

**JESUIT RESEARCH  
AND  
DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
2022-2023**



**JESUIT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY  
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# CONTENT

	Page No
From the Secretary's Desk	01
01 Research	04
02 Legal Awareness & Training	05
03 Projects	10
04 JRDS Development Programmes	25
05 Governing Board Members	26
06 Partnerships (International Organisations)	27
07 Staff Members	28

## FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK



The Jesuit Research and Development Society was founded on 22 March 2006 to assist, promote, channelize, and undertake charitable, social and humanitarian work, irrespective of caste, community, religion and economic status, solely for philanthropic purposes. Since its inception, the Society has been engaged in research and research-related activities as well as supporting Government and Non-Governmental organisations in their efforts to promote the socio-economic development of marginalised communities, in particular, the Dalits, Tribals, Minorities and other weaker sections of society. JRDS has been responding to the challenges faced by marginalised sections of society in the country for the last 16 years by engaging in relevant training, publication and advocacy through collaboration and networking with a large number of social activists, people's movements, human rights groups, civil society organizations and ecological movements throughout India and the world.

This also involves conducting, organizing, supporting and participating in conferences, seminars, workshops, meetings, training, etc. The Society supports and engages in charitable activities for educational purposes and the socio-economic development of marginalised communities. This includes providing grants, scholarships, concessions, incentives, subsidies, etc. Finally, in order to fulfil the aims and objectives of the association, the Society networks and collaborates with like-minded academicians, professional groups, associations, non-governmental and governmental organizations and international organizations.

The academic year 2022-23 was a much better year after two years of COVID-19 pandemic. This year, the Society undertook new ventures and had some engagements for the empowerment of Dalits, Tribals, women, and other marginalised sections of society. The strategy has been to engage in conducting quality research,

training and seminars. In order to amplify the impact of our engagements, we have been networking and collaborating with a number of national and international agencies.

This year, JRDS undertook a research on “Indigenous-led Participatory and Cumulative Impact Assessment” in collaboration with Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI), Australia. This study entailed an impact assessment of bauxite mining at two sites, namely Bagru Bauxite Mining at Lohardaga, Jharkhand, and Niyamgiri, Odisha.

JRDS provided legal assistance and training to women, children, NGOs, social activists and legal practitioners. This year, JRDS rendered legal aid and assisted people in dealing with cases related to domestic violence, maintenance, minority rights, senior citizens, etc. CHRL participated in various online webinars, seminars and workshops on various themes and issues. The JRDS personnel were invited as resource persons by Centre for Safeguarding and Human Formation (CSHF), Pune, Sophia Counselling Centre and Department of Psychology, Mumbai, Franciscan Missionary Brothers, Mysore Diocesan Educational Society, Sophia College, Pune, Jharna, Ranchi, Socio-Legal Information Centre (SLIC), Delhi, St. Anne’s Society and Vidyajyoti College of Theology, Delhi, to give sessions on various legal topics, including Safeguarding and Promoting Consistent Culture of Protection of Children and Vulnerable Adults.

JRDS has been successfully implementing the project titled “Ensuring Social Protection and Building Climate-Resilient Communities across 13 States in India”. During the year 2022-23, 294 Community Convergence Facilitation Forums (CCFF), comprising of community leaders of 13 States were formed in order to help local communities to access their rights and entitlements. As a result, thousands of people have been able to access their rights and social security benefits. In addition, collective action has helped communities get roads, drainage, water pipelines, community hall, solar-powered street lights and many other facilities for the development of their communities. Besides, 126

entitlement access audits have been conducted in order to develop a social protection floor for the communities. In order to implement the project, 3 zonal orientation programmes and 7 Training of Trainers programmes were conducted in different parts of the country.

JRDS has also been engaged in providing consultancy support for NGOs in India through the project titled “Animating NGOs through Capacity Building and Professional Support Programme”, in order to supplement Government efforts at poverty alleviation. During the year 2022-23, a Do No Harm Workshop was conducted at Udhagamandalam Social Service Society, Ootacamund, on 17-19 July, 2022. In addition, at least 8 organisations have received capacity building (individually or during workshops for several organisations) and developed improvements to their organisational structures in cooperation with their resource persons and implemented them. In this regard, the consultant engaged in several trainings, workshops, meetings and field visits to ensure the implementation of the project.

