Nongstoin Social Service Society

Annual Report
2019-2020

NONGSTOIN SOCIAL SERVICE SOCIETY
TIEHSAW, NONGTOIN
WEST KHASI HILLS DISTRICT
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Profile……

Nongstoin Social Service Societies (NSSS) is founded in 2006 and was registered on 7th May 2007 under the Meghalaya Societies Registration Act 7, of 1990 with its registrar office at Nongstoin, Meghalaya India. NSSS is working for the development of the poor and the marginalized in the region. It aims to equip marginalized people and communities with the necessary skills and knowledge and enables them to obtain inclusive and sustainable development.

Our Vision: "We envision a holistically developed Society where Justice, Peace and Love reign

Our Mission: "Our Mission is to empower the people especially the vulnerable and marginalized section of the society by working in partnership with them.

1. FARM NE II

Introduction: FARM Northeast II was officially started from August, 2016. It is sponsored by MESERIOR through Caritas India. The actual project period was from August 16 to July, 19. It was extended to 31st October 2019.The programme is implemented on PLDA (People Led Development Approach) mode. The main objective of the programme is to revive and promote good traditional practices in socio economic, governance and health systems for greater self – reliance of the target communities.

The programme is implemented in 16 villages of Nongstoin C & RD Block. The beneficiaries are small and marginal farmers.

The programme is carried out by a Project Coordinator, One Part time accountant and four animators, under the direct supervision of the Director and the Programme Manager of the Organization.

Achievement of the project objectives:

Following are the objective statements of the program and the results in line with the project objectives:

Objective 1: Marginalized farming communities will have adopted traditional farming practices which are more sustainable and more efficient to strengthen food sovereignty.

Objective 2: Communities will have become empowered to take up collective action for promotion of socio-economic and self-governance development.

Objective 3: Improving health standards by reviving traditional preventive and curative health practices, based on forest-based medicinal plants, which are acceptable to all.

Main Activities carried out during the reporting period

Regional Level Activities (attended/participated)

- Cluster Review meeting at Agarthala.
- Cluster Review meeting at Guwahati
- Regional Consultation on Sustainable Agriculture and Food Sovereignty in Guwahati.
- Concept sharing in NEDSS, Guwahati.
- Cluster Review meeting at Jowai.

Organization Level Activities

- Monthly Staff meeting
- One day training for the field animators by NABARD
- Legal Awareness programme by Lamjingshai Legal Fraternity Nongstoin in collaboration with Legal Cell for Human Rights Guwahati.
- Training on Bio- Pest Repellent and Bio- Nutrients by ADB staff.
- Workshop on Catholic Social Teaching.

- Orientation and training for the field staff by regional project officer CI.
- Awareness on Ill-Effect of coal mining.
- Participated in District level disaster management.



Village/community level activities.

- Preservation and usage of traditional seeds for cultivation.
- Mobilization of resources from different govt. departments towards addressing community issues through collective action.
- Maintenance of local and traditional food habits
- Labour pooling system is practiced during the cultivation period and supporting and extending free labour to families in need.
- Utilization of local herbal medicines and practicing traditional method of treatment for various diseases.
- Women's Participation in Village Durbars and their voice is heard and taken in to consideration. But the final decision is taken by the Village Council.
- Lead farmers motivating and helping other farmers in traditional farming system and practices.
- Traditional pest management practices followed by farmers
- Sharing of knowledge among local herbal practitioners
- Weed composite pit were developed by farmers at village level
- Organic kitchen garden is developed through land development by each household in all the project villages.
- Farmers started producing bio-pest repellent and bio- nutrients.
- Multi cropping system is practiced by the communities.
- Community coming together to tackle social issues.
- Community together planting trees and medicinal plants in common land.
- Mobilization of resources from different departments.

Organizations engagement at village level activity leading Collective Action:



Nongstoin Social Service Society has been engaged in the following budgeted and non-budgeted activities which led to community's collective action:

- In the course of engagement with communities, initiatives were taken to promote awareness on the importance of environmental conservation by tree plantation and linkage with horticultural department; seedlings/saplings were collected on many occasions by the project villages and collectively planted at the individual and community land.
- As per village level micro plans, trainings related to agricultural activities like Mass weed composite pit at Mawthawpet, training on livestock management and constructing a shed for cooking and conducting class for the Anganwadi at Kenlyngdoh, constructing pond for

drinking water purpose at Mynraw and Urkali, constructing of concrete common dustbin for waste management at Risiang and Marang and planting orange saplings at Umjaru were undertaken collectively by the communities.

