



ANNUAL NEWSLETTER

2015•2016



for a free, fair
& just world

SECRETARY'S NOTE

Greetings to all and a very heart felt thank you to all well wishers.

Our venture to engage the Government in development effort of ECS was always at the heart of our ethos. We earnestly believe that the work of ECS is just that of a catalyst, one between the Government and the community and on the other to invest in individuals within government who will pursue that very engagement. Towards this agenda, DUDA, NHM, NSCB and Social Welfare are some of the MOUs signed during the year. The most exciting deal signed between DUDA and ECS was the agreement that DUDA would assist ECS to scale up its efforts, which have worked, and also taking on the work in a comprehensive manner. The department of Social welfare in partnership with ECS have launched on pilot basis the 'day care' feeding Centre through the Anganwadi Centres which will be first in the state and we hope to replicate the same in due course. National Health Mission continues to be the driving force for the health wing of ECS and this year we are proud to say that we are, through the assistance of DUDA and NECTAR, promoting the same community led work in Changlangshu PHC, Tobu CHC, Pangsha PHC and Noksen PHC.

The much needed loan support by NSCB; a loan of Rupees 2 crores was timely in providing loans to JLGs and SHGs. This is great help because the Tata Trust which supports around 40% of the cost in adopting 6000 homes under piggery, another 9000 in livelihood activities all require credit linkage and therefore the NSCB support is great help to framing the entire design.

Special thanks to the Tata Trust (SDTT), for the three and half years for the sustained support towards the health initiative of ECS. The project has ended as of Dec 2015 and we await further expansion of the work. One must appreciate that the outreach design, which was developed under this project, has become the model design for all our expansion efforts in two more districts, Mon and Longleng. Secondly, the greatest impact was increase in immunization and safe delivery both at the home and in the hospitals. The three storied building which was build with the funding by the Tata Trust(Rs 48 lakhs) has already seen 230 deliveries and this is serving to be a major help to 'House of Hope'. The year also saw another important partner in WIPRO come in to support ECS on health. With WIPRO's support, ECS could expand its health program to 12 more villages in Noksen block. Besides provisions for crucial elements like incentives for mothers, fathers' camp, LSE trainings etc, WIPRO has also supported ECS with an ambulance and a power transformer for the Longpang facility.

NECTAR is a new venture and we sincerely thank the DG NECTAR for the support rendered to ECS. The organization is in the process to build Doctor's quarters and Maternity wards in 5 PHCs in three districts. A loan is also provided to support 400 farmers to build 'Zero Energy Storage'. This is a technology promoted by the ICAR and this has been tested and works very well for rural settings like Tuensang where there is very poor or no electricity at all.

The year 2015-16 was notably the year the Government rendered maximum co-operation. The PHED has agreed in principle to adopt the villages under the ECS and NEIDA initiative. The APC of the GON has agreed to adopt the clusters identified under Livelihood and also bank linkage with NABARD under GIZ and UPNRLM programme. A special thank you to the Chief Secretary for supporting the production of a documentary 'House of Hope'; which is on U Tube and the corpus of ECS. I cannot make a separate mention of all the people who have partnered with ECS but I am sure they can identify themselves with us in this endeavor.

Chingmak
Secretary,ECS



Surgery camp.



ASHA training.



Nurses training.

ECS HEALTH PROGRAMME

The year 2015 saw numerous developments unfold within the health component of ECS. It marked the successful closure of phase one of the Tata Trust supported project covering 18 villages and the commencement of new and exciting initiatives that saw the health wing make inroads into fresh areas within Tuensang District and the neighbouring Districts of Mon and Longleng. It also saw the beginning of important partnerships with agencies like WIPRO and Dept of DUDA, Govt. of Nagaland with whose support the expansion plans could be pursued. The challenges are many but with the kind of support and participation experienced from the community, there is cause for optimism that the health landscape in these parts will change for the better in the near future.

The PHC Longpang supported by NHM (National Health Mission) continues to be the hub of ECS's health component. It continues to grow in significance for people in the area and way beyond and serves as the beacon for hope in the entire region. With the increase in number of people visiting facility for services, it is manages to provide mobile medical services to needy areas at regular intervals.

PHC LONGPANG



Utization of services of the PHC Longpang continues to grow and the output speaks for itself. The number of deliveries conducted in the last one year has been very satisfying – 71 in total which is a remarkable 300 percent increase from what it used to achieve in the early years.

The facility, which saw a scale up of OPD and inpatient services in the previous two years continues to maintain the same levels of patients coming for services. The only difference is that there are more people coming from the neighbouring district of Longleng, Mon – places like Tobu and beyond. The place is also a preferred health destination for many and the irony is that many people have travelled past Tuensang Town to come to the facility for delivery.

Besides the regular in-house activity, the facility has also been providing medical services through outreach. The doctor and his staff in consultation with staff attached to other health projects plan these outings. During the year, the doctor and his team conducted a total of 14 mobile camps in nine locations including two in Mon

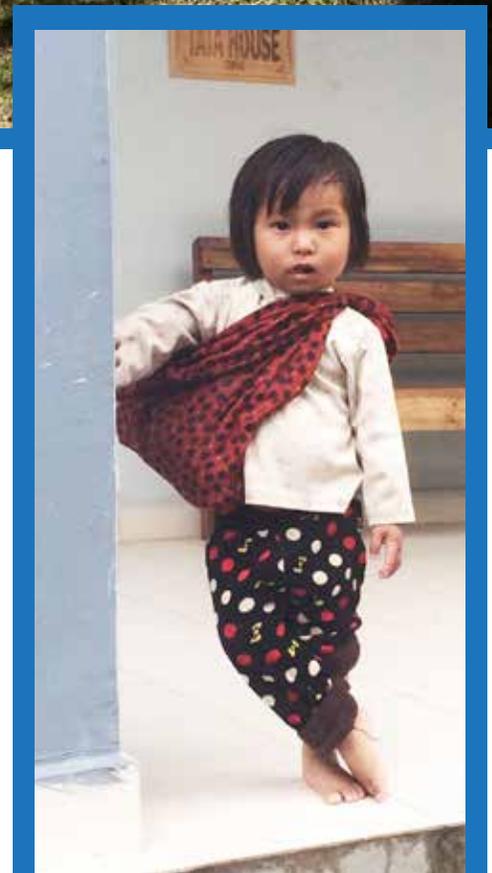
District.

1. Haak - 2
2. Ngoungchung - 3
3. Auching - 1
4. Saoshou - 1
5. Bhumpak - 1
6. Nyinyem - 1
7. Nakshao - 1
8. Sangchen - 1
9. Tobu - 1
10. Monyakshu - 2

The facility at Longpang also hosts many of ECS programs – trainings, events and meetings etc and a number of programs were organized even last year. The 7th Surgical camp (9th to 15th Nov 2015) was also organized in Longpang.

PATIENT FLOW (APRIL 2015 – MARCH 2016)

OPD	1099
IN-PATIENT	296
ANC	149
DELIVERY	71
IMMUNIZATION	46
X-RAY	123



This little girl along with her sister and father accompanied their mother to Longpang for delivery. On being asked why she has come, she replied, "I have come to take my little brother who is about to come".

COMMUNITY HEALTH PROJECT

PHASE 1 TATA TRUST

The year 2015 saw the completion of phase one of the Tata Trust supported health project and looking back it is gratifying to see the extent of ground covered in over three and a half years of implementation. Equipped with the objective of developing and providing primary health program in 18 villages under Tuensang District, it has managed to create the much needed opportunities on health care for rural populations and also have come a long way in shaping people's understanding around the issue of health care.

The project was introduced into a context where challenges were many. People's understanding on health care was almost non-existent and therefore not in a state to plan or act on their health. Misconceptions were widespread and there was a tendency among people to choose traditional remedies and health care practices over modern medicine. The government health systems meant to cater to the needs of people was almost defunct. Most sub centres in the target area were not functional and in some case even the physical structure of the facility did not exist. Poor road and transport systems further complicated the situation. During monsoon, many of the roads are rendered un-motorable and therefore resulting in some villages to be cut off for the entire season. However, in spite of the challenges, the response from the community has been

overwhelming. From the onset, the community has been on board in all stages of implementation and this has helped the project see progress in many fronts. To put it broadly, a lot of progress has been made in terms of connecting people to services and bringing improvements in people's understanding on the issue of health and health care. From a state of ignorance and inaction over matters of their health, the project has raised the consciousness of the people who now begin to seek and utilize services. People are also more aware about the existence of organizations like NRHM, ASHA workers and benefits like the JSY and JSSK. Also, there is a trend seen among people, especially the womenfolk seeking information from one another about health related issues. The project continues to see indications of improving health seeking behaviours of the people. There is a marked increase in demand for service and people are now beginning to avail medical help even for minor issues. More and more people show willingness to invest in health and are seen to spend money on tests, treatment and medicines - a behaviour that was rarely seen earlier.

