

Annual Report



2021

Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha(JJVS)

Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha (JJVS) is a non-profitable organization formed by the group of members of development actors in 2003 and was registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act 1973. It is situated in Gholeng, Jashpur. The name of the organization Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha (JJVS) has been given in the name of the district where organization is working. Jashpur district is in Surguja Division. Surguja division is one of the Fifth Scheduled areas of the state Chhattisgarh, where majority communities are tribal. The Surguja division comprises of 5 district namely Surguja, Surajpur, Balrampur, Koría and Jashpur. From the beginning itself, the organization is moving towards its goal of integrated tribal development. There are 134 villages where the organization is implementing development activities. The organization is expanding its field of work in Surajpur and Balrampur district. The organization (JJVS) is interested to work for the development of tribal community and marginalized people. The organization is being led under the direction of tribal leadership and the members have depth understanding of the tribal related issues, developments, social, economic and political status.

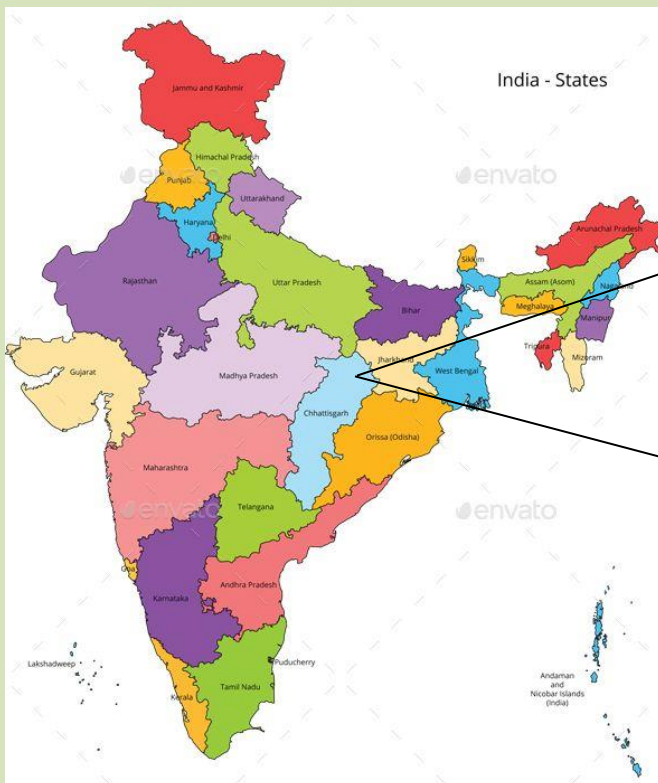
Mission

JJVS is committed to strengthen the tribal communities specially women to promote and protect their rights, culture and identities, and their sustainable resource management system for their development with self-determination.

Core Values

The organization approach to development is based on peoples' participatory action at the village and community level. The main area of focus is the poor sections of the tribal society and women.

Operational Area:



The organization believes that development depends upon the peoples' participatory action at the village community level. The main area of focus is the poor sections of the indigenous society and women. Field level intervention in community based natural resource management, community mobilization, sensitization of FRA and PESA, right based self-governance, women violence and human trafficking, implementation of land and natural resource Rights, Agricultural production based livelihoods, promotion of community based organization, capacity building, training, institutional development of the community as well as strengthening the Panchayat Raj Institution. Building linkages with NGO partners, the government departments and all the donor agencies in the project area.

Statistical Overview 2021:

Parameter	Unit	Progress during 2020-2021	Progress (Cumulative)
States implemented programme	Programs	1	1
Districts under operation	Districts	7	7
Blocks under programme	Blocks	8	8
Villages under programme	Villages	63	168
Families covered under programme	Families	6060	10596
Staff Members	Members	8	16
Community organizer or Fellow workers	Workers	19	29
Offices	Offices	1	1
Right based program			0
Gram Sabha	Samitis	45	90
Pargana Samitit	Samitis	12	24
Agriculture productive activity			
❖ Traditional seed promotion and production	Farmers	73	138
❖ Traditional vegetable seed promotion and production	Farmers	37	70
Skill development			
❖ Youth members trained	Youths	12	21
❖ Youth members place	Places	16	25
Community Training	Number		
❖ Training / Exposure visit	Parents	1136	2260
❖ Participants		625/511	1245/1015

Key Achievements:

○ Program Orientation to Staff:

The Field Staffs are the core of the organization. The success of the organization depends on their efforts. To turn their efforts into big success staff orientation was conducted at Pratappur block of Surajpur district. Total 6 members participated in this orientation and enhanced their knowledge, understanding on organization's Mission, Vision, objectives and program activities, create friendly environment into their new working field to support each other to get maximum output for the villagers.

