

## Peoples Action for Development (PAD)



**Every Child is entitled to get his/her rights.  
Right to life, education, health, love and care.**

Field office :Ananda , Dakhin Rupohi  
P.O. Pathalipam  
Lakhimpur (Assam)



## Annual Report 2014-15

Vol.XIV- XV

## Peoples Action for Development (PAD)

An Organisation for Social Development



**Youths are our partners in social change**

H.O.Mission Baligaon  
P.O.Gogamukh -787034  
Dhemaji (Assam)



# TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN



"PAD` AB-LIKHAB BANB NABAB  
KHELAB-KUDAB BANB KHARAB"



'ADIVASI CHUA MAAN  
CHALA ISKUL JAB!'



**PEOPLES ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT (PAD)**

MISSION BALIGAON, P.O. GOGAMUKH, DHEMAJI (ASSAM), PH:03752293501



Training on sculture & Identity



Drama



Skill Development Training



Advocacy on Tea Labours right.





THIS BOOK IS OFFERED TO FREEDOM FIGHTER **CHRISTOSON MUNDA**



*We the members of PAD salute the Organizer, Social reformer and Freedom fighter who organized the peasants and tea workers to fight against the injustice meted to marginalized communities of Assam by the British Planters. He was inspired by Bir Birsa Munda's Movement (Ulgulan during 1895-1900AD). He was arrested and hanged to death at Fulbari tea Garden in the year 1916AD by British.*



## 13<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

### PEOPLES ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT (PAD)

Venue: **BIRSHA MUNDA BHAWAN, GOPALPUR- DOOLAHAT**

Date : **30<sup>TH</sup> Nov. 2015**

**act:onaid**



**Save the Children**



**OXFAM**



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

It is indeed a moment of joy for each and every one associated with Peoples' Action for Development as it has successfully completed 13 years of its existence. We are grateful to God for the blessings we have received during this years of growth and experience. As we look back into the last financial year some of the major achievements that we can relate to are - a study on the tea tribe and status of implementation of Plantation Labour Act of 1951 in Assam has been done, the formulation of Assam Adivasi Vision 2020 has been formulated and PAD has been able directly able to network with the Adivasi Mahasabha and as a result it has been able to lend its hand in the greater Adivasi Movement – the Development of the Adivasi community. Through PAD has documented the history of Adivasi community in Assam which will be a reference facilitative handbook for the Adivasi populace in strengthening its position of long standing demands. In the Adivasi tradition, culture and identity front PAD has been organising residential Adivasi cultural camps where the participants learn their culture and different forms of traditions through music, dance and understanding of different musical instruments. The collective promotion of Adivasi culture and creation of shared value avenues is best seen in the Adivasi Mahasabha. Looking at the Promotion of Education 7 numbers of MTB- MLE Schools – (6 Adivasiya and 1 Mundari school) have been established. Altogether there are 494 students attending the MTB- MLE schools. We have been able make difference in the lives thousands of men, women and children affected by conflicts, floods and marginalization.

We would like to extend our deepest gratitude to the donors – Action Aid, Oxfam, Save the Children, European Commission for their support. We hope for their support and guidance in future too. We offer our deep gratitude to the community people who have been extending their unbound support. Also our heartfelt gratitude and affection to the children, adolescents and youth too for their constant help.

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## FEW WORDS OF DIRECTOR

We have completed 13<sup>th</sup> year of our work in social field facing several challenges and many learning's. PAD forms its inception try to develop itself as a social development organization and we have succeeded to achieve some extend. We are recognized and supported by several international agencies. That indicates our growth in the social development sector. But we have to go long way to become a capable social organization. I feel the need of capacity building of our team .We are committed to do so, at the same time we need to revisit our objectives, goals, strategic priorities and our focus time to time. This year Mid Term Evaluation (MTR) by (LRP-Project) Action Aid Association has brought several issues which are to be taken in to note and rectified. Thanks to Action Aid and the MTR team for giving us opportunity to understand our weakness. Though I don't agree in all the point of MTR report due to its limitations of understanding our situation and context but there are several issues we need to improve. We have already started building capacity of our team on key issues like education, Women Rights, Land , livelihood and several training were conducted.



We are marching towards development with the community who has no awareness about the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) lunched by international community though it affects our livelihood and life. Our basic question is whether these goals are taken considering our context? And why the fruit of MDG does not reach to our community in the village? Rather we have faced with opposite result like Agriculture development strategies have pushed the farmers to commit suicide; "Education for All" (RTE) has made our schools defunct making our children and youth to drop out from schools and migrate other states and country for Domestic help or as security guards etc. mostly low profile jobs.

I feel as a social worker we should work for building a community Sustainable Goals or set community vision for each village and community. Let us work with community participation to build CDG for every village. The forum (CBOs, institutions) which our organization promoted should take lead in developing Community Sustainable Goals by understanding their context and situation. Let Education be main focus of our development ladder. In this precious moment we thank our supporter and well wishers specially Action Aid Association, Oxfam, Save the children, Assam Medical trust (Australia), Women Earth Alliance(USA),European commission(EC), Nazdeek(Delhi), Accountability Council (International), and our networking partners PAJHRA (Tezpur), NEADS(Jorhat), NBS(Lakhimpur), Ant(Bongaigaon),TSSS(Tezpur)The govenment departments Specially District Disaster Management authority, Agriculture, Health(NRHM) , Land & Revenue, Labour, Education (SSA), etc of the both the district lakhimpur and Dhemaji, who are very supportive to us during our work. We acknowledge your support and guidance in our work.

Wilfred Topno







## ABOUT PAD

People's action for Development (PAD) is an organization that was established on 25 Dec.2001 at Mission Baligaon in Gogamukh, a small town of Dhemaji district in Assam. The organization was formed basically with its main objective of bringing about integrated, holistic development with a specific focus on socio-economic & educational upliftment of the Adivasis/ Tribals, socially excluded groups and backward communities of Assam.

The pathetic situation of the communities was a matter of discussion among the socially conscious people. These thoughts and ideas merge all the likeminded people together into one platform, there in a way was found to eliminate the problem of the society by forming an organization. Hence with the general consensus Peoples Action for Development (PAD) was formed. It was established with the following Vision, Mission & Objectives.





**VISION**

**PAD visualizes equal and just society where people strive to live a healthy life in clean environment.**

**MISSION**

**PAD seeks to achieve equal and just society through empowerment of the marginalized Adivasis and tribal people by organizing them into SHGs/CBOs, building their capacity and enabling them to utilize available resource and creating awareness on environment.**



## **OBJECTIVES :**

PAD is committed to empower the rural people so that they can utilize the available resources through the following objectives and goals.









1. Organize SHGs in rural areas and in tea garden areas.
2. Promote Education through non formal and formal schools.
3. Women empowerment programmes.
4. Prepare community for Disaster and Natural calamities.
5. Health and nutrition, Child development programmes.
6. To start cottage industries in rural and tea garden areas e.g. bamboo and cane industries, weaving, carpentry, computer training etc.
7. Skill development Training for village youths.
8. Increase literacy rate through formal and non-formal education.
9. Enable rural and tea garden people to get government schemes.
10. Provide health awareness and protect the environment.
11. Empower rural people through Panchayat Raj institution.







## Governing Board Members

SI NO	Name	Address	Signature	
1	Nathaniel Kachyap	Ananda T.E. P.O. Pathalipam – 787056 Lakhimpur, Assam  (PRESIDENT)	Nathaniel Kachyap	
2	Wilfred Topno	Mission Baligaon P.O. Gogamukh – 787034 Dhemaji, Assam  (SECRETARY)	Wilfred Topno	
3	Jyotsna Pando	Mission Baligaon P.O. Gogamukh – 787034 Dhemaji, Assam  (TREASURER)	Jyotsna Pando	
4	Godfrey Hereh	Nawa Bihan Samaj, Saboti P.O. Saboti Lakhimpur, Assam  (MEMBER)	Godfrey Hereh	
5	Anirban B. Gohain	Sugandhi Pokhila Press Gogamukh Chariali P.O. Gogamukh, Assam  (MEMBER)	Anirban B. Gohain	
6	Suren M. Orang	Legasung village P.O Gogamukh – 787034 Dhemaji, Assam  (MEMBER)	Suren Orang	
7	Chenimai Mili	MingMang Horola P.O. Mingmang Dhemaji, Assam  (MEMBER)	Chenimai Mili	
8	Binondi Bagh	Ananda T.E. P.O. Pathalipam – 787056 Lakhimpur, Assam  (MEMBER)	Binondi Bagh	



## Staff List

Sl.No.	Name	Designation
•	Wilfred Topno	Director
•	Wilson Hasda	Deputy Director
•	Nelson Sona	Administrator

**Project Title: Local Right Project (LRP)**

**Supported By: Action Aid India**

•	Prodeep Topno	Project Coordinator
•	Rajesh Kerketta	Sponsorship Coordinator
•	Jaynosh Orang	Accountant
•	Alex Soy	Documentation
•	Binoya Dhan	Women Coordinator
•	Mongol Bhagat	Field Coordinator
•	Saudagarh Sigh Gorh	Field Coordinator
•	Puspa Ekka	Field Coordinator
•	Vijay Topno	Field Coordinator

## Non-Staffs

•	Prakash Xalxo	Volunteer
•	Fransisca Tigga	Volunteer
•	John Soreng	Volunteer
•	Bharati Bawri	Volunteer
•	Ramesh Sahu	Volunteer
•	Philisita Horo	Volunteer
•	Lachu Darka	Volunteer
•	Silbrius Tani	Volunteer
•	David Bhengra	Volunteer
•	Mirinda Tiru	Volunteer
•	Zoakim Topno	Volunteer
•	Sanjit Sawasi	Volunteer
•	Anita Orang	MTB/MLE Teacher
•	Lois Tigga	MTB/MLE Teacher
•	Dayal Tete	MTB/MLE Teacher
•	Anjali Manki	MTB/MLE Teacher
•	Anamica Guria	MTB/MLE Teacher





•	Rupohi Surin	MTB/MLE Teacher
•	Silbrius	MTB/MLE Teacher
•	Anamica Dhan	MTB/MLE Teacher
•	Alphonse Lugun	MTB/MLE Teacher
•	Anita Runia	MTB/MLE Teacher

### **Don Bosco School**

•	John Ekka
•	Binud Rajawar
•	Lakshmi Orang
•	Sunita Induwar
•	Boby Rajawar

**Project Title: Conflict Mitigation through Creation of a Regional Hub for Natural Resource in North-East India**

**Supported By: Action Aid Association & European Commission**

•	Kesoba Krishna Chatradhara	Senior Fellow/Project Coordinator
•	Mukut Guwala	Accountant
•	Hari Boro	Junior Fellow
•	Mina Kaman	Junior Fellow
•	Manas Jyoti Chutia	Junior Fellow
•	Anirban Borgohain	Community Fellow
•	Harish Pegu	Community Fellow
•	Michael Topno	Community Fellow
•	Biplob Taid	Community Fellow
•	Dipan Lahkar	Community Fellow
•	Hiren Senapati	Community Fellow
•	Umesh Pegu	Community Fellow

**Project Title: Brahmaputra River Basin Resilience Building Programme (BRBRBP)**

**Supported By: OXFAM INDIA**

•	Nelson Sona	Project Coordinator
•	Karishma Tanti	Accountant
•	Israel Sanga	WASH Facilitator
•	John Turkey	Livelihood Facilitator
•	Nakul Gogoi	Institution Building Facilitator



•	Uttam Nag	Community Organizer
•	Bhadeswori Saikia	Community Organizer
•	Bimal Turi	Community Organizer

**Project Title: Protecting Children of tea garden children from multiple violations of their rights in Assam**  
**Supported By: Save the Children**

•	Michael Tanti	Project Coordinator
•	Mukut Guwala	Accountant
•	Habil Barla	Community Mobilizer
•	Rasmi Topno	Community Mobilizer
•	Brijlal Bagh	Community Mobilizer
•	Robet Tigga	Community Mobilizer
•	Jyoti Surin	Community Mobilizer







**Human Right Defender's AWARD**

PAD awarded as human Right defender for contribution to tea Labours Right in Assam. Joint Secretary of Human Right commission Mr. Anil Kumar Awarded the momento at Delhi Action Aid office.



