



JJVS Programme Profile



JJVS Programme Area Glimpses



Glimpses of
JJVS
Programme
Area



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 upon peoples' participatory action at the village community level. The main area of focus is the poor sections of the tribal society and women.

Developmental Programme

The organization (JJVS) realizes the importance of self governance and management of available natural resources which provides ample opportunities to enhance the livelihoods of tribal people. With over 70- 95% of the tribal population live in the forest area and depends upon Forest Produce, Agriculture, Land, Water, Reared Animals, and Wild Vegetation for their survival. The only sustainable route to their survival is to increase the knowledge of managing and using the power of the Constitution of India.

Approach

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.

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

Focus Area

- Field level intervention in community based natural resource management, community mobilization, sensitization of FRA and PESA, rights based self governance, women violence and human trafficking, implementation of land and natural resource Rights, improvement in agricultural production based livelihoods, promotion of community based organization, capacity building, training, institutional development of the community as well as strengthening the Panchayat Raj Institutions.
- Building linkages with NGO partners, the government departments and all the donor agencies in the project area.
- Policy advocacy through documentation and dissemination of insights and knowledge.

Statistical Overview 2019 – 2020 - 2021

Parameter	Unit	Progress during 2019-20	Progress during 2020-2021	Progress (Cumulative)
States implemented programme	No.	2	2	4
Districts under operation	No.	9	7	16
Blocks under programme	No.	4	8	12
Villages under programme	No.	81	87	168
Families covered under programme	No.	4536	6060	10596
Staff Members	No.	8	8	16
Community organizer or Fellow workers	No.	10	19	29
Offices	No.	2	2	4
Expenditure (Direct)	INR	3733152.85	6557483	10290635.85
Expenditure (Non Direct) by community contribution and facilitation by JJVS	INR	50000	35000	85000
Right based approach program				0
Goan Ganrajya samiti	No.	45	45	90
Pargana Samitit	No.	12	12	24
Garh Samiti	No.	2	2	4
Agriculture productive Activity				
➤ Traditional seed promotion productive	No. Farmers	65	73	138
➤ Traditional vegetable seed promotion productive	No. Farmers	33	37	70
Skill development				
➤ Youth members trained	No.	9	12	21
➤ Youth members place	No.	9	16	25
Community Training	No.			
➤ Training / Exposure visit	Female/ Male	1124	1136	2260
➤ Participants		620 / 504	625/511	1245/1015

Nurturing Communities and Institutions

JJVS develops Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) with the intent to better the lives of the members of such groups. CBOs comprising of groups such 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 focused on different activities spanning from savings, access to credit, livelihoods and other development activities. They perform an essential role in realizing the goals of various programs facilitated by JJVS for securing their livelihood.

Acknowledging and building on the central role 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 fundamental rights for women to team up to reverse their position of marginalization at the household and community level to one that facilitates their evolution into confident individuals, taking on greater roles within their family and community.

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

At the most basic level communities grouped into different Community Groups based upon their specific purpose such as:

- Self Help Groups (SHG) as the foundation of institution.
- Mahila Mandal Committee as inculcate women leadership.
- Youth committee to understand the self governance system.
- Traditional Paramparik Gram Sabha for the promotion of Self Governance.

Community based organizations	Units	2019-20	2020-2021
Self Help Groups	No./ Mem.	87/ 1141	98/1180
CBOs	No./ Mem.	81 / 4536	84/4749
Youth Committee	No./ Mem.	16 / 238	20/245
Mahila Mandal Committee	No./ Mem.	52 / 732	54/744
Goan Ganrajya Samiti -Traditional Paramparik Gram Sabha	No./ Mem.	45 / 586	55/861