Also a lot of headway has been made with regard to awakening the village institutions to their responsibilities



Nurse administering vaccine.



Nurse administering vaccine.



Home visits.

THE PROJECT

ECS initiated the community health project in 2012 with support from Tata Trust. The project aimed at developing and providing comprehensive primary health care program in 18 villages under Noksen, Noklak and Sangsangyu blocks in Tuensang district covering 14130 populations in the first phase. The program was built around the following objectives; (i) Establishing a community led Primary Health Centre through public private partnership, (ii) launching a comprehensive outreach based health services to address the maternal and child health, malaria and tuberculosis; capacity building of the health volunteers for each village (iii) empowerment of women through acquired health knowledge and (iv) strengthening community based organizations towards building understanding on health and taking ownership on health. The salient outcome of this project will be improved access to health care by the population of three blocks of Tuensang.

who are seen to be more proactive in addressing concerns of the community and act on the health centres. Improvements were made in the functioning of the sub centres as a result of the continuous engagement carried out with the VHCs and staff of sub centres. The sub centres now provide routine immunization and antenatal care services on designated dates in all the villages. The mothers clubs continue to play an important part in the effort to improve mother and child care. The clubs provide womenfolk the space to discuss, act and support one another and this has evidently accelerated their capacity development process. Participation in the clubs has influenced changes in individuals and their engagement is being welcomed

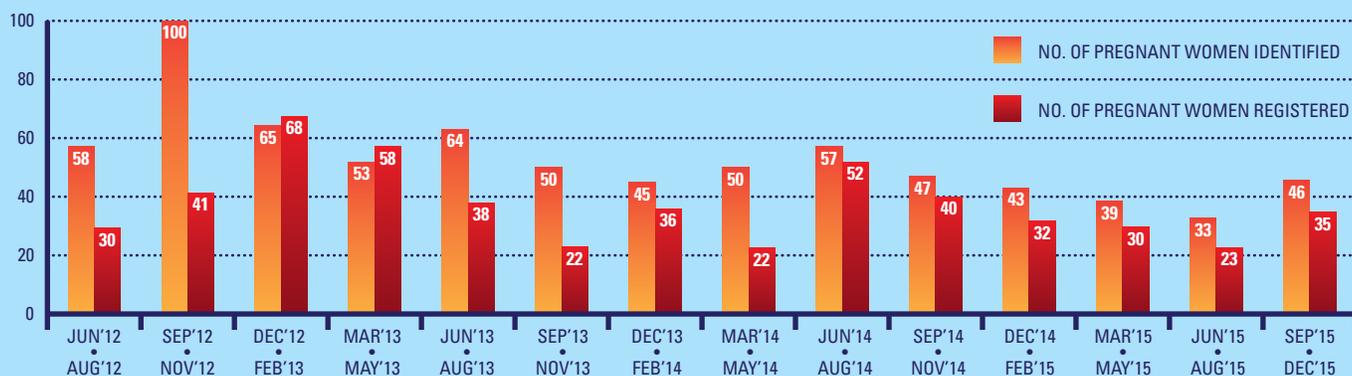
and encouraged by the community and family members. They are now in the process of discussing ways in which the clubs can monitor and ensure that all mothers and children receive antenatal care services and full immunization respectively. Over three years, the capacity of the project team has also developed significantly. They have acquired a deeper understanding on community health programming and the issues that come with it. They exhibit better efficiency in executing their tasks and their ability to analyse, identify issues and problem solve has also improved reasonably.

Looking back, a lot has been achieved but there is still a long way to go in realizing our goals. Going forward, one

focus would be to keep investing in building local capacity and ownership through a continuous engagement with key stakeholders - health workers, mothers clubs, VHCs, VCs and other players. Over the long term, the project visualizes a gradual transfer of implementation responsibilities over to the local units. A lot of focus would be given on strengthening partnership with the government in order to help fulfil the full potential of the health centres. Lastly, a great deal of planning is on to expand the programme to new areas. In the short term, the plan is to saturate the blocks of Noksen, Sangsangyu and Noklak and slowly make inroads into other blocks in Tuensang and neighbouring districts.

OUTPUTS

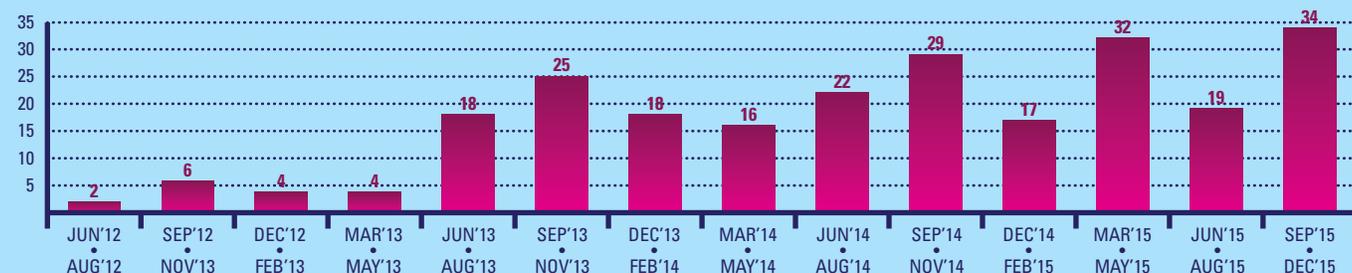
PREGNANT MOTHERS IDENTIFIED/REGISTERED



NO. OF CHILDREN VACCINATED



INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERIES



EXPANSION *of the* ECS HEALTH INITIATIVE

The health intervention supported by DUDA in Tobu, Pangsha and Tamlu areas is in the initial stages of development and has largely been focused on stage setting for rolling out the work. The activities conducted so far were largely on community mobilization, mapping and reorganizing the work of ASHAs and steps to strengthen the outreach component.

DUDA PROGRAM COVERAGE

TAMLU AREA	PANGSHA AREA	TOBU AREA
1. Tamlu Town	1. Pangsha Old	1. Tobu village
2. Tamlu Village	2. Pangsha New	2. Tobu Town
3. Kanching village	3. Wonsoi village	3. Changlangshu village
4. Netnyu village	4. DAN/ITC	4. Chansa village
5. A survey for Namsang area is also being planned	5. DAN Village	5. Bumei village
		6. Monyakshu village
		7. Monyakshu town
		8. Menchange village

A round of introductory meetings was held with the community and key stakeholders from all the areas. This was followed by an exercise to map out basic household details, prospective mothers, pregnant women and children within 2 years and to understand utilization of ANC and immunization services. To aid planning maps were also created to provide a visual presentation of houses, roads and other landmarks in the villages. Orientation of ASHA workers were conducted and outreach activities rolled out in most villages.

The other focus of ECS is on making infrastructure improvements of health centres in select sites and preparations are on to construct additional buildings for 9 health centres across ECS coverage areas. Much of the materials for the buildings would be provided through NECTAR (North East Centre for Technology Application and Research), under the Dept of Science and Technology, Govt. of India. The buildings will be built of pre fabricated bamboo material and will be constructed by builders from New Delhi. The main beam and roof truss will be tubular iron and the plinth and the floor made of concrete. The roofing will be completed with tin sheets. The arrangement is that the community would provide materials such as cement, sand, stone chips and labour for construction of the plinth. The sites where buildings are being planned are illustrated below

SL NO	NAME OF PHC/ CHC	NAME OF SUB CENTRE	STAFF QUARTER	MATERNITY WARD	TRANSIT HOME
1	Pangsha		1		
2	Tobu			1	1
3		New Chingmei		1	1
4	Longpang		1		
5		Hakchang		1	1
6	Noksen		1	1	
7	Changlangshu		2	1	1
8	Tamlu				1

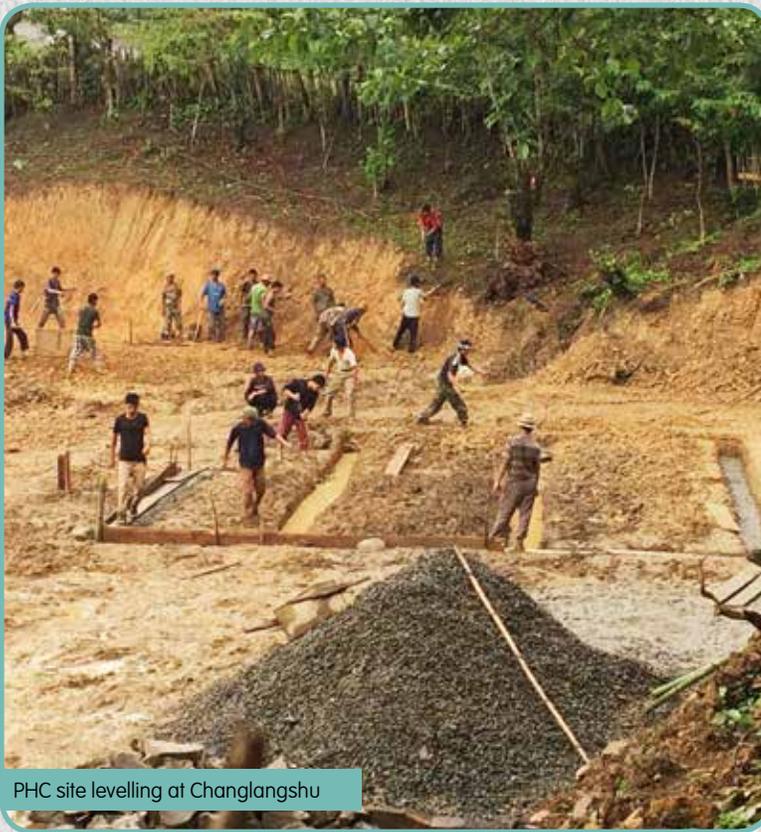
Site levelling has been done in most sites and the frame for the plinth constructed in Longpang and Changlangshu. In most villages, details of partnership have been worked out with the community and effort is on to transport the materials to the sites. It is expected that the plinth will be completed in all sites by first half of May 2016.