Assam Tribune 25th Oct 2015

## Youths undergo life skills development training

STAFF CORRESPONDENT

DIBRUGARH, Oct 25: In an effort to create a pool of trainers for promoting healthy, meaningful and successful life among youths in the villages and tea plantations, People's Action for Development (PAD), a Lakhimpur-based non-governmental organisation, conducted a three-day residential training for 25 leaders of Adivasi Padaiya Manak Dera on various life skills development at Seva Kendra in Khalihamani here.

The programme was supported by ActionAid. The programme was started on Wednesday evening and concluded on Saturday. The resource persons for the programme included Dr Ajoy Topno, social worker Ajoy Lakra, freelance journalist and social activist Vikram Ekka, Director of PAD and president of Adivasi Sahitya Sabha Wilfred Topno.

The training sessions included talks on life skills development subjects, group discussions and activities and

problem solving exercises. The participants also interacted with Assistant Professor Pushpa Champia of Centre for Juridical Studies, Dibrugarh University and Dipawoli Kurmi, the best graduate of Dibrugarh University in the Arts stream for 2015.

The two women shared their struggle in attaining academic excellence and also took various questions from the participants. The other staff members who assisted in the programme were Alex Soy and Rajesh Kerketta.



Tea Garden issue in Kolkata Zonal level meeting of Action Aid, India



The management Team (PAD) 2014



National conference on child right in Tea Garden 14th & 15th Nov 2015 organised by Unicef, Law University gwb & ETR





## PADs role during Disaster



Survey team on the Violence affected area Godfrey Hereh(NBS) and Stephen Ekka(PAJHRA) Jan.2015



PAD provided blankets to violence affected peoples Dec2014 and January 2015. 500 family(sunitpur and kokrajhar) recieved relief during coldest time of the year.



Health camps during floods



Rised Hand pumps by PAD for flood affected people



New house build for flood affected people at sotia (115families, 2012)

### THROUGH ECHO - Action Aid SUPPORT, PAD PROVIDED:

1. 500 House hold 50 days work.
2. 18 High raised tube wells.
3. 330 fishermen supported with fishing net and tools.
4. 115 worst affected family supported with new house



Lakhimpur & Dhemaji flood relief 2014 given to 300 families blankets mosquito net bedsheets

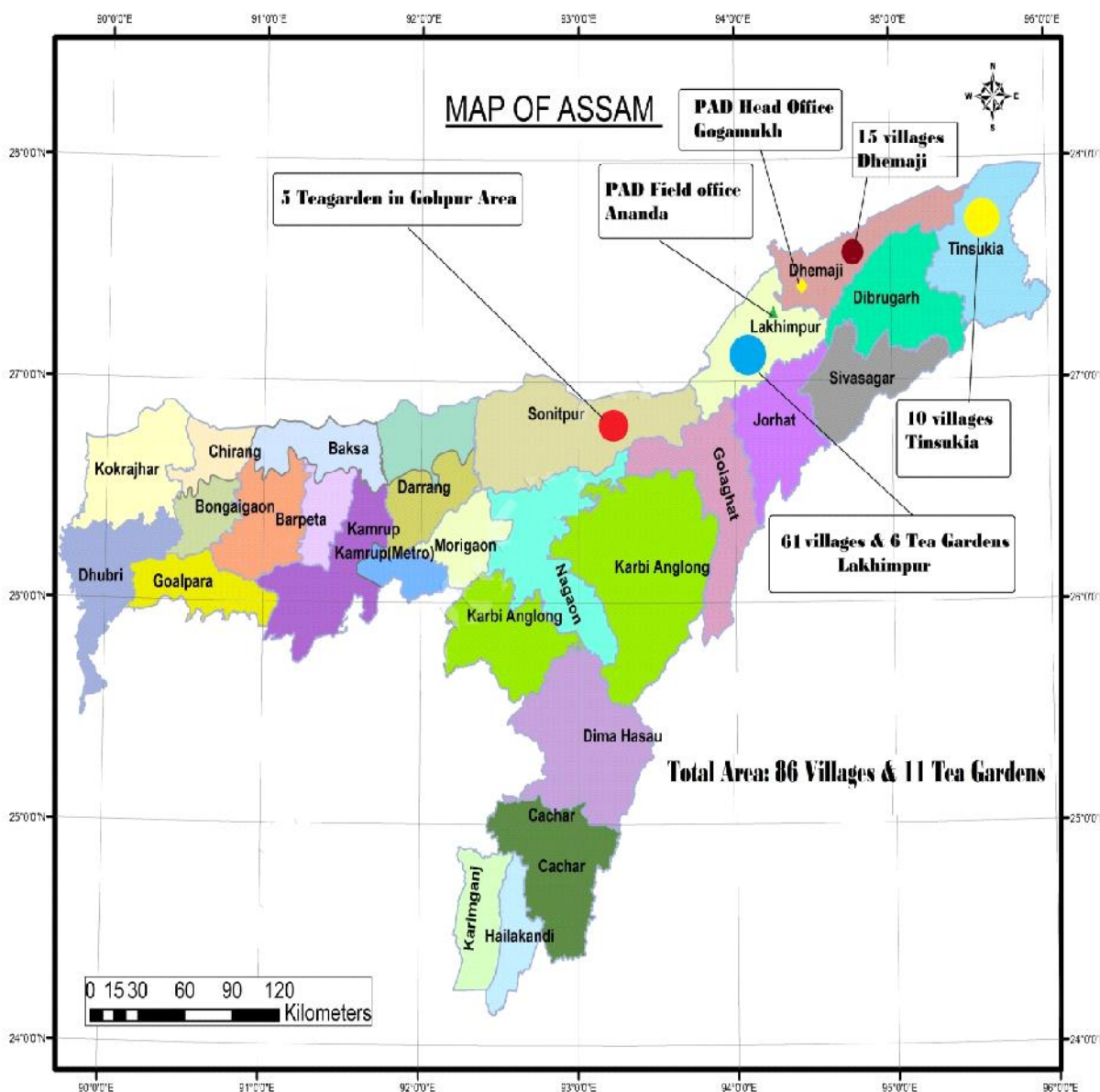






# TARGET AREA

Presently PAD has its interventions in the Districts of North Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Tinsukia and Sonitpur. In Lakhimpur it is working in the following blocks – Boginadi, Ghilamara, Bihpuria, Nowboicha, North-Lakhimpur and Karunabari. In the District of Dhemaji – Bordoloni and Dhemaji Block, In Tinsukia district Kakopathar and Guijan area. And in Sonitpur District – Gohpur Sub division.





# ACTIVITIES

## Local Rights Projects (LRP)

**PAD is implementing** Community Development project in 6 tea garden and their 26 adjoining villages with support from **Action Aid Association**, working with the marginalized tea garden community.

The tea garden community is deprived of their rights, from the British era till now they are deprived of basic facilities Like Health, Education, Social Security etc. Due to this historical exploitation this community needs special attention for their development, Therefore this project aim to educated them on their Rights and create awareness, so that they can avail their Basic Rights.

### **Some of the activities done during the year 2014-2015.**

Training Programmes organized during the financial year 2014 - 2015

### **Training on Trauma and Psychosocial Counseling:**

**As PAD is implementing** Community Development project in 6 tea garden and their 26 adjoining villages with support from **Action Aid Association**, working with the marginalized tea garden community – the Adivasis, there are many instances where staffs of PAD have rescued many victims of trafficking. While doing so our work has been only sending them back to their home with some counseling. However, we have felt overtime that it is not satisfactory as we are unable to provide proper counseling.

There are also instances where children are orphaned and do not get any care and thus they suffer from many psychological problems. They have no hope for future. If we could do something to make their life more meaningful it would be really very satisfying.

There are also issues like domestic violence, rape, child abuse, bonded labour etc. The victims go through mental suffering and show signs of psychological disorder.

These are very sensitive cases and for counseling we require in-depth understanding to handle them. It is therefore, imperative that we have training on trauma and Psychosocial Counseling.

**Training on Trauma and Psychosocial Counseling was conducted on 30<sup>th</sup> March 2015 at Guwahati, where altogether 16 project staff participated.** The participants are aware of the symptoms, prevention and strategies of trauma. And that they have an understanding of the counseling process. The participants are equipped to provide basic psychosocial counseling to the victims.



### **Training on Nutrition for women and mothers:**

In any community, the mother and the child have always been considered as one unit-be it





biologically, socially, or culturally. The biological support that the mother gives to the child during its growth and development through pregnancy and lactation, in turn, depends on her own nutritional status. In India, women in the reproductive age group of 15-44 years comprise 20% - 22% of the total population. The health status of this group invariably determines the health status of the generations to come, which in turn determines the health of the entire community.

Peoples' Action for Development (PAD) is implementing a community development project in 6 tea garden and 26 villages adjoining the tea garden. While working among the people in the tea garden we have observed that their health status is pitiable. The nutritional status of the tea garden workers is very poor. One common outcome of poor maternal nutrition is low birth weight. It is also observed that infants with low birth weight are at increased susceptibility to morbidity and mortality. Prevalent of anemia among men and women is observed. We hope that through training and awareness on nutrition we can bring some change in their nutritional status.

It is observed that people are unaware of the nutritional sources locally available. In addition to that they are economically too weak to afford vitamins, minerals etc which are found in the market. This is the present scenario. In the long run the impact will be very grave.

Expecting mothers use tobacco, alcohol etc which is harmful to the child. Also it is seen that they work in the garden during the time of pregnancy. Also men folk take little care of their counterparts and want them to work as usual at all times. This needs to be changed. The behavioral change is one of the aspects that can be touched.

To change the scenario we need to train people especially the women so that they take them to the community.

Therefore, training on the Nutrition for the women and Mothers was held on 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> of November 2014. The number of participants for the training was 30. The following are the contents and objectives for the training:

- Assessing at the beginning on the status of food habits and diets followed (from the participants)
  - Briefing the participants on different food diets and their nutrition values (if possible illustrations/photos through slides)
  - Sharing low cost food diets and cooking processes for pregnant women, lactating mothers, girls with anemia syndrome, school going children, women during menstruation period, etc.
  - Maintaining hygiene practices during cooking in Kitchen
- Objectives of the training:
- The participants have understanding of the need of Nutrition. They are aware of the nutritional values of the locally available vegetables and food items.
  - The participants have an understanding on the child and pre and post natal period nutrition.
  - They are aware of the safe cooking, food hygiene and sanitation.

### **Training on Feminism and women Rights**

Due to the lack of awareness in the part of women, they are unable to raise their voice against discrimination they are facing in their day today life. There are instances of Rape, Eve teasing, Can't move freely at night, No decision making power in the family, Domestic violence, Burdened with household work etc. There is so much of discrimination in the family, society, country and the world against women. In some society the women is treated as a machine. She has to look after her children, do



household work etc. She has no say in the family and has to obey whatever her male counterparts have to say.

During the training inputs on special rights of the women was given. Protection of women from domestic violence act 2005, Maternity benefit Act, dowry prohibition act, Constitutional rights - guarantees equality of sexes, Article 14: equal protection of the laws, Article 15: government shall not discriminate on the ground of sex, Article 15a: renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of woman, Article 42: provision for ensuring just and human working conditions and maternity relief. She explained each of the provisions laid down in the acts in details.



The training on Feminism and women Rights was organized by PAD on 24<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> June 2014 at CMMTC with the objective that the women are aware of their constitutional rights and that they are able to raise their voice against discrimination to them. There were 60 participants who attended the training.

