to strengthen rural development and advocate in district and state level for a sustainable economic growth on an equal basis.
4. The networking and lobbying approaches has improved wherein the groups with the facilitation of Resource Centers were able to acknowledge and bargain with different government and other semi-government for entitlement of schemes and grants.

In spite of positives outcomes, the mono-income structure is putting the rural poor farmers in a very vulnerable position, as the majority of the poor rural farmers have no concrete financial capital establishment to engage in both agriculture and non-agricultural opportunities. As a result of constraints, the opportunity to demonstrate their potential enhancing their learning skills is measured very thin. To accommodate and mend various challenges, the project implementation approached is executed towards ensuring to placed empower stances in managing and to overcome the constraints in different levels.

In view of the project phasing out in 2018 and vulnerability, a well strategic planning is established ensuring sustainability and carried forward the legacy of project execution by the Federations and its groups. The project envisages that post project phase out, the beneficiaries would be able to attain the following plans/sub-objectives:

1. More natural agricultural practices are utilized to reduce the impact of mono-agri cultural vulnerability.
2. Reduce the risk of monoculture by the development of other agricultural and non agriculture income channels.
3. The beneficiaries have rational awareness and knowledge of sustainability to carry forward the legacy of project implementation process.
4. Right based issues were highlighted in the proper podium understanding the source of problems or conflicts and solved with different methodologies by themselves.
5. Empowering and establishment of linkages and connect with various governmental departments for their entitlement to various schemes and grants for the rural poor farmers.

Economic Activities and Group management.

The majority of the farmers are marginalized and poor. Their source of income is limited with less production with lack of well establishment financial resources. Their source of income comprises of limited agricultural products, petty shops, livestock, handloom and handicrafts etc. Due to unorganized marketing system, the products were marketed in the district level and in the state capital. The products like turmeric and ginger are marketed through Grassroot Syndicate Company Private Limited. The Resource Centers mobilized the farmers' products and dispatched to Grassroot Syndicate.

In view of the sustenance of the groups, the project assures effective management of the groups in various approaches. The groups are regularly monitored by the management and its respective Resource Centres. Need based trainings were organized to deliver better execution. The project facilitated ensuring to avail entitlement resources from the concern government sectors. With regards to the project phase out, a strategic closure plan were prepared to hand over the project to the community with the facilitation by the resource centers.

Below are list of findings of project rural organizations.

Areas of strength:

- They are able to maintain their book of accounts
- The RCs have community trainers that assist the project staffs.
- They have build a good relation with the village authority
- Group management have improved
- They monitor the Self Help Group and give out loans as per their rating
- The leadership skill have improved and they network with the government department

Areas of concern:

- Dependency to the project in various implementation process
- Networking to be strengthen
- Documentation needs to be improved.
- Many of the group members are not aware of the Vision and Mission of RCs

Network:

The organization has built a very good relation with various government departments, Banks and NABARD. Some of them are stated below:

- Department of Horticulture and Soil Conservation
- Department of Agriculture
- ICAR, KVKs
- Central Agriculture University
- NABARD and Bank
- Like-minded NGOs

Financing:

The regular flow of finances from the funder has provided better platform for project execution. Proper process of transaction and utilization is maintained with maximum project output. The required funds were released through Resource Centres bank accounts for program implementation. The field activities were analyzed according to the needs and availability of the fund.

The financial management at the Self Help Groups and Resource Centres level has improved drastically with the trainings provided by the project. Regular monitoring system were carried out by Resource Centres to bridge the gaps and identification of the finances need based.

Certification:

A total of seven hundred and thirty two (732) farmers were certified in the reporting period. Four hundred and two farmers were certified with NPOP and three hundred and thirty were certified with NOP. The total certified land measure up to five hundred and forty seven (547) hectares out of which three hundred and six (306) hectares are NPOP and two hundred and forty one (241) are for NOP. Five hundred farmers of Tamenglong district are under IC2 (In-convergence second year period) status and another five hundred farmers of the same district are under initial registration period. Five hundred farmers of Ukhrul District were also under the initial registration certified period. These farmers will be certified with the completion of certification process.



File photos of final evaluation on project phase out

Chalice Canada Children Sponsorship Program **Direct Family Funding-DFF**

Education:

Goals:

1. Maximum number of children from to be enrolled in Schools.
2. To avoid dropout students from school.

Accomplishments:

1. Two students completed their graduation.
2. 21 students appeared in the High School Leaving Certificate conducted by State Board of Secondary Education, Manipur (BOSHEM), 2018.

Ten students passed out in first division, Eight students in second division three students in third division.

3. 17 students appeared in the Higher Secondary School Leaving Certificate (HSSLC) conducted by the State Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur (COHSEM), 2018. One students passed out in first division, thirteen students in second division, one students in third division and two unsuccessful students. 1



HSSLC successful students

Health & Hygiene:

Goals:

1. Children and adults maintained good and personal hygiene by protecting themselves from various diseases.
2. To ensure good health of our sponsored children under Chalice Health fund.

Accomplishments:

1. Conducted two day dental and general health camp for 309 sponsored children. Students were referred to Government Hospital for dental cases. Chalice child health records were maintain for monitoring their health status.

2. Constructed 40 IHHL cum bathroom under WASH project to eradicate open defecation and improve sanitation and hygiene.



Dr. Sumita examining our sponsored child during the camp

Nutrition:

Goals:

- 1.To increase the number of families in practicing an organic way of kitchen gardening and farming.
- 2.To follow up with the families to consume organic products.

Accomplishments

- 1.More number of sponsored families who has a space to cultivate are practicing kitchen gardening. Three sponsored families of YAI, two from SDG and two of PKJ have started turmeric and pineapple farm.
- 2.With the initiative of YAI CCG members the mid-meals at the Govt. school have started regularly.
- 3.Many families are aware of the ill-effect use of chemical fertilizer, pesticides and insecticides and prefer practicing organic way of cultivation.



Mother of SDG1036 Kh.Apechan

Community:

Goals:

- 1.More number of toilets must be constructed in order to eradicate various diseases caused by open air defecation.
- 2.Increase the level of awareness among the CCGs to take up various skills developmental programmes from Govt. Institutions and Organizations.

Accomplishments:

- 1.Constructed 40 IHHL cum bathroom under WASH project.
2. 30 toilets are being constructed at Yaipharok and 10 toilets at Sandanshenba Village.



Mrs Etala member of Unity CCG in front of her new shop

Family:

Goals:

- 1.Increase awareness on various livelihood skills so as to improve their sources of income.
- 2.To orientate on DFF sponsorship programme to the newly sponsored families.

Accomplishments:

- 1.More families have started vegetables gardening and cash crops farms.
- 2.Home visit have been carried out to the sponsored family whose children did not perform well in their examinations.
- 3.More number of the sponsored families have started opening petty shops.
- 4.More Banks A/C were opened for newly sponsored families.

Direct Family Fund/ Chalice Circle Groups:

Goals:

1. Capacitate the members of CCGs to take up leadership role and maintain their record books.
2. Increase more number of CCG families to take up Income Generating Activities.
3. Increase more NCA for the DFF sponsorship program.

Accomplishments:

1. Twenty five Chalice Circle Groups have opened their saving Bank accounts.
2. Conducted three day residential training on book keeping for 38 leaders from 26 Chalice Circle Groups.
3. Follow up orientation on records maintenance were given to those groups who were slow in learning.
4. Conducted Orientation on DFF sponsorship programme and the objective of Chalice Circle to the newly sponsored beneficiaries.



YAI CCG Chingkhongkhu conducting their own group meeting.

Impact Report

KEI1005 Angeli Ramreiphy Marchang is 18 years old, and is the eldest daughter of Mr. Ngarami Marchang and Mrs Somila Marchang of Keihao Village, under Senapati District, Manipur. She lived with a members of six with her grandparents . In order to support their children's education and the family, the mother have to work hard by cultivating the Jhum field and whatever she could gather from the field she would sell it in their local market. Moreover, her father was an alcoholic and could not do much hard work. The mother was finding difficult to support all the children's education. So, in order to make Angeli continue her studies she was kept with her grandparents.



