VIKAS SAMVAD
ANNUAL REPORT-2019-2020

VIKAS SAMVAD

Glimpse of Vikas Samvad works

Project:

Building Ownership and Momentum for Effective Implementation of SDG 2, Target 2.2 and

WHA Nutrition Targets

13857 rural households covered under this project.

3354 households from the Scheduled Caste (24%)

5321 from the Scheduled Tribe (38 %).

1277 pregnant women and lactating mothers

6699 children under 6 years age.

62 % children (156 out of 250) have recovered from malnutrition.

70 villages have been covered in one-day through 47 trainings of Sarpanch, ASHA, Anganwadi Worker, Employment Assistant, SHG members and schoolteacher related to the NFSA.

50 days long The Community Mobilization Actions **"Yatra"**

Duration : 2nd October 2019 through 20th November 2019

- 117 villages in yatra. **120** community meetings organized
- **3000 cases** of exclusion from PDS and **800 cases** having problem to access PDS ration were identified.
- 1, 20, 000 signatures have been collected. for ensuring food and nutrition.

- 300 handwritten post cards have been sent by the children seeking state government's attention to their demands enshrined in Children's Manifesto.
- 2, 000 tweets have also been made by the children calling for government's response to their demands.

51 villages covered under PLA meetings in Niwari, Panna and Rewa.

- 2827 children have so far been adopted in Panna district. District partners are sharing the field cases of malnourished children and regularly engaging with the department. As a result, in Madhya Pradesh, district Collector, Panna has started "Sanjeevani Suposhan Abhiyaan". And appeal for adoption of needy children.
- 369 units of blood have been arranged for the Severely Anaemic Children continued engagement with the District administration.
- 1049 Women's from 33 villages took part in women day programme.
  - 200 stories and news were published across communication modes.
- 1500 child labourers have been rescued through the activation of Task Forces in all 52 districts by Hifazat.
- 5 missing children were presented before the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR).
- Nutri Corners have been set up in the Anganwadi Centres in 4 villages in Shivpuri District.
- 270 Families engaged in Poultry Farming in 20 villages in Pohri
- Seed bank establishment in 15 villages to ensure availability of traditional seeds to the Sahariya farmers .

- 220.5 Kg of seeds collected.

Digital Democracy

Engaged through community meetings and outreach activities during the project intervention

➢ Total No. of Persons given inputs in digital tools –

- Through Project Team – 3888 (Intensive Area: 2672, Extensive Area: 1216)
- Through E-Volunteer – 9331 (Intensive Area: 5753, Extensive Area: 3578)
- Total No. of Persons trained on digital tools – 3566 (Intensive Area: 2274, Extensive Area: 1292)

➢ 389 persons started using photography tool.

- ➢ 346 persons started using videography tool
- ➢ 3487 persons started using Social Communication Channels (twitter, face book, etc)
- ➢ 1369 cases/issues resolved through Digital Social Action Lab.
- ➢ 149 e-volunteers developed and trained.
- ➢ 932 persons started using digital grievances redressal platform.
- ➢ 90 Videos produced.
- ➢ 19948 tweets for community cause.
- ➢ 555 complaints were filed on 181 CM Helpline out of which 363 were resolved.

Vision, Mission and Strategic Pillars Framework

Vision Statement
Vikas Samvad Cherishes to be the Lead Catalyst in Securing Sustainable Social Cohesion Characterized by Equality, Justice and Humaneness.
Mission Statement
Deliver a call to aligned action and Social Action Platform that Focuses on Elimination of All Forms of Poverty in Securing Sustained Access to Social Protection.
Values Cutting Across the Framework
People-centred, Consistent with Rights-based Constitutional Perspective, Innovative and Demonstrating Bold Leadership, Voice to the Voiceless and the Marginalised, Collaborative and Aligned with Sustainable Development Goals – 2030
Strategic Pillar 1: Perspective-Driving Data and Information Sensitivity
We recognise that being endowed with data and information sensitivity that articulates the bigger picture more clearly is an invaluable asset and must be harnessed. Infopacks, Government's Budget Analysis, White Papers etc. form the outputs of this pillar.
Strategic Pillar 2: Evidence-based Demonstrated Change
Seeing is believing! Projects, programmes, and models for change with perceptible and verifiable references enable reformed decision making to get grounded in practice across key thematic domains. The process necessarily encompasses community empowerment and capacity building of alliance partners and programme management teams. The demonstrated change is further manifested in the establishment of processes of community monitoring and social audit of development schemes and programmes. Model of universal access to digital technology through community outreach strategies.
Strategic Pillar 3: Dialogue, Persuasion, and Dissuasion Across Policy, Programming and Action Levels
We recognise the need for and seek to practice environment building for an informed dialogue without any pre-conceived notions. This also entails free, fair, and regular occurrence of requisite and heightened public-policy dialogues across a host of persistent as well as contemporary issues and concerns facing the society. Interventions like POSHAN Samvad, Communication Consultations, Workshops, Dialogues, Talks, Sharing Meetings, Briefings, Campaigns and Rallies etc. constitute the canvas of deliberations around the concerned issues.
Strategic Pillar 4: Fostering Action Research and Studies
The analytics and analysis must have a logical appeal in enabling prioritisation and re-prioritisation of policy and action agenda. Action Research, studies, policy reviews, fact-finding reports and situation analysis etc. form the key outputs in addressing this strategic pillar.

Strategic Pillar 5: Expressions and Documentation

It is of an enormous help in referencing to a record of actions and events.

This pillar comprises a range of expressions and documentation services including inter alia, publications of reports, articles, books, stories, case studies, memoranda, action alerts, policy briefs and notes; amongst others, across a host of channels – print, electronic and social communication channels.

Child Health, Nutrition and Food Security

1.1 Community-Based Management of Malnutrition (CBMM)

Supported by Child Relief and You (CRY), the Community-Based Management of Malnutrition programme is being implemented in the Sahariya tribal community in 15 villages across 7 Gram Panchayats in block Pohri, district Shivpuri.

1.1.1 Strengthening Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) and Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC)

During the reporting year 2019-20, the programme has focused three villages, namely Sonipura, Gwalipura and Machapura on improvement in the observance of Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHND) and has facilitated in enhanced functionality of Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC) through sustained processes of community engagement and capacity building of Frontline Workers.