### **Staff Training on Panchayati Raj and Rural Development**

One of the main resources for the Development of the village and the community is at our



door step. It is the panchayati Raj system. However, unless and until the Panchayati Raj system is not made functional and if the people are not aware of the functioning and management systems the development of the village communities would not as has been envisaged by Gandhiji – Gram swaraj. Peoples’ participation in the local governance system has to be ensured through awareness. As development workers and volunteers it is our prime responsibility to make people

aware on PRI, RTI, MGNREGA, PDS and other social security schemes so that the people can avail their rights and entitlements. PAD from time to time has organized the staff training on PRI and other government schemes etc. This helps the staffs to be get acquainted with the functioning of the PRI system and also they are updated with the rights and entitlements of the people.

In the month of March 2015, PAD organized training in collaboration with the P&RD, Government of India, at Khanapara, Guwahati. 16 project staff attended the training. The training was more focused on village development planning. The training methodology included class room exercises, deliberation and field exercise.





## Training on Drama and Cultural Music and Dance

PAD has been organizing training on Drama, Cultural Music & Dances for several years now. During the year 2014 – 2015 one training each on Drama, Cultural Music & Dances had been organized at CMMTC, Ananda. A renowned artist Mr. Abhinash Deshpande and Gayatri B



Gohain are our regular drama teachers. The children and the youths have found new confidence in their lives. The drama group has performed in the state level competitions and has won awards.

Every year a residential training on Adivasi cultural dances and musical instruments is organized. Around 350 youths have been trained on Adivasi cultural dance and music till date. It is also to be mentioned that the dance and music training has helped the youths and community to get the taste of their Music and dances. The Adivasi community was alienated from their dances and music due to factors like the exodus from their native country, suppression from the tea company, converting into Christianity etc.

## Training on Organizational Management

With the increase in the number of projects in the organization, the human resource management issue comes to the fore. Along with this the responsibility of the organization towards



the community people and the donor agency also increases. It is also the need of the hour that the staffs work in a professional way. In the recent times staffs with Motivation, dedication, smartness and good communication skill is very much required. Also the strategies for the organization as a whole was to be looked into and the new strategies were to be evolved to cope up with the ever changing hopes and aspirations of the society.

Therefore, training on Organisational Management was greatly felt.

This thought was materialized when on 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> September-2014, a training was organized



with support from ActionAid. The resource persons for the training were Mr. Dilip Sharma and Dr. Geeta Gudihal. 32 participants participated in the training program.



## Training on Labour Laws

There was two days training on Labour Laws at **ACMS SANGHA OFFICE** organized by the Peoples Actions for Development (PAD) supported by the Actionaid. Around 61 participants took part in the training they were from different dignitaries; they were from AASAA,



AAWAA, SHG's and unit committees of the local level. People from the target project areas like Dolohaat Cluster, Janubasti Cluster, Akrabasti Cluster and Ananda Cluster were participated in the labour laws training.

The staffs and the participants were welcomed by the Administrator of PAD Mr. Godwin Hemrom. Very first

day the participants were asked to identify the violations faced by the people of the tea garden and represent in the training. The violations presented by the community were-

- The people tea gardens face much exploitation but they were unable to raise voices as they did not have the backup.
- The communities are uprising and are willing to fight for the justice, but the activity needed is to make media attention.
- The pregnant women in the tea garden are not getting facilities or NRHM are maternity benefits. School going children are deprived.

From the training the participants has come to know about the provisions of Plantation Labour Act of 1951.

- As per proposed in 1956 Act every labours house's should be 12×12, 10×8 and 8×8 sizes which would consist of kitchen, veranda on both sides, ceiling on the roof and the houses should be pucca and well ventilated.
- The streets should be at least 5ft and it should be all weather proof and drains along with. The foot path should be paved with bricks.
- There should be tubewell or well where 4-5 families can excess. The water should be bleached every fifteen days. The platform should be well paved and cemented. Bathroom for men and women separately and a latrine attached to each and the latrines are newly issued by the management it should be 20ft away from the house.
- RTE is implemented in the schools and each child gets free education in the school. Sufficient amount of teachers and well equipped classrooms. The children should have a clean and quite environment where they can read and write in peace.





- The crèche is provided for the children of the workers so that the children are seen by the management. A central crèche should be made for the children up to the age of 2-6
- There should be labour club
- There is welfare office
- There must be maternity facility
- There must be Bonus facility.

An action plan was made by the organization to fight against the injustice and the planning was thus, Dolohaat, Janubasti, Akrabasti and Ananda were formed into active groups and they would fight against the exploitation.

## Health Camp



Three Medical Health and Referral Camp were held and around 500 people from the project area have benefited. Medical Health and referral camp was organized by PAD, where the doctors and nurses from the Government Hospitals conducted health check up for the people in the target villages. The people were able to avail free check up and medicines. There was also a provision for referral. However, no persons were referred so far.

Around 500 people from the target villages have benefited from the medical health and referral camps during the year. The people were

more than happy to receive the vitamins and medicines for common local diseases.

## Summer Camp

4 nos. of summer Camps have been organized in Ananda TE and Doolahat TE in the month of August and September 2015, there were 1191 children who participated in the summer camp. The children partook in the competitions such as drawing, running race, high jump, long jump, musical race, sack race etc.

Approximately, 1200 children participate in various games and competitions through the summer camps organized for children each year.

PAD team gathers the children in a field. The children are addressed by one of the staff members or invited guest on the need and importance of physical fitness and well being. Then the children are divided into three group- junior, sub- junior and senior as per their age. They were





registered accordingly and partook in the games. It was a day long competition. Each of the groups was managed by separate teams. Finally a prize distribution ceremony takes place. Usually a chief guest addresses the children and then hands over the prizes to the winners.

The confidence of the children is boosted. They are able to identify their skills and talents. They are aware of the need for physical fitness for success in life.

Awareness meetings and other Programmes

### **Plantation Labour Act. (1951)**

Awareness meeting on PLA was conducted in the lines to make the people working in the plantations known the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act. They would be able to understand their rights and entitlements under PLA and would demand for it. The Cluster coordinators at the beginning of the meeting would be brainstorming-sharing the history of Adivasis and tea garden worker and then would introduce PLA. They would share what is PLA and the provision provided under the Act citing practical examples. The participants were aware about the PLA and its provisions. They are now able to raise their voice against any non-fulfillments of the PLA sections.

The awareness program on PLA were conducted in 11 (eleven) both tea and ex-tea areas. The community gets to know about the PLA act and now they are able to raise their voice against their rights.

### ***Village Level Meeting on PDS and MGNREGA***

There was village level meeting on PDS and MGNREGA in the three locations. 88 participants took active part in the meeting and come to know about the government schemes.

### **Child Club Awareness and Formation:**

Awareness on Child rights was organized by Peoples' Action for Development in the LRP target villages. The resource persons for the program were the Cluster Coordinator with its team of volunteers. The target groups for the program were the parents- men and women, and students.

There was child club formation in 13 (thirteen) target areas where as there are 382 children has involved in the forum.

### **Awareness on RTE Act 2009**

The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards. Parents, youth and children are aware of their rights and duties. The parents and youths know the rights of the children especially right to Education.

### **Awareness on Panchayati Raj Institution.**

Awareness program on PRI was organized by Peoples' Action for Development for the people of the following villages. The participants were given inputs on the various government schemes. They





came to know about the 5 social Assistance program under the Panchayati Raj and Rural Development. The participants were informed about the various activities and responsibilities of the Gram Panchayat for the development of the villages. The topics covered during the meetings were as under:

Electoral process of Gaon Panchayat, Powers and functions of the Gaon Panchayat, powers and functions of Gram Sabha. It is always given stress that we need to make efforts to make the Gram Sabha functional. It is through making the Gram Sabha functional that real self governance would become a reality. Some of the schemes implemented through Gaon Panchayats are also discussed. The Schemes that are being implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions are as follows:

### **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act:**

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act, 2005 (MGNREGA) was notified on September 7, 2005. The mandate of the act is to provide at least 100 days of guranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

### **Indira AwaasYojana**

Indira AwaasYojana (IAY), a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Rural Development has since inception been providing assistance to BPL families who are either houseless or having inadequate housing facilities for constructing a safe and durable shelter. This effort has been part of a larger strategy of the Ministry's poverty eradication effort, supporting the development of an environmentally sound habitat with adequate provisions for incremental expansion and improvement.

### **National Social Assistance Programme**

National Social Assistance Programme is a set of 5 (five) welfare/pension schemes. They are:-Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension Scheme, National Family Benefit Scheme and Annapurna.

The participants were also enlightened on how they should keep close relationships with the GP and local government departments. (i) People are aware about PRI; its functions especially the Gram Sabha (ii) People are aware about the MGNREGA. (iii) Know about the Five National social Assistance schemes.

### ***Awareness and formation of Village Land Development Committee (VLDC)***

Awareness meetings were organized by PAD, for the Village Land Development committees, in order that they are organized and focus on the Protection, Development and maximum utilization of their resources. The VLDC awareness meetings are held in the form of meetings where all the household heads of the village are invited. The topics that are discussed in the meetings are land mapping of the village, status of land registered/unregistered. Any issue or dispute arising on land in the village is tried to be settled.

People are now more aware of the issues of land. People in the village are organized into VLDCs and are working together for the registration of land. The other things that they are able to do



are protecting the land of the village, conservation and maximum utilization of land.



**Strengthening and Capacity building to community forums.**

The programmes were organized by the staff of PAD. During this programme all the community forums Mainly there were discussions on their activities, challenges, and progress and action plan.

The field-coordinator and volunteer mainly guide and show them the process and inform the importance of forums. Forums like- VLDC, VCPC, APD, Youth Forum, Children forums.

All the forums shared their activities, challenges and their action plan. They had expresses that they are very glad that the PAD has created such environment in order to save the society and more strength to they are trying to build their respective forum.



were invited. discussions on their and progress and

dinator and vol- and show them the importance of rums. Forums like- VLDC, Forum, Children rums.

shared their ac- action plan. They are very glad that such environ- the society and more strength to

**Federation level meeting of APD.**

PAD has conducted federation level meeting of APD. The program has been organized to motivate all the youths so that they can give more importance in their studies and that leadership is build up.

The students are made aware of the issues affecting the adivasi community and the importance of Education in changing the situation of the adivasi community. During the meeting brain storming sessions, debate and discussions take place.

The adivasi students are aware of their issues and give more time in their studies, and also they are able to conduct meeting and talk with the community people, they support their younger ones in their studies by organizing tuition. Also they are able the change their parents and environments.

**Achievements .....**

- 7 numbers of MTB- MLE Schools –(6 Adivasiya and 1 Mundari school) have been established and running smoothly. Altogether there are 494 students attending the MTB- MLE schools. PAD has been able to promote and advocate for establishment of MTB-MLE schools at local and state level. A meeting was held with the Sarba Siksha Abhiyan Mission, Assam whereby assurance has been to extend all their possible support for Adivasia MTB-MLE School.
- “Hazira Bhadhao Andolan”, a wage campaign initiated in the year 2013 - 2014 pressurized the Tea Company and the state government to reconsider the increment of wage agreement. The practice earlier was an increment of only around Rs. 5/- every year. The new wage as





proposed by the Minimum Wage Advisory Board is at Rs. 177 per day from Rs. 94/- per day.

- PAD has been able to establish good network with other Adivasi organizations and Tea Garden community. PAD actively participates in the planning of events and activities for the whole community during the “Adivasi Mahasabhas” where more than fifty thousand people take get together.
- There are 19 Remedial class centers providing bridge gap classes so that children can learn their lessons taught in their formal schools well. Moreover, they can learn about Adivasi heroes, folk songs, general and traditional knowledge. Presently 1008 children are benefiting from these classes. Through remedial classes we ensure that sponsorship children are tracked.
- People are given awareness on various government schemes like PDS, MGNREGA and functioning of PRIs. The awareness meetings could reach to more than 900 persons each year. Around 2000 applications for ration card under PDS have been applied by the families in the LRP villages and tea gardens. There are around 3600 job card holders in the villages and almost 300 families have received jobs for 12-15 days.
- Every year a residential training on Adivasi cultural dances and musical instruments is organized. Around 350 youths have been trained on Adivasi cultural dance and music till date.
- Street plays shows have been organized in different LRP villages and tea garden lines on the issues of education and trafficking . Around 5000 children and parents have been made aware of the importance of education and the bad impacts of trafficking.
- We have promoted 14 nos. of Adivasi Pad‘aiyamanak Dera (Children’s Club and Students Club). A total of 567 children have been reached out during the awareness and formation of the Club
- Around 1200 – 1400 persons are given free check-up and medicines during the health and referral camps every year.
- Approximately, 1200 children participate in various games and competitions through the summer camps organized for children each year.

