

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD OF APRIL 2018 TO MARCH 2019

JASHPUR JAN VIKAS SANSTHA



Adivasi Mahila Mahasangh
आदिवासी महिला महासंघ
Chhattisgarh India



Ms.Mamta Kujur
Secretary

Email address

Jjvs.gholeng38@gmail.com
mamtakujurcg@gmail.com

Contact number-
7587295830

JASHPUR JAN VIKAS SANSTHA

AT/POST-GHOLENG

DIST-JASHPUR

STATE-CHHATTISGARH

PIN-496338



WEBSITE: WWW.JASHPUR_JAN_VIKAS.ORG

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Introduction to Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha

'Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha, Gholeng' (JJVS) is a non - government organization. It had its humble beginning with its Founder member Ms. Mamta Kujur. After completing her post graduation she strongly felt the need to work for tribal community. She went to the villages and met people and created awareness on the social issues of the tribal community while trying to understand the issues of community members.

She had strong passion to work for the tribal community therefore she with her team, government officers, likeminded people and other social persons came together and started the organization **"Jashpur Jan Vikash Sanstha"** which is registered under the ***Society Registration Act of 1973/44, dated 01/02/2003 in Chhattisgarh and under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, Registration No. 327580029 with Nature: - Cultural Educational Social, in 2009.***



The organization has its main focus on Socio-economic development of the people of Jashpur based on Socio -Cultural awareness and Empowerment. It also aims for the integrated development of the tribal community. The organization received the FCRA in 2009.

At present JJVS is working in 57 Panchayats of four blocks of Jashpur district, Chhattisgarh, with the help of different Funding organizations, on various issues such as Tribal rights, implementation of government scheme, PESA, forest rights, Child rights and human trafficking, CBO empowerment, women empowerment and social issues – Alcohol, violence against women etc.

During the course of its work the organization realized that to work on right base it is difficult due to the political pressure.

Sl.no	JJVS Working Areas	No
1	Block	4
2	Panchayat	57
3	Villages	60
4	Communities	15

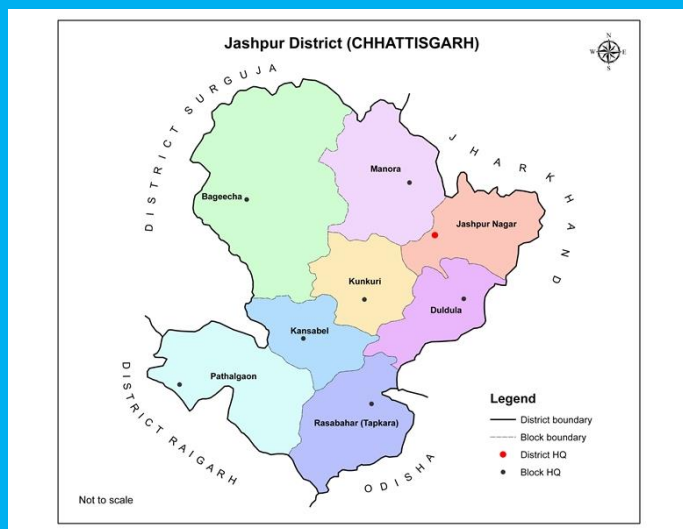
Therefore the organization mobilized a mass movement of tribal women and formed a federation of women named **AMMS (Adivasi Mahila Maha Sang)** to raise the political issues and fight for the rights and entitlement of the community. Now, under the banner of **AMMS** many right based activities are done.

Background

Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh is tribal belt where majority of population is of tribal community.

Poverty, often cited as a major reason responsible for trafficking in children, is not the only cause. Loss of traditional sources of livelihood, growing unemployment, forced migration, and growing consumerism resulting from globalization have all contributed to the increase in child trafficking. The socio-economic situation and geographical location of the family add to the vulnerability.

Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh is rich in natural available recourses, the land is fertile and forest products are in abundance. But the management of the available natural recourses is the major concern of the area, which is adding to the poverty of the community.



Consumption of alcohol is high prevalence in the area which too has the contribution to the problem. Children are not given proper attention and guidance by the parents. Violence at the family specially, violence against women has added reason to the problem.

Average literacy rate of Jashpur district of Chhattisgarh is 67.92 percent as per census 2011. Male and Female literacy for the same is 77.32 percent and 58.61

respectively.

The project will cover the existing areas inhabited by Oraon tribes as well as other backward castes (OBCs). Additionally this will also concentrate on the Primitive tribes of Bagicha block, of Jashpur District. Education rate of Pahari Korwas of Bagicha is very low, which shows that people are not aware about benefits of education. Only a handful of children are attending the schools.

Education is being gradually commercialized in and around the area. Many private schools are being open with high charges and giving quality education. Thus private schools have become the icon of quality education in this district.

Whereas in every panchayat there are government schools up to primary or upper primary schools. But again the quality education and basic facilities are not up to the mark.

The ownership of the schools by the community is very poor. SMC (School Management Committee) is only in paper. They have no idea about their roles and responsibilities. Strengthening and building their capacity is a major concern.

When the children of these remote schools after completing the upper primary school go for the high school they are unable to cope up with their studies and they dropout. Thus eventually they become vulnerable to or victims of trafficking.

However the government of Chhattisgarh is trying its best to provide quality education in the school, yet it needs major push.

Lack of job opportunity and poor implementation of government schemes in and around the area are another factor which are leading to trafficking. People are ignorant and due to lack of awareness about the schemes they have very little access. Natural resources are in abundance but realization, ownership and management is very poor. The market values of the locally available natural resources are not understood. Community members lack knowledge on processing of natural resources for marketing.

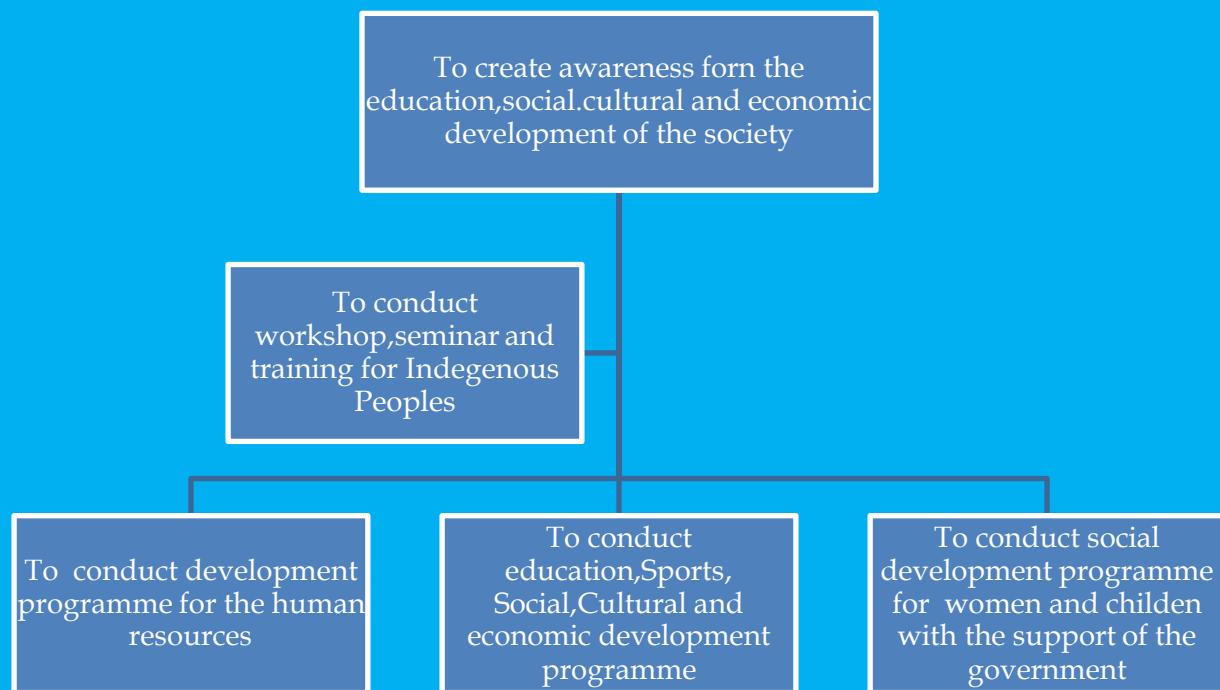
Youths from Tikul and Galonda Panchayat of Jashpur Block are seasonally migrating to Andhra Pradesh every year to work in the sea, catching fish. They are working with minimum wages and facilities. Fortunately till now no one has been trafficked and missing. But there is every chance of becoming victims of trafficking. Creating livelihood opportunity at the community can be the solution of the problem. Over the year it has been seen that the crime rate is increasing in these two panchayat. Youth are getting involved in antisocial activities. The possible reasons as given by the elders of the community are being the border area impact of Jharkhand, seasonal migration and lack of guidance.

