

## About CDHI

Jalpaiguri Centre for the Development of Human Initiatives (CDHI) is an NGO (Non Government Organization) established in the year 1999. CDHI evolved around involvement of some of its core members in the implementation of North Bengal Terai Development Project (NBTDP)-a bilateral Indo Dutch project implemented by the Government of West Bengal- and their quest for sustainability of the impact created by the project. It was realized that an institutional intervention was necessary to facilitate institutionalization and consolidation of the project outcomes. This was discussed at various levels and finally CDHI was registered under the Societies Registration Act of the Government of West Bengal during the year of 1999-2000 and FCRA in the year of 2002. CDHI is also registered under section 12A of Income Tax and 80G.

CDHI evolved as a collective endeavour of a number of stakeholders who were concerned about the incidence of poverty, local environment and growing erosion of tranquillity which characterized the core of the region. Deepening dependency and lack of innovation often disturbed those who were amazed by the natural bounty, hard working toiling mass, rich cultural heritage and a placid social order prevailing in the region. CDHI evolved with the vision to reverse the trend, help people rise to the occasion and create an environment of self-help and local level collective action. That is what forms the core of **Centre for the Development of Human Initiatives**.

As the years unfolded, CDHI started functioning, constantly facilitating and enabling an environment for self-initiated actions and approaches to be tested on the ground. CDHI started with the community led initiative in primary education in 'Buxa,' an otherwise backward area. Simultaneously, it was facilitating a self-evolving, members-owned and managed women federation and helping the government design and successfully implement the rehabilitation of socially alienated persons who were a product of a long, secessionist social strife in the region.

These processes—training, rehabilitation etc--- confirmed our conviction that social development is best achieved under such a synergetic condition. We were able to demonstrate that health services are best tailored and delivered with the active involvement of the community and the development of local human resources. Training as basic health workers changed the orthodox health behaviour of individuals and, in turn, the community. These were some key areas we delved deep into, and received local as well as national appreciation.

The core vision of CDHI is to facilitate a process of human initiatives in the realms of natural resources management; enterprise development and development of human resources in the North Bengal region. Our core areas of intervention are:

- Women empowerments,
- Micro finance,
- Livelihood,
- Education,
- Health,
- Technology and

- Local governance and institutional development for the poor

### **Facilities, assets and support system**

- A fully developed campus of its own with all necessary facilities,
- Well furnished training hall with an accommodation capacity of 80 trainees
- A dormitory to accommodate forty persons
- A modern, well-equipped office area
- Vehicles

### **Human Resources**

Well qualified with proven competencies. A multidisciplinary team with local and national flavours having the following profile and background:

- Social sciences
- Management including financial management
- Communication Design
- Media and Advocacy

Besides, CDHI enjoys association of several national and international advisers and collaborators with proven track of accomplishments in their respective fields.

### **Executive Committee of CDHI**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Profession</b>
1	Mr.Satish Girija	Chairman	Social Work
2	Prof. (Ms.) Rama Kar	Vice-Chairman	Teaching
3	Mr.Subrata Majumdar	Secretary	Social Work
4	Mr.Amitabh Pandey	Jt. Secretary	Communication & Design
5	Mrs.Mitali Ghosh	Treasurer	Social Work
6	Mrs.jharna Dakua	Member	Farmer
7	Mrs.Ruma Dey	Member	Social work
8	Mr.Prasanta Chowdhury	Member	Banker
9	Dr.Rajeshwar Mishra	Ex-Officio member and Director	Research & Social Work

### **Operational Area**

CDHI's operational area extends between Siliguri of Darjeeling in the west to Kumargram block, bordering Assam, of Cooch Behar in the east. It works in most of the development blocks of Jalpaiguri, which is its concentration district, six development blocks of Cooch Behar and one development block of Darjeeling district.