For Changlangshu, the project is to raise a new facility altogether. The village obtained a farm located roughly about 2 kms from the village. It is ideally located for access by other villages, has a water source, and has electricity lines passing through it. A JCB was engaged for 3 days for site levelling plus many days of labour for clearing and preparing the site.

DUDA SUPPORTED HEALTH INITIATIVE – TOBU

The intervention in Tobu village and town, the first to be supported through DUDA was initiated in Oct 2015 and in six months of implementation has managed to bring about encouraging trends in the community. On most days one would notice the CHC bustling with mothers lined up for check-ups or a shot for their children. Looking back a year ago, the situation was very different. A survey conducted by ECS prior to the roll out showed only 3 hospital deliveries in 3 years and immunization coverage of only about 25 percent.

The thrust of ECS has been to strengthen the outreach services and a number of steps were taken to capacitate the ASHAs workers and streamlining the health services. Training workshops and exposure trip to other ECS sites were organised and activities were implemented through a process of regular reflection and



PHC site levelling at Changlangshu



Launching of DUDA programme at Tamlu.



Health camp in Monyakshu.

planning meetings. A lot of focus is given on monitoring and supporting the work of ASHAs. They are tasked to conduct regular home visits, follow ups and engage at the family level; with spouses and family members. They are also supported to track and monitor every pregnant mother and children within the immunization age. Special steps were taken to make services more attractive. To boost service utilization in the short term, ECS devised a scheme wherein pregnant mothers were provided Rs 100/- for one ANC visit and Rs 500 for hospital delivery. The work of ASHA workers were also incentivised.

In 6 months of implementation, the intervention was able to scale up services utilization quite reasonably and has generated trends that suggest a growing awareness in the community on the issue of healthcare. The table below illustrates the outputs achieved during the period.

ANC			HOSPITAL DELIVERY				
MONTH	TOBU TOWN	TOBU VILLAGE	TOTAL	MONTH	TOBU TOWN	TOBU VILLAGE	TOTAL
Oct	13	1	14	Oct	1	2	3
Nov	0	2	2	Nov	0	0	0
Dec	17	0	17	Dec	7	1	8
Jan	3	2	5	Jan	1	2	3
Feb	17	6	23	Feb	0	1	1
Mar	10	5	15	Mar	4	0	4
Total	60	16	76	Total	13	6	19

A lot of progress has been made in the area on family planning. About 48 women had undergone tube tight procedures in the last one year and

there are increasing number of women are using Copper T. In one of the review meetings, the doctor based at the CHC praised the performances of the ASHAs and attributed this change to the ASHAs.

Some important issues at the CHC that need addressing;

- Water shortage at the CHC is a major cause for concern. The team is on the lookout for support for a water harvesting system at the CHC.
- Frequent power cuts for long periods puts vaccination drugs at risk of being damaged. Sometimes the power cut continues for days and weeks.

NEXT STEPS

- Refresher training for core people – Asha workers, field coordinator
- Re-package and deliver awareness creation activities – starting with prospective mothers through small group platforms across Tobu town and village. Initially meetings will focus on imparting education with a plan to gradually add on group building activities
- Sensitization of key stakeholders – village councils, VHCs, church, women leaders, students etc and explore how they can participate in the process.
- Conduct monthly meetings to update them on the progress of work, present problems and issues that needs to be addressed

My Experience of Longpang

DR TOVA, MEDICAL OFFICER, PHC LONGPANG

To call a health institution a second home might sound a little bit out of the normal but that is exactly what Longpang PHC has been to me in the close to three years that I have served here. It has been a journey with so many events and moments that has enabled me to view life as well as to appreciate life in a whole new manner.

When I first joined longpang, I was awestruck with the beauty of the place – the untouched natural landscape rarely seen in today's plastic world. It was a well organized functional unit in the midst of almost nowhere and that had a certain indescribable charm to it. I was introduced to a delightful group of people with whom I had become so comfortable—they are practically my family away from home.

There were a lot of challenges in the beginning where our main targets were childhood immunizations and institutional deliveries besides the routine PHC services. It is truly rewarding seeing the changes that have taken place over the years – a straightforward result of the hard work of the outreach workers who have spend so much time and energy in hard to reach areas spreading awareness and benefits of maternal and child health. It is also the invaluable contribution of a dedicated staff comprising of nurses, pharmacist, lab technician and helpers that have made the PHC truly operational. It's a joy like no other when you see babies delivered by your own hands come back with their mother walking and talking independently.

Starting with an average of about 15 deliveries a year, we have been able to reach almost 60 deliveries a year now- a true feat if the terrain and the difficulty in planning the events are considered. It is worth mentioning that three to four villages now have almost 100 percent deliveries

conducted at the PHC. The immunization also reflects very well with the deliveries as all new born are vaccinated with the essential zero dose and mothers being familiar and comfortable with the medical team because of the routine Antenatal check up and the subsequent delivery feel more at ease to bring their children back for the needed vaccination. This has led to many fully immunized children. It is also prudent to mention the hard work of the Longpang staff – the sleepless nights, the emergencies, the long day hours - all for the smooth flow of the patient load that can sometimes be difficult.

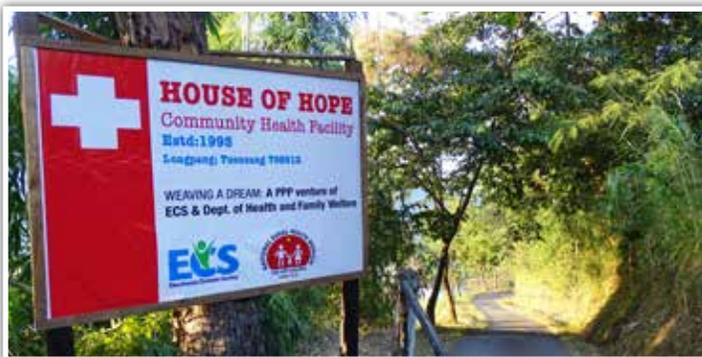
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MATERIAL WEALTH IS NOT ALL THAT BRINGS GRATIFICATION BUT IT IS THE PRICELESS SMILE IN THE FACE OF PEOPLE IN NEED THAT MAKES LIFE SO MUCH MORE BEAUTIFUL AND MEANINGFUL.



Surgical camps conducted every year has been another event that has really changed my view of health. It has made me realize how difficult it is for people to avail needed health care due to lack of finances- it's a reality all over the world- but when you see it first hand, it's a heart breaking experience. These camps have been possible due to first the vision and planning of the event – the secretary of ECS- Mr Chingmak but also due to unselfish doctors, nurses and all the people behind the scenes – two names I would mention apart from the many others whose contribution would never be forgotten are Dr. Laji Varghese and Dr. Robin. They have truly given meaning to the word sacrifice and dedication, travelling all the way from their work place in Manali and Kolkata and conducting surgeries for the poorest and the neglected, they have been role models and teachers. They have opened our eyes to see that material wealth is not all that brings gratification but it is the priceless smile in the face of people in need that makes life so much more beautiful and meaningful.

The PHC is not where it has to be nor is it where it used to be, the future challenges and goals are exciting chapters yet to unfold and I hope I can contribute as much as possible to these endeavor.

Dr Tova is the medical officer at the Longpang PHC (supported by NHM) and has been the key man at the facility for the last three years. He saw the facility develop to its current state – both in terms of capacity and reach and has played a pivotal role during its transition. He is the kind of person always ready to jump to the call, be it during the day or in the middle of the night. Whatever be it, he is always around to help. To date he has personally conducted or supervised more than 150 deliveries and is often referred to as the “delivery man” in these parts.