Some of the social practices of the community also adding to the problem of trafficking. Alcoholism and other harmful social norms, broken families/discord, witch hunting high elopement rate etc. Lack of guidance from the parents and fulfilling their moral responsibility is also the cause of the problem. Tribal community is an open community some are misunderstood its holistic meaning, very often traffickers take advantage of simplicity of the people.

Witch hunting is still in practice in some of the villages. When any woman is called witch by the community members, very often either they are killed or tortured. Due to fear of the community they leave the village and migrate to big cities and in the process they are trafficked.

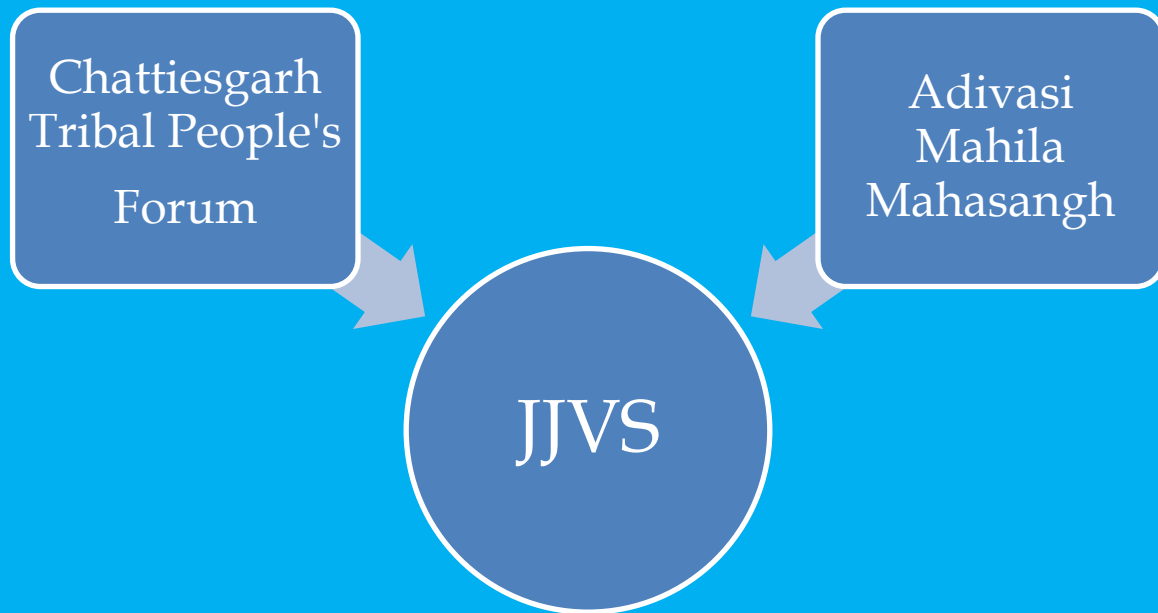
In a family if the parents are alcoholic children do not feel secured. It is seen that the children of alcoholic parents become victims of traffickers very easily.