Angeli when she was first sponsored

Angeli got sponsorship in the year 2012 when she was in grade -6. Then, through Chalice, Direct Family Fund (DFF) Sponsorship Programme, Angeli and her family were able to meet their basic needs, and allowing Angeli to focus more on her studies. And with the support, her other younger siblings were able to attend their schooling. She was able to put all her efforts and worked harder in her studies.



With the sponsorship support program from Chalice Canada, she was able to attend regular classes in a better school. As a result, she secured Second Division with 52 per cent in High School Examination, 2015 and secured First Division with 60.5 per cent at Higher Secondary level Examination, 2018. “She expresses her success by saying that, *“The Chalice, Direct Family Funding Sponsorship Program gave me a new hope, support and a pace to continue my studies. Today, I am able to reach at this stage because of the support I received from my loving sponsor. I am very grateful to Chalice Canada for giving me this privilege.”*

This year, she is studying in First Semester in Bachelor of Arts at Maram College, Maram, Senapati District, Manipur, which is one of the best upcoming college in Northeast India. Thus, Angeli continues her studies and after completion of her graduation she wants to become a teacher so as to help other poor children who cannot afford to take extra classes. Moreover, her parents are able to save some amount in the Chalice Trust Fund and able to take a loan amounting to Rs. 5, 000/- from the fund and began to start a petty business by selling vegetables to sustain their livelihood. As a result, their income increased and improves their livelihood. And adding more joy to the family, the father have stopped his drinking habits.



St. Vincent Fellowship

St. Vincent Fellowship is Children Education Sponsorship program launched at DSSS in the month of April 2013 for 50 children. It is sponsored by St. Vincent Group/Guild of Denmark under the charismatic leadership of Mr. Knud Helsted Kluge. It began with DSSS staff visiting Denmark and SVG officials Denmark visiting Manipur.

The agency mobilize fund from generous philanthropic people and send the money for the marginalized poor for education program under the care of Diocesan Social Service society. The parents will have to bear admission money, books expenses and expenses in purchase of uniform and other accessories. Each centres is provided with a teacher to coach or teach them before the children go to their regular schools. The animator regulate and monitor the teacher's activities, make reports, accounts and purchase supplies for teaching related materials.

The Aim of Saint Vincent Guilds (SVG)

- *To support selected mission stations and their relief action in less developed countries.*
- *To publish quarterly periodicals with the aim to inform SVG contributors about actual projects and mission stations that SVG supports and to deepen the insight conditions of life for those people SVG has chosen to support*

Criteria of Selection

- 1) The child is interested and healthy to study but parents could not afford to pay the school fee
- 2) The parents are economically backward
- 3) Single parent child or an orphan

The Principal of the school who is also the Parish Priest of the place is given the sole right whom to choose. But he has to follow the guidelines of the SVG.

Under this education sponsorship the following schools have been sponsored

Sl. No	Name of School	No. of Children	Sponsored amount INR	Location
1	Christ King High School, Chingjaroi	20	56,000/-	Chingai Block, Ukhrul
2	St. Mary's School Bendramai	10	28,000/-	Maram Paren Road, Senapati District
3	St. Anthony's High School, Marimchi	10	28,000/-	Machi Block, Tengenoupal District
4	St. Thomas High School, Singngat	10	28,000/-	Aizawl Raod, CCPur District
5	St. Xavier High School, Thanlon	10	28,000/-	Aizawl Raod, CCPur District
6	St. Dominic School, Phaitoul	10	28,000/-	Jiribam, Tamenglong District
	Total	70	1,96,000/-	



Operation Modality

- 1) Opening of Child's Bank Account
- 2) Four visits made to the child in a year to assess her/his mental health and physical health and academic performance study
- 3) Parent-Principal-Funder-DSSS Activity Model
- 4) Financial transaction and financial audit
- 5) Documentary support system
- 6) The children are to write Christmas and Easter Greetings to the Funding agency
- 7) Financial audit is to be sent annually to the funding agency

Intensified Malaria Control Project-3 (IMCP-3)

Caritas India in partnership with the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) under the Intensified Malaria Control Project-3 has been intensifying the elimination of Malaria from India, particularly in North East India. In Manipur under the Diocesan Social Service Society Imphal, Caritas India has walked the nooks and corners of the state to make people aware prevent and treat from the dreadful Malaria endemic. The given below details are of the present status of DSSS-IMCP-3 project.

Goal: To reduce malaria related mortality by at least 50% and morbidity by at least 50% in project areas .

Objectives:

1. To achieve near universal coverage (80%) by effective preventive intervention (LLIN) for population living in high risk project areas).
2. To achieve near universal coverage (80%) of fever cases by correct, affordable and appropriate parasitological diagnosis; and prompt, effective treatment according to the national drug policy in project areas .
3. To achieve 100% coverage in project areas by appropriate BCC activities to improve knowledge, awareness and responsive behaviour regarding effective preventive and curative malaria control interventions by
4. To strengthen surveillance and M&E, program planning and management, and coordination and partnership development to improve service delivery in project areas .
5. To strengthen health systems, community systems through capacity building (training) to improve service delivery in project areas.

A. IMPACT INDICATORS

In Manipur under the intensified Malaria Control Project, Malaria diagnosis is carried out through

1. Microscopy of blood for malarial parasites and (Slides)
2. Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT)

A person with fever and no other obvious cause of fever is considered a case of *suspected malaria*. Any Community health volunteer, health worker or health professional observing a case of suspected malaria must immediately initiate a diagnostic test. Due to problems of non availability of Lab Technicians at certain block PHCs & the huge time lag between the slide collection & reporting of results, especially from remote & inaccessible areas, the microscopy result may not be made available within 24 hours. Along with Slides RDTs are supplied and used for diagnosis. For the **last one year DSSS IMCP3 has done 10,438 tests in 871 villages** of chandel, Churachandpur and Tamenglong Districts.

MALARIA POSITIVE CASES

Manipur belongs to Category -1 state along with 14 others which have API (*Annual Parasite Incidence*) score of less than 1 including the districts. Annual Parasite Index (API) is obtained by cases detected per 1000 population. Manipur is the only state in Northeast placed in this category. Manipur is given a target of covering at least 10% of the total population under malaria diagnosis if elimination is to be carried out. Elimination of malaria in Manipur is scheduled to be completed by the year 2020. Elimination means there is no indigenous case in the given area. But the people can still get the disease if traveling to other malaria endemic areas. Pherzawl and Tengnoupal districts are a concern in this for Manipur due to its proximity with Mizoram and Myanmar respectively which are also known to be malaria prone zone. Therefore it is important to improve the surveillance system and test every malaria suspected fever cases and investigated any Malaria positive fever case. The last one year we under Caritas India/DSSS Imphal we have found 10 Malaria Positive cases out of which:

1. Chandel 2 Pv Malaria Cases
2. Churachndpur- 2 Pv and 3 Pf Malaria cases
3. Tamenglong- 2 Pv and 1 Pf & Pv mixed case of Malaria

Manipur as a state have detected around 122 Malaria Positive cases for the last one year. Since most of the Malaria Positive detected in Health care Clinic, PHCs/CHCs, and Hospitals are recorded in the Manipur SVBDCP records.

3. DISTRIBUTION OF LONG LASTING INSECTICIDAL NETS (LLIN)

Sl. No	Name of District	No. of LLINs distributed	No. of Villages reached
1	Churachandpur	5342 LLINs	58 villages
2	Chandel	1524 LLINs	22 villages
3	Tamenglong	2273 LLINs	12 villages



4. BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE COMMUNICATIONS (BCC)

BCC is a systematic process that motivates individuals, families, communities, to change inappropriate or unhealthy behaviour or to continue appropriate or healthy behaviour. BCC as a supportive strategy is an integral part of malaria control programme towards bringing behavioural change through information and empowerment of people within an enabling environment. The main components of BCC activities are:

INFOTAINMENT-creating Malaria awareness through information with entertainment through the means of Audio- Visual devices, motivational, street plays, skits, group acting etc.

MIKING-It is a public announcement about Malaria awareness in rural villages. It a constant announcing about the diagnosis, treatment and prevention and of Malaria to the villagers.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION & MESSAGE DISSEMINATION ACTIVITY (CCMD)

It is a village level meeting, consultation or group discussion with the villages elders, church leaders and women society and youth clubs in the villages to create platform to discuss about Malaria in the village for prevention.