### **Challenges.....**

- Illiteracy has been a major hurdle for PAD to bring the desired impact.
- The Adivasi community within and outside the tea garden have been a reliable source of vote banks to many political parties. This has created division and groups among the community controlled by vested interest people.
- Low wage and poverty is also another hindrance for the community to focus less on right based issues.
- Inside the tea garden, the tea management is the absolute authority which sometimes opposes to certain mobilization/uninformed gatherings on right based activities.
- The people in the Tea Garden live in isolation and it is difficult to organize and mobilize them. There is also time constraint for people in the tea garden as they are busy working for the company from 7 am – 5 pm. And the rest of the time they have to spare for themselves and the family.



## (Case Story)

# “I have discovered the importance of education. Now, I have rejoined school and my mother is happy that I go to school”

Gola Orang is an Adivasi girl, born to Agni Orang a widow working in the Ananda Tea Estate as a labourer. She was in the 3<sup>rd</sup> standard at the age of 10, when she dropped out of school. It was when she lost her father who died due to illness. Her mother was the sole bread winner of the family of three – she and her two children. She used to earn only a meagre amount of Rs. 90 – 94 per day, with which it is difficult to manage a family. Moreover, she was unable to pay attention to her children as she would go for work at 7:00 am in the morning and return at 5:00 pm in the evening. She had lost interest in going to school and wanted to help her mother and contribute something to support the family. She also wanted to continue her studies. She therefore joined to work in the tea garden as an adolescent worker. However, she could only earn a little as adolescent workers are employed for a period of 2 to 3 months only, and for the rest of the time she would go for domestic work in her locality. For two years after leaving school she continued her life this way.



Gola Orang at the Middle

One fine day when she was loitering in the street she lives, there was a street play going on in their line. The street play was organised by PAD with support from ActionAid. The main objectives of the street plays were to sensitise the Adivasi community on the importance of education, to motivate the children to go to school and avail the benefits of Right to Education. She saw the children of her age performing. She was so much impressed that she wanted to be a part of the street play herself. She spoke to the children in the street play group members about her wish to join them. The next day she arrived at the place where rehearsal was going on. She also joined them and began acting and then performing after some days. She recalls, “I realized the importance of education while learning the street plays. The messages that play carried helped me realise my mistake.”

Performing in the street play was the turning point in my life. I realized the importance of education then. I can’t explain how much I longed to rejoin school. Finally, with the help of PAD I got admission in class IV (class four). Now, I am also a member of Adivasi PadhaiyaManakDera(APD) a student club”.

She had her desire to join school. However, she did not know how. She expressed her desire to join school to the PAD staff. PAD staff therefore, took her to school and got her enrolled in Ananda Tea Garden Lower Primary school. PAD also provided her with some note books. She is working hard in every subject. She likes Assamese subject the most. Her teachers are happy with her progress. She wants to be a nurse in future so that she can contribute to the community to which she belongs. She says, “I can’t explain how much I longed to rejoin school. It feels so good that I’m back to school. Thanks to PAD and ActionAid for bringing my life back to right track.”





**PROJECT TITLE:**  
**“CONFLICT MITIGATION THROUGH CREATION OF REGIONAL  
HUB FOR NATURAL RESOURCES IN NORTH EAST INDIA”**

**Supported By: European Commission**  
**Reporting Period: February 2014 to March 2015**

**Introduction:** “Conflict Mitigation through creation Regional Hub for Natural resource in North-east India” has completed its first year. During these 12 months period several activities initiated to meet the objectives of the project. This report compiles with the activities gone through, issues come up, the key observations with challenge and with least achievements. During this period we applied methodologies to understand the resources base conflict dynamics (*Table-1*) as bellow.

**Background:** Its aims to work 40 different villages of three districts in upper Assam. The Lakhimpur, Dhemaji and the Tinsukia are the districts with lots of burning issues; link directly or indirectly with the natural resources where from individuals to individuals, village to village the perception of the natural resources is different. The area is located in a geographical location with full of resources includes land, forest, water, Rivers, minerals etc, almost half of the area with water bodies and forest covers. 25 different communities live in the area, rich in traditional cultural identity. Several disputes emerge in





regard to rights upon resource.



**Backdrop of last twelve months:** During these courses of action, we had observed several changes in various dimensions. The political scenario was changed due to the last election hold. The present MP from the constituency won the election with huge margin, as he raises the natural resource as key issue in the campaign. But after coming in the power the attitude of the leaders completely changed as explain by the people interact with us from the constituency. A number of villages flooded due to unpredicted water come down from its upstream. More than 158 families lost their land in downstream area of river Subansiri. The resettlement, rehabilitation and compensation become tense point there. There was mistrust between villagers of Dejoo Pather and power grid authority in Lakhimpur District for a construction of tower in the village. In this case one person was dead. Including these there were series of unrecorded dispute related incident occurred in the area. The most choking incident was the brutality shows in Lower Assam. Where more than 100 of people have been killed due to the communal conflict instigate by different vested interest group for their political benefit.

(Table-1)

1	<b>Baseline data</b>	Baseline data collected from projected 40 villages which include the history of settlement up to a basic profile of the villages. And qualitative and quantitative analysis of those data.
2	<b>News Items</b>	5 different news specific News items and 3 general news items collected during the period from the project villages. Several other resources based conflict/tension related news has been collected from two Assamese vernaculars published widely in the region.
3	<b>Photo</b>	Photo has been collected from each villages
4	<b>Stakeholders directory</b>	It has been collected a stakeholder information database from each of the village. The compilation dissemination of this contact information will lead to access information of villages by the project villages.
5	<b>Other village related documents</b>	96 numbers of memorandums, 10 numbers of different govt. related documents has been collected
6	<b>Case stories</b>	7 numbers of different case stories from the ground
7	<b>PVA</b>	Completed 221 numbers of PVA tools and analysis. The analysis of these tools will give the vulnerability aspects of the project villages.
8	<b>Customary norms</b>	Collected the traditional method of handling tension with shared experience by the villagers.





**Observations from the ground:** During this working period it is observed that the peoples are confused and scattered. Although they aspect a lot from others, it's found difficult for them to believe any outsiders like to enter their villages. Most of the people need support as they bind with series of issues. The agricultural productivity is decreasing day by day. As they depend on it, they feel that they are one step ahead with their identity crisis. The villagers mostly depend on the natural resources found in and around. Some villages access the resources crossing the state boundaries. It was observed that most of the people of the villages do not have land documents, and are suffering from erosion and flood. People of the villages are not aware about government welfare schemes available for them. In its ongoing process some of the disputes found in the villages like intervention of various infrastructure project, due to installation of crasser machine, construction of towers in mid of village, mining of community resources etc. The major issue observed in Laika area regarding the resettlement of the villagers from their ancestral land to other place. The villagers blame for it to declaration of Dibru-Saikhuwa as National Park and the vested interest group from outside from their area.

**Achievements undergo:** The fellows of the project feel up gradation of their personal skills due to engagement with these activities. The understanding level in the people, working villages step up to a negotiable stage. It was understood by the communities, how essential the historical database is and they realize the importance of working together on different issues of village.

**Challenges face:** Foremost challenge is the limited understanding level of people lives in the villages on issues around them. Secondly the supportive documents for collecting village data are not in a position to access. Third difficulty is, as the villages are in remote area, sometimes it becomes difficult to communicate with, the bandh and the climate factor also influences to delay the activities. Lastly, due to negligence's of issues by the stakeholders of the society. Finally the involvement of the women participation is one of the key challenge need to develop first.

**Activities:** To achieve the overall objective of project and fulfil the results areas a series of activities conducted shortly explained as bellow.

- **Inception workshop:** To have a better understand and conceptualize the project work a series of formal and informal inception meetings in different level has been initiated. It was took place from the first of Feb' 2014 onwards, a local level 2 days initiation with the organization staff held on 18<sup>th</sup> Feb, continued with another three days workshop on project concept. A Regional level inception workshop was held in 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> March 2014. During these initiations the project staff were able to had better understanding about project over-view, key roles and responsibilities, donor compliance, activity plan, log-frame, budget, financial management, audit, reporting, visibility and guidelines and more specifically about the activities need to conduct in the field. From 26<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> April 2014, a local level inception meeting has been organized in the project of for better implementation of the project.
- **Consultation with communities:** Three numbers of community meeting being formally organized and discussed various issues related to natural resources based hazarded they faced and their feeling on requirement of our involvement in the community. The community demand more and more such type of consultation being made available in the community level.



**List of 21 different communities  
Lives in 40 selected villages:**

- Mising.
- Moran.
- Motok.
- Ahom
- Sonowal.
- Bihari
- Adivasi
- Banglabashi
- Chutia
- Keot
- Kalita
- Orang
- Bodo
- Rajbanshi
- Nepali
- Bengali  
(Mallo)
- Hajong
- Santal
- Borman
- Manipuri
- Galo

- **Village visited for Listing of villages:** In the process of the project activities listed out 215 villages in three districts. Looking to the village selection criteria (**Box: I**) out of those villages, data collected from 81 different villages. Finally, a list of 40 villages generates to meet the village selection criteria. 10 villages from Tinsukia District, 15 villages from Lakhimpur District and 15 villages from the Dhemaji District.

**List of 14 different types of dispute in the 40 selected villages:**

- Resettlement due to declaration of National Park
- Riverbank Erosion.
- Burning of Natural Gas.
- Accessibility over wetland.
- Issues related to forest rights
- Issues related to land right.
- Siltation due to flash flood.
- Seasonal Flood
- Flash flood due to release water from the upstream project.
- Embankment in the bank of River.
- Drought
- Boarder dispute.
- Communal tense.
- Wildlife.
- Mining of Community Resources.



In that 40 selected villages with 21 different communities (**Box: 2**) live, found 15 different types of disputes (**Box: 4**). Altogether during its 530 times of visit the project staffs interact with almost 6850 numbers of villagers (Male: 5328 and Female: 1522). It seems that the participation of women was very less in those villages. (**Box: 3**)



**List of 18 different stakeholders found in the villages and number of interaction with different stakeholders:**

Sl No	Stakeholders Type	Nos. of Int. in six months	In year one
1	ICDS Worker	879	
2	Village Headman	957	
3	Ward member	672	
4	Student organization	65	
5	Panchayat President	3	
6	CBOs	61	
7	Asha worker	463	
8	Youth Club	185	
9	VDP	250	
10	OC	400	
11	MLA	92	
12	School Teacher	26	





13	Pather Parichalana Sammittee	20	
14	Senior People	260	
15	SHG	37	
16	NGO	4	
17	Women organization	20	
	<b>Total nos. of interactions</b>	<b>4403</b>	

- Participatory Vulnerability Analysis (PVA) ToT and Village intervention:** The training on PVA held from 21<sup>st</sup> July to 24<sup>th</sup> July 2014. The training capacitates the participants to further intervention for the project work in the field level. The training gives the ideas about different types of PVA tools and how to use it in the community level. ( PVA tools : Matrix scoring, Venn Diagram, Pair wise comparison Matrix, Cause-effect analysis, Mapping-Social mapping, Land use mapping and Resource mapping, Mobility mapping, Well being analysis, Seasonal calendar, Historical Transect, Daily Activities schedule, Force field analysis, Cobweb analysis or Evaluation wheel). After getting the training the fellows started to conduct the PVA activities in the ground. It has been visited 58 times for the PVA by the fellows and completed 221 numbers of PVA tools in 40 villages. It is observed less women participation in the villages. During the PVA activities the fellows able to meet approximately 458 (Male: 416, Female: 42). The outcome of the PVA is going on and aspect to give a good overview of the villages.
- Local Level workshop on political economy:** After the ‘ToT’ at Guwahati organized by the regional Hub of the project, two number of Local level workshop has been organized in the project area. One combine to both the Dhemaji and Lakhimpur district (20 Jan, 2015) and one for the communities of Lakhimpur District (24<sup>th</sup> Jan 2015).