Aims and Objective of the Organization



JJVS Network

JJVS Network

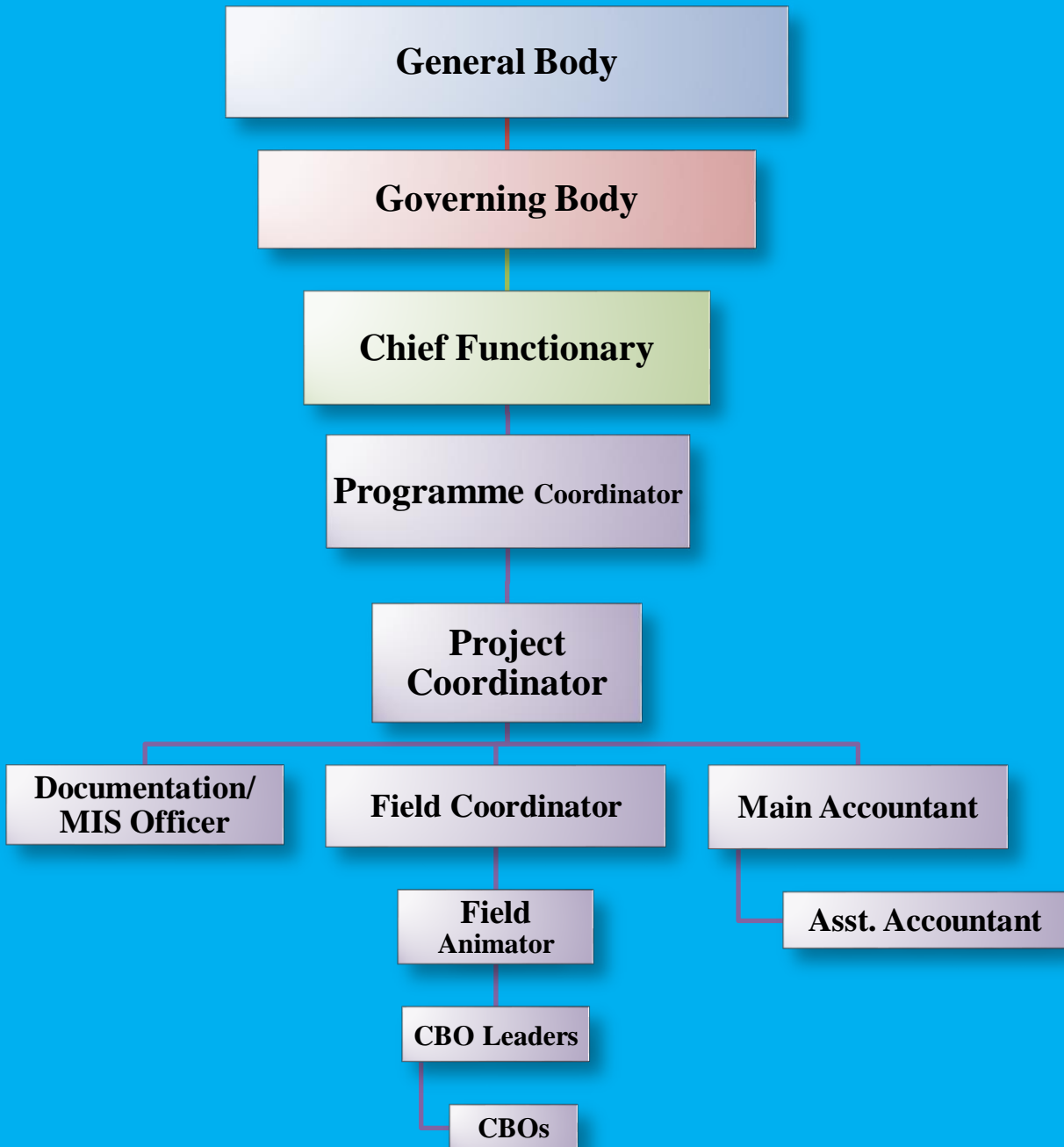


Active member in the filed

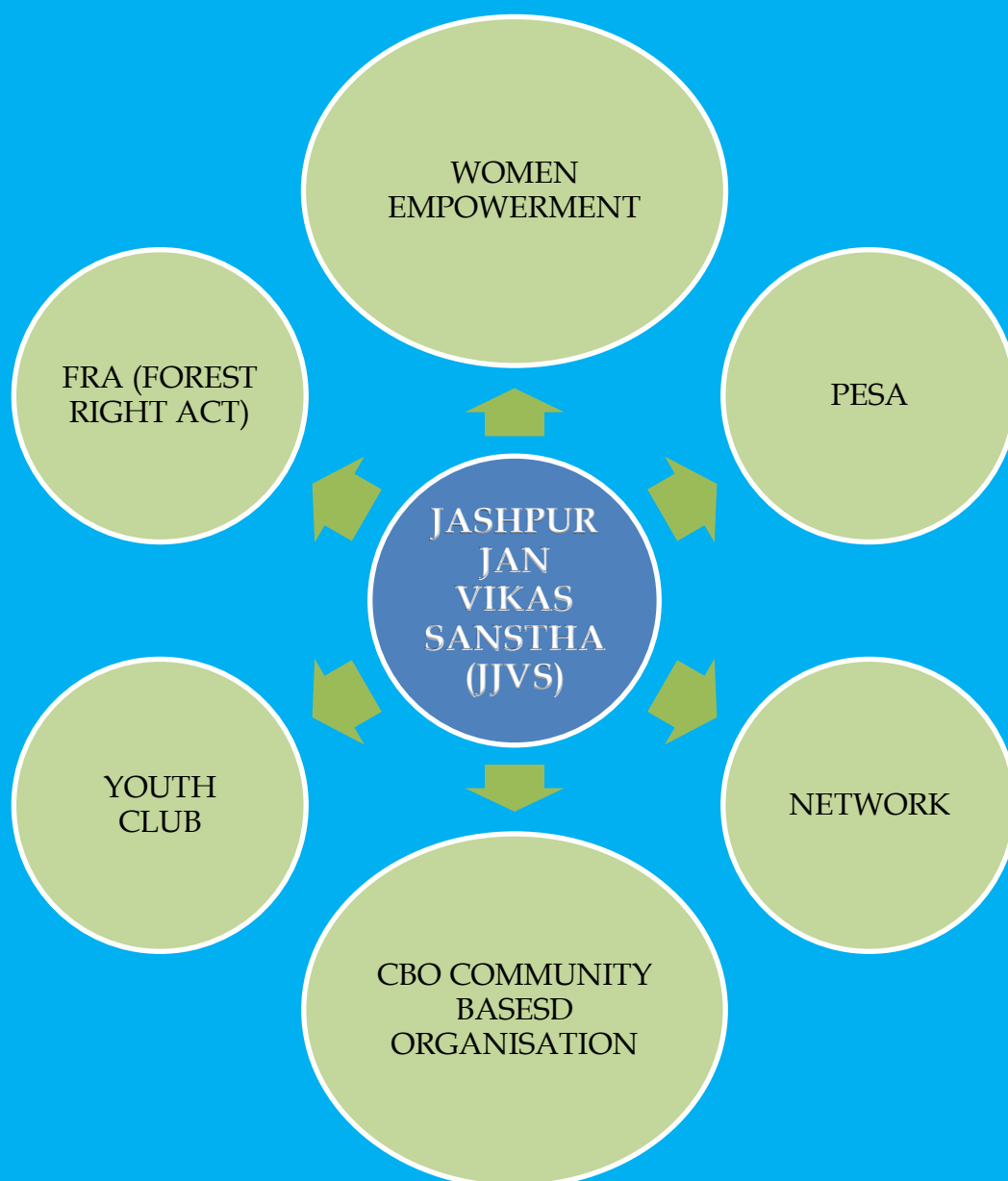
Active member in the filed



Organization Structure



Domains of the organizations



Our Team

BOARD MEMBER

Sl. No	Name	Working	Gender	Designation	Contact no
1.	Mrs. Neelima Xalxo	Continue	Female	President	7587857218
2.	Ms. Mamta Kujur	Continue	Female	Secretary	7587295830
3.	Mrs.ClosticTirkey	Continue	Female	Treasurer	9425491470
4.	Mrs.Malti Tirkey	Continue	Female	Dy- Treasurer	9179820920
5.	Mrs. Hemanti Toppo	Continue	Female	Member	8463099362
6.	Mrs. Susmitra Xalxo	Continue	Female	Member	8349122065
7	Ms.Mamta Tigga	Continue	Female	Member	7974725482

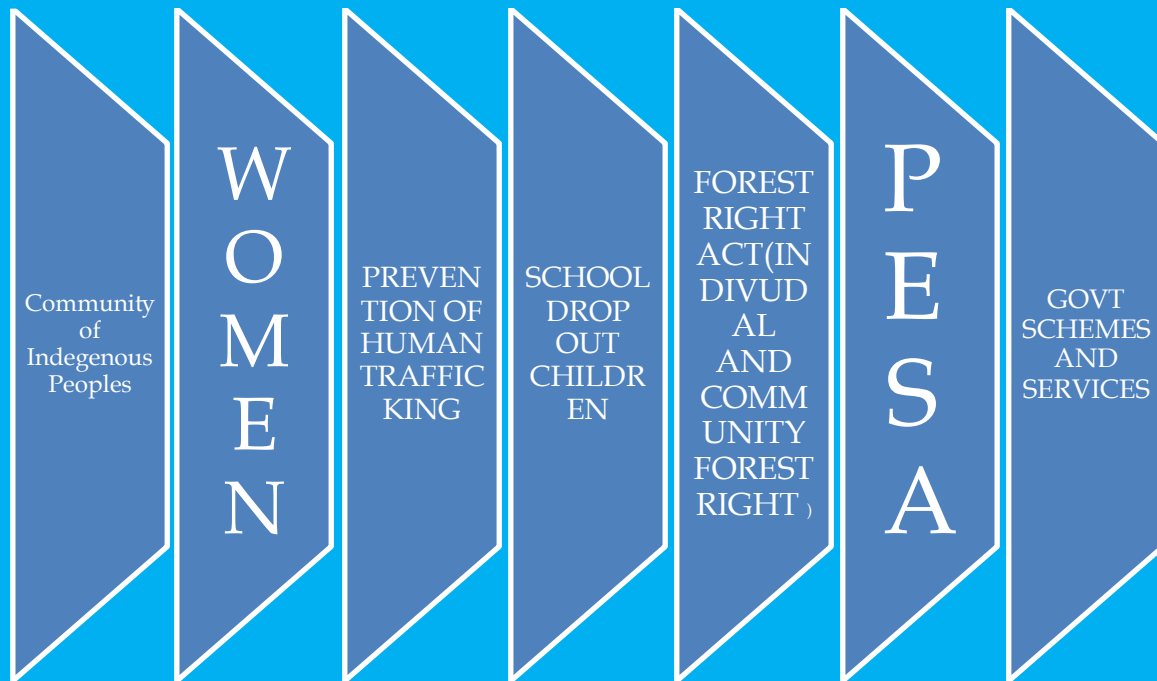
OFFICE STAFF 1 April 2018- 31 March 2019

Sl. No	Name	Working	Gender	Designation	Contact no
1.	Mr. Praful Lakra	Continue	Male	MIS Documentation	9753311151
2.	Mr. Anand Prakash Tigga	Continue	Male	Accountant	9406366798
3.	Mrs. Meena Lakra	Continue	Female	Accountant	7869341056
4.	Mr. Rakesh Ekka	Continue	Male	Prog. Coordinator	9668441407
5.	Ms. Mamta Tigga	Continue	Female	Project Coordinator	7974725482