FIELD SUPERVISORS TRAINING

In order to facilitate effective impact of the project in the remote areas of the state. The field Supervisors of DSSS-IMCP-3 were trained every year to keep them efficient. This year in the month of February 2017 the Field Supervisors were trained in DSSS Imphal by the State VBCDP Officials and Caritas Regional Team from Guwahati. This is to revive in them the skills and knowledge they have regarding Malaria. They were trained on the following topics:

1. Malaria Situation, Vector control measures, diagnosis & treatment)
2. Practical Session on RDT & Slides Test:
3. Pharmaceutical and Health Product Management
4. M&E and MIS
5. Calculation of MBER and ABER:
6. Financial reporting
7. Data Integration
8. How to effectively conduct BCC



MISSION ORGANIC MANIPUR AGENCY (MOMA)

DSSS was selected as Service Provider under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region by the Department of Horticulture and Soil Conservation, Government of Manipur. On 16th of May 2016 a MoU was signed in the presence of K. Kipgen, Director, Member Secretary/Director, Department of Horticulture & Soil Conservation.

MISSION OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To develop crop commodity specific organic value chain and address gaps in organic crop production, wild crop harvesting, organic livestock management and processing, handling and marketing of organic agricultural products with necessary infrastructural, technical and financial support.*
- 2. To enable farmers to replace conventional farming/subsistence farming system into high value commercial organic enterprise in specific crops with end-to-end facilities for production, processing, storage and marketing.*
- 3. To facilitate partnerships between farmers and organic businesses [Local enterprises and / or Farmer Producer Companies (FPC)] in domestic and export markets.*
- 4. To develop certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification, creation of facilities, for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building
Initiations.*
- 5. To provide conducive environment for project initiative, develop programs for organic value chain development and create market access for organic products.*
- 6. To empower organic producers with program ownership by organizing them into Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) with the final aim to federate them into Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs).*
- 7. To develop organic parks/zones with facilities for collection, aggregation, value addition, processing, storage and market-linkages for specific commodities requiring capital intensive technology.*
- 7. To develop NER products as brands/labels through brand building and facilitating stronger marketing access under the ownership of growers' organizations/ companies.*
- 8. To create state specific lead agency (Organic Commodity Board or Organic Mission) for coordinating, monitoring, supporting and financing the development and operationalization of entire value chain.*

On farm material distributed to the beneficiary in 2018

Sl. No	Particulars	Quantity	Name of FIG/Cluster	Total No of farmers	Sappling received per farmers
1	Turmeric Rhizome	232 gunny bags	Kabui Khullen	61	1 Sack per famers
			Kabui Khullen 1	54	
			Awangkhum	64	
			Noney	53	
2	King Chilli	72000 sapling	Namduanjang	14	1500 sapling per farmer
			Awangkhum	22	
			Longmai I	12	
			Pongringlong	27	59 Sapling per farmer
			Taokumjang	18	
			Phoibut	26	
			Longmai II	35	
			Khumji	12	
			Lukhambi I	16	
			Awangkhum	37	
			Gairiluang	49	
			M Khunou	16	
			M Khunou I	46	
3	Orange	19900 Saplings	Nagaching	37	
			Kambiron	13	

Program Activities

Sl. No	Dates	Venue	Program	Participants
1	22-05-2017	Nagaching		18
2	24-05-2017	Kabui Khullen		78
3	26-05-2017	M khunou		21
4	27-05-2017	Gairilong	Concept on Organic farming	24
5	22-05-2017	Kabui khullen II		62
6	27-05-2017	Awangkhum		16
7	15-05-2017	Noney		24
8	24-05-2017	Longmai I		36
9	25-05-2017	Longmai II		22
10	26-05-2017	Namduanjang		22

Sl. No	Dates	Venue	Program	Participants
11	27-05-2017	Lukhambi		29
12	28-05-2017	Noney/khumji		50
13	29-05-2017	Awangkhul		16
14	30-05-2017	Taokuamjang		23
15	08-06-2017	Phoibut	Improve	16
16	09-06-2017	Awangkhul	crop	23
17	10-06-2017	Gairilong	production	30
18	10-06-2017	Pongringlong		20
19	11-06-2017	Awangkhul I		18
20	13-06-2017	Awangkhul II		24
21	14-06-2017	Namduanjang		20
22	15-06-2017	Taokomjang		20
23	16-06-2017	Longmai I		12
24	02-07-2017	Noney		7
25	07-07-2017	M Khunou		20
26	10-07-2017	M Khunou		20
27	13-07-2017	Kambiron	Organic	12
28	16-07-2017	Nagaching	Manure	42
29	23-07-2017	Kabui Khullen	Preparation	50
30	23-07-2017	Longmai II		20
		Khumji /		
31	18-07-2017	Gairilong		19
32	22-07-2017	Kabui Khullen		18
33	18-07-2017	Nagaching		21
34	06-08-2017	Phoibut		22
35	11-08-2017	Kambiron		20



Sl. No	Date	Venue	Program	Participation
36	12-08-2017	M Khunou	Organic Manure Preparation	20
37	13-08-2017	Longmai	Organic Manure Preparation	65
38	20-08-2017	Khumji	Organic Manure Preparation	16
39	22-08-2017	Gairilong	Internal Annual Monitoring	14
40	23-08-2017	Rangkung Longmai I &	Internal Annual Monitoring	14
41	24-08-2017	Longmai II	Internal Annual Monitoring	15
42	10-01-2018	Nagaching	Improve crop production	20
43	15-02-2018	Kabui Khullen	Improve crop production	12
44	20-02-2018	Longmai II	Improve crop production	7
45	22-02-2018	Khumji / Gairilong	Improve crop production	20
46	25-02-2018	Kabui Khullen	Improve crop production	20
47	27-02-2018	Nagaching	Improve crop production	12
48	03-03-2018	Phoibut	Organic Manure Preparation	42
49	10-03-2018	Kambiron	Organic Manure Preparation	50
50	15-03-2018	M Khunou	Organic Manure Preparation	20
51	17-03-2018	Nagaching	Organic Manure Preparation	16
52	20-03-2018	Kabui Khullen	Improve crop production	23
53	23-03-2018	Longmai II	Improve crop production	16
54	25-03-2018	Khumji /Gairilong	Improve crop production	23
55	27-03-2018	Kabui Khullen	Improve crop production	30
56	28-03-2018	Nagaching	Improve crop production	20
57	30-03-2018	Phoibut	Improve crop production	15



PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE-NEI

Project Goal:

Tribal People in North East India will have better Health through taking Preventive and Curative Measures

REVIEW MEETING CUM NEED BASED TRAINING FOR THE VHTFS

The review meeting cum need based training for the VHTFs Members was conducted in the targeted villages under the Health Care Centre of Sugnu by Sr. Merlin on 19th, 20th, and 21st and 22nd April 2017. The participants evaluated the activities of the VHTFs members and the work carried out by the VHWS. They were happy with the service rendered by the VHWS but as for the VHTFs serious efforts are to be made to function effectively. After the evaluation Sr. Merlin spoke to the 35 participants on the usefulness and importance of herbal medicine with the help of the herbal charts.

The VHTFs Meeting for the month of May 2017 was conducted in 6 villages with 56 participants, under Longpi by Sr. Jancy Manuel, 3 villages with 57 participants under Chingjaroi by Sr. Angeline and in 4 villages with 60 participants under Kholian by Mrs. Nemjaneng Haokip .Sr. Angeline also conducted the Program Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) in two villages with the village leaders and the VHTFs members. She animated them on how to give first aid to a person in emergency In the month of June the VHTFs meeting was conducted in 2 Villages with 20 participants under Kholian, in 4 Villages with 29 participants under Chingjaroi Khunou and in 7 Villages with 49 participants.

Meeting with the parish priest and the nurse sister - Willong

On the 2nd of August 2017, the Director of DSSS Imphal and Health Coordinator of DSSS Imphal visited Willong Parish and met the Parish Priest and the Sister Nurse with regards to the health project which will be implemented under Willong parish. They were very happy to be included in the health project as there are many people who need to be help out and made aware the importance on health. They assured us full support and cooperation. They also expressed their concern for the women and children who have no access to health facilities.