## Activities/Projects

The key activities include:

1. Community mobilization in the realms of
  - Women empowerment,
  - Governance
  - Micro finance,
  - Livelihood,
  - Education,
  - Health and
  - Technology
2. Social research using participative methods
3. Training and capacity building
4. Rehabilitation
5. Social marketing of micro-finance and micro-insurance products
6. Lobbying and advocacy

## Projects

CDHI is about to complete about ten years of its formal existence. It started with small initiatives and graduated to new programs. It also extended its activities to other geographical areas. Some of the important projects/programs include the followings:

### **Buxa Shiksha Jyoti Abhiyan(BSJA): A conviction confirmed**

BSJY has been the flagship program of CDHI and a living laboratory to learn about the dynamics of deprivation and community mobilization and leadership. The 2003 initiative of CDHI is an example of **synergy and convergence of the local community, Panchayti Raj Institutions, development agencies and civil society institutions.**

Beginning with the following eight schools (see table) Buxa witnessed a series of initiatives for the integrated development of the area. The approach road, livelihoods development initiatives under the World Bank's Eco-Development project and SGSY and training to local women in basic health services, especially Reproductive Child Health (RCH), were important spin-offs of the BSJY. The villages are now lit with solar-power and villagers are enjoying the benefits of employment under various government programs.

Sl	Name of Schools	Location
1	Perana	Sadarbazar, Buxa hills, Kalchini
2	Pema	Daragaon-Lalbangla, Buxa hills
3	Rignam	Tashigaon, Buxa hills.

4	Pragati	Lapchaka-Khataline, Buxa hills.
5	Zhuingkha	Ochloom, Buxa hills.
6	Pasaka Yargay	Chunbhati, Buxa hills.
7	Bidyamandir	Adma-Fulbari, Buxa hills
8	Pabitra	Sewgaon, Buxa hills.

BSJY has helped the children attain primary education and has motivated their parents to send them for higher education at schools in the adjoining areas:

Year	Number of children passing out			Children joining higher education		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2003	153	96	249	0	0	0
2004	127	135	262	2	0	2
2005	166	133	299	2	6	8
2006	178	148	326	7	7	14
2007	160	120	280	9	10	19

It was decided earlier not to continue the schools permanently as a CDHI program but to create adequate sensitivity among the government and local communities to either streamline the formal system, go for institutional development and sensitize the community to take advantage of the new opportunities. In due course, Government of West Bengal came forward through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jalpaiguri and supported the initiative under its Alternative Schooling scheme. Private entrepreneurs came forward and opened new schools at new locations in the villages. The end result is that the children are benefiting; almost all children of school-going age have enrolled in one of these schools.

The teachers who were part of the BSJA schools have attained adequate capacity and visibility to attract other agencies for their meaningful involvement in the local development activities. For CDHI, it is time to phase out from the scene and let local agencies take care of their current priorities. CDHI is no more an actor in BSJA. Besides, two supervisors of the program have joined government agencies.

### **Community led initiatives open new windows for Primary Education**

Our community mobilization strategy with education in Buxa created good impact and showed a strong potential for the adoption of similar activities. Government of West Bengal and UNICEF invited us to facilitate community-led school planning in Mayanaguri and Falakata blocks of Jalpaiguri district.

The objectives of the program have been to (1) build capacity of the grass root level stakeholders to ensure their involvement in ensuring elementary education and (2) help facilitate the district SSA committee develop replicable models of habitation based Universal Elementary Education(UEE) plans. The interventions included:

1. Facilitating the local community in assessing and prioritizing their problems using participative strategies and tools,

2. Mobilization of the community to get them involved in their children's education and management of the schools.
3. Facilitating the development of a shared vision of UEE (Universalization through SSA, Jalpaiguri of Elementary Education) among the community, VEC members and Panchayat members through regular meetings, consultations and reflective sessions,
4. Fostering partnership, ensuring accountability and creating a feeling of ownership among the community and the state agencies.

### **Key Achievements**

The pilot project carried out in partnership with the SSA-state government has left several replicable achievements:

- Enhanced community partnership resulting into building of school assets, management of programs and innovations by the teachers,
- Enhanced enrolment, improved attendance and retentions resulting into reversing drop outs trend,
- Strengthening of village institutions –Village Education Committees (VECs),Mother Teachers Association (MTA) and the like,
- Inter-agency network, synergy and convergence
- Convincing partnership developed among CDHI, Zila Parishad, SSA and other agencies,
- Development of Community level Knowledge and Livelihoods in one of the Gram Panchayats as pilot initiative.

### **Spin off**

The project offered us an opportunity to appreciate the community-school governance interface more closely. As the project has been officially closed, the community has chosen to continue, on their own, some of the activities aimed at further consolidating the community school interface.