1.1.2 Promotion of Nutri-Corners

Protein-rich nutritious food such as gram, puffed rice, jaggery, sesame, peanuts or laddus or barfi made from these foods or locally available foods are kept in stainless steel containers. These containers are kept in a certain place (known as Nutri-Corners) of each Anganwadi Centers such that these foods are within the easy reach of the children (3 plus years) so that

whenever they feel hungry, they can themselves pick up and eat their favourite food item. Hand washing is particularly promoted and followed at these Nutri Corners.

These Nutri Corners have been set up in the Anganwadi Centres in 4 villages, namely, Somipura, Jakhanoud, Machakhurd and Madhopura. These Nutri-Corners are being managed with thrust on the ownership of the community. Details of supporting persons and organisations and food quantities available at the Nutri-Corner are prominently displayed on the wall of the Anganwadi Centre.

The community recognises that the Nutri-Corners go a long way in preventing the children from slipping in to acute and severe malnutrition. The initiative helps in meeting the nutritional dietary needs of children, satiates their hunger, develops adoption of hygienic practice of hand washing in the children and promotes the habit of sharing amongst them.

1.1.3   Promotion of Poultry Farming

In order to promote self-reliance in livelihood in the Sahariya community, online approval process for Poultry Farming has been initiated in 20 villages so as to cover the minimum required membership of 300 families (as advised by the Animal Husbandry Department). Accordingly, the coverage was increased from project's 15 to 20 villages in Pohri block. An amount of ₹ 36, 000/- (₹ 1200/- per beneficiary family) was deposited. As many as 270 families have received the first round of 45 chicks.

1.1.4   Establishment of Seed Banks

Across the project's 15 villages, establishment of Seed Banks has been facilitated so as to ensure availability of traditional seeds to the Sahariya farmers and reduce their dependence on money lenders for buying seeds from the market.

The seeds include Kodo, Kutki, Pearl Millet, Maize and Urad, amongst others. A total of 220.5 Kg of seeds had been collected until December 2019 during the reporting year. The community has identified village wise persons who are responsible for collecting, stocking, maintaining the storage and issuing the seeds for sowing, in accordance with agreed ground rules.

1.1.5   A Sharing Meeting on Findings of De-Addiction Survey

A Sharing Meeting was held at Pohri on 30th December 2019 on the Findings of a De-Addiction Survey Under Community-based Management of Malnutrition (CBMM) in Pohri Block, District Shivpuri. A total of 35 persons participated in the meeting. They included officials and field workers from the departments of health and ICDS. The survey focused on addiction to consumption of alcoholic beverages and tobacco has been conducted in 7 villages drawn from 7

Gram Panchayats covering a total of 519 households with a population of 2417 (1252 males and 1165 females).

There is wide prevalence of consuming bidi (local cigarettes), chilam (Smoke pipe), hashish, tobacco and Gutkha in the Sahariya community. They are addicted to alcohol made by themselves. Local wine is prepared from the flowers of Mahua in the summer season. All their social functions and traditional rituals are celebrated with this intoxicating drink. Alcohol is not consumed only as a beverage, but it also has religious values for them. Women also drink alcohol during festivals. To brew the wine, the women prepare the mixture by drying of seeds, bark of wild trees and roots. It is found that almost everyone - be it a woman, man, a teenager and even a child from 6 year of his/her age, start eating Gutka! With rampant poverty, the addiction cuts into their food and living.

The findings inform that adolescents and youth need to be counselled in refraining from the consumption as the same aggravates the situation of malnutrition. In particular, use of tobacco and Gutka by the pregnant women has serious implications for the foetal growth and development thereby endangering the life of both the mother and child. The meeting called for a campaign to inform and motivate the community in getting free from the widely prevalent addiction.

A campaign has been undertaken to generate awareness on ill effects of substance use and consumption of alcoholic drinks. The campaign included informed influencing consultation with public representatives drawn from the Panchayati Raj Institutions, capacity building of campaign implementation teams, organising Street Plays (Nukkad Nataks), Role Plays, community songs, oath taking to refrain from substance use and opening of Community-based Rehabilitation Centre for De-addiction.

1.2 Building Ownership and Momentum for Effective Implementation of SDG 2, Target 2.2 and WHA Nutrition Targets

The project supported by National Foundation of India (NFI) is being implemented in 5 districts of Madhya Pradesh by the Vikas Samvad Samiti (VSS). These districts are Panna, Satna, Rewa, Umariya and Niwari.

The project seeks to develop an operational framework of social audit and community monitoring by facilitating a process of community leadership so as to secure proper implementation of the National Food Security Act 2013 towards eliminating malnutrition.

The project in Madhya Pradesh brings to bear its envisaged effect on 13857 rural households. These include 3354 households from the Scheduled Caste (24 percent) and 5321 from the Scheduled Tribe (38 percent). It specifically touches the lives of 1277 pregnant women and lactating mothers and as many as 6699 children under 6 years age.

It is notable that during the reporting year, 62 percent children (156 out of 250) have recovered from malnutrition.

An additional feature of the engagement of VSS with the NFI project pertains to its role as a navigational Resource Group (RG) support to the NFI across the states in the country where the

project is being implemented. West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Karnataka along with Madhya Pradesh comprise project's overall jurisdiction. Towards this end, major roles of VSS include conduct of policy reviews in implementation of National Food Security Act (NFSA 2013), supporting State Partners and Teams through reviews, mentoring field visits, networking visits to lateral agencies, and development of knowledge products, amongst others.

1.2.1   Capacity Building Activities

The project staff members participated and equipped themselves in a host of capacity building trainings related to functional areas including Organization Development, Community Monitoring and Documentation related to 'Food Practices, Behaviour and Resources', Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) and Promoting alignment with Mass Communication Networks. Some of the notable capacity building activities are as follows:

Training of Service Providers: A total of 70 villages have been covered in one-day through 47 trainings of Sarpanch, ASHA, Anganwadi Worker, Employment Assistant, SHG members and school teacher related to the NFSA and on entitlements enshrined under the same on growth monitoring of children, malnutrition management, Ayush Therapy and one training of Ration Shop Dealer has been conducted on NFSA in Rewa. On the other side, service providers take part in the community meetings as well.

Writing and Promoting Workshop: A Writing and Promoting Workshop was organised by the Resource Group (RG) from 26th to 29th September 2019 at Bhopal.

