

2023-24

ANNUAL REPORT



**VIKAS SAHYOG
KENDRA**

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About the organization

Vikas Sahyog Kendra (VSK) is a non-government organization registered in Jharkhand. The organization evolved from a massive drought-proofing campaign (Sukha Mukti Abhiyan) to conserve water resources in Palamau district in the early nineties. The Campaign was anchored by Pani Chetna Manch, a forum comprised of civil society organizations, dynamic social activists, farmers, researchers, engineers, women and youths.

Majority of the founder members of VSK were associated with the Sukha Mukti Abhiyaan where they contributed in the creation of 140 water-harvesting structures in severely drought affected 125 villages of Palamau district.

This demonstrated local water management as an effective alternative to the building of large dams. Pani Chetna Manch transformed into Vikas Sahyog Kendra as a registered organization in 2000. Since its formal registration, VSK has been working in three districts: Palamau (Daltonganj/Medininagar), Latehar, and Garhwa in Jharkhand.

VSK works with a mix of rights based approach with development initiatives to secure access to natural resources, public investments and welfare benefits that contribute to livelihoods of Adivasis and Dalits. The approach comprises of organizing and capacitating the primary stakeholders into common interest groups, establishing their specific advocacy forums at multiple levels to collectively access resources and provide technical support.

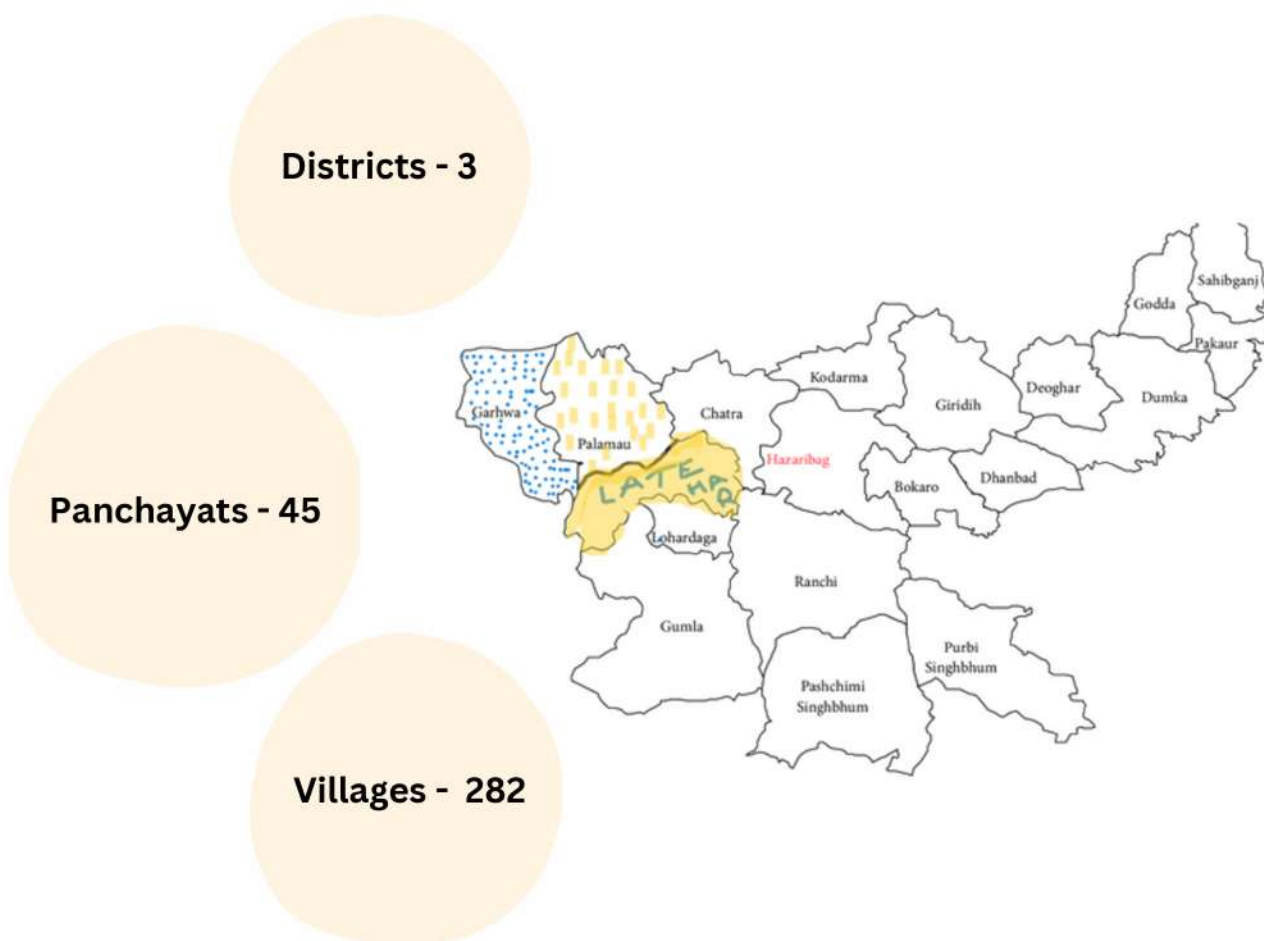
Mission: Enabling the vulnerable and voiceless communities to assert rights and develop their capacity.

