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**for a free, fair
& just world**

secretary's note

Dear Readers;
The year 2012 has been unique in the sense that many of the initiatives of ECS have been adopted and even enquired from as far as Haiti. The Bishop of Haiti has even enquired if the micro-finance promoted by ECS can be adopted in his Church and if ECS can provide the necessary guidance of the same. Back home, the 'edou' concept is now implemented by Longsa in Mokokchung and the first repayment in June 2013 was 100% recovery.

The water and sanitation programme supported by Sir Rattan Tata Trust is now into the planning phase. Many of the initial hurdles have now been resolved and are now into actual assessment of the village setting and the hydrology of the catchment area. For the first time in Nagaland, every household in four villages in Tuensang will get a 7000 litres of rain harvest structure.

The livelihood project of SRTT(TATA) has achieved 70% coverage in the citrus plantation programme and some farmers have even achieved 100% coverage. This year alone we have developed 250 acres under citrus plantation and are hoping to achieve a total of 895 acres by May 2014. The lead crop project, which is an initiative to promote the primary crop of the village is now extended to another 250 acres.

The health project under SDTT(Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust) saw considerable improvement in terms of pregnant mothers accessing services at the centre. Almost 80% of all ANC mothers got registered in the 18 villages and of which 34% delivered in the hospital. This is major improvement as against 2% institutional delivery when we first began work a year ago. The other notable achievement is the identification and training of all teenage girls in the project villages. Training them on menstrual hygiene and by training them on making use of sanitary pads at home was well received by the community. We also plan to do the same with teenage boys to provide life-coping skills.

Sincere thanks to NSACS for the 10 long years of support towards treatment and care for more than 1485 at the Community Care Centre. The centre has closed down as of March 2013 but the organisation along with the Churches of Tuensang have decided to continue the ten bedded facility, and in doing this ECS has registered 118 PLHIVs under the insurance scheme that provides Rs 30,000 health coverage for a simple premium of Rs 35 a year.

NABARD continues to be one of the primary partners of ECS. During 2012 till may 2013 a total 250 acres have been completed under the citrus plantation project. Twenty families in the project area, those not covered under the citrus project were supported for piggery. The SHGs supported by NABARD are now more than 650 groups and the cumulative loan disbursement has crossed 12 crores.

The Nagaland state NRHM which supports the first PPP/ PHC in the state is now into the third year. During the year there were more than 3400 OPDs and 1650 in-patients. Of this we had 39 delivery cases and 102 surgeries. The support under NRHM to ECS has also set in motion many of the other service adjacent to the centre.

The support by funders, well-wishers and the prayers by all is dearly coveted. The years ahead appear more challenging than ever and yet we are confident that your every presence will see us sail through effortlessly.

Sincerely

Chingmak
Secretary, ECS

PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE

With the passing of each year the small health centre grows a size bigger with some inputs and manpower providing better health care for the needy. Unfortunately, Dr. Menang M.O Longpang resigned from the health centre in the month of November '12. In the absence of medical doctor, Dr. Toshi, M.O ART centre Tuensang came forward to help the centre visiting the centre daily. In the month of February '13 Dr. Avila, a young lady Doctor joined the centre as M.O. The centre now have 3 Staff nurse, a lab technician also trained in X-Ray, one GNM Nurse trained on Sinology, one computer operator for RSBY, 4 IV-grade staff and one driver. The accessibility to ambulance service 24 x 7 has become a boon for many patients in the villages. The dining hall constructed with the support from SDTT provides a convenient place for the patients and patients' attendant to have their meal. Construction of Maternity ward is hopeful to be completed by the end July '13.



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2ND SURGICAL HEALTH CAMP



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The 2nd Surgical health camp was held in the month of November 8th – 13th '12. A team of 10 medical officers led by Dr. Robin from CISHR and Dr. Lajji, Super Specialist reached Longpang Health Centre on 7th November '12. Prior to the main health camp, two screening camps were held. The first screening covered 10 different clusters and the second screening covered 3 clusters mainly for nearby areas including Tuensang Town, Tuensang village and Longpang areas.

The prayer room located at the centre of PHC was converted into main Operation Theater, rays of hope illuminated on the face of the patients lined up to be treated when the —light of an ambulance which was used as O.T light flashed. Team of doctors worked smoothly and tirelessly as the patients started to get into the O.T room for various kinds

1. The Team.
2. In safe Hands.
3. Diagnosing the ailment.

of surgical problems. The health centre nurses would never have managed to nurse the load of patients in the camp had they not been assisted by the sub-centre nurses from the neighboring villages. The pastors of the neighboring villages were a pillar of strength for the sick, the PHC staff and to the team as they continued to support spiritually and physically all throughout the camp. The SHGs of Hakchang village had a small make shift hotel where food were provided at a charitable rate.

A total of 1139 out patients were treated and provided free consultation during the five day health camp, out of which 53 patients underwent surgeries. Some complicated cases were referred to Referral Hospital, Dimapur for further investigation and treatment. The health camp did benefit the neediest patients who were from poorest economic background and could not go outside to seek specialist medical care and treatment. The medical team of CIHSR, Dr. Lajji, PHC staff and the health team of ECS worked tirelessly throughout these 5 days camp giving life and hope to people who were yearning for that healing touch.