*Photo: R Gohain, The participants of the Local Level workshop on Political Economy at Subansiri (20<sup>th</sup> Jan,15)*



*Photo: R Gohain, The participants of the Local Level workshop on Political Economy at Ranganadi(24<sup>th</sup> Jan,15)*

Ñ **Observation of Special Days:**

The International Humanitarian day have been observed at Singori village near the river Subansiri. Good numbers of participation shows well discipline manner when discussed about the local issues.



*Photo : Pranjal Saikia, The International Humani*

Ñ **Nature Camp:** This was imaging camp that the project permitted. During this period able to conduct only one camp effectively. This camp gives fruitful experience to the project staff too. With the 22 participants from Assam and Arunachal Pradesh join the camp. Certain issues comes out in the camp was to go for a join conservation initiative of River Jiadhal by the participants of both the



*Photo: R Gohain, Participants of Nature Camp at Jiadhal, 28<sup>th</sup> Jan 15*



state and decide to carry out a study on it and submit to the administration from both the state.

Ñ **Networking:** As a process of networking a series of interaction done with different stakeholders of local, State, Regional and National level. As our 30% focus area are near the Assam- Arunachal border, effort made to negotiate with the CBO's of the area. Along with the project activities the fellows attend various national, regional, state and local level workshop and meetings to introduce about the project. Specially target the institutions, organization, networks and administration like to work with natural resource related subjects. So far interactions made with the peoples working with the FRA (Forest Right Act), RTI (Right to Information), alternative power planning, border dispute, communal conflict in lower Assam etc. More than ten ( Eight are recorded) numbers of formal interaction been initiated as a part of this networking process with various International, Regional, State and Local level organization engage with the issue of Natural Resources.

**Collective effort by the Fellows:** The project fellows collectively took certain decision to conduct its project activities sincerely through seventeen numbers of weekly and monthly staff meetings during this period. This sincere approach helps the overall project activities maintain affectively.

#### **Village selection criteria:**

- Down-stream villages affected by water related projects
- Villages affected by infrastructure projects
- Villages affected land acquisition
- Conflict over leasing/encroachment/ownership over water bodies
- Conflict over possession of riverine (char) areas
- Villages located in border areas, reported having dispute.
- Dispute over village boundaries, leasing/encroachment/ownership of grazing land/commons
- Newly settled villages of peoples affected by flood and erosion, which are in tension with Government for compensation and have probable tensions with other villages in future
- Villages in conflicts among themselves and with Government over resources like sand and stone mining from river bed
- Villages affected by petroleum mining
- Villages in conflict, located within reserve forest areas, villages threatened by extension of forest areas, village affected by implementation of the Forest Conservation Act and FR Act, villages affected by compensatory afforestation (*for projects*),
- Villages affected by access to forest resources (like timber, minor forest products)
- Villages affected by man-animal conflict due to degradation of forest and in conflict between state and communities





## OXFAM INDIA

**Project Title:** Brahmaputra River Basin Resilience Building Programme

**Project Supported by:** OXFAM INDIA

**Project Period:** June 2014-July 2017

**Reporting Period:** June 2014-July 2015

### Project Aims & Objectives:

The aim of the Assam Disaster Risk Reduction Project is to strengthen community resilience and reduce vulnerability against natural disasters and the effects of climate.

The **project objective** is to empower women and men communities to address natural disaster and climate change risks and implement risk reduction and adaptation strategies.

**We are implementing this DRR project in 20 villages under three Blocks namely Bihpuria, Karunabari and Nowboicha of Lakhimpur district.**

### Activity Done (2014-15)

- **PVCA & Community Action Plan in all villages:** Participatory Vulnerability Capacity Assessment is an exercise which includes various tools to assess community capacity and their vulnerability. We have used tools like Social mapping, Resource Mapping, Venn-Diagram, Vulnerability mapping, Seasonal calendar, Historical transit.

With the help of these tools we have come up with good data which has helped us to understand the village/community and make us work effectively with our activities.

During the time of PVCA we have carried out Community Action Plan where we have come out with the problem/issues of the villages and the responsibilities beside those problem/issues to sort out.



- **Beneficiary Review Workshop:** This workshop was basically done with the community to review the work/activities done and take the community feedback and suggestions. We have done Beneficiary Review Workshop on 18-5-15 it was organized at Balitika village. There were 28 participants from 6 villages namely, Bhorolua- 05, Horipur- 03, Phukon dolini- 02, Bishnupor- 02, Balijan- 03, Balitika-13.
- **Facilitate formation of VDMCs with clear roles & responsibilities & equal representation of women:** We have formed 20 Village Disaster Management Committee (VDMC) in our 20 project villages. In the VDMCs there are 10 to 30 members depending on the size of the village. There are sub-committees in VDMCs and they are WASH committee, Search and



Rescue, Early Warning.

- **Train VDMCs on disaster response, search & rescue, basic first aid and establish early warning systems:** We have provided training to VDMCs through District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA) and National Disaster Responses Force (NDRF)



- **Hardware support to VDRC/DRR:** In the year one of our project period we had one village to support hardware. Therefore we had supported Flood rescue kits to one VDMCs, which was Gondkhoraiati village, of Dhunaguri G.P, Bihpuria Block.

We have provided the following Hardware's Items:

Sl no.	Name of the particular	Quantity	Remarks
1	Mega phone	1	
2	Torch light	1	
3	Tarpaulin	1	
4	Rope	4 kg	For rescue
5	Rope (small)	4 mutha	
6	Hammer	1	
7	Wire cutter	1	
8	First aid box	1	Small
9	Medicine		Only first aid use
10	Whistle	1	
11	Seizer	1	
12	Blanket	1	
13	Trunk	1	
14	Lock & keys	2	

- **Raised Hand Pumps (RHP) [Popular Hand Pumps] and Online Chlorination in RHP (PurAll- welded to Poplar Hand Pumps):** We have constructed 10 nos. of Raised Hand Pump in five villages. The RHP points are as follows:

- Ñ Borpathar Masjid Point
  - Borpathar Idrish Ali Point
  - Sengelijan Mon Nath Point
  - Sengelijan Namghar Point
  - Ahumoni Uma Paul Point
  - Ahumoni Gam Payeng Point
  - Bishnupur Nur Amin Point





- Bishnupur Swapan Bhumik Point
- Puroni Bahgora Mini Market Point
- Puroni Bahgora community hall Point
- **Repair & Maintenance Cost for Water & Sanitation Structures:** During the first year of the project we had repair four hand pumps in 110/107 Grant, Bhorolua, No.1 Borsola, Tokoguri and one Ring well at Dijoo Pathar village.
- **Chlorination of Hand Pumps:** We have an activity of chlorinating drinking water sources. During the year 2014-15 we had chlorinated 154 water sources.
- **Family Water Treatment Units (low cost easy to maintain filters):** There are communities who directly use water from rivers and open wells which make them more vulnerable to water born diseases. To minimize the forthcoming diseases we had supported 328 units of Water filter to five flood affected village. The denomination of support according village wise are as follows:-

- Dijoo Pathar- 43nos. of water filter.
- No.1 Borsola- 56 nos. of water filter.
- 110/107 Grant- 41nos. of water filter.
- Puroni Bahgora- 100 nos. of water filter.
- Ahunibari- 88 nos. of water filter



- **Community Awareness PHP programmes (including village cleaning, hygiene promotion, & school based PHP):** A Public Health Promotion Campaign for community was organized at 1 No Dijoo Pathar on 26-05-2015.
- **Linkages to relevant line department for technical support etc:** During the flow of one year we have build a good rapport with various line department (DDMA, NDRF, Agriculture Dept., and KVK) and conducted various activity along with these line departments. The VDMCs are made linkage with the government line depts. And PAD is a Founder Member of District Inter Agency Group (IAG). This platform helps us and the community to avail good requirement from line departments.
- **Kitchen Garden Support to women:** PAD has provides four varieties of seeds to 132 vulnerable women under 6 villages, Bhorolua, Sengelijan, Borpathar, Bishnupur, Boloma and Aunibari.







• **Livestock Management Support (vaccination camps pre & post monsoon):**

Sl No	Name of the villages	Date of vaccination	Total Number of cattle
1	Boloma	20/04/2015	176
2	Bhorolua	21/04/2015	247
3	Borsola	25/04/2015	194
4	Horipur	27/04/2015	142
5	Balitika	28/04/2015	104
6	Balijan	29/04/2015	101
7	Phukan doloni	30/04/2015	149
8	Phulbari	01/05/2015	263
9	Tokoguri	02/05/2015	117
<b>Total</b>			1493



Community  
PHP  
Programme



# Save the Children

**Project Title: Protecting Children of tea garden children from multiple violations of their rights in Assam**

**Project Supported by: Save the Children**

**Reporting Period: July 2104-July 2015**

## Introduction

As per the expected result, under the project title ‘**Protecting Children of tea garden children from multiple violations of their rights in Assam**’ carried out in the Sonitpur district from the month of July 2014 to July 2015. The following activities were undertaken in the 10 lines of five tea gardens Gohpur Te Estate, Purupbari Tea Estate, Brahamjan Tea Estate and Nirmala Tea Estate and Halem Tea Estate.

- **Formation, strengthening and meeting of CG including identification the risk, vulnerability and capacity of the village:** The formation of children group in the 10 lines of five gardens Gohpur Tea Estate, Halem Tea Estate, Purupbari Tea Estate, Brahamjan Tea Estate and Nirmala Tea Estate started in the month of August 2014 and completed in the month of October 2014. Before the formation of children group (CG) and the children protection committee (CPC), as the project area was new for the organization Peoples Action for Development (PAD to intervene, the survey to know the data and figures of the population. Regular visit in the lines and gardens and introductory



meetings was conducted to build a good rapport with the community people. In the process of the introductory meetings, the Community Mobilisers of PAD formed 10 children groups in the five gardens. The 10 children group was formed in the meetings through the selection process where all the children participated and with their voluntary participation they elected two children group leader who can monitor the children group meetings.

After formation of the children group (CG), two meetings were held every month where the 15 members of children groups sat together to discuss about the problems evolving in their lines. The staffs (mobilizers) of respective five gardens conduct the meeting in the meeting and help the children group members and orient about the child rights. The mobilizers make awareness about the child rights violation that is happening in their community. They specifically focus on the four issues Violence, Exploitation, Neglect and Abuse (VENA) and explain the child group members about the meaning and how a child is being violated in these four specific issues. After few months of regular meeting and orientation along with the mobilizer, the children



groups have the meeting by themselves and discuss about the specific cases and the problems like:

- Trafficked children from their garden
- Child Labour
- School enrolment for dropouts
- Child rights (VENA)
- Child marriage
- Early childhood education
- Discuss on health and hygiene
- Clean environment
- Awareness to parents through home visit by CG for sending children to school.
- Home visit to meet school going children by CG.
- Survey in 10 LP school and 15 Anganwadi centres

### **Achievements:**

- The children group (CG) also took step to interact with tea garden management in the garden like Brahmajan Tea Estate for the cleaning drive (safai Abhijan) where they successfully got the support from the tea garden management.
  - Campaign in the 10 lines and garden was organized by the children group.
  - Awareness on child rights was performed by the CG from 10 units through street play and drama focusing issues like trafficking, child labour, education and abuse.
  - Around 353 children were stopped from child labour and domestic labour and re-enrolment in schools was by CG from 10 lines.
  - School and home visit was done by the children group (CG) to meet parents to send their children in school.
  - Repairing of Labour Club at Gohpur Tea Estate was successfully done because of CG application to tea garden management.
  - 2 child marriage case was solved in the garden Halem Tea Estate by CG.
  - Child group members also presented the case report before the government authority like CWC, Labour commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and District child protection unit.
- **Formation, strengthening and meeting CPC including reporting and response mechanism on child rights violation:** As during the formation of children group in the 10 lines of five gardens, the formation of children protection committee (CPC) was also formed in the 10 lines of intervened five gardens. The CPC was formed by the mobilizers of PAD by inviting the local leaders and the community people in the introductory meetings. In the introductory meeting the awareness on child rights was provided by the community mobilizers and the made the community people and the leaders aware and importance of children protection committee for the protection of children in the community. Through the regular meeting and the awareness meeting the formation of children protection committee (CPC) was done by selection of 15 active members from the community like teachers, ANM, Panchayat member, Anganwadi worker, ASHA worker, Matri mandal members, line chowkidars, tea garden union members and local





organization member AATTSA, AASAA and two children group leaders actively participating in the CPC . In this way the selection of 15 members in the CPC was done where which included all those targeted community leaders.

