



# ANNUAL REPORT 2018 - 19



**Naya Sawera Vikas  
Kendra**



**Secretary Desk**  
**Greetings from Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra (NSVK)**



It gives me an immense pleasure to contribute with you all, to the Intensification of the work done by our organization during the reporting session. Choosing the Right Based Approach to defense the interests of the rural community was a challenging task and the way we have all contributed to this struggle is truly a matter of enjoyment. From strengthening grassroots village assembly and Community leaders through regular village visits/meeting organized by our Staff workers to spreading awareness among the rural community, NSVK aimed at increasing people's knowledge about their rights and at encouraging them to ask for their proper implementation. And indeed, this strategy also process helped us lot in facilitating various government schemes to the rural community and the community who responded very positively. Reaffirming our belief to an integrated and holistic model of development, in order to secure the access to natural resources, the establishment of a sustainable livelihood, advocacy and education, we feel that we are paving the path to prosperity. I personally would also like to take to thank everyone who has been involved in the successes and developments of this organisation during the previous year. Especially we are grateful to all of our funding agencies, resource agencies and partner organisations of our network for their support, guidance and collaboration. We also wish to thank the local communities with whom we are working; they make our mission possible through shared endeavour and participation. We especially express our heartfelt gratitude to Oxfam India, DFID (PACS Program) SCAIF (Caritas India), MLinda, IGSSS and Swiss League of Catholic Women (SLCW) for their regular guidance, financial and technical supports. We express our thanks to our board members and staffs whose dedication, active participation and commitments made us to move ahead to achieve our mission & vision.

Sincerely Yours,

Birendra Kumar

## About the Organization:

**Naya SaweraVikas Kendra** (NSVK), or *New Morning Development Centre*, is a local, non-governmental organisation that has been working among Tribal and Dalit communities in the state of Jharkhand since 1999. Through citizen rights education, community-organizing and livelihood development projects, NSVK is supporting marginalized rural communities to mobilize and act for systemic change. The ultimate goal is for every community to achieve *gram swaraj*(self-governance) and *gram swawlamban*(economic self-reliance)—effective local control over land, water, forest and livelihood resources. Crucial to gram swaraj is the process of building full community participation with a special focus on encouraging and strengthening the leadership of women. Youth camps, women’s self-help groups, empowerment training, issue-based village committees and voluntary saving funds are some of the ways NSVK is working to strengthen village leadership capacity. Crucial to gram swawlamban is land. For rural people, and in a particular way tribal, land is the foundation of culture, identity and existential well-being. NSVK believes meaningful social development is not possible without secure access to land and the livelihood possibilities it offers. Once land security has been achieved, the focus can turn to the question of livelihood. It is a problem that gnaws at every woman, man and child in rural communities: how to make a sustainable and dignified living from forest and agriculture instead of barely surviving at a subsistence level? As a result of the depletion and degradation of the natural environment—a consequence of “progress” and “development”—livelihood security in the rural context has become a tremendous challenge. Jharkhand’s agricultural and forest communities are not only aware of and concerned about the ecological health of their environment, they are also eager to employ their traditional knowledge and skills to protect, re-generate and enhance local eco-systems. After a careful assessment of the specific needs, priorities and resources of a village, NSVK works in partnership with village leaders to introduce sustainable livelihood projects, building on traditional knowledge where possible and introducing technical innovation as needed and appropriate.



**Mission:-**

To organize, empower and initiate sustainable development processes with underprivileged and marginalized communities so they can access and control essential livelihood resources.

**Visions:-**

Establish an egalitarian and non-exploitative Sarvodaya social order that will promote and uphold justice and economic self-reliance.