Vision: Creation of a society based on justice and free from poverty and exploitation.

VSK has worked on several programs at the state, district, block, and panchayat levels, emphasizing the issues of land and livelihood rights for poor and marginalized communities. It has been addressing the problems and issues expressed by the deprived people in rural areas, with a special focus on the rights and development of Adivasi, Dalits, and women.

VSK has alliances with various national and state-level networks like Revitalizing Rain-fed Agriculture Network (RRAN), MGNREGA Watch, MGNREGA Consortium, Right to Food Campaign, Jungle Bachao Andolan, Jharkhand Van Adhikar Manch, Right to Life with Dignity, Gram Swaraj Abhiyan, and V B Net Foundation.

Outreach overview



Projects undertaken in the preceding financial year

Project Title

Strengthening capacity of the particularly vulnerable tribal group (PVTG) to access resources and services Strengthening Gram Sabha to ensure community forest right (CFR) and other social welfare scheme

Supporting Agency

Azim Premji Foundation

Overall Objective

This initiative will span three years, from June 2022 to June 2025, encompassing 46 villages within eight gram panchayats in the Nawa Bazar block of Palamu district, Jharkhand. The rural households in this region are grappling with numerous socio-economic challenges, such as poverty, drought, depletion of groundwater, insufficient clean energy, crop failures, food and nutritional insecurity, an inconsistent public distribution system, inadequate government service delivery through social security programs, unemployment, debt, and distress migration. In response to these critical issues, we have effectively implemented various activities aimed at alleviating the difficulties faced by the targeted households. The primary goal of the project is to enhance the local self-governance framework by empowering the Gram Sabha, securing rights and entitlements through social security initiatives, facilitating wage-based entitlements via MGNREGA, assisting in community and individual claims under the FRA Act of 2006, and intervening in Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) communities across three key areas: health and nutrition, preservation of traditional culture and systems, and livelihood generation.

Project Title

Rejuvenation Of Waterbodies

Supporting Agency

ATE Chandra Foundation & Charities
Aids Foundation

Overall Objective

- Enhancing the rainwater retention capabilities of the pond will facilitate greater rainwater harvesting, which can be utilized for paddy cultivation during drought conditions and enable the possibility of a secondary winter crop following the paddy harvest.
- The application of high-quality organic fertilizers derived from the pond's silt will significantly improve the fertility of agricultural land, thereby contributing to increased food security in the region.
- The initiative will also promote the recharge of underground water sources in nearby wells and hand pumps, effectively addressing the challenges of drinking water scarcity during the summer months.
- By augmenting the soil moisture retention capacity in adjacent agricultural fields, this approach will provide essential support to crops during periods of insufficient rainfall or irrigation.
- Additionally, the provision of water for livestock during the summer season will ensure the well-being of cattle, thereby supporting local agricultural practices.