After the formation of CPC the community mobilizers also made the CPC members of 10 lines about the roles and functions of CPC. The CPC meeting was regularly conducted in the 10 lines twice in a month where they the CPC members sit together to discuss the issues and problems of the children which is forwarded through the children groups. The CPC discuss the problems in the meeting and try to solve the case through plans and actions. The issues and problems that are discussed in the CPC meetings by the CPC are as follows:

- Trafficking
- Child Labour
- Early childhood education
- School enrolment for dropouts
- Child rights (VENA)
- Child marriage
- Early childhood education
- Discuss on health and hygiene
- Clean environment
- Awareness to parents through home visit by CG members and CPC for sending children to school.
- Home visit to meet school going children by CG members and CPC.

### **Achievements:**

- The children group (CG) with the help of CPC took step to interact with tea garden management in the garden like Brahmajan Tea Estate for the cleaning drive (Safai Abhijan) where they successfully got the support from the tea garden management.
- Around 353 children were stopped from child labour and domestic labour and re-enrolment in schools was done by the CPC from 10 lines.
- School and home visit was done by the children group (CG) and with the help of CPC to meet parents to send their children in school.
- Repairing of Labour Club at Gohpur Tea Estate was successfully done because of support and help of CPC to CG to application to tea garden management.
- 2 child marriage was case was solved in the garden Halem Tea Estate by the help of CPC.
- A case report is presented by CPC before the government authority like CWC, and District child protection unit.

### **Ñ *Listing of vulnerable children and submission to authority for support under ICPS:***

The listing of vulnerable children was done by the community mobilizers of PAD through the door to door visit in the 10 lines of five gardens. The community mobilizers could identify 161 children at risk from the five tea gardens which was categorised from child labour disable child, domestic labour and trafficked. Among which the again re-assessment process was done among the listed 161 vulnerable children.



After the re-assessment from the 161 vulnerable children, the community mobilizers with the help of children protection committee (CPC) listed the 36 most vulnerable children from the previous list and able to submit the authority in the CPC convention program held on 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2015 before the District child protection committee (DCPU) and Child Welfare Committee (CWC).

- ***Sensitization workshop with tea garden unions and association/line department to adopt Child friendly tea garden policy:*** The sensitization workshop programme was organized at Tezpur. The main objective of this programme was to discuss and child related issues prevailing in the tea gardens. The discussion was with the tea garden unions and the local association to know the child friendly tea garden policy. In this programme the resource person Mr. Kanekeswar Sharma, the chairman of child welfare committee had a solemn discussion about the children protection in the tea gardens. The director of the two organizations Peoples Action for Development (PAD) Mr. Wilfred Topno and the director of PAJHRA Mr. Stephen Ekka presented a PowerPoint presentation on the child education. In the presentation it was highlighted that the education system in the tea gardens are very poor due to the economic problem of the family. A labour working in the garden earns only Rs. 90 per day which makes a poor person think hundred times to provide available support for his family. Hence, the poor person has no option to provide financial support to the child for the better life. At the same the children is disappointed and loses confidence and compel to stop his/ her education in the middle. The tea garden management is one of the big barriers in the dropouts as the tea gardens do not have any strong policy against child labour but rather the management influence the child to engage the child in work.

In the discussion, the ATTSA, and the AASAA, the local organization also participated where they kept some of the points by saying that if the tea garden adopts some strong mechanism for the child protection in the tea garden then there would be any such child related issues. The leaders also came up with points that the government policy do not play a major role for the tea garden children protection. The economically poor child cannot enjoy his/her rights in the garden as the government schemes are not implemented strongly in the tea gardens. After knowing from the points highlighted near the CWC chairman, he stressed that no child should be allowed to fall in the problems. He told that an immediate step would be taken to approach to the tea garden management against the child labour and also appeal the management to apply a protection mechanism for the children living in the tea garden. On the other hand the CWC assure them they will discuss it in the higher level to focus and create support mechanism for the children of tea garden.

- ***Recreational playing material support to children:*** The recreational playing material is distributed in the 10 lines of five gardens to the children groups (CG). The items are:
  - Football
  - Volley ball
  - Chess
  - Ludo
  - Carom
  - Skipping rope



- Cricket bat
- Badminton

The following items are purchased according to need of age group. There are small items for the small children and bigger size item for the 12 to 18 years of age. It has been distributed among them in the presence of CPC members who will monitor the things and make the children to utilize it maximum. The children are very happy to receive such playing items and using it with full fun. The children group leader also form 10 CG is leading to make use by all the children to play and make optimum use of the items.



- **Awareness campaign on child protection and celebration of CRC week:** The Awareness campaign was organized in all the 10 lines of five tea gardens. It was organized by the children group (CG) and the children protection committee (CPC) with an objective to create awareness on the child rights issues. The children of the garden prepared a play cards highlighting like stoppage of child labour, stop child marriage and stop child trafficking. The campaign was done in the local community which was followed with a small gathering organized where some local leaders, local police personal, education department officer, health department officer are invited to deliver and create understand about child rights. The speakers' shared in their talk about the importance of education and the rights of child should be given in all sector. The parents should give full freedom to enjoy their rights from every perspective. In the entire CRC program, the speakers try to focus in the four issues Violence, exploitation, neglect and abuse and try to explain the community that no children have to suffer from any of those issues according to the government law. The speakers and guest in those programs made the community understand by telling that children are the key model of the future.



They also gave inspirational examples of the great persons like former president Dr. APJ Abdul Kallam and the present Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi. They told that every human being has the right to live and inspire the people to create such great people from their local areas. The cultural program was organized in the CRC program with beautiful dances and songs performed by the CG children and the community people.

- **School level events to create awareness on child rights and child protection issue:** The school event program is organized in the 10 LP schools of the five gardens. The schools are





Uttar Chatrang LP School, Rastra bhasa LP, Purpbari TE LP School, Nirmala TG LP school, Nirmala pachim Jorabari LP school, Halem TE LP school, Halem Anandpur LP School, Gohpur TG LP School, Dr Ambekar LP school, Brahmajan TG LP school.

The school event was conducted by the community mobilisers of PAD adjusting the convenient schedule of the school. They mainly focused class 3, 4 and 5 because it would be easy to communicate about the child rights issues. The mobiliser organized drawing competitions, dance competitions; song competition and games like running and jump for the school children. The teachers of the school also participated in the school event. There were some guest and the resource person invited in some school for the department of education.

The guest and the resource person delivered speech on child rights and the about quality education for the school teacher. In their speech they mainly spoke to the children that education is right for every child and gave inspirational examples of great person who struggled in their life and became great leaders of the country.

The children showed their great interest in those speeches and also in all the activities organized for them. At the end of the program the children also received prizes like pencil, rubber, sharpner and ruler based on the competitions held in the program. The children also enjoyed some sweets distributed to them. And thus, the school event was successfully organized in all the 10 schools of the five gardens.

- **Life skill training to adolescents:** The life skill training to adolescents was organized in the 10 units of the five gardens after the peer educator training, the children who received the peer educator training from the 10 different lines were divided in the groups of 5 to 10 in the community along with the community mobilisers of PAD and organized a awareness life skill program for the adolescents in their own lines.

In the program, the children shared the knowledge received in the peer educator training from the resource person about the skill development like:

- Confidence building
- Self-esteem
- How to face interview
- Personality development
- Reproductive health (for girls)

The children shared their learning's from the training and imparted to the adolescents of their community. They told that life skill is very important in their life because in this period of adolescents, they are in the critical stage to make decision and also they lack self-esteem. The girls who received the reproductive health training also shared the adolescents' girls in the community that they have to take care of their health in this period. They shared





that in this age the girl has to face various sexual problems and for their safe and good care the adolescent girls have the knowledge about reproductive health.

As received knowledge about various challenges in the adolescents times they must be well prepared to make decision and know about their life and personality. In this way the children managed to organized and imparted knowledge about the life skill in the community.

- **Training of Anganwadi workers on School readiness skill**

The 15 Anganwadi Workers of 15 Anganwadi Centres from 5 Gardens received training on school readiness.



- **Renovating AWCs with child friendly interior designs that promotes learning:** As per the activity, the 15 Anganwadi centre from the five gardens were selected to renovate with child friendly interior designs for the pre-school children. Therefore, for the requirement an expert and well known painter was selected from the local area. At first, the community mobiliser along with the painter visited the every Anganwadi centres and takes the picture and assessed the view of the centres for painting. The painter was given the designs and format provided by Save the Children painting. After that the 15 Anganwadi centres from all the 10 units were painted with new designs of wall painting and innovative structures for easy learning and teaching for the small children.



After the completion of paintings, the children are very much happy and enjoying to come to the centres regular. The Anganwadi workers from every centre also give their feedback that they are thankful





because they get very easy method to attract and teach the children. Moreover, they also said that the children are coming to the centre with great interest and fun and easily understand the basic things through looking the pictures on the walls.

- **Support of Teaching Learning materials for pre schooling period of children:** The support of Teaching Learning materials (TLM) for the Anganwadi children was provided in the 15 Anganwadi centres. Before distributing the TLM materials, the community mobilizer of PAD have done a survey in all the Angawadi centres to know the needs and requirements in the centres. The mobilizers listed the items required in the centres which were helped by the workers knowledge. After listing the material, it was finalized and according to the budget the items were ordered by selecting a vendor from Delhi.

And after agreement finalization of purchasing the items the TLM were distributed in all the 15 Anganwadi centres of five gardens. The workers of the Anganwadi express their gratitude and thank to save the children and PAD for the support. The children are getting easy access to learn from the materials provide. The workers are also getting better options to give best to teach the children in the centres through their teaching methods through the materials.

- **Support to establishment of Child friendly school in tea garden ( TLM and library support):** As per under the project the Teaching Learning Material (TLM) is distributed in the 10 LP school of five tea gardens of Sonitpur district. Before the distribution, the process started with the survey done in the 10 schools by the community mobiliser of PAD. In the survey, the mobiliser assessed the condition and facilities for the teaching aids and found that there was no available support of TLM in the school. There were no teaching aids and sports materials available for the children. So, the community mobiliser listed the necessary



requirements of the schools and

sports material for children. The list was finalized and order was given to the vendor from Guwahati. The materials were delivered and distributed in the 10 schools in the presence of school managing committee (SMC) and school Head master. The children are very much happy to see many teaching aids and the sports material which they are using it extensively during the school hour.

The Head master and the teacher also thanked PAD and the save the children to support the school for the better learning and growth of children.

- **Vocational training programme based on finding in assessment:** The above activity is completed by engaging 50 dropout children from 10 lines of five gardens in the vocational training programme in two nearest vocational





CULTURE

NATA SAINIK JAYANTA DIHINGIA MEMORIAL THEATRE FEST ENDS

CHRONICLE NEWS SERVICE
Dhemaji: The two-day Nata Sainik Jayanta Diringia Memorial Summer Theatre Festival - 2012 organized by Macbeth Drama of Dhemaji at Dhemaji Public Auditorium successfully concluded on Saturday.