CBOs Level Institution

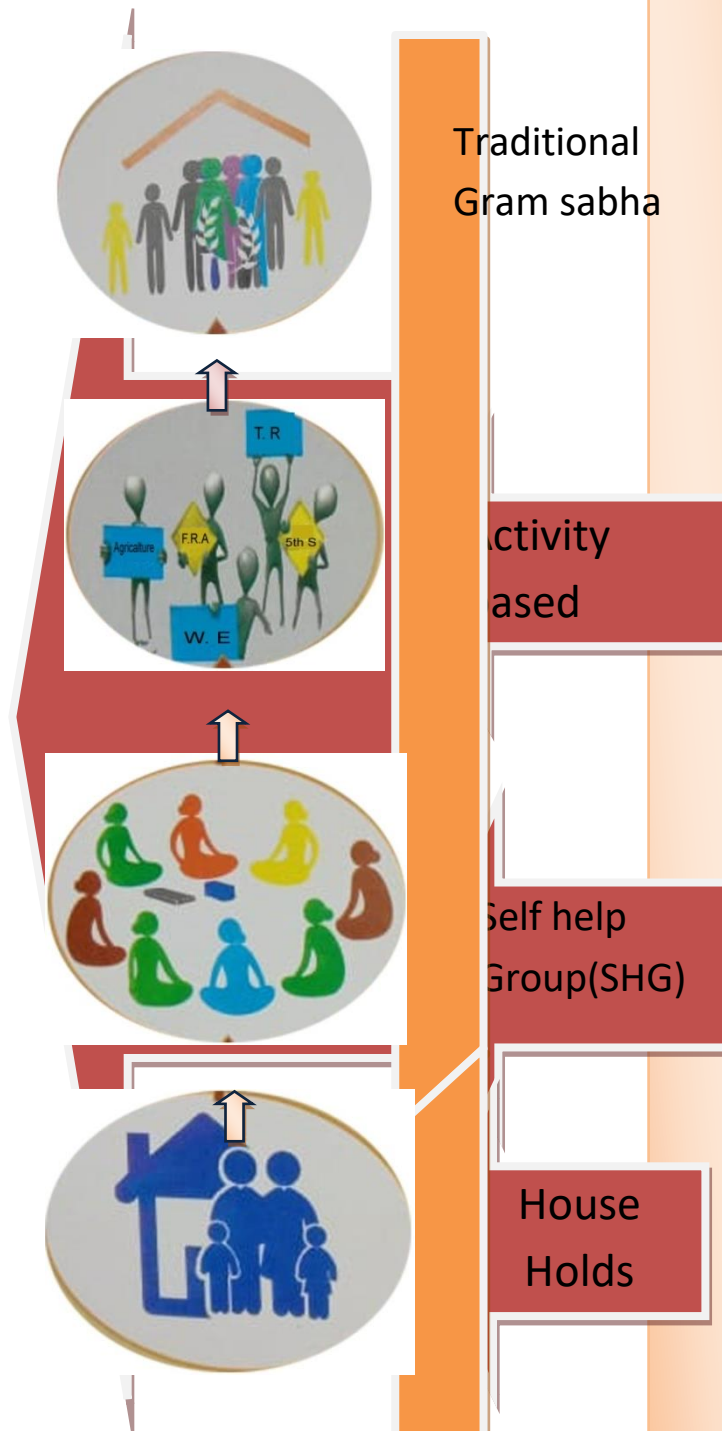
A Self Help Group (SHG) is a village Based organized committee where the members discuss and plan for the development activities. The women in the committee regularly save some money according to their capacity to be prepared for the times of financial crisis through the system of provision of loans with the money thus collected, among themselves and writing off the loans as per their convenience. The committee plays a vital role in the implementation of various projects. The organization JJVS has major focus on the female beneficiaries for all its initiatives

To address gender dimension in all its programmes, women's participation in CBO, Gram Sabha and in all the trainings and meetings are closely monitored.

The SHG members create self-empowerment to take decisions in their homes, Gram Sabha and in the community. All the SHG members are made aware to take part in village level Mahila Mandal meetings to strengthen women's voice in decision making process especially at village panchayat level. Among these members promoted to be a member of traditional gram sabha to have clear understanding of village level issues and to access the government schemes for the better livelihood of each family. All the project activities, interventions related to trainings/ capacity buildings inputs are provided to women of the family along with male members .

Paramparik Goan Gunrajya Samiti

Progress of Self Help Groups



Parameter	Units	progress 2019-20	progress 2020-2021	Cumulative
Goan Ganrajya Samiti formed	No.	45	45	
Pargana Samiti	No.	12	12	
Garh Samiti	No.	2	2	
Trainings/meetings conducted	No.	12	10	
Number of Village Covered	No.	314	321	
Number of Panchayat Covered	No.	215	218	
Number of HH Covered	No.	30234	30242	5

JJVS has achieved great success in SHG programs' data management through regular maintenance of records, this greatly helps in report preparation This leads to improved decision-making and taking appropriate action. Another step in the direction of digitization of SHGs data during the year was JJVS's partnership with the government department's initiative on Micro Credit and Innovations.

Details	Units	2019-20	2020-2021
Self Help Groups	No.	87	98
Female SHG	No.	87	84
Total Members	No.	1141	1157
Total savings	Amt.	870235	930180
Total Internal Loan Taken	Amt.	230125	250247
Total Bank Loan Received	Amt.	520300	250000

SHG capacity building and meetings



SHG members gathering in the Village to discuss development planning and MGNREGS,

Village Youths’ role as Village Resource Person

To ensure prolonged and efficient service delivery to the group members, JJVS has initiated its various CBOs with the “Barefoot Professionals” (BP), who are local youth selected by JJVS. JJVS

has devised a systematic plan at village level, the work process for these professionals, who go through an intensive workshop on the agriculture training followed by a mapping a growth trajectory of their progress. Since they are a part of the same community and