Project Title

Community Facilitation Project(CFP)

Supporting Agency

Rural Development Department,
Jharkhand Govt.

Overall Objective

There is a significant demand for substantial financial investments in community development initiatives, particularly in underprivileged areas. Frequently, these initiatives necessitate funding that exceeds the contributions provided by donors. In this context, utilizing the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) fund emerges as a valuable resource for financing extensive community projects.

The objective of this initiative is to bolster the technical capabilities required for the effective implementation of the program at both the block and gram panchayat levels. This enhancement is intended to expand the scope of MGNREGA activities, minimize delays in wage disbursements to laborers, and elevate the quality of the infrastructure developed through the program.

Project Title

Agri Clinic Centre

Supporting Agency

Govt. Of Jharkhand

Overall Objective

Agriculture in modern times has become knowledge-intensive, technology-led, market-oriented, and demand-driven. Farmers have to face a lot of problems in getting information at one point regarding government . schemes, input availability, easy access to services such as soil testing, mobile apps, etc. Provided by the department. The aim is to equip farmers with comprehensive information about government-sponsored schemes, advancements in agricultural technology, weather and rainfall patterns, and other pertinent data that can aid them, such as input availability, soil testing services, and mobile applications. Set up a mechanism for reporting and complaining addresses and provide facilities available at the center.

Local Governance

Azim Premji Foundation (APF) is supporting Vikas Sahyog Kendra to implement a program that focuses on deepening democracy and strengthening local self-governance in the Nawa Bazar block of Palamu district in Jharkhand. The blocks characterise different tribal communities and contexts of traditional governance systems. The program builds the capacities of the Gram Sabhas and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for inclusive and participatory development of their villages. A special focus is on the effective participation of vulnerable and marginalised communities.

The program areas are witnessing strengthening of the governance processes with the involvement and participation of the community in planning, decision-making, and monitoring rights and entitlements through democratic institutions like Gram Sabhas and Community Based Organizations (CBOs).

Institutionalization of Gram Sabhas: 22 Gram Sabhas out of 46 Gram Sabhas were active throughout the year. All the Gram Sabhas maintained their documents and registers while continuing to track attendance during Gram Sabha meetings.

37 Gram Sabha secretariats were functional in the past year, and the secretariats were instrumental in the generation of forms, applications for MGNREGA, and social security schemes of the community members.



Acceptance of traditional leadership & governance :

As the Gram Sabhas got revived, the social acceptance of Traditional Leaders also enhanced. Traditional Leaders head the Gram Sabha meetings and sign the Gram Sabha resolutions or decisions. The Traditional Leaders play a vital role in VDP preparation, selection of the beneficiaries, decision-making of the Gram Sabhas, etc. The administration also had to acknowledge the Traditional Leaders.



Community participation in local governance and project strategy with certain outcomes, like community leadership, is widely appreciated and accepted.

Community leadership, as the prime part of the project, derives from the involvement of the community in governance. A large pool of more than 100 community cadets who were trained on project thematic aspects were used to guide and lead their Gram Sabhas, facilitate Gram Sabha meetings, document Gram Sabha proceedings, write letters of communication on behalf of Gram Sabha, and lead community-led campaigns on MGNREGA and Social Security schemes. The project has been actively engaging with the youth through its Youth Engagement Program through cultural events and sports.

GS becomes the right forum for raising community voices and concerns Democratic decisions, resolutions, and demands as per the aspirations of community members are taken in Gram Sabhas. There has been more than one hundred formal communications (correspondences) from Gram Sabha with the administration raising various issues, needs, and grievances. Out of these, many applications were responded to by the administration and service providers.