- To make the communities aware of the benefits of preserving and using the Indigenous seeds for cultivation, promotion of seed banks and identification of seed farmers were done. The seed farmers shared varieties of seeds with the farmers in the community.
- To encourage organic farming demonstration on weed composite pit was carried out in all the project villages.
- Social cleaning drive was organized at village level on many occasions



With the objective to inspire and encourage farmers to adhere to traditional farming practices and to recognize the farming community for their great contribution to the nation, programmes like Kisan Mela and farmer's day was celebrated. The farmers themselves were surprised to see the number of crops they are producing in the village.

- To give importance to women and to recognize their contribution in the family and in society women's day was celebrated.
- Environmental day was observed by planting trees to give the message the importance of protecting the environment.

Fund Mobilized

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Source	Fund mobilized in cash	Fund mobilized in kind
1.	Fruit tree saplings	Horticulture		73,695.00
2.	Plastic Pipes	Horticulture		6,250.00
3.	Pesticide Sprayer	Horticulture		16,000.00
4.	Got shed	MGNRGES	1,90,000.00	
5.	Disaster relief fund	BDO	7,000.00	
6.	Pepper Saplings	Horticulture		60,000.00
7.	Vegetable Seed	Horticulture/KVK/Agri.		8,000.00
8.	Rain water harvesting tank	KVK	14,000.00	
9.	Mushroom Seed	KVK		7,200.00
10.	Transformer	MeECL		80,000.00
11.	Water pump set	KVK	14,000.00	
12.	Farmer Club Subsidy	NABARD	1,60,000.00	
13.	Poultry farming	NABARD & MRB	60,000.00	
14. Emergency Disaster Relief Fund	District Administration	1,10,000.00		
15. Sanitary	BDO	3,540.00		

16.	Tree Saplings	Forest department		10,000.00
	TOTAL		**4,98,540.00**	**2,61,145.00**

Conclusion



The process of facilitating the activities in 16 project villages by the organisation has been carried out in PLD model. The farmers in the project areas became aware of the benefits of traditional farming system, the use of locally available seeds and the use of bio-pesticides and bio-nutrients. The Communities are empowered to take up collective action to tackle the social issues that are affecting them and also to take up collectively the economic developmental activities. People learnt the technic of making bio-pest repellents and compost. More and more people are using herbal traditional medicines for treatment. Each family is cultivating herbal medicinal plants as well as they maintain kitchen garden at home. Through the programmes the socio-economic and health benefits of traditional farming is recognized and given importance in the community

2. Community Mental Health (CMH)

- All PwMI are includes in this project
- 1 Coordinator and 2 field staffs
- Link with NHM at the PHC and CHC
- All identified PwMI are accessing medical intervention
- Supported by THE HANS FOUNDATION implemented by Bethany Society through NSSS.

Objectives

- Ensuring that all identified persons with mental health challenges and those who will be identified in 700 villages across Meghalaya have access to quality comprehensive services.
- Promotion, Prevention and Treatment of Mental Health in partnership with NHM and other stakeholders in selected location.



Focused on the five aspect of Community Based Rehabilitation Programme.

- Health
- Education

- Livelihood
- Social Inclusion
- Empowerment

Activities

- Follow up of patients in 23 villages of Nongstoin Block.
- Availing Medicines to the patients.
- Motivating and counseling the patients as well as the family members.
- Follow up of pension scheme.
- Organizing health camps.
- Meeting with Asha and AWW to identify the new cases also to motivate them to assist the patients.
- Approaching the DSWO for the renewal of Scholarship for the CWD.
- Approaching the DDRC for renewal of disabilities Certificate.
- Linking the PwMI with livelihood activities and Government Schemes.
- Attending IDPWD celebration at Youjana Bhavan. Shillong.
- Disaster management programme at DRDA Hall, Circuit house, Nongstoin.
- Training at Welspring, Mairang.
- National Trust, NHFDC Dc Scheme and meritorious Scholarship meeting.
- Meeting with DPO

Case study

Name: Sikenjoy Syiemiong
DOB: 28 May 1997
Age: 21 years,
Gender: Male.
Address: Ladweitang, West Khasi Hills District Meghalaya
Family status: APL
Diagnosis: Schizophreania



History Background:
Sikenjoy was the youngest son of Hailey well Thabah and Phidalis Syiemiong, he have 5 siblings 3 sisters and 2 brothers. His mother was a housewife and his father was a government servant (pensioner). They have their own house at Ladweitang, West Khasi Hills District.