The staff members helped to understand the organization culture and their job responsibilities for which they are appointed. Through discussion on approved activities, all participants increased their understanding for better planning.

Staff members were advised to do the following as a community organizer:

- ❖ Self-introduction and purposes of work
- ❖ Update the Daily dairy and documentation register – meeting, training on regular basis.
- ❖ To have a basic knowledge of the village – House hold, habitations, social and economic status etc.
- ❖ To build a healthy relation between Government officers and villagers for the easy access of the services.
- ❖ Gram Sabha leaders and Panchayat members.
- ❖ Working pattern should be as per community conveniences

○ Linkages and information collection from government departments- district, Blocks:

Government has a full authority for the development of the community at each sector like agriculture, food security, Fresh drinking water supply, Education, health, Electricity, Safety etc. All the departments are working for the villagers separately. Therefore, it is a great challenge for the villagers to have access to all services.

The organization always looks opportunity to work with close relationship with government officials to identify the gaps between community and with government departments. Thus, in order to be successful in sustaining its resources, and easily accessing of maximum resources from the government department, the organization staff members conducted meeting with different stakeholders to identify the gaps in service delivery. After meetings and discussion, the issues and gaps were consolidated and accordingly action plan was prepared to visit the different departments.

As per our plan staff members visited the government offices and collected the officer's name, contact numbers, available different schemes, process of accessing schemes, responsible persons of the project area of the villages. The details have been shared with the community members. Now the community members are trying to contact directly with officers and getting help from them. Through community awareness and leadership slowly the gaps and issues will be resolved and there will be a healthy relationship between government department and villagers and smooth supply of services.

○ Training on PESA, FRA, and Acts implementation:

Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers have the power to protect and use the forest resources as per their required needs, including livelihood, habitation and other socio culture needs.

The forest management policies, including the Acts, Rules and Forest Policies of Participatory Forest Management policies have given the power of Gram Sabha. This power of acts discussed in meetings and organized trainings, meetings for the villages.

The present scenario of Gram Sabha and Paramparik Gram Sabha, are being reflected and knowledgeable persons of villages are proposing to strengthen Paramparik Gram Sabha which stand on our culture and rituals. The organization always suggests participating in both gram Sabha to establish power and accordingly demand for the benefit of the people commonly.

Objective of the FRA shared with community in the meetings:

- ✓ To understand the historical injustice occurred to the forest dwelling communities
- ✓ To ensure land tenure, livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers
- ✓ To strengthen the conservation of the forests by including the responsibilities and authority on Forest Rights holders for sustainable use, conservation of biodiversity and maintenance of ecological balance.

Training on FRA to field staff:

Training on FRA was organized by JJVS Gholeng, in Attauri village, at Balrampur block of Balrampur District on 15-16 Sept. 2021. The training program was organized at village level for the convenience of the villagers to have full participation. The total participants were 190 (female 68 and male 122).

The sessions were facilitated by Mr. Bijay Kumar Panda from Odisha and supported by Mr. Anand Prakash Kujur from Ambikapur and Mr. Jangsai Poya from Surajpur district of Chhattisgarh.

All these objectives were clearly described by Mr. Bijay Kumar Panda in two days training program. The villagers and staff members very enthusiastically attended, cleared their doubts to stand for single goal to complete the work. For the better understanding of forms, the participants were divided into groups and leading person were JJVS staff. After group work there was a presentation and discussion. This exercise cleared all the doubts and brought better understanding on form.

The Google map catchment area field visit plan arranged by the Sarpanch and FRA committee members into four groups so that the machine can be moved fast in four directions.