SURGERY CAMP

LONGPANG

ECS wrapped up a long and tedious year with the conduct of yet another surgery camp. It was the seventh camp of its kind and continues to provide specialized health care opportunities to rural populations who otherwise have little or no option to get rid of their health problems.

The planning for the camp began much earlier and a lot of correspondence and effort went into scheduling the event, organizing materials and equipments and planning and managing the logistics. The event was eventually conducted from 9th to 15th Nov 2015. Prior to the actual camp, screenings of patients were conducted at PHC Longpang, Tobu, ECS office and 3 other location in Tuensang town. A total of 500 patients were screened in the process. During the camp, 70 patients were operated upon. Surgeries ranging from Lipoma to major surgeries like gall stone, kidney stone, thyroid, hernia, cleft palate and caesarean section were performed. All the patients were from poor backgrounds and were surviving with their conditions for years.

The team was led by Dr. George Varghese (Laji), the specialist surgeon, included Dr Sheila Varghese, Dr Robin and three doctors from CIHSR - Dr Rebeki, Dr Zekolo and Dr Moses. The camp would not have taken place if they have not committed their time to the camp despite their busy schedules. This camp was conducted with the assistance of the doctor, nurses, staff



The Deputy Commissioner, Tuensang during the launch of the surgery camp.



CASE STUDY

Mongba is an eight year old boy born with a cleft pallet from Haak village. He is looked after by his uncle as both his parents are dead. His lost his father in 2014 to some illness. The following year, his lost his mother in child birth. After the death of his parents, he stopped attending school and his uncle was not able to support him properly as he was just a daily wage earner.

He was identified during a mapping exercise conducted by the health team. On 12 November 2016, the health team (WIPRO) took him to the surgery camp that was being conducted at Longpang and his Cleft Pallet was stitched successfully. All his treatment expenses were borne by the organization. Life has changed for Mongba now. He has rejoined school back in the village and is currently studying in class 3.

of Longpang PHC, nurses from Civil hospital, Tuensang, sub centres in the area and other thematic staffs of ECS. All available hands at ECS were allocated to the event. They along with volunteers from the neighbouring villages worked tirelessly throughout the camp and were the ones who carried out the most important task of organizing the details behind the scenes. All available hands at ECS were allocated to the event. They along with volunteers from the neighbouring villages worked tirelessly throughout the camp and were the ones carrying out most important task of organizing the details behind the scenes. The camp was launched on 9th Nov 2015 by Shri Alemjongshi, the Deputy Commissioner, Tuensang District.



Mongba after the surgery.

WIPRO CARE

A Mother & Child Health Care Initiative

In 2015, the Mother and child health care programme was expanded to 12 more villages In Noksen Block, Tuensang and Auching village in Longleng District. The project is supported by WIPRO and is parallel in design with other health initiatives of ECS and aims to develop and deliver quality maternal and child health services in the targeted areas.

Entering into a new area always comes with many challenges. The concept of accessing ante-natal check-ups and hospital delivery among the population was poor. People were just not oriented to seek and access services except when they get really ill. The immunization picture was not good either. Except for a couple of villages located near Noksen PHC, the immunization coverage in the villages was below average.

OVERVIEW – TARGET AREA		
SL NO	VILLAGE/ TOWN	HEALTH CENTRE
1	Litem	PHC Noksen
2	Noksen Town	
3	Longtang	
4	Yangpi	Yangpi SC
5	Yali	Noksen SC
6	Noksen Village	
7	Longra	Ngongchung SC
8	Ngongchung	
9	Bhumpak	
10	Nakshao	Khudei SC
11	Haak	
12	Auching	Sakshi SC, Longleng District

The project officially started in June 2015 but the actual roll out of outreach took place in the following months. The initial months was spent around organizing the project team, community mobilization, mapping, training of ASHA workers, setting up documentation system etc. Activities on the ground were rolled out in two phases. The first batch of villages were Litem, Noksen town, Noksen Village), Longra, Yangpi followed

by Longdang, Yali, Ngongchung, Bhumpak, Nakshou, Haak and Auching in the second.

A mapping exercise was carried out in the project villages to map household details and listing of prospective mothers, pregnant mothers and children below 2 years. It was found out that most mothers have never visited a health centre for ANC check-ups or for delivery. Various trainings and seminars were organized in the community with a focus on creating awareness. Mother groups were formed across all the villages and are helped to meet

regularly to share information, discuss issues and to support one another. The project also stressed on activating the village Health and Nutrition day (VHND) and in most villages VHNDs are being conducted every month in collaboration with the community. The VHND is proving to be an effective platform for delivering ANC and immunization services.

In order to help plan pregnancies better, menstrual calendars were provided to all prospective mothers. The tool helps mothers track their last menstrual period and calculate the expected date of delivery more accurately. The ASHA ensures that the calendars are checked and updated during the monthly mothers' group meetings. Life skill education was introduced for adolescent girls to provide skills to help them deal with growing up and staying healthy. A round of trainings has been conducted in all the villages reaching to a total of 271 adolescent girls. The project also focused on bringing the menfolk into the process. Seminars targeting fathers/husbands were organized in all villages to sensitize them on maternal care and to increase their sensitivity to the needs of pregnant spouses.

The outputs so far have been encouraging. Since October, 112 pregnant mothers have been identified and reached through ANC services. Of these 43 had undergone delivery at hospitals which in itself is a feat given the travel difficulties from most villages to the nearest delivery point. The immunization figures have also greatly improved. Altogether, 345 Children were tracked and reached through the immunization services. Of the children tracked by the project, 76 children of them have completed full immunization.



Training of mothers club.



ESTABLISHMENT OF DELIVERY POINT IN NGONGCHUNG

The villages of Yali, Bhumbak, Nakshou, Lokhung, Haak & Longtang does not have health centres and are covered by Ngongchung sub centre and centers located in other villages. The roads to these villages are in pitiful conditions and to add to that, there are no ambulance services available. The nearest delivery point from the area is in Noksen and Longpang both located roughly about three hours drive from each village. Given the difficulty of distance and transport, none of the mothers would visit the hospital for delivery except those mothers with complications. ECS presented the case to the health department and advocated for upgrading Ngongchung sub centre to a delivery point. With support from WIPRO, DUDA and the community, the facility was renovated and a staff quarter measuring 33 ft x 20 ft also constructed. The facility was put through refitting works, painting and laying of tiles in the delivery room.

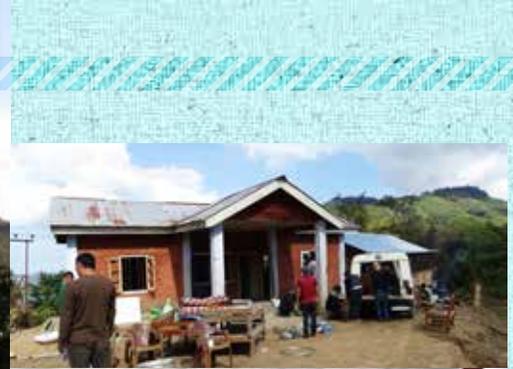
The facility was inaugurated on 9th Dec 2015 by Dr. Lima, Deputy Director, NHM Nagaland. The function was attended by Miss. Imna, Program Associate WIPRO CARES, Chief Medical Officer Tuensang, District Immunization Officer and District Program Manager Tuensang. Now the villages in the area can access services from the centre instead of travelling to Noksen, Longpang or Tuensang. So far 5 deliveries have been conducted at the centre - 1 from Yali village, 1 from Ngongchung and 3 from Nakshou village.

ANC REGISTERED	DELIVERY AT THE CENTRE	NO OF CHILDREN IMMUNIZED AT THE CENTRE
31	5	83

On the same day, VHND was organized at Yangpi village in collaboration with the health department. The VHND was declared open by Deputy Director and was attended by village councils, Mothers club, SHGs and Anganwadi workers.

VHND AT NOKSEN TOWN:

Village health and nutrition day was organized at Noksen Town in collaboration with PHC Noksen Town, GBs, ICDS and the



Renovation of Ngongchung SC

Church on 24th Feb 2016. The program was attended by PHC MO, Supervisors under CDPO Noksen block, DBs, GBs and the general public. Stalls were set up to provide ANC Check-ups, Child immunization, nutritional support through the Anganwadi centers and a facility for conducting water testing. A variety of products was also put on sale. The Church and the Health Centre management committee (PHC Noksen) took lead in organizing and hosting the event. In addition, a health awareness session was conducted on Ante natal care after the event with 58 prospective mothers in attendance.



VHND at Noksen town.