This year, JRDS also initiated the JRDS Development Programs to look for generous support from the well-wishers of the organisation and to develop a fundraising strategy in order to support its social and developmental activities.

JRDS expanded its activities to include a research project and initiate a dedicated unit to raise funds for its social and developmental projects across the country. In addition, JRDS continued its mission of legal education, training programmes and social projects that reach out to the most marginalized sections of society in India. JRDS remains committed to contribute positively to the national and global effort to build a world that is sustainable and equitable in collaboration with civil society, people’s movements, governments and development institutions in India and the world.

**Dr. Alwyn D’Souza, S.J.**

Secretary

Jesuit Research and Development Society

## RESEARCH

### 1.1 Indigenous-led Participatory and Cumulative Impact Assessment of Traditional Ecological Services

In collaboration with Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI), Australia, an impact assessment study of Bauxite Mining in two states in India was conducted. The two sites where the study was conducted in India are Bagru Bauxite Mining at Lohardaga, Jharkhand, and Niyamgiri, Odisha. This study was conducted with an objective of evolving a cumulative impact assessment methodology with the active participation and involvement of Indigenous Peoples where accountability to the indigenous cultural landscape boundaries, traditional ecosystems services, and provisioning, regulating, cultural and supporting services are essential requirement. The final report is submitted to the funding agency.



## LEGAL AWARENESS AND TRAINING

### 2.1 Legal Awareness Training



Absence of legal awareness is the root cause of deception, exploitation and deprivation of the rights and benefits of the poor people of our country. Awareness about one's rights and the means of securing them are the powerful instruments to bring social transformation and economic progress. Legal awareness programme is the empowerment of individuals regarding the various legal issues. It enables people to demand justice and to understand or anticipate legal troubles and take the required and necessary steps in order to prevent their occurrence. Our Constitution enshrines fundamental rights in Part III which becomes illusory rights for those who cannot understand and are not aware

of these rights. Equality in law requires equal access to law for this noble principle to translate into reality. A person's ability to assert his political rights is not balanced by an ability to secure his legal rights; hence this makes it necessary to all of us to increase the legal literacy rate. The Jesuit Research and Development Society



(JRDS) believes that democracy has no meaning for the citizen unless one is aware about his legal rights.

The Centre for Human Rights and Law (CHRL) is an integrated department of the Indian Social Institute that conducts Legal Awareness & Training Programmes to disseminate information on the basic laws and rights of the public. These legal awareness sessions are an opportunity for CHRL to render its expertise on basic human rights law. The unit works on various initiatives relating to human rights like litigation where lawyers/advocates handle legal matters at various courts, provides editorial services for the monthly magazine, Legal News & Views (LNV) and publishes booklets on Legal Education Series (LES), conducts various training programmes related to minority rights, women’s rights, para-legal training, and others organised and conducted by the department.

Some of such programmes as listed below:

Date	Event	Resource Person/ Participants	Organized by
10.06.22	Webinar on “Anti-Conversion Laws and Secularism in India”	Br. Melki and Miss. Delphina Chettiar (participants)	ADF India
11.07.22 - 15.07.22	Virtual Conference on “Gender Sensitization in the Catholic Church: To Listen, to Respond, to Reflect Together”	Fr. Ravi Sagar (Resource person)	Centre for Safeguarding and Human Formation (CSHF), Pune
18.07.22	Consultation of Advocates	Fr. Ravi Sagar along with the members of CCBI. (Resource person)	Public Relation office of the Archbishop
26.08.22 - 03.10.22	Online Course on Lectures on Law matters	Animated by Fr. Ravi Sagar, Adv. Bokali Kasho and Br. Melki for blended learning diploma students.	Sophia Counselling Centre and Department of Psychology.