FIELD STAFF 1 April 2018- 31 March 2019

Sl. No	Name	Working	Gender	Designation	Contact no
1.	Mrs.Malti Tirkey	Continue	Female	Animator	9179820920
2.	Mr. Kerobin Toppo	Continue	Male	Animator	8225922031
3.	Mr.Deepak Kujur	Continue	Male	Animator	9174595515
5.	Ms.Mumtaz Kerketta	Continue	Female	Hindi Typist	8889752825

Target Group



JJVS WORKING AREA

Sl No	BLOCK NAME	PANCHAYAT NAME	VILLAGE NAME
1	Jashpur	Jholonga	1.Jholonga 2.Ghoraghat 3.Kuding Mohuwatoli 4.Mohuwatoli
2	Jashpur	Lokhnadi	1.Lokhnadi 2.Ghulmul
3	Jashpur	Tekul	1.Tekul 2.Saraitoli 3.Newartoli 4.Patratoli
4	Jashpur	Galonda	1.Bada Galonda 2.Chhota Galonda
5	Jashpur	Bada Koronga	1.Bada Koronja 2.Chhota Koronja
6	Jashpur	Devidandgaon	1.Korengrenga
7	Jashpur	Pidhi	1.Pidhi 2.Bengta 3.Bhudkela
8	Jashpur	Sitonga	1.Sitonga
9	Jashpur	Tara	1.Ketar 2.Thuthiamba
10	Jashpur	Luikona	1.Luikona
11	Jashpur	Champatoli	1.Kaikachar 2.Hataklata
12	Jashpur	Barpani	1.Barpani

			2.Kansibandh
13	Duldula	Kastura	1.Kastura 2.Pakertoli 3.Saraitoli
14	Manora	Kantabel	1.Kantabel 2.Donapath 3.Ambatoli
15	Manora	Khonga	1.Bhimsela
16	Manora	Harrapath	1.Beldih
17	Manora	Ordih	1.Ordih 2.Aarakona
18	Manora	Khutapani	1.Khutapani
19	Manora	Surjula	1.Surjula
20	Manora	Patiya	1.Borokona 2.Patiya
21	Manora	Kardana	1.Chhatori 2.Kardana
22	Bagicha	Kamarima	1.Kamarima 2.Khairapath 3.Ghanapath 4.Tangarpani 5.Datunpani 6.Dumerpani 7.Kadampath 8.Sendwar 9.Lamdarha 10.Poskat 11.Ambadipa
23	Bagicha	Pandrapath	1.Chundapath 2.Upersemra 3.Tendapath 4.Bhabhri 5.Mundakona 6.Hethpandra 7.Hethsemra 8.Nawapara 9.Pandrapath
24	Bagicha	Chichli	1.Chichli 2.Harizan Toli

			3.Khomrapath 4.Gadkona 5.Charkaghat
25	Bagicha	Rauni	1.Rauni 2.Bartoli 3.Harizan Toli 4.Korwa Basti 5.Jahrisemar 6.Datalgawa
26	Bagicha	Sardhapath	1.Sardhapath 2.Pakritoli 3.Ghordega 4.Kurkuriya 5.Malikapath
27	Bagicha	Sulesa	1.Sulesa 2.Raniholi 3.Karamghat
Total	4 Block	27 Panchayat	81 villages

HELPING HANDS

FOUNDING AGENCY	PROGRAMME	DURATION
CASA	DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE IN CHHATTISHGARH	1ST APRIL 2015 TO CONTINUE.....
AIPP	SUPPORTING FOREST RIGHTS AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OF ADIVASI IN INDIA	1ST AUGUST 2014 TO CONTINUE.....

Declaration

I Mamta Kujur Secretary of JJVS like to appreciate and thank for our staff and collaborator for their contribution to our organization for achieving the goals and aims.

I also thank to other organization like CASA and SSNC for their support to our organization

ACTIVITY UNDER THE PROJECT

Community Forest Right Act

Strengthening and mobilization of Forest Rights Committee (FRC) at the village/Block and District level

Forest Right committees (FRC) members have been regularly mobilized and strengthened at the village and panchayat level through the monthly meeting and village level discussion. Along with this time to time consultation cum training/ workshops are being conducted. On 29th March a consultation training/ workshop had been conducted for the members of Forest Right Committees at Luikona. Similarly on 13th may 2018 at Saraitoli, 6th June at Beldih, 8th June at Gajma, 14th June at Harradippa, 24th June at



Borokona, 13th July at Kamarima, 7th August at Khutapani, 18th October at Kardana and 11th December at Saraitoli. In this training 587(Male- 271, Female- 316) Forest Rights Committee and community members actively participated and discussed on the various issues related to Forest Right Act. Major issues

focused were the role and responsibilities of the FRC members and the various provisions of the act. While discussions most of the members agreed that lack of awareness among the members and non supportive nature of the forest department. Due to this community members are not active enough to raise their voices. Even forest officials are not capable of implementing the act due to political and local administration pressure.

Deforestation is going on regularly by the community members and even by the forest department in the name of development and plantations. At the same time in some villages like Ordih, Beldih, Surjula, Luikona and Chhattori are very actively protecting their forest resources. Hence all the members agreed that through the gram sabha resolution should be passed for the protection and promotion of the forest and other resources. Individual and community forest rights entitlement should be claimed in each village as per the provisions of the forest right act.



Trainings on community mapping and conduct of community mapping and baseline survey

From 26th -28th November 2018 training had been conducted at Gholeng on community mapping where participants from Jharkhand, Odisha and



Chhattisgarh were present, basically this training was one of the follow up for all the participants since last year we had conducted the same training at the field level. JJVS had submitted all 15 community claims to the respective forest and tribal welfare department , which is the nodal agency for the implementation of FRA. After that there

were some follow up training at the community level to have better understanding on the process. The follow up training had been conducted

at community level in two villages they are - On 16th May 2018 at Khutapani and on 2nd March 2019 at Ordih, where 449 participants(Male-223- Female-226) were present . Through this training community members understood about community based resource/forest



management and livelihood development for conservation, protection, utilization and mobilization of the community forest resources in an equitable and sustainable manner. They also learnt the process of CFR and Individual entitlement claims such as preparation of Nazari Naksha(

Social, Resource & Economic resources maps, identification of resources under traditional territories/boundaries, indication of all the resources and to submit it at various level such as approval of gram sabha, verification process of land claimed, dialogue with sub divisional level committees(SDLC), District level committees(DLC) and with the various department such as Forest Department, Revenue department, Tribal welfare department along with the district administration.

Community based organization

The JJVS has concerned to CBOs functions to implement the community based organization at their communities.

In 16 villages new CBOs were formed and the members and leaders of these CBOs are given various training and capacity building programmes such as Gram Sabha, Leadership, PESA and Government different schemes etc.

Under the CBO strengthen Gram Sabha was given more importance. After much training, Capacity building and awareness programmes, now participation in Gram Sabha increased specially the women participation.