**Thematic:-**

- ❖ Land distribution to the landless and homestead land. Access to Land and forest produce for traditional forest communities
- ❖ Women land rights and gender.
- ❖ Empowerment of women, especially in relation to their equal Right to land and property.
- ❖ Conservation and regeneration of natural resources for local Livelihood and food security.
- ❖ Awareness and capacity build for education and health
- ❖ Land, Forest right and livelihood
- ❖ Economical program (Entrepreneurship)
- ❖ Community organization and awareness programs
- ❖ Advocacy & Networking
- ❖ Promotion of Traditional culture with value education
- ❖ Girls Trafficking issues
- ❖ Against Child Marriage

## Strategy

- ❖ Alliance building with like-minded groups and promote networks for social transformation.
- ❖ Public policy analysis, discourse and dissemination.
- ❖ Capacity building and Institutional building for sustainable livelihood.
- ❖ Resource material collection, compilation and dissemination for awareness generation.
- ❖ Developing potential base for human resources.
- ❖ Promotion and strengthening of local institutions and youth groups.
- ❖ Promote development models for encouraging sustainable livelihood and forest rights.

## Objective

- ❖ Organization building to mobilize people's pressure to resolve and address land problems related to.
- ❖ Bhoodan & land ceiling ACT.
- ❖ Regularizing settlements of homestead & cultivated land.
- ❖ Land distribution to the landless and homestead land.
- ❖ Access to land and forest produce for traditional forest communities.
- ❖ Women, land rights and gender.
- ❖ Land, forest rights and livelihood.
- ❖ Empowerment of women, especially in relation to their equal right to land and property.
- ❖ Conservation and regeneration of natural resources for local livelihood and food security.
- ❖ Community organization, awareness building and capacity generation of education and health.
- ❖ Advocacy and Networking with the Government and other stakeholders.
- ❖ Promotion of traditional culture, with value-based education.



# Forest Right Act 2006/07 (FRA)

## Rights potential under FRA in Jharkhand: An estimate



Community Forest Right (CFR) Distributed by Block Development Officer (BDO) Bishnugarh Hazaribagh Among villager in Chalkarikala



Villager shown the Patta Community Forest Right (CFR) after distributed by BDO



## Jharkhand, Forest and Governance

Politically, Jharkhand is a relatively new State of India that was carved out from the State of Bihar in the year 2000. As the name suggest the State happens to be the 'land of forest' (jhar-forest; khand –land portion). It covers an area of 79,714 sq. km, with 24 districts, about 34,000 revenue villages and a population of 30 million above according to the 2011 census. Of this around 27% are tribals, whose population as against a total population has dwindled over the period due to large scale in-migration and alienation of tribal resources particularly forests and land. At present, forest cover is spread over roughly 29.61% of the total land of the State and is around 3.10% of the total geographical area of the country (Source: <http://jharenvis.nic.in/forest.html>). Around 10000 villages are on the forest fringes where communities depend critically on forest for their life and livelihoods (Kalpavriksh and Vasundhara, 2013). Alike many states, Jharkhand also has a long history of forest and land alienation of tribal's and other forest dependent communities. It has also seen incoming of progressive legislations and tenure that started from pre-independence times. A synoptic view of historic forest tenure rights in Jharkhand is given in the table below:

**In Jharkhand, the recorded forest area comprises about 23,605 sq. kms of which (29.61% of total Geographical area**

- Reserve Forests constitute 18.58%
- Protected Forests 81.28%
- Unclassed Forests 0.14%

89% of population (in approx) 10000 forest fringe villages collect NTFP which form a critical component of their livelihood and contributes around 25% of their total income. ([www.jharkhand.gov.in/about-forest-department](http://www.jharkhand.gov.in/about-forest-department)). In 2012, Apparently following the national review process initiated by MoTA some efforts were made to revitalize the process in the state.

- As a result of regular initiatives taken by CSOs, the state government launched a campaign on 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015 to hand over land title to forest dwellers
- As per government record, as on Dec 2017, total 58251 joint deed (62439) and 2091 (2117) titles under IFR and CFR respectively has been approved in Jharkhand .
- Overall income earned by the state government through miner forest products approx of Rs. 700 crore per annual.