Date	Event	Resource Person/ Participants	Organized by
12.09.22	Seminar on “Safeguarding Eroding Educational Rights”	Animated by Fr. Ravi Sagar for the Principals and administrators	Franciscan Missionary Brothers
10.09.22	Consultation meeting on Minority Status Certificates	Animated by Fr. Ravi Sagar	Mysore Diocesan Educational Society
03.10.22	Online programme on “Cybercrimes for the students of the Diploma course in Counselling for vulnerable and senior citizens”	Animated by Fr. Ravi Sagar, Adv. Bokali Kasho and Br. Melki	Sophia College, Pune.
11.11.23	Seminar on the “Global Audit on Safeguarding the Jesuit Counsellors/psychologists forum”	Presentation by Fr. Ravi Sagar	Jarna, Ranchi, Jharkhand
16.01.23	Workshop on “Sensitivity and Inclusion: Lived Realities and Challenges of Trans Persons”	Ngamshemla (participants) SNCWS, Jamia	
11.02.23	Programme on “Defending the Rights of Vulnerable Community in Delhi”	Ngamshemla and Melki (participants)	Socio-Legal Information Centre (SLIC)

Date	Event	Resource Person/ Participants	Organized by
04.03.23	Online meeting of South Asian Team for Safeguarding and Promoting Consistent Culture of Protection of Children and Vulnerable Adults (SATS).	Fr. Ravi Sagar (Resource person)	ISI

## 2.2 Lectures

Adv. Ravi Sagar delivered the following lectures



1. Delivered a lecture on “Constitution and Legal Perspectives” during the Course on ‘Critical Thinking and Social Analysis on Contemporary India’ on 29 April, 2022.
2. Delivered a lecture on legal issues to Principals and Heads of Institutions of St. Anne’s Society on 4th October, 2022
3. Delivered a lecture on Basic Legal Procedures for youth at Rosary School, Delhi, on 9th July 2022.
4. Delivered a lecture on “Rights of Children & Vulnerable Adults” for 2nd Year B.Th students of Vidyajyoti College on 5th August, 2022.

## 2.3. LEGAL AID



“The concept of seeking justice cannot be equated with the value of dollars. Money plays no role in seeking justice.” Justice Blackmun. Until and unless the poor is not legally assisted, they are denied of their equality before law and opportunity to access justice. As a step towards making the legal

service accessible to the poor, the Centre for Human Rights and Law (CHRL) is mandated to give legal aid and support to the deprived who lack ways and means to seek justice. Providing legal aid basically strives to ensure the constitutional pledge to equal access justice made available to the poor, downtrodden and weaker sections of the society.

CHRL is actively engaged in giving legal aid and creating legal awareness, by spreading legal literacy through legal awareness seminars and webinars, trainings, publications, consultations and legal assistance to the poor, weaker sections and minority groups in the society in matters relating to civil or criminal nature, marriage, family, property, Dalit, consumers, labours etc. Besides legal counselling and consultation to the individuals and organization, the legal assistance cell undertakes necessary steps by way of social action litigation with regards to any matter of special concern to the weaker sections of the society. As the operation of the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity, we join hands to make sure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disability.

During the year 2022-23, the CHRL staff has rendered legal aid to those who approached in their need. They also assisted people dealing with cases related to domestic violence, maintenance, minority rights, senior citizens etc. Their legal advice to several people was acknowledged and appreciated by the beneficiaries. Apart from the legal aid to the individuals, voluntary organizations also sought help from CHRL in order to build their capacity in legal compliances. Legal aid also consisted in its awareness programmes, trainings, publication and consultancy.

## A. ENSURING SOCIAL PROTECTION AND BUILDING CLIMATE-RESILIENT COMMUNITIES ACROSS 13 STATES IN INDIA



### A. 1 Project Rationale

In alignment with the overarching Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this project will focus on six basic rights: Right to Food, Education, WASH, Health, Adequate Housing and Social Protection. The major focus of the project is realising rights and entitlements with and through the community by building an effective interface with government departments and institutions using Community Convergence Facilitation Forums (CCFFs) led by a collective of trained CLs. The project proposes a groundbreaking community driven platform, which is innovative in the sense that the measures adopted not only encourage people's participation, but also lead to enhancing informed decision-making in local governance.