### **Livelihood and Knowledge Forum (LKF )**

*...an experiment in local planning for education and livelihoods by the villagers*

Building through the community mobilization program of Universal Elementary Education CDHI initiated LKF in partnership with the local Panchayat and its Gram Unnyan Sammittee. This is a self financed project to test the efficacy of extended community partnership in village planning. Khoirkhal Sansad (17/76), Maynaguri, has planned to work with GUS (Gram Unnayan Samiti) to see how the efficacy of the GUS could be enhanced for the holistic development of the community members. Micro-planning has been facilitated by the community and need based micro- plan evolved from the villagers.

A community-based committee named Khoirkahl Sarbik Unnayan Samity (SUS), was formed on June 11, 2007. It consists of 35 members from all habitations / paras.

The committee formed an advisory board, a governing body and working groups on various issues on June 15. The working groups are preparing action plans for village development and taking the responsibility to implement them.

### **Activities of LKF / SUS**

The following activities have been undertaken under this intervention:

- The villagers have undertaken micro-planning of the entire Sansad vetted by the Gram Panchayat and the Gram Unnayan Samiti(GUS),
- The emerging action plan is being followed by the committees

### **The achievements of LKF**

- All the children of school going age are attending school and the overall attendance has increased. This has been possible because of community surveillance and monitoring.
- The 35 children identified during the micro-planning process are, now, going to ICDS centre regularly. Some of them are still irregular but the issue is being addressed.
- Training in different vocations like agriculture, irrigation, piggery, poultry, fishery etc is helping the villagers enhance their capacity,
- The existing SHGs are being strengthened and the members are now looking beyond credit and thrift to include social development aspects as well. Twenty out of the 31 SHGs have become fully functional and the women are participating in GUSs and Gram Sabhas.
- Regular sharing, through various levels of interactions, is taking place which is bringing people together.
- Institutional credit support has been availed by several farmers. The banks have put greater faith on the committee.

### **Replication of the LKF**

Building on the learning from Khoikhal we have now moved to yet another area- Ramsai- where the population is predominantly tribal and Scheduled Caste. The local teachers and the Panchayat have responded favourably and an integrated program has been planned under support from the Paul Hamlyn Foundation (PHF),UK.

### **Community Development in Ramsahi Block, Jalpaiguri: PHF support for the pilot initiative.**

This can be termed as the extension of the learning of community mobilization in primary education and LKF. The key objectives include:

*“Effective participation of vulnerable communities of Ramsahi Gram Panchayat in decision-making which affect their lives, livelihoods and entitlements” as long term objective and goals and ‘Improved functioning and enrolment in pre-primary and Primary Education linking of adolescents and adults to bridge courses and adult education centres Increased access of the community to government poverty alleviation schemes’ as immediate objectives.*

### **The location and demography**

Ramsai is an important Gram Panchayat of Maynaguri block located in the extreme north of the block bordering Ngarakata and Matiali on the west and Dhupguri blocks on the east of the district of Jalpaiguri. Ramsai has 17 Gram Sansads and 12 Moujas(hamlets). Majority (71.25%) of its population is Scheduled Caste and nearly eight (7.78%) of the population belong to Scheduled Tribe. The tribal community, mainly, belongs to the Malpahari, Madhesia, Santhal and Uraon communities. Although agriculture has been the mainstay of the people tea garden has been an important livelihood. It also offered employment and opportunity for enterprise. Over the period, tea industry has suffered decline and has posed serious livelihood problem more so with landless labourers. Another source of livelihood has been minor forest produce at least in the three Sansads of the Panchayats.

Oral accounts suggest that Ramsahi used to have green forest with tea inhabited by the people migrated from Ranchi and Chotnagpur. One Ram Shah Soundik from Bihar migrated to the area and started flourishing business of country liquor among the tribal communities. He was also an informal money lender which made him an important person to be referred to. Ramshah became a household name and subsequently the place came to be known after him. Ramsai seems to be the aberration of Ramshah which continues and occupies government records.

The project works with 17 Gram Sansads covering 5,226 families and 23257 population.