Leadership and advocacy trainings for indigenous women representation in gram sabha

Leadership and advocacy training had been conducted at 4 villages covering nearby villages to ensure maximum participation, this year along with women participants men had also equal participation. There were 387 participants(male- 199, Female- 188) the training had been taken place on the following dates and villages-



on 22nd April at Beldih, 26th May at Surjula, on 22nd June at Gholeng and on 8th December at Borokona. The objective of the training was to develop leadership qualities among the women to advocate for their rights. Most of the women were the leaders of the various tribal communities. In this training emphasis was given on the active participation of women representatives in the Gram Sabha(Village council) where

major decisions are taken for the village and community development. During discussions it was noticed that in any villages women representation is very few hence male are always dominating the women in the decision making process. The facilitator said that women play the major role in the tribal communities but they often fail to take major decisions at community level, hence in each village at least two leaders should be capacitated on the various issues related to women and the communities. After that these two leaders will teach the other women of the village. Each women should be responsible for the development of the leadership among themselves. These women will also be trained on the various acts, rules and policies such as FRA, PESA, UNDRIP and other women related acts and policies. Advocacy is one of the major parts to put our views and opinions to the concern officials to ensure the effective implementations of the programs/ activities/ various schemes. Functioning of the Gram Sabha(Village Assembly) in many villages are very poor and it has been always dominated by the non tribal communities. This is also one of the major issues because where ever women participation is less male always dominate there. Hence it has been strongly emphasized that women active participation can only bring changes in the effective functions of the gram. Said one of the village mukhiya of Surjula.



Implementation of govt schemes and services

The organization is strengthening the CBO leaders to tap all the government schemes. There are the schemes which are named such as- PESA Act 1996, Forest Rights act-2006, MGNREGA,



Oldage pension, social security pension, widow pension, pensions for the disability etc are the basic prominent where the tribal community gets to balance their living standards. The CBOs are well known of the government schemes and they are taking the benefits from all the schemes as individually and the communities. The CBOs have been going to the block office to know all the schemes and have been applying the appropriate schemes for their sustainable livelihood promotions. It is found within the village leaders that they can conduct meetings with the

local communities and make the decisions whichever is fit for appropriate balance to the better change of the communities' rights. Now the young generation of the tribal communities are coming together for the future assessment which would bring up for the livelihood promotions.

Support to the self-help groups for income generation activities.

The women Self Help Groups have been supported for the income generation activities through the SHG Federation called Adivasi Mahila



Maha Sangh Chatori and Adivasi Mahila Maha Sangh Jagriti Samuh Gholeng. all the SHGs are the members of the Federation. In 2018

Each federation has been supported in 2 batches for the group and Individual cultivation of **“Haldi” Crop**. In the first batch financial support was given Rs.

61,300 and in the Second Batch of Rs. 36260.00. There are 7 SHGS namely- Ekta Women SHG, Jwala Women SHG, Monica Women SHG- Khutapani, Gulab Women SHG- Chhatori, Jyoti Women SHG, Prakash Women SHG- Beldih and Gulab Women SHG- Kutapani are facilitating and supporting the other Women SHGs for cultivation, They are also following up the previous years activities which are – Group cultivation of potato, Fishries, Inter loaning to members , Seed Bank etc. Currently there are 23 women SHGs under the federation which has divided into two cluster level federation. Under Chhatori cluster there are 15 SHGs and under Gholeng Clusters there are 8 SHGs.

Network with NGOs/other likeminded people

Networking brings the institution to change the behavior of all the NGOs partners and the likeminded people in better way of thinking. Socially speaking this is the platform where the institution develops the ideas and shares the thematic work plan



which gives a drastic determination to develop with the likeminded people. Networking with the other fields like digital media, print media bring in light of the reality. The JJVS networking is done with the local governments at village, Panchayat, block, district, state national and the international level to know the socio-economic, culture, political and the religion status at the correct forms.

Celebrated of WORLD INDEGENOUS

DAY 9 AUGUST 2018

World Indigenous peoples day celebration at Jashpur dist state of Chhattisgarh, India. A large number of tribal community's members, govt employees, local leaders, village chief (mukhiya) and member of the organization participated enthusiastically. The celebration was jointly by the Sarve Adivasi Samaj, ethnic based local and social organizations and networking along with Adivasi Mahila Maha Sangh (AMMS). In this programme major issues highlighted were the tribal communities socio-economic and political system which is based on the Land, Forest and Water and the theme of the **"INDEGENOUS PEOPLES MIGRATION AND MOVEMENTS"** along with the traditional culture programme of the tribal communities.





The chief guest was Mr. Nikunj Minj and the main speaker for the programme was Miss Mamta Kujur. In her speech, Miss Mamta Kujur conveyed the message that the whole state is celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Indigenous rights. In the whole state, the Indigenous people have their rights. She also said about building oneself, land, state and parliament about the rights, future development of rights, culture and cultural tradition, Migration and movement rights are included. After twenty years of struggle, the state has finally accepted the proposal in 2007. The state has assured the rights and support towards the Indigenous. In Jashpur, the Indigenous day was celebrated for the first time by Sajha Manch. On this occasion, the women performed their traditional cultural programme.

CELEBRATED INTERNATIONAL WOMENS DAY 8 MARCH

2019

On 8th march 2018 in village AMERATOLI dist-Jashpur, Chhattisgarh, the international women's day was celebrated. To participate in the programme they were tribal women's committee from Jashpur, Chhattisgarh committee, Sikta Toli tribal committee, Amera Toli women's committee, and Jakba womens committee were present.

The chief guest for the function was Mrs. Malti Tirkey and chief speaker of the day .The programme was organized by the Amera Toli womens leader.



Cultural Programme:

The programme began with welcome song and there after garlanding by Big Ameratoli women.

Ms. Malti Tirkey elaborated the main reasons behind the celebration. She also spoke about how govt has brought forth the project for the girl child

education (Beti padao aur Betibachao) and to reduce child labor. She also said that today Ameratoli village has united and celebrating the international women day. This celebration from village to international level is being celebrated culturally and traditionally. Today in this village first time the international women's day is celebrated and the main topic for the celebration is how to prevent the violence against the women, eradication of poverty and development for the women were discussed. Today in Jaspur district domestic violence, human trafficking is prevailing. In Jaspur district against the women whatever events has been taken on violence, women are able to raise their voice. The district collector from the Jaspur helps us in this matter. To prevent the human trafficking Chhattisgarh govt has taken good steps from the state like Jharkhand, Odisha and Chhattisgarh. In later days we have to carry out the same task. In home when the violence is committed against the women, home atmosphere is changed and children are filled with fear. The developmental factors in children are being affected.

Sister Sweati Panna brought forward a slogan (Chattisgarh's queen are not flower but they are fire). She said that sister means friend. Any problem that occurs among the women, first they share with their friends. She said that on 8th March 2017 this institution has been established. In this institution women can file their cases incase police are refusing to hear their case. Violence against any women there is a provision that they can call 181 numbers which is toll free. And the services are available 24 hours.

In this centre women can come with their different kinds of issues like: domestic violence, husband, against father in law and mother in law torture, torture for dowary, barren problem, pension problem, sending vulgar messages and images through phone, against reporter, forcefully relationship by husband, not able to take care children. This centre is ever ready to help all these people. In this centre all the conversations are being kept secret. Those women suffering from various diseases from long time can be given help and later can be sent to NariNiketkan. Old people are

sent to old age home. In this Sakhicentre help is given freely and there is no charge.

After that the women from AMERAPALI presented a skit. They presented on the emerging issues of violence and drunkards.

Mrs. Imiliya the group was formed named as Nari Shakti. In this all the women are part of the group. Sister also stated that when the husband comes drunk, when there is physical violence and when he finds all the problems on her then everyone supports. We the women need to support but we do not support. Women learn micro financing through SHG and all the govt schemes available for the development of women those schemes we need to utilized and get benefit.



Effect:

1. Awareness
2. Plan to form a group
3. Plan to alcoholic free village
4. Eradicating human trafficking
5. Ending of women violence

6. Self belief and fearless among women
7. All religion in spite of otherness came together
8. All women decided to eradicate social evil
9. Awareness about the law
10. All supported like financially and successfully completed their programme

REPORT OF FLOOD RELIEF WORK

C.K Janu sincerely thanks AIPP for its Financial support provided in Wayanad, Kerala for flood relief work.