The project aims to develop policy options to enhance and expand the existing social security and protection provisions and schemes impacting more beneficiaries in the intervention States. It is based on the principles of the Social Protection Floor (SPF) as specified in the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202). The project will support enhancing access to social security schemes to vulnerable people and communities like migrant workers, transgender, and other marginalised communities through evidence-based knowledge building, targeted information campaign, training and capacity building, facilitation of dialogue for consensus on SPF components, social security coverage expansion and access. It will involve multiple stakeholders and institutions, including government departments, elected representatives and leaders of local government institutions, workers' organisations, including in the private sector, civil society and community-based organisations (CBOs). One of the expected outcomes of the project is the establishment of the SPF framework in the intervention States.

The project will help to broadbase the information, data and access of the social security and protection programmes and schemes. Enhanced interfaces with government departments on the one hand and continuous engagements with the vulnerable communities on the other, will help in actualisation of social security for a broad spectrum of vulnerable communities and individuals across each of the states of intervention. It is expected that more effective coordination and convergence mechanism developed and institutionalised among the departments through the project intervention with the support of multiple stakeholders will develop suitable policy options, enhanced coverage and better access to such schemes.

The project will endeavor to bring in convergence for the effective implementation of the schemes and will also engage with governments both at national and state levels through developing schemes and entitlement access audit reports. The project has capacity building, entitlements accompaniment, awareness sessions and leadership grooming envisaged to overcome the

challenges in the various phases of the project. Local governance will be made effective by the CLs' engaging with issues and priorities, and by bringing the local knowledge and solutions provided by people and communities to the attention of different government departments and agencies.

## **A. 2 Goal and Impact**

Develop an innovative convergence model to activate people's effective participation in governance for social protection and build climate-resilient communities.

## **A. 3 Project Objectives and Outcomes**

Objective 1: To establish and operationalise People's Platform as effective Community Convergence Facilitation Forums (CCFFs) by empowering Community Leaders to enhance access to government schemes and entitlements.

Outcome 1: 6000 trained and capacitated Community Leaders (CLs) establish and operationalise Lok Manch as a community-led and owned Community Convergence Facilitation Forums (CCFFs) for accessing government schemes and entitlements across 13 States.

About 6000 Community Leaders (CL) have been identified, trained and empowered. These CLs will support enhancing access to social security schemes to vulnerable communities. The major focus of the project is to empower these CLs who will make realize their rights and entitlements with and through the community by building an effective interface with government departments and institutions using Community Convergence Facilitation Forums (CCFFs) led by a collective of trained CLs.

The following table reveals the number of CCFF formed in one year of the project implementation by the field facilitating partners in the operational area.

SN	State	Total CCFF formed (2022-23)
1	Uttar Pradesh	8
2	Tamil Nadu	30
3	Chhattisgarh	15
4	Bihar	15
5	Odisha	16
6	West Bengal	16
7	Gujarat	18
8	Maharashtra	19
9	Karnataka	56
10	Kerala	51
11	Jharkhand	32
12	Andhra Pradesh	3
13	Delhi/Uttarakhand	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>294</b>

*Source: MIS, State Level Trainers and Community Trainer's reports.*

Out of 294 CCFF, there are 102 CCFFs are headed by the women community leaders. In almost all the CCFF, women participations are highly commendable. More than 1685 meetings have been conducted to form these CCFF. It is worth noting that out of 6000 CLs, women CLs are 3665, which amounts to 61% of the community leaders who are directly involved in the journey. Accessing rights and entitlements by the communities reveals the nature of engagements, associations and collective efforts of the Community Leaders. The Community Leaders are now in forefront to help the right holders in the villages. CL's active involvement and timely support are helping others to access rights and entitlements of the people we work for.

The following table shows the number of entitlement and rights accessed by the community people. The table also reflects the base values, interim values and the current values of entitlements made available by the Community Leaders.



