

ANNUAL REPORT

2020 - 2021



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SECRETARY DESK

Year 2020-2021 COVID-19 in India brought unprecedented losses. The poorest and the most marginalized, including women and girls, faced more risks without the means to absorb the economic shocks and mitigate the health crisis. They have caring for their families, sustaining livelihoods and leading efforts to fight the pandemic, amidst the threat.

The COVID-19 pandemic has further worsened hunger and malnutrition woes, more so for the women informal workers, on their way back home or struggling to meet two ends in their urban and rural homes. Their embedded informality over labour, land and housing tenure has uprooted and shaken them with loss of income, occupation and habitat, their already entrenched poverty and work insecurity & health & nutrition vulnerability.

Due the Global pandemic Covid-19 our regular activities have been stopped and team members of SMS started to work on Covid relief works in three districts namely East Singhbhum, West Singhbhum&Simdega.We have Involved the community leaders and PRIs in identifying and reaching out to the most vulnerable families.

SMS carried out the Covid Response Program in close coordination with the District and Block Administration. SMS carried out a wide range of important activities on humanitarian assistance for relief work on pandemic like distribution of ration and masks, seeds for livelihood, fertilizers, agricultural implements, starting 3 learning centers etc.Apart from this, the spirit of mutual solidarity and cooperation was enhanced to the community of our working blocks.

This year SMS implemented "Project Supported by UNDP" to "Secure Vulnerable Families in 6 Blocks of Palamu and Garwa Districts" by providing social security benefits. About 16600 beneficiaries provided information about the social security schemes and other social welfare schemes of the central and state governments in the defined geographical areas and 5014 families linked the social security scheme.This year in support of the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW) Strengthened community-led approaches to the planning and management of local resources in collaboration with local governance systems. To reduce poverty in the target area and improve the lives of tribal community especially women and migrant community by developing their skills to women and migrant workers and youth.

We sincerely focus on creating a conducive environment where socially oppressed women can breathe individuality and dignity of humanity. On this context, we addressed the issues like empowerment of women, self-sufficient towards food security, livelihood generation and promoted to education & health for women & children in the outgoing year.

I express my gratitude to the SMS team, grant organizations, aid organizations, well-wishers and associates who guided us on the path of betterment of the society.

It gives me pleasure and our team of social workers to present our Annual Report for the financial year 2020-2021.

**Ms. Purabi Paul
(Chief Functionary)**

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VISION

SMS is working with a vision to empower women by education, economic independence and leadership skills to develop a balanced and just society which may provide equal opportunities for both the genders.

MISSION

To enable the tribal and other women to become self-dependent in the Socio-economic spheres, motivating women's groups to be a part of the decision-making process and local self-governance. To promote their education, ensure women's participation in eco-friendly land, water, forest management of the area and own up the responsibility of sustainable development.

OBJECTIVE

SMS envisages some of the main objectives and strives to concentrate its effort towards these issues mentioned below:

- ❖ Provide a friendly and congenial platform for the women folk, especially the downtrodden, underprivileged, oppressed, grassroots level & the lowest strata of the society.
- ❖ Ensure acceptance, recognition and human dignity to the aforesaid women class.
- ❖ To build awareness, confidence and motivate the women to improve their socio-economic condition.
- ❖ To make women self-reliant and self-dependent, so that all sound upliftment and their development can take place.
- ❖ To enable them to participate and get involved in the process of governance and decision making.
- ❖ To empower the women, so as to safeguard their rights, liberty and freedom of expression, and thoughts.

Project 1. GRAM NIRMAN

Gram Nirman programme is supported by Caritas India/Australia and being implemented in three panchayats of Dumuria block of East Singhbhum district Jharkhand. Covering 3602 households in 18 villages and 97 hamlets.

The main aim of the program is to support the tribal communities for functional institutions towards achieving socio-economic wellbeing through socially and politically dynamic participation in decision making bodies (Gram Sabhas) and being sensitized to the needs of the most vulnerable community members. Tribals are more vulnerable and marginalized due to their poor socio-economic conditions in terms of work-participation and access to various eligible government entitlements and flagship Programme.

Followings are the outcome wise achievements-

Outcomes 1: 60% of marginalized communities (67CG +63JH) have improved access to various entitlements and manage local resources through village level institutions by 2020.

SMS have done lots of work on Objective-1 in the running project Gram Nirman. As results of objective -1 we can see that

1. Total 17 out of 18 Gramsabhas are functional now they are conducting meetings regularly, selecting the eligible families/individuals for the govt. schemes, monitoring the development activities, taking necessary decisions for the villages, collective approaches could be seen in villages.
2. Around 200 different village level institutions and CBOs like SHGs, farmers clubs, Village health sanitation and nutrition committees, School management committees are functional in 18 villages of three panchayats. These institutions and CBOs are providing various support in implementing the project, they are doing their jobs effectively.
3. With the support of volunteers this year total 300 applications for various schemes have been submitted to department out of 300 total 120 schemes / entitlements are sanctioned and approved.
4. Total seven villages are managing their local resources like Local market, ponds, crusher plants, forests. Villages are making their management plan also and trying to get approval from Gram Sabha.

Outcome 2:60% marginalized families have increased their income by 20% through small and marginalized farmer's organization, various adaptive initiatives (on farm – off farm & forest) and linkages by 2020-21

In objective -2 followings are the key achievements-

1. Around **340** farmers are preparing for SRI, last year's result was so very good so maximum farmers are looking in interest to start SRI from this year.
2. In this year we formed **2** women collective farming groups so till date we have **17** functional women collective farming groups (around 200 women farmers). All the 15 groups are doing their job very well and they are growing vegetables in a collective way.
3. Total 1020 farmers have done double cropping this year, by doing this they have earned extra money. In our project villages farmers have grown record 800 quintal gram this year.
4. Number of farmers who are selling their products in local market have increased now days total 210 farmers are selling their products (Vegetables) in the local markets.
5. 16 NTFP collective marketing groups are selling their collections in collective way and earning extra.

Outcome 3:60% of most marginalized sections are recognized and contribute in decision making process in various platforms by 2020-21

Key achievements under objective-3

1. Strengthening of three Panchayat level PLWDs Committee.
2. Formation of Forest protection committee at Bankishole which have only female members. Gramsabha have given the charge of Forest protection to the women of village.

Summary of Change:

- Through this project we aim to touch 3148 direct beneficiaries of 18 villages, three panchayats, of Dumuria block of East Singhbhum district. We are trying to strengthen the local CBOs and institutions through regular meetings and workshops. Three legal cells are conducting their meetings regularly and they are approaching GramSabhas to bring some critical issue to the platform, we oriented the members of SMC to run the schools well, we conducted orientations to the members of forest right committees to provide more accessibilities of land patta, we organized meetings with VHSNC to betterment of health facilities at village level. Standing committees have been reformed.
- We formed farmers club to strengthen the status of agro based families, we are also providing support in kind of technologies and seeds. We are also supporting some PLWDs to run little shops at their home, we have provided Khaki camble ducks for extra income, around 450 farmers have practiced SRI in this reporting period. Formation of PLWDs committee at three Panchayats

- SHG federations are very functional and they are supporting to the govt in implementing the schemes at ground level. women are actively participating in the meetings of Gramsabhas.
- Gramsabhas are now more interested in managing and controlling the local resources.
- Volunteerism is increased in our villages with support of volunteers we got more than 7000 govt. entitlements.
- Day by day the collective efforts can be seen in villages in many areas like farming and businesses.

Observable changes- Community members are now very actively participating in all programs; they are ready to follow up of all sanctioned schemes as well as they are trying to get more schemes from gov

Progress has been made towards achieving the long-term change-

- Listing of village level institutions and CBOs- total 286 institutions and CBOs. Total 200 CBOs are now functional and doing their job well.
- Resource management process is adopted by villagers in seven villages.
- Volunteers are providing support villagers in getting govt. schemes and entitlements.
- Around 200 women are engaging in collective farming.
- Around 322 families have done backyard kitchen garden.
- PRI members are conducting regular monthly meetings for development issues.
- SHG s are now monitoring the development schemes.
- Capacity building of forest right committees is very fruitful because after the orientation they are trying to mapping of forest areas in their respective villages. In five villages peoples are actively protecting their forest by doing regular security job in forest.
- Capacity building of women collective farmers to start vegetable fariming in a collective way as well as the capacity building of landless peoples to start backyard kitchen gardens with the project support.
- Reformation of SHG federations to address the women child and gender-based issues,
- Meetings with Angan Wadi Worker to strengthen the Child Protection Committees.
- Strengthening of legal cells at panchayat level in all three panchayats.
- Capacity building of legal cell members.
- Interface meetings with line department to insure more entitlements fot the communities.
- Awareness on livestock management for the communities so that they can increase the income of their families.
- Awareness on govt schemes run by block office.
- Resource mapping for identification of local resources which can be managed by the GS.
- Linkage of farmers with ATMA to get more benefits from the institution.
- 250+ farmers got training on eco-friendly farming system especially on organic farming.