Review meeting cum need based training for the VHTFS

The review meeting cum need based training for the VHTFs members was held in 33 villages under the five Health Care Centres. In Longpi four villages, in Purul seven villages, in Chingjaroi seven villages, in Kholian seven villages and in Sugnu seven villages on different dates and time. Awareness was given to them on different topics such as the effects of alcohol and the disease connected with it, Care of mothers and new born babies, Cleanliness, Kitchen garden, Importance of Immunization, ANC and PNC visit, Role and responsibilities of VHTFs, Prevention of seasonal diseases, Importance and the usefulness of herbal medicine.

Awareness on Intensified diarrhoea control fortnight

Sr. Jancy the health supervisor of Longpi and the ASHA (VHW) conducted one day awareness program on the prevention of diarrhoea and the importance of Immunization and breast feeding on 23 July 2017 at Longpi Kajui. There were 20 mothers and children for the animation. Sr. Jancy spoke on the prevention of diarrhoea and the ASHA worker spoke on the importance of immunization and breast feeding for the children. Soon after the talk they distributed Folic Acid and Zincovit Syrup to the participants which were supplied by the Government. The mothers were happy to get the knowledge and the medicine and grateful to the resource persons.

Training on Alovera Medicine Preparation- Purul

On the 17th of July 2017 Mrs. D. Rose Mary conducted training at Akutpa Purul for ten women how to prepare Alovera medicine for different sicknesses such as cancer, burnt case skin disease and how to take the medicine after making. She explained and showed in them the procedure. The women were grateful to her for teaching them. On the 24th of July 2017, Miss Sabina and Lomoru the health Workers conducted training at Atongba Purul for the 12 women the preparation of Alovera Medicine and explained to them its usefulness and how to take it for various illnesses.

AWARENESS SEMINAR ON VACCINATION, INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY AND BREAST FEEDING FOR ASHAS VILLAGE HEALTH WORKERS AND WOMEN

The awareness seminar on vaccination, Institutional Delivery and Breast Feeding was conducted in six places by our health supervisors. It was conducted on the 17th July 2017 by Sr. Jancy Manuel at Longpi Kajui for 80 participants, on the 23rd of July it was conducted by Sr. Merlin at Nazareth village with 34 participants, in Sazik Tampak on 27th July by Mrs. Nemjaneng for 50 participants, on 31st July Sr. Angeline conducted at Chingjaroi Khullen for 47 participants, at Purul it was conducted by Sr. Francy on 14th August for 48 participants and it was conducted by Sr. Jyoti at Willong for 54 Participants. The participants were very happy as some of them attended such seminar for the first time especially the young women

MEDICAL CAMP FOR WOMEN (ANC & PNC) AND CHILDREN

Medical camp for women (ANC & PNC) and children was conducted in five Health Care Centres. On 22nd August it was organized in Sugnu by Dr. Bidya Rani from Chapikarong PHC and Sr. Merlin the Health Supervisor fo Sugnu. On the 3rd and 4th of September it was conducted at Chingjaroi Khullen and Longpi Kajui by Dr. Yarmila, Sr. Angeline the Health supervisor of Chingjaroi Khullen and Sr. Jancy the health supervisor of Longpi Kajui. In Purul the camp was conducted by Dr. Mulani, Dr. Grace, Dr. Khulunu and Sr. Francy the Health supervisor of Purul on 11th September. The last medical camp was conducted at Kholian by Dr. Adeempa, Sr. Julie Mate and Mrs. Nemjaneng on 14th September 2017. The total No. of women and children treated in all the five centres were 667.

Road repair by VHTFs, Ashas, VHWs and Youth

During the last VHTFs Meeting the VHTFs and VHWs of Chingjaroi khullen decided to repair the public road which was very badly destroyed by the continuous rain. So they mobilized the Youth and repaired the public road on the 20th August 2017. The health supervisor Sr. Angeline, the priest and the Sisters joined in the road repair. The 41 participants consisting of VHTFs, VHWs and youth were very much satisfied with the work done. It was appreciated very much by the people for the initiative taken by the VHTFs and VHWs. At the end of the work Sr. Angeline provided refreshment (Tea and snacks) and she thanked everyone for the interest and hard work they put for the development of the village.

Visit of Regional Coordinator from NEDSSS Guwahati

Rev Sr. Sunanda SND the Regional Coordinator visited DSSS Imphal on the 18th of November and had meeting with Sr. Julie Mate the Health Coordinator of DSSS Imphal She also checked the reports of Phase II and the documents of Health Phase III. Sr. Sunanda and Sr. Julie Mate visited the Health Facilitation Centre of Chingjaroi Khullen on the 19th of November. In the evening along with Sr. Angeline the Health Supervisor of Chingjaroi Health Facilitation Centre they visited Chingjaroi Khunou. They had the chance of visiting a sick lady and prayed for her recovery. On the 20th Sr. Sunanda SND had meeting with the eight Village health Workers in the Centre. She asked them to share about their work and requested them to fulfil their work sincerely and with dedication.



Immunization

Sr. Jancy and the VHWs along with the Government nurses conducted Immunization in Kalhang and Longpi khullen on the 6th of November. There were 11 ANC check up and 8 PNC check up. Three children got full immunization. On the 6th of December, Sr. Jancy Manuel and the VHWs along with the ANM conducted immunization programme for the villages of Kalhang, Nungbi Khullen and Longpi Kajui 20 children were given vaccine and four were fully immunized.

Meeting with the village chiefs under Ferrando HFC Tegnoupal

Sr. Julie Mate the health coordinator visited the chiefs of six villages on the 13th and 14th of December. With regards to the health project, which is already functioning in the villages. The chiefs were quite happy with the work and they assured their full support and cooperation. She also met the VHWs who are also ASHAs of the villages and encouraged them to carry out their work sincerely.

Quarterly1 motivational/animation Meeting

The Supervisor, Sr. Francy conducted the VHTFs meeting in all the villages under the HFC of Purul on 11th, 17 and 18th of December. She explained their responsibilities as VHTFs and HCC members. She also spoke on herbal medicine and how to give first aid. There were 50 participants for the meeting from the different villages. Sr. Jancy Manuel the Supervisor also conducted the VHTFs meeting in three villages with 33 participants on 26th, 28th and 29th December. She animated them on the need to keep surroundings clean and drinking clean water for good health. At the end they decided to clean the water source for safe drinking for the villagers. Sr. Julie Mate the Health coordinator visited the Health Facilitation Centres of Tegnoupal and Willong on the 10th and 15th of January 2018 and had meeting with the VHWs and the supervisors as it was the new centre for the new phase III. In both the places she explained the roles and responsibilities of the VHWs, VHTFs and the new reporting format in detail. She also checked the documents of the HFC and asked the Supervisors to update the documents and informed the different files which they need to create for the Centre.

Quarterly motivational /animation Meeting with vhtf s and vhw s

Sr. Roseline Shomai the Supervisor of Ferrando HFC conducted the VHTFs meeting in all the villages with the help of the VHWs on 22nd January in Laiphom and Chehle, 29th in Chahmol, Saivom, Phalbung and in Tegnoupal A&C and on 30th in Tegnoupal B. There were 44 VHTFs members for the meeting and animation. Sr. Roseline explained their role and responsibilities and the importance of cleanliness and better hygienic way of living to prevent all kinds of sicknesses. They decided to make dust bin with bamboo and keep in different corners of the villages. On the 26th of January, the health supervisor of Chingjaroi HFC, Sr. Angeline and the VHWs conducted the VHTFs members quarterly motivational and animation meeting in all the villages in the month of February 2018 with 43 participants. In all the villages the supervisor reminded them their role and responsibilities and informed them the different schemes for mothers and children which they can avail from the government. On the 12th it was conducted in Razai Khullen and Razai Khunou with 6 participants each. On the 19th in Ngachungphung with 7 members and in Azingtang with 6 members. On the 23rd in Atingtewla with 6 members, Alungtang with 6 members and in Atungtang with 6 members. The last village meeting was conducted on the 24th in new Chingjaroi with 6 members. The supervisor, Sr. Jancy Manuel conducted the VHTFs meeting along with the VHWs in all the eight villages.

Child health care for mothers at Laiphom village

Sr. Roseline Shomai the Supervisor of Ferrando HFC visited Laiphom village on 8th January 2018, along with Sr. Maria Kikon the HM of the school. They visited the house of our VHW and while they were there six mothers also came to meet them. Sr. Roseline took the chance and spoke to the mothers on Child health. She spoke to them the importance of taking care of the children to prevent them from many diseases. They also asked Sr. Roseline on their doubts which she cleared it. The mothers were very happy and they were very attentive and responsive.