Educational status:
Sikenjoy Syiemiong due to his illness was not able to complete his educationand studied up to class lX.

Health History:
In the year 2008 when he was studying class IX at JNV Nongstoin, he stayed in the hostel. All of a sudden he started violent behavior, running here and there, climbing the wall and became very aggressive. He was afraid of light like Fire, electricty, sunlight and he just wanted to sit alone in a corner of the room.

When his parents noticed this behavior disorder, immediately took him to Shillong woodland Hospital for check up to Dr. Pakha Psychatrist, from then on he took medicine for three years. Then in the year 2012 he stopped taking medicine. After that in the year 2013 the illness was relapsed and the parents took him to Robert Hospital with Dr.E.D.Mukhim. So here Dr E.D Mukhim referred him to SAN-KER for rehabilitation. Sikenjoy stayed at SAN-KER for four months for better treatment and was stable. He responded to medicine well and now continues to take medicines and stable.

Achievement:

The CMH staff identified him in the year 2018 and found that he was under medication. The CMH staff enrolled him in the programme and started getting medicine in a subsidized amount. The CMH staff does the follow up and monitors his health conditions. There is a lot of improvement in his behavior as well as his health conditions

Socialization:

Since the time of his illness started he could not participate in any activities organized in the community. But now after he has improved and stable he takes part in all the activities in the community like attending marriage festival, church services and also he can perform the household activities like going to the market and buying household supplies etc.

3. CSP (Customers Service Points)

The Aim/Objective of this project is to support the rural communities in availing banking facilities at their door steps. We work in collaboration with Meghalaya Rural Bank (MRB), who has the same vision to reach the unreached and extending banking to unbanked areas.

No. of CSPs:

There are five CSP Centres.

- Risiang
- Rangblang
- Maweit
- Nongiri
- Umdohlun

These CSP Centres made it easy for the people to do the banking transactions. They need not go very far, spending lot of money and standing in queue to open an account. They can directly go to CSP and open an account, deposit or withdraw and do any kind of transactions.

4. Self Help Promoting Institution (SHPI)

This programme is sponsored by NABARD (National bank for Agriculture and rural Development.

Project area:- Nongstoin,Mairang, Mawthadraishan Blocks in West Khasi Hills District and Mawkyrwat Block in South West Khasi Hills District.

This project period is for four years. It began in 19th December 2017.

The Objective of this project is Promotion, Formation, Saving and Credit Linkage of 85 SHGs and avail them with Government schemes and facilities.

Up to now total 52 SHGs have been formed and 44 SHGs have been linked to the bank in West Khasi Hills District and 10 S SHGs have formed in South West Khasi Hills District and linked to the bank. They are still waiting for the pass book from the bank.

5. Training on Integrated Farming cum Postharvest Management with Provision for Market Linkages for Youth/Farmers of Meghalaya

Nongstoin Social Service Society initiated the training on Integrated Farming (21 packages) in West Khasi Hills District, at Nongstoin and Nonglwai II village in West Khasi Hills District and at Domjajew village, Mawkyrwat Block in South West Khasi Hills District. The project was supported by Meghalaya State Skill Development Society (MSSDS). The training aims to support Human Capital Development to the Youth and Farmers of Meghalaya.. This project is all about training in integrated farming cum Post Harvest Management with provision for Market linkages for youth/farmers as a joint venture with eight Organisations. The project is funded by Asian Development Bank and Implemented by Bethany Society through NSSS

IMO preparation



Objectives:-

- Transforming the unskilled and unemployed youth of the State by providing employable skills and linking them to employment generation activities.
- Transforming the unemployed work force to gain self- employment through Entrepreneurial skill training.
- Gearing up for an economic progress in the state by focusing on the multiple sectors and providing skilled manpower.

Pre Training

The Mobilization process started on December 2018 to January 2019 for the 1st batch, for the 2nd batch was on the month of May and 3rd batch was on the month of September and October 2019. Planning was done along with the Director and Programme Manager. Focused groups were progressive farmer, SHGs and villages who are still practicing agriculture as their livelihood income.