The training sessions concluded by summarizing of all topics discussed in the training program by participants sharing their views and giving suggestions one by one and word of thanks given by Shrimati Mary Ekka, JJVS field staff.

The major objectives of the program were as follows

- ✓ To understand the concept of CFR
- ✓ Prepare Social and resource map with the support of community
- ✓ Identify the village leaders to take support
- ✓ Forest right committee members should participate and clear doubts
- ✓ Understand all forms and filling process
- ✓ Google map area movement members to divide in groups

○ Village development planning:

The main idea of the village development planning is to assess the standard of life, agriculture work pattern, accessibility of different schemes, education, and health in the project villages and suggest ways and means to improve the life of people.

The assessment process followed a combined meeting, field visit, interaction with PRI members, focused group discussion with the field officers of the Government and JJVS organization.

The assessment findings were analyzed and were shared with the community. The discussion was on integrated and sustainable plans such as forest, land, agriculture, forestry, energy, rural infrastructure, health and education. The following villages have initiated to complete the village development plan.



Villages	PRA meeting conducted	Filled forms	Social & resource map	Catchment area map Google map
Bonga	✓	✓	✓	✓
Velkachh	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ramkola	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pendari	✓	On going	✓	✓
Govindpur	✓	On going	✓	

○ Tribal cultural activity



While adult males are often don't take interest to speak, the women and children speak tribal dialects almost exclusively. The Paramparik Gram Sabha members coming forward and organizing cultural program with the help of Baiga head of the village. It would help considerably if tribal people continuously practice as per seasonally.

According to recent reports, tribal children are responding well to such programs. The content and the method of tribal education must be objectively evaluated. Tribal youth have unique historical and social backgrounds but need special attention and orientation in their attempts to bridge two cultures.

Some tribes still speak their language.



○ Staff members attended state level training

Two Days State Level Workshop was organized. The representatives of the NGOs, Project Officers, and Field workers attended the training programme. During the sessions, more focus was given on the concepts of FRA, in Chhattisgarh and country.

The objective of the "Training Programme" was to capacitate the field level functionaries and NGO Officials so that land tenure, livelihood and food security of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest



dwellers will be ensured. Our team members enhanced their knowledge on the concept of FRA and shared the knowledge with the rest of the project staffs. Now the whole team members are making their efforts to achieve the objective.

○ Awareness on women violation:

Violence against Women in villages occurs in public as well as private spheres. It is basically by the social evils, social-norms and inter and intra gender hierarchies. Women are discriminated against and dominated not only on the basis of sex, but on the other grounds such as caste, class, ability, sexual orientation, tradition and other realities. That exposes them to a field of violence throughout the life cycle.

The above issues were discussed in the focused group during meetings on violence against Women. During the sessions and discussion, the facilitators captured the views from participants on structural and non-structural violence's. As per sharing and discussion it was found that there are many incidents occur in the village but due to family relation, fear of husband, elders and community, fear of personal life growth, it was silently accepted as part of life and never considered as violence.

Awareness Meetings conducted

Sl. No	Awareness Meetings locations	Participants		
		Female	Male	Total
1	Dhandhapur	13	8	21
2	Khodro	15	7	22
3	Rewatpur	16	10	26
4	Bonga	35	7	42
5	Velkach	25	8	33
6	Ramkola	16	6	22
7	Tukudand	18	7	25
Total		138	53	191

Challenges Faced:

- Villagers are divided into different groups so it will take time to unite them in common platform.
- Staff members are new in this sector and need capacity building
- Government schemes are available but take time in implementation.

Lessons learned:

- The villagers are very honest, supportive and simple
- Information's and knowledge help villagers to meet with government officials and take support from them
- Villagers are very eager to access government schemes.

○ COVID-19 Response

1. Community members are aware and adopting safety measure and are vaccinated on time.

Through this program, 40 villages of Chhattisgarh state have been covered and reached to 1902 people of the targeted villages. Regular community level meetings were conducted and were emphasized on the safety measures, sanitizers and masks were distributed. During program and even after program it is observed that most of the community members are becoming aware and adopting the safety measures. The vaccination is still going on at the community level. In the beginning, it was noticed that most of the community members opposed it but through meetings, discussion they have been made aware on the importance of it and now community members are initiating for it. Almost in all community 50% of eligible members have received it through the support of district administrations. Through networking with health department, it is ensure that stock of the vaccination has been increased at the community and expecting to have fully vaccinated shortly.