## FRA implementation in Jharkhand: Current Status

S.N.	Particulars	Nos.	Rights Potential
1	No. of IFR recognized	62439	1400000
2	No. of CFR recognized	2090	16452

In process, another **24924 IFR claims** (13344 pending at GS and 11580 pending at SDLC) and **608 CFR claims** (396 pending at SDLC and 212 pending at GS) However previously recognized CFRs mostly relate to development rights under Sec 3 (2) as average land recognized only amounts to 2.45 acres Initially the process of FRA implementation was affected by several factors: Panchayat elections were not held: no 'legal panchayats and gramsabha' Confusion with CNTA/SPTA: later clarified in MoTA regional consultation Difficulty in organizing gramsabha in LWE areas Lack of Capacity and Awareness at FRC and Gram Sabha level

### NON timber Forest Produce (NTFP)

List of NTFP	Income to NTFP in Quintal/kg Per yerar per household (Jamuwa)	Profit to NTFP	
Mahuwa Flower&Fruits,Karanj Chironji,Medichinplant,Flower ofSaltree,Bhelwa,Kend,Masrum,Black Berry,ber etc.	Mahuwa Flower & Fruits	5 (q)* 35	17500/-
	Karanj	1 (q)* 20	2000/-
	Flower of Sal tree	½ (q)*17	850/-
	Kend	1/4 (q)* 25	625/-
	Masrum	20 kg*380	7600/-
	<b>Total Rs.</b>		<b>28,575=00</b>



## Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)



**Collect the Fruits of Mahuwa by Villager in JAMUWA**



**Collect the Flower of Mahuwa by SURAJMUNI DEVI**



# Progress and achievements

## **Formation and strengthening of legal cell**

During this period, **4 legal cell** have formed at panchayat level (Umada,Dahupani,Tapkara,Jhikirma) in front of village leaders .Through the legal cell people can aware on their roles and rights and access other information. It is like hub of information for the people where related to legal, pamphlets and booklets will be available.



## **Formation & strengthening of FPO and its management**

The project has organized a meeting with community people of all 10 villages on formation and strengthening of FPO and its management. Through the formation of FPO, project stepped ahead for creating group of small and marginal farmers from where they can start the selling of their farm production. It will help in increasing of income of farmers.



## **Interface meeting with different stakeholder**



- Adolescents and women from 10 villages 134 participants in this meeting
- The objective of meeting the against child marriage and reproductive health
- Talk about the health of girls, information about their periods was given.
- Meeting with the different stakeholder & government officers at block level



## Block level seminar

**Joity Ranjan Ji** told the District Social Welfare Officer about his project that he does.

And told a few things about nutrition.

And told some things about teenagers like

It was told about 1000 days that these 1000 days are done.

He told that 1000 days means.

When a girl is pregnant, 1000 days means 6 months, how she has to take care of herself and her baby, how she should eat it or how she should keep her baby's skin. Adolescents were given some important information about the period.





# Orientation of Organic certification under participatory guaranty system (PGS)

Project has organized training programme on organic certification under participatory guaranty system at SPWD organization in Ranchi .Through the training programme farmers got knowledge on value of organic farming and its value addition and also promoted for more organic agriculture production and its marketing process.