PLA Workshop: A Three-day workshop was organized by Resource Group on Participatory Learning and Action from 9th to 11th September 2019 at Ranchi for the State Partners' Teams.

Theatre Workshop: A 4-days workshop on "Community Mobilization and Action through Theatre Tool and Techniques" was organized in Hotel Simran at Raipur. It was facilitated by Mr. Walter Peter, a well-known Theatre Art Specialist.

TOT Workshop : A 2-days workshop on Master Trainers' Training for district, block, and Fair price Shop (FPS) level Vigilance Committees was organized by the Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Department at the Academy of Administration, Bhopal. VSS actively collaborated with the department in this capacity building endeavour, both in terms of training design and the conduct of the training programme.

National Convention on Right to Food: The 7th National Convention on Right to Food and Work was held from 20th to 22nd September 2019 at Pastoral Centre, Bhopal.

Review Meetings : A total of 4 Project Planning and Review Meetings were held in Bhopal and one Organizational Development-cum-Review Meeting was organized in Khajuraho, MP.

Participation:

A six-days (24th to 30th June 2019) Course on Gender, Health and Rights was attended at Delhi by the SAMA Organization.

A One-day training was organised on 29th January 2020 by the Madhya Pradesh Lok Sahbhagi Sangathan (MPLSSM) on Data Management' at Pastoral Centre, Bhopal.

A four-days (15th to 18th October 2019) , National Symposium was held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi on Accountability and Transparency in Healthcare.

1.2.2   Project Activities Undertaken

The Community Mobilization Actions event called "Yatra" for creating an in-depth awareness on NFSA and Community Monitoring was organised. It was a 50-days Community Mobilization Action and Interaction. The drive was held from 2nd October 2019 through 20th November 2019 across 117 villages covering more than 16036 households. During the Yatra, various activities were conducted including a total of 120 meetings comprising 12 meetings with the local MLAs, 4 meetings with the MP and 104 meetings with the local elected representative such as Sarpanch, Janpad Adhyaksh. The meetings centred on a host of issues and concerns.

One Press Conference was held in each district to share project goal, concept and actions planned during the Community Mobilization and Action drive.

As many as 3000 cases of exclusion from PDS and 800 cases having problem to access PDS ration due to thumb print mismatch and other reasons were identified. In 30 percent cases of PDS exclusion, the Gram Panchayat took up the remedial course of action like registration in Samagra. The process of gap closing continues.

Collecting and compiling people's demand through Signature Campaign for ensuring food and nutrition has been undertaken during the drive. With support of 18 district level communities, as many as 1, 20, 000 signatures have been collected. The campaign demands focused on the inclusion of Eggs in Supplementary Nutrition Program ICDS and in Mid-Day Meal program in Madhya Pradesh, access to PMMVY scheme benefit should be allowed till the birth of the 2nd child.

Further, a memorandum has been submitted by email to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. Following this, the state government has issued a public statement that they will provide eggs from the next financial year onwards. Whilst the then Minister, Women and Child Development, Ms. Imarti Devi and the department's officials were in the process to structure the provision, the then opposition party had strongly opposed the move. The issue remains unsettled and the present state government (formed by the then opposition party) has to now take call on the signature campaign.

As many as 300 handwritten post cards have been sent by the children seeking state government's attention to their demands enshrined in Children's Manifesto. These include creation of a distinguishing Budget Head for Children. As many as 2, 000 tweets have also been made by the children calling for government's response to their demands. The process is empowering for the community and the children and holds significant promise for driving positive actions in social development.

Vikas Samvad has been actively involved with the state government with regard to development of resource material on community monitoring on implementation of NFSA, inspection guidelines for PDS Shop, and capacity building of district and block level officials and the members of the Vigilance Committees in the conduct of Social Audit processes. Vikas Samvad is a core member of the Pilot Initiative in MP. The GoMP has conducted pilot in Khandwa district for which Social Audit framework, design, manual and training modules have been developed by the VSS.

A Twitter Campaign has been launched with the help of 126 volunteers on the theme of inclusion of eggs in Aanganwadi Centres and MDM so as to ensure food security for children.

PLA meetings have been held in 51 villages in three districts, namely, Niwari, Panna and Rewa. Each meeting involves participation of about 15-20 women. During these meetings, women discuss issues on institutional delivery (like the one on male doctor being the in charge of delivery), delay in THR distribution and water crisis etc. Following the discussions, community made the complaint, and a female doctor has been positioned in district hospital Panna.

In 71 village, 2nd round of community monitoring process has been taken up. As a result, there has been a perceptible improvement in the availability of food grains from the PDS, quality of MDM and Hot Cooked Meal has been improved and that THR distribution has become regular.

A total 110 meetings (19- Panna, 8-Nivari, 5-Rewa, 45-Satna, 33- Umaria) and dialogues have been conducted with district and Block level department officials such as Women & Child Development, PHE, Food & Civil Supplies and Consumer, District Administration, Horticulture department and others. The dialogues have centred on issues including status of services like distribution and supply issue of Take Home Ration, problem in weighing of ration, delayed payment of PMMVY Scheme, opening and distribution related issue of Fair Price Shop, health camp and management of malnourished children, delayed remittance of the motivational amount to mothers for admitting children to the Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRC), provision of vegetable seeds packet, repair of water sources etc. The process has enabled

resolution of many of the issues whilst prioritised attention is retained on issues yet to be resolved.

District partners are sharing the field cases of malnourished children and regularly engaging with the department. As a result, in Madhya Pradesh, district Collector, Panna has started "Sanjeevani Suposhan Abhiyaan". The Collector has also called upon the government officials to adopt the malnourished children so as to address the problem in a fast-forward manner. As many as 2827 children have so far been adopted in the district.

With continued engagement with the State Government, as many as 369 units of blood have been arranged for the Severely Anaemic Children through motivational calls for blood donations across the blocks.

A community-based monitoring tool and manual have been developed. Accordingly, the community monitoring process has been started in 70 villages of 5 districts through Community Monitoring.

As a result of regular monthly meetings, community members in 85 villages have been informed about their NFSA entitlement and grievance redressal mechanism - like application and local helpline to lodge complaint and community is now using this tool.