The following methods were used for Mobilization:

- Related Advance letter to the headmen
- Awareness programme.
- Villages publicity
- Social media

Hot bed nursery



Training undertaken

- Mushroom Cultivation
- Poultry (Bokashi)

- Piggery (Bokashi)
- Composting
- Organic Plant protection
- Organic plant disease management
- Bio-fertilizer/ Bio-pesticides/Bio- Concoction
- Key hole garden
- Hot bed nursery
- Bamboo Vineger
- Vermin composting
- Food processing
- Market linkag



Preparation of Keyhole garden

Training for the first batch was started on the 04 March 2019 by the Inaugural Function where 24 people participated. The programme was inaugurated by The Deputy Chairman of West Khasi Hills District, Nongstoin.



The 2nd batch was started on the 20th may 2019 with the Inaugural Function where 36 participants attended and it was inaugurated by the SDO.

The 3rd batch started on the 5th November 2019 where the SDO Inaugurated the programme and 48 farmers took part in it.



Training Status:

The total numbers of trainees trained were 108 and out of those, 68 were from West Khasi Hills District and 40 were from South West Khasi Hills District. The trainees were taken to Bethany Society, Shillong for Exposure visit cum External exam.

Internal evaluation & External evaluation and Certification:

Internal evaluation was done after the completion of every batch. Group work was given to them followed by viva and group discussion/debate.External evaluation for the 1st batch was done by Martin Luther Christian University, Shillong whereas for the 2nd and 3rd batch were done by ICAR, Umiam. Written exam were given to them followed by viva and practicals.

Trainees' practical records/materials produced: Hand-outs which is prepared in Khasi Language is given to the trainees, which will be a help to them in future

6. Promotion and Incubation of Market-Driven Enterprises (PRIME) Hubs

This project is funded by Meghalaya Basin Management Agency (MBMA) Shillong, in collaboration with Nongstoin Social Service Society. This is implemented in Mawthadraishan and Mairang Blocks of West Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya.

Overview of the Project:

The Government of Meghalaya (GoM) implemented a comprehensive strategy for building livelihood and Nano enterprises across all Blocks of the state. The underlying principle of the strategy will be to provide continuous assured income through various farm and off farm enterprises. These enterprises will be linked to markets, local and national, with a focus on developing the entire value chain of these activities. The overarching objective will be to have sustainable livelihoods as pathways out of poverty.







"Growth Hubs" across all Blocks will form the epicentre of this strategy which will provide the necessary support for this farm and off farm enterprises. These GHs will comprise of Enterprise Facilitation Centres (EFCs), Rural Technology Park/Mini Industrial Estate and Incubators for Enterprises. GHs will provide services ranging from training and capacity building, knowledge services, facilitating credit linkages, market linkages, business infrastructure etc. to interested citizens.

Project Objectives:

- To train the partners in Technical and Business skills.
- To create and establish credit linkages to partners.
- To update the capacity building on technical, management and marketing.
- To create market linkages for inputs and outputs.
- Empowerment and follows up to partners to ensure sustainability and ownership.
- To create value chain development infrastructure on identified products.
- To form Producer Group/Cooperatives and other collectives.



This project began in December 2019 for a period of one year. The partners are expected to form 30 Prime Hubs compromising 15 members in each Block.

The staff met the BDO, EFCs staffs of MBDA and the village leaders of their respective Blocks and introduced discussed the project concerns and briefed them the objectives of the project. Value Chain Mapping is done in both the Blocks.

7. Pilot Unit for Promotion and Production of Bio-Pesticides and Bio-Nutrients

The project started with baseline survey to collect information from twenty villages of Nongstoin C&RD Block-West Khasi Hills District of Meghalaya.

Objectives:

The main objectives of the project is to gather information and experiment bio-pesticides and bio-nutrients that are available locally, to promote Organic farming, to provide training on production of Bio-Pesticides and Bio-Nutrients and to create Demonstration Unit.





Advantages of Bio-pesticides and Bio-nutrients: Some of the advantages are; Farmers can reduce their production cost, it is environment friendly method where more animals and plants can live in the same place in a natural way. It save energy, materials are available locally and it can slow down global warming. Manure from animals and compost are naturally enriching the fertility of the soil.