Strengthening Gram Sabha Standing Committees: VSK has provided eight training sessions to 120 participants, comprising traditional leaders, active leaders of the community, and PRI members. These trainings emphasized the importance of Gram Sabha, the PESA Act, standing committees, and the roles and responsibilities of each standing committee.

Community Institutions

Vikas Sahyog Kendra (VSK) develops Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) with the aim of advancing the lives of a group of people. CBOs, comprising groups such as self-help groups (SHGs), the FA Committee, and labor groups, form the foundation of all the programs of VSK. These groups are focused on different activities, spanning from savings and access to credit to livelihoods to other development activities. They perform an essential role in realizing the goals of various programs facilitated by VSK to achieve their livelihoods in sustainable manner.

Women's Self-Help Groups

Recognizing the pivotal role of women in community development, VSK exclusively promotes women SHGs to empower them and shift their status from marginalized to confident individuals within their families and communities.



The "Gram Swashasan Abhiyan" initiative conducted regular meetings and FGDs for two years, focusing on economic, social, and institutional aspects to empower SHGs in Nawa bazar block to actively engage in decision-making processes for community development.

MGNREGA Labor Groups

Over the course of two years, the entire team has dedicated their efforts to ensuring that the MGNREGA workers receive their rightful entitlements. This includes tasks such as opening work opportunities, issuing job cards, ensuring timely payment, and generating work demands. Additionally, village-level awareness meetings were conducted for labor groups, with a total of 23 groups formed across eight panchayats. These meetings aimed to address pending issues, provide information about the MGNREGA Act, and offer training on its rules and regulations. By regularly conducting these meetings and fostering collaboration, a conducive environment has been created for the effective implementation of the act. As a result, the Nawa bazar block in Palamu district has achieved one of the highest SC and ST employment rates, with an average SC/ST household work percentage of 40.75% and an average person day of 82%.



Pahari khetra uthhan sameti

Pahari Khetra Uthhan Sameti, an autonomous organization established by Vikas Sahyog Kendra, aimed specifically at providing local villagers with a platform to engage in discussions concerning the processes involved in submitting claims for Community Forest Rights (CFR) and Individual Forest Rights (IFR), as well as recent updates pertaining to the implementation of the Forest Rights Act (FRA) at both the state and district levels. This group comprises over twenty villagers from the panchayats within the Nawa Bazar block, and it convenes regular meetings on the 7th of each month at the Kanda office of Vikas Sahyog Kendra to facilitate these important discussions.

Water

The enhanced accessibility of water has led to a decrease in the number of crop failures and has empowered the community to effectively utilize groundwater in a sustainable manner. This increased availability of water has significantly reduced the instances of crops being unable to thrive due to water scarcity, ultimately leading to a more stable and reliable agricultural output. Additionally, the community has been equipped with the knowledge and resources necessary to responsibly manage and utilize groundwater, ensuring its long-term sustainability for future generations.

Rejuvenation of waterbodies

The primary objectives of the project are focused on improving rainwater retention in the pond to support paddy cultivation during droughts, providing organic fertilizers to agricultural land by utilizing pond silt, and enhancing the soil moisture capacity in the surrounding fields. A thorough physical verification has been conducted on a total of 300 waterbodies in Palamu & Garhwa district to assess the current situation and plan necessary interventions.



To achieve these goals, 134 waterbodies in Palamu & Garhwa districts have been desilted as part of the initiative, aiming to optimize water usage for agriculture and enhance soil fertility and moisture retention. Additionally, extensive efforts have been made to educate farmers on the importance of water conservation and the benefits of utilizing silt in agricultural practices, promoting sustainable farming methods in the region.