<b>Table -1</b>			
<b>Distribution of population</b>			
<b>Head</b>	<b>Cluster</b>		
<b>Population (Sex)</b>	<b>Ramsahi</b>	<b>Panbari</b>	<b>Changmari</b>
Male	4227(50.11)	3400(51.78)	4220(51.11)
Female	4208(49.89)	3166(48.22)	4036(48.89)
Total	8435(100)	6566(100)	8256(100)
<b>Grand Total of Population in the Ramsai Gram Panchayat</b>			<b>23,257</b>

### **Community wise distribution in the pilot project area**

<b>Table-2</b>			
<b>Distribution of community house holds</b>			
<b>Head</b>	<b>Clusters</b>		
<b>Cast(Family Wise)</b>	<b>Ramsahi</b>	<b>Panbari</b>	<b>Changmari</b>
SC	899(49.94)	1231(79.98)	1633(86.53)
ST	575(31.94)	55(3.57)	58(3.07)

GEN	32(1.77)	46(2.98)	177(9.37)
OBC	294(16.33)	207(13.45)	19(1.00)
	<b>1800(100)</b>	<b>1539(100)</b>	<b>1887(100)</b>

### **Key achievements**

The project is operational covering 17 Gram Sansads with a population 23,257 since April 2008.

1. An authentic base line report carried out with the community participation,
2. Building of a partnership between the local communities and the institutions for physical and social development. The local communities have been able to offer infrastructure support for developing an alternative community led ICDS centre. The village education committees(VECs) are gearing up for a more proactive and constructive role and self-help groups are becoming more focused and vibrant,
3. Attendance at the primary schools has started showing improvement with the teachers participating in extra-curricular activities to attract the children to the class room. Series of cultural programs have been organized which are also attracting the parents
4. Three bridge course centres have evolved and there is a growing willingness to join such courses to enhance their level of education,
5. The local communities and the PRIs seem to have agreed for a more meaningful dialogue with more active participation in the local governance-participation in Gram Sabha and Gram Sansad meetings and the like,
6. Community monitoring of ICDS centres has influenced the officials who have agreed for ensuring better quality and regular services. The ICDS services officials seem willing to organize training for the community led ICDS centre as well as the government centres,
7. The most important influence can be seen in the district magistrate agreeing to waive some of the avoidable time taking procedures for the grant of caste certification. A full fledged training for the field workers has been organized by the sub-divisional officers and the formats are being completed by the field workers. Certification process is following a time line to which the officials and the field workers seem quite serious and committed. There is a positive response from the community and this strategic requirement would help the community access various entitlements available for different categories of the communities,
8. Most importantly, the project has identified and trained about 20 effective community leaders to offer sustainable support to the community level initiatives. This is an important trend which shows strong potential for social development.

### **Women Federation carves a new growth path: CDHI facilitates institutional diversity.**

Women development activities are carried out by the Uttar Banga Terai Mahila Samiti (UBTMS) which CDHI has facilitated as an independent, members-owned and

managed federation of Self-help groups. UBTMS has evolved as a collective institution that takes care of gender issues and ensures gender justice and equity. Financial intermediation through credit and thrift programs have been the entry point, combined with capacity-building interventions in areas of livelihoods, technology and social development.

UBTMS is registered under the *Societies Registration Act of West Bengal 1960* (Registration Number S/IL/10077 of 2002 -2003) in the year 2002. It is also registered under the *Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) of Government of India-* December 2006, (Registration Number 1470.)

**Current Operational Area of UBTMS**

Number of Districts:	3
Number of Blocks:	12
Number of GPs:	34
Number of Municipalities:	2
Number of Villages:	70
Number of Households:	7505

**Performance 2007-08.**

**CASH-CREDIT Limit with State Bank of India, Jalpaiguri:** In the financial year 2006-2007 UBTMS enjoyed a Cash Credit Limit (CCL) facility with the bank up to Rs. 48 lakhs without any collateral. The support from SBI has helped UBTMS meet the ever- increasing demand for financial support from the rural poor women. The cash –credit limit has since been enhanced to Rs.100,000,00:00 (Rs. One crore-ten million)

**Current Status of UBTMS (March 2008)**

Number of Federations	1
Number of Clusters	46
Number of Groups	565
Number of SHG members	7505
Number of groups linked with the Apex body	442
Number of Groups linked with Banks	565
Savings for the groups	>50 Lakhs
Outstanding amount	49,34,648.00
PAR	
Rate of refund	95-98%

**Non-financial programs of UBTMS**

UBTMS has a strong social interface and promotional activities. During the past year, the following were organized:

- Considering UBTMS’s credentials and credibility, NABARD, Cooch Behar offered it an assignment involving capacity-building assignment for the SHG leaders.