Parameter	Units	progress 2019-20	progress 2020-2021	Cumulative
Youth committee formed villages	No.	16	19	35
Youth committee actively participated	No.	10	13	23
Agriculture training conducted villages	No.	16	17	33
Agriculture activities started villages	no.	8	11	19
Tomato crop area	Ha.	10	14	24
Chilli crop area	Ha.	5	7	12
Potato crop area	Ha.	5	9	14
Skill training – Driving	No.	4	8	12
Skill training – Tailoring	No.	5	6	11
Youth Placed	No.	0	3	3

go through a well-designed absorption program, their integration in their roles of technical experts and technology agent serving their community is seamless. Moreover, the strategy also ensures local-level job creation. Each member nurtured to look after 6-8 villages for the smooth implementation of various programmes. These members are paid based on the tasks performed and have been trained to try out various innovative approaches in service delivery. During the year, 105 youths have worked in JJVS programme and they have attended number of refresher training sessions organized by various agencies on behalf of JJVS.

Mahila Mandal committee as incubator for women leadership

The Mahila Mandal is responsible for the implementation of campaign for liquor prohibition and any other responsibility that the Gram Sabha may entrust with. The Mahila Mandal gets help from various voluntary agencies. The villages have also formed Adhyayan Mandals (study circles) which act as informal forums for free and frank discussion on various issues from immediate village problems to forest and wild life conservation. These study circles are informal groups which assemble whenever need arises and help the Gram Sabha in the process of informed decision making.

Collaboration with Gram Panchayats for technical support for accessing government schemes, strengthening of Gram Sabha and existing groups



Land is a fundamental asset in sustained rural livelihood creation and this is the main tenet that drives the JJVS's Land and Water Resource Development (LWRD) program. The steadfast focus of the program is on the restoration and management of the available natural resources in the rural areas to facilitate livelihoods augmentation.

JJVS has over the years developed an expertise in coordination with government departments to drive the program, which is encouraged with the donors' funds. Mahatma Gandhi NREGA has been the main source of

leveraging funds for rural families for years. Every family in villages is entitled to around Rs. 20,000/- per annum under MGNREGA as guarantee for employment.

This readily available source of public fund is used to meet the investment need for land and water

Intervention	Unit	progress 2019-20	progress 2020-2021	Cumulative
Gram panchayat provided support	No.	35	35	70
Land development- FB, LL families	No.	33	33	66
Land development- FB, LL area	Ha.	15	15	30
Water harvesting structure	No.	12	12	24
Small water harvesting structure	No.	6	6	12
Dug well	No.	3	3	6
Horticulture - Tree plantation	Ha.	4.5	4.5	9
Agriculture convergence	No.	87	87	174

development for JJVS program households. JJVS combines this by assuming the role of a technical facilitator and developing a well-defined project design at the village level, which comprises targeting, planning, and implementation for the gram panchayat. This model, built around supporting the gram panchayats and community groups in all its program areas, has yielded successful results.

Community Institutions for Self-Governance

Though this training was supposed to be organized for the women leaders only but in tribal communities it is seen that without the support of men, women leadership quality doesn't come out, hence during the training men also participate in such trainings, along with women. 09 trainings had been conducted in all the 7 districts of the operational area, where most of the participants were women leaders. The total participants were 221, Female- 113, Male-108. The major agendas of such trainings were – How to develop leadership quality, understanding the issues of the tribal communities, developing skills for dialogue, collaboration and networking, community mobilization and rapport building with the local level administrations.



The importance of gram sabha with different rights, JJVS ensures sustainability of the village interventions and to build social empowerment in the community especially to women group. *JJVS always promotes community institution building around Self Governance such as Goan Ganrajya Samiti (Paramparik Gram Sabha), Pargana Samiti and Garh Samiti.* The formed committees of such institutions are regularly strengthened and supported in accessing different programs from the government departments. In every village Goan Ganrajya Samiti formed with its members of 12-15 people, in Pargana samiti 12-15 villages of selected members form the committee and Garh Samiti members of Pargana Samiti members form to manage the self governance system in the village. Self

governance systems followed are given in the table.



Capacity building workshop on institutional and organizational strengthening

Capacity building workshop on institutional and organizational strengthening had been conducted 05 times in 05 districts in the month of March, June, July and October 2020. In this workshop total participants were 167, female- 125, male-42. The major topics discussed in the workshops were – how to form the organization/

Institutions as per the process and criteria, various provisions of acts and policies specially of society registrations, formation and strengthening of people's organizations and its membership, aims and objectives. Books and records maintenance, Audit and financial aspects etc. major emphasis was given to the organizations which had been formed but poorly controlled and managed and suggested to work on the basis of organizational platform.