Project 2. Securing Vulnerable families in 6 blocks of Palamu & Garwa districts by providing them social security benefits

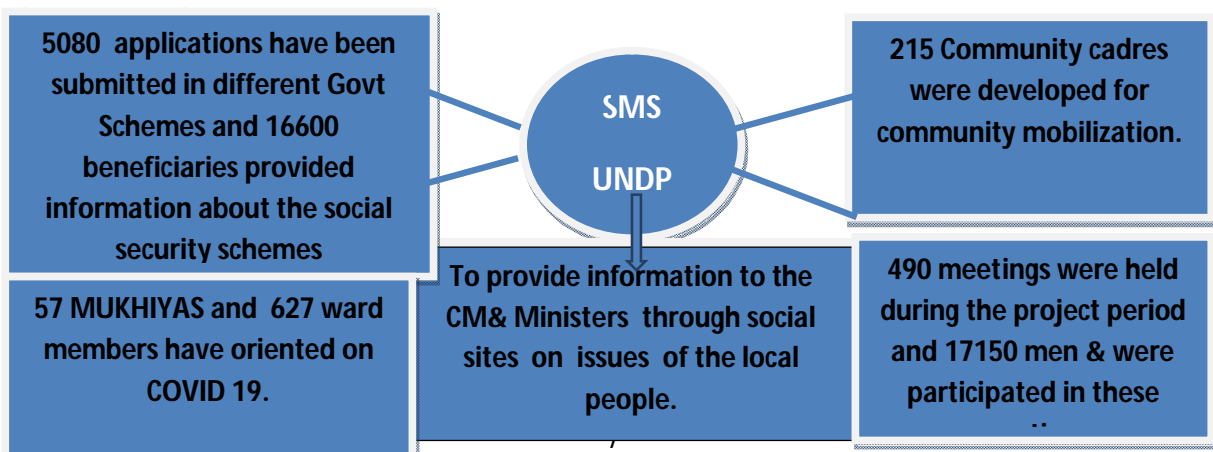
Shramajivi Mahila Samity (SMS) has been constantly working on deepening its understanding of the rapid changes taking place in women's and excluded communities' lives across urban and rural spaces of Jharkhand. In the last 18 years the organization is tirelessly seeking ways to build gender-inclusive spaces to facilitate the women's and excluded communities' voices in the common forum. SMS implemented the "Securing Vulnerable families in 6 blocks of Palamu & Garwa districts by providing them social security benefit "Project supported by UNDP.

The organization focused on exclusively the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Primitive tribes, single & and other women's and people with disabilities. It was seen as urgency to reduce the welfare gap between the socially excluded group and the majority of population. UNDP has offered opportunities for Capacity-building, MIS development, data generation through GEET APP, communication and advocacy with the policy makers and Line departments. The program believes Sharing learning by tracking the progress of the program.

Themes this program was to strengthen the delivery of and access to social protection for returnee migrant and other vulnerable households. Most of the migrant workers were marginal farmers in the past which left agriculture and moved to urban areas for better economic opportunities. The forced reverse migration amid agrarian crisis poses a big threat on people to fall into abject poverty.

For the immediate support for better preparedness for COVID 19, SMS started a project with supported the UNDP in Palamu & Garwa districts of Jharkhand, its focuses on uptake of social protection schemes and programmes (BOCW, MGNREGA, National Social Assistance Programmes, PM schemes for Financial Inclusion, social Insurance programmes, etc) by migrants and poor & vulnerable households, strengthening awareness and building capacities of PRIs and frontline workers in the rural ecosystem on preventative safety measures.

The nature and impact of this pandemic is different from other natural calamities and emergency situations therefore, the response and mitigation work need have planned and facilitated differently. The target group has multi-dimensional needs to cope up with various problems. The immediate necessities are shelter, food, health services. The target groups are lacking social inclusion too. Their survival and security is endangered, suppressed and



The Palamu and Garhwa district is primarily rural and most of the population resides in villages. Tribal population of the district still lives in forest tract. Due to rural economy based on agriculture and dependence on erratic rainfall, the local and ST/SC community migrate to the out of the state for employments.

As expected, the impact of Covid 19 has been most severe for small and marginal farmers, migrant workers and small and medium enterprises. With lockdown, all operations have come to a standstill, impacting wages and livelihoods.

Women and migrant workers already have to grapple with multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and inequalities, restrictions in migration policies, insecure forms of labour, racism, low wages and forcing the illegitimate work by the agent/ brokers etc.

The basis of emergency situations and the response and mitigation work needed planned and facilitated differently. For this work SMS selected 6 blocks from both of districts. The following blocks for Palamu&Garwa Districts were-

Block Profile Palamu & Garwa Districts

SI No.	District	Name Of Block	Panchayat	No. of Registered	
				HH	Persons
1	Palamu	Chainpur	35	36000	68284
		Ramgarh	7	13151	22386
		Satbarwa	10	16748	31654
2	Garwa	Ranka	14	39411	65103
		Bhandariya	6	10003	21463
		Bargad	4	7987	15344

SCs		STs		Others		Male	Female
HH	Persons	HH	Persons	HH	Persons		
9396	18631	4397	8699	22207	40954	40467	27817
2307	4021	4455	7859	6389	10506	13165	9221
4634	8910	4698	8922	7416	13822	17827	13827
5104	9765	5560	11927	29154	43411	35705	29398
1289	2904	5120	11304	3594	7255	11574	9889
550	1102	4574	8955	2863	5287	8177	7167

The 12 Block level Enumerators were selected and given the capacity building training and assigned the task of dividing the working areas.

Firstly, Districts coordinator and Project team has been collecting demographic data of block, panchayats and villages. Information of the targeted blocks like population, no of HH, ST/SC/ OBC basic data and current status of community, MNREGA job card, claiming of job, social security schemes, numbers of Migrant family returned and present status of those families, ration card/ PMI awash/ KishanSanmannidhi and health facilities availability in the villages/ panchayats.

12 facilitators and Districts coordinators have visited targeted blocks (villages/panchayats) for mobilized the community, PRI members and community leaders to organized 490 meetings. Facilitators have also discussed with the community on the covid 19 pandemic situations and how they protect their families and overcome the critical situation.

Interface meeting with BDO, MO, Labour officer were held in 12 blocks of Palamu and Garwa Districts. The project team gave information about their introduction as well as project objectives. All the officials spoke to support to BF.

Developed MIS formats and IEC materials for the Block enumerators and community people and PRI members and distributed it.

Applications of total 5014 persons had been generated to link with the schemes like PDS, NREGA, Social Security Pensions, PVTG Pensions, Migrant workers registration and B&CL registration, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan and Ujjwala Scheme, PM kishannidhi etc. Total numbers of 65 panchayats have covered in the 6 blocks. Approximate 2009 have linked with various Govt schemes.

A Review meeting with the block facilitator were conducted in each month. District Coordinator and BE'S participated in the meetings. It was discussed that how many community people were made aware and submitted the application for linking the govt schemes during the project period by Block enumerators and village cadres together. All the block enumerators were submitting their updated data and field stories to District coordinator.

An application was developed to collect information by Dhanush InfoTech and UNDP namely GEET APP. Block enumerators have collected information from community, which applications were submitted to the govt

The UNDP program has support to achieved recognition in civil society organization through proper implementation in two districts. The Government of Jharkhand and its administrative establishments obliged the each and every effort of SMS achieved the migrant and underprivileged communities manage to access govt flagship program.



Interface meeting with appropriate government and line departments –

Interface meeting with BDO, MO, Labour officer were held of the 6 blocks. The project team gave information about their introduction as well as project objectives. All the officials spoke to support to BE. It was discussed related to submitted applications as well as requesting the applications of very poor families and primitive tribes for quick action.



Developing Printing Schemes formats, MIS formats and IEC materials – It was necessary to printing the IEC materials for community awareness on COVID 19, collect two or three types of data. For example, the list of beneficiaries who have out from the schemes, the list of beneficiaries who have applied but not received any card and who are linking with govt schemes with the support of our team. Also, IEC material will be developing of all the central and Jharkhand govt schemes. Although all these formats developed, printed and distributed to the community, front line workers and PRI Members. A Total 15,000 schemes from distributed and Covid 19 information were circulated in this period.

Capacity building of front-line workers & PRI Members

One day district level workshop on Building capacities and supporting the frontline workers and PRI functionaries was organized in the Daltonganj, Palamu. More than 40 frontline workers and PRI functionaries participated in the work shop. Purabi Paul Secretary, ShramjiviMahilaSamity(SMS), Mithilesh Kumar director, MA Sansthan and Dheeraj Kumar were attended as a resource persons. Purabi Paul says COVID-19 has badly affected the vulnerable communities in rural area particularly those Households whose livelihood are entirely dependent upon the daily wage and migrate outside to meet their need. She told central and state government has introduced many programmes and schemes to mitigate the crisis borne out from COVID-19 and front-line workers like AWCs Sewika-Sahayika, Sahiyaetc and PRI functionaries are the backbone of the implementation of all the schemes. The workshop aims to sensitise, inform and train them about their role and responsibility in helping and aiding the poor and vulnerable.

The participants were also informed about all the major central and state government schemes like PDS, Mid-Day meal, MNREGA, Old aged, widow, Divyang and PVTG pension, Dakiya scheme for PVTG, etc and entitlement under the schemes.

GEET App data Entry

Introducing the GEET app for maintaining and digital record keeping of data collected by the enumerator. This app helped in follow up of the application and grievances by the community. The app generated the entitlement and HH number which helps in record keeping and follow up of application submitted. The BEs was suggested to do data collection as per the information's required for APP.

The enumerators has been able to enter the HH and Individual data in GEET app, but they are facing difficulty in finding schemes like pension, unorganized sector worker registration and migrant worker registration

Outcome of the Project

- 12 enumerators at block level and 215 community cedars were capacitated on effective COVID-19 response and Govt flagship program.
- A Handbook on various social welfare, social protection schemes and COVID –19 welfare booklet in hind language provided to enumerates for ready reference.
- 16600 beneficiaries reached with information on social protection schemes and other social welfare schemes of the Centre and State governments in the defined geographies.
- Facilitate linking of 5014 households to social protection schemes by assisting filling applications.
- 5,014 beneficiaries have submitted the application of various schemes of the social protection benefit.
- Building the capacity of 50 PRIs and other frontline functionaries on COVID measures.