A total of 307 women participants from 117 SHGs participated in 10 capacity building sessions,

The ever-increasing demand for loan among poor women also shows a great degree of variegation. Loans are being sought for purposes previously unheard of. UBTMS is committed to designing loan products to suit the needs of the poor. In line with this, education loans were provided to several members last year, mostly towards education of girl-children. In the coming years, the federation is committed to introduce several new products, based on process documentation of field work and interaction with women members.

### **Plan of New Fund**

- ✓ Building a corpus –Rs.10/year each member
- ✓ A scholarship (books, a set of dress and admission fee to the college) will be given to the member's daughter who does the best in Madhyamik Examination.
- ✓ If a member's daughter qualifies for a professional course-(Medical, Engineering, Management), she will get Rs. 5000/- as award.
- ✓ Member will get a special emergency loan instantly for treatment of self/husband/daughter/son in the event of a terminal disease (cancer, heart, liver, or kidney). Those in need will get up to 25000.00 at 6% service charge on a first come first serve basis once in a year.
  - ✓ On death of husband /wife, the spouse will get Rs.5000.00/- immediately as contingency aid.

### **SHG conventions and policy advocacy**

SHG conventions have become part of CDHI-UBTMS women development functions attended by large number of women members of the SHGs and other stake holders. We have also organized three state level conventions in the past which has enabled develop strong partnership with different agencies –District and state administration, Zila Parishad, NABARD, Insurance agencies and the like.

### **Rehabilitation of surrendered militants under RSVY**

This is an ongoing program continuing since its inception in 2004. CDHI is involved in the:

- training,
- hand holding,
- linkage and coordination

of the surrendered ctivists/linkmen being rehabilitated under 'Nava Disha' a sub-program under the federal RSVY project supported by the Government of India through the district administration of Jalpaiguri.

## Achievements

The following table gives an overview of the activities and support offered to enjoyed by the surrendered activists of different affiliation.

Year(s)	Number of persons trained and rehabilitated	Key activities involved in
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		
2008		

‘Navadisha’ has also been acknowledged as a constructive initiative of the Government that formed part of the honourable Governor’s speech in the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal.

### State acknowledges RSVY – Navadisha- excerpts from Governor’s address to the Assembly – 10<sup>th</sup> March 2005

The spectre of armed militancy in North Bengal and left-wing extremism in the western region of the State continue to be a cause for concern to the State Government. The successful military operation launched by the Royal Bhutan Army against the Indian insurgent groups in Bhutan in mid-December, 2003 and effective follow-up action by the State police led to the marginalization of most of the KLO activists. In course of the interrogation of the KLO and ULFA militants, it has been clearly established that these militant outfits have been operating with support from certain elements based in a neighbouring country.

Chief Minister has given a call to all the absconding KLO militants to surrender and settle down to a normal life. The State Government has drawn up a comprehensive plan for the rehabilitation of the KLO militants that have surrendered. In Jalpaiguri district under the Rashtriya Samavikas Yojna, 1,200 KLO militants and their linkmen are being provided with financial assistance for taking up different projects under the programme called "Operation Naba Disha". Similar projects are being taken up in Cooch Behar and Darjeeling districts with funds provided by the Uttarbanga Unnayan Parshad.

### West Bengal Civil Society Support (WBCSSP) Project supported by DFID through PRIA West Bengal

West Bengal is acknowledged as one of the fore runners in decentralized governance with strong involvement of people in governance. To give a further fillip to the WBCSSP offers to build and strengthen the civil society and governance interface. The project in Jalpaiguri envisages to:

1. Analyze the civil society situation in the district of Jalpaiguri,
2. Build the capacity of the civil society for their greater involvement in governance,
3. Pilot test some of the approaches and strategies toward building an effective interface,
4. Orientation and capacity building of the PRIs functionaries for effectively managing the evolved interface,
5. Building of a common platform between civil society and PRIs and jointly work out program and seek their implementation,
6. Create larger sensitivity among other stakeholders of governance and
7. Under take policy advocacy for integrating the learning into state policies.