Awareness on adolescent health

The supervisor of Ferrando HFC arranged awareness program for the adolescent boys and girls on 22nd January 2018 at Tegnoupal village. Sr. Maria Kikon the headmistress of St. Peter's School Tegnoupal was the resource person. She explained to the 16 participants of boys and girls on their differences and how to take care of their body and maintain good health. The participants were quite attentive and interested in the topic. At the same time they were very curious to know more and asked lots of questions. They were satisfied with the answers given by the sisters.

Health Coordination committee meeting (HCC)

The Supervisors along with Village Health Workers conducted Health coordination Committee in three HFCs such as Purul, Longpi Kajui and Chingjaroi Khullen. On 25th February 2018, it was organized in Purul HFC, on 11th March in Longpi HFC and on 12th March in Chingjaroi HFC. There were 25, 24 and 26 participants respectively. The role and responsibilities of HCC and VHTFs was clearly explained to them. The health Supervisors also gave talk on the causes, treatment and prevention of Malaria to the participants. After this there was open discussion on the health project and the participants were happy with the discussion as many were new members. They also took future action plans.

1. To make bamboo dust bin for every house hold
2. To clean the water ponds in the village

Diocesan level review meeting

The quarterly diocesan review meeting was held on the 19th of March 2018 at DSSS Imphal hall. The Supervisors were given chance to share their experiences in regard to the project Phase III. After their sharing, there was feedback from the Director and the Coordinator. The supervisors were happy with the activities of the III Phase which is related mainly for the mothers, adolescent girls and children.

Training/Orientation on MCH cum Nutritional camp

On the 30th of March 2018, the health Supervisor Sr. Jancy Manuel and the VHWs conducted orientation and Nutritional camp for mothers and children at st. Mary's HFC Longpi Kajui. There were 65 mothers and children for the programme. The resource person, Ms. Sarah spoke on MCH and the importance of right nutrition for the mothers and children. After the talk they distributed medicine (Vitamin) and nutritional food items. The mothers were very happy to hear the talk and get the medicine and food items. On 26th March The Health Supervisor Sr. Roseline Shomai along with Sr. Agnes and Her Health Workers Village Health Task force conducted nutritional camp for Mothers and children at Laiphom Village where 45 mothers and children took part. The resource person dealt in depth about the needs and importance of nutritious food habits and the role of Health workers in dissemination this information to the masses particularly in rural and far flung areas where decent services compared to cities are not available, On 26th March The Health Supervisor Sr. Jyoti Paramas and Her Health Workers, Village Health Task force conducted nutritional camp for Mothers and children at Wilong Village where 40 children took part.



FARM Northeast II

The Second phase of FARM Northeast II was implemented from the month of August 2016 and the duration of the 2nd phase is from 1st August 2016 to 31st July 2019. However the Launching of the FARM NE 2nd phase was launched on 27 Nov. 2016 at Machi, Chandel in the presence of Mr. Ibotombi Development officer Horticulture Dept., Jonas Lakra, Zonal Manager, Caritas india, Guwahati, Sebastian Thangsha Project Officer Caritas India and many other dignataries, stakeholders and Farmers from the project villages. During this 2nd Phase of FARM Northeast II, the project is implemented in 15 villages with the total no. of families is 628 and its total population is 3198. During the first quarter (Aug Oct'16), the 10 activities were completed and in the second quarter (Nov'16- Jan'17), 7 activities were completed. Since the beginning of the second phase from the year 2017-2018 17, the activities conducted are given below in the table:

Budget code	Activity	Activity completed	Narration
A.1.1.2	Identification and prioritization of traditional farming system and other inputs and follow up for popularization of such practices among farmers.	Completed-3 program in cluster of 5 villages	Most of the farmers of the project villages still practice the traditional method of farming system like using of traditional tools like knives and spades etc. Mixed and double cropping system are practice extensively that are done along with the construction of parallel canals which serve as a flow way for rain water etc. Parallel canal 'Tikung' in local terms along the tikung maize, yam, and brinjal were planted and also to strengthen the canal. Utilisation of seeds from their own stock is a common practice. Labour pooling is a common method of traditional farming system in the project villages, where community members helping one another when it comes to work. This activity will be followed up in the next quarter.
A.1.1.3	Awareness on Food security by experts focusing and improvisation of traditional practices for food security	Completed-3 program in cluster of 5 villages.	The activity was conducted in cluster of 5 villages each of 15 villages. The animators were the facilitator and the resource person talks about the importance of food security by mentioning the value of seed bank that are organic which are nutritious food for a healthy lifestyle. It also points out to the villagers the technique of sowing seeds in which some plants take lesser time in compare to regular planting by soaking in the water for 3-5 days depending on the variety of seeds. He insists the farmers to continue preserving the seed which are organic in order not to access seeds from the market which may not be of organic. Health must be maintained through the food we consumed.

Budget code	Activity	Activity Completed	Narration
A.2.1.1	Concept sharing and Formation of Farmers Club for 3 villages	Completed- 3 program in 3 Villages.	As the new inducted project villages, the animators explained the villagers how the project function and its main aim and objectives, highlighted the first phase of the project. It also shared during the meeting the formation of Farmers club, its laws and functioning of farmers club, maintenance of record and its registration to the NABARD, Opening of Bank account, and maintenance of saving and monthly contribution. At the end of the meeting, the participants agreed to form Farmers Club.
A.3.1.3	Identification and strengthening of traditional food resources (wild edibles, vegetables with medicinal properties etc) through promotion through indigenous food festivals (during festivals or in Kisan Melas)	Completed- 15 programs: One Meeting each in 15 Villages	Some of the identified traditional food which can be used both for consumption and medicinal purposes are Belairik na, Samtrok, Aulaiphann, Shingdina, tiktat, Anphun etc, all in local terms. They are used in different medicinal purposes. For example, Samtrok used treating typhoid, Malaria, cough by mixing with honey. Anphun, a kind of leaf use to control blood pressure, tiktat is used for treating throat pain.
A.3.1.4	Promotion of local food resources like wild edibles, vegetables with medicinal properties in kitchen garden.	Completed- 15 programs: One Meeting each in 15 Villages	The participants were taught on usages wild vegetables which are the used to cure the sickness like cough, digestion problems, intestinal related problems etc
A.1.2.4	Promotion of management of local breeds of livestock to promote marketing	Completed- 15 programs: One meeting each in 15 Villages.	During the programme the facilitator identified some of the local breeds of livestock reared by the members. Pigs, chicks, cows, ducks and some of mithuns were some of the local breeds of livestock reared within the village. The facilitator encourage the members to reared the said breeds in large number in order to promote marketing system so that it would increased their financial income apart from agri farming products. Also, shared the plan project at a very low cost and step by step increase and improve the breeds and systems of management.

Some problems and challenges learned from the activities:

1. Some traditional festivals are started losing because of less aware and its importance by the present generation
2. People are unaware the value of the kitchen garden.
3. Medicinal plants are available but did not have much knowledge as people did not take keen interest used by the forefather.
4. People have to seek permission from the village chief where to cultivate the farm.
5. People cannot exercise their rights freely.

Program Activities Photos



Rehabilitation of displaced Tribal community with Special focus on women and children affected by ethnic violence in Keihao and neighbouring villages.

Project No. : 317.113-F13/00164

DSSS took up rehabilitation programme for people who had been affected by the ethnic violence hailing from ten villages of Imphal East and Sadar Hills. Keihao, Saichang, Kamuching, Bongbal Khollen, Beaulaland, Molnom, Chaningpokpi, Molkon, Keithelmanbi and Laikhong are the villages where the programme was implemented giving special focus to women and children.