4. A simple meal in exchange to save a Life.
5. The volunteers.



UPDATE OF PATIENTS FLOW AT THE CENTRE

MONTH	OUT PATIENT	IN PATIENT	ANC- REGD	NO. OF DELIVERIES	X-RAY	ULTRA SOUND	LAB
April 2012	245	161	3	1	11	23	7
May	67	48	3	1	2	15	1
June	96	78	1	0	6	25	4
July	136	117	2	0	13	22	4
Aug	73	69	8	2	2	14	4
Sept	260	90	3	1	Nil	41	Nil
Oct	149	99	7	3	Nil	30	Nil
Nov	325	91	4	2	19	Nil	48
Dec	63	5	12	1	Nil	18	2
Jan 2013	23	11	2	1	13	20	Nil
Feb	16	12	4	2	Nil	11	Nil
March	127	49	4	1	16	15	4
Total	1480	830	53	15	82	234	74

Community Contribution for the annual year 2012 was Rs. 20010/-. This amount is used in the 'Onou Scheme' to encourage institutional delivery.

SDTT HEALTH PROJECT

The SDTT Project funded by the Sir Dorabjee Tata Trust (SDTT) started in the month of June 2012, covering 18 villages under three ranges namely Changsang Range, Sangshen Range and Chingmei Range of Tuensang district. The core object of the project is to strengthen the existing health facilities in the village and to increase the health seeking behavior of the general public. The project mostly concentrates on mother and child health care and adolescent girls. In a span of one year the project has reached out to 833 mothers on Reproductive Child health (RCH) in 18 villages. 53 mothers clubs were formed targeting the prospective mothers in all the project villages and were trained on Ante natal care (ANC), Post natal care (PNC), Child health, nutrition and family planning. Mrs. Ngochongkhumba a Mother's Club member from Maksha village after learning about ANC and PNC commented, *"Had I known those facts earlier, I would have had my ANC treatment during my pregnancy with my older children. I never knew that IFA tablets were prescribed for anemia and that it should be taken during pregnancy"*. She further went on to say that *"Men folk should also be given such trainings so that they also understand the risk of not getting regular check up"*.



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Life skill education

Hearth has always been one important component in relation to better living. Human anatomy undergoes different physiological changes at different stages. These changes both internal and external are complex in female which makes them vulnerable to different health situations. Targeting these vulnerable groups, workshops and trainings were organized on Life Skill Education. Important topics covered were liking self, growing up, decision making relationship etc. Two TOTs workshops on Life skill education were organized for the project area pastors, women leaders and health volunteers. Residential LSE Camp was also organized during the month of February '13 for the project staffs. Subsequently 4 days residential LSE Camp were organized in two clusters namely Nyinyem and Maksha in one cluster and Sangchen range in another cluster. At present 19 Adolescent Girls Club has been formed and 306 adolescent girls were trained on Life skill education. All adolescent girls' Club members were also trained on menstrual hygiene and were given sanitary pads. Miss. Asang, a Girls Club member shared her experience saying *'No one ever told me about menstrual hygiene and being in a village it's not easy to talk about menstruation, but after attending the LSE particularly on menstrual hygiene, I have learnt how to maintain personal hygiene and keep myself clean. I even shared these lessons with my friends at school who are not in the girls' club'*.

1. Mothers' Club Members.
2. 3 Day Life Skill Education Camp.
3. Girls-Learning to be a better woman.

HEALTH AWARENESS CAMPS were conducted in 12 villages where nearly 700 people were given awareness on malaria, TB and RCH. Malaria awareness and testing was conducted in 8 villages and a total of 656 were tested, none tested positive. The health volunteers proved to be the biggest asset of the project. They identify the pregnant mothers and give them guidance about the services available and also refer the mothers for ANC check up and institutional delivery. The project also provides nutritional supplement like Horlicks, dal and rice to the mothers delivered in the institution. 43 mothers who had undergone institutional delivery were benefited with nutritional supports through the project.

EXPOSURE VISIT to Mopungchuket Sub-centre with the Pastors, Chairman of Village Health Committees and Village Council within the project villages was indeed another eye opener and new learning.

IMPACT: Through this project there is an increase in the number of institutional deliveries, people seeking health especially for children and pregnant mothers. The project plans to have more awareness campaign, Workshops and trainings targeting women and adolescent girls since these are the more vulnerable groups.

THE STAFF

Project coordinator	: 1
Office Assistant	: 1
Health Workers	: 18
ORWs	: 3
Driver	: 1



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4. Health Awareness Camp.
5. Nutritional Support.

THROUGH THE EYES OF ASANG CHANG, a health worker

In the year 2012, the village council and Dolen Thangjam of my village gave me the privilege of attending 15 days health volunteers training held from 12th March to 10th April 2012 at Longpang health centre. The training comprised of both theory and practical. Attending the training gave me the opportunity to work as a health volunteer under SDTT Project in my village. Identifying pregnant mothers and informing them about the services available from Ante natal to post natal checkups and care, child health nutrition and family planning. I have seen many pregnant mothers who are not even aware of ANC and PNC. Family planning was never in their thoughts. Nobody wanted to go for institutional delivery not knowing the risk of future complications. Some women even said 'we have seen women who have delivered babies even on their way to the field without any complications. Even without Hospital we have been fine, so why go to the hospital'.