Case Story -1

TITLE OF THE STORY: - Linking Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) HHs with social protection schemes

Community Name: - Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)

Social category: - Korwa

Village and Panchayat: -Mayapur, Nawadih

Block: - Chainpur

District: -Palamu (Jharkhand)

Palamu district is around 130 kilometers away from Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand state. Ramgrah block distance is 25 km from the district headquarters and Mayapur village is 20 km far from Ramgrah block. The total population of this village is around 2500 and total number of HHs is around 500. The main communities in the village are tribals and Dalit. The livelihood of the people of this place comes from farming and forest produce. The PVTGs HHs are particularly vulnerable due because they do not have large land holding size. Most of them have lands less than 1 acre. They are dependent on the Forest produce for their livelihood. Most of the men migrate outside to meet their survival need.

Nagendra Ram, who is a block facilitator of Ramgarh blocks, had visited Korwa Hamlet of Korwa PVTG community. The hamlet has around 30 HHs NREGA work was not going on in the hamlet. They did not have NREGA Job card and they were not linked with pension scheme.



MNREGA Job application form of these HHs were filled by the Block facilitator and submitted to the Rojgar Sewak. The plights of these HHs were also brought into the attention of Chief Minister of Jharkhand and District Administration through social media. The CM took cognisance of the matter and ordered the district administration to link the HHs with NREGA and other schemes. After CM order the

administration provided them NREGA Job card and linked the HHs with other social protection schemes.



Case Story -2

TITLE OF THE STORY: - Story of the excluded primitive tribes of Korea community.

Community Name: - Primitive Tribe Community

Social category: - Korwa (primitive tribe)

Village and Panchayat: - Kurun (Fakiradih)

Block: - Bhandariya

District: -Garhwa (Jharkhand)

Garhwa district is 230 kilometers away from Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand state. Bhandariya block distance is 90 km from the district headquarters and Kakroon village is 30 km far from Bhandariya block adjacent to the Koyal river and surrounded by forests. The total population of this village is 1000 and 200



families are residents here. The main communities in the village are tribals such as Kharwar, Yadab (OBC), Turiya (Dalit), "Korwa" (primitive tribes) community etc.

The livelihood of the people of this place comes from farming and forest produce. The tribal communities here, especially the primitive tribe families, are doing struggles for their livelihood. They have small land for farming, so for their livelihood they depend monsoon based agriculture and the forest produce. 30 of the primitive tribe's (Korwa) all the family members every year goes to Hazaribagh and Bihar for wages to work in brick kiln. And 15-16 men go to other states of Kerala for wages. Some families in these communities have only small mud huts to live in.

Prashant Toppo, who is a block facilitator of Bhandariya blocks, when he was visited the kakrola village, he feels very sad to see the situation in Kakroon village. He decided to do something for these deprived families. First off, all, he served the village so that he would know which people could be provided immediately relief. They found that 19 families of these communities are still not getting ration, out of which 09 families have applied for ration card online and some families are still not able to apply.

Those families say that they have applied for ration many times, yet are still unable to get



ration, 09 families have applied online for ration. 5 families were named in the housing list under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. Which has been excluded from the list by the head of the panchayat. These families have

been struggling for rationing for a long time.

They have complained to the Block Development Officer many times about not getting ration. Not getting the ration is a separate problem, but when the names of some families came on the housing list, they have also been cut off, which they have informed about resolving. In the year 2000, under the Birsa Awas Yojana, a house was being constructed under the Birsa Awas Yojana, that house has not been completed till date, even today the remains of the unfinished house are visible.

The families of these communities desperately need ration; even today some families are not able to feed their children. These families are still craving for ration and are struggling to live their lives.

Members of these families were trapped in lock-down in another state. Prashant Toppo worked to get him 10 kg ration with government assistance. For solving the problems of housing and ration, they have prepared the listed names and applications of the families and submitted them to the BDO office. People sat together and filled up the application formats, Prashant worked continuously to enclose the necessary papers together. Applications of 30 NREGA Card, Allocation of migrant Workers Registration, 20 unorganized labour registration, Application of Toilets for 10 HH, Ujjwala Scheme for 15 women, 20 families PM awashyojana has been submitted. Also, the Ration card 15 form has been filled and submitted to the Block Development Officer. He is also doing regular follow up. Prashant is confident that by adding these families to the scheme their conditions will be improved.

Story -3

TITLE OF THE STORY: - Linking an old aged widow women with social protection scheme

Name of Beneficiary- Chhathni Kunwar

Community: -Dalit

Social category: -Bhuiyan

Village and Panchayat: -Rabda

Block: - Satbarwa

District: -Palamu(Jharkhand)



Palamu district is around 130 kilometers away from Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand state. Satbarwa block distance is 20 km from the district headquarters and Rabda village

is 10 km far from Satbarwa block. The total population of this village is around 2000 (around 400 HHs). The main communities in the village are Dalit and tribals. Most of the Dalit families are landless and migrate outside UP and Bihar to work in brick kiln to earn their livelihood.

Manoj Kumar, who is a block facilitator of Satbarwa block, had visited the Rabda village on 20th of December. He found an old aged widow women ChhathniKunwar (age 85 year) living alone in her kuchha house in vulnerable condition. She was not able to speak much and unable to walk. When enquired with neighbor, they told, her husband had died quite a long time ago and recently she lost her son also. The neighbor told she is landless and surviving on the food being given by them.

When the Block Facilitator enquired about the social protection scheme, he found Chhathni Kunwar is not receiving pension and ration. Her old aged pension has been discontinued for the last one year.

Block Facilitator wrote an application to Block Development Officer, Satbarwa requesting to start her pension and issue ration card. The plight of Chhathni Kunwar was also shared with local print and electronic media and brought into the attention of CM, Jharkhand and Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe welfare minister of Jharkhand. The minster ordered the Palamu District administration to link the Chaathni Kunwar with social welfare scheme. Administration provided 20 kg rice to Chhathni Kunwar. Her ration and pension application are under process. After reading about the condition of Chhathnikunwar in media, local NGO also provided her with food and cloth. The BDO of Satbarwa block have started to give the ration and received application and start the process for PM awash.

Project 3. Women, Work & Migration and community Led Initiatives

Jharkhand has also been seen as a dominant source of domestic maids and servant especially to Delhi and adjoining national capital region. The proportion of rural to urban migration within the state is less as there are very few urban Centers in the state which can provide valuable employment on a regular basis. In addition to the marginalization based on class, caste, religion and ethnicity, women migrant workers in the unorganized sector also face gender-based violence and discrimination.

The COVID-19 pandemic has further worsened hunger and malnutrition woes, more so for the women informal workers, on their way back home or struggling to meet two ends in their urban and rural homes. Their embedded informality over labour, land and housing tenure has uprooted and shaken them with loss of income, occupation and habitat, their already entrenched poverty and work insecurity & health & nutrition vulnerability.

Approximately 12,00,000 migrant labourers from Jharkhand were stranded in 10,000 different areas across India, according to the state government. The Jharkhand government launched 'Chief Ministers Special Assistance Scheme'; a mobile app to help with the registration of the stranded labourers. The app was expected to help transfer Rs 1,000 as emergency financial assistance to the labours. Inter-state coordination to exchanged data have been made on stranded migrant labourers and their safe transport. Approximately 600,000 migrant labourers in Jharkhand were returned from different areas across India, according to the state government. Due to lack of gender segmentation data could not be found, an estimated 1/3 of migrant women workers returned.

The thought of the "Women, Work & Migration and community Led Initiatives" program focused on women's work and female labour migration. This initiative was taken into account the larger issues of rural distress, agricultural crises, forest rights, displacement, the current situation of labour rights in the country and labour migration of both men and women.

It was decided that the work will be carried out at two levels:

- 1) In communities of origin and destination with women workers, adolescent girls and women where workers' right focused and an integrated community led approach would be tried out. This approach will aim at knowledge building from ground up.
- 2) State level research and advocacy-oriented consultations.

The focus of this collaborative initiative is on community led action that will enhance the livelihood and employment opportunities of women and mobilization and organizing among girls and women. This initiative also aims to encourage information sharing, mutual knowledge building, constructive debate and dialogue, collective reflection and strategic action among partners.

Although the specific focus is on women's work and female labour migration, this initiative will take into account the larger issues of rural distress, agricultural crises, forest rights, displacement, the current situation of labour rights in the country and labour migration of both men and women.

Partners from states have chosen a maximum of 5 villages in an area with high incidence of labour migration, especially women's labour migration. All partners completed a PRA mapping of the 5 villages.

Same as Shramajivi Mahila Samity have started the program of Women, Work & Migration and community Led Initiatives at 5 villages of Sonua block in West Singhbhum Districts, Jharkhand from February 2020. The project Goal is- **To understand the Community Women, Work & Migration and Community Led Initiatives, especially women work in their home village or as a migration labour. To support the workers women and girls for formation a women workers organisation and considered decisions regarding their in-country migration for work.**

The Purpose of the work are-

- To facilitate an integrated, systemic and community led approach to labour migration and human trafficking.
- To encourage people's mobilization and workers' organization.
- To build knowledge about women's unpaid and paid and undervalued work.
- Violence against women with new initiatives to address violence and harassment in the world of work.
- Monitoring of the Skills Training, MNREGA Job and initiatives by the State govt.
- Collection of firsthand knowledge about the situation of workers in destination states.

At the beginning of the program community workers of SMS have collected demographic data and village information of the targeted villages (5 villages) like current status of livelihood, MNREGA, NTFP, claiming of FRA land by the community, numbers of Migrant Families and which types of works they are doing, education health facilities availability in the villages etc.

After completion of 2 days training on PRA, 12 volunteers were done Micro planning through PRA in collaboration with villagers in 5 villages. The following process was used in PRA tools.

Village demographic & History

Social & Resource Mapping

Trend analysis

Seasonal calendar

Daily Routine chart

Matrix Ranking etc.