VHND at Yangpi

BASIC HEALTH CARE TRAINING: MIND YOUR HEALTH

A four day training on basics of health care was organized at Longpang from 26-29 Jan 2015 for ASHA workers and Women leaders from Noksen and Tobu areas. The training, with the theme 'Mind Your Health' was supported by Kohima Education Society and altogether 26 participants were reached through the training. Dr. Ngulli facilitated the entire program and was assisted by the PHC team on practical sessions like BP reading, temperature reading etc. After the training, each participant was presented with a weighing machine, thermometer, Digital BP Apparatus and a glucometer.



LIVELIHOOD PROMOTION FOR RURAL MARGINAL FARMERS THROUGH FARM AND NON-FARM ACTIVITY

The livelihoods problems confronting the region are multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional with major issues related to land use system, livestock rearing, natural or forest resources, poor means of communication, less market outlets/avenues and lack of scientific knowledge & information etc. While confronting these mounting issues, the organisation was supported through many donors, agencies, government departments and other players.

Since 2011, the organization with support from TATA Trust is promoting orchard development and augmenting lead crop production in 12 villages under Noksen and Sangsangyu Blocks in Tuensang District. The Trust further committed more support to help the organization extend its coverage to three blocks (Noksen, Sangsangyu and Noklak) covering 43 villages with a total household of 9589. The project (Phase II) is planned for a period of 5 years starting from the FY 2015 to 2020.

PHASE 1: DEVELOPMENT OF ORCHARD AND AUGMENTING LEAD CROP PRODUCTION.

“Sustainable Livelihoods through Augmentation of Lead Crop Production and Orange Orchard Development thereby to promote the quality of life of the rural marginal farmers” a project supported by Tata Trust since 2011 in Noksen Block of Tuensang district, has to a great extent improved and enhanced livelihood through participation of the marginal farmers. The project is due to end in December 2016. The project specifically focus on optimum land and water resource management, internalize and establish linkages with non-governmental and governmental agencies to increase the income of 1200 farmers and institutionalizing people’s institution by transferring ownership to the community. The project is being implemented in 12 villages and in 8 villages, 895 beneficiaries had planted 116350 orange plants in an area spread over 340 hectares.

The orchard is in its fifth year now and almost 30–40 percent of the orange trees have started bearing fruits and the project expects huge fruiting even this year. Regular monitoring and management of the orchard through intervention of IPM/INM/IDM are strictly adhered for sustenance of the project. Nutrient deficiency is a challenge and the project has initiated soil testing to identify the nutrient content of each plot with support from Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Soil Division. At this stage, most of the activities are owned by the PMC and the village councils of the participating villages. Marketing committees have been formed in almost all villages and at present, the project is the process of mobilizing and sensitizing farmers for construction of low cost cold storage in household level through credit support.

In the four lead crop villages, Cabbage, Maize and Kholer were planted. Training on IPM and INM was organised for LSP and beneficiaries. Bio agent such as Rhizobium and harvested bio mass

from the heap composting and composite pits was applied during plantation of the crops. Both Kharif and Rabi crops was cultivated in these villages. In 2015-16, these villages generated a surplus income of more than ten lakhs through sale of various crops.

FOOD SECURITY BEYOND JHUM

Food security has always been a primary concern for the organisation and the vision to build self-reliant communities has been the core focus of the organization. Way back in 2011, in the vast lowland terraces of Longra, System of Rice Intensification (SRI) was introduced. A demonstration plot with involvement of 10 progressive farmers was initiated, which resulted in increased harvest paving way for wider dissemination of the technology. The following year, more farmers joined and began to adopt the new technology. Today, 100 percent of the households have adopted the technology and the harvest has almost tripled. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Agronomy Division, Tuensang and NABARD are the key players that had supported the organisation in propagating the new technology. KVK had provided technology inputs and NABARD with financial support to the farmers. With the increase in harvest over the years, the village council resolved to give up Jhum completely which in effect, contributes to the larger project goal.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION AFTER ADOPTING SRI

YEAR	HARVEST IN TINS	IN KGS	IN QUINTALS	INTONS
2011	15,110	105770	1058	106
2012	17390	121730	1217	122
2013	22470	157290	1573	157
2014	28290	198030	1980	198
2015	31320	219240	2192	219

In collaboration with KVK, the organization for the last three years was encouraging sugarcane as a secondary activity for generation of income. The extension and technical support was provided through KVK, Agronomy division for improving the quality and increase in harvest. With the increase of production over these few years, huge gains were made through sale of molasses. Chongshi, a Local Resource Person (LSP) commented, "Sugarcane harvest is timed with school admissions. There is no other way to earn money in the village other than income from sugarcane harvest during this period, and income earned is meeting the needs of education and health".

See table below Income generated through Molases (Jaggery);

YEAR	INCOME IN RS.
2011	1013000
2012	1012000
2013	1019000
2014	1127000
2015	1236000

PHASE II:

AGRICULTURE/HORTICULTURE, PIGGERY, MICRO FINANCING AND FOREST BASE LIVELIHOOD

"From subsistence to prosperity through community led and managed livelihoods programme" supported by Tata Trust through North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA), Kohima aims to intervene in 3 blocks (Noksen, Noklak and Sangangyu) blocks of Tuensang district covering 9589 households. The project intervention covers 43 villages under which 80 to 100 percent of households will be covered through agriculture and 65 to 85 percent under backyard pig production. Few villages will be selected and promoted under Mithun production and eco-tourism. Through comprehensive and intensive situational understanding, detail intervention strategies



SRI nursery.



Seed treatment and selection of seeds for SRI.



Molasses sugarcane juice.

were developed for all the targeted activities. In order to increase agricultural production, inputs on integrated and comprehensive management of land and natural resources, market exploration and linkages, support of improved seeds and preservation of indigenous varieties, construction and installation of water and irrigation etc will be undertaken through the project. Lead crops such as Maize, Kholar, Soyabean, Paddy, Fox tail millet & vegetables are selected and targeted for production increase.

Tuensang district has one of the highest per capita consumption of pork. Backyard pig rearing is traditionally practiced in the district to meet socio-religious obligations and to earn additional income for families. Basing on the problems identified, technical trainings and support on improved pig nutrition through assured veterinary services and market linkages for value addition etc will be provided to the selected beneficiaries *to access the services of piglet requirement & reduction of piglet mortality.*

In order to generate seasonal income, the project aims to support the conservation efforts of the village by involving local communities and promoting economic activities for preserving nature and local culture through the introduction of community based eco tourism. Tuensang is blessed with rich biodiversity; both faunal and floral as well as agro-biodiversity



Pea plantation.

owing to diverse agro-climatic and micro-climatic conditions, abundant fertile land, an organic nature of agriculture, abundant mineral reserves, and presence of robust traditional institutions guided by customary laws and strengthened with traditional and cultural values. On the other hand, the local population are intricately involved with the forests for their livelihood and sustenance, be it land for agriculture, timber, fuel wood, fodder, day to day use items or medicinal plants, etc. These forest products are also their main source of income. Therefore, the dependency of the people on forest is inexorable, leading to the imminent destruction of forests and loss of precious forest cover thereby endangering many valuable species of Flora and Fauna which is profusely dwindling year by year. It is the lack of adequate infrastructure coupled with high degree of poverty that is likely to impede adaptation capacities of local communities to respond to the growing challenges in terms of the depleting natural resources, conservation of natural resources and climate change

challenges. Due to the uncontrolled and injudicious management practices of our existing forest, we have already started to face the consequences of creating an imbalance in nature in the likes of Landslides, Floods, and Change in rainfall pattern, etc. It's the time to retrace back the blunders and try to save the existing forest and also to improve the environment at a micro level. This is where the Forest Based Livelihood Projects plays, so in order to encourage conservation efforts and to improve and protect the existing community forest cover, projects such as Mithun based Forest Conservation and Community Based Ecotourism has been planned to introduced as a pilot programme in four villages. The main objective of the project is to incentivize the conservation efforts of the community by helping them to comprehend that hunting, logging and extraction of NTFP The Forest Based Livelihood Project is aimed at the multilateral environmental and developmental initiatives emphasizing on measures to halt and reverse the process of forest degradation and to improve the deepening livelihood crisis for forest dependent communities. Tuensang being beautifully packed with cascades of waterfalls, streams, lush green forest and with immense biodiversity, the community based ecotourism project is designed in such that the communities continue to conserve their Community Forest and thus able to capitalize as sizeable source of livelihood by hosting travellers from around the globe and to share with the world the opportunity to experience and appreciate the abundant biodiversity and learn about tribal culture and provide a unique opportunity to immerse into its rich and diverse culture.

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**BRIEF PROJECT INTERVENTION
 OF THE PHASE II (2015-16)**

The project "From subsistence to prosperity through community led and managed livelihoods programme" the phase II project support by TRUST through NEIDA was started with the closure of the monsoon in 2015 and in a span of 10 months, the project have managed to set up the intervention in 35 villages. Launching the project,

consultative meetings with the village councils, church leaders, SHG leaders and youth was organized for Noksen and Sangsangyu blocks. Successive consultative meetings were organized at Tuensang with the Khaimunguan Tribal Council, Khaimunguan Student's Union, Khaimunguan Baptist Churches Association and Village Councils of 13 villages in Noklak block.