Social Audit findings of all 5 districts have been shared with Women & Child Development Department, Food & Civil Supplies Department in accordance with State's requirements. NFSA Rapid Assessment findings were also shared with department of Food & Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Women & Child Development Department, Panchayat and Gramin Vikas Department.

Women's Day was observed on 8th March 2020 across the project area wherein1049 women from 33 villages took part. They shared their learning, experience, and motivation to access their rights.

1.2.3   Communicators Engagement

55 agencies at the district and 20 agencies at the state level have been engaged in the dialogue on project-related aspects. 1- Communicators Boot Camp and one Conference has each been held during September 2019 across all project districts.

Recognising that the evil of child marriage has direct implications on maternal and child health, one Communicators Boot Camp on Child Marriage was organized in April 19 at Pachmarhi. As many as 38 participants took part in it. The main objective of the camp was to sensitize the about child marriages happening in large numbers during the Akshaya Tritiya occasion.

A 3-days National Workshop was held on ITM university, Gwalior wherein 107 persons participated. The workshop focused on SDG 2.2 and WHA Targets. In addition, aspects pertaining to the status of organic farming, maternity entitlement challenges, food and nutrition status among marginalized, etc. were covered in the workshop. The theme was " Sabhyata Ka Arth, Arth ki Sabhyata".

200 stories and news (15-Panna, 132- Umariya, 22- Nivari, 8-Rewa, 23-Satna) at district level and 69 at the state level were published in newspapers and were also captured by the electronic modes of mass communication. These stories and news items pertained to Anganwadi & Health care services, Forest Rights Act (FRA), MGNREGA, Women and Child Health, Community Mobilization and Action, people's demand for eggs, malnutrition status, safe drinking water etc.

Approximately 1 lakh Mini and full Aanganwadi centres are in Madhya Pradesh out of which 29, 000 thousand Aanganwadi Centers are functioning in rented accommodation and for the last 8 months, no rent payment had been made from the department. The issue was raised by VSS in the press following which a sum of ₹ 27 Crore for 20 lakh Aanganwadi Centres was released immediately.

In Panna district, consultations were held at local level on the issue of delayed payments for works under MGNREGA. Following this, release of ₹ 20, 000/- towards the same was done and works for 122 families were also secured. In Niwari district, Vigilance Committees are actively working in 7 villages. PDS releases from an errant dealer in Kaina Panchayat were streamlined.

A total of 13 meetings have been held with adolescent girls in Panna and Niwari districts. Consequently, supply and distribution of THR, Hot Cooked Meal and sanitary napkins have been secured with help from ASHA Worker and the Aanganwadi Worker.

As many as 24 women have been linked and benefitted under the PMMVY scheme. Likewise, 39 issues related to Mid-Day Meal quality have been sorted, 3 applications related to NRC facilities and motivational amount payment have been resolved, 467 cases (including 276 ration distribution, adding beneficiary name to SAMAGRA Scheme for 154 persons and addition of 37 beneficiaries' names to the PDS) have been addressed from Panna, Rewa and Niwari districts during the reporting year.

1.2.4   Publications Development During the Year

S. No.	Title	Brief Description

S. No.	Title	Brief Description
1.	Child Malnutrition and Mortality in and Across India	An Analytic Factsheet into Levels, Trends and Challenges from the Perspective of Sustainable Development Goals 2.2 and WHA Targets for India and 17 major states (including the 5 NFI project states) vis-à-vis malnutrition and child mortality indicators.
2.	Nutrition Profile of Madhya Pradesh and Project Districts	The document renders insight into change required in key nutrition indicators for the State and 5 project districts towards attaining the SDG 2.2.
3.	*बच्चों के अस्तित्व – पोषण और स्वस्थय के लिए:* मैदानी कार्ययोजना और निगरानी उपकरण (Hindi) [Field Action Plan and Monitoring Tool for Child Survival: For Their Nutrition and Health]	The document serves as a field level planning and monitoring tool. It has 7 initiative areas covering nutrition and health at family and community level, adolescent girls, pregnancy, delivery, newborn care, severe acute malnutrition and complete diet. The action plan in respect of each initiative identifies behavior aspects, nature of and responsibility for action and process-cum-outcome indicators.
4.	सतर्कता एवं सामुदायिक निगरानी की किताब – राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम 2013 [National Food Security Act 2013 - Book on Vigilance and Community Monitoring]	This booklet is an aid to the process of community monitoring as is enshrined in the NFSA 2013. The document, published by Vikas Samvad Samiti, serves as a useful reference guide for the members of village-based Vigilance Committees for facilitating their proper and enhanced role performance towards securing effective implementation of the NFSA.
5	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम और सामाजिक संपरीक्षा *सामाजिक संपरीक्षा दल के लिए प्रशिक्षण मार्गदर्शिका* [National Food Security And Social Audit: *Training*	It is a publication brought out by the Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP). Vikas Samvad extended its technical assistance in developing this training guide for use by the Social Audit Teams. Recognising that conduct of social audit is a key provision in the implementation of the NFSA, the GoMP seeks to implement it efficaciously. Towards

S. No.	Title	Brief Description
	Guide for Social Audit Team]	this end, it seeks to build the capacities of the implementing teams with comprehensive insight into the nuances of the Social Audit (SA) process. This guide renders the training design and is meant for the Trainers who will conduct the training of the SA Teams.
6.	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम और सामाजिक संपरीक्षा *सामाजिक संपरीक्षा दल के लिए सन्दर्भ पुस्तिका* [National Food Security And Social Audit: *Reference Guide for Social Audit Team*]	It is a publication brought out by the Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP). Vikas Samvad extended its technical assistance in developing this Reference Booklet for use by the Social Audit Teams. It broadly defines the scheme-wise points to be addressed in the audit process and lays down the methodology, stages, Do's and don'ts. It serves a field-based ready reckoner for the SA Teams.
7.	प्रशिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण – प्रशिक्षण मार्गदर्शिका [Training of Trainers – Training Guide]	It is a publication brought out by the Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP). Vikas Samvad extended its technical assistance in developing this training guide for use by the Trainers. This guide seeks to enable the Trainers in designing and implementing the training process for bringing about requisite learning outcomes in the SA Teams. The guide is intended to assist the Trainers in their roles of facilitation so that the trainers are equipped with skills in securing envisaged success in the training of field teams.
8.	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम और सामाजिक संपरीक्षा *दिशा निर्देशिका* [National Food Security And Social Audit: *Process Guidebook*]	It is a publication brought out by the Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection, Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP). Vikas Samvad extended its technical assistance in developing this process guide for the teams conducting Social Audit of various schemes in accordance with the NFSA.