Mobilizing them was a great challenge for me which I believe I've done my best. I accompany pregnant mothers for ANC Checkup to the health centre so that they trust me, contact the centre for ambulance service during delivery and accompany them to the centre and sometimes attend to them till they deliver. Life skill educations for adolescent girls not only helped our adolescent girl's club members but it also gave me new knowledge which I never learnt during my adolescent days. Monthly review at the office is another learning place for me. I have learnt to conduct malaria test, pregnancy test and give T.T injection during my journey as a health volunteer. I am not from a medical background, I never imagined that I could inject or dress cuts and wounds but today I am proud to say that I can help somebody who is in pain. I might not always work under the project but it is my commitment that whatever I have learnt through this project will be shared to those in need.

Working with Children affected by HIV

Training programme for the trainers on “**Working with Children affected by HIV**” was conducted on the 6th to 9th December 2012 where 26 local facilitators were trained. The content of the training included concept on child rights, child development and children’s participation. In addition to providing the technical knowhow in working with children affected by HIV, the training programme gave an opportunity to participants (local facilitators of the camp) to discuss the agenda of the camp; segregation of role and responsibilities; planning and implementation of camp and other related activities.

“THE PRECIOUS” camp for children and young people

In Collaboration with the Churches Alliance of Tuensang, supported by UNICEF, a 4 days residential camp for Children Infected and affected with HIV/AIDS was conducted from 11th -14th December 2013. Camp activities and workshop were led by the local facilitators, with support from the national expert Mr. J. Paul and Upasana Varu, HIV specialist UNICEF. The 24 hour supervision was carried out by staffs of the Churches alliance comprising of Outreach workers and Counselors, who were also trained as facilitators.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE CAMP WERE:

1. To provide a platform for children affected by HIV and improve their knowledge about living well with HIV; build their self-esteem and strengthen their skills for resilience on loss, stress and trauma
2. Encourage children to develop sustained peer relationship and support
3. Support children to exchange ideas,

experiences and openly talk about issues concerning them

4. Raise awareness of stakeholders at all levels through advocacy and social mobilization for affected children
5. Support children in an effort to ensure children’s voices are heard by policy makers and programme planners

The significant objective of the camp was on building a friendly and conducive environment for children to share challenges and issues affecting their lives. The fun based learning activities helped the children to openly share their personal experiences, challenges, hopes and expectations. Further, the camp helped the children to understand that they are not facing these challenges alone. The Churches Alliance staff led by Pastors and Deacons provided all logistics arrangements. In addition, the Youth Leaders engaged the children in spiritual, devotional and extra-curricular activities. A total of 33 children infected and affected by HIV participated in the camp.



Promoting sustainable livelihood for marginal farmers in Tuensang district of Nagaland sponsored by NRTT

NRTT PROJECT

on sustainable livelihood is implemented in Noksen Block of Tuensang district. The project covers 8 villages under development of Orange Orchard and 4 villages under Augmentation of Lead Crop Production, covering a total of 12 villages. For better implementation, monitoring and supervising cluster approach is followed. The first cluster comprises of Noksen, Longra, Yimrup and Yangpi villages, the second cluster comprises of Bhumpak, Lokhung, Nakshou, Yali and Longtang villages and the third cluster comprise of Sangdak, Yonyu, and Kumpung villages.

The project plans to develop 305 acres covering 305 beneficiaries in 4 villages under Augmenting lead crop production. In this first year out of the total targeted area 172

acres has been developed. Under Onglak, the project plans to develop 895 acres through planting of oranges covering 895 beneficiaries in 8 villages, out of which 310 acres has been developed covering 895 beneficiaries in 8 villages. A total of 30000 orange (Khasi Mandarin) saplings have been planted during this annual year. Orange saplings were purchased from Longnaksa Nursery, a certified seedling production unit run by the Department of Horticulture, Government of Nagaland under Mokokchung district.

Under Extension activities 39 trainings covering 1601 farmers were conducted on soil and water conservation technologies, orchard development, contour farming, IPM, INM etc. 12 trainings on capacity building of people's institutions, training of core team

and LSP. 2 exposures visits to Litem and Momching villages under NABARD TDF project were organized for the farmers of Longtang, Yali, Kumpung, Yimrup, Noksen, Yangpi. 3800 copies of IEC materials were developed on IPM, Diseases Management and Seasonal Calendar for Onglak. which were distributed to the farmers for better dissemination of the technology.

During this annual the project constructed 6 source tanks, 6 reservoir tanks and 21 distributor tanks in 3 villages covering 172 beneficiaries. Baseline survey was conducted in all 12 participating villages with the assistance of IPSOS, Mumbai.