Block and village level mobilization and sensitization of beneficiaries was completed on the concept of the project, its objective and expected outcomes in the next five years. In each village, Project Management Committee in the form of Dolen Thangjam/Social Awakening Committee was instituted to help facilitate efforts to address the development needs, planning and monitoring of the project activities to sustain the project activities. Clear roles and responsibilities of the PMC were developed in relation to the development of respective villages and MoUs were signed to this effect. Direct beneficiaries of marginal farmers who fulfil the criteria were selected in consultation with the Village Councils and the PMC and agreements outlining the conditions were signed. The selected beneficiaries were then grouped into Farmer's Group with members ranging from 10 – 15 in each group. In the financial year, the project managed to form 381 Farmer's Group in 35 villages. In each FG –a chairman and a secretary was selected to oversee the functioning of the group.



Community mobilization.

Follow-up trainings for FG leaders and members were organised in each village. Special emphasis was given on leadership building during the village level training/ meetings.

Books and files to be maintained by the group were taught to the group leaders. The groups were also sensitized on the importance of savings and collective responsibilities. It was also resolved that weekly savings would be started by each member of the group and saving account will be opened for each group they start their weekly savings. The formed Farmer's Groups were further submitted to NABARD for empanelment under Joint Liability Group (JLG) initiative. The intention of empanelment under NABARD is to access loan and to seek credit assistance from financial institutions. In April 2016, 122 members of 12 JLG of Chendang assessed a loan of Rs 30,000/- (thirty thousand only) per member totalling an amount of Rs 36,



Chendang

30,000/- (thirty six lakhs thirty thousand only) from the State Cooperative Bank, Tuensang Branch against pig and agriculture production.

RABI CROP PROMOTION AND PRODUCTION

Kholar which is one of the many varieties of common beans is popularly grown as the main crop in Tuensang district for its edible beans. Fresh pods are also used as vegetable apart from its main use as pulse. Tuensang district leads both in its production and area coverage of Kholar plantation in the state. Besides family consumption, Kholar provides huge remuneration to the family income for most farmers as it requires less inputs, labour and time for growing. Over the years, a steady decrease in its production has become a matter of concern for the farming community who depend on the crop for subsistence despite a steady increase in its area coverage.

In partnership with Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Tuensang, an institute of Research and Technology Application, productivity enhancement in Kholar with application of Bio-fertilizers was undertaken alongside the actual Kholar production during Rabi season 2015, inconsonance with National Food Security Mission (NFSM). With advance production technology backup from the institute, large scale Kholar production activity was started by the project in Chendang village with involvement of 160 households. Through input support programme under ECS,





Village entry activity.



Lead crop drip irrigation.



Using of split bamboo for SRI nursery raising.



Kholar production at Chendang village.

15 MT Bio-fertilizers (R.Phasioli) were supplied to the farmers. This intervention increased the existing average productivity of 18.4 Qt/ha to 20.7 Qt/ha which is 12.5% increase in productivity.

Besides Chendang, 12 other villages with 1200 beneficiaries were provided with bio-fertilizer (R.Phasioli). Training for the project staff and Agri-Service Providers on the application of bio fertilizer in Kholar and planting scheme was organised through KVK. Subsequently, the project staff and ASP had also conducted village level training on application of the bio fertilizer in the 12 selected villages. Leaflet on the measures of the application of the bio-fertilizer was also distributed to the beneficiary. Field demonstration of the bio fertilizer application and planting scheme was organized in each village before distribution of the fertilizer to the beneficiaries. The scientific findings and observation of each village was shared in the group meetings after the harvest.

In 2015-16, the project had also organised training for installation of drip irrigation in 4 villages. After installation of the drip units, the project organised demonstration on transplantation of cabbage. Training on soil and water management was also organised in all these villages. Land

preparation was completed before the transplantation of saplings. Demonstration plot was also developed in all these project villages. Water structure and drip irrigation will be installed for those families who are willing to practice settle cultivation through initiation of various land and water conservation technologies.

A NEW WAY FOR INCREASING PADDY PRODUCTION

During the life of the project, the target is to cover 2000 farmers under paddy production through introduction of scientific technologies. In 2015-16, the project had demonstrated System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in Chingmelen village which has a potential paddy production as 95 % of the households practice terrace cultivation. The project has targeted 34 villages practicing wet terrace cultivation in 2016-17 covering 2000 beneficiaries. Field demonstration on Nursery using different methods, terrace bed preparation and transplantation of paddy from nursery was on-going in most of the villages. In 2015-16 exposure for the FG and PMC members was organised at Longra village. In the exposure program, farmer to farmer interaction and discussion was organised on the progress and achievements of SRI introduction.



Backyard Pig Rearing for Income Generation



Material distribution for pig sty construction.



Demonstration of pig sty construction.



Local anesthesia.



Castration.



Iron injection.



Castration.



LSP practical training.



Completed Pigsty.

Support in the backyard pig production was provided at the household level with an aim to bridge the demand – consumption of pork in Nagaland in general and Tuensang district in particular as an income generation activity. The project support one piglet per family but the utmost concern is rather to increase the number of animals in the end of the project through the income generated. The project offers a package of (1) Technical trainings, (2) Productivity enhancement through improved pig nutrition supplements and (3) Market linkages. In 2015-16, the project had reached out to 17 villages covering 1781 households, where 457 improved pig sties was constructed, 289 fattener, 7 boar and 167 breeder sow was distributed to the beneficiaries. In order to meet the feeding gap which is the major factor for decrease of pig production, the project had provided 5.5 MT compound pig feed at subsidized rate in the door step of the beneficiaries. In 2015-16, the project had supplied 6290 cft of sand and 1821 cements bags for construction of improved pig sty.

Livestock Service Provider (LSP) a para worker was appointed in the intervened villages. Project staff and LSP was provided training course on pig management module 1 and 2 before actual implementation of the activity. Consecutively, the project staff and LSP had organised regular training on pig management module 1

and 2 in all the intervened villages. Topics on improved Housing, Transportation of piglets, Feeding, Sty sanitation measures, disinfections and methods use, care and management, health management, prevention of piglet mortality, deworming and vaccination, clinical management, castration was presented during the workshop program. Besides the class room theoretical training demonstration on handling and restraining of pigs, castration, examination of animals, vety first aid etc was conducted in two villages – Chingmelen and Ngangpong. In the demonstration, LSPs were given an opportunity to castrate the piglets with adherence to strict clinical management.

In 2015-16, Animal Health Camp was organised at Sipongsang on 7th Dec 2015. The camp was organised because of intense infestation of diseases in pigs. Apart from the project piglets, the other pigs in the village was also treated as the project felt that unless the all pigs are controlled, it would be worthless to only control the project piglets. The animal Camp was organised in collaboration with KVK and Veterinary Department, Tuensang. Material and manpower support was provided from both the departments during the camp. *In 2016-17, 3081 HH are targeted to be covered through 31 Animal Health Camps and 332 trainings on management of pigs in 35 villages.*

Bringing Women Folk Together To Growth And Prosperity

Women, especially those in the low-income strata, traditionally have contributed to productive activities such as agriculture (mostly small-scale), agro-processing crafts and home industries, trade and commerce, but there has been a tendency to underestimate their economic roles and to undercount their participation.

Recognizing women as an effective agents of human capital development, the organisation for the past 2 decades in the platform of Self Help Group (SHG) had been paying particular attention to enhancing their contribution and taking into account their needs, multiple roles and changing economic and family situations. Women memberships of the SHG are given profound recognition as a potential contributor in the form of producers and income-generators. Addressing the pressing situation of poor women, the organisation pays attention through supportive activities that actually address their needs in rural and urban areas. There are many case stories where women had excelled in their quality of leadership, business, advocate of social issues, education for their children and increase of seeking health services etc after joining in the SHG movement under the organisation. Apart from their individual group savings, the organisation had started EDOU BANK - SHG cooperatives since 2003. Over these years, the organisation has formed 18 such cooperatives covering 2 districts and 4 blocks namely Longkhim, Sangsanyu, Noksen and Noklak blocks under Tuensang. Over these years the cumulative inter-loaning of the group and the cooperative has crossed 20 crores.