S. No.	Title	Brief Description
8.	राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा कानून 2013 – अधिकारों और सामाजिक जवाबदेहिता के लिए विस्तृत प्रवेशिका [National Food Security 2013 - Detailed Primer on Entitlements and Accountability]	Recognising that the NFSA 2013 is not just limited to the availability of services and that it calls for transformation from the 'welfare perspective' to that of 'rights-based perspective', this document seeks to render a comprehensive and yet incisive insight in various provisions of the Act. The insight essentially comprises human rights, accountability and transparency towards building a strengthened society. The document has been published by Vikas Samvad Samiti with assistance of the National Foundation of India.
9.	Brochures (in Hindi)	A total of five brochures have been developed on Adolescent Girls' Health, Pregnancy, Introduction of National Food Security Act 2013, Breastfeeding and Nutrition Security of Children, and Danger Signs for Children's Health (in Hindi).

1.2.5 Research and Studies

Baseline survey has been done in all 5 project districts and report is in place.

A "Community Traditional Food Resource Mapping Study" has been undertaken in 2 selected villages from each of the 5 NFI Project.

Documentation of 20 experiential stories of persons, families, communities and society living with restricted food rights in the context of NFSA (field interventions on contact with the affected and deprived people) from all 5 project district (4 case studies from each district) is going on.

An "NFSA Rapid Survey" has been conducted from July to August 2019 with the MPLSSM network across 12 districts and 27 villages. It covers the NFI project districts as well.

1.2.6 Major Achievements
- ✓ Management Information System (MIS) and tools have been developed and finalized.
- ✓ Community Monitoring (CBM) tools have been developed, finalized and all state teams have been trained in using the same in their project management.
- ✓ Understanding and working of all 5-project partners in terms of strategies, thrust areas and challenges has been deepened. The field visits have clarified the picture on seeking and rendering resource and support needs.
- ✓ State-National Trend Analysis of Nutrition Indicators has been done.
- ✓ State Policy Analysis of the five project states has been completed.

1.3 Right to Food, Health and Nutrition for Newborns and Infants from Marginalised Communities in Madhya Pradesh, India

This programmatic intervention has been implemented in 4 districts in Madhya Pradesh (Panna, Rewa, Satna and Umariya) from 1st August 2015 to December 2018 with cooperation and support of BMZ-German Cooperation. It has since concluded in December 2018. However, the donor allowed the programme's activities to continue from January 2019 to April 2019 from the funds available under the project grant. In the meantime, tdh-BMZ have been working on the design and approval of next phase of the project which addresses the additional and yet crucial aspect of intertwining the community monitoring systems and processes. Accordingly, VSS chose to continue with the programmatic activities in the best interests of the community's urges and needs in securing right to food, health and nutrition for the targeted children from its own resources. This has gone on from May 2019 to December 2019 and that this VSS-triggered action has continued to touch the lives of as many as 4674 under-6 children and 3000 pregnant women and lactating mothers across 4200 tribal households.

It is from 1st January 2020 that the next phase of the BMZ-tdh supported project has begun. It has a duration of 5 years and that it shall conclude on 31st December 2024. Whilst addressing the broader theme of "**Right to Food, Health and Nutrition for Newborns and Infants from Marginalised Communities in Madhya Pradesh, India"**, the extended phase of the project seeks to **"Develop a Community-based, Inclusive and Sustainable Food Security Model through Participation and Call to Align in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar".** The project is aligned with the tenets of SDG 2.2. Its area of jurisdiction includes 100 villages from the erstwhile 4 districts of Madhya Pradesh (Panna, Rewa, Satna and Umariya) and 40 villages from 4 districts of Bihar (Jehanabad, Nalanda, Vaishali and Sitamarhi). The project aims at enabling as many as 19981 households to secure food security for 8 months from their own resources whilst that from the legal entitlements for 12 months. The programme envisages to secure access to government's health and nutrition care, schemes, and services for 13896 children, 8336 adolescent girls and 4803 pregnant women and lactating mothers across the total 140 villages of the two states.

Since the start of the project on 1st January 2020, following planned activities have been undertaken until 31st March 2020:

- ✓ Project introduction meetings have been held with the communities across all 140 villages.
- ✓ Vulnerability and Resource Profiles have been made for project's 140 villages.
- ✓ Community groups have been formed in 40 villages of Bihar and orientation of the existing 300 groups in the 100 villages of Madhya Pradesh has been undertaken.
- ✓ Capacity Building plans for the Vigilance Committees (enshrined under the NFSA 2013) have been drawn up.

1.4 Child Rights and Child Policy

Vikas Samvad Samiti has all along been seeking to advocate for children's rights and the concomitant policy framework in a priority mode. Towards this end, it has been highlighting all such issues, practices, programmatic interventions and the policy aspects which appear to be circumventing or negating child rights. During the reporting year, VSS has brought about a host of promotional materials so as to promote and heighten the agenda of child rights. The following publications/documents are the notable ones:

1.4.1 30 Years of Child Rights: Book launched

It needs to be reiterated that children's rights are a subset of human rights with particular attention to the rights of special protection and care afforded to minors. The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as "any human being below the age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. Children's rights includes their right to association with both parents, human identity as well as the basic needs for physical protection, food, universal state-paid education, health care, and criminal laws appropriate for the age and development of the child, equal protection of the child's civil rights, and freedom from discrimination on the basis of the child's race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, disability, colour, ethnicity, or other characteristics.