International Indigenous Day

On the occasion of International Indigenous Peoples Day, 09 programs had been conducted in all the district namely Sihairdand of Jashpur Districts, Ramkola of Surajpur district, Libra of Surguja district, Bhanpuri of Baster district, Tamnar of Raigarh district, Kodaoura, Sargawan and Sargari of Balrampur District and Majahartoli of Korla district, in these programs total participants were- 620, women- 296 and men-324. The major issues discussed and shared with the communities were importance of tribal Identity, their culture, customs, and rights over natural resources and also emphasized on the constitutional rights such as self governance, fifth scheduled area, forest rights act, Atrocity Act and other tribal related national and international laws, policies and treaties.



Violence against Women

Violence against women is a serious social and political human rights abuse affecting women's dignity, self-identity, self-esteem and well-being with negative public health consequences. According to the National Crime Record Bureau, crimes/atrocities against Scheduled Tribes revealed slight physical injury cases, rape cases and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty and assault on women above 18 years. However, these cases are just the tip of the iceberg, as most cases from rural areas are not reported.



There is a critical connection between individual cases of violence on women and deprivation of the collective rights of tribal communities and on the other the ongoing government development agenda and laws derived from colonial laws and brutal state oppression, such as militarization and Naxalite-Maoist insurgency. As the International Forum of Indigenous Women (FIMI) has noted, “For indigenous women, gender-based violence is shaped by a context of ongoing colonization, militarism, racism and social exclusion;

poverty-inducing economic policies, gender discrimination within indigenous and non-indigenous contexts.

Tribal women also bear violence from within their communities and families. Domestic violence is often internalized and in the name of family honor and tradition they choose to suffer silently. Adivasi indigenous women traditionally enjoy liberty and freedom, without strict taboos in choices in marriage, sex, live-in relationship (*dhuku*), choice of work and movement. However, early marriage continues in some rural indigenous communities due to various factors. Domestic violence, such as wife battering or wife beating, verbal abuse, emotional and mental torture, is observed to be rising in rural indigenous families.

Women violence				
Intervention	Unit	2019-20	progress 2020-2021	Cumulative
Trainings/meetings conducted	No.	35	37	72
Number of Village Covered	No.	80	93	173
Number of Panchayat Covered	No.	53	57	110
Number of HH Covered	No.	1305	1327	2632
Number of Victims	No.	42	48	90
Number of victims Registered at shakh one stop center	No.	7	9	16
Number of families solved the issues	No.	36	41	77
Action Taken by Police Depatment	No.	5	8	13
Number of victims counseled by JJVS	No.	30	32	62
Number of victim families rehabilitated by the project	No.		0	0

Covid 19 Pandemic Sensitization and awareness program

Purchase and distribution of health related materials in 87 villages:

Health and food related materials have been purchased and distributed among the communities as per the need and usage of the health kits. In tribal communities it is observed that mask and the sanitizers were totally new things, they were not aware about the usage and benefits of it, hence community members took part actively in the awareness program they are also practicing on the daily uses of masks, towels, sanitizers, soaps as per the need. Food materials are also distributed.

Si. No.	Name of Districts	No. of villages	Materials distributed
1	Raigarh	14	Sanitizer, Mask, Towel, Soaps, Food items
2	Jashpur	13	Sanitizer, Mask, Towel, Soaps,
3	Surguja	16	Sanitizer, Mask, Towel, Soaps, Food items
4	Balrampur	30	Sanitizer, Mask, Towel, Soaps, Food items
5	Koriya	5	Sanitizer, Mask, Towel, Soaps,
6	Surajpur	9	Sanitizer, Mask, Towel, Soaps, Food items
	Total - 6	87	

Community mobilization and awareness building on Covid-19 pandemic (87 villages of 6 districts) 73 meetings/ program conducted Population Covered- 8076, Female- 4380, Male- 3582, and Children- 114.



Door to Door visit and discussion with the family members

Human trafficking

Identification and discussions with the families whose members are out of state for work and have not returned

While community mobilization and sensitization the fellows also came to know the various situations of the families and communities. During this pandemic, communities were worried about the families who had been migrated to metro cities for their livelihood. In general tribal communities rarely migrate for the livelihood but since last two to three decades young people have been mostly migrating. During the lock-down situations labourers returning to their villages from cities were the mostly in a state of panic and their condition was pathetic and horrible. In our districts also the labourers who had migrated returned back to their villages.

Si. No.	Name of blocks/Districts	No. of Migrant labours	Status/ situations
1	Block- Tamnar , Districts – Raigarh ,Chhattisgarh	66	Safely returned to their villages
2	Block and district Jashpur- Chhattisgarh	64	Safely returned to their villages
3.	Block – Rajpur, District- Balrampur	18	Not yet returned, still in the other states but are safe

Preservation and Reviving Tribal Culture

Indigenous peoples live in nature and love to preserve nature for their future generation. As per the program and seasonal tribal cultures were addressed and celebrated with youth group members. The youth were encouraged to learn more and more about the culture. Youth leaders



Particulars				
Training/Workshops on FRA, PESA and Indigenous peoples right (M.544, F.580, total - 1124)				
Strengthening and mobilization of Forest Rights Committee (FRC) at the village level (M.620, F.735, Total-1355)	No.	1355	255	1610
Individual applications submitted	No.	425	623	1048
Individual families received patta	No.	350	8	358
CFR - total applications submitted panchayats	No.	19	11	30

have taken steps to have local dialogue at home

and parents must teach their children how to talk and the meaning of title.