SN	Access to entitlements / social security benefits on Thematic areas	Current Value (2022-23)
<b>A</b>	<b>Right to Food</b>	
1	Ration from PDS	270
2	MGNREGA work	4124
<b>B</b>	<b>Right to Education</b>	
1	CM Kanya Utthan Yojana	22
<b>C</b>	<b>Right to Health</b>	
1	PM Matrituva Vandana Yojana	189
2	Ayushman Bharat Yojana	129
3	Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)	75
4	Medical Insurance	377
5	Community Kitchen	5
<b>D</b>	<b>Right to Adequate Housing</b>	
1	Forest right land	62
2	House Title (Patta)	741
3	PM Awas Yojana/ Housing	4030
<b>E</b>	<b>WASH</b>	
1	Toilet (Individual house)	484
<b>F</b>	<b>Social Security Benefits</b>	
1	Compensation to farmer suicide families	12
2	Crop insurance	4
3	Handicapped Pension	382
4	Jai Johar Pension	28
5	Niradhar Pension	2
6	Old Age Pension	2337
7	Pension	649
8	Pension to Orphan	8
9	Sarvjan Pension	372
10	Widow Pension	1342

SN	Access to entitlements / social security benefits on Thematic areas	Current Value (2022-23)
<b>G</b>	<b>Other Social Security Benefits</b>	
1	Agriculture scheme	421
2	Drought compensation	249
3	Kabir Antoshti Scheme	35
4	Lakshmi Bhandar Scheme	1640
5	Manav Garima Yojana	35
6	Mukhya Mantri Ladli Yojana	31
7	Nal Jal Yojana	1283
8	PM Kisan Labh Yojana	186
9	PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana	641
<b>H</b>	<b>Supportive Documents</b>	
1	Adhaar card	3892
2	Aadhar card correction	864
3	Auyshman card	5559
4	Bank A/C (new)	610
5	BPL cards	69
6	Construction workers card	389
7	Digital Ration Card	2305
8	Digital Voter card	76
9	E-Shram card	24592
10	E-KYC	132
11	Health Card	646
12	Job card	1119
13	Labour Card	3409
14	Labour Card amendment	100
15	Maa- card	11
16	MGNREGA Card	232
17	PAN card	665
18	Ration card	2639

SN	Access to entitlements / social security benefits on Thematic areas	Current Value (2022-23)
19	Ration card amendment	988
20	Seed Kit	711
21	ST Welfare card	36
22	Tribal welfare board card	118
23	Ujjwala Scheme	44
24	Voter Card	1475
25	Voter card amendment	242
<b>I</b>	<b>Certificates</b>	
1	Birth certificate	552
2	Caste certificate	2215
3	Death Certificate	107
4	Economically Weaker Sections certificate	36
5	Handicap certificate	13
6	Income certificate	908
7	Organic Farming Certificate	55
8	Pension Life Certificate	60
9	Provident Fund (PF)	437
10	Residential certificate	628
11	Registration of migrants	167
<b>J</b>	<b>Climate</b>	
1	Tree Plantation*	1641

*Source: State Level Trainers and Community Trainer's monthly reports (\*Approximate areas in acres)*

The above-mentioned table reflects the categorical result because of the interventions of the community leaders. Starting from the identification of individual beneficiaries to filling up the application and follow-up action, CL's contribution is really remarkable. Now it has become easy through the CCFF to reach out to concerned officials who have been considered the duty bearers. Active and

dedicated CL brings results that has proven in all the states.

CCFF, being a forum of Community Leaders, individual actions have been converted into group action. These collective actions are taken up pertaining to the community assets. The following are the community assets mobilized by the CCFF:

SN	Community Entitlements	Current Value (2022-23)
1	Bridge	14
2	Canal	2
3	CC Road	90
4	Compost pits	7
5	Community hall	2
6	Drainage	40
7	Health Centre	1
8	Hand pump	200
9	Pond	39
10	Solar Irrigation	37
11	Street Solar light	71
12	Water tank	81
13	Water pipeline from canal	25
14	Well	194

*Source: State Level Trainers and Community Trainer's monthly reports.*

The above table reflects the outcomes of the collaborative efforts of the CCFFs. These community assets are for the common uses of the community as public property.