On the last day on Saturday, two plays were staged, one by a team of Adivasi youths from Ananda Tea Estate of Lakhimpur and the other by the Macbeth Drama group. The team of Adivasi youths, in association with Peoples Action for Development (PAD) staged 'Mandira - A Tale of Black Tea' which was directed by Anirban B Gohain.

On the other hand, Macbeth Drama staged 'Rudra Prabahini' directed by Pankaj Chetia, a well-known theatre artiste.

Yesterday during this drama festival, children who participated in the Children's Summer Drama Workshop performed 'Sular Sogor'.

Anirban B Gohain, who led the Adivasi youths told that the PAD, an NGO had been working for the personality development of the underprivileged Adivasi youths and under this programme the PAD has been presenting street play and stage play at various places of Lakhimpur and Dhemaji districts.



Physically able children (trained) doing drama in the PAD campus Ananda.



মজুৰি: প্ৰচাৰ অভিযান

NGO working among TE workers bags global prize

STATE CORRESPONDENT

DEHRADUN, Sept 26: Nandev, a legal capacity building organisation, established by legal empowerment of tea garden workers in Assam has won the inaugural global Nandev Justice Prize. The prize comprising \$10,000 is dedicated to grassroots justice. It is run by the international organisation Nandev and IJAC, the World Justice Project and the UN Development Programme all partners. Justice Sultana, the co-founder of Nandev and a human rights lawyer said that the Nandev Justice Prize had further acknowledged their commitment to bringing justice closer. 'We feel incredibly humbled to have won the first ever Nandev Justice Prize. The award recognises our deep commitment to advancing the rights of tea garden workers in Assam through a model of legal empowerment. Working alongside our grassroots partners, Promotion and Advancement of Justice, Harmony and Rights of Adivasi (PAJHRA), Dandev, Action for Development (PAD) and student organisations we are using the law to improve the living and working conditions of labourers. Working in a spirit of teamwork with grassroots activists who are leading a campaign for higher wages, the conditions under which we work, our military tea garden workers in Assam, is set for a historic increase. Today, a collective of 26 women participants usage only their own phrases and their knowledge of the law, have secured arbitrations, medical personnel, and access to electricity and medicine for personal, women in their communities. Today, due to international lobbying and awareness, consumers are becoming more demanding transparency in the global supply chain for tea' she said.

Stephen Biko, Executive PAJHRA said 'The Assam Tea-garden that the presence of Nandev in Assam particularly among the tea garden workers has been very useful and helpful in the electricity in Assam. The vast majority engaged in plantation work in Assam lack the legal support and knowledge to fight for their rights and justice. Nandev did the gap of the legal knowledge among the tea garden workers by empowering them and supporting their rights. They established an also formed several of an on various labour and legal systems through sustained empowerment programmes, which has helped the community,' he said. 'Nandev, meaning 'to be free' in Hindi, has succeeded in training the tea workers themselves as a community of individuals who have been engaged in leading their advocacy campaigns around minimum wages, quality and safety, health, education and other matters. The USD funded organisation operates from Delhi to India. In all, more than 100 organisations entered for the prize, from social groups working in the most difficult election situations to well established organisations who have changed the lives of thousands of people for the better.

Dainik Assam 2nd Feb 2015

ঘাঁহিগাঁৱত বিদ্যালয় পৰিচালনা সমিতিৰ কৰ্মশালা সম্পন্ন

বৰগাবৰীৰ প্ৰতিবেক, ১ ফেব্ৰুৱাৰী : গুৰুপুৰ অঞ্চলৰ ঘাঁহিগাঁৱ চাৰে মাহৰ মাজে কৰ্মশালাত যোগে ১০ জনগৰাকী বিদ্যালয় পৰিচালনা সমিতিসমূহৰ এখন কৰ্মশালা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। বেঙ্গালোৰী সাংগঠন বিপ্লৱী প্ৰেচৰ ফৰ ডেভেলপমেন্ট ইন্টাৰ্নেল পুৰ ১০ বছৰে পৰা ৪ বছৰলৈকে অনুষ্ঠিত কৰ্মশালাকৰে প্ৰেলেম ষ্টাৰ্ছ ৪৬ৰ অন্তৰ্গত ৩' আবেলকৰ প্ৰাথমিক বিদ্যালয়, প্ৰত্যাহান চাৰে বৰগাঁৱ প্ৰাথমিক বিদ্যালয়, পুৰকলবাৰী চাৰে বৰগাঁৱ প্ৰাথমিক বিদ্যালয় আৰু পুৰ অঞ্চলৰী প্ৰাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰিচালক সমিতিসে সভাপতি-সম্পাদকৰ সৈতে সন্মানসহ অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰে। হাৰিন বৰল' আৰু মহিলালৈ বহুবিধৰ পৰিচালনা কৰ্ম কৰ্মশালাকৰ অৰি টি ই ব'ৰ্ডৰ পৰা পৰামৰ্শগ্ৰহণ কৰে।

প্ৰত্যাহান চাৰে বৰগাঁৱৰ পৰিচালক সমিতিৰ কৰ্মশালাত অংশগ্ৰহণ কৰে। হাৰিন বৰল' আৰু মহিলালৈ বহুবিধৰ পৰিচালনা কৰ্ম কৰ্মশালাকৰ অৰি টি ই ব'ৰ্ডৰ পৰা পৰামৰ্শগ্ৰহণ কৰে।

শোণিতপুৰ জিলাৰ ১০খন বাগিচাৰ ৫০ শতাংশ শিশু নায়ায় বিদ্যালয়লৈ

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Childrens group (APD) childrens are partner in our Development work

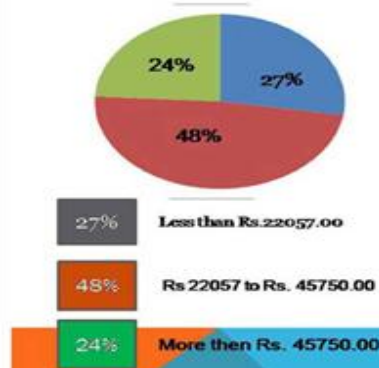


## Base line Survey conducted by PAD in 2012

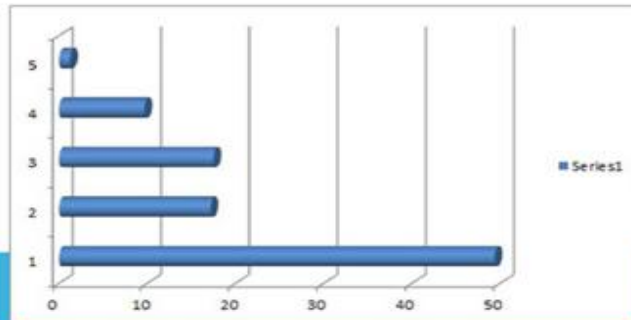


### FAMILY INCOME OF THE TARGET POPULATION

Daily wage of the tea garden labourer is a meagre Rs.98/- only which is below minimum wage of state (Rs.169). After deduction take home wage is Rs.70/-



### LITERACY AMONG THE ADIVASI COMMUNITY



### LAND OWNERSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY

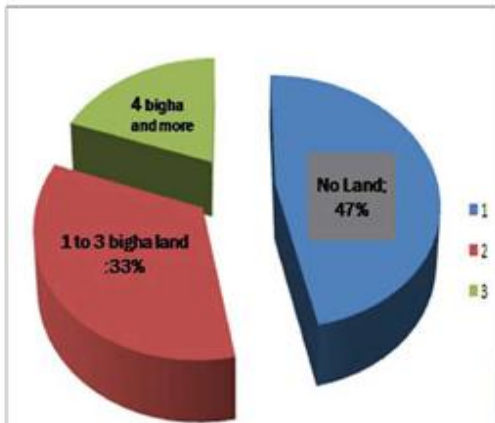


TABLE NO.13  
Approx. area

Quantity of land	Distribution of respondents	
	Frequency	Percent
No land	49	61.3
1 to 3bigha	15	18.8
Above 4bigha	16	20.0
Total	80	100.0





institute of Gohpur area i.e. Indian Technical Institute (ITI) and Liza Tailor. Before the engaging them in the institute the community mobiliser made an assessment in the lines and conducted the CPC to list out and vulnerable who have an inter-trainings but due to support they are Therefore, recommendation from the 10 lines were listed and en-their area of inter-The 20 children to technical institute for the course i.e. Driving, Motor Mechanic and Electrician.



meeting with the dropout children those est in such poor financial unable to do so. through the and support 50 children gaged them in ested courses. (boys) were put

And the other 30 children (girls) were given admission in the tailoring institute for Cutting and Netting. The duration for the course was three months where the children regular with their class.

The children and their parents are very happy and acknowledge their gratitude to PAD and save the children for the support. The children have received the certificates from the training institute and few children are already placed in the different sector. The updates of placement done are as follows:

- Miss Molini Bagh and Miss Mina Gowala from Purupbari Tea Estate are selected for the further training in Guwahati from the Ministry of welfare for Minorities. The Institute Liza tailor has taken initiative to help and support for the two children in their further training at Guwahati.
- Mr. Dharam Das and Mr. Sajan Bagh from Brahmajan have got appointment in their own garden Brahmajan Tea Estate as an assistant Electrician.
- Mr. Senapati Sikha is appointed in the garage department as Motor Msechanic in the garden Brahmajan Tea Estate.
- Mr. Lakhan and Hari Pal is placed in the Gohpur Town Garage as Motor Mechanic.
- Mr. Anil Nayak from Brahmajan Tea Estate is appointed as driving at Guwahati GNRC hospital.

• **SMC convention on Right to Education**

On 27<sup>th</sup> of May 2015 SMC Convention on RTE was held in DBSS campus (Near Ganesh Ghat), Tezpur-Assam. The program was organized by PAHRA with support from Save Children. The SMC Convention on RTE was focused on making the SMC members know and realize their roles and responsibilities in a better way and work more positively for making the teaching and learning a successful one in the schools. The convention also focused on making the members know in a detailed way the concept of







SMC and the functions of its members so that they can be in a better position to make and prepare constructively the School development plan.

Mr. KK Deka, DPO (CM), Mr. Dibojyoti, CRCC of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and Mr. Syam Panika, Teacher, Balipara Block were the resource person for the day. Mr. Stephen Ekka, Director of PAJHRA and Mrs. Kritanjali Kashyap, Programme coordinator, Save the Children, the PAJHRA and PAD staff members (Save the Children) and SMC members of the intervening areas from Gohpur and Dhekiajuli were present for the convention. Mr. Habil staff of People's Action for Development (PAD) took up the programme and carried out beautifully.

## WAY FORWARD .....

- **EDUCATION:-**We would like to ensure more than 80% enrolment of children from the community through an education drive. We will continue to promote MTB-MLE schools so that children are not alienated from mother tongue education.
- **LABOUR RIGHTS :-** For ensuring the Labour Rights we would emphasize on Research and Documentation, Consultation, Advocacy, Lobbying and Legal Aid support to address various tea garden and labour rights issues with an aim to benefit more than 70 lakhs population in Assam.
- **LEGAL SUPPORT :-**We would like to build up an effective legal support network with an aim to arrest trafficking and child labour; minimize violence against women and violation of human rights as a whole, ensure women and child rights, address land and labour right issues, etc. The legal support would deal and address these cases and issues.
- **FORUMS& CBOs:-**As always PAD is committed to Initiate, promote and support intellectual groups/forums/ institutions (those who work for socio-economic, culture, language, history and identity promotion and development) of the community at State level for developing of plans, policies and strategies; for monitoring of its implementation/ execution as well as for guiding the overall growth and development process of the community.
- **CAPACITY & SKILL DEVELOPMENT :-** At the same time our focus would be to capacitate all the Field Coordinators and Staffs of 4 clusters under the LRP and build up each cluster as information and facilitation centers with an aim to serve the community in the best ways possible for proper utilization and management of local resources as well as for enhancement and development of skills and capacities of the community.
- **DRR:-**We also committed to work for resilience building in reducing the risk of disaster like flood, earth quake etc and work on climate change to protect environment.
- **CONFLICT MITIGATION:-**PAD also continues with its responsibilities in the process of conflict mitigation and promotion of communal harmony in the society.