C. K. Janu has done flood relief work by mobilising people from Tamil Nadu. It distributed relief materials to affected tribal families in Wyanad District. Adhivasis were badly impacted by the unprecedented heavy rainfall in Manandavadi, Vaithry



and Sulthan Bathery taluks. Wayanad is a tribal district but predominantly occupied



by non tribal people. Tribals are general wage labourers in the fields of the rich. The recent heavy rainfall has affected rich and poor but, the tribal's, the poorest of the poor are very badly impacted. They have poorly constructed houses in general or are homeless living with temporary structures with tarpaulin covered roofing. Tribal's usually have very little belongings and those things also affected by the rain.

People gave food grains to be distributed but our financial situation did not allow us to hire a vehicle to reach out with the food grains to their residential area. The financial support which we received from AIPP was used for the transportation cost of hired vehicle to distribute relief materials and food grains. We were able to carry out relief work in areas where Adivasis Families by using the financial assistance given by AIPP, The fiscal sponsor of this program was **Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha Gholeng, Jashpur Chhattisgarh**. The program was coordinated by C.K. Janu. Here is a detailed budget of the same.

Budget expenses

Voucher No.	Dates	Mode of Transport	Amount
1	September 2,3,4,5,and 6 th - 2018	Jeep	21000
2	September 8,9,10,11,12,13,and 14 th 2018	Jeep	29000
3	September 18,19,20, and 21 st 2018	Pick up	22400
4	September 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 th 2018	Pick up	28000
5	September 28,29,and 30 th 2018	Car	10500
6	October, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 th 2018	Car	21000
	Total		131900

Annual report– project funding

To Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) 2018
March to December)

Name of organisation Adivasi Women's Network (AWN)	
Name of legal representative Elina Horo	Visiting address 1 st Lane, Don Bosco, Near Rose Cluster, KhorhaToli, Kokar ,Dist – Ranchi, Jharkhand 834001
Postal Address 1 st Lane, Don Bosco, Near Rose Cluster, KhorhaToli, Kokar ,Dist – Ranchi, Jharkhand 834001	Web-address
Telephone 9102023336	E-mail elinahoro@gmail.com, awn.office@gmail.com

2. Contact persons

Name and position	Telephone & cell phone	E-mail
Elina Horo Advisor	9470590748 9939559039	elinahoro@gmail.com
Eva Kandulna Project Coordinator	9534148207	evakandulna@gmail.com

3. Title/name of the project

Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC)
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Annual report Part a: Narrative report

1. Executive Summary :-

This SSNC Project which is meant for four years with total fourteen activities under the three main outcomes i.e. a. Indigenous people including indigenous women are actively advocating their rights through their satae and inter-state network at all levels, b. Indigenous peoples of chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Orissa have conducted community mapping and submitted these maps and other documents for legal recognition under FRA and indigenous women have representatives in gram sabha and c. Indigenous people have strengthen their sustainable natural resource management including sustainable livelihood and traditional knowledge. Under which AWN has completed its second year with twelve activity (for 2018) done to step up to achive its outcomes. The result achived under these three outcomes with the activities done in 2018 are as follows:

Outcome 1:

- The people of 10 villages i.e. Hardibera, Keshalpur, Nanesera, Paledih, Rengarpani (of Keshalpur Panchayat) Dumardih, Sarkhutoli, Kairbera, Masekera and Kinbira (of Kairbera Panchayat) have increased their understanding on FRA and PESAI in these two years, as a result of which they strengthen their FRCs and insure the participation of both men and women in the meeting related to FRA and issues related to land and forest. The FRCs took their responsibilities seriously, which results in submission of 3 community claims (Nanesera, Sarkhutoli and Dumardih) and 3 more (Paledih, Masekera and Rengarpani) are to be submitted February 2019.
- Various evaluation and planning meetings inside and out the organisation helped us to assess and plan accordingly for the events and issues related to our people. These meetings are internal, field level, state level and inter state level . These meeting helped us to plan with the responsible persons for the programs to achieve its reasults, and evaluate the outcomes according to the planning and make corrections in the gaps for the next programs. These also helped the field staffs to understand the objectives for conducting any program and make them ready to deal with the situations. These also

helped them to get the better understanding on the topic/subject of that program.

- Institutional and network building training helped us to organise orientation and trainings for our field staffs as well as the members of the networking organisation, which not only increased our knowledge on the issues and working methods but also strengthened us to deal with the issues raising at field level. As many of our field person are very new to these types of works so more often they face problems dealing with people regarding the issues and topics and ofcourse with working methods also, so for this giving orientation about the organisation and its methodology where they are working, helped them to understand the goals and objectives of the organisation and the its working methods i.e. for AWN its 1) learning by working; working by learning and 2) AWN doesn't feed a person but it taught how to grow the food or catch fish for living.
- Total 3 joint actions have conducted which were celebrated at state level and field level both, which is taken as an opportunity to share and talked about the indigenous issues like displacement, land grabbing in the name of developmental projects in Adivasi lands, identity crisis , migration, trafficking etc and unit ourself for our identity and rights. Except One Billion Rising (OBR -14th Feb) which was celebrated in Ranchi (state level), International Women's Day (8th March- celebrated in Ranchi and Jamshedpur- both in state and field level) and International Day of World Indigenous People (9th Sept) was celebrated at field level (4 Places – Simdega, Chatra, Jaggnathpur and Jamshedpur), and AWN participated in UNDRIP celebration (national level) at Ranchi. We shared these event in social media through AWN Facebook account.
- 8 new human right violation cases were documented out of which 7 are reported in their concerned police station for further action, these cases are: 1) Dinesh Paiek (non IP) resident of Masekera village was missing during his migration to Goa, family searched but didn't got any clue. This case was not reported. 2) Sushila Soreng (IP) also a resident of Masekera Village was a victim of human trafficking was found hanged during her stay in Delhi, reported as a suicide case, one NGO also initiate for further action but the traffickers were not caught yet. 3) Prabhat Baa resident of Rengerpani village was murdered by non IPs and FIR was done, then two accused were caught and bitten up by the villagers in which one accused was found dead midway to the police station then there was a FIR on 30 unknown people of that village. 4) Seema Kumari of Masekera village was also a victim of human trafficking was missing, which was reported but no action taken yet. 5) Asha Tirkey resident of Pucchi Danri, Chatra was raped and murdered in extra marital affair, was reported and the accused is in jail now. 6) Suicide case - Manisha Toppo of Paradih, Chatra was found hanging in her room with a suicide note in which accused name was written who tortured her physically and mentally and bought her to the state of suicide. The case is reported but the accused is not caught yet.

7) Sunita Devi of Pavo, Chatra was gang raped and the family was looted by the group of 15 people, the case was reported in chatra police station by the villagers, application for taking action was also given Akhil Bhartiya Adivasi Vikash Parisad, Chatra, Adivasi Mahila Sanrakshan Samiti, Chatra (network of AWN) and Sarna Samiti, chatra. Various organisations opposes and created pressure on administration to take action, Adivasi Mahila Sanrakshan Samiti, Chatra helped the survivor by giving case for her medical treatment along with other organisations. 8) same case was happened with Sugia Oraon of Pavo village, Chatra (gang raped and looted), case was reported in police station and pressure was given to the administration for taking action.

Outcome 2:

- Two trainings on community mapping were conducted as a result of which community mapping of 5 villages (Sarkhutoli, Nanesera, Dumardih, Masekera and Paledih) were done in which the involvement of the community can be seen which is a positive sign towards the submission of community claims. Which results in submission of 3 community claims (Nanesera, Sarkhutoli and Dumardih) and 3 more to be submitted by Feb 2019 (Rengarpani, Masekera and Paledih).
- Women participation is increasing and strengthening in Gram sabha and FRC meetings) as a positive impact of Leadership and Advocacy training, (indigenous women representation Gram sabha wise – Kairbera-9, Sarkhutoli- 5, Dumardih-7, Masekera- 5, Rengarpani-1, Nanesera- 6, Keshalpur-7, Paledih-9 and Haldibera-3, total 52 in record, they are also active in FRC of their villages) as a result of which women group of paledih village led by Pushplata Kiro, oppose and stand against the forest fencing going on by Govt. and stoped it, another example is of the women group of Rutkutanr village, they together harvested the paddy from the field of one of our field coordinator as the contribution for the community claim process, as he continuously runs for this process and have no time for his field. This happened to two other field coordinators also. Community people helped them in harvesting their crops also as the reward for the work they are doing for the community.