The story of Karchali Bandh

The Karchali Bandh, situated in the Bhandaria block, was constructed by the Raja of Ranka during the years 1956–57. The dam has a catchment area of 1 acre, providing irrigation to around 4000 acres of land belonging to 1000 farmers from the village of Karchali and four other neighbouring villages. Over time, a decline in the water level of the dam was observed, reducing its depth to about 7 feet and causing a significant decrease in the irrigated area. The villagers, especially when the water supply for the rabi crop post-kharif season was insufficient.



Upon learning about the water bodies restoration project supported by Niti Aayog, the villagers unanimously agreed to restore the Karchali dam. The district administration approved the implementation of 5 units for this purpose, resulting in the formation of a water panchayat within the village. The commencement of the water panchayat's activities prompted a swift response from the villagers, who actively participated in the removal of silt from the dam.

Initially, a single JCB machine was utilized for this task, but due to high demand, three JCB machines were eventually deployed. Each day, 17 trolleys were utilized by the farmers to transport silt to their fields at their own expense, contributing to the completion of work on the five units. The successful restoration of the dam is expected to increase the water supply by 5 crore liters, providing ample water for crops and enhancing agricultural productivity in the region.

Participatory watershed plans

VSK is also engaged with the government "Cluster Facilitation Project (CFP)" scheme in Jharkhand and offers in-situ support to gram panchayats to prepare and implement participatory watershed plans.



Watershed maps serve as visual tools to represent the drainage area of land that directs water to a specific point, such as a river, lake, or ocean. These maps are crucial in identifying areas at risk of flooding, erosion, or water pollution.

A comprehensive GIS-based watershed plan has been formulated for 40 villages in Ramkanda & Chattarpur blocks in the current fiscal year.

The plan includes watershed-based proposals that have been submitted to the relevant department for consideration. If approved, the allocated funds will be utilized for water resource development, with a primary focus on enhancing private assets such as farm bunds, dug wells, farm ponds, and horticulture crop plantations. This initiative aims to improve rural livelihoods through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).



Entitlements

The residents of the village community and the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been given the necessary tools and resources to take charge of the development initiatives in their area. This empowerment has enabled them to actively participate in driving the overall progress and growth of their community.

Community claim filing under the Forest Rights Act (FRA): A series of activities, including meetings, documentation, compilation, and mobilization of villages, were carried out in order to submit a community claim under the Forest Rights Act (FRA). This work was conducted using a campaign-style approach with close collaboration with community-based organizations.



The project was executed in a proactive manner through a joint effort with the local community organization. The submission and collection of claims were facilitated by the Sub-Divisional Level Committee (SLDC) for 12 villages across six panchayats in Nawa bazar, encompassing a forested area of 1820.2 hectares. Additionally, the implementation of the project has commenced in an additional 15 villages and is currently ongoing. Over the past nine months, a series of seven follow-up meetings have taken place at the block, sub-division, and district levels to address CFR claim issues. In March, the FRC committees from 18 villages, including six villages in Kanda panchayat where CFR claims were submitted back in 2018, that had submitted their claims collectively, penned a letter to the DLC seeking an update on the status of their CFR claims.

Expousure visit: Between the 29th of February and the 4th of March, the project team, consisting of project staff and FRC members, embarked on a visit to Panchgaon village in the Chandrapura district of Maharashtra as part of an exposure visit activity. A total of 18 individuals, including VSK staff and 10 FRC members, took part in this visit to witness the working business model that utilizes forest resources to generate livelihood opportunities and establish a value chain through the utilization of these resources.



Following the exposure visit, an experience-sharing meeting was organized where all project staff members participated. The meeting focused on discussing the key takeaways from the visit and compiling a list of activities that could be replicated in the project area to enhance forest management practices.

CFR Management plan at Chattarpur: Ten villages located in Chattarpur & Naudiha Bazar blocks have established forest management committees to oversee the management of their forests. These committees are actively conducting regular meetings to discuss various aspects of forest management. The forest management committees in these nine villages have diligently prepared rules and regulations governing the use and conservation of the forests. These rules have been officially passed in the Gram Sabha and are being meticulously maintained in a register for future reference. Furthermore, a comprehensive mapping of the forest area in all nine villages has been carried out. This mapping includes detailed information on minor forest products, biodiversity, and the overall landscape of the forests, providing valuable insights for sustainable forest management practices.