(Case Story)

## The first school at Chilimpur

Chilimpur is one of the most backward habitation/village under the Pthalipam area of 180 households with approx. 900 populations. It's a very old habitation with more elderly people residing. The livelihood occupations of most of the households in Chilimpur are generally farming with small land holdings and daily wage workers. The habitation is located nearby the river Subansiri.

After the earthquake in 1950, there was a massive flood in the river Subansiri which had destroyed the agricultural fields with sand casting, many houses got damaged. The people of Chilimpur were pushed 10 year back.

This has made the people to rely more on garden work and other daily labour. The people being mostly illiterate and living a life of hand-to-mouth are far from access to government schemes. Not much development can be seen in the village.

It was in their end of 2<sup>nd</sup> year under the LRP that PAD began their interventions in Chilimpur. Awareness was created on education, child protection, child rights and women rights. The concept of 'Adivasia School (MTB-MLE)' was very much interested the community who also believe that as there is no school in their village with children have to travel far and difficulty in understanding vernacular



language, there has been large number of students dropout from schools. The Adivasi community of Chilimpur who are basically Hindu by religion decided to begin with education of their children. Accordingly, Adivasia School Management Committee (ASMC) was formed with 24 members with equal representation of women members. Each month the community of Chilimpur decided to donate Rs.40.00 per household to establish the school.

With community contribution in cash and kinds, the first school in Chilimpur has been established, popularly known





as the 'Adivasia School'. The ASMC regularly monitors the functioning of the school and also appointed two teachers from the community to teach in the school. The community also pays a meager amount from its contribution as honorarium to the teachers.

With the first school and regular linguistic classes in the evening has changed the environment in the villages with more and more community people interested in taking up other concerned issues. They have formed the Village Child Protection Committee and Village Land Development Committee to look into issues of child rights, land and livelihood.

In 2014, the VCPC and ASMC could rescue one adolescent boy of 12 years, named Umananda Manki, from being trafficked to Arunachal Pradesh for domestic work. Around 9 families could access IAY houses and 24 families have received job card under MGNREGA and ration card.



**“How education can bring hopes and change in lives of vulnerable people can be best seen from the first ever school – the Adivasi School of Chilimpur”.**

### *(Case Story)*

## ***Karmi Kheria happy to have known about women's right and child rights***

*“I feel great being able to do something for the children and women in my community and help them,”* says Karmi Kheria (40). She lives in the Pathalipam tea garden with her husband and 3 children. She and her husband both of them work in the tea garden as a permanent labourer. Their eldest daughter is doing her Bachelors, while her 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> daughter and son are studying in 6<sup>th</sup> standard. There are women forum in each of the 26 villages and 6 tea gardens. A district committee of the women forum has been formed too.

ActionAid and PAD have formed women forum and given them a platform to identify, discuss and address the issues concerning the women and children in their local area. Now they are able to bring about improvements.

Adivasi society as a whole is fighting for its identity in Assam. The Adivasi community is mainly engaged in the tea gardens of Assam. This community has been brought to Assam to work in the tea garden, alienated from their own land, culture and society. They are marginalised in every way in Assam. They have slowly absorbed a low self-image and





have for all practical purposes lost their tribal identity. The specific issues concerning the Adivasi women are low wage for women, illiteracy, trafficking, low self image, poor health etc. As a process of creating a new self image for the community different forums have come up and are being promoted in the Adivasi Society. Women forum is a voluntary group working for the upliftment of the Adivasi women.



Karmi is one woman who has been very actively working in her area. She has grown in confidence and is able to speak up. Unlike her past she now moves out for meetings and trainings to different places. She is happy that she is able to do something for her community in small ways.

Karmi is one woman who has been very actively working in her area. She has grown in confidence and is able to speak up. Unlike her past she now moves out for meetings and trainings to different places. She is happy that she is able to do something for her community in small ways.

*"I feel proud to be part of the work that Peoples' Action for Development and ActionAid are doing to promote the rights of children and women. Through the various meetings and discussions I have attended, I have learnt something about the child rights and women's rights, the importance of education and schemes of the government.*

*We visit the schools and Anganwadi Centres to check the progress and attendance of the children by talking to the teachers. We also keep track of the mid-day meals provided in schools to make sure they are regular and nutritious food is served to the children.*

*In one of a recent case, in remote village called Pthalipam, an Anganwadi centre was not run regularly. The worker would open the centre for only one or two days in a week. As soon as we got the information, I with some other members went to the worker and asked her to serve food to the children regularly or else it would be reported to the higher authorities. After our intervention, the centre is functioning properly now".*

Some of the achievements of these women forum include:

- Good rapport with the district administration.
- Handled domestic violence cases through meetings, helped in filing 2 cases in the police station when the issues were not resolved.
- Protested strongly against a rape case. Pressurised the police to arrest the culprit and punish at the concerned police station.
- Rescue and rehabilitated at least 5 trafficked children.



(Case Story)

## ***“This is the first school in my village”***

*“Hello! My name is Hewali Rajput, and I live in Chilampur village. I am 10 years old and I am studying in 4<sup>th</sup> standard. For schooling I go to a nearby village. I love my village very much. We have a school, a play ground and an APD (Student club) formed by PAD”. Chilampur village is situated in remote boarder and backward area. There are 110 households composed of Adivasi community. The main source of livelihood is agriculture, selling firewood and fish. There is no school, child care centres (Anganwadi Centres) and other government facilities, etc. The government schemes never reached the village. A school was constructed but it had turned into a liquor shop. Due to lack of awareness people were living an unhealthy life in unhygienic condition. The people lived a miserable life.*

Peoples’ Action for Development with support from ActionAid took the initiative to bring light into the lives of people in Chillampur village. Various awareness camps on education, health and livelihood were organised in the village. Health camps were organised. The



*Hewali Rajput at the back*

The youth forum, women forum and also the staff of PAD frequently visited the village and interacted with the people. As such the people have understood the importance of health and hygiene. They keep their children and surroundings of the village clean.

As there were no schools, PAD initiated the discussion on opening an Adivasiya (Multi lingual) School





## A Small paragraph from the St. Don Bosco School

PAD has decided to start a school where extra care of Adivasi children are taken. The school is run by the local community through a governing body and contribution and donation are the primary fund for the running the school at the early stage. It is encouraging that the school is functioning well and children are coming large to the school. The school has been established in the year 2007 with consist of few children.



The Adivasi community children of locality get lots of benefits from the school;

they send their children to the school to get quality education in the school. The school gets support from the organization as the school is running with very low cost. People are able to reach the dues.

The school is located near the Ananda Tea Estate at Lakhimpur where a lots of Adivasi

children comes to the school to read and write, after completing the course the students joins to other school, also there are some of the students who are especially supported by the organization for their higher studies

The school also holds the cultural programs like Teachers Day and Children Day where they participates in singing and dancing and on other enjoyable







activities.

At present in the year 2015 the school consists of 110 students and classes LKG (Nursery) to V which is called as Lower Primary School and the school is related to under Christ King High School. Books and question papers are brought from the Christ King High School.

The school has managing body Mr. Nathaniel Kachyap the President of the school and Mr. Wilfred Topno the Principal and Secretary of the school.

And the school consists of six teaching Staffs namely Rameshwar Sahu, John Ekka, Binod Rajwar, Boby Rajwar, Sunita Induwar and Lakhmi Orang.

Here are some of the cultural photos organized at school and the children took active part during the program.

Finally the school is running well with the support of local Adivasi community and the organization PAD. The aim of the school is to support the backward community children in their studies with a very low cost and so they will bear good result and are able to join other school with good progress.

The children participated during the cultural program at school.



Reported by  
Rameshwar Sahu (Teacher)



## CONCLUSION

This year (2014-15) was very enriching for PAD; it has grown in terms of its coverage of geographical areas with increase of three new projects Supported by- European Commission, Oxfam India and Save the Children.

Now PAD has been able to render its services to 86 villages and 11 Tea Gardens in 4 District (Lakhimpur, Tinsukia, Dhemaji and Sonitpur) of Assam. Staffs strength has been increased from 40 Nos. to 65 Nos. Similarly the financial status has been increased to a great extent. Therefore we heartily express our gratitude to our supporters and well-wishers for their valuable contribution.







# FINANCIAL REPORT 2014-2015



**PEOPLES ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT  
BALIGAON, GOGAMUKH  
DHEMAJASSAM**

**BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH, 2015**

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT(RS.)	A S S E T S	AMOUNT(RS.)
<b>GENERAL FUND</b>		<b>Fixed Assets</b>	
Opening Balance	1,385,597.79	(from Sch 'A')	598,864.25
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure transferred from I/E a/c	<u>1,218,449.48</u>	<b>Closing Balance</b>	
		Cash at Bank	1,353,360.58
		Cash In Hand	525,265.44
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	174,079.00	Loans & Advances	<u>300,636.00</u>
			2,179,262.02
<b>TOTAL (Rs.)</b>	<u><b>2,778,126.27</b></u>	<b>TOTAL (Rs.)</b>	<u><b>2,778,126.27</b></u>

Schedule H : Notes on account and significant accounting policies

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
PEOPLES ACTION FOR  
DEVELOPMENT

PLACE : GUWAHATI  
DATE : 26.10.2015



*Kirankya*  
30/11/15  
(Nattanil Kochiyal)

**Passed by AGM**

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE  
For : H.K.AGRAWALA & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FRN - 319293E



*Sudipa Acharye*  
CA SUDIPA ACHARJEE  
PARTNER  
MEMBERSHIP NO.-305209

**PEOPLES ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT  
BALIGAON, GOGAMUKH  
DHEMAJASSAM**

**RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2015**

RECEIPTS	AMOUNT(RS.)	P A Y M E N T S	SCH	AMOUNT(RS.)
<b>Opening Balance at</b>		By Conflict Mitigation Through Creation of Regional HUB (EC)	B	3,536,761.00
Cash at Bank	255,948.43	Brahmaputra River Basin Resilience Building Programme (OXFAM)	C	1,474,891.99
Cash In Hand	803,852.11	LRP- Action-Aid Association	D	4,480,028.00
Advances	<u>20,500.00</u>	Women Leadership in Climate Changes	F	129,684.00
	1,080,310.54	Protecting Children of Tea Tribes from Violence of their Rights in Assam	F	1,460,258.00
* Donation & Contribution	12,254,735.00	Children Sponsorship		28,100.00
* Membership Fee	41,065.00	School Running Expenses		74,900.00
* School Fee	80,530.00	Educational Support to poor Student		53,800.00
* Bank Interest	65,547.00	Medical Relief		20,500.00
* Liabilities	85,679.00	Meeting & Seminars		85,880.00
		Administrative Expenses	G	85,801.53
		<b>Closing Balance</b>		
		Cash at Bank		1,353,360.58
		Cash In Hand		525,265.44
		Loans & Advances		<u>300,636.00</u>
				2,179,262.02
<b>TOTAL (Rs.)</b>	<u><b>13,607,866.54</b></u>	<b>TOTAL (Rs.)</b>		<u><b>13,607,866.54</b></u>

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF  
PEOPLES ACTION FOR  
DEVELOPMENT

PLACE : GUWAHATI  
DATE : 26.10.2015



*Kirankya*  
30/11/15  
(Nattanil Kochiyal)

**Passed by AGM**

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE  
For : H.K.AGRAWALA & ASSOCIATES  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
FRN - 319293E



*Sudipa Acharye*  
CA SUDIPA ACHARJEE  
PARTNER  
MEMBERSHIP NO.-305209