Outcome 3:

- Inter state exchange visit created an opportunity for the people of three different states i.e. Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand to meet at one place through this project to share their traditional knowledge, their practices on sustainable natural resource management and sustainable livelihood. It was really a great opportunity to share and learn from the original indigenous people who are who are still connected to their roots.

Lots of information from the past (village history, traditional knowledges) to the present (present situation of village and young generation), from national (Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand) to international (AIPP-Pi and Prem) level had been shared, which not only benefited each and every one but also suggestion which came, build up the map to carry on the traditional and cultural heritage to next generation for protection and preservation. Followed by the two days workshop on Traditional knowledge, livelihood, food security, community mapping, forest right issues and self-governance helped all the three states to develop an action plan to work accordingly for the rights of indigenous people. One training on Bio-fertilizers was conducted in 2018 before the sowing season, to promote the use of traditional fertilizers and stop using chemical fertilizers and a small exhibition of traditional seeds during community visit and annual meeting of AWN to promote the sharing and use of traditional seeds. As a result of which some of the villagers start using these bio-fertilizers in their fields and exchange their paddy and ragi variety with the person from other field area i.e. Chatra district and West Singhbhum district.

2. Internal Organizational Changes:-

- In the Annual Meeting of AWN 2018, new people are appointed for the vacant positions in Governing Body (GB) of AWN, which are as follows:

Position	Name and Place
1. President	Elina Horo (AWN, Ranchi)
2. Vice President	Nirmala Kerketta (Chatra)
3. Seceratry	Eva Kandulna (AWN, Ranchi)
4. Asst. Seceratry	Urmila Hembrom (Jamshedpur)
5. Treasurer	Punita Topno (AWN, Ranchi)
6. Asst. Treasurer	Jyoti Gari (Chatra)
7. Member	Regina Toppo (Simdega)
8. Member	Mulika Diggi (Jagganathpur)

- In SSNC project AWN added one more person i.e. Regina Toppo for monitoring the field area from August 2018.
- Eva Kandulna had given full responsibility of project coordinator from October 2018, who was assisting the project previously from 2017.
- Three new interns joined AWN in October 2018, named- Deepak Sunit Turkey, Anima Pinkey Purty and Amisha Kiro

3. Developments and challenges in the context affecting the project implementation:-

There are no such changes in the surrounding context affecting the projects. But due to Govt. Schemes in our project areas we faced little difficulties in

ensuring the participation in our meetings as the schemes date clashes with our sheduled program date...?. And distribution of money and other things like gas cylinder, mobile, tablets distracted our field people to some extent. Which results in delaying of some project activities. , which we reshedule and had meetings with the villagers regarding FRA and other indigenous issues, to talked about the need of having these programs/ activities. One more challenge we faced with the field person is that, that they don't have much time during the harvesting season to harvest their crops as they involved in filling up the community claims along with the FRCs members of different villages, but then community people came forward as a relief as they cut their crops and bring it to their home as a reward to their contribution to their community.

4. Results during the period:-

-
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- a. While completing all the activities we tried to achive the output level results but then also we are bit far away from the outcome level results, we are trying our best to work and contribute to the local community with their help to achive the outcomes. But some of the achievements which can be counted are mentioned below:
 - The community people are getting more aware and mobilized for their rights.
 - Women are getting more involved in protecting their forest and forest resources and actively participating in their gram sabha and FRCs .
 - Traditional knowleges and informations related to the villages (history) are transfering from elders to the younger through the community mapping.
 - In some of the villages like Jhakra, Rutktanr, Nanesera, Dumardih community people are taking responsibility to help our field people in accomplishment of their work as the reward to the work they are doing for the community.
 - Exchange of traditional variety of seeds (paddy, ragi, pulses etc)had between people of different districts (Chatra, Simdega, West Singhbhum) through this project.

b. List of implemented activities and outputs are mentioned below:

Activity No.	Activity	Output
Outcome1: Indigenous people including indigenous women are actively advocating their rights through their state and interstate networks at all levels		
1.1	Training /Workshop on FRA, PESA and Indigenous peoples right	The people of 10 villages i.e. Hardibera, Keshalpur, Nanesera, Paledih, Rengarpani (of Keshalpur Panchayat) Dumardih, Sarkhutoli, Kairbera, Masekera and Kinbira (of Kairbera Panchayat) have increased their understanding on FRA and PESA in these two years, as a result of which they strengthen their FRCs and insure the participation of both men and women in the meeting related to FRA and issues related to land and forest. Under this activity one training was conducted in Ranchi with total participation of 28 (M-04, F-24) representatives from above villages, which was later followed by various visit and meetings at field level. Regarding to increase the number of the villages we faced some difficulties, as our field persons tried their best to go to some of the new villages to take their concern but due to the field works and far distance we didn't make it in 2018. We are approaching new villages this year i.e.2019.
1.2	Meetings (Planning/assessment) of the state and interstate networks of indigenous people including indigenous women	Various evaluation and planning meetings inside and out the organisation helped us to assess and plan accordingly for the events and issues related to our people. These meetings are internal, field level, state level and inter state

	network	level . Total 17 meetings were conducted in 2018 with total participation of 319 (M-100, F-219).
1.3	Institution and network building trainings	Institutional and network building activity helped us to organise orientation and trainings for our field staffs as well as the members of the networking organisation, which not only increased our knowledge on the issues and working methods but also strengthened us to deal with the issues raising at field level. Total 05 activities with total participation of 137 (M-35, F-102) was conducted.
1.4	Joint action and community mobilizations	Total 3 joint action have conducted which were celebrated at state level and field level also, which is taken as an opportunity to share and talked about the indigenous issues and unit ourself for our identity and rights. Except OBR (14th Feb), International Women's Day (8th March- in Ranchi and Jamshedpur) and International Day of World Indigenous People (9th Sept) were celebrated at field level also (4 Places – Simdega, Chatra, Jaggnathpur and Jamshedpur) , and AWN participated in UNDRIP celebration. In these above programs more than fifteen hundred people participated but on record we have 306 (M-107, F-199) participants.
1.5	Strengthening and mobilization of Forest Rights Committee (FRC) at the village level	The FRCs took their responsibilities seriously, which results in submission of 3 community claims (Nanesera, Sarkhutoli and Dumardih) and 3 more (Paledih, Masekera and Rengarpani) are to be submitted by next month. They are also potecting their forest and

		claiming their rights on forest resources. 3 activities (2 meetings and 1 visit) with the participation of 174 (M-85, F-85) was conducted.
1.6	Human Rights Documentation, Reporting and Monitoring	8 human rights violations case of indigenous peoples are documented but only 7 cases were reported to the relevant police station (government agencies) . 5 (M-2, F-3) person helped in the documentation work, along with the informers there were more than 35 people.
1.7	Training on Human Right Documentation and Advocacy	One training with the selective participation of 18 (M-7, F- 11) was conducted, which helped in monitoring and documentation of the cases.
Outcome 2: Indigenous people of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha have conducted community mapping and submitted these maps and other documents for legal recognition under FRA and indigenous women have representatives in gram sabha		
2.1	Training on community mapping and conduct of community mapping and baseline survey	5 villages have done the community mappings in 2018 (villages are Sarkhutoli, Dumardih, Masekera , Nanesera and Paledih). People helped in this process were more than 200, but on record we have 150 (M-69, F-81).
2.2	Submission and follow up of collective forestland claims including dialogues and community mobilizations	3 community claims had been submitted (Sarkhutoli, Nanesera and Dumardih) and 3 will be submitted (Paledih, Masekera and Haldibera) by Feb 2019. In this process also there were more people but on record we have 22 (M-14, F-8).
2.3	Leadership and advocacy training for indigenous women representation in gram sabha	Women participation is increasing and strengthening in Gram sabha and FRC meetings as a positive impact of Leadership and Advocacy