TABLE: STATUS OF THE EDOU BANK – SHG COOPERATIVE

SL. NO	NAME OF THE EDOU	YEAR OF FORMATION	TOTAL SAVING	TOTAL DIVIDEND	GRAND TOTAL
1	Tuensang Town Edou	17/7/2003	52,51,425	42,26,508	94,77,933
2	Ngangpong & Chingmelen Edou	17/2/2009	16,65,530	9,03,926	25,69,456
3	NAP & Tsg Town Edou	7/2/2011	4,80,100	2,67,126	7,47,226
4	Khudei & Haak Edou	5/5/2009	18,92,070	8,62,252	27,54,322
5	Hahupung Edou	13/4/2010	7,41,300	3,10,811	10,52,111
6	Changsang Edou	2/3/2009	8,44,600	5,01,388	13,45,988
7	Longkhim & Angangba Edou	15/7/2011	4,27,750	1,91,792	6,19,542
8	BYN Edou	24/6/2009	7,50,400	4,66,804	12,17,204
9	Chingmei Range Edou	9/6/2009	18,58,560	7,24,708	25,83,268
10	Hakchang Edou	7/7/2003	13,51,000	15,42,038	28,93,038
11	Chendang Edou	28/5/2009	9,12,000	6,08,747	15,20,747
12	Noksen Range Edou	23/6/2009	10,56,650	6,65,003	17,21,653
13	Sipongsang Edou	7/3/2014	2,42,000	65,283	3,07,283
14	Sangshen Range Edou	5/5/2009	10,83,805	7,24,708	18,08,513
15	Tuensang Village Edou	6/10/2003	17,35,750	14,59,502	31,95,252
16	Longdon Edou (Noklak)	3/3/2014	4,10,000	99,390	5,09,390
17	Sekei Edou	17/2/2010	3,79,700	2,54,390	6,34,090
18	Lotisami Edou	14/7/2009	10,17,020	5,73,180	15,90,200
Grand total			2,20,99,660	1,44,47,556	3,65,47,216

JOINT LIABILITY GROUP (JLG) INITIATIVE

On registration under NABARD JLG initiative, the organisation had linked 375 marginal farmers supported under NABARD sponsored TDF project for credit support from the State Bank of India (SBI) Tuensang Branch. Each beneficiary was given a support of Rs 15,000/- (fifteen thousands) for a

term period of three years for starting of pig production unit. As agreed in the terms of agreement, the organisation administrated and liquidized the whole principal loan amount of Rs 56,75,000/- (fifty six lakhs seventy five thousands) with interest incurred during the financial year. Subsidy on piggery for farmers was also disbursed to the beneficiary farmers.

7 JLGs of Kejok villages with 75 members was also linked to Nagaland State Cooperative Bank (NSCB) Tuensang Branch for initiation of Goatery. An amount of Rs 11,25,000/- (eleven lakhs twenty five thousand) was disbursed for a term period of three years. The whole principal amount with interest was recovered during the FY 2015-16.

Other Initiatives

MONYAKSHU, MON

In Monyakshu under Mon, a deal was struck to support 200 latrines from DUDA; in which the PHED department would support construction of 200 additional latrines, thereby totaling to 400 latrines. The materials from ECS/DUDA have been already supplied and the support from PHED is awaited. The plan is to have every home construct the toilet by Oct 2016 before the Jubilee celebration by year end.



WATER AND BORE WELL CONSTRUCTION

Under this project, ECS has partially supported Litem Village in digging a 210 feet bore well and another well is being proposed for Yangli in Longkhim block.



YOUNG WOMEN SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Young Women Social Entrepreneurship development training program was sponsored by British Council and DIAGEO. The organization in collaboration with NEIDA has trained 100 women on social entrepreneurship. The training was basically focused on the capacity building and creating awareness among the young women on the basics of entrepreneurship and prepare them to enter into the competitive realms of sustainable enterprise.



SOLAR PUMP

On a pilot basis, a solar pump was connected to a drip irrigation site covering around 5 acres. The water is pumped up from a fishpond to a 50,000-liter tank and distributed to 5 acres of orange plantation. The pump if proven to be useful will be scaled up for drip farming, drinking water purpose in remote villages with no electricity and for agriculture in remote locations.



LONGTOKUR UNDER CHESSORE BLOCK: SOLAR LAMP FOR LATRINE

Longtokur, a tiny village of 87 households, perched up on the mountain is a village which had 80% of the population defecating in the open. Because of the remoteness of the village, the difficult terrain plus the absence of electricity, ECS decided to provide Solar lamps in lieu for toilets to be constructed by the beneficiary. There was 100% participation and those who were unable to complete were supported by the youth in the village.



ROAD CONSTRUCTION

The digging of a 17 km road was launched at Litem on the 25th March 2016 which will connect Kumpang, Yonyu, Yokum and Sangdak villages to the closest PHC in just 30 mts which at present takes 4 hours. The road will also reduce the travel time from the four villages on the west side of the river to Tuensang from four hours to two hours. The road is a community initiated project backed by support from DUDA. Timber for the bridge is donated by Litem and Kumpang villages and all the villages who will directly benefit by this road have committed in cash and kind. It is anticipated that the work will be completed within the next 5 months.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

With support from TATA WATER MISSION, the organization is implementing the WASH program as a pilot project in four villages viz. Longra, Litem, Noksen and Yangpi under Noksen Block of Tuensang district. The project was designed to be implemented in four phases.

- 1) The Pre-feasibility study – conducted in 16 villages
- 2) The planning phase - conducted in 8 selected villages. It entailed technical studies, understanding potential for resource mobilization from the community
- 3) Implementation Phase – eventually, only 4 villages were selected for Implementation
- 4) The Operation and Maintenance phase (The 3rd and 4th phase is being carried out simultaneously).

The organization started the 3rd and 4th phase in the 4 selected villages viz Longra, Litem, Noksen and Yangpi from the FY 2015-16. In this phase, there are three major components as per the Detail Technical Report (DTR).

- 1) Construction of sanitation unit in each household
- 2) Supply of safe drinking water through gravity and Rooftop Rain Water Harvesting Tank (RRWHT) and
- 3) Treatment of catchment area to increase water discharge from the existing sources.

Construction of sanitation units started in March 2015 in which community had to raise 60% from the total cost of Rs.17560 per unit. An incentive of Rs.7000 per household was supported through the Tata Water Mission. The idea of the project was to construct only Toilets but as the project started off, 60% of the households have also



Catchment at Noksen.



Catchment at Yangpi.

attached a bathroom at their own cost. Of these, some were fully cemented while some were even fitted with tiles. Shri. C.M Chang, MLA 51 AC Noksen Constituency also came forward to support the initiative by providing 2 sheets of CGI Sheet for each unit and paints.

A council member from Yangpi village commented “we started constructing the toilets without realizing the hidden agenda behind it. Many of our villagers have learnt to chisel stones which can also be used for building walls and houses or even be sold outside. Most semi-skilled masons have now become experts in construction. In other words, this project has not only provided us with toilets but has also given us skills which we can use it for a lifetime”. The construction of sanitation units is expected to complete by the end of April 2016.

Apart from sanitation construction, the project also focuses on treatment and development of water catchment area and is in the process of studying the process and outcomes. As per reports from the community, it had some impact in water discharge during last lean season. A total of 510 trenches and percolation pits were dug in Yangpi, 420 in Noksen and 100 in Litem have been dug in the identified areas. The entire community was engaged in digging of the trenches and pits.

Water Collection chamber and gabion check dam was constructed at the water source in Yangpi Village. Related activities like the construction of drainage lines, awareness creation, Health home survey etc is ongoing which will eventually help in making the community live in a clean, hygienic and healthy environment.



Completed toilet Noksen. Inside after complete work.



Pit walling (honey comb).

CONSTRUCTION STATUS AS OF 31ST March 2016				
VILLAGE NAME	TOTAL TARGET (UNITS)	COMPLETED	UNDER CONSTRUCTION	YET TO START
Longra	139	130	7	2
Litem	100	70	19	11
Noksen	194	159	21	14
Yangpi	224	198	17	9
Total	657	557	64	36
Percentage		84.78%	9.74%	5.48%



Construction of drainage lines at Noksen.



Construction of drainage lines at Yangpi.



Newly constructed collection tank.



Gabion check dam.



INTERVIEW ON WATER DISCHARGE WITH **Mr. Shakolemba of Yangpi Village**

A janitor who distributes water and checks the pipelines

>Interviewer: How long have you been working as a chowkidar?
Since 2011.

>Interviewer: What was the discharge during the lean period?
I am not educated so I don't know the exact volume. But practically speaking it was not sufficient for our village during the lean period i.e. January to March. During lean period people used to go to nearby springs to fetch water.

>Interviewer: What was the distribution system then?
During summers the water is sufficient for the whole village. We have 8 (eight) water tanks and during the lean period, I release water to four tanks for one hour a day and the next day to the other four tanks and this cycle continues during the lean period.

>Interviewer: OK. Are you aware of the catchment area development we did last year?
Yes, I am aware of it as I also took part in digging the trenches.

>Interviewer: If yes, have you seen any changes in the discharge?
Practically speaking, comparing to all the past few years I have seen some changes this year during dry season.

>Interviewer: How would you describe the changes?
The main collecting tank gets filled overnight whereas in the previous years, it would take days to fill.