Commemorating the completion of 30 years since the Convention on the Rights of the Child and coinciding with Mahatma Gandhi's 150th Birth Anniversary, VSS has brought out a publication in Hindi. These stories have been written by Vikas Samvad network writers from different districts, including Dhar, Khandwa, Bhopal, Shivpuri, Panna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Chhatarpur, Chambal, Shahdol and Vidisha. These are the writers who have developed keener insights into children's issues and have formed a collaborative network whilst seeking to keep concerns on children's issues and needs close to their hearts.
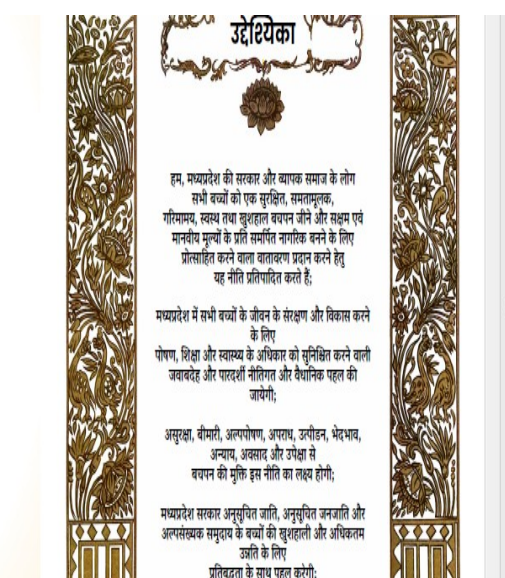
The stories touch a host of challenges ranging from deprivation of education, poor health, malnutrition, lack of treatment of malnourished children, vulnerability to sexual abuse due to smart phones and social communication modes, feeding problems for mothers working in mining areas, pushed to child labour practices, children taking to drugs, drinks and substance and questions on the working of Child Shelter Homes.

1.4.2 Proposed Framework of Child Policy in Madhya Pradesh

This document has been developed by Vikas Samvad and allied partners with support of Child Rights and You (CRY). The document has been drafted in Hindi. Its purpose is to catalyse the Government of Madhya Pradesh to adopt a state-specific comprehensive Child Policy so as to ensure that the rights of the children enshrined thein are effectively realized.

The move has its genesis in the Children's Manifesto which was adopted after structured consultations were held with children across the state in as many as 27 districts. Prior to elections to the State Legislature held on28th November 2018, children had called upon all the contesting political parties to incorporate their issues on priority in their respective electoral promises. One of the parties, the Indian National Congress stated in its manifesto that it will come up with a comprehensive Child Policy for the State.

Primarily, the Draft Policy addresses 4 major Child Rights, namely, Right to Life, Right to Protection, Right to Development and Right to Participation.

What does the document render?

- ➢ The document traces to constitutional provisions related to child rights and identifies a host of laws, provisions, and advisories by the Government of India.
- ➢ Situation Analysis from the context of protection, health, and education.
- ➢ Madhya Pradesh State Plan of Action for Children (2019-24).
- ➢ Guiding Principles of Madhya Pradesh Child Policy.
- ➢ Mechanism of implementation of child policy and roles of child committees.

The draft policy is consistent with SDG 2.2 and draws upon the essential thoughts of Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC).

1.4.3 Legal Interventions for Child Rights - Concept Note

A group of 13 lawyers who have evinced keen interest to work together in aligning shared and joined endeavour for enabling legal interventions for child rights has been formed. It has had its first consultation meeting. The group has determined that its lawyer team members shall intervene in situations of violations of child rights and child abuse so that legal remedies can be rendered to the affected children. At the same time, the lawyers body believes that with its interventions, a louder message shall go to the society and government that violations of child rights shall not go unattended. The move is expected to serve as a deterrent to the perpetrators of crimes against children.

1.5 Child Protection

Supported by CRY, Hifazat, an alliance partner has been continuing its sustained work in securing safe environment for the children and in keeping a watch on the judicious implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015, No. 2 of 2016. This Act seeks 'to consolidate and amend the law relating to children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care of protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection and development, treatment and social-reintegration by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters in the best interest of children and for their rehabilitation through processes provided, and institutions and bodies established'.

1.5.1 Major Achievements

Towards an efficacious implementation of the Act, Hifazat has developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) so that Child Welfare Committees are facilitated in carrying out their routine activities within the ambit of the Act. The SOP has been endorsed by the Madhya Pradesh Child Commission.

As many as 1500 child labourers have been rescued through the activation of Task Forces in all 52 districts.

Hifazat has been nominated as a member to the Committee on Rehabilitation of begging Children.

Cases of 5 missing children were presented before the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR).

Benefits of Victim Compensation Scheme were arranged for 6 boys who were sexually assaulted in Badnagar.

1.5.2 Major Activities Undertaken

Hifazat has also shared the lists of missing children from Bhopal, Jabalpur, Betul and Khajuraho districts with the Child Welfare Committees of all districts so that the process of locating the missing children is hastened. The lists have also been shared with District Child Protection Units (DCPU) also.

A study has also been undertaken in three districts (Khajuraho, Bhopal and Indore) so as to gain an insight into the factors for children taking to crimes and violent actions.

In collaboration with the department of Women and Child Development, a campaign was launched to identify the child beggars and rescue them. Whilst 7 of the identified 145 children have been rescued, a Social Investigation Report has been prepared for all children. A Core Committee has been constituted by the Divisional Commissioner, Bhopal and Hifazat has been asked to pursue individual childcare plans so that they may be rehabilitated drawing upon various schemes of the state government.

A 5-days workshop was organised on safeguarding the children against sexual abuse. It was attended by 35 persons from across different districts.

An orientation training has been done for the members of Child Welfare Committees of three districts. These districts are Rajgarh, Narsinghgarh and Guna.

Training has been imparted to the members of Childline Harda and Childline Bhopal on POSCO Act, JJ Act and Child Labour Act.

1.5.3 Publication of an Action Alert

During the reporting year, Vikas Samvad has published an Action Alert, titled 'सलाखों में बचपन', meaning 'Caged Childhood'. The Alert has drawn upon support from CRY. It brings together 11 real stories pertaining to child crimes. The alert seeks to draw the attention of parents so that they may perform their roles with due seriousness and prevent the children from either taking to crimes or becoming victims of violence and abuse.

2. Digital Democracy

2.1 The Project on Digital Democracy

An action research project, titled, Model of Universal Access to Digital Technology through Community Outreach Strategies and Digital Social Action Lab (E-Dastak Kendra) for Services and Entitlements" has been implemented by Vikas Samvad in collaboration with Ford Foundation from 1st June 2017 to 31st December 2019.

The project seeks to appraise outlook and promises pertaining to realising a fusion between two independent concepts, namely, 'Being in Sync with Democracy' and 'Digital Technique'.