Strengthening and Mobilization of Forest Right Committee (FRCs) at Village Level:

Forest Resource Management/ Marketing of forest Produce:-

Forest resource management is done by the villagers. Forest department is allowed to procure non timber forest produce and bamboo under the JFM. Gram Sabha decides on types of Bamboo that will be collected from the forest and the price is also decided by them. Before yielding the forest produced they perform a traditional ritual to satisfy their gods and goddesses and start the work. All the forest products are marketed by the Gram Sabha and the money is kept in the village fund. Village fund is spent for the development of the village after the decision of Gram Sabha. No money of the fund is spent by an individual for personal interest but Gram Sabha's decision is mandatory. The villagers develop their own scheme/ program and seek government's help for implementation.



The village charges a fee for all outside and commercial activities allowed inside the village by the Gram Sabha, and the funds raised in this way go into the village Bank account. The village fund is



used for carrying out developmental activities in the village and for providing loans to needy people.

Mendhakekha is the first village withstanding natural forest to have come under the Joint forest management in Maharashtra. About 1800 hectares of forest have been brought under the JFM in Mendhalekha. They have also formed a Mahila Mandal (women's council) which mainly deals with savings schemes and improving the status of women

in the village. Women are running retail shop and also look after the PDS distribution scheme run by government.

Contact discussions with local authorities/ district administrations/ Health department for networking and collaboration (Panchayat and Block level)

Prior to start awareness program the fellows visited all the local authorities such as officers and Nurses of Community health centers(PHC), Authorities of the Panchayati Raj Institutions(PRIS), Authorities and in-charge of the local police stations, Community Health workers , Authorities and workers of the Integrated Child Development program(ICDP) along with the heads of the villages and communities. Local authorities of 43 Panchayats, 40 Primary Health Centers and 5 police stations consulted and discussed and established very good collaboration and even got very good support to carry out the program and activities. Most of the Authorities appreciated the work and initiatives taken by the organizations and fellows



Police officers of Danwara Thana, District - Balrampur

Submission and Follow-up of Community Forest Land Claims including dialogues and Community Mobilization

1280 community members and leaders were trained on Forest Right act, PESA and Fifth Scheduled area(Autonomous) and are advocating their rights at district, divisions and state level through the collaboration with various networks and forums. Especially on the formulation of PESA rules in Chhattisgarh, community leaders participated in the consultation and given their inputs to be incorporated in the PESA rule.

3 Memorandum (2 on women's rights and 1 on community forest rights entitlements) has been submitted to Chief minister of the state through district collector of Balrampur and Jashpur.

Strengthening and Mobilization of Forest Right Committee (FRCs) at Village Level				
Particulars	Units	2019-20	progress 2020-2021	Cumulative
Training/Workshops on FRA, PESA and Indigenous peoples right (M.544, F.580, total - 1124)	No.	1124	915	2039
Strengthening and mobilization of Forest Rights Committee (FRC) at the village level (M.620, F.735, Total-1355)	No.	1355	255	1610
Individual applications submitted	No.	425	623	1048
Individual families received patta	No.	350	8	358
CFR - total applications submitted panchaayats	No.	19	11	30
CFR - certificate received panchaayats	No.	15	6	21

6 villages namely Domjharan, Surjula, Ordih, Beldih, Harradippa & Korengrenga have submitted application to the forest department for mapping of the land entitled under CFR for the purpose of protection, management and regeneration of the forest resources.

Agricultural Development activities to increase the Productivity

Land is a fundamental asset in sustained rural livelihoods creation and this is the main tenet of the farmers that drives the JJVS Land and Water Resource generation program. The steadfast focus of the program is on the restoration and management of the available natural resources in the rural areas to facilitate livelihoods expansion.

JJVS has over the years developed an expertise in implementation of agriculture activities and drive the program from Mahatma Gandhi NREGA the main source of leveraging water construction bodies. Through these activities every family in villages is entitled to increase financial support as guarantee for wage employment.

This readily available source of public fund is used to meet the investment need for land and water development for JJVS program villages. JJVS combines this by assuming the role of a technical facilitator and developing a well-defined project design at the village level, which comprises efficient targeting, planning, and implementation for the gram panchayat.

The Agriculture development program initially commenced with prioritizing on addressing low-productivity of crops in rain-fed areas and the possibilities of crops which grows well. As a result, the emphasis was on the agriculture package of practices, modern inputs like

seeds and agrochemicals. The year 2012 saw this program getting an upgrade and moving from the input focused approach to a more knowledge- centric one. With the knowledge-centric approach at work, newer elements such as studying the trend, utilizing available resources, and adopting scientific practices drove the program.