**Objective 2:** To initiate and develop a draft Social Protection Floor (SPF) framework for policy level engagement at the state and national levels

**Outcome 2:** A draft Social Protection Floor framework is developed through multistakeholder consultations for policy level engagement at state and national levels.

This objective focuses on social protection specifically that aims at to develop policy options to enhance and expand the existing social security and protection provisions. In order to address the social security gaps in the context of social protection and schemes impacting more beneficiaries in the intervention States. It is based on the principles of the Social Protection Floor (SPF) as specified in the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202). In addition, this objective is to conduct a study to identify the gaps and contextual relevance of the social protection floor (SPF) components and documenting the existing social protection gaps and proposes the priority areas for intervention for a comprehensive SPF.

The community leaders have played an important role in the first part of the study called “entitlement access audit”. The study details are as follows:

SN	State	Entitlement access audit conducted	Issues/schemes audited
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	Housing rights of the tribal people (refugees & migrants) and Mid-Day-Meal
2	Bihar	8	Mid-day-Meal and ICDS schemes (Anganwadi)
3	Chhatisgarh	4	Individual and community land rights, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana
4	Delhi	3	Nal pe Jal (Water through pipes), Swaccha Bharata Mission – Gramin (SBM-G) (Individual Household Latrine -IHHL)
5	Gujarat	17	Public Distribution System (PDS), Housing Rights and Right to Education (Mid-day-Meal), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

SN	State	Entitle- ment ac- cess audit conducted	Issues/schemes audited
6	Jharkhand	11	Public Distribution System, MGNREGA, National Old age Pension
7	Karnataka	26	MGNREGA, Right to Health, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin, Janani Suraksha Yojana
8	Kerala	10	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS), Housing Rights, Education (Mid-day-Meal)
9	Maharashtra	1	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, Education (Mid-day-Meal)
10	Odisha	7	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, MGNREGA, Individual land rights, Mid-day-Meal
11	Tamil Nadu	16	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin, National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)
12	Telengana	2	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
13	Uttarakhand	1	Mid-Day-Meal, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin
14	Uttar Pradesh	6	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS), Ambedkar Vasathi Yojana, MGNREGA
15	West Bengal	12	Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin, Minimum wage rights, Mid-Day-Meal and Public Distribution System (Ration)
<b>Total</b>		<b>126</b>	

The above table shows that there is an entitlement access audit conducted in 126 villages in the operational area.

The second part of the study would examine the contextual needs of vulnerable groups and of the extent to which they benefit from the recommendation of the social protection floor set by the International Labour Organization. The SPF framework will provide a set of basic social security guarantees which secure social protection aimed at preventing or alleviating poverty, vulnerability and social exclusion.

**Objective 3:** To strengthen People's Platform as a forum to raise awareness about climate-induced vulnerabilities and suggest solutions on behalf of impacted communities to make them climate-resilient.

**Outcome 3:** Climate-induced vulnerabilities are mapped in the intervention locations and communities made climate resilient.

There is a growing concern among the communities regarding the sufferings caused due to the climate change. Floods, cyclone, drought, loss of livelihood, disasters have been witnessed repeatedly by the states which makes us realize the impact of climate change. Climate change brings a lot of diverse issues to the society, especially to the human being. Therefore, climate change is not anymore a theory rather it has become reality. Considering the fact that the frequency of such events are on rise due to adverse climatic changes across the globe, it is therefore, important for Lok Manch to plan interventions in communities to create awareness and address the same.

Realizing these impacts of climate change, the trainings have been provided to the community leaders with an interest in building climate-resilient communities. Climate-induced vulnerability mapping tools have been developed and piloted. IEC materials designed, printed and distributed.

## A. 4 Training Programmes



**1. Project Orientation:** All the Community Trainers (CT) were divided into three groups and conducted the ToT according to the following dates.