Increased % of vaccination

Though it was opposed in the beginning, due to rumors and misguidance through the social media, secondly it was found that there was insufficient supply of vaccines in the rural areas. But through various awareness drives slowly community members became aware and through the guidance of district administration community members came ahead for the vaccination. As per the schedule and availability, community members are being vaccinated on regular basis.

2. No. of Needy families/ communities supported in emergency cases.

More than 700 needy families have been provided hygiene kit (Sanitizers, soaps and masks) in the community and ensured that regular precautions to be taken in future. No such emergency cases found during the project period, but community members are well aware and ready to help in the emergency cases through the support of district administrations along with health workers of the area.

3. No. of communities practicing/ adopting Traditional medicines .

In our project intervention area, many tribal communities like Oraon, Gond, Nagesia, Korku, Kanwar, Korwa, Nagesia, Pahari Korwa, Birhor in Chhattisgarh are following traditional method and consuming traditional medicines to keep themselves healthy.

Some of the major challenges were:

1. Insufficient Supply of Vaccine: In the beginning, the rural communities of the area was deprived of the vaccine due to unavailability of vaccine. It decreased the interest of community members, which affected the vaccination %.
2. Rumors and blind believes: In some villages, people believe that Consumption of local alcohol will protect from Corona Virus. Due to this, they still avoid taking vaccination, but to some extent, they take the medicinal plants to increase their immunity.
3. Lack of knowledge on the use of medicinal plants available to communities: Medicinal plants are very much useful for the tribal communities but to some extent due to lack of knowledge and awareness it has been reduced. Many medicinal plants are available in the villages or nearby forests but they do not know its importance and how to use.
4. Community members not willing to take vaccination- one of the rumors was that if anyone is vaccinated it will affect their reproductive organs. This rumor was due to the experience of the people who shared that after vaccination and consumption of medicine they are feeling very weak. Though it is not true but due to blind believes communities were avoiding vaccinations.

❖ Tribal community of Luikona Consumed homemade herbal medicine to protect from Corona Virus:



Luikona is a tribal village of Jashpur District, situated near the forest, all the community members are depended on the agriculture and forest products. It is a small village having 65 households and the population is around 360, including male female and children. As this village is not very far from the district headquarter most of community members are educated, some of them have gone for the higher educations also. The community members are prodigiously and faithfully practicing their traditional customs and believes.

During COVID-19 situations, the villagers were aware and had started taking

precautions. During intervention of Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha it was found that there are few traditional healers in the community. While discussions it was found that this could be utilized for awareness generation. Meantime the staff members decided to conduct the training on uses of medicinal plants and other traditional medicines, which are found in the forest and is being used from generation to generation. On 19/9/2021 a training program was organized and medicines were prepared in the traditional way, mixing all the ingredients of herbal medicines. The medicinal plants used were Chiraita, Karanj leave, Tulsi, Black pepper, Ghodbaj, Senduwair, Muchrisag, Bariyari, Korla Chaal, Giloi, Mudjhatni, etc. When the medicines were ready, all the participants consumed the medicine and later on it was suggested that each house should prepare the medicine and will use it to protect from various fevers and diseases.

Around 27 families in the community are using the homemade medicine to protect themselves from COVID-19 and other pandemic diseases. Along with these community members are also aware and are initiating to take vaccinations for further precautions. Around 32 families have been vaccinated till date in the village. It is small example of one villages but in reality, tribal communities were totally depended on the medicinal plants throughout the Covid-19 pandemic. Because there were no any other alternatives, though the tribal communities have their own ways to protect their community through the uses of medicinal plants, which is being practiced from generation to generation. It is just an initiative but communities have profound and deeper knowledge related to traditional practices It needs to be promoted...

❖ Training/Workshops and District level consultative dialogue on FRA and PESA:

As FRA 2006 was passed, Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha, Gholeng started working from the grass root level for the effective implementation of the Forest Right Act 2006 across the district. Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha, Gholeng under the following strategy, worked for the successful implementation of the FRA 2006:

- Through trainings and exposure visit, common understanding on FRA 2006 was developed among staffs.