Parameter	Units	progress in 2019-2020	progress 2020-2021	Cumulative
Traditional seeds demonstration villages	No.	16	19	35
Families	No.	800	855	1655
Raggi crop	Ha.	15.4	16.7	32.1
Maize crop	Ha.	5.6	6.8	12.4
Bajra crop	Ha.	1.5	2.9	4.4
Bedo cro	Ha.	4.3	5.3	9.6
SRI technical practices	No.	45	48	93

Campaign against the use of Chemical Fertilizers and Promotion of Traditional Seeds

Parameter	Units	Progress in 2019-20	progress 2020-2021	Cumulative
Trainings conducted	Nos	29	22	51
Exposure visit organized	Nos	2	2	4
Farmers participated in training / meetings / exposure visits	Nos	2390	2111	2111

Agriculture good practices

Parameter	Units	progress in 2019-20	progress 2020-2021	Cumulative
Seed treatment	No.	576	582	1158
Pest management	No.	213	244	457
Line sowing & maintenance	No.	765	781	1546
Preserving traditional local seeds	No.	4397	4295	8692
Using certified seeds	No.	1529	1439	2968

Traditional Seed preservation and Collection



Livelihood training for villagers

JJVS encourages developing kitchen gardens among its target households, which are mainly small and marginal farmers to meet their nutritional needs through fresh vegetables as well as earn them additional incomes. Accordingly, the initiative has been named as “kitchen garden” that illustrates the importance of healthy nutrition among rural households. The vegetable gardens are developed on the agriculture plots or in the backyard of the houses in a size of about 10-20 decimals. The initiative has been designed such that each day of the week, a family has deferent vegetables available to itself. This activity is earning an income of Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 10,000/- every season, while also supplementing family nutrition.



JJVS Governance and Institutional Development

JJVS has permanent office structure placed system to direct and monitor , trainings and capacity building, policies, financial management within the framework which in both open and accountable.

Consultations/ meetings with local authorities/ government agencies



District Level consultation on violence against women, Child protection and Trafficking held at district head quarter Jashpur- Chhattisgarh

Block and districts level authorities have been regularly contacted for the better guidance and support for implementation of activities. Due to lock down and the guidelines of the state and central government many district authorities did not allow conducting such awareness programs in the village and community level, but as per the situations gradually improved, the authorities allowed for the community visit and to conduct awareness program.

Training and Documentation



Study and documentation on various programs had been conducted in all the districts of operational area on Tribal women social, economic and political status, Violence against women, witch hunting Migration and

displacement. Total study/ survey forms filled up are 326, the organization could not get study data from Baster district due to non cooperation and threats by the district administrations because the district is badly affected by the moist and such activities are not allowed, the person who was responsible for the study work was regularly marked by the local police and threatened him for collecting any type of data from the community.



Consultation workshop on various issues related to women at state level(Modified for Divisional level)

Consultation workshop had been organized by JJVS gholeng at Manora block on 24th Oct.2020, at Jashpur on 20th November2020, and on 1st December 2020 at AASHA Ambikapur in the Surguja division. where participants from Surguja division of 5 districts namely- Jashpur, Surguja, Balrampur, Surajpur, Korba were presents. The total participants were 157, female-60, male-97 , The resources person were Mr. Bijay Kumar Panda from Odisha and Anand Kujur from Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh. The major objectives of the program were to assess the status of implementation of the PESA Act 1996(Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Area) and self governance in the Fifth scheduled area and to discuss on the formulation of PESA Rule in Chhattisgarh. Status of tribal women, Livelihood, Health and Education, Empowerment of women, violence against women and their rights.

MS Mamta Kujur introduced the resource persons Mr. Bijay Kumar Panda and Anand Kujur and shared views about the objectives of the meeting/ planning on the implementation of PESA and on drafting rules for it. She emphasized that the present government of Chhattisgarh is very positive towards the tribal rights and due to pressure from peoples organizations specially from Sarv Adivasi Samaj Chhattisgarh government is ready for the formulation of the PESA rules hence we all should be aware of it and give our suggestions/ inputs to the government on the PESA Rule Draft. After that the resource person introduced the PESA draft prepared by some of the experts. The provision wise and point wise discussions and illustrations has been done about the draft and the floor had been opened for all to discuss on it seriously and give their suggestions. The meeting sessions held in the both ways the discussions and giving of suggestions one by one by all the district representatives.