During the period from January to October, special focus was given to the children especially to instil in the children an interest for education by attending the Balwadi classes in their own villages. Through the playway and joyful method of learning and teaching, children were able to enjoy learning, reading and writing. Parents felt the happiness at seeing their children faring well in their studies as they attended the formal schools. Girl children got the same opportunity to study as the boys as education was available in their own village. Parents got motivated to send their children to school at the right age which has boosted the rate of education of the children in these villages. Balwadi children's activities in the village have made the villages active and vibrant as children get opportunities to show case their learnings such as action songs and dramas. The parents of these Balwadi children and other women of the village have been organised into Self Help Groups involving themselves in socio economic activities enabling them to explore their leadership qualities and giving their managerial skills a platform. This program has made women to take active part in the village meetings by airing their opinions on issues of the village and airing their concerns relating specially to women and children. Gender sensitization and educational programmes on rights has created a better understanding of the roles and responsibilities and complimentary relation between men and women in the society.



Agriculture trainings enhancing the farming technology of the farmers from traditional to improved agriculture techniques for better soil fertility and better agricultural products were given to the farmers of the ten villages. Skills on Vermi compost production and it's utility, bio fertilizer production and crop based trainings especially for ginger and potato from the seed selection stage to post harvest management were learnt by the farmers. Having been assisted with seedlings farmers produced ginger and potato. In fact, potato plantations have been taken up by the farmers for the first time in the hill areas of these villages. Traditional attires, detergent and home made processed food were also produced by the people of this area.

The Village Peace and Vigilant groups of the area played a great role whenever issues came up in the village and the surroundings. Conflicts were resolved in non violent ways as peace education was a focal point during the three years. Better relationship and understanding of the people from these villages belonging to the three different communities exists due to the frequent meeting of the people and common issues and goals of the people.

Staff capacity buildings and visit from the donor gave a lot of motivation to the staff and boosted the interest of the people towards peace and development.



Peace Initiatives in North East India

The peace building and conflict transformation in North East India commenced from June 2016. The project is scheduled and approved for the period June 2016 - May 2019. During the period June to December 2017, peace workshops were conducted for the community members involving Youth, women and men of three places in Chandel and Ukhrul Districts. Seminar cum meeting of heads of Schools was conducted which was participated by 54 teachers and heads of Schools. 18 teachers of 7 schools attended the Teachers training on peace education and conflict resolution. In this phase, nine schools from Churachandpur, Chandel and Ukhrul Districts are selected for the peace education where peace club formation and capacity building of the peace club members is the main focus. Peace Clubs have been formed in nine schools and peace loving interested students have been enrolled as peace club members. Capacity building for the peace club members were conducted in eight schools upto December 2017. Seminar on peace were held at Don Bosco Higher Secondary School at Churachandpur and Sacred Heart Higher Secondary School of Ukhrul District. Twenty seven (27) SHGs and three (3) Resource Centres selected to build and enhance their capacities in order to address local issues of peace & social justice were extended trainings on peace building, conflict resolution and rights and governance. Human Rights Day was observed at the District headquarters of Churachandpur, Chandel and Ukhrul Districts on the 10th of December 2018. Participated by students, women and men leaders from all walks of life and civil society organisations, issues were discussed and deliberations on human rights were made by eminent social activists and lawyers. Networking with Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) were also done during the period so as to make collective efforts for peace in the State of Manipur.

During the reporting period, children of eleven villages were animated on anti war toys, performance of one's responsibilities for peace in one self and the family. Children were also introduced to the benefits of various games and sports and the ill hazards of playing with war toys, sharp objects and watching endless war movies. Meetings with parents were also conducted during these period so as to understand better the psychology of children in order to wean children away from war toys and engage in war or violent plays which leads to physical accidents and hurts leading to fights involving even the adult family members. Such unhappy events can have negative psychological effect on a child.

Peace workshops were also conducted in the communities where women, men and the Youth took part. Issues were discussed and skills to deal or confront the various issues were introduced to the participants. Knowledge on peace at various levels in the society were gained by the participants. Skills acquired by the participants on peace building through the various exposures to the peace building work around the world by individuals have given the participants skills to be peace builders in their families, neighborhood and in their society.

Peace educations for students were also covered twice during the period. Non violent approaches to deal with problems that they encountered, understanding of conflicts, ways of dealing with conflict, skills for peace building, stress management and leadership were introduced to the students. Students benefitted a lot from the programme as they were able to deal in a better way the problems that they faced in their lives. Violence among the Youth in these schools decreased with improvement in the academic performance of some students who were passing through very difficult times in their lives affected by the socio political situation of the State.



INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (ITDP), Chandel

Program Activities

1. Collecting loan interest and principal
2. Outstanding loan
3. Checking the SHG files and documentation
4. Meeting and interacting with the TDF beneficiaries
5. Conduct internal assessment or evaluation survey
6. Distribution of NPK
7. Weeding and mulching
8. Wages distribution
9. Monitoring visit Ast. Director
10. Case study
11. Present status of Plants.

1. Collecting loan interest and principals:

June: on 2nd, 3rd, 29th and 30th of June visit to TDF Villages to collect loan principals and interest. Out of the 13 SHG's who avail loans only the SGH's Groups from Monsang Pantha namely Rinning and Shavaangrii has cleared the loan interest. Many of the groups couldn't clear loan interest the fact that most of the SHG's members were in their jhumming cultivation.

July: on 16th, 17th, 18th & 19th of July loan interest were collected from Rinning and Shavaangrii of Monsang Pantha, Shepherded of Angkhel Chayang were collected but the SHG's from Thangkin and Lamphoupasna were not able to clear their loan interest of the particular month.

August: on 5th, 6th 18th, 19th and 20th of August most of the SHG's clear their loan interest for two months. Shunnung Self help have clear their principal of 20, 000 and with interest for two months. On collecting the loan interest from Thangkin they decided to clear all the loan principles in the forms of installment wise.

September : 6th to 8th of September loan was collected from Thangkin farmers group for three months. Green farmers club have clear a sum of 2400 for three months and a principal of 26,000 rupees and interest of 6500 for five months were collected from Shunnung Self help from Monsang Pantha. Most the beneficiaries from Angkhel Chayang and Lamphoupasna had mentioned that they will clear all possible interest and loan within two months.

October: 23rd to 26th of October, 50,000 rupees were collected from Shunnung self help group of Monsang Pantha, 3,500 rupees was collected from Lamphoupasna for 5 months and the remaining interest to clear before December and Thangkin and Angkhel Chayang SHG's don't clear interest for this particular month and the months before.

November: 27th to 30th of November, loan interest were not able to collect from the SHG's of Monsang Pantha, Thangkin, Lamphoupasna and Angkhel Chayang as the beneficiaries were busy engaging in the bring the rice from their jhumming farms.

December: 12th to 14th of December, loan principal of 19,000 rupees and interest of 1250 rupees was collected from the Shunnung SHG and a sum of 4500 interest form Thangkin famers' group. Whereby the remaining SHG's members were not at village and most of them have to clear the loan interest.

February: A Sum of Rs. 10,000 as principal and Rs. 1500 as interest collected from Thangkin farmer and self groups. The rest of the SHG's from Monsang Pantha (1), Angkhel Chayang (2) and Lamphoupasna haven't cleared their loan interest and principal.

March: on March the Formation of green farmers from Lamphoupasna has cleared their loan interest until March and the principal will be clear in the coming months.

2. Outstanding Loan

Sl No	Group	Village	Amount
1	Thangkin Farmer's group	Thangkin	50,000/- INR
2	Thangkin Farmer's group	Thangkin	90,000/- INR
3	Shepherd Farmer's group	Angkhel Chayang	70,000/- INR
4	Shepherd Farmer's group	Angkhel Chayang	1,20000/- INR
5	Khoven Farmer's Group	Monsang Pantha	1,00000/- INR
6	Formation of Green Farmer Clubs	Lamphoupasna	70,000/- INR
<i>Total Amount: Five lakhs rupees only</i>			5,00000/- INR

Notes: the above table shows only the outstanding loan principal excluding the loan interest

3. Checking the SHG files and documentation:

On the 15th to 18th of June checked the SHG's files and documentation that they have made for the past months. After looking into the files and documentation made by the SHG's each village, assets that the SHG and the beneficiaries don't have regular meeting and any event in the month. The financial records were not properly done. Out of the Seven SHG only 3 of the groups in Monsang Pantha have proper records but they don't have regular meeting. Looking in each of the records and documentation the SHG were aware of what has to be done but they don't apply and put into practices. Regular recording of the meeting were not done in case of Thotchanram villages. In Lamphoupasna recording of the financial were done properly whereby the meeting recording were not done. And The SHG and the beneficiaries in Angkhel Chayang have their regular meeting in the month but the in charge was changed from time to time and so recording differ from time to time.