Some members from the community were selected and taken to Mendha Lekha, village of Garhchiroli (Maharashtra) for exposure visit and enhanced their knowledge and understanding on Forest Rights 2006 - 2007.

- Training of Village Forest Committee: For the effective implementation of the Forest Rights Act 2006 training session was conducted at Surjula, Borokona, Gholeng and Ordih. 132 (Female - 80, Male – 52) committee members of 14 villages participated in this training sessions.

Through this training committee members were made aware that Forest Rights Act 2006 was passed and in 2008 there was an amendment. It is also called “Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition



of Forest Rights) Act (FRA)”. The act tries to recognize marginal and tribal communities’ rights over forest lands over which they were traditionally dependent.

- Provided support to the community members on filling forms and submit to the concern department to get personal and community forest right.
- Along with other organizations discussed with government at state level for the effective implementation of the FRA 2006.

- Two, district level consultation program was conducted at Girang and Ama Bagicha Jashpur, where community members and leaders from 17 villages were present along with the Local leaders and subject experts. Mr. Animanand Ekka Vice president of Sarv Adivasi Samaj was the main consultant and facilitator. In the program, total participants were 462, female- 195, Male- 273.



- Healthy relation was developed with the district administration Jashpur and repeatedly Charter of Demand was submitted for the implementation of FRA 2006.

As a result of these initiatives many people and villagers have submitted the Claim Form for Rights to forest Land, till now 265 people and 16 villages claim form have been approved and they have got the Individual and Community ownership of forest.



❖ Meetings (planning/assessment) of the state and inter-state networks of indigenous peoples including indigenous women network:

One divisional level event on planning and assessment has been conducted on the status of PESA implementation and the draft rules, which is in the process of consultation, 50 participants from all the five district of Surguja division were present, female participation were 23 and male were 27.

Indigenous peoples including indigenous women are actively advocating their rights through their state and interstate networks at all levels

6- In order to raise the voices of indigenous peoples strongly, network building, coordination and collaboration done with Adivasi Mahila Jan Jagriti Sangh, Adivasi Jan Vikas Sangathan, Gram Sabha Adhikar Manch, Chhattisgarh Van Adhikar Manch, Adivasi Samanway Manch – Bharat, Chhattisgarh Tribal Peoples' Forum, Adivasi Mahila Maha Sangh in Chhattisgarh

5- JJVS has received the Rashtriya Mahila Shakti Award (national award) from Police Public Reporter, Nagar Vikas, Awas Evam Parivahan Ministry Jharkhand and Jharkhand Rajya Khadi Gramodhyog Board for securing Girl from Child Trafficking.

1- In Chhattisgarh 17 joint actions and mass mobilizations were held during Indigenous Peoples' Day, Human Rights' Day, Women's Day, Protest against Supreme Court Order and Proposed Amendment Bill of Indian Forest Act 1927, against public hearing for grabbing of the Indigenous Peoples' Land and Territories.

4- Communities have become more alert, sensitive towards government's anti- indigenous policies to grab their land, forest and resources, are now bolder, and articulated in protecting their resources and rights, which the Indigenous Movements across India has already proved, After the Supreme Court Order and proposed amendment bill of Indian Forest Act.

3- In Chhattisgarh, community members of 18 villages have been capacitated on Forest Right Act, PESA and 5th Scheduled area (Autonomous) and advocating their rights at district, divisions and state level through the collaboration with various networks.

2- Community members of 17 Villages/ Gram Sabha are protecting their forest as their own forest. 16 communities in Jashpur Chhattisgarh have received the Community Forestland Rights (CFR) from 2019-2021, and the project communities have already secured the legal Community Forestland Right (CFR) entitlements and actively regulating, managing and protecting their forest and natural resources as owners.