The team gathered the necessary information through meetings and focus groups. In Bari and Balijudi Panchayat, the profession of villagers is mostly from agriculture and forest. Such as farming / partnership farming, farm wages, other wages, migrant labour, small business, collection & selling forest produce etc. In these 5 villages some families are traditional artisans, they are making bamboo products and broom work.

During discussion with PRA and Focus group of five villages, it was found that the people of three villages out of the five villages collect the items from the forests, which include Chiranji, Mahua, Tamarind, Tendu, Wood, Leaf, Saag, flowers. The people & their family's has main livelihood by collecting the fruits, roots, center rope, etc. Approximately 850 families earn livelihood in these five villages. In PRA meetings, information was also collected about minor mineral wealth in these five villages, such as the large number of murrum (igneous rock) from the village, cutting rock from stone dunes, making small chips for house and road construction etc.

After PRA, the Field team started meeting With **Gram Sabha** in 5 villages. Five meetings have been held in 5 villages. It mainly discussed the status of the work, livelihood of the villagers, Situations of the Migrant worker especially women workers. The chiefs of the village said that we want that the all list of people who go outside our village for employment should stay with the Gram Sabha, so that the Gram Sabha can solve it if they will face any problems.

Meeting with **Forest Rights Committee**- The forest committee was formed in 3 villages. A meeting was held with those three committees and they were asked to restructures their committees. No female member was marked in these three committees. A date was finalized for imparting a training of FRA for members of the 3 committees so that all the members of committees could understand the forest rights act and its provisions. They can further file a claim on the community forest under CFRA. But training could not be held due to sudden lock down declared.

Challenge faced by workers during the lockdown for COVID-19 pandemic of 5 villages. -The families most affected due to the sudden lockdown were those who were living with daily wages, forest collectors and other workers who were earnings daily in basis.If we assess the social status of our five villages, it was deteriorated due to this epidemic. People were facing the problem of unemployment and the livelihood situation had become very bad. People used to grow vegetable rom their fields, but due to lack of market, they tried to sell as much as they could in their locality. Same as the forest producers also could not sell their collected NTFP products.

Violence was rise against women and children at home. The mental condition of the women had also deteriorated; the women were neither telling their problems nor were able to go anywhere.

At the time of this pandemic, the intoxication in the village was also very large, people had no work and unemployment was there also increased torture at home only, mental and physical atrocities on women.

The conditions of health and education was also not good, due to the closer of all schools the education of children in rural areas was missed in particular the biggest obstacle remain in the education of girls. Due to this there is a possibility of girls getting married at a young age. The same way the problems of pregnant women and children getting stopped were also problems.

404 migrant workers from this five-village returned to their homes and 37 workers could not return. The number of women workers in it was 74 women. Those people had to face a lot of difficulties and problems to return to their village. Some people had already started coming back from the lockdown because the workers have faced a lot of problem at the work place about the food and accommodation. Food was available for only one time in the whole day, and by working so hard, people could not stay in hungry, that is why people started coming back to their villages, but it was a very difficult journey.

The people who came back somehow got out from there, but they had to face difficulties everywhere - on the way, people from many places said that these people have come to spread the disease, and somewhere people have spread the disease. Beat it with the stone, no food was found on the way, no place to sleep was found; many people got sick from above.

Along with the goal of the project due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the project teams joined with the local government and the Panchayts to help the communities and the migrant laborers to keep people away from the pandemic. During this Covid-19 pandemic, a lot of work was done by the project team.

Two community workers and 10 volunteers together distributed raw grains and cooked food among the people in all 5 villages with the support of the government. And also distributed the food grain to those who did not have ration card.

With all the partners CSOs of Jharkhand, Orissa and Chhattisgarh states a zoom meeting was conducted by Namrata & Bandana ji from GAATW. It was decided that all the CSOs should focus on problems arising from the lockdown with the target group and prepare an action plan and send to Gaatw.

Due to the lockdown employment opportunities of the village women and the migrant workers were closed, so new activities were carried out by SMS from the project to restore the community.

The following activities was conducted-

Seed distribution to Migrant workers - First, a list of migrant workers were prepared by our staff in five villages. This list was prepared with the suggestion of the Gram Sabha and with the help of the village heads (Munda) and Mukhiya.

A list of 100 migrant workers who have small land and do not have any seeds to do agriculture have finalized. 20 migrant workers have been selected in every village. Paddy, maize and Arhar seeds were distributed among 100 migrant workers.

Vegetable Seed distribution for collective farming to women group – Baljudi, Nuagaon and Khadimati 62 women members of 5 women groups in these three villages have taken agriculture land for collective farming and decided the vegetable cultivation.

Around 20 types of vegetable seeds were distributed to these groups from the project. The women of the group told that they will cultivate do collectively as well as individually in their home land as well.

Currently, the women have prepared the land and started vegetable cultivation.

Distribution of drying and storing materials of NTFT - 2 Forest Products Collection Group, Pampal Women's Group and Adivasi Sarna Samiti, Kharimati village were given material for collection of forest products (drying of forest products and storing forest products). The total members of 2 forest collators groups are 27 tribal women. During the lockdown, members of the both groups collectively harvested the forest produce, but it was difficult to sell it. The project team advised them to preserve the product. They sold their collection after the unlock period was released. In view of this the materials were made available to them under the project.

Mask distribution - Mask was distributed between 200 persons in each village out of 5 villages. 1000 Mask were distributed among the MNREGA workers, farmers, women groups and the community who are collecting the forest produce etc.

Training on paddy cultivation by SRI technique - On 21-22 June 2020, 122 migrant workers (female farmer 33 and male farmer 79) of Sonua block two panchayats were given two days training. This training was imparted by Mr. Sanjay Pradhan, who is an expert instructor of SRI techniques and working in the EkjuteOrganization.

The land of this area are hills and step fields. In view of this, this type of seeds was distributed by the project. For example, those whose land was above i.e., upland, where seeds were given for the cultivation of maize and Arhar, and the land below which is the low land in which water have deposited and they were given the improved variety of paddy for SRI method cultivation.

Community response to migrant workers- When the migrant laborers returned to their homes in the village, the people of the village were refusing to enter the village, but some people were allowed to stay by making solidarity and understanding. When they returned home after completing the quarantine, some of the villagers are not the same as they used to be. There has been a decrease in brotherhood and goodwill in the people, which needs to be increased.

Linkage with the Govt Schemes - Gram Sabha has been strengthened in these five villages due to this Gram Sabha has reached to the government facilities - so the ration card has been made for the people of these villages, the job card is also presently for all those who used to flee. Their job cards were created and added to the MNREGA work and their Aadhaar cards were promptly distributed to the public distribution system by the head.

- In these five villages, 514 people have been linked with food security.
- In these five villages, it was aware on to make a social distance with 641 people and why it is important to keep clean, apply mask on going out.
- 641 migrant workers have been linked with work under MGNREGA scheme by making new job cards.

2nd Phase Work

The following activities were conducted-

Three types of interventions were carried out by the activities of the 2nd phase.

- 1) It was decided to build up the knowledge and capacity for various target group specially women of the community.
- 2) Engaging the ultra-poor migrant women headed family with livelihoods, also linking other women with organic & nutrition-based farming through collective women groups. Also, linkage the govt schemes with the migrant families.
- 3) Interventions with the school & health institutions for mitigate new challenges faced by children, adolescent and youth and women.

Meeting and Capacity Building –

1.1 Orientation Meeting to Gram Sabha's members for developing working plan on managing their local resources. - 250 villagers from 5 villages, in which 164 women and 86 men together assessed the resources of the villages on 5 days. The purpose of this meeting is to develop an action plan on the management of local resources on village water, forests, water bodies, agriculture, livelihoods, and community lands. Munda, Mukhiya, Panchayat Secretary, ward members, MNREGARojgarservak, and members of Gram Sabha were present in this meeting. The village map was drawn up and along with mapping, there was discussion was carried out. Availability of natural resources in the villages and hamlets. Type of land, the present use of natural resources, rain water harvesting etc. These data were recorded in copy. During this time survey was also done for the livelihood of underprivileged families and participation of women in the meeting.

Action plan was developed on local resources.

In those villages where there forests are presence, the percentage of eradication of forests has to be reduced and programs for planting new trees should be encouraged. All the people of the villages should participate in the plantation and maintain the trees. The Forest Rights Committee responsible for maintaining the forest area was given.

The wastelands of villages which are not yet used will have to be planted saplings and used for community horticulture purpose, the concept of 'dry-land farming' has disappeared. Now it is decided that the gram sabha will have to take responsibility for different types of millet, marua, black paddy which have to be cultivated and consumed earlier.

1.2 Skill mapping and assess needs of interstate migrant workers -To assess the skills and work of the migrant workers, 5 camps were organized in 5 villages in which a total of 218 participants were present. The objective of the camps was to assess the skill and work of the migrant workers, to make them aware of the skills and advocacy so that they get priority according to their work.

During the assessment of works of migrant workers 20 types of skills were found
Brick making, Wage work, Building work, Biscuit packing, Kurkure / Mixer packing, Laying of stones in railway line, Jeans clothing stain work, Cotton thread making, Thread wrapping, Spring job, Cooking in the mess, Building cleaning work, Freight work, Sewing work, Denting - painting work, Fish drying and packing work, The work of room boy and accountant and Child care work etc. the migrant go to for work in the states of Orissa, Bihar, Kolkata, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bareilly, Goa etc.

It was advised to all the workers in the camp that if you go to another state to work again, then you should do labour registration for get the labour card also you should make the cards/ schemes for yourself and your family benefits, so that you do not have faced any problems again.