Learning Exchange at state and interstate level(Modified for district level)

Learning exchange program had been organized at Kunkuri in the district of Jashpur and Pasan in the district of Korba on 5th and 25th November 2020, in the program 114 community members were present where female participants were-64 and male participants were 50. The major learning share were on the strengthening of the institutions, networks and organizations, Forest resources management, self governance, women related issues and dialogue and collaborations with district and state level administrations. Since under PESA act rules to be formed and the major recommendations to be given to the government hence all the members of organizations and networks discussed related to strengthening the local governing bodies and Gram Sabha as per the Fifth scheduled area under Indian constitutions.



Project orientation training:

Project orientation training/ workshop had been conducted at Kodaúra, District Balrampur and at Gholeng in Jashpur district. Where 30

participants female-18 and male-12 had participated, on 16 and 19th of June 2020. In this workshop all the fellows and few members of People's organisations/Networks were present. Before starting orientation a round of introduction took place to understand the working area and the fellows. After introduction goals and objectives of the organizations and the program of FIMI, its goals and objective, targets and outcome were discussed in details. Each fellows shared their working areas and the background of the communities along with the issue and problems. As there are 7 districts where 7 fellows are closely working in their field. While discussions we came to know that there are similar situations in all the districts except Baster, Raigarh and Surguja, In Baster district due to extremism locally we say Naxalite affected area, where many tribal communities are in danger due to conflict between Government and Naxalites. Whereas Raigarh and Surguja are affected by the mining where corporates are running illegal mining sites without the consent of the local communities. It was also discussed as to how the Networks/ Pos could support and guide the fellows for the better and effective implementation of the program. At the end of the workshop details of all the activities had been discussed one by one.

Staff training / exposure during the year April 2019- March 2020

Activity No.	Activity	Output (please, include total number of participants with males and females plus number of event of each activities implemented)
1	Training/Workshops on FRA, PESA and Indigenous peoples right	07 training/ workshops had been conducted covering 12 villages namely- Korengrenga, Beldih, Chatouri, Borokona, Kardana, Jharghaon, Kamarima, Chichli, Harradippa, Ordih, Khutapani and Surjula, there were 280 participants among them Female were-124 and men were- 156
2	Meetings (planning/assessment) (per partner per year) of the state and inter-state networks of indigenous peoples including indigenous women network	One event had been conducted at divisional level on planning and assessment 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 was 23 and male were 27.
3	Institutional and network building trainings	03 training had been conducted on Institutional and Network building covering covering participants from 7 villages namely- Bada koronja, Galonda, Manora, Kodaura, domjharan, surjula and Borokona. The total participants were- 143, Female were- 86 and male were- 57
4	Joint actions and community mobilizations (each year)	Under Joint actions 03 events had been organized at Bhimsela, Kalia, Butunga, Sihardand and Lakhanpur, where 355 participants were present, Female were- 189 and male were-166.
5	Strengthening and mobilization of Forest Rights Committee (FRC) at the village level	08 events had been conducted to strengthen Forest right committee members of Borokona, Beldih, Chatouri, Chichli, Kamarima, Bhimsela, Khutapani, Surjula & Korengrenga. Total participants were- 244, Female- 124, male- 120
6	Human Rights violation, documentation and monitoring	Below given 6 cases have been documented and monitored :- 1. Piyarmani Bai, Victims of Violence against women from, Butunga Panchayat of Jashpur district, 2. Bhagmania bai, Victims of Witch hunting, from Ambatoli, Ordih panchayat. 3. Daso Bai, Victim of Witch hunting, from Hajaritola, Badkoronja panchayat, 4. Sandhya Bai, Victims of trafficking from Kulador, Manora block,

		5. Laxmi Chauhan, Trafficking Case 6. Kumari Sandhaya Kispotta, Village- Jhargawan, Post . Gholeng
7	Trainings on Human Rights Documentation and Advocacy	03 Training had been conducted on Human Rights Documentation and advocacy covering participants from Sihairdand, Butnga, Kurhatipana, Harradippa, Beldih, Ordih, Surjula, Khutapani, kardana and Chatouri. Total no. of participants were 222, female- 188 & male- 34 had participated in the program.
8	Trainings on community mapping and conduct of community mapping and baseline survey	07 Trainings on community mapping had been conducted at-Surjula, Beldih, Korengrenga, Jhargaon, Haradippa & Domjharana and 2 GPS mapping had been conducted at Jhargaon and Domjharan. Total No.of participants were 303, female- 159, Male- 154
9	Submission and follow-up of collective forestland claims including dialogues and community mobilizations	Follow-up of CFR submission had been done in all the 17 villages (Including 2 new villages namely Domjharan and Jhargaon. Total participants were-187, Female- 94, Male- 93.
10	Leadership and advocacy trainings for indigenous women representation in gram sabha	04 Leadership and advocacy training had been conducted covering 187 participants from 12 villages where men were- Female were-83 and men were-100, The training venue were, Chatouri, Ordih, Domjharan, Manora and Kunkuri.
11	Organize inter-state exchange visit	This activity had been conducted in 2019
12	Conduct campaign against the use of chemical fertilizers and promotion of traditional seeds	11 times, campaign had been conducted in all the operational villages on use of chemical fertilizers ad promotion of traditional seeds where 335 men - 163and women 172 actively participated.
13	Livelihood trainings for villagers	07 trainings had been conducted for the women on livelihood covering all the target villages. In these trainings 296 women and 7 men participated, total participants were-303.
14	Support to the self-help groups for income generation activities.	45 women SHGs have been supported inform of SEEDS of Ragi(Madiya), Termurine(Haldi)