❖ BIODIVERSITY WORKSHOP HELD AT- KORENGRENGA, JASHPUR

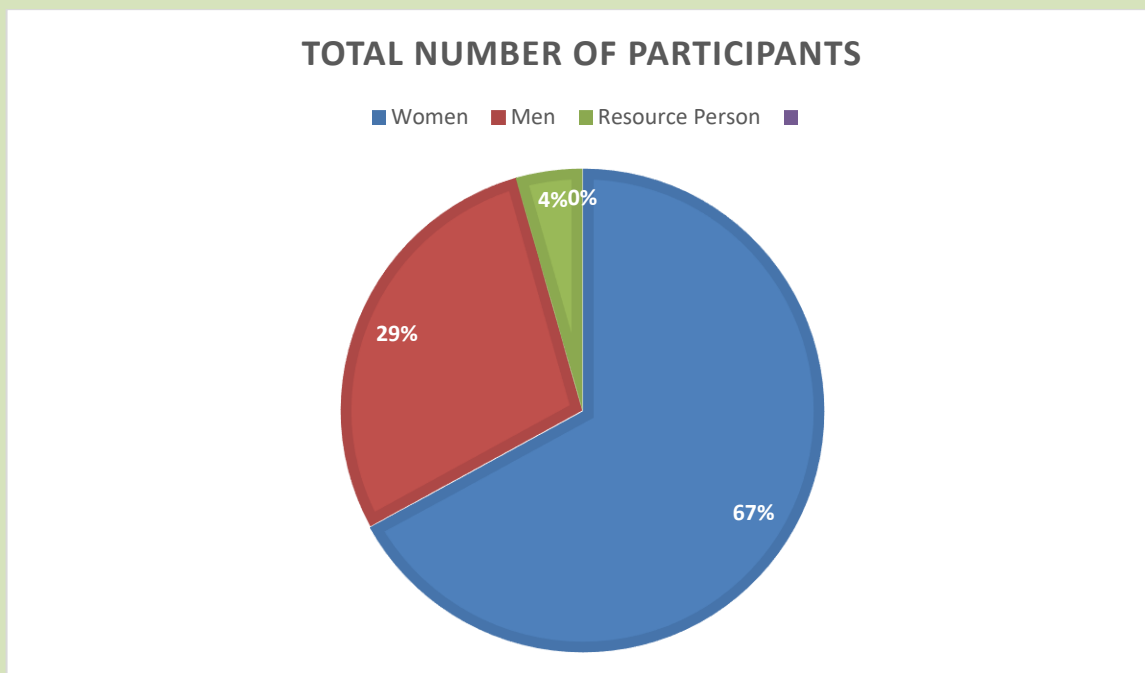
AIPP secured resources to conduct national-level workshops on biodiversity and Indigenous Peoples' rights in Cambodia, India, Nepal, and Thailand. AIPP members concluded all the events at the end of December 2021. AIPP will continue to engage with our members on the issue of biodiversity conservation at different levels in 2022 and beyond. AIPP has prepared a reporting template for its members to follow while preparing the narrative report of the national workshops. AIPP encourages its members to add other relevant information not integrated into the template.

Background and objective of the National Workshop

- To provide a way to create an intensive educational experience on biodiversity and forest resource traditional conservation and promotion and livelihood. A workshop to introduce a concept, spurring participants to explore it further on their own and to demonstrate and encourage the practice of natural resource management.
- To Educate through hands-on skills and offer participants an opportunity to develop an understanding on biodiversity. Also to get the feedback from both Presenter and the peer group.
- To create a sense of community among its participants.

Data Disaggregation of the Participants

- Members are encouraged to present the data disaggregation using charts and other visual means if possible.



Covid-19 Measures

- Make sure your workplaces are clean and hygienic
- Surfaces (e.g. desks and tables) and objects (e.g. telephones, keyboards) need to be wiped with disinfectant regularly
- Put sanitizing hand rub dispensers in prominent
- promoting hand-washing
- use of mask as compliance
- social distancing
- Make sure all organizers, participants, caterers and visitors at the event provide contact details: mobile telephone number, email and address where they are staying. State clearly that their details will be shared with local public health authorities if any participant becomes ill with a suspected infectious disease. If they will not agree to this, they cannot attend the event or meeting.