Bio-fertilizers also help to conserve soil and have therapeutic effect to revive the spoilt, pollution of ground water is stopped, it has gradual and lasting effects, it is healthy and it is environment friendly

Some of the available bio-pesticides and bio-nutrients which are not known to the people in general are:-

Bio-pesticides:

1. Bamboo vinegar
2. Bio-Concoction(Onion,Vodca,Ginger,etc)
3. Tobacco
4. Neem Leaves
5. Traditional method (Grind and Mix various insect repellant leaves with Tobacco, Chili, Garlic, Cow urine etc.)
6. Liquid manure
7. Dry peeled Onion(insect repellant)
8. Kharew (Khasi), creeper plant

Bio-Nutrients:

1. Lactic Acid Bacteria(LAB)



2. Indigenous Micro Organism(IMO) Prepared out of rice bran)
3. Fermented Fruit Juice(FFP) (Banana, Papaya)
4. Fermented Plant Juice(FPJ)
5. Fish Amino Acid
6. Oriental Herbal Nutrients(OHN)(Ginger, Garlic, Onion, Cinnamon)
7. Weed Composting
8. Kitchen Composting
9. Vermin Compost.

How it is innovative: Bamboo vinegar, IMO, LAB, OHN are new to farmers in Meghalaya. These are initiated in Japan and they are called Japanese model of farming. There are also many other traditional methods of bio-pesticides and bio-nutrients which farmers have been practicing for many years.

Learning:-

Most of the farmers are aware of the impact of chemical pesticides and fertilizers but are not aware of the technique of making and using it. People are attracted to good looking fruits and vegetables without thinking its bad effects on health.

Keeping in mind this fact we aim at promoting healthy environment and wellbeing of the people, we advocacy locally available and non-expensive yet effective alternative methods of pest control and bio nutrients.

Bio-pesticides are certain types of pesticides derived from such natural materials as animals, plants, bacteria and certain minerals. Generally bio-pesticides are made of living organism, those found in nature. They tend to pose fewer risks in nature than conventional chemical. Very small quantities can be effective and they tend to break down more quickly, which means less pollution.

Highlights of some of the fact findings from the baseline survey:

Type of crops: The most common crops and vegetables grows by the farmers of these selected villages are Rice, Maize, Sweet Potato, Potato, Bean, Cabbage, Mustard, Onion, Cauliflower, Yams, Salad(lettuce), Cucumber, Pumpkin, Radish, Brinjal, Peas, Carrot, Squash, Beat Root and Sohphang (local) (Flemingia Vestita-Scientific name).

Types of Pest and insect:

From the survey experiences, it is noted that the types of diseases, pest and insect attacking the plants and vegetables are more or less similar in all the villages. Yet, it is quite surprising that the names used for different types of insect and pests are different, due to the differences in the local dialect. Some of the commonly used names are: Lopper, Root worm, Army worm, Wire worm, Maggot, Cut worm, Maize stem borer, White grub, Pollen beetle, Rice ear cutting caterpillar, Mole cricket etc.

Types of chemicals:

Some of the common chemical fertilizers used by the farmers are Urea, DAP, Potash, DDT and MOP.

Bio- pesticides:

Farmers use tobacco to destroy the pests. They also use pine tree leaves in the paddy field to protect the attack of insect during the starting period. Other types of Bio-pest used are garlic, chilli, potash and turmeric.

Type of bio-nutrients:

The different types of Bio-Nutrients used by farmers are manure from cow dong, piggery, and poultry slash and burnt, compost, hay stack and potash.

Challenges faced by farmer:

Farmers cannot preserve the high yielding varieties of seeds. It is only used for one time like use and through. Besides the field does not produce if the chemical fertilizer is not given. So every year they have to depend on market for seed and fertilizers. Lot of money is being spent in buying seeds and the fertilizers.

8. CHILDLINE Service

CHILDLINE 1098 service is a national, 24 hour, free, emergency phone, outreach service for children in need of care and protection below the age of 18 years. It is a project supported by the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development Gov. of India anchored through CHILDLINE India Foundation Calcutta.

Vision:- A child friendly nation that guarantees the rights and protection of all children.



Presently CHILDLINE service is available in 549 Districts in India & in Meghalay 5 Districts are covers by CHILDLINE 1098 service (Shillong, Jowai, Ri-Bhoi, West Jaintia Hills & Nongstoin)

The CIF is a Nodal organization of the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development for the CHILDLINE service.