Case Study on Violence against Women

Piyarmani Bai is 28 years old belonging to Pahari Korwa tribe. There are 4 members in her family. Piyarmani Bai lives with her husband Lalit Hasda and two children. Older boy studies in 1st standard and younger girl goes to Aganbadi. Lalit is the sole bread-earner of the family Due to lack of money, he works as a labourer in the city for the past two years, he departs month of January and comes



Piyarmani after the unfortunate incident at her maternal home with her kids



back home every 6 months. Piyarmani

Bai takes care of her house and works with her two children as a labourer in the village and sends her both children to school. Piya mani was married to another man 9 years ago. After two months of marriage, she eloped with Lalit, who brought her to Kuratipna village. They started a new life together and now have two children. They were leading a poor life so Lalit had to find work. He went to Odisha and found work in a company there. He used to keep in touch with his family via phone. He would call every now and then to know the well-being of his family. Lately he began to suspect his wife of cheating on him because whenever he called he would get engaged tone on his phone, to this, he would think that his wife was talking to someone else in his absence. As time passed by, Lalit's lack of trust towards Piya mani continued to grow.

On May 7, 2020, Lalit Hasda, due to Covid - 19 decided to return to his village after work had stopped due to the pandemic and after hearing the news that there will be more lockdown, he reached his village Kuratipna on 8th May. After reaching the village, he was not sick and was kept, as a precautionary measure against the ongoing pandemic, at Quarantine Center Rangpur Secondary School. On the fifth night, he tried to call his wife via phone, but the phone was returning an engaged tone every time, Lalit got angry and tried to break out of the Quarantine Center. On May 13, 2020, at around 11 pm in the night, he quietly jumped out of the boundary of the Quarantine Center to get to his house. On getting to his house the door being closed from inside the house, he entered quietly through the window, Piya mani was fast asleep, Lalit went straight to his wife and took an axe in the house and chopped off her right hand. Piya mani felt for her right hand but the hand had been separated from the arm. She was in great pain and started crying loudly, Lalit threatened her to chop off her head if she makes noise. The whole night she was in pain and the blood would not stop, meanwhile Lalit Hasda escaped from the house. The news of the incident spread in the neighborhood at dawn. Piya mani's brother, Sonasai, who lives in the neighborhood came to know about the incident, came to see her. Getting the severity of the situation he arranged for an ambulance vehicle to take her to the hospital for treatment at Ambikapur District Hospital, and filed an F. I.R. The police immediately arrested Lalit and took them to the police station and then to jail.

Discussion on the situation of Piyarmani - When recently contacted by Jashpur Jan Vikas Sansthan, the victim told that her family situation very bad and she was from a Pahari Korwa tribe, with the wages that she would get from working as a farm labourer, she was barely able to feed her kids, now her right hand has gone forever and her kids are very young. She has to raise the kids all by herself. She wants the government to help her in this situation by providing her any type of forth class job to support her family. She says that she is also afraid that she may be killed and buried without anybody knowing it, in her community. She is staying at her maternal home and her brother does not want her to go back to her husbands' house.



Piyarmani with kids, showing her wound

JJVS In Media And Printing Mateials

Development &Printed materials:

Under printing and development the organization has got printed and the books are in place, major books are consists of Biography of great tribal leaders, Books on UNDRIP, Diary/ photo/ pictures of tribal women worriers, PESA act 1996, Forest Rights Act 2006, Women's Rights, Various government schems, Panchati Raj Institutions, Social Audit, Women Know their Rights, Right to information, Traditional way of firming, Collection of tribal women and Tribal Rights.

Total number of books printed were- 4750, all books are printed in Hindi Languages.

4. Additional Activities: Awarness on Corona Virus/ Covid-19

Compliances

The organization management systems are illustrated by the following table chart.

Compliance area	Periodically	Status
Board meeting	Annually	On time
Financial Audit	Annually	On time
Internal audit	six monthly	On time
External audit by donor	As required	Two donors audit in last year
Report submission to donor	Annually	On time
Report submission to FCR	Annually	On time

Our Partners – Past and on going

Sincerely we express our gratitude's for their contribution of our donors during the year 2020 – 21 has made the work possible

International	
Sr.#	Donors
1	Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
2	FIMI
3	Tebtebba
4	GGF
National	
5	CASA
6	Dhaatri Trust