Whilst India has adopted the democratic mode of governance whereby it is the rule of the people, by the people and for the people, the country follows the representational politics whereby the elected representatives formulate policies, laws and rules and regulations. However, experience over the last seven decades shows that people's role is diminished once they have cast their votes. Under the circumstances, it is notable that the digital platform renders freedom of expression and affords a pedestal to every individual, as long as one knows how to make use of it and uses it. In other words, it may be considered as being neutral to class, caste, creed, colour, poor or rich and simply the technology is at the person's disposal to communicate, read, write, engage in dialogue or make submissions or statements. Further, it is the devices like laptop, smart phones and Internet that make the on-hand platform accessible to every person.

Accordingly, digital technology renders a significant forum for the people to express themselves in a continuing manner to voice their aspirations and expectations on issues that affect them the most. It is, therefore, recognised that the digital techniques offer significant opportunities to highlight any systemic and performance irregularities in the discharge of public services apart from rendering a faster and transparent mode of grievance redressal.

Consequently, the common man today can help in creating public opinion and mandate and can have his say as to what he deems to be right or wrong. When lakhs of people make their galvanised point on a common cause or stand, one gets to visualise the impact of vast diversity of thoughts which can be enabled by the role of Digital Technology. The Digital Democracy, thus, can provide the means for voicing call to action for securing sustained equality whilst seeking to repel discrimination in all its forms.

2.2 Objectives

The project intervention on Digital Democracy addresses the following objectives:

1. Ensuring equal access to digital technique and its allied tools for the community, particularly for the marginalised, across both urban and rural areas.
2. Develop community's technical knowhow and skills so that not only it can use it in accordance with its own needs but also it can participate in the development of plans for better, transparent and accountable governance in an informed manner.
3. Bring about inclusive digital literacy across all significant stakeholders, using differentiated and yet intensive promotional endeavour.

2.3 Project Area

The project has been implemented in the rural settings across 3 districts, namely, Panna, Jhabua and Khandwa and in one urban slum setting in district Bhopal. Whilst the project has been intensively focused on 1 Gram Panchayat each in the three districts across a total of 5 villages, it is notable that there has been an extensive (ripple) effect of the project activities in the adjoining 19 villages across two Gram Panchayats in each of the three districts.

The project area profile - both across the intensive and extensive (ripple effect) areas may be summarised as follows:

Rural Intensive

- Covers a total population of 10508 persons across 2038 families.
- The population includes 24.2% adolescents and youth (14-19 and 20-35 years).
- The covered population has 49.4% females and 50.6% males.
- Vulnerable social grouping [Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) comprise the predominant population (90.4%).

Rural Extensive

- Covers a total population of 14709 across 3413 families.
- The population includes 36.1 % adolescents and youth (14-19 and 20-35 years).
- The population includes 48% females and 52% males.

Urban Intensive

- Covers total population of 2593 across 574 families.
- The population includes 47% females and 53% males.
- 91.4% of the covered urban population includes the vulnerable social groupings (SC, ST and OBC).

2.4 Components of Action Research

- Putting in place a functional team of E-Volunteers and Community Mobilizers, endowed with skills and competence in use of digital resources and imparting training for others.

- The E-Volunteers have been provided in-depth understanding of government schemes vis-à-vis their digitisation requirements and protocols.
- Rapport building with the community in developing its interest in learning as to how digital tools can be helpful even in securing redressal of individual and community problems and issues.
- Conducting group meetings with community members, including those with adolescent and youth groups.
- Setting up the Digital Social Action Lab (DSAL) – the E-Dastak Kendra – at the Gram Panchayat level. The Kendra has been equipped with a laptop, printer, camera, smart phone, WIFI device and essential furniture.
- All visitors to the E-Dastak Kendra have been offered with insight into the use of digital means and their specific issues/problems have been registered, flagged and tracked on the respective digital platforms.
- All visitors to the E-Dastak Kendra have been logged with a range of details in an Excel-file maintained by the E-Volunteers. The files have been shared across the project locations vide the google drive.
- Field Visits have been undertaken by the Associate Project Coordinators to provide in situ support to the field teams.
- The functionality of the Lok Sewa Kendra and MPOnline have been enquired in to and gaps have been appraised in the delivery of e-solutions to the problems of the rural and urban slum individuals and community members. The field study tools were developed by the State Project Team, field-tested and then data was collected by the respective Community Mobilisers and the E-Volunteers.
- The data from the log of E-Dastak Kendras has been analysed so as to reflect the nature and extent of impact made on the community with regard to its urge and journey for digital empowerment.

2.5 Manifestations of Project Interventions' Outcomes

- Total No. of Persons engaged through community meetings and outreach activities during the project intervention
  - Male   - 5831 (Intensive Area: 3814, Extensive Area: 2017)
  - Female - 7115 (Intensive Area: 4869, Extensive Area: 2246)
  - Total   - 13243 (Intensive Area: 6932, Extensive Area: 6311)
- Total No. of Persons given inputs in digital tools –
  - Through Project Team – 3888 (Intensive Area: 2672, Extensive Area: 1216)
  - Through E-Volunteer – 9331 (Intensive Area: 5753, Extensive Area: 3578)
  - Total No. of Persons trained on digital tools – 3566 ((Intensive Area: 2274, Extensive Area: 1292)
- Total no. of persons started using photography tool – 389 (Intensive area: 244, Extensive Area: 145)
- Total no. of persons started using videography tool   -346 (Intensive area: 232, Extensive Area: 114)

- Total no. of persons started using Social Communication Modes (twitter, face book, etc) – 3487 (Intensive area: 2223, Extensive Area: 1264)
- Total no. of cases/issues resolved through Digital Social Action Lab – 1369
- Total no. of e-volunteers developed and trained – 149 (Intensive area: 84, Extensive Area: 65)
- Total no. of persons started using digital grievances redressal platform (CM Helpline/181) – 932 (Intensive area: 591, Extensive Area: 341)
- Total no. of Videos produced - 90 (Intensive area: 60, Extensive Area: 30)
- Total no. of tweets for community cause - 19948 (Intensive area: 14118, Extensive Area: 5830).