As part of the forest management plan, detailed documents outlining the strategies and objectives for the conservation and utilization of the forests will be included in the narrative report. These documents will serve as a roadmap for the forest management committees to effectively manage and protect the forests in the long run.

Participatory village development exercise(GPDP) - In the month of February, the dedicated project team diligently executed an extensive GPDP process in four villages of Tukbera panchayat, employing a participatory approach to ensure inclusivity. Each Tola witnessed a Tola Sabha, where detailed discussions took place, and Tola-specific plans were meticulously prepared, taking into account the social and resource maps.



Adhering to the most recent guidelines, Mahila Sabha and Bal Sabha were also conducted, following the necessary approval from the Gram Sabha. Utilizing the valuable data collected from the Tola Sabha, a comprehensive plan was formulated, and a number of schemes were carefully selected.

Scheme-based entitlements (MGNREGA, PDS, Pension): During the reporting period, the Nawa bazar team was engaged in ensuring due entitlements to MGNREGA workers—opening of work, timely payment, unemployment allowances, etc. Up to this point, we have successfully identified a grand total of 1316 beneficiaries who are eligible to be linked to various welfare schemes. Among these beneficiaries, a total of 666 applications have been submitted for ration and pension benefits, showcasing a significant number of individuals seeking assistance. In alignment with block administration, we have enrolled 445 individuals into the National Social Assistance Program pension scheme as part of the "Sarkar Apke Duwar" initiative.



Capacity-building effort was done as training sessions have been organized for the newly formed labor groups at our Kanda office. During these sessions, participants were equipped with valuable knowledge about their entitlements and rights under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), aiming to improve their access to essential resources and support. Many of our submitted ration applications are currently stuck at the DSO office, and for that, we have been licensing them. Two staff training have been organized on the filing process & grievance redressal of PDS & ration applications.

Labor federation gatherings: On commemoration of MGNREGA Day, a gathering was organized at Durga mines area in Kumbhikala panchayat. More than 100 laborers joined in this celebration and took a pledge to remove the discrepancies in the act.

Advocacy and interface with government for ensuring entitlements – During the previous year advocacy and interface with government was done for the purpose of highlighting various cases of discrepancies and irregularities in delivery of government schemes.

- **Consultation meeting with district level officers** - A total of five rounds of consultation with block level officers like BDO, BPO, BPRO, and CO were done to resolve grievances of delay payment, material shortage, shortcomings, etc.
- **Line departments** – Various interaction meeting with line department heads were conducted during the year for the purpose of convergence with government programs and linkages of the farmers with their respective schemes and services.

Conservation of traditional tribal culture & systems

Palamau boasts a one-of-a-kind geographical, demographic, and historical makeup, establishing itself as a unique geopolitical and cultural entity. The district of Jharkhand is home to various tribal communities, contributing to the vibrant multi-ethnic landscape of Palamu. The residents lead a modest lifestyle that is deeply intertwined with nature, reflecting a harmonious coexistence with the environment. Rich in tradition and culture, the district showcases a diverse array of rituals, festivals, music, language, folk dance, paintings, literature, cuisine, and customary law. It is imperative to preserve and document the tribal culture and traditions, ensuring their continuity for future generations.

Traditional knowledge sharing meeting

Traditional leaders have been identified in all 8 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) villages to oversee the preservation and promotion of traditional cultures within the communities.

Over the course of the past year, a total of 104 meetings have been conducted in 12 tribal villages with the aim of sharing traditional knowledge among the children, in which more than 500 children participated. Each meeting was meticulously documented to ensure that there is a comprehensive record of the activities undertaken and to facilitate evaluation of the effectiveness of the knowledge-sharing sessions.