1.3 Orientation and Meeting with FRA committee for restructure the committee and forest related provisions and schemes-

On 02 September 2020, one-day orientation training for the Forest Rights Committee was held at the Panchayat Bhawan of Baljodi Panchayat, in which 48 participants, 10 women and 38 men, were present. This training was given by Mr. Ashok Tigga. Ashok Tigga who is associated with Forest Rights Forum, Jharkhand and has a good experience about forest rights Act. The village dignitaries also attended this training - like Munda of Nuagaon, Mr. Anang Naik, Munda of Kharmati, Mr. Shivkumar Jamuda, Mr. Gunwant Nayak of Baljodi and Forest Committee members were present. Preparation and other work of this training were done by Ruby Mahato and Sanjay Pradhan. **The objective** of the training was to give complete information about the Forest Rights Act and the amended rules 2006 and 2012 and to make the Forest Rights Committee and committee members aware of all the rules for individual and community claims.

The Forest Rights Committee was informed that Section 6 of the law provides for a three-stage process according to which it will be decided who gets the rights. The first gram sabha (not the whole gram sabha, not the gram panchayat) will recommend how long who has been cultivating that land, what kind of forest produce he has been taking, etc. This investigation will be done by the Forest Rights Committee of the Gram Sabha, whose conclusion will be fully accepted by the Gram Sabha.

The recommendation of the Gram Sabha will also go through two phases of scrutiny - at the taluka and district levels. The decision of the district level committee will be final (see section 6(6)). These committees will have six members - three government officials and three elected members. Any person at both the taluka and district levels, who feel that the claim is false, can file an appeal before these committees and others will be denied the rights if their claim is proved (Section 6(2) and 6(see 4)). Lastly, the land sanctioned under this law will not be able to be sold and its rights cannot be transferred to others.

In the fourth session, constitution of Forest Rights Committee, full constitution of Forest Committee, discussion and information on all the documents for community forest rights claim and application process for forest lease claim was practiced. Giving this information was told by collecting and keeping it correctly and depositing and selling it in the market at a higher price.

1.4 Leadership building to women workers and girls- "Leadership training was imparted to build self-esteem and confidence in the work of working women and girls (local and migrant). Prior to the training all the participants were given files, copy, pens, training agenda, training materials and also started the training by PPT with the aim of training "Building self-esteem and confidence in the work of working women and girls (local and migrant)" This training was conducted by Ruby Parveen.

Taking Decisions - The participants said that We women are not decided in many things in the village or outside, no matter how much we earn, we are sometimes decided in some work, such as a house wedding, to make a home.

On security, women said that we women workers get very little security. When we go with my husband or with our family, we protect each other, but when we go to work with friends or neighbors or work alone, we have no protection.

We want our security to be like this –

- We have a safe place to work.
- To take safe measures to the place of coming to the work site and to the living room.
- Separate toilet facilities for women and girls at work place
- Separate safe house to live in
- Providing sanitary napkins at the time of menstruation to women and girls during work.
- To provide a rest house at a safe place for pregnant women and lactating women during work.
- Building self-esteem and confidence in the work of working women and girls (local and migrant) Self-respect and confidence were also discussed during the training .

1.5 Orientation for women and men worker on MGNREGA job claims and payment shortcomings in context of govt rules –

100 NREGA Job card holders were attending in two orientation meetings from 5 villages, in which 69 women and 31 men. The purpose of this meeting is to build consciousness on NREGA Act, Job claim, payment process and 100 days' work. Munda, Mukhiya, Panchayat Secretary, ward members, MNREGA Rojgar sevak, and members of Gram Sabha were present in this meeting.

The participants were given detailed information on the NREGA Act. The participants were made aware about the way of claiming for works how to do the submission of application for work, type of work they do under NREGA Scheme, NREGA wages, and frequent of payment period etc. Many participants asked to RojgarSevak how they renewed their Job cards. Rojgar sevak told the process of card renewal.

1.6 Awareness and practice on Hygiene, Nutrition & naturopathy and linking them with government health schemes.

5 Orientation meeting on nutrition and hygiene was organized in five villages of Baljudi and Bari Panchayat - Nuagaon, Kharimati, Kasurwa, Jhargaon and Baljuri in September 2020. This nutrition camp was held with Anganwadi (ICDS) and Health Department. Also, emphasis on promotion of organic farming and traditional medicine at local level. The purpose of the camp was to provide information and practice to women and adolescent girls on raise awareness about hygiene, nutrition and natural medicine and to link them with government health schemes.

A total of 227 women and teenagers were present in this camp. All camps were celebrated in the Anganwari center. Anganwadi Sevika, Sahayika, Munda, Mukhiya, Ward Member, village dignitaries and volunteers were present.

Pregnant women and adolescent's girls organized a nutritious thali competition; they have decorated the thali with greens and vegetables brought from their home. Making rangoli with pulses, rice, vegetables, oil, eggs, greens and flowers was also conducted. The aim was to promote hygiene, nutrition and natural medicine to children (0-6), women, adolescent girls and their daily wise so that they put it into practice in life.

2.1 Collective Farming with Women Groups (Worker Group) for Livelihood Promotions & Increasing Special Attention to Nutrition for Women & Child.

Two training were conducted on nutrition wari farming at Baljori & Bari Panchayat Bhawan and School campus. The purpose of the training was to promote collective farming among women and to know the method of preparing at their own house for the nutrition garden of women and children. Both of the trainings were conducted by Mr. Kishan Nair. Migrant women workers, members of collective farming and women farmers were present in these training. A total of 67 participants were attended. Following topics were given in the training Kishan Nair showed the participants how to make nutrition garden in practical way. He also got the practice of making nursery method and treatment of seed treatment with participants.

2.2 Linkage on MGNREGA, SHRAMDAAN, CAMPA & Social Security Schemes. Registration to migrant workers with labour department and managing the Data.

Two camps were organized in the month of August and September 2020 for linking the labour card, MGNREGA card, social security schemes, ration card and PM Awas. The purpose of the camp is to ensure that women and men migrant workers and villagers get benefits of the schemes. The first camp was held on 28th August 2020 at Panchayat Bhawan of Baljudi Panchayat in which 508 participants were present and the second camp was held on 07 September 2020 at Middle School of Nuagaon in Bari Panchayat. In which 302 participants attended. There were 394 females and 416 males and a total 810 participants were present in both camps.

Munda, head of village, Panchayat Secretary, ward member, Anganwadi worker etc. were present to make the camp program of Shram card, MNREGA card registration and social security schemes successful. The Camp applications details as follows-

Schemes Name	Women	Men	Total
Labour Card	290	286	576
NAREGA	81	103	183
Widow Pension	08		08
Old age Pension	14	26	40
Disable Pension	01	01	02

The list of all 810 applications was made and given to the Panchayat Sevak so that all these applications documents could be uploaded online soon. So that they can get benefit as soon as possible so that they can get help in their social and economic needs.

2.3 Orientation and support on local resource based IGP program to beneficiaries (5 Migrant families).

Through the Gram Sabha meeting of five villages, 5 women from 5 most deprived communities were selected. These women go to other states and work as laborers during migration so that their life can go on. All these women are landless and their families run with a very difficult. Those women were given 60 ducks and 20 hens to start their livelihood, those are as follow.

Laxmi Purti, Baaljudi - Lakshmi and her husband both worked at Brick Bhatta in Bihar. Many years ago her husband has missing from the railway station when they were returning the village. Now she lives alone

LudgiJamuda, Khadimati - 54yearold LudgiJamda and her husband PatoJamoda are residents of Khadimati village. He has no children. Both of them used to go to the Maharashtra State for wages every year. Ludgi's husband had TB, due to which they returned to villages, now Ludgi is running her home in the villages.

SabitaRajak, Nuwagaon- Rajkumar Rajak, SabitaRajak's husband, works as a washer man. Those people were very poor; they had no home of their own and no agricultural land. Rajkumar used to work as a labour in other state. At the time of this lock down, he returned to the village, at the same time Sabita's brother-in-law's wife died while giving birth to a daughter, who is still being look after by Sabita. The Gram Sabha gave responsibility of taking care of this to the Sabita. That is why the organisation gave the livelihood support to Sabita so that the child can be properly taken care of.

PunamiJamuda, Khaadimati - Punami used to go with her husband to Chennai, sometimes to Madras and sometimes to Bengal, to work as a daily wages' worker. Punami was the mother of 7 children and two of her children died due to the problem of running a family. Now Punami goes to the forest, selling the forest produce and her husband's worked as a wages labour. The organisation gave her ducklings and chicks so that Punami could live their livelihood through this.

Dakhina Nayak, Baaljudi - Dukhina is a single woman and she is living her life alone. They had no land or property, Dukhina is running her own livelihood from forest-to-forest produce.

2.4.1 Training of women and men on organic Farming –

Two training were conducted on organic Farming at Baljori& Bari Panchayat Bhawan and School campus. The purpose of the training was Promotion of organic farming and traditional seeds and its maintenance. Both of the trainings were conducted by Mr. Kishan Nair, who is an expert of organic farming techniques and promotions of traditional seed preservation. Migrant workers, members of collective farming and women farmers were present in these training. A total of 98 participants were attended in which 82 women and 16 men. Following topics were given in the training –

Kishan Nair showed the participants how to make organic manure in practical way. He also got the practice of making nursery method and treatment of seed treatment with participants.

Out of these participants, 50 women were distributed vegetable seeds. And other participants had cultivated vegetables in their wadi.

3. 1Activating and facilitation at least 2 schools for learning center on culture and language.

A meeting was held in 5 villages in September and October 2020, to focus on the subject of child education, which is closed due to COVID 19 pandemic. The meeting wasorganised with the school management Committee. Parents, Youths and members of the gram sabha were present in these meetings. A total of 155 people were attended.

Purpose of meeting was to encourage the schools to learn language and culture also discuss and decide on learning systems to make the process active. To identified the problems of the digital education and searching the solution on teaching process. The Jharkhand Shiksha Project introduced the “Gyan Setu education system” during the COVID period. In this, the book was given to all schools according to the category of different children.