# Promotion of dry land horticulture initiative on waste land through collective approach

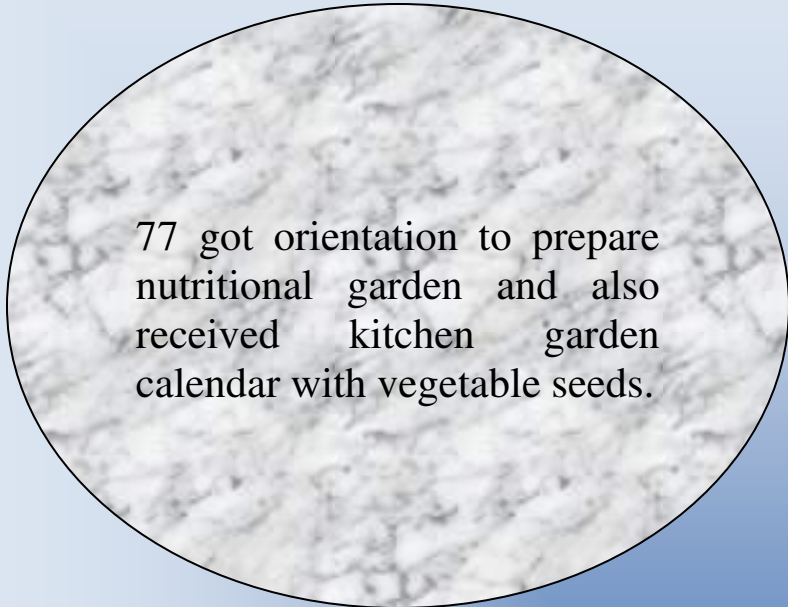


Certain crops like ber, custard apple, amla, and mango can be grown as rainfed crops. With supplemental irrigation pomegranate and mango can be used for alternate land use system. Project has promoted pulses and oil seeds under crop diversification to ensure the second crops with (57) marginal farmers to increase nutritional value to their food intake. 59 farmers(JATANGI- 102 Kg: Tapkara-4,Kurum- 9, Orbenga- 2, Kasira- 3, Pithartoli- 2, Kondekera- 6; KURTHI - 100 Kg: Tapkara-2, Kurum- 9, Orbenga- 3, Kasira- 11, Koinardan- 5, Pithartoli- 1)got inspired for the cultivation of pulses and oilseeds. Pulses helps in nitrogen fixation can help reduce CO2 emissions from agriculture. The residues remaining after the oil has been extracted from oilseeds is an important source of nutrients for farm animals.





# Promotion of model nutritional kitchen garden in consultation with KVK



77 got orientation to prepare nutritional garden and also received kitchen garden calendar with vegetable seeds.



## Exposure Visit on Forest Right Act-2006/07 (FRA)



Exposure visit done dated 14<sup>th</sup> -21<sup>st</sup> March 2019 at Thane District of Maharashtra. **Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra, Badlaow Foundation, Oxfam India & TISS**, exposure visit organized by **TISS** (Mumbai) in Tikewada, Sisewadi & Murwad visited on CFR management & Conservation system. Govt. departed supported related gotten CFR/IFR titles as well as linked the convergence for livelihood, Addressing **Mis Indivi** founder Van Niketan NGOs facilitate all govt. department.

**Shree Tulsi Ram Herbi Ranger** of Murwad Block, Thane, Maharashtra with NGOs **Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra, Badlaow Foundation, Oxfam India & TISS** a short meeting on FRA as CFR/IFR titles gotten rights and supported POST CFR management by departed of villager whose basic should be titles and livelihood can be secure.

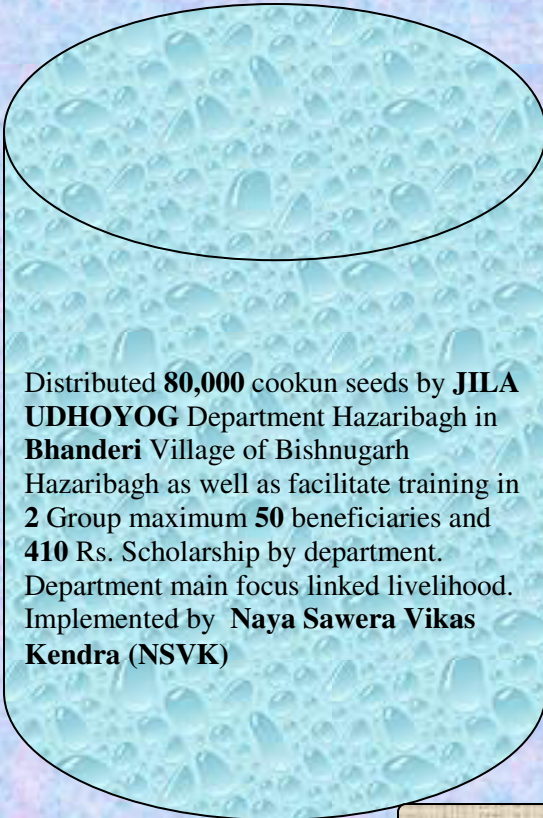


Meeting with exposure team among Ranger (Thane, Maharashtra)