SN	Zones	Date	Place	Participating states
1	South	4 - 5 April	ICSA, Chennai	Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chennai, Karnataka and Kerala
2	West	18-19 April	Nadiad, Gujarat	Gujarat and Maharashtra
3	Central	24 - 24 April	Bagaicha, Jharkhand	Odisha, Delhi, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand

**2. Training of Trainers (ToT):** Based on the recommendation of the Unit and State Coordinator, the Training of Trainers (ToT) were conducted state-wise on the following dates.

SN	States	Date	Place
1	Gujarat and Maharashtra	21-24 May, 2022	HDRC, Gujarat
2	Kerala	30 - 31 May, 2022	RCD, Kojhikhode
3	Bihar, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh	3 - 6 June, 2022	ATMA Darshan, Patna



SN	States	Date	Place
4	Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhatisgarh	8 - 11 June, 2022	Bagaicha, Jharkhand
5	Tamil Nadu	17-19 June, 2022	AHAL Center, Tamil Nadu
6	Karnataka	26 - 28 June, 2022	Loyla Vikash Kendra, Karnataka
7	Delhi and Uttarakhand	7 - 8 July, 2022	V-CARE centre, New Delhi

## **B. ANIMATING NGOs THROUGH CAPACITY BUILDING AND PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT PROGRAMMES**



The Project is concerned with complementing the efforts of the Government at poverty eradication in India by capacity building for grass root organizations engaged in development of marginalized communities through consultancy/professional support which enables them to independently make changes in their organization structure, in their policies, planning, implementation, monitoring of their many charitable works.

A number NGOs committed to social change are working among the most vulnerable communities like dalits, adivasis, women, children, unorganised labourers, minorities and other marginalised communities. They are mainly engaged in different types of capacity building programme, campaigns, community development activities, strengthening of panchayat and gram sabha, promoting accountability and demanding transparent governance. These organisations are in need of various trainings related to organisational development and management, finance management and policies, ToT training etc. This project is visualised to reach out to the key stakeholders of the organisations and envisions strengthening them by promoting organisational, managerial and institutional development. This would also include planning process, strategic intervention processes, monitoring and evaluation techniques. The purpose is to set professional standards among selective small NGOs.

### **B.1 Goal**

The overall goal this project is Projects concerned with poverty eradication and social change in India have more impact through professionalization/capacity building of their project managers regarding planning, support and evaluation of projects as well as in the field of Organisation Development.

### **B.2 The specific object is**

1. NGOs and Church-based partner organisations in India receive capacity building which enables them to independently make such changes in their Organisational Structure (including in financial management) in the policies, planning, implementation, monitoring & local evaluation of their projects, as well result in the projects' increased effectiveness.
2. During the funding period, Organisations have received capacity building (individually or during workshops for several organisations) and developed improvements to their organisational structures in cooperation with their resource persons and implement them.

### **B.3 Project objective(s) (Intended outcomes):**

1. To organise various specialised capacity building programmes
2. To provide on-going consultancy services
3. To raise the standard of these organisation by promoting managerial, organisational, financial and project development support

### **B.4 Activities**

- Training
- Consultancy
- Material support

### **B.5 Methods**

- Participatory approach in developing key staff skills
- Consultancy services

During the year 2022-23, a large number of meetings and programmes were conducted online and offline. A Do No Harm Workshop was conducted at Udhagamandalam Social Service Society, Ootacamund, on 17-19 July, 2022. In addition, at least 8 organisations have received capacity building (individually or during workshops for several organisations) and developed improvements to their organisational structures in cooperation with their resource persons and implemented them. In this regard, the consultant engaged in several trainings, workshops, meetings and field visits to ensure the implementation of the project.



# 04

## JRDS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

There is a need to undertake more development programs of social and developmental nature. In order to do the same, the JRDS will have to look for generous support from the well-wishers of the organisation and to develop a fundraising strategy. The JRDS Development Programs was initiated in October 2022 in order to raise funds to support the social and development projects of the Society.

## GOVERNING BOARD MEMBERS

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