AUGMENTING LEAD CROP PRODUCTION:

The villages of lead crop project falls under hilly terrain with gradient of the slope exceeding 300-500 in some places. In such sloppy condition promoting sustainable agriculture needs strategic soil and water conservation approaches. Sloppy Agricultural land technology (SALT) underlines the main design of the project with incorporation



1. For a better livelihood.
2. A-frame technique for contour lining.
3. Contour Bunding for strip cropping.
4. Community Nursery.
5. Gradual Terracing using bunds.

of additional farmers' friendly technologies. Contour strip cropping based on A-frame design and T-stick tools is being adopted to convert the slopes into bench terraces gradually with every cultivation years, as immediate terracing on the slope may not be feasible or otherwise needs heavy reclamation for cultivation. Therefore, Agronomic conservation practices are more emphasized in crop production processes in lead crop areas so that it does not affect the survival and sustenance of these poor subsistence farmers.

Depending on the importance of soil and water conservation for sustainability of the project, following technologies which were identified as feasible forms the main structure of the project:

- Contour lining using A-frame technique and T-stick

- Contour strip cropping with Alley and hedge row cropping
- Crop rotation Technology
- Agronomic soil conservation technology
- Advance crop production technology
- Post harvest management

Contour strip cropping with incorporation of alley and hedge row planting technology was the schematic design outlay for the project. Each beneficiary had constructed 4 or more contour lines using A-frame and T-stick in conformance to the gradual development of bench terraces in the respective plot.

SEEDS AND CROP PRODUCTION:

During the Rabi season, the implementing agency had procured and distributed 6.5 MT of potato seed tubers in these 3 villages. Soil preparation and seed bed was prepared before planting. Intercropping of Kholar (French bean) was incorporated in the planting scheme for Rabi season vegetable cultivation apart from pea during the current season basing on the beneficial effect of legumes on soil. The required seeds of kholar for intercropping have been a voluntary contribution of the beneficiaries. The total quantity of seeds contributed accounts to 15 quintals from three villages (Bhumpak, Nakshou and Lokhung). The required improved seeds were procured from Tradeline Cooperation Limited Guwahati a certified seed agency. Apart from vegetables potatoes seed tubers Kufri Jyoti was also supplied.

The farmers of Lokhung had earned an average income of Rs 1,50,000 from sale of the produce, an

average of Rs 1,00,000 was earned at Bhumpak and an average of Rs 1,70,000 was earned at Nakshou village. "We had sold ginger to Assam!" was a proud comment from Mr. Choba a beneficiary from Lokhung, because it was for the first time that the farmers exported their produce outside the state, which otherwise has always been the other way around.

ONGLAK DEVELOPMENT (ORANGE ORCHARD)

Recommended Technologies incorporated in the project:

- Layout of the orchard in square or triangular system of planting.
- Pit digging maintaining 3ft x 3ft x 3ft and keeping the dugout soil separately per feet layer wise. Keep the soil and pit exposed up to 1 month for solarization.
- Filling the pit with biomass up to 10cm followed by first top soil and dugout soil from the bottom on the top. Heap the soil up to 1 ft above the ground to prevent water logging in the event of heavy rain.
- Trench should be made on the upper side 5ft distance away from the plant with 7ft length, 1ft breadth and 1 1/2ft depth. Breadth and depth should be increased based on the need.
- Tree platform should be raised maintaining 5ft radius from the plant utilizing the soil dug from the trench and half moon terracing.
- Half moon terracing should be constructed by extending both sides of the platform by 2ft-3ft.
- Contour bunds to be constructed at every critical slope by using wood, bamboo etc.

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SUPPLY OF BANANA SUCKERS AND RAJA CHILLY SAPLINGS

The banana suckers of recommended age were procured from the NABARD funded project area implemented through the project. 26,000 banana suckers were transported and planted in the project sites. The project also supplied 16,000 Raja King chilly procured from Akum Nursery, Tuensang district to the beneficiaries as intercrop. Besides the support from the project, beneficiaries were encouraged to intercrop indigenous vegetables, such as yam, tapioca/cassava, beans, pumpkin, chilly, maize in the unutilized space between the oranges.

TRAINING & EXTENSION SERVICES

Trainings are conducted for each specific activity theoretically after which practical demonstrations on the activity are usually organized on onsite. Depending on the nature of the activity, training is organized for entire beneficiaries or only for group leaders. Timely training for the extension staff is regular features of the project. Usually, training is conducted in the village itself, where extension workers are involved. The technical consultant from time to time conducts review meeting with the project implementing team, where gaps and failure of the project are discussed at length for technical assessment. In-house training for the staff is also conducted for the core staff on various topics to capacitate their skills and knowledge from time to time.

During the year, the project with technical input from the technical consultant had produced extension material on seasonal management calendar of young orange, pest and diseases management. The extension material for FOs and LSP were also produced. The contents of the extension material were translated in local dialect for easy understanding for the farmers. 3000 copies of the extension material and 100 flex was developed and distributed to each beneficiary and village. Different approaches for better dissemination of the applied technologies are introduced. Apart from other extension materials seasonal management calendar for Onglak has also been developed in English as well as in Chang version. Limitations in implementation of the technologies by the farmers are followed up by the FOs and LSP. Management activities are under taken based on the seasonal calendar. Pest and Disease management has always been a limitation for successful orchard production by the farmers, and to bridge these existing gaps, images of adult/pest disease/symptoms of important pests/diseases and their management were developed in the form of flow/ play card/flex for better identification, prevention and management of the pests/diseases. These materials are also kept in the information centre and public places. Flex is being displayed in prominent places apart from individual houses.