>Interviewer: What is the distribution now?
This year from January to March I have been distributing water to all 8 (eight) water tanks for 40 minutes every day.

>Interviewer: Do you think we should encourage for Catchment Area in other villages too?
Seeing the result that I have seen in my village after the catchment area treatment, I will encourage to do the same in other villages as well.



INTERVIEW WITH **Mr. Mangyang**

A Beneficiary

>What was the condition of your toilet before the project?

I would say that it was not in good condition. Even though it was pit system as the smell was still there and going to toilet was not pleasant. The uncomfortable feeling was always there.

>What was the distance between your house and your toilet before the project?

I don't know the exact distance but I used to walk for 3 to 5 minutes as it was located near the jungle area.

>Interviewer: What did you use for cleaning after toilet?

When I was young everyone in our village used sticks and leaves and as I grew up and went to Tuensang for further studies that was the time when I started using water.

>Interviewer: What was the condition of your village before the project?

Before this project, some organizations like our village Students Union and village council took some initiative for improving the toilets but I would say it was not effective as they did not provide any support except the law.

>Interviewer: Why did you construct your toilet?

After attending so many trainings and seminars, I came to know the importance of living healthy.

>Interviewer: What are the benefits you got through this project?

It can't be measured as I can see an overall development in our village condition there is no smell at all and I am hopeful that our children will become healthier and I can see a brighter future for everyone.

Interns *and* Study Groups

1. Verahu, M.Sc. Tata Institute Of Social Sciences, Mumbai.
2. Clark Theological College Alichen Mokokchung Students.
3. Chemkila, Assam Don Bosco University.
4. Mr. Hongsa, Marthir Luther University Meghalaya.
5. Sobopensa Chang, MA 2nd Semester, Dept of Indian History University of Madras - Chepauk Chennai

Experiences *from* Interns

INTERNS FROM CTC (CLARK THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE)

The team comprises of 8 members, Esther Phom, Imsusenla, Kilepsangla Chang, Moazungla Longchar, Tzunungchila, Bendangyanger, Lanukumzuk Walling and Mosha Lashem. Christians including theologians and church workers compose songs with their beautiful lyrics that sings— *“Reaching out to the unreached land, spreading the word to the dying people; let their hearts be filled with hope and dreams, this is the time for us to sow the seeds...”* but inspite of their beautiful lyrics, most of the time their songs are just mere performances or presentations in the church and they are not furthered in their works. In fact, the lyric of the song is performed in action by NGOs, and ECS is the best example to draw near closer (Quoted from Mr. Lanukumzuk’s Report).

We were privileged to work under Eleuthros Christian Society Tuensang. It was a good time of learning and experiencing different kinds of developmental works. We would like to thank the society for the opportunity, and the guidance provided not forgetting the hospitality of the staff towards us in helping us learn many new things during our short stay in Tuensang. We take pride in saying that the learning we got here is a treasure of a lifetime that we would find nowhere and none can take from us. We are humbled with all the insights and the discoveries we had about the work the society is undertaking and it is our belief that this society will do greater works for the betterment of the society and for God’s glory.

Thank You and God Bless ECS



JOURNEY OF INTERNSHIP

It has never been in my dreams or of my parents' that I would land up in Tuensang for an internship to work with Eleutheros Christian Society (ECS) under the North East Initiative Development Agency (NEIDA) supported TATA Water Mission.

To start with, I was pre-occupied with the things people spoke of the place/region as we were loading up prior to take off. However, when I landed the experience was completely different. I realized it was just a wrong idea created by people who sit behind and talk without even seen the real picture. The people, the places and the environment are too pleasant once you get acquainted to it. It was in the first week of April 2015 that I landed in Tuensang knowing nothing about the place; where I am going and what I am going to do. The task I was given to undertake in two months was beyond limits. I was assigned to visit several villages (numbering around 26) and obtain information on the status of water and sanitation and other water related issues. The itinerary was cramped and gave very little space and time for the task to be carried out. However, once I started the work, I steadily managed to cope with the environment and could complete the assignment.

Into bumpy roads, through sunny and rainy days, we have never once failed to meet any of the engagements made. Every day it was meeting and making new friends, young and old, experiencing many new places, villages etc. thus making it an adventurous

journey. The views and sceneries during the travels took me away from the pressure of the assignments.

As a young learner and a fresher intending to gain more practical knowledge, putting the theory into practice alongside experienced people in the field has helped me gain many hand-on experiences which is like a step forward in the future. The experience has further enhanced my skills and my knowledge of ground reality. ECS has not only provided me with knowledge and experience, but also shaped my views on taking up challenges and risks in life. Working at the grassroots level with people struggling to get basic necessities of life, especially drinking water, the field practicum had exposed me to many insights.

I would like thank the ECS family for everything and giving me the wonderful space to learn and develop myself. Also, it is encouraging and inspiring for many other young learners, educating and guiding them to fight the challenges in life. I pray that the Almighty bless the ECS family and wish the very best in the future endeavors working for the cause of the people.

May God Bless you all
LONG LIVE
ELEUTHEROSE CHRISTIAN SOCIETY
VERAHU THERIE (ARAI)
*M.Sc. Tata Institute Of Social Sciences,
Mumbai.*

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MY ONE MONTH STAY FROM 19 JUNE TO 19 JULY 2015

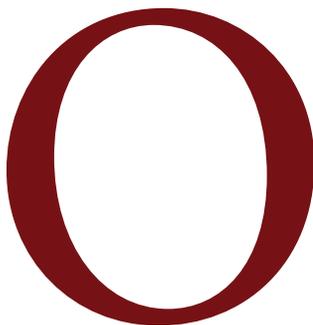
On this very outset, I would like to extend my gratitude to the Secretary and staff of ECS for giving me the opportunity to undergo internship in your renowned establishment. My one month association with ECS was unprecedented and a new endeavour in my life, experiencing new heights. In my short stay, I had the opportunity to put into practice what I have learned through Education. Seeing the participation of the community and engaging with them has truly enlightened me for which I shall remain ever grateful. I wish and pray that ECS continually work towards the welfare and administrating the Gospel to the unreached. GOD exalt ECS copiously

SOBOPENSA CHANG.
*MA 2nd semester,
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University of Madras
Chepauk Chennai*

Reflection

OTS TEAM

YOUR KINGDOM COME ~ Matthew 6:10



oriental Theological Seminary (OTS) first shook hands with Eleutheros Christian Society (ECS) during the Fall of 2015. One fine Sunday morning OTS had as its guest speaker Rev. Dr. Chingmak Chang who shared a well-rounded message on Kingdom building. The power

point message left an indelible impression in the consciences of the congregation on what one might envision God's kingdom here on earth. Ever since, the talk about ECS has not waned so easily.

Here we are today, the nine of us from OTS, taking a small dip into the grand endeavours of ECS, watching and learning a thing or two from its selfless and committed workers. To say that the OTS team arrived in Tuensang without prejudice would be contrary to the truth. And so, the entire team was treated to a pleasant surprise as the steady expeditions to the villages around Tuensang town began. Truth be told, Tuensang is not far behind the rest of the districts. Despite its drawbacks, it is doing much better in many respects. Without prejudice, may we point out that there exists amongst other agencies, an agent of change in Tuensang which propels this progress. ECS as we see it, has come to play a significant role in empowering and uplifting the Tuensang people in real time, and specifically at the grassroots level.

Till date, the OTS team has travelled across fairly ten to thirteen villages. The team has been observing and participating in

various exercises of the ECS pertaining training programmes and developmental projects. Inasmuch as the developmental projects engage a considerable deal of mental and physical effort, the theoretical aspects of the trainings also seem to involve much intensity. So far, the OTS team has been able to visit the massive orange orchards, the progressive piggery projects, bee-keeping mission, sanitation and rain-water harvesting projects, and agricultural projects. The team has also been participating in various seminars on health, agriculture, Self Help Group (SHG) formation, etc. Finally, some of the team members have had the privilege to be part of the Love Burma Mission and experience life in rural Burma.

It's been a month and the team has been exposed to challenges that have tested our mettle now and again. We are reminded of the commitment, sincerity and resilience that one requires serving the community in this platform. The ECS family reflects such qualities that inspire those around them to strive to live more committed lives. We believe God is faithful and is graciously in control of the ECS in its aspirations and endeavours. As we continue our internship for another month, we look forward to many meaningful experiences where each may learn and grow. Our prayer is that the love of God may be the very heartbeat of ECS through Jesus Christ which defines its uniqueness in Kingdom building.

Yours in Christ,
**GUM JA MUN, KWUTSOLO KAPFO, MALO PERTIN,
NEIZOSIENUO MERE, NGOZOTO VERO, RAKODU
NUKHU, RINGCHAMDIN DISUANG, TUNATI ACHUMI,
ZAVETA TUNYI.**



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