### **The key activities and achievements**

The project continuing since April 2008 has organized the following activities with some important achievements:

- Situation analysis of the Jalapiguri district with reference to the civil society aspects and aspects of governance. The baseline report offers interesting insight into governance realities in Jalpaiguri,
- Situation analysis of SHG clusters offering insight into the dynamics of growth and decline of the SHGs-an important emerging civil society,
- Training to the SHG functionaries for their involvement their self governance,
- Formation of inclusive self-help groups with enhanced representation of the marginalized communities,
- Developed strategies and tools for strengthening the Gram Unnyan Samiittees for their effective functioning as the local level planning agencies. Some of the tested strategies are being up-scaled,
- District, block and village level multi-stake holders consultations to inform and sensitize the stake holders about the relevance of the civil society and governance interface,
- State level SHG convention where the SHGs joined together to affirm their resolve in carving out a space in governance. The convention was combined with policy level workshop to send messages to the policy makers.

### **Child Labour Schools**

CDHI has established its credentials in designing and implementing innovative approaches for the education of the children from the marginalized communities. The school program in Buxa, Falakata and Maynaguri has helped us sharpen our strategies and focus.

**National Child labour Commission has been** dialoguing with CDHI to organize and manage innovative schools for the child labour at five locations. Although the commission has its own framework CDHI offered innovative approaches to training and hand holding the teachers, monitoring and mainstreaming. The approach has been appreciated by the commission which is offering support to extend the services to other areas. Following are the details of the schools:

Name of the school	Location	Number of children		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Chamurchi Adarsha Child Labour School	Chamurchi T.E Chamurchi-G.P Dhupguri	18	32	50
Kathalguri Special School for Child Labour	Kathalguri T.E Chamurchi G.P Dhupguri	27	23	50
Sukanta Child Labour School	Khagenhat Dhanirampur-II G.P Falakata	24	26	50
Lachmandabri Child Labour School	Lachmandabri Falakata	20	30	50
Teesta Special School	Senpara Kharia G.P, Sadar	18	28	46

We have created an effective interface with the communities and institutions of governance which are offering their local support. The local schools are coming forward to mainstream some of the children from the schools. A good community – school relationship is growing.

**CASA support for Buxa:** Our collaboration with CASA , though informal, has been active for long through their Alipurduar centre. We have been participating in their programs as friends and supporters. **The relationship is now formalized through** our association for an awareness and capacity building project in the Rajabhatkhaba GP. The project is in operation since April 2008.

The achievements include:

- A series of training on entitlements
- Training on natural resources management and
- Livelihoods opportunity through NREGS

## Objectives

## The achievements

## Research and Publication activities

CDHI continues to prepare important information materials on agriculture, livelihoods, women development and the like. Our publications on package of practices for different crops find are purchased by many among the farming community in the region, and even the Department of Agriculture.

CDHI's research based report on basic health services scenario in North Bengal was supported by the GTZ West Bengal which comments on the situation of basic health services.

We are currently involved in an important study on the implementation and impact of National Rural Employment Guarantee Project in Jalpaiguri. The study has been sponsored by the NREGA cell of the district.

In association with the WBSHGPF, CDHI has produced *Sisters-in-Arms* (2008) a documentary film on the scenario and dynamics of Self Help Groups in West Bengal.

*No More on the Fringe* (1998) is a documentary on the 'Rabhas,' a tribal community in North Bengal and its bid to bridge the cultural/geographical divide that separated it from the mainstream.

### **Future plans**

1. CDHI plans to emerge as an enabling centre offering training, research and education for the community development activities. We have:
  - Capable team of professionals
  - Committed team of advisers spread over different states and nations
  - Well developed campus with adequate physical infrastructure support
  - Network and linkage with institutions and individuals and
  - Good will and credibility for our proven track of programs and activities.
2. CDHI plans to delve deeper into working out strategies for effective local level governance with strong community interface. This strategic element is expected to help people access opportunities and benefits,
3. CDHI would undertake innovative experiments to make education, health and livelihoods compatible with local resources and needs,
4. Women in Development with gender equity has been a cross cutting theme for CDHI. This we shall pursue further with greater involvement of women in natural resources management and management of climate change issues.
5. CDHI would develop collaboration with international agencies-Universities and centres of learning excellence. It shall build on its local strengths to influence global concerns –globalization, climate change, regional disparities- in collaboration with global partners.

### **Enquiries**

### **Contact us**

Centre for the Development of Human Initiatives (CDHI)  
Composite complex Phase I  
Jalpaiguri 735 101  
Phone:+ 91-3561-255207

[jcdhi@rediffmail.com](mailto:jcdhi@rediffmail.com)  
[www.cdhi.org](http://www.cdhi.org)