IRRIGATION

During the year, the project had finalized water mapping in Lokhung, Bhumpak, Nakshou and

Kumpung villages. The project with completion of the survey and mapping had started construction of irrigation systems in the three lead crop villages. As per the technical layout 2 source tanks, 2 reservoir and 9 distributor tanks will be constructed in Nakshou village, 2 source tanks, 2 reservoir and 4 distribution tanks will be constructed in Bhumpak and 2 source tanks, 1 reservoir and 6 distributor tanks will be constructed in Lokhung project site respectively.

The project villages were demarcated into different cluster and each cluster are entrusted with a field officer for monitoring and supervising the project area. The field officer of the demarcated cluster with the support of the respective LSP of the villages constantly supervises the progress and gaps of the project site. Besides the supervision of the project site, the FO and LSP also develops rapport with each beneficiary by conducting group level meeting, field visits, community meeting, and review etc. Any identified problems are reviewed in the project team meeting for further strategy building and technical advises from the consultant.

MARKETING STRATEGY

The project has so far formed 84 groups in the entire 10 villages with 10 – 15 members in each group. The groups are also in the course of registration as Joint Liability Group (JLG) under NABARD programme. Each beneficiary of the group had started weekly/monthly saving of Rs 10 to Rs 50. From each of this group a member representative to the Village Level Marketing Committee (VLMC) is recommended. Each VLMC is in the

process of developing a corpus for marketing the produce from the project to the outlets. Depending on the demographic location of the participating villages, further member representative is recommended for formation of the Cluster Level Marketing Committee (CLMC). Furthermore, these CLMC represents to form the Tuensang District Producers Company (TDPC).

Since the beginning of the NRTT project implementation, ECS made its presence felt in the participating villages by means of intensive mobilization, sensitization and regular intervention and visits to the project villages for execution of projected activities besides intensifying supervision and monitoring of the project. The timely visits and constant touch of the trust officials to the organization was a moral encouragement for the organization as well as for the farmers to think beyond the fulfillment of the project objectives. The active involvement of the trust officials by sharing information and knowledge, building alliances and networking with outside agencies for the organization has to a greater extent given confidence in accomplishing our objective.

In spite of the profound presence of the organization in field activities, had it not being the involvement of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Tuensang, the project would not have achieved this far. The total support from Technical Consultant and Subject Matter Specialists (SMS) of KVK in transferring the package of technologies and enthusiasm of the participating farmers by practically applying the learned technology into the field/farm

notwithstanding their decades conditioning of the traditional farming system has always been an advantage for the organization. Although the project in this one year cannot ascertain the impact but can assure a significant achievement and accomplishment of activities.



6. Earthing up operation in potato crop.
7. Augmenting the Lead crop with potato crop.
8. Ginger strip.
9. Intercropping potato with maize using contour bunds.
10. Harvested potatoes.
11. Potato Seed tubers Distribution.
12. On-site training on Management of young Onglak.
13. Pruning in young Orange plantfarmers.

MICRO FINANCE



ALLEVIATING POVERTY THROUGH WOMEN

empowerment has been the prime objective of the SHGs. Every new step towards that goal has been an inspiration and strength for the Micro Finance team. The Micro finance department is not only confined within Tuensang but also reaches out to Zunheboto and Mokokchung district. At present there are 658 SHGs with 6543 members. Apart from teaching the groups to save money, they are also trained on varied skills starting from Sanitation to economy. Mrs. Sentila of Ngangpong village who is also the Finance Chairman of Chingmelen and Ngangpong Edou is all praise for ECS for forming womenfolk into Self Help Groups. She proudly says that, "The poverty level is improved by 8% out of 10 in Ngangpong village". On being asked about the major changes that she has noticed, Mrs. Sentila replied; 'back in 90's, mothers used to borrow from neighbours a handful of salt, sugar, tea leaves etc. The system of borrowing goes countless from needle to rice but nowadays you can rarely see a mother going to a neighbour to borrow'.



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"BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES"

The year 2012 has been a challenging year at the same time "a year of success" for the team. The cluster of 17 Edous Federation (Farmers Cooperative saving) was formed to Edou Confederation on 24th April 2012 at ECS Office headed by the President and General Secretary with Executives members representing from all the 17 Edous for a term of three years. It was resolved by the confederation that, all the members will contribute 10 rupees each to support any SHG member incase diagnosed with cancer to undergo treatment.

The long dream of extending the project beyond the district was achieved through formation

of 9 groups at Lotisa old, Lotisa New, Mapulumi village under Zunheboto district. All the 9 groups are also registered in Edou Confederation. Another milestone is the formation of 16 new groups at longsa village under Mokokchung District. The Edou launching program was held on 1st Dec 2012 in collaboration with the PNID (Peoples Network for Integrated Development) at Longsa Village. The Edou was also extended to Longkhim and Angangba during the year. The team looks forward to enlarge the area of operation reaching out to other districts as well.