		<p>training, as a result of which women group of paledih village led by Pushplata Kiro, oppose and stand against the forest fencing going on by Govt. and stopped it, another example is of the women group of Rutkutanr village, they together harvested the paddy from the field of one of our field coordinator as the contribution for the community claim process, as he continuously runs for this process and have no time for his field. This happened to two other field coordinators also. For this activity there were 2 trainings with total participation of 245 (M-15, F-230).</p>
Outcome 3: Indigenous peoples have strengthen their sustainable natural resource management including sustainable livelihood and traditional knowledge		
3.1	Organize inter-state exchange visit	<p>Inter state exchange visit was conducted in the month of September 2018 from 25th – 27th in Jharkhand. (25th Sept – Jhakhra village of Keshalpur panchayat, Simdega and 26th-27th Sept – Saptrishi Sewa Bhawan, Ranchi). It was really a good initiative for sharing and learning of the traditional knowledge and practices in three generations along with the project partners of JJVS, Chattisgarh and ANGNA, Odisha. In the community visit there were more than 800 people and for the two days meeting in Ranchi total participants are 27 (M-16, F-11).</p>
3.2	Conduct campaign against the use of chemical fertilizers and promotion of traditional seeds	<p>There was one training on Bio-fertilizers to promote the use of traditional fertilizers and stop using chemical fertilizers and there was a small exhibition of</p>

		traditional seeds during community visit and annual meeting of AWN to promote the sharing and use of traditional seeds. For this training there was total 35 (M-14, F-21) selected participants.
3.3	Livelihood trainings for villagers	Not meant for 2018
3.4	Support to the self-help groups for income generation activities	Not meant for 2018

Financial report

Amount of funding received by SSNC in foreign currency	24337.00 EUR
Amount of funding by SSNC in national currency	1947828.00 INR
Currency in the financial report	EUR and INR
Balance from previous reporting period	(indicate currency and amount)
Cost during the period	(amount)
Balance by the end of the period	292010.93 INR

Challenges



CONCLUSION

The Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha, Gholeng has the drastic social development works to uplift the tribal communities to the living standards. Organizing workshops and seminars gave the tribal communities to stand strong to meet easiest form of the problems. Networking with other likeminded people and NGOs carved the organization to stand that what we are and brought to the light where we can speak out of the Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha, Gholeng is one of the largest community where it works for the rights of tribal communalities.



Thank You

JJVS Audit Report 2018 to 2019

JASHPUR JAN VIKAS SANSTHA

AT/PO. GHOLENG

DISTT-JASHPUR (C.G.)

Financial Statements And Audit Report
For the Year Ended on 31st March 2019

COMPILED BY:

BINIT JINDAL & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MAIN ROAD KUNKURI

DT- JASHPUR (C.G.)

PHONE- 9425574974 (M) 07764-250174 (O) 9755134400(A)



BINIT KUMAR JINDAL
Chartered Accountants

C/o Shri Prahlad Jindal
Main Road Kunkuri
District- Jashpur
Chhattisgarh- 496225
t (07764)250174/
09425574974
vinitbinu@yahoo.com

AUDITORS REPORT

To
The Management Committee
JASHPUR JAN VIKAS SANSTHA
GHOLENG, DISTT: JASHPUR (C.G.)

1. We have examined the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019, Income & Expenditure Accounts and Receipts & Payments Accounts for the year ended on that date. These Financial statements are the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our Audit.
2. As far as possible printed Bills/Receipts should be obtained.
3. Books of Accounts should be maintained neat & clean. The Appropriate Authority should sign every page of cash book.
4. Suggestions given by us during the course of Audit should be strictly adhered to improve account.
5. Erasures, alterations and mutilation of figures in the vouchers, cash book ledger and other account records should be avoided as far as possible.
6. We have conducted the Audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in India. These standards are required that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amount and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the "Accounting Principals" used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believed that our Audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
7. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, in the manner so required and give a true and fair view:
 - a. in the case of Balance Sheet of the state of the Samiti as at 31st March 2019, and
 - b. In the case of the Income & Expenditure account, of the Surplus of the Samiti for the year ended on that date.

Place : KUNKURI (C.G.)

For, BINIT JINDAL & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



MAIN ROAD KUNKURI,
DT. JASHPUR (C.G.)
PHONE -3425574574 (M)
07754-250174 (O)

[illegible]

For, BINIT JINDAL & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS



BINIT JINDAL & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

MAIN ROAD KUNKURI,
DT- JASHPUR (C.G.)
PHONE - 9425574974 (M)
07764-250174 (O)

JASHPUR JAN VIKAS SANSTHA, GHOLENG, DISTT- JASHPUR (C.G.)
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2019

EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT	INCOME	AMOUNT
Programme Expenses		Interest & Other Received	
CASA	12,39,846.00	Bank Interest CASA	4,197.00
AIPP/SSNC (JJVS)	17,73,067.20	AIPP/SSNC (JJVS)	7,333.00
AIPP/SSNC (AWN)	17,94,807.45	Bank Interest AIPP/SSNC (AWN)	-
AIPP(Emergency Relief Fund)	1,45,761.00	Bank Interest JJVS FC AC	2,748.00
DHAATRI TRUST	-	JJVS Bank PNB 6105000100006195	343.00
TRIFED	-		14,622.00
	49,53,481.65	Grant Received	
Bank Charges & Other Expenses		CASA	13,35,950.00
Bank Charges JJVS A/c 2152800362	264.00	AIPP/SSNC (JJVS)	14,65,807.14
BC JJVS Bank PNB 6105000100006195	70.80	AIPP/SSNC (AWN)	19,47,828.39
Animators Salary	8,000.00	AIPP(Emergency Relief Fund)	1,45,761.00
	8,334.80	DHAATRI TRUST	1,83,500.00
		TRIFED	3,250.00
To Surplus	1,34,902.07		50,82,096.52
	50,96,718.52		50,96,718.52

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31 ST MARCH 2019

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	PROPERTIES AND ASSETS	AMOUNT
GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT		CLOSING BALANCE	
Balance as per last year	3,70,628.02	Cash In Hand	1,94,781.00
Add: Opening Difference	4,619.90	CASA Bank A/c CBI 2152800373	58,043.55
Add: Excess of Income over Exp.	-	JJVS SSNC Bank A/c CBI 3437814408	3,141.52
Transferred to Balance Sheet	1,34,002.07	JJVS AWN CBI 3809264633	14,471.45
	5,10,149.99	AIPP(Emergency Relief Fund)	-
LOAN RECEIVED		CBI AC 2152800362	-
	61,090.00	JJVS FC Bank CBI 2152800362	6,072.17
		DHAATRI TRUST CBI 2152800362	1,83,500.00
		JJVS Bank PNB 6105000100006195	10,851.00
			4,70,861.59
		ASSETS	
		Active Society (AJVS)	42,415.00
		Computer & printer (AJVS)	20,230.00
		Computer & printer (UNICEF)	19,786.40
		Camera (UNICEF)	8,997.00
		Amica (Unicef)	2,000.00
	5,71,239.99		1,00,378.40
			5,71,239.99

Place : KUNKURI
Dated : 30.06.2019

For, BINIT JINDAL & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