Key Issues, Challenges, and Opportunities for Indigenous Peoples

- Indigenous communities have been practicing herbal medicine and naturopathy since time immemorial. However, today this is being taken over by the rich urbanized society as the best treatment option. Indigenous people are thus being systematically deprived from these resources due to corporatization of herbal resources and medicinal plants. The majority of tribals/adivasis in India are malnourished; know little about sanitation and have limited or no access to hospitals. Consequently, many become chronically ill. The social stigma attached to tribals/adivasis often result in medical services never reaching their communities. Tribal/adivasi traditions and culture also cause many to seek spiritual healing rather than medical assistance. Common ailments facing tribal/adivasi include skin diseases, uterus problems, tuberculosis and kidney deficiencies. Alcohol is a major contributing factor to a variety of illnesses. Sudden change in their dietary habits due to poor food products distributed through Public Distribution System (PDS) affect the young generation particularly adolescent girls.
- Implementation of Govt. Policies like Forest Rights Act (FRA) 2006, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) 2005, Right to Information (RTI) and Rural health schemes hardly addressed the health issues or helped people to sustain their life. Budget allocated under Schedule Tribe Sub-Plan by the Central Govt. has been allocated in proportion to the population.
- In chhattisgarh Indigenous communities rely on the natural environment for everything – from food and water to their livelihood and culture.
- There is a growing displacement, loss of land, water and livelihood, and increased militarization, violence and repression for the appropriation of resources where indigenous peoples inhabit. These violations occur with no concern for the harmful impacts to the environment, territories and peoples.
- Fossil fuel based economic development and climate change exacerbates the challenges facing indigenous communities including political and economic marginalization, loss of land and resources, human rights violations and discrimination and unemployment.

Good and Bad Practices on Biodiversity Conservation

- The Rights of Indigenous Peoples can guide, provide orientation, build relationships and promote respect for the self-determination of indigenous peoples. In spite of such contributions and recognition of the critical solutions offered by indigenous peoples
- indigenous peoples' successful struggles against deforestation, mineral, oil and gas extraction in their ancestral lands; their fight against further expansion of monocrop plantations; their promotion of sustainable production and consumption systems through traditional knowledge and values of reciprocity with nature, and the effective stewardship over indigenous women and men's lands and territories.
- Traditional practices like rotational agriculture, it's a practice that increases the overall health of the forest
- systems and cultural heritage.¹⁸ While indigenous peoples have accumulated valuable traditional knowledge about nature and sustainable practices, this knowledge often is not recognized as an important tool to protect the environment and to enhance resilience
- Traditional agricultural methods remain as important assets to not only mitigate climate change but also enhance agricultural sustainability.
- Traditional knowledge plays a critical role in protecting the planet's biodiversity and of maintaining the overall health of the ecosystems
- For indigenous peoples, their knowledge of plants, animals, microorganisms, ecosystem management, among others, is essential in conserving and using biodiversity, food, their health needs and practicing their sacred rituals and ceremonies.

Results and Recommendations

- In spite of various challenges, indigenous peoples in Jashpur continue to advocate for environmental protection and cultural integrity against their respective States' desire to prioritize fossil fuel-based economic development adversely affecting the environment. Indigenous peoples increasingly advocate for the resistance to these threats against the environment
- Protection and Promotion of indigenous health system and traditional herbal medicines: Government should take up measures to protect and promote the traditional herbal medicines of indigenous peoples and ensure the ownership of community over their own herbal treatment practices. Training must be provided to traditional healers with improved technology to ensure better health care in remote villages.

The proposed National Health Policy (2017) should be more inclusive and should promote tribal healthcare systems by strengthening the allopathic system. Encourage, document and patent tribal traditional medicines, encourage youth and women through training.

Workshop and exhibition of traditional cuisine and medicinal herbs of tribal communities – Borokona

Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha (JJVS) Team visited Borokona village. The workshop was organised with the support of villagers of Borokona village. The participants from the village were a total of 27 persons (23 women and 4 men).

A competition was also organized by the staff of Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha (JJVS) and Ms. Mamta Kujur. In this competition, the women of the village and the women of the

self-help groups were to display their tribal traditional dishes, medicinal herbs, fruits and edible flowers, edible greens, edible roots and seeds foraged from the forests. Various types of Madwa Roti, Rice Roti and variety of dishes were displayed by the women of Self Help Groups. Borokona is a small village in Jashpur District of Chhattisgarh. The village is solely inhabited by

Korwa Tribals. The total population of tribals in the village is 1000 inhabitants. The village is surrounded on all sides with dense forests. The main occupation of the tribe is farming and foraging the forests for edible greens, edible roots and medicinal herbs.