A Scheme for promotion of Women SHG under the project for backward Districts in India funded

by the Government of India is also being implemented. The Memorandum of Understanding for the scheme was signed on 22nd May 2012 between NABARD, ECS and State Bank of India. During the Joint consultative meeting with the Executive Secretaries and Development Secretaries of Churches Associations of Khamniungan, Sangtam, Yimchunger and Chang it was agreed for implementation of the project as co-partners. Dr. U.S. Saha GM, NABARD, Shri. Monotosh Roy AGM, SBI, RBO Mokokchung, Shri. A.M. Yadav DGM Nabard and Sanjay Kr-Paul RBO Mokokchung also attended the joint consultative meeting. The project targets to form 750 women SHGs across the district during the first year. At present the co-partners have formed 288 women groups where 97 groups have been linked to the SBI, Tuensang Branch.

The Revolving Fund Assistance (RFA) of Rs.14, 00,000/- given as grant by NABARD, has been a great support to the SHGs. Since the group's performances were rated and the best performing groups were given loan from the RFA, it has indirectly helped them to follow rules and functions of SHGs. A total of 229 groups were supported with the RFA loan. Under the Joint Liability Groups, 175 Beneficiary have availed loan from Nagaland Cooperative Bank Tuensang Branch amounting to Rs. 36, 35,000/- for Piggery, poultry and other small business ventures. The performance in repayment of loan has been an inspiration for the team and financial institution as well. The total loan would be recovered to Bank in the month of October 2013. Today we have a total of 144 JLGs in 20 Villages. Almost all the groups have Bank



1. Selection of EDOU Leaders.
2. General Manager NABARD visits and disbursement of RFA.
3. Vocational training on Mushroom.
4. SHGs Sales day in Tuensang town .
5. Launching of RFA at Longsa under Mokokchung district.
6. SHGs training on PNC and ANC.

saving link where they save Rs. 10/- weekly. Another 375 beneficiary covering Six Villages Saoshou, Momching, Sangshen, Hakchang, Sangsangnyu and Maksha have been linked to SBI Tuensang Branch for piggery unit, with a total loan amount of Rs. 56, 25,000/- Their loan repayment has started in the Month of April 2013.

The concept of Edou (Farmers Cooperative Saving) plays a vital role in strengthening the SHGs and making it more functional. This has become a key factor knitting them into the system of working together as a group. "I am reminded once again after many years, in this remote place the power and strength of what women's can do when they come together as one" was a comment from Rev. Milind Sojwal of All Angels Church, New York during his maiden visit to Tuensang on 19th Jan 2013. Today we have achieved in forming 17 clusters of Edou across the districts with 302 groups registered in Edou. The chart shown here is just 40% of the groups saving which they save in the Edou.

SHGS SALES DAY IN TUENSANG TOWN

SL.NO	NAME OF THE EDOU	NO. OF GROUPS	VILLAGES /TOWNS	SAVING AMOUNT	TOTAL DIVIDEND
1	Tuensang Town Edou	61	Tuensang Town	34,14,325	20,94,164
2	Tuensang Village Edou	16	Tuensang Village	15,84,750	15,04,404
3	Hakchang Edou	18	Hakchang	6,35,500	8,99,105
4	Changsang Edou	16	Nyinyem, Maksha Sangsangnyu	4,97,400	1,96,309
5	Chingmei Range Edou	23	New/Chingmei, Chingmei, Waoshu, Yimpang, Taknyu	9,86,015	2,96,283
6	Sekei Edou	14	Konya, C/Saddle	6,24,700	1,25,264
7	Sangshen Range Edou	13	Lokhung, Momching, Sangshen, Saoshou	4,45,505	1,61,201
8	Chingmelen and Ngangpong Edou	11	Chingmelen, Ngangpong	8,67,030	2,88,823
9	Noksen Range Edou	29	Noksen Town, Noksen Vill, Longra, Litem, Yangpi	5,59,175	2,06,034
10	BYN Edou	18	Bhumbak, Yali, Ngoungchung, Nakshou	4,36,320	1,47,282
11	Khudei & Haak Edou	20	Khudei, Haak, Longdang	6,79,000	1,69,969
12	Chendang Edou	12	Chendang	4,87,200	1,93,501
13	Hauhpung Edou	11	Sangdak, Yonyu, Yokumsang, Kumpung	2,61,595	60,525
14	NAP & Tsg Town Edou	9	NAP, Tuensang Town	4,79,580	85,274
15	Longkhim & Angangba Edou	6	Longkhim, Angangba	1,57,500	20,765
16	Lotisami	9	Lotisa, Mobulo	3,43,510	1,50,060
17	Longsa Edou	16	Longsa	1,38,000	00
17 Edous		302	43 Villages/Towns	1,25,97,105	65,98,963

Once upon a time there was a village and the people were hard working and had plenty of harvest every year and they were happy. A time came when there was no rain for many days and the villagers were worried, fearing famine. One day the village headman made an announcement asking everyone to gather at the village square to pray for rain. Everyone came together to pray. Among them a small boy came with an umbrella. The village headman was quite surprised and asked the little boy, why did you bring an umbrella? The little boy replied, since we are going to pray for rain, I will need umbrella to get home. This story teaches us the lesson of Believing in what we do, Faith in GOD that HE will answer.