2.6 Roles and Remit of E-Volunteers and Community Mobilisers

The project has moved on with the engagement of 149 E-Volunteers (34.6% females) including 57.9% youth in the age-group of 18-25 years. Narrative profiles of 117 E-Volunteers have been developed. A look through the profiles brings out the following major roles and remit of the E-Volunteers:

- Information on Women's Helpline No. 1090
- Information on Child Helpline.
- Assisting in creating SAMAGRA ID.
- Imparting learning on use of mobiles, computers, internet and social communication modes
- Highlighting community's problems through social communication modes
- Filing complaints to CM Helpline.
- Enabling community in accessing government's development schemes.
- Online payment of utilities.
- Imparting training in self-development of skills using social communication modes and web-based searches.

2.7 The Model of E-Dastak Kendra

The Digital Social Action Labs whilst being the 'storehouse of updated knowledge of various schemes in the e-format' are envisaged to render hands-on support to the community to showcase as to how the family in the village can access the Public Services without the need to make physical visit to the MPOnline kiosks; thereby save on avoidable expenditure on travel and time.

The DSALs locally referred as E- Dastak Kendra ('Dastak' in Hindi means 'knock at the door') have been established under the project. These are the make-believe facilities which trigger interest in the community across all sections and build its confidence that it can go for and receive the needed and desired e-services. These Labs are functionally linked with the community through the E-Volunteers and Community Mobilisers. Notably, the E-Volunteers and the Community Mobilizers come from the same community.

The DSALs are facilitating various capacity building activities in the form of trainings, focused group discussions, services and dissemination of information towards empowering the community in an informed manner.

These hallmarks of Digital Democracy render the functionality of digital platform for the community whereby it can meet both the individual needs as well as those for the community at large, across the canvas comprising informational access, receipt, processing and transmission. The outcomes are far-reaching. Some significant ones are:

- Creation of a critical mass within the community that is charged with the body of knowledge and means as to how to put it to use.
- Develop an insight and understanding in the community that it can participate in the digital platform and contribute to serve the larger interests of social development.
- Build the capacity in the community to make use of digital means in furthering the principle of transparency in governance.

An Example of Use of Digital Means in Securing Redressal of Grievances

This is an interesting outcome of the processes of the E-Dastak Kendra whereby the community has been enabled to approach the Chief Minister's Helpline No. 181 for seeking redressal of grievance.

A total numbers of 555 complaints were filed on 181 CM Helpline out of which 363 were resolved. With bulk of the population in the project area belonging to the vulnerable social grouping (SC, ST and OBC), it is highly gratifying to note that people have developed faith in the government system and have chosen to shed their inhibition to come forward and lodge their grievances.

The fact that the access has been sought goes to show that the government's call to action for Digital India must provide for organic linkage between the community and the e-service dispensation. The project has, thus, flagged and filled that divide. It is also a highly rewarding experience that more than 50% of the filings of the complaints have been listened to and resolved. The evolving experience is bound to have a wide and large ripple effect in confidence building amongst the community members' at large vis-à-vis governments' schemes and their digitisation.

2.8 Documentation
2.8.1 Publication of Guides
Two guides on digital democracy have been developed in Hindi by Vikas Samvad for use by the community members in learning and making use of digital techniques. These are as follows:

1) सीखें तकनीक का ककहरा: भाग 1

It provides an insight into the concept of Digital Democracy and traces the development of computer and its use. It covers topics like information dissemination through Internet, what is Google, E-mail and its use, smart phones, mobile applications, public services linked with Internet Web and applications (like getting information on job vacancies, employment portals,

railway reservation and enquiry system, Panch Parmeshwar, mParivahan for driving licence and vehicle registration and mAdhaar.

2) सीखें तकनीक का ककहरा: भाग 2

This is a handbook on Do It Yourself (DIY). It covers smartphone photography, smartphone videography, smartphone video editing, google mail, google drive, google map android application, Twitter, Facebook, WhatsApp, Fake news and cybercrime.

2.8.2   Case Studies and Stories

Two booklets have been developed. The first one, titled, डिजिटल डेमोक्रेसी से बदलती दुनियाँ – सफलता की कुछ चुनिन्दा कहानियाँ includes as many as 30 cases of successes achieved by making use of digital techniques in securing public services from the government. These include, inter alia, getting supply of electricity for the village, getting home under the PM Awaas Yojana, repair of road, setting up one's own employment and getting freedom from migration – by way of setting up an E-Dastak Kendra by a group of 4 young persons, learning and adopting organic farming by seeing an online video, etc.

The second booklet, titled, पढ़ें करें सीखें: दस दिनों की पाठशाला touches one topic for each of the 10 days on hands on experiences of being able to use digital technique without any hesitation. The topics included 'स्कूल में दाखिला','फसल की बोहनी','शादी आ गयी रिश्तेदारी में','अस्पताल और बीमारी','सरकारी योजनाओं की सूचना','घूमने चला परिवार','बिजली कट गयी','गाय के लिए लेना है क़र्ज़','फसल पहुँच रही मंडी'and 'परिणाम आ गया, अब बड़े स्कूल में दाखिला'. These read up help the reader to shed helplessness and motivate her or him to act on.

3. Re-amplifying India's Constitution

[SECURING RIGHTS-BASED PERSPECTIVE]

Recognising that whilst the public services are deemed to be the welfare services, yet they suffer from lack of efficacy on account of inefficiency and are largely marked by lack of empathy, transparency and accountability, Vikas Samvad has sought to make a striking note on the need to transform the approach from the 'welfare' to the 'rights' perspective. This is particularly because it has been generally observed that the service dispensation mechanism is itself devoid of an insightful appreciation of what India's Constitution is and what needs to be done so that public's entitlements are duly discharged, with a value-based sense of commitment and humaneness and not as a dole out of facilities and assistance!

Consequently, Vikas Samvad has come up with two major documents in the reporting year 2019-20. These are: 'भारतीय संविधान की विकास गाथा' and 'संविधान और हम – नागरिक शाला श्रंखला'. The first one traces the evolution of India's constitution from the perspective of history and political economy. It calls upon every individual to identify herself/himself with the Constitution. It makes a point that people with humane beliefs have a deep linkage with the constitution. What is required is to make continuing endeavour to adopt constitutional tenets in socio-economic-political life by the people of India.

The second document, 'संविधान और हम – नागरिक शाला श्रंखला' is meant to roll out process of dialogue on tenets of the constitution and values of struggle of India's freedom. The dialogue must address the need to establish values of freedom, justice and equality towards having a happier society without any fear or violence.