This book is meant for children in the 1 to 5 category, which children can take to their home and after reading it and they have to return to school so that other children can also take the book.

Two Schools Utcrmit Middle School, Vrindavan (Khadimati) and Middle School Baljodi in which a library for children was created by SMS and two learning centers has been made during this period. In the meeting, it was decided that these two centers would be run by the youth of the villages.

2.4.6 Android TV Set an Internet Wi-Fi to Schools for Digital Learning –

There are total 5schools in two panchayats. In the two schools which have a learning center and library, two TV and modems for Wi-Fi connection were provided and 5schools were given water filters to start digital education.

2.4.2 Implements and tools for the women group who collectively cultivate.

The Collective Farming Group has been given three types of agricultural implements which are as follows –

One mini Rotavator, two water pumps and two Knapsacks (spray machine). Demonstration was given to the group about using and keeping this tool.

These tools are placed in a group of two panchayat. 5 Collective farming groups together formed a core group and made some rules and regulations for its use and maintenance which kept this tool working for a long time. The collective farming group has been given three types of agricultural implements as follows –

A mini Rotavator, two water pumps and two nosepacks (spray machine). Demonstrations were given to the group about using and keeping this device.

The device is grouped into two panchayats. 5 Collective farming group together formed a main group and made certain rules and laws for its use and maintenance which kept this equipment working for a long time. With this tool, the women of the group got excited in doing agricultural work and women said that this will reduce their dependence on men.

2.4.3 NTFP harvesting tools for NTFP collectors' groups-

A meeting of the Forest Produce collectors Group was held in November 2020, in which how to increase their income were discussed. All the members of the group said about the leaf plates machine, so that they can work all year to increase their income. Therefore, the forest committee has been given the machine of leaf plates.

Field Stories -1

The strength of the organization changed the decision of the Gram Sabha

Name - Ulfi

Age - 35 years

Village - Baljudi

Panchayat – Baljuri

Block - Sonua

District - West Singhbhum, Jharkhand



16-year-old Ulpi Nayak, resident of Nuvagaon, was married to Alipad Nayak of Jhargaon. Mother-in-law, father-in-law, 3 brother-in-law and their wives lived in the in-law's house.

Ulfi lived properly in the in-laws for a few years of marriage, but later the in-laws started assaulting Ulpi either on the pretext of work or with some other excuse. When her husband says something to the support her, the members of in laws family start beating him all together. Ulpi and her husband could not stay at in-law's house and went out of the village to work. Ulpi went to the city of Ludhiana with her husband and there she started working as a blanket, sweater packing. Time passed and Ulpi became the mother of 3 children. They used to go to Ulpi's mother's house during the festival, sometimes Ulpi used to go to her in-laws with her husband, but her brother-in-law used to fight every time, they used to say that you have come to take possession of the house and farms and they have used to beat to Ulphi and her husband.

Once Ulpi went to her in-law's house from Ludhiana along with her husband and children, her brother-in-law and her family all together beat up both of them, causing Ulpi's husband to suffer an internal injury. Ulpi, had returned with her husband to Ludhiana and started treatment, but her husband became more ill. When the condition was very bad, Ulpi came to her maternal home with her children. Ulpi had 3 brothers-in-law and 4 sisters, in which all the sisters were married.

Everything at Ulpi's mother's house was there, but Ulpi got home to stay there but caring of children's and taking care of her husband was a big problem.

Ulpi's husband was undergoing treatment in her maternal home, but a few days later Ulpi's husband died of illness. The Ulpi was not allowed to enter the in-laws' house nor was it given a share of the house and land. Ulpi also became ill, wondering how she would run her family, but to take care of her children, Ulpi took care of herself and started working in the village.

Time passed and ULP's condition deteriorated further as his illness and education expenses of children were going on with difficulty, the condition of ULP was getting worse. Similarly, 8 years passed to ULIP's husband but the condition did not improve. The condition of the ulpi was getting worse, the villagers have arranged for their food, but they needed more money to sustain their daily lives.



Meanwhile, during the Covid-19 epidemic, masks were being distributed by SMS to migrant workers in the village and searching for needy people who needed help from the shaved and head of the village, the volunteers of the SMS Were helping and helping. At the same time, Ulpi met Ruby Mahato and a group member. After listening to her current situation, she is

added to the group and tries to help him.

When the unlock was initiated, SMS organized a camp on the linkage government scheme. In which job cards, ration cards and labor cards were made for ULFI. Seeing the condition of Ulpi, Ruby Mahato spoke to self-help groups, forest committees and some special people of the village and was asked to call a gram sabha, in which ULFI would be helped and something could be done to make his life easier. Can. The first Gram Sabha was organized for Ulpi, in which the talk of Ulpi was held and after much discussion and debate in the Gram Sabha, the Gram Sabha did not take the decision right and the Ulpi were advised to work in the village. This decision did not satisfy the self-help groups and members of the forest committee and these people asked Ulpi for the post of assistant in Angan Wadi, but the gram sabha said that another woman has been selected for the post of assistant, So the post cannot be given to Ulpi, she will do some other work in the village.

This decision also did not satisfy the members of the Self Help Group and the Forest Committee; they requested to hold another Gram Sabha. The Gram Sabha was organized for the second time for Ulpi and after discussion was again emphasized for the post of Sahayika. The member of the group said that the selected woman is an educated girl, she can get any job, but Ulpi has studied only up to class 5-6, she can do this job. Staying in the village, she can take care of her child and can also teach children in the village school, so give this post to Ulpi. Community activists, self-help groups and members of forest committees persuaded selected women Aarti Nayak to attend the gram sabha meeting, it was explained to them that Ulpis are very needy; you will get other work too. Knowing this, Aarti Nayak himself left his post at the Gram Sabha meeting and said that this post should be given to Ulpi, she needed work.

After hearing and knowing the Gram Sabha had to change its decision and in view of ULPI's poverty and present situation, she was selected as Angan Wadi's Sahayika and was given a letter to start work from January 2021.

Currently the work of Ulpi has not started, till then she is working in other farms in the village and taking care of herself and her child and after opening the Anganwadi center, she decided to send all her children to the school.

Field Stories -2

Name - Dukhni Samad

Age - 21 years

Village - Baljudi

Panchayat – Baljuri

Block - Sonua

District-West Singhbhum, Jharkhand



21-year-old Dukhni Samad hails from Baljudi village of Sonua block. Dukhni is the daughter of a poor potter family. Dukhni's parents used to take care of themselves and their children by working as wages, but the village did not have enough income that the house and family would run properly, so Dukhni's father used to go out of the village to work. Due to poverty, Dukhni Samad was able to teach only 5-6 classes in his education, and the rest with his mother used to work in the fields of others in the village. During the wage, Dukhni met a boy living in the same village, who belonged to the tribal caste, both of them grew up and then they got married. After marriage, both of them started living happily, and upon seeing, Dukhni became the mother of a child.

Family expenses also increased as the family grew, Dukhni's husband moved out of the village to Chennai to work somewhere else and in 2-3 months he came back home. The time passed slowly and Dukhni's son became 1 year old. The child had to read, write and fulfill all his needs, so Dukhni also left her child with her mother and went with the villagers of Orissa Pampali to do the stone laying work in the third line of the railway. For the future of their child's, both husband and wife started working in different places. Both husband and wife used to talk to each other and come back to the village at the same time and then leave when the work started. As the life progressed, time passed and Dukhni's son became 4 years old.

All was going well, but suddenly the Covid-19 epidemic struck and the work was stopped. There was not even a transport so that would come back home. Dukhni continued to panic for her child, but there was no means to return home. The villagers were also very upset with him but nothing was being done. In the first lockdown, as soon as it passed, all the money that was saved and the ration that was left, all went together but after few days there was no food left or no money left. When all the people got together and informed their boss about their situation, the owner paid Dukhni and the villager, and told him to go back to the village.

Everyone talked among themselves and thought that there was going to be more trouble ahead, we also had women and children in our team and all decided to return to the village on foot together.

The next morning the whole team got out on foot, while walking along the railway line, the condition of these people was also getting worse. After walking all day, everyone spent the night in a small station and they slept after drinking water. To walk again the next day, one village stopped near Pathorbasa and the villagers refused to give drinking water after seeing a new face, they tried to explained something to the villagers but did not agree to listen. Those people again rested on the way to the railway line.

Most of the Dukhni's team members were deteriorated their health and condition of Dukhni's also deteriorating and she was suffering from hunger herself, no food or no water have got in the way. Same time there was a wound on the foot but still somehow everyone was walking.

It was getting evening, the team of Dukhni wanted to stay in a village, but the people of that village ran into the stone in the hand, people were made to explain it, but people did not believe them. that time It was only necessary to save their lives and leave this place.

Three days passed and, in the morning, the people reached their village.

After coming to the village, Munda ji and the people of the village were first reported, they advised us to have quarantine in their homes, but before that we were told to bring to the Panchayat Bhavan to rest. All of them were tested for Corona in villages and all people were asked to quarantine for 14 days in their homes. When Dukhni reached home, she felt that she returns from fighting with death, then when she saw her child's face, all the pain was gone.

Dukhni's had so many wounds in the foot while walking due to which she took a month's rest.

After Dukhni's return to the village, her husband also came back to the village in same lockdown period. Both husband wife and children started living together. Time was passing slowly and both the husbands and wife were waiting for unlock, but due to no money they started the fighting between each other. The women members went to convince them to end their fighting, but still the fight continued. Her husband went to work in August 2020 to other state. Dukhni's husband came back once in October 2020, and again he went out to work with a girl from the adjacent village.

Dukhni was given from SMS to cultivate paddy, corn and arhar seeds. Also they were made ration cards, labor cards.

After her husband left, she took her child and started living at her mother's house and took care of her child by working as a laborer in the village. But the village does not get work all the time and neither does it get enough wages that it could live well.