Types of Children who can access CHILDLINE Services are:

- A Child in need of emergencies of medical assistance.
- Child Labour.
- A Child in need of Emotional Support & Guidance.
- An Abuse Child (physical/ emotional/ sexual).
- Missing Children.
- Differently-abled Children.
- Run away Children.
- Domestic help, especially girl domestics.
- Victims of Child Trafficking.
- Children whose families are in crisis.

Total No. of cases received/ Intervened (April 2019 to March 2020)

Sl.no	Case Category	Total
1	Medical	86
2	Shelter	7

3	Protection from Abuse	10
4	Run Away	1
5	Parents asking help	45
6	Child found as Lost	12
7	Emotional support and Guidance	12
8	Other Intervention	12
Total		**185**

Total Number of Outreach and Awareness conducted:

Target Group	**Nature of outreach**	**Methodology**	**Number of programmes**	**No. of Persons contacted**
Bus stops	Individual & Groups	Lecture Interaction & Distribution of Sticker and Pamphlets	5	50
Religious places	Individual, Group	Lecture Interaction & Pamphlets distribution	2	72
Schools	Groups	Lecture Interaction, Pamphlets distribution & screened of Komal Video	111	5810
Others	Individual, Group & through Pamphlets	Lecture Interaction & Distribution of Sticker and Pamphlets	398	5671

Other Activities:

- Legal awareness programme conducted in collaboration with District Legal Service Authority and DCPU on POCSO ACT, Child rights and early marriage in different places of West Khasi Hills District.



- Community awareness programmes carried out in collaboration with community people, village leaders, ASHA, ANGANWADI Workers, Youth Club and village head man. CHILDLINE team orient
- Action on CHILDLINE 1098 service and various laws related to children for protecting the rights of the children.
- Open House programmes were conducted including school programmes. In Schools Komal Film which is based on Child Sexual Abuse was screened and discussion was done with the School Students on Child Sexual Abuse and other child related issues.
- One week CHILDLINE SE Dosti Campaign starting from 14th -20th /November/2019 was organized in different locations of West Khasi Hills District-



Meghalaya in collaboration with different Allied Systems. The main objective of this campaign is to give the message to all the people all of us are responsible to protect and safeguard the children. Also highlighted that CHILDLINE 1098 is a 24X7 toll free emergency service for children in need of care and protection. Any child/or concerned adult on behalf of the child can dial 1098 to avail of emergency assistance.

- School outreach cum Orientation programme on CHILDLINE National Toll-free Number 1098 and child related issues was conducted.
- Wall Paintings at different locations were carried out during this financial year in order to spread more awareness on CHILDLINE 1098 and to orient the people on child rights and other child related issues.
- Protection of illicit child trafficking, Children's Day, Human Rights Day, Independence Day was observed in collaboration with the allied systems of the District.

Methodology used for awareness:

- Lectures
- Interaction
- Sharing of issues and problem of children
- Power Point Presentation
- Short Play
- Story Telling
- Distribution of Pamphlet
- Stickers
- Hording.

Capacity Building of NSSS Staff



- Cluster Review meeting at Guwahati
- Regional Consultation on Sustainable Agriculture and Food Sovereignty in Guwahati.
- Concept sharing in NEDSS, Guwahati.
- Cluster Review meeting at Jowai
- Training on planning on the guidelines of the NHFDC Scheme
- Training on gender, disaster management and nutrition
- Meeting on roles of DRC in electro, verification and enrollment of PWDs
- State level Review meeting to assess the status of nutrition and health of children specially the children of tea garden workers.
- Induction program me for promoting rural innovative micro entrepreneur
- Monthly Staff meeting
- One day training for the field animators by NABARD
- Training on Bio- Pest Repellent and Bio- Nutrients by ADB staff.
- Workshop on Catholic Social Teaching.
- Orientation and training for the field staff by regional project officer CI.
- Awareness on Ill-Effect of coal mining.

- Participated in District level disaster management.
- Orientation and training on external evaluation of FARM ll.

Human Resources of NSSS

Sl. No.	Designation	Female	Male	Total
1	Programme Manager	1		1
2	Project Coordinators	2	1	3
3	Field Staff	11	12	23
4	Accountant		1	1
5	Driver		1	1
	Total Staff	14	16	29

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