The women of the village were enquired by Ms. Mamta Kujur, secretary of Jashpur Jan Vikas Sanstha, about the forest produce and how the villagers need the forest produce for their survival. The women of the village described how the waterfalls, rivers, fields, hills and forests are sources of livelihood for them.

The water bodies around the village are mostly rain-fed and are used to irrigate their lands during the farming season. The farming season only lasts till the monsoon season. The rest of the year the villagers take to foraging the forests for edible and medicinal produce that the nature provides them with.



REBUILDING CIVIC SPACE INTERVENTION

In fact the civic space is shrinking as per the present situation, through the ground zero fellowship program, constant efforts have been made to mobilize and strengthening of the community leaders and fellows, first of all mapping of the community was done, it was due to the project areas comes under the fifth schedule area under the Indian constitutions. Where tribal communities are residing in majority. The identity and rights of the communities are mostly based on the forest, land and water. Hence as per the forest right act, it is important to create the ownership over the natural resources. With this concept, claiming of forest rights entitlements and self-governance was decided as an entry point to the communities. Under this the fellows and community leaders have been sensitised, trainings were held at Atouri where community leaders, members, fellows participated and learnt the process of community forest right claims. Community members are being mobilised on regular basis to become aware on their rights. To ensure the livelihood and healthy livings, awareness building is going on on the various government welfare schemes, such as community members of Mainpath visited to district officials and submitted memorandum for safe drinking water, similarly in Jashpur district cases have been filed against a culprit for molestation and death of the girl. The voices are being raised, as community members are becoming aware of their rights. Community participation at gram Sabha(village assembly) has been increased and voices has been raised for their rights. As the result of our program community members are becoming aware and trying to create space for their voices.

Monitoring, evaluation, and learning

- During forest rights training held at Atouri, it was seen that community members themselves took initiatives to mobilize the leaders and youths, large number of communities nearly 80- 90 men women and youths actively participated. While GPS mapping of the traditional boundaries community youths and leaders helped & supported the technical team. Hence, it is seen that as they are becoming aware their participation is being increased and leadership is coming out.
 - Dialogue with district administrations especially by Sonapati Lakra and her community leaders on safe drinking water is creating space for the community members to argue their issues with district administrations. These initiatives will surely bring into the notice of official on the other issues of tribal communities.

❖ Forming of Self-Help-Groups and Community-Based-Organizations

JVS develops Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) with intent to better the lives of the members of the groups. CBOs comprising groups similar as Self- Help- Groups (SHGs), Mahila Mandal, Farmer Groups, Youth Groups. These Groups are an integral part of all the programs of JJVS. These groups are concentrated on different ways like savings, access to credit, livelihoods and other development conditioning. They form an essential part in realizing the pretensions of various programs taken up by JJVS for securing their livelihood.

Acknowledging that structure is the central part of women in bringing about development in their communities, 98 percent of the SHGs promoted by the government and JJVS are women SHGs. The SHGs are the abecedarian rights for women to team up to reverse their position of marginalization at the ménage and community position to one that facilitates their elaboration into confident individualities taking on lesser places within their family and community.

Over the course of the reporting period for the time 2020-21, JJVS organized 257 training programs participated by 4119 members on self-governance, FRA, leadership development, maintenance of records, savings, internal loaning, and livelihood and to resolve social issues. Different Trainings of Teachers (TOT) at village level development were also held across different locations.

Traditional Paramparik Gram Sabha for the creation of Self Governance

Community based organizations	Units	2020-2021
Self Help Groups	Groups/ Members	98/1180
CBOs	Groups/ Members	84/4749
Youth Committee	Groups/ Members	20/245
Mahila Mandal Committee	Groups/ Members	54/744
Goan Ganrajya Samiti -Traditional Paramparik Gram Sabha	No./ Mem.	55/861

Glimps of the year.....