After the unlock, Dukhni leave her child at her mother's house and has again moved to work in the third line in Pampali, Odisha.

Project 4. Action Research Project on Impacts of Covid 19 Pandemic on migrant women in India - Visibilising the female migrants as female migrant workers Project

The nationwide lockdown in India – the shutdown of businesses, factories, and other workplaces affected the livelihoods of millions of people across the country. Migrant workers were hit particularly hard, as many of them lost their jobs, with no social safety net to fall back on, and little access to family support. Interstate travel was initially banned; Migrants walking back home for hundreds of kilometers.

The COVID 19 crisis has forced India to finally acknowledge the migrant. For decades, millions of workers have moved from state to state, rural to urban, small town to big cities, looking for opportunities and livelihoods. Policymakers visualized never imagined migrant workers as a group big enough to protest the issue or to be taken seriously.

An estimated 12 lakh workers in Jharkhand are stranded in other states, out of those 8 lakhs workers have returned to their home's states and the rest of the workers stayed in destination states.

Women migrant workers already have to grapple with multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination and inequalities, gender-specific restrictions in migration policies, insecure forms of labour, racism, low wages and forcing the illegitimate work by the agent/ brokers etc.

COVID-19 has increased the burden of unpaid care work on most women, including migrant women, as a result of closure of schools, kindergartens, crèches and other public and social services. This extra burden of unpaid care work on women as part of a comprehensive response to the pandemic. Violations of the human rights of women migrant workers in domestic and care work – excessively long hours, no guaranteed days off, lack of social protection, sexual and gender-based violence and restrictions on freedom – are further exacerbated during the pandemic.

Nearly 85% of domestic workers said their employers are not paying for the lockdown period and 23% of domestic workers migrated back to their native place and rest are facing problems in arranging food & basic amenities. Reduce health facilities for pregnant women and infants, and increased incidence of gender-based violence.

Past epidemics demonstrated that women and girls, including migrant women and girls, were at heightened risk of gender-based violence, intimate partner violence and sexual exploitation and abuse. The Ebola pandemic showed that multiple forms of violence are exacerbated within crisis contexts, including trafficking, child marriage, and sexual exploitation and abuse. COVID-19 is likely driving similar trends at present and will particularly affect migrant women and girls given their vulnerable situations.

There is a huge uncertainty about how long this crisis will last and what damage it would do to the economy, livelihood of people and availability of basic healthcare services. Given its size and spread, management of migrants under lockdown represents a massive logistic challenge. Some of these challenges need to be addressed instantly and some are the long term.

ShramajiviMahila Samity taken two blocks under two districts of Jharkhand namely Sonua and Dumuria

Both the blocks majority population are Schedule tribes. Both the blocks are tribal dominated areas, and due to unavailability of local employment most of the families are poor and under below poverty line. Every year Women and men both were migrate for employment in other states. During the Covid -19 Pandemic many migrant workers (Men & women) have returned their native village.

Highlight the program readjustments/reallocations made during the year with reasons.

Selection of surveyors–

4 Surveyors were selected, in which there are 2 from each block. All the surveyors have been assigned the task of dividing the working areas. They have also been given work planning & Survey formats along with pen/pencil/ paper/bag and other materials for survey work.

3 out of 4 surveyors are female and 1 male and four people have experience of working on migrant workers.

4 surveyors were engaged with the government on the assistance of migrant workers during the Covid -19 lock down.

One Day Orientation for Surveyors

Before the starting of Survey work an orientation program was organized in the SMS office, Jamshedpur. All the 4 block surveyors including Coordinators participated in the program. In the orientation session Surveyors were told in detail about their work, how to fill up the survey formats from the women migrant worker. They were suggested to work in close coordination Gram sabha and PRIs representatives. The orientation session was quite interactive; all the participants were given enough opportunity to air their views.

Training for the Surveyors and Volunteers –

A training program for surveyors and Shg's members of the Action research project in 2 blocks of E & W Singhbhum districts was conducted at the Dumuria Block. All the surveyors, SHG leaders and Gram Sabha members have participated in the training. 20 participants attended in the training program and its conducted by senior coordinators of ShramajiviMahilaSmaity, Mr.Kisan Nair and Purabi Paul as resource person. In this training participant were discussed about the purpose of the survey. These topics were discussed in this training

How to collect information from the migrant women

How to questioning to the women

How to write a case story from the field

The practical exercise was conducted on filling the format to the surveyors.

Designing & Printing the Survey form –

On the basis of the purpose of action research, information was to be gathered. After in depth discussion the question point was selected. A question was prepared on a total of 75 points in the survey formats so that complete information can be taken from the profile of the migrant woman. 200 formats were given to print after being approved by NAWO.

Organizing the Community meetings –

2 Blocks Dumuria and Sonua of East & West Singhbhum districts are situated at very remote area, the distance of each blocks are minimum 60 to 70 km from the dist headquarter, because of which the government schemes are not accessible to the people of remote villages in these blocks. The main sources of earning in these villages are daily wages labour work and agriculture. Due to scarcity of water only one type of crop is grown all-round the year. Due to lack of local employment sources, its people migrate to other states in search of means of earning. The enrollment of children in schools is significantly less and among the ones who do enroll most of them drop-out because even they migrate to other states with their families. At the beginning of the survey 4 surveyors held a meeting at the village level with community, GS & PRI members and SHG's.

Sl no	Districts	Block	Panchayat	Villages
1	East Singhbhum	Dumuria	Bankishole	Bankishol, Mura kanjia
			Barakanjia	Barakanjia
				Nayagram
				Rangamatiya
				Jadugora
			Palashbani	Manikpur
				Seraldih
				Chhotabotla
				Barabotla
				Palasbini
				Moratolia
2	West Singhbhum	Sonua	Baljori	Jhargaon, Baljodi
				Nuagoan
			Bari	
				Khadimadi
				Kasrua

Survey work -

A total of **148** migrant women in both the blocks have been selected under the survey in this action research project. Work is being done under this project with them and with the villagers. In this, profiles of migrant women are being made from **18** villages of **5** Panchayats (2 from Sonua & 3 from Dumuria).

4 Surveyors has been visiting continuously to the villages for fill up the formats. Surveyors have discussed with the women who had return during lock down and what problems did she face and how did she reach the village. Women were finding it difficult to answer the questions.

Language was also a problem, the tribal women's have talked in their own languages like ho, santhali and mundari etc. They also told their own story. In this survey few SHG members have helped to surveyors for translate the women's answers.

Till date 103 surveys have completed.

Additional information



1. **Two Stories/Case studies** of result (interviews with rights-holders'/success stories etc.).

Name - Jamuna Samad

Husband - Mangal Singh Samad

Age - 26

Village - Baljodi, Tola - Mundasai

Panchayat - Baljodi

Block - Sonua, District - West Singhbhum



West Singhbhum is the second tribal dominated district of the state of Jharkhand, and mostly Kol (Ho community) and Munda community tribes are live here. The tribal and primitive tribes' communities mostly depend on forest and farming for their livelihood. A large number of people from the district (Women and men) go to other states for employment.

Jayanti Samad lives with her husband Mangal Singh Samad with their 4 children at Mundasai Tola in Baljodi village. Jamuna has her own house in the village and 1/2 acre of land which is mixed with the family.

While living in the village with her 4 children (3 daughters, the elder daughter 8 years, the second daughter 7 years, the third daughter 6 years and one son 4 years) were not being properly nourished by farming and employment was not available in the village. So Jayanti and her husband had to go in another state for earning.

Jamuna Samad and her husband Mangal Singh Samad had been going to other states with the villagers since last 7-8 years. This year also, after Makar festival (last week of January) they went to work to build the third line of Pampali railway station, before Jharsuguda Railway station in Orissa. She Left her three children to her in-laws and took the younger son, who was 4 years old.

Suddenly a lockdown started due to Covid 19. Everyone from the team of Jamuna Samad asked their contractor, how long it will be closed, what we should do, the owner did not get any answer and neither were they given wages. 10-12 days have passed, but now people were having problems in gathering food. Everyone together helped each other, but now everyone's condition was getting worse and the owner was not even paying wages. People had living arrangements. , We were given a house to stay.. Even after doing so, neither the picker was picking up the phone nor giving wages. The ration they had was also exhausted and there was no money left. People were calling the contractor again and

again, but he was not picking up the phone nor paying wages. One day suddenly he came to shout and went to his house by giving them Rs 1000 / - 1000 / -. Now they faced a big problem, they had neither ration nor any means of traveling back home, so everyone together who were 28 to 30 people took a decision to come back on foot.

Jamuna Samad decided to come back on foot after walking, but forgot that she is 2-3 months pregnant, but she has to go home in some condition because she had to die of hunger while living here, and somehow, she will alive Reach home.

The next morning the entire team set out on foot, walking along the railway line, the condition of these people was also getting worse, but there was nothing else to do. After walking all day, it happened at night and it was necessary to rest, then the people spent the night in a small station and slept after eating curled and drinking water. The next morning, after eating something, people continued to walk throughout the day, while walking and stopped in a village near Pathorbasa. The people of that village, seeing a new face, refused to provide water. Those people tried to convince the people of the village, but no one was ready to listen. Those people started walking again and at night, they rested on the way along the same railway line but they had nothing to eat. Many of the team's health were deteriorating and the condition of Jamuna Samad was also deteriorating, despite being pregnant, she was suffering from hunger herself and was not getting water on it. Jamuna was accompanied by his small child who was crying with hunger. Somehow, the third day passed by night, everyone got up early in the morning and if they used to get water tap somewhere on the way, then they used to drink water and fill water in the bottle so that they could drink on the way. It was going to be evening while walking, if one wanted to stay in the village, but the people of that village ran the people with stones, an attempt was made to convince the people of the village but the people did not understand. At that time it was only necessary to save life. While walking, people got a wound in the leg, it was felt that they would not be able to walk but it could not happen. Life was fighting to the death that no one knows when it happens. As three days passed and people entered their villages in the very morning

After coming to the village Munda of the village was first reported, after that people were brought to the Panchayat Bhavan and rested, then Corona was checked and all of us were asked to do quarantine in our respective houses. Coming out fighting with death and then seeing all of your children, all the pain and suffering have gone away. On the second day, a checkup was done with Dr., I got relief after taking medicine and the baby growing in my womb was also fine. There was a dire need for rest and there was no lockdown anyway.