Mrs. Khumla a simple Housewife from Haak village narrates, "Since my childhood, I dreamed of going to school and attending conferences, but could not achieve that dream due to poor economic condition. Being part of SHG, my dream has become a reality because I go to neighboring villages for Edou loan collection, disbursement and attend SHG conferences. It is not about saving money but it's a process of education and learning for me. I go not only to get my share of the loan but it gives me the opportunity to meet my friends and relatives and I really enjoy the episode of collective sharing. I am really thankful to ECS for making my dream come true".



WATSAN

Water continues to play the basic role of sustaining life form on earth which is fast depleting than its capacity to recharge. The perception that deforestation alone is the core issue has to be re-looked.

The entire dynamics of global warming related to carbon emission and other social issues have to be assessed and measured comprehensively. Given the lack of Government support and the apathy within the system, there is an urgency to therefore understand rainfall patterns and how climate behaves and adapt to measures by undertaking new methods

which would revive the underground water recharge capacity.

Some of the social issues which are fast emerging are like;

1. Drying of water springs mean longer distance and thereby meaning longer time for fetching water.
2. The problem of water scarcity is leading to

inter-village disputes and social disharmony.

3. Since children and the disabled are the ones engaged in fetching water, education is being affected and many younger kids are put to hard and strenuous

task of fetching water from long distances.

4. There are instances of villages shifting to the foothills away from ancestral homes.

The Sir Rattan Tata Trust since 2012 through ECS have on pilot

basis adopted eight villages covering 1100 families in Tuensang District and has begun initial work to gauge the potential in providing potable drinking water. The project also plans to provide sanitation measures to all households in those adopted villages.

1. Up grading the skill in masonry.
2. Trenches to improve water discharge.



1



2

THE PROGRESS SO FAR:

With actual implementation at hand the project has completed all primary surveys and activities. Baseline survey has been completed in all 8 villages covering 1035 families. The collected survey samples have been sent to IPSOS, a company based in Mumbai for tabulation and analysis.

Project Management committee (PMC) has been formed in all the 8 villages with member representatives from different existing institutions in the village. Keeping in mind the roles and responsibilities of the committee in the implementation process; they were trained on record maintenance, accounting and importance of the

committee. Joint liability group a subsidiary group under PMC has also been formed where each member saves Rs.20-50/- per week. The total savings as of April 2013 is Rs.60,350. This savings will be utilized during the actual implementation as community or individual contribution towards the project.

Awareness on Hygiene and sanitation was organized in all the villages targeting women and youths. With the existing SHG groups formed under Micro-Finance department of ECS in all the WATSAN Project villages, two SHG federations have been entrusted to initiate and mobilize greater participation by the mothers. One important result of this initiative by the SHG mothers is, developing flower garden in their respective villages.

To utilise efficiently the resources available in the project area, 30 Local youths from the project

villages were trained on Masonry keeping in mind to involve them during the actual implementation process and also to generate employment opportunities in the respective project villages.

Detailed technical assessment for both water and sanitation has been completed and the DTR is awaited. The hydrologists from ACWADAM have visited all the sites to identify the catchment areas

and will soon provide a detail report on the recharge points. Noksen village have started the primary works through the initiation of the Village Council under MGNREGS and had dug 56 trenches at the site to experiment if water discharge would increase. Rain gauge units have been placed at all locations and the communities are keeping track of its progress with the assistance of the Junior Engineer.



3. Measuring collected rain water from the rain gauge.
4. First Consultative meeting with the District PHED Department.
5. Water quality testing.
6. Measuring water discharge capacity.
7. Layout survey for pipeline connection.

One important aspect of convergence as witnessed at this initial stage of the project is the participation of the District PHED department. The Executive engineer along with his team accompanied the project staff to the water source for better assessment. The department also conducted PRA in all the 8 villages and water testing has been done. The two meetings with the PHED Department proved to be very positive. Formal

MOU with the PHED Department is yet to be finalized and for which SRTT proposal of MOU to the Department is awaited. Aftermath of the meeting with the PHED officials, the first District Level Monitoring Committee (DLMC) was formed with EE, PHED as Chairman, WATSAN Program Manager as Member Secretary, Senior Engineer, NEIDA, JE of ECS, PHED and PMC representatives as members of the DLMC.

A Life Changing Agent



The retrievers have changed the perception of work and many have joined since then.

The Retrievers' Association was formed in 1998 by ECS and initiated by the Coordinator Mr.Limaonen, who later joined politics. The members were formed into an association to earn their living through jobs such as porters(kooli or muthia) with their hand-pulled carts and also performed other menial jobs to enhance their income.

Previously, this sort of work was looked down upon, if not abhorred by the Naga youth. The Association has taken a path-breaking initiative, and its members have realized the dignity of labor; and at the same time they have also realized how honorable it is to earn money through the sweat of one's brow instead of getting it from malpractice.