To assess the impact of the knowledge-sharing sessions, quiz competitions were periodically organized among the participants, focusing on topics such as traditional ways of treating illnesses, celebrating festivals, marriage customs, farming practices, and agriculture techniques.



In addition to verbal demonstrations, children were also introduced to various herbal plants, flowers, and seeds obtained directly from the forest, with the goal of enhancing their ability to recognize medicinal plants. It is worth noting that there has been a noticeable increase in children's participation in the meetings during the last quarter, indicating a growing interest and engagement in the traditional knowledge-sharing activities. A significant event took place in February, where quiz competitions and sports activities were organized in five tribal villages across three panchayats, attracting more than 200 children to participate in a variety of engaging activities.

Drafting research documents - In the past year, three documents and study reports have been carefully prepared for the project, each focusing on different aspects related to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) community. One report highlights the shortcomings in government service delivery through welfare schemes, providing suggestions based on a thorough survey conducted within the Parhaiya community in three villages of the Kumbhikala panchayat. The prevalence of the "Mahajani system" among the PVTG community in the Nawa Bazar block has been identified as a key factor in perpetuating the poverty cycle, with local Mahajans and small finance banks offering loans at high interest rates. To tackle this issue, a survey was carried out across three PVTG villages in two panchayats, involving door-to-door data collection to compile a comprehensive report aimed at understanding the current situation and proposing effective solutions.

Nutrition Suppiment

During the second quarter of the initiative, we successfully identified and registered malnourished mothers, children, and adolescent females residing within the project area. In the subsequent third quarter, we organized a health check-up camp across three villages, where a total of 162 individuals were diagnosed with various health issues. Following the analysis and compilation of data, we provided enhanced nutritional support to 130 carefully selected families belonging to the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG). A total of 323 PVTG families have been aided with nutrition supplementation so far.



Sustainable Agricultural Practices

Agriculture plays a crucial role in both contributing to and mitigating climate change impacts, with significant emissions of greenhouse gases and a heavy reliance on water resources. VSK's sustainable agriculture strategy aims to enhance agro-ecosystems' resilience and minimize environmental harm through various measures, such as promoting carbon sinks, reducing GHG emissions, and improving water efficiency.

By advocating for sustainable practices, diversifying ecosystems, and implementing responsible management techniques, VSK seeks to address climate change challenges while enhancing agricultural productivity and resilience.

Linkages with Govt schemes

This year, within the framework of the agri-clinic project, the NFSM and Birsa Fasal Bistar Yojna were actively promoted to support farmers during the Kharif and Rabi seasons. The initiative successfully reached over 400 farmers in the Chattarpur and Pipra blocks, providing them with essential seeds such as maize, wheat, mustard, mung, and gram.

Efforts were made to leverage of resources in the form of seed, diesel pumps and pipe support from government line departments. A total of 67 farmers received movable pumps, which they used for critical irrigation.



Farmer field school

Farmer field school platform was also used to teach farmers SRI-based paddy cultivation (soil, production, seed rate, sowing time, sowing method, irrigation, weeding, weed control, pest and diseases prevention, harvesting, seed distribution, etc.)



A total of 90 farmers participated in FFS program conducted under NMAET 2023-24 scheme in three panchayats of Chattarpur & Bishrampur block where they were provided with detailed information about the best farming practices (soil, quality, seed rate, sowing time, sowing method, irrigation, weeding, weed control, prevention of pests and diseases, harvesting and seed distribution, etc.)

Capacity building efforts

Promote the cultivation of Kharif crops through a targeted campaign, providing training on Community Resource Person (CRP) and Village Resource Person (VRP) on Natural Pest Management (NPM), emphasizing nursery preparation, implementing the Bora system, demonstrating the filling and use of NADAP compost, showcasing organic pest control and manure preparation techniques, conducting Farmer Field Schools to educate on non-pest management strategies, and organizing crop cutting and comparison demonstrations along with training sessions.