Ration was arranged by the panchayat, which led to 1 month. In kharip sessions Jamuna planted some crops that produced some grains, it provided some food for few days, and now Yamuna wants to go out to work again.

Story -2

Story of Jayanti Samad & Lockdown

Name - Jayanti Samad

Village - Balijudi

Panchayat - Balijudi

Block - Sonua

District - West Singhbhum, Jharkhand



Jayanti Samad age 45 and her husband Soma Samad is a resident of village Balijudi, at Sonua block of West Singhbhum. Jayanti has a house to live but there is not much land for farming. Husband wife used to spend his food comfortably earlier.

But gradually the family grew up and then started having trouble eating food. Jayanti's husband in views of family's condition sometimes went to Chennai or sometimes to Gujarat to earn money. Every year they come to their village for 20-25 days to celebrate the festival. As time go on and Jayanti's family also grew up. Jayanti has three sons - elder boy Shibo Samad of 17 years old, second boy Shankar Samad of 16 years old, younger boy Jaganiman Samad of 11 years old, then expenses also increased It was difficult to run the family with the earnings of Soma Samad. So Jayanti left all three children with her mother-in-law for go to work in 200 km far from Kolkata, West bengal in brick line.

Time passed and then one day Jayanti's mother-in-law died. Now, who would take care of the children and Jayanti would stay at home and take care of her children, the financial condition of the house would deteriorate, yet for a few days Jayanti stay at home, but the condition of the family was deteriorating, then she again left the children at home and went to earn, her elder boy Shibo Samad had grown and was also sensible, so he would have fed his younger brothers by cooking and neighboring People used to look after him.

The younger son was so young and also a little fickle, that he could not handle anyone and he used to keep moving around and he would have hit on his head. Somehow these three brothers are a bit older. Gaya the little boy is 11 years old without his mother but he has started having epileptic seizures due to head injury, he is having epileptic seizures every day. By seeing the condition of the house and seeing the illness of his brother the elder boy of Bhima went to work in Gujarat.

Jayanthi and her husband get stuck at the place of work in this Covid-19 epidemic lockdown. The owner of the place where Jayanti used to work first and second in lockdown, got all the laborers working in the brick kiln during the night, so these people There was no problem, but the third lockdown was imposed, then the owner of the bhatta got all the laborers to reach their village center and along with all the laborers, Jayanti also reached home. In the third lockdown, her husband also came home but his elder boy I have not come home yet.

For the last 7-9 years, Jayanti was going to work in another state, but now Jayanti came home but the worry of the house was haunting her, because Jayanti had a house to live but she broke down due to being outside. Gaya and since she went to work in the other state, she was not doing any farming in her land. She did not have seed to put in the field. Somehow the head of the village was allotted and she was given ration by the ration shop. But in the house, money and work were needed for oil spices and for cultivated seeds.

Seed was distributed to the migrant laborers through the ShramjiviMahila Samiti and Jayanti was also given seeds from the organization. Presently both Jayanti and her husband have planted their fields with seeds, picked up a corn crop from their fields and sold it to some local haats



Project 5. Effective implementation of community forest Rights acts 2006 in Simdega district of Jharkhand

This project is designed to tackle the pressing issue of forest rights in Jharkhand. Hundreds of thousands of families throughout the State do not have legal entitlement to their land, despite the Forest Rights Act being in place. The project is looking to address all the relevant bottlenecks and problems in the process of gaining land entitlement. This is include helping communities to understand their rights and the process for claiming land, skilling up a cadre of Van AdhikaarMitras

to support claim generation, rolling out a digital means of verifying claims to expedite and accurately represent the claims and assist with the processing of claims and helping resolve any disputes that arise. In addition, the project is supporting the claims of Community Forest Land to help secure this for communities. It is anticipated that this project will reach out to 2.5 million tribal people, helping to provide a legal entitlement under the Forest Rights Act to their land.

Area Coverage: -

District	Block	No. of Gram Panchayat	No. of Revenue village	No. of Habitation
Simdega	Simdega	12	34	240
	Pakar Tarn	6	26	126
	Kurdeg	8	22	107
	Kersai	5	15	86
	Bolba	5	23	127
	Thethaitangar	15	43	231
Total	6 Blocks	51	163	917

This project was started from January 2020 but due to covid -19 pandemic from March 2020, the project work was stopped. After reduced the pandemic the work started again from September 2020 but again the work stopped and again project started from January 2021 till March 2021.

1. Activity during reporting period

Linkages with Govt. officials: - During reporting Period we built rapport with Mrs. SaraswatiKacchap (District welfare officer, Simdega), Detail discussion on objectives of CFR program and she also wants to know the process of CFR Claim. She assured that she will support and help us to get the claim for the Benefits of forest dwellers.



We also met BDO of Simdega, Kersai, Bolba

,Kurdeg, Thethaitanger and Pakartarn Blocks and BPM of JSLPS of these Blocks and explained our program and they also assured that they will support our program for the benefits for the people

Meeting with Mukhiya: - project team met 51 mukhiya's during field visit and explained about the program objectives of effective implementation of Community Forest rights and the process of claim Generation, they assured us to support in this program. After this regular interaction on the Status of CFR Claims and they also support us.

Village level meeting: - During reporting period we conducted 646 villages small Meeting (Due to pandemic situation Kovid-19) held in 6 blocks whereas 153 Revenue village, 8243 people attended this meeting and Gain knowledge on Importance and Process of CFR

Topics Covered: -

1. Importance of Forest
2. Role of Gram Sabha
3. Formation and reformation of FRC
4. Role of FRC
5. Process of CFR Claims

Base line Survey:-during reporting period we had completed 51 Panchayat base line survey with help of Sahiya, Aangandi worker, Rojarsewak, Panchayat sewak and village people.

During survey we found that total ST House hold-20240, SC House hold-4731, OBC House hold-1105, Other House hold-1841, Total house hold-27917, total population-131664 are the direct beneficiaries of this CFR program.



During Survey we explained about our program and they were happily assured that they involve in every stage of CFR Claims.

Formation of FRC

Meeting with Gram Sabha and Formation of FRC – at present 78 FRC existing in project villages. During project period we strengthen and Formation of 78 FRC in 6 Blocks of Simdega District of Jharkhand.

District	Block	Panchayat	Revenue village	Hamlets	FRC Documents Available of Revenue village
Simdega	Simdega	12	34	240	16
Simdega	Pakartarn	6	26	126	6
Simdega	Kurdeg	8	22	107	17
Simdega	Kersai	5	15	86	9
Simdega	Bolba	5	24	127	18
Simdega	Thethaitanger	15	43	231	18
Total		51	164	917	83

Jharkhand Forest Rights Forum Meeting-

In the Jharkhand Forest Rights Forum Meeting, the CSOs of Jharkhand who are working on FRA and are associated with the Forest Rights campaign, they all formed a forum together and representatives of all were present in the meeting.

Participants – George Monippally, Johnson Topno, Sudhir Pal, Binju Abraham, Birendra Kumar, Naresh Prasad, Elina Horo, Rose Xaxa, Siska Sanga, Sumit Raja, Ashok Tigga, Dheerj Horo, DhaluSahu, Krishna Jee, P K Ghosh, BhayBhanjanMahto, Anil Bhagat, JaimangalGuria, Dashrath Das, Gidiya Devi, Angeline, Sunny Bhagat, Prakash Kumar

Welcome address speech was given by Johnson Topno. He articulated the need of Jharkhand Forest Rights Forum and appreciated that we all gathered for a larger purpose of forest rights. He also gave an overview of the meeting. All participants gave their detail introduction.

Binju Abraham gave a detailed presentation about the session plan and did the expectation mapping. Deliberation on proper functioning of JFRF, large scale community awareness and policy advocacy are the major expectations from the participants.

GoergeMonippally gave a key note address about the ruling constraints for implementation of FRA and areas of policy advocacy for Forest Rights Forum. After the George Monippally's presentation participants have also shared their views on these two dimensions.

Through the detail discussion finally 4 areas of policy advocacy are prioritized for immediate action. These areas are – Formation and Functioning of SLMC, SOP approval, CSO cell and Resource mobilization.

Following are the purposes of JFRF articulated by the participants -

1.JFRF is a state level platform of community organizations and Civil Society Organizations, who are working on FRA related activities. This forum will act as a network to build collaboration among these organizations on following aspects –

-During the community level engagement

-Knowledge sharing

-Interface between Government and Civil Society Organizations/Community Organizations (Deliberation with Government and policy advocacy)

2.Technical capacity building of Community Organizations,Civil Society Organizations and practitioners

3.Information sharing about the Government orders, circulars and legal aspects

4.Accelerate the IFR and CFR/CFRR claims

5.JFRF will facilitate to Government for giving focus on forest management and livelihood enhancement of forest dwellers

6.JFRF will support to Government to prepare a pro-people policy related to the issues of water, Forest and land.

Participants have also discussed about the structure and functions of Jharkhand Forest Rights Forum. Following are the major points –

Membership – Individuals, Community Organizations and Civil Society Organizations who are working on water, forest and Land related issues

Following are the structure of JFRF–

General Body – All members (Individuals, Community Org