4. Meeting and interacting with the TDF beneficiaries:

July: on the 18th July, meeting was conducted in the Thotchanram in the meeting the beneficiaries were expressing their indeed of loan for sustainability for income generating and livelihood intervention.

August: On the 6th to 8th of August, meeting was conducted with Thangkin, Lamphoupasna and Angkhel Chayang community where it was discussed about the repayment of loan interest and principle. On the responds the beneficiaries express that to clear the loan in the form of installment, Jhumming cultivation is the reason that very hard and many of them don't give the loan interest for each months.

September: From 2nd to 5th of September, meeting was conducted with the SHG's of Monsang Pantha, Thangkin, Lamphoupasna and Angkhel Chayang. The main purpose of the meeting was to discuss the repayment of loan principles and interest as majority of the group who haven't clear the loan principles haven't clear most of the loan interest in time. On the meeting it was concluded that SHG's of Monsang Pantha has agreed to repay the loan principles and interest on the second week of the October'18 without failed. Only few members Thangkin wadi farmer group has decided to clear the loan in the form of installment with these two months (September and October). Lamphoupasna and Angkhel Chayang SHG's members who had avail the loan agreed to repay the loan as soon as possible with the two months as to avail the next loan again on few members of whom avail mentioned to clear with this two months in the formed of the installment pattern.

November'18: 10th and 11th of November, meeting was conducted in each village under the TDF project. In the meeting it was decided that after the harvesting of jhumming cultivation is over majority of the wadi members mentioned that they will focus on the wadi farms for weeding and mulching. Those of the individuals and groups who haven't clear they will try to clear as soon as possible.

5. Internal assessment or evaluation survey:

From the 8th to 13th of October, internal assessment or evaluation survey was conduct in five villages of Chandel Block of Chandel District. 60 respondents were selected randomly with the objectives; to assess the extent of social improvement of the respondents with respect to social status, to study the formation and implementation of peoples' organizations in the study area by WADI project, to compare annual income and income generate from WADI in the area of evaluation, to assess the loan avail and it's used by beneficiaries and to assess the extent of sustainability of the developmental approach of WADI project.

It assess that

- a.** Majority of the respondents were female
- b.** 56 percent respondents were from the age group of 51 and above years
- c.** Medium size families are more in the respondents due to traditional minded.
- d.** The sense of “we feeling” among the tribal's make the respondents more in social participation. respondents participate in Block office is less, the fact is that tribal attitude to work independently
- e.** Majority of the respondent's localite in nature so the extension participation was only possible if it happen in the locality. Exposure visit, farmers fair, exhibition and demonstration in which hardly the respondent attends.
- f.** Above 80 percent of the knowledge of wadi objective: socio-economic upliftment, women empowerment, formation of people's participation, natural resources management, employment generation, augment family income, improvement of social status and social forestry.
- g.** Majority of the respondent's lemon and banana plants survival rate is more than 70 percent in which banana have proved to be more income generating; only few lemon plants have started bearing fruits.
- h.** Turmeric, ginger, beans and white pumpkins, yam, pineapple, orange, broom, Parkia, potato, cucumbers, tomato, brinjal, chillies etc were the respondents have been gowned with Wadi plants.
- i.** About 70 percent of the wadi respondents are from approximately forty thousand to more than sixty thousands comparing with 83.33 percent of the wadi respondents generate the income from the wadi project is below ten thousand annually.
- j.** Maximum numbers of the respondents get maximum benefit from banana plants as in the forms from income generating, family requirement, provide fruits for the family, piggery food and grow radically.
- k.** Majority of the havoc encountered by the respondents from wild and domestic animals, Viral disease or pest, irrigation problem, destruction cause by the high wind, hail storm and heavy rainfall, high cost input, erratic monsoon, high cost of transportation, fluctuation in market, lack of storage facilities, Jhumming cultivation, location of the farms, lack of transportation, absence of regulated market.
- l.** 91.67 And 76.67 percent of WADI respondents have regulated the rules of grazing of animals and making fencing as to prevent entering in the WADI farms. And 80 percent of the WADI respondents have used pesticides to eliminate or reduced the havoc
- m.** 91.67 percent of the respondents litchi plant haven't bear fruits, 85 percent of the respondents lemon plant haven't bears even thou majority of the plants were in the time of bearing lemon fruits

6. Present Status of the Plants

- a. The mortality rate of WADI project plants increase from the last year
- b. The reason the increase of mortality of WADI Project plants :
 - i. No weeding and mulching has been done over the past year
 - ii. Infected by the mild's diseases
 - iii. Wild fire and livestock
 - iv. Infertility
- c. At present Thangkin and Lamphoupasna have completely removed banana plants from their farms.
- d. Some of the lemon and litchi plants have started bearing fruits from the last year, in which some of the farmers has recorded selling lemons over thousands rupees.

7. Achievements

- a. As recorded many of the lemon plants have bears fruits and in the following year 60 percent of the surviving lemons bear fruits as indication many of lemon plants now started flowering that can be seen in each farms where the lemon has been planted.
- b. NPK has been successful distributed in all the villages
- c. Majority of the loan principal were recover from the SHG's
- e. The first and second phased of the mulching and weeding was completed in many of the farms.



Audited Statement FY 2017-2018

Balance Sheet

10/04/2018 10:00 AM

DIOCESAN SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY, IMPHAL

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES	RUPEES	RUPEES	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	RUPEES	RUPEES
CORPUS FUND :			FIXED ASSETS :		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	-	6,894,488.00	As per Schedule 'B' Annexed		13,992,126.00
CAPITAL ASSET FUND :			ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS :		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	505,840.00		Telephone Deposit	15,000.00	
Add : Assets acquired out of Earmarked Funds	380,686.00	886,526.00	Staff Advances	65,000.00	
PROJECT EARMARKED FUNDS :			NABARD - SHG Programme Loans	695,000.00	
As per Schedule 'A' Annexed		2,762,451.38	Loans to Grass Root Syndicate Producer Co. Ltd.	400,000.00	
MICRO FINANCE REVOLVING FUND :			Provident Fund Excess Paid	660.00	
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		2,000,000.00	Tax Deducted at Source (Interest)	43,944.00	1,219,604.00
LOANS AND ADVANCES :			REVOLVING FUND ADVANCES :		
From NABARD for Wadi SHG	1,500,000.00		Balance as per last Balance Sheet	2,840,209.00	
From Others	280,858.00	1,780,858.00	Add : Disbursed during the year	335,000.00	
OTHER LIABILITIES :			Less : Recoveries during the year	281,550.00	2,893,659.00
Provident Fund		39,767.00	CASH AND BANK BALANCES :		
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT :			On Fixed Deposits	1,776,919.00	
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	13,291,713.38		On Savings Bank Account		
Less : Deficit during the year	1,942,471.50	11,349,241.88	Account No. 1019010101694	1,746,562.84	
			Account No. 1019010114165 (Foard)	12,103.24	
			Account No. 1019010102711	296,631.01	
			Account No. 1019010103973	244,369.53	
			Account No. 1019010231831 (NABARD)	1,197.00	
			Account No. 1019010231848 (NABARD)	7,702.75	
			Account No. 1019050011972 (NABARD)	411,901.75	
			Account No. 1019010335706 (MOMA)	58,993.12	
			Account No. 1019010327756 (PACT)	1,491.00	
			Account No. 1019010327749 (RDTC)	237,448.25	
carried forward ...		25,713,332.26	carried forward ...	4,795,319.49	18,105,389.00

brought forward ...	25,713,332.26	brought forward ...	4,795,319.49	18,105,389.00
		Account No. 1019010327763 (CURE)	35,315.25	
		Account No. 1019010327770 (FARM)	220,748.50	
		On Savings Bank Account		
		With Manipur Rural Bank		
		Account No. 9001010059972 (Chalice)	1,762,053.40	
		With State Bank of India		
		Account No. 10929229635 (MC-SHG)	593,548.39	
		With ICICI Bank		
		Account No. 332901000131	40,253.00	
		Cash in Hand :		
		Local Account	75,589.61	
		Foreign Contribution Account	85,115.62	7,607,943.26
TOTAL RUPEES ...	25,713,332.26	TOTAL RUPEES ...		25,713,332.26