Multi layer farming

The organization has collaborated with 20 female farmers in the village of Hutukdag, located in the Chhattarpur block, to promote the cultivation of various vegetables using a multi-layering technique. This agricultural practice is entirely organic, serving as an exemplary model for small-scale farmers operating on 15 decimals of land, generating an annual income ranging from 50,000 to 60,000 rupees. The community benefits from the availability of nutritious, chemical-free vegetables, which include ginger, tomatoes, bitter gourd, bottle gourd, spinach, and nanua, all cultivated through this innovative multi-layering approach.



Millets Promotion

Over the past year, the organization has engaged in a partnership with 339 farmers from 23 villages within the Nawa Bazar block. As part of this initiative, a total of 19 kilograms of millet seeds were distributed to the farmers, who successfully cultivated millet across an area of 16 acres.



Engagement with rural youth

Engaging with rural youth is a critical yet often overlooked aspect of fostering sustainable development and social progress in rural areas. Rural youth, often facing unique challenges and opportunities compared to their urban counterparts, are key to driving positive change in their communities.

Engaging with rural youth is essential for fostering sustainable development and addressing the unique challenges faced by rural communities. By recognizing and addressing the barriers to engagement and implementing targeted strategies, we can unlock the potential of rural youth and ensure they contribute positively to their communities. It is through such engagement that rural areas can achieve greater resilience, innovation, and cultural vitality, ultimately leading to a more inclusive and balanced development across regions.



Over the past year, a range of cultural and sports events have been set up in various panchayats within the Nawa Bazar block. There have been efforts to involve the youth in a variety of activities, including yoga and different sports. In February, sports events were held in Tukbera, Sohdag Khurd, and Itko panchayats, attracting over a hundred enthusiastic young participants from the surrounding areas.

Our Development Partners

Funding agencies

Project

act:onaid

Empowerment of the Adivasi community through community mobilization and social action. Enable the government to improve the delivery of crucial welfare programs that assist in maintaining food and livelihood security. Enhancing income and securing the food and nutrition of small and marginal farmers through the promotion of sustainable agriculture in rain-fed regions (PSA).



To bring significant change in the lives of the tribal members in their income generation activities, livelihood, security, and self-employment.



Rights, Natural Resources, and Regenerating Livelihoods (RRL).



Arogya Jharkhand Civil Society
Network (Covid- Vaccination)



Income generation through
inland rain-fed fisheries



Revitalizing Rain fed
Agriculture (RRA).



Strengthening the green quality of
MGNREGS implementation in
select blocks of Jharkhand through
CSOs. Convergence of MGNREGA-
NRLM and Cluster Facilitation
Team (CFT) strategies.



Su-Poshan



Strengthening Civil Society Action for Transforming the Lives of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups of Jharkhand.



Formation of FPO



Securing enhanced livelihoods and effective government for scheduled tribes and castes through the strengthening of people's institutions in the selected villages of Palamau Garhwa and Latehar districts in Jharkhand state (SELEG). Campaign and awareness for legislation of Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) and Schedule Caste Sub-plans (SCSP). Budget analysis and tacking.



Increasing access to information on government schemes and entitlements in 6 backward districts in northern India.



Strengthening the capacity of the particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTG) to access resources and services. Strengthening Gram Sabha to ensure community forest right (CFR) and other social welfare scheme



Community Facilitation Project
(C.F.P.)

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Chartered Accountants

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Board Members Details

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3	Muneshwar Singh	Treasurer	Vill-Salaiya, P.O.-Charain, P.S.-Chhattarpur, Dist.- Palamu (Jharkhand) 822113
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5	<i>Umesh Prasad Singh</i>	Finance Manager	Vill-Kechki, P.O.-Saraidih, P.S.-Barwadih, Dist.-Latehar, Jharkhand-822111
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