The Association has a set of rules and a code of conduct

for its members. Each member is to have a Khaki uniform shirt with a number plate; with a strict code of conduct, and any breach of conduct, if reported by customers or the public quoting the number plate on the shirts, would be punished with expulsion or fine. An executive committee monitors the members' conduct and performance. The business is thriving where the members work on loading and unloading

of goods trucks, buses, and take grocery, building materials and other goods for home delivery in their hand-pulled carts. Each person earns between Rs.300/- to 700/- per day on an average. They are happy with their profession and there are hardly any dropouts among the members, while some have already moved upward to become petty traders and entrepreneurs.

The Retrievers' Association has indeed transformed lives as well as lifestyles of innumerable people who are deeply indebted to it. The stories in the case study below tell the true struggles of real people and how the existence of this Association has given them hope; making them confident, independent, self-sufficient and empowered.

1998-2013

THE STORY OF THOSE WHO HAVE CONTINUED THE JOURNEY.



A. CHUBA (38 years) belongs to Hakchang village, Tuensang and joined the Retrievers' Association in 1999, the year it became functional. He had a bachelor's degree in Arts but worked as a local porter/ retriever for four years and even after he got a job as a government teacher in 2001, he continued on for one year. His motivation to join the Association was his desire, to set an example for the youngsters in Tuensang who were school drop-outs to earn an honest living and support themselves instead of asking parents for money to support their lifestyles. His main goal, therefore was to discourage young people, both educated and uneducated, from indulging in anti-social activities and encourage them to be honest, hardworking and independent. For Chuba, his involvement as a local porter taught him the value of money. He says that when we earn money through hard work and sweat, we feel stingy to spend even a rupee in trivial things. In addition people's encouragement and ridicule helped him to be more patient in tough and trying times. His message for the younger generation is that 'as long as we don't sweat, we don't learn anything'; and therefore he wants to encourage everyone, both educated and uneducated to be hardworking, sincere, honest, independent and to live a life of integrity. Through his income he has build a house and all the children are in private schools and one in college in kohima.

BIN (35 years) is from Kejok village, Tuensang. Having no other opportunity for employment, Bin embarked on his journey as a local porter, to support his family. Because of his hard work, sincerity and endurance; today he has bought a plot of land for Rs 45,000 measuring 80x77 ft from his daily wages. He has also invested in land development and has build a retaining wall for Rs 88,000 and plans to begin construction this winter. Of the six children, four are in private run school and they are performing very well. He hopes that his work as a retriever will fulfill his dream of building a house in this plot in the near future if he works hard enough. When asked about his personal feelings on his work as a local porter, he says that it is very good, for it not only provides a way to earn a living but it gives you a feeling of independence because in this kind of work, one is not limited but have the freedom to do whatever he wants at his own convenient time. Sharing the sentiments of many retrievers, Ben says that the response of the people was very encouraging and it motivated him to be more hardworking, responsible and sincere in his work. He plans to carry on in his current job as long as his health permits him and hopes that he will still be active and involved when the Retrieve Society celebrate their silver jubilee 10-11 years from now. His message for the younger generation is, 'be independent, hardworking and sincere for nothing can compare to the satisfaction we get from living an honest life.'

District Planning and Development Board Meeting



1

The 4th quarter Tuensang District Planning and Development Board meeting was hosted by ECS on 08th Dec '12 in Longpang. The meeting was attended by all the head of Departments, altogether 41 Officials attended the meeting headed by the Deputy Commissioner, Shri. Mhanbemo Yanthan and Parliamentary Secretary Shri Tohanba. The Deputy Commissioner, Tuensang thanked ECS for taking the trouble for organizing the whole program and stated that a place like Longpang was a place where a person can peacefully think and foresee beyond the box for the development of the district. The Secretary Rev. Dr. Chingmak Kejong ECS made a slide presentation highlighting on the projects run by the organization. Mrs. Ason, Coordinator, Micro Finance highlighted on the progress of SHGs. She also requested the Officials of Tuensang to see the grievances of common people by increasing the ATM Booth and extension of SBI main Branch, since the only Branch is not sufficient to meet required services in time.



2

Inauguration of Rural Haat in Sangshen junction

On 18th Dec'2012 Shri Vimal Kishore, General Manager NABARD, visited ECS and inaugurated the Rural Haat that was constructed at an intersection of four villages namely Lokhung, Momching, Sangshen and Saoshou. With a grant of Rs. 5, 00,000/- (Five Lakhs) from NABARD, the four villages constructed 160/40 marketing shed. During the inauguration program the council Chairman of these four villagers thanked NABARD for the assistance rendered and further seek support for market linkage. The General Manager in his speech encouraged and challenged the farmers to see and think beyond. He also encouraged farmers to use the resources which is available if not it becomes waste and a problem.



3



4

1. Chief Guest Shri Tohanba, Parliamentary Secretary addressing the Board members.
2. Deputy Commissioner, Shri. Mhanbemo Yanthan addressing the Board members.
3. Shri Vimal Kishor, General Manager NABARD, during inauguration of Rural Haat.
4. General Manager NABARD, visiting the marketing stalls.