As per our report of even date

For Diocesan Social Service Society, Imphal

Fr. Avincent Anthony Dilibung
Secretary

Guwahati :
Dated : 17th August, 2018

FOR L. D' SOUZA & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. 101974W
DIPSHA MARY D'SOUZA
PARTNER
Membership No. 153822



Schedule of Project Earmarked Fund

DIOCESAN SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY, IMPHAL

SCHEDULE "A"

SCHEDULE OF PROJECT EARMARKED FUNDS

Sr. No	Particulars	Balance as on 01.04.2017	Interest Realised	Receipts during the year	Total	Expenses during the year	Balance as on 31.03.2018
01.	Facilitating Agriculture Regenerating Measures	107,228.00	5,280.00	1,473,422.00	1,585,930.00	1,363,782.50	222,147.50
02.	Literacy Programme	138,336.00	0.00	304,984.00	443,320.00	436,121.00	7,199.00
03.	Farmers Organisation for Organic Agriculture in Rural Development	833,478.22	17,344.00	3,112,443.00	3,963,265.22	3,950,226.50	13,038.72
04.	Preventive and Curative Community Health Care in North East India	-1,590.00	2,205.00	2,399,414.00	2,400,029.00	2,333,093.61	66,935.39
05.	Peace Initiatives in North East India	1,134.00	1,350.00	2,092,410.00	2,094,894.00	2,175,471.00	-80,577.00
06.	Community Based Initiatives for Reducing Drug Abuse HIV/AIDS Transmission in Manipur	109,702.50	12,212.00	2,389,667.00	2,511,581.50	2,511,581.50	0.00
07.	Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribal Community with Special Focus on Women and Children Affected by Ethnic Violence	384,880.00	10,247.00	1,474,086.00	1,869,213.00	1,590,123.75	279,089.25
08.	Direct Family Funding Students Sponsorship Programme	522,274.40	32,134.00	8,664,743.00	9,219,151.40	7,451,442.00	1,767,709.40
09.	Intensified Malaria Control Project (IMCP)	1,182,432.28	51,911.00	13,000,000.00	14,234,343.28	14,234,343.28	0.00
10.	Mission Organic Farmers	750,936.00	5,422.37	2,350,117.00	3,106,475.37	2,619,566.25	486,909.12
11.	Restoration of 20 HH Affected by Landslide and Flood	0.00	0.00	678,580.00	678,580.00	678,580.00	0.00
TOTAL RUPEES ...		4,028,811.40	138,105.37	37,939,866.00	42,106,782.77	39,344,331.39	2,762,451.38



Receipts & Payment Accounts

DIOCESAN SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY, IMPHAL

LOCAL ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

RECEIPTS		RUPEES	RUPEES	PAYMENTS		RUPEES	RUPEES
To BALANCE ON 01.04.2017 :				By SOCIAL WORK PROGRAMME EXPENSES :			
With United Bank of India				Project Supervision and Monitoring Expenses		559,754.00	
On Savings Bank Account				Staff Seminars and Training		77,274.00	
Account No. 1019010102711		1,608,547.01		Donations and Charity		23,649.00	
Account No. 1019010103973		212,574.03		Integrated Tribal Development Programme		635,390.00	
Account No. 1019010112376 (IMCP)		1,138,121.00		Medical Relief		22,010.00	
Account No. 1019010231831 (NABARD)		10,731.50		NABARD Programme Expenses		100,000.00	
Account No. 1019010231848 (NABARD)		103,899.00		Preventive and Curative Community Health Care in North East India		111,200.00	
Account No. 1019050011972 (NABARD)		378.00		Peace Initiatives in North East India		46,410.00	
With State Bank of India				Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribal Community with Special Focus on Women and Children			
Account No. 10929229635 (MC-SHG)		563,675.39		Affected by Ethnic Violence		221,320.00	
With ICICI Bank				Mission Organic Farmers		2,475,672.25	
Account No. 332901000131		123.00		Caritas India - IMCP II Project Expenses		14,119,236.03	18,391,915.28
Cash in Hand		107,388.89	3,745,437.82				
* INTEREST REALISED :				** ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES :			
On Fixed Deposits		11,439.00		Computer Maintenance		14,100.00	
On Savings Bank Account (IMCP)		51,911.00		Audit Fees and Expenses		53,550.00	
On Savings Bank Account (MOMA)		5,422.37		Legal Expenses		3,066.00	
On Savings Bank Account		59,081.00	127,853.37	Stationery and Printing		38,092.00	
* GRANTS IN AID :				Bank Charges and Commission		2,457.50	
For Social Work Programme from NABARD			97,500.00	Electricity Charges		97,000.00	
* DONATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS :				Newspapers and Periodicals		3,590.00	
General Donations			18,000.00	Office Maintenance		16,435.00	
* PROGRAMME FUNDS :				Postage		2,219.00	
For Social Work Programme				Salaries and Allowances		847,000.00	
Caritas India - IMCP Project		13,000,000.00		Telephone Charges		7,178.00	
carried forward ...		13,000,000.00	3,988,791.19	Website Charges		10,251.00	
				Professional Expenses		4,200.00	
				carried forward ...		1,099,138.50	18,391,915.28



Receipts & Payment Accounts

brought forward ...	13,000,000.00	3,988,791.19	brought forward ...	1,099,138.50	18,391,915.28
Department of Horticulture and Soil Conversion			Interest on Late Payment of TDS	366.00	
Government of Manipur - Mission Organic Farmers	2,350,117.00		Repairs and Maintenance	154,816.00	1,254,320.50
Preventive and Curative Community Health					
Care in North East India	111,200.00		" OTHER EXPENSES :		
For Peace Initiatives in North East India	46,410.00		Revolving Fund Advances	335,000.00	
Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribal Community			Loans to Grass Root Syndicate Producer Co.		
with Special Focus on Women and Children			Ltd. (MOMA)	400,000.00	
Affected by Ethnic Violence	221,320.00	15,729,047.00	Refund to Caritas India (IMCP)	87,107.25	
" OTHER RECEIPTS :			Tax Deducted at Source	430.00	
Programme Receipts	290,235.00		Income Tax A.Y. 2018-19	15,224.00	837,761.25
Training Centre Receipts	1,264,606.00		" CAPITAL EXPENDITURE :		
NABARD - SHG Programme Loans Recovered	755,000.00		Equipments	314,215.00	
Revolving Fund Advances Recovered	281,550.00		Computers and Accessories (MOMA)	130,899.00	
Advances for Project Recovered (IMCP)	23,545.00		Equipments (MOMA)	12,995.00	
Service Charges of IGP Unit	194,619.00		Equipments (IMCP)	28,000.00	486,109.00
Staff Loan Refunded	65,000.00		" BALANCE ON 31.03.2018 :		
Rental Income	68,132.00		With United Bank of India		
Provident Fund	39,767.00	2,982,454.00	On Savings Bank Account		
			Account No. 1019010102711	296,631.01	
			Account No. 1019010103973	244,369.53	
			Account No. 1019010231831 (NABARD)	1,197.00	
			Account No. 1019010231848 (NABARD)	7,702.75	
			Account No. 1019050011972 (NABARD)	411,901.75	
			Account No. 1019010335706 (MOMA)	58,993.12	
			With State Bank of India		
			Account No. 10929229635 (MC-SHG)	593,548.39	
			With ICICI Bank		
			Account No. 332901000131	40,253.00	
			Cash in Hand	75,589.61	1,730,186.16
carried forward ...		22,700,292.19	carried forward ...		22,700,292.19

brought forward ... 22,700,292.19 brought forward ... 22,700,292.19

TOTAL RUPEES ...

22,700,292.19

TOTAL RUPEES ...

22,700,292.19

We have verified the above Receipts and Payments account with the books of account and the vouchers relating thereto and we hereby report that in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept. The Receipts and Payments Account is in agreement with the books of account maintained. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. The Receipts and Payments Account gives a true and fair view receipts and disbursements of Diocesan Social Service Society - Local Account.

Diocesan Social Service Society, Imphal

Prince Anthony Dilbung
Secretary

Imphal :
17th August, 2018



FOR L. D' SOUZA & CO.,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. 101974W
DIPSHA MARY D'SOUZA
PARTNER
Membership No. 153622

FUNDERS