Distributed Cookun Seeds by Officer

## Cultivating of TASAR

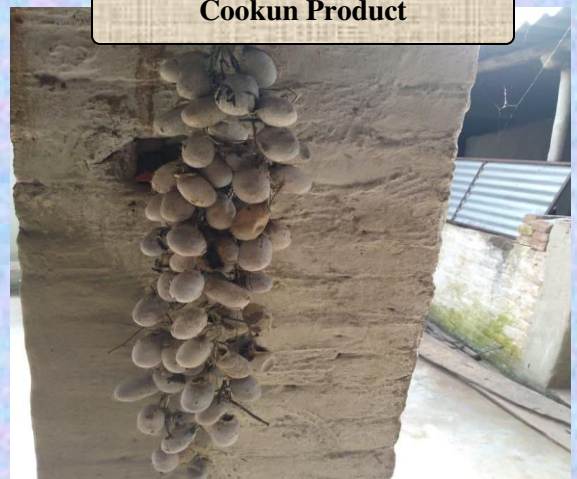


Distributed **80,000** cookun seeds by **JILA UDHOYOG** Department Hazaribagh in **Bhanderi** Village of Bishnugarh Hazaribagh as well as facilitate training in **2** Group maximum **50** beneficiaries and **410** Rs. Scholarship by department. Department main focus linked livelihood. Implemented by **Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra (NSVK)**

Cookun Baby Seeds



Cookun Product



Distribute Cookun Seeds by  
Jila Udhoyoug ,  
Hazaribagh(Jharkhand)

Product Cookun (Tasar)

Income In(Rs.)

Net Profit In(Rs.)

80,000 seeds

10,000 Pisces

10,000 Pis x 7Rs.=70,000/-

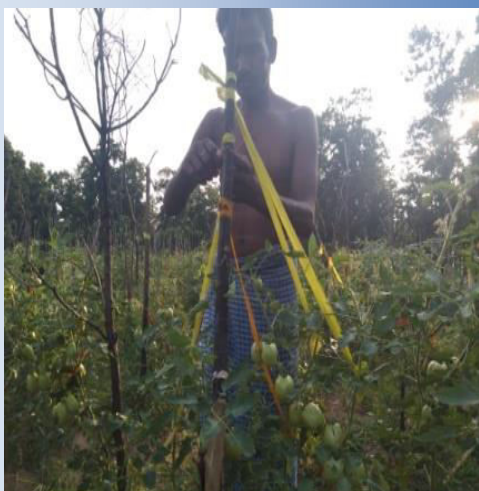
1400/-

Per member(50)



## Group Cultivating Tomato seeds by Villager (Chalkarikala)

Group cultivation Tomato seeds by villager (Chalkarikala). Chalkarikala a remoted village away 9 km distance from block of Bishnugarh, Hazaribagh. 46 House hold (HH) made a plan by committee **Sahkarita Samuh**. This committee formed since 2016, total community here only Scheduled Tribe (ST). Every week meeting on Monday and in this meeting decided self governance and stop the migration and wage of labor other block, district and state. Maximum person literacy, but decided is fully strong. **Naya Sawera Vikas Kendra(NSVK)** Capacity build training and always touch for livelihood purpose.



Sl	List of Crops	Cost in(Rs.)	List of Beneficiaries (HH)
1	Tomato 1/2 kg	3560@&	46 HH
2	Chilly 250 gr	2440@&	
3	Compost Manure	4500@&	
4	Other cost	1000@&	
<b>Total Amount</b>		<b>11500<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>00</b>	

Sl No.	Total Product of Tomato in (Kg)	Rate In (Rs.)	Total Income In (Rs.)	Profit In (Rs.)
1	454	40	18160	<b>18160-11500=6660/-</b>



# State Level workshop with Legislative member & All political leader

State level workshop with legislative member, all political leaders, Networks, Ngos, Academy and different Institution on FRA act 2006/07 implementation, In Jharkhand only 2% implement in 89% depended on this state



## Farmers Field School



APP project has formed FFS, here farmers should have a good basic knowledge of what is happening in his area. Farmer knows his crop, understands the relations between pests and natural enemies, and has started increasing his skills in crop and pest management. Lead farmers sharing their good agriculture practices, farmers learn to make organic pesticides, vitamins etc. 50nos of farmers are member of Farmer *Field School* (FFS) in villages Tapkara and Kurum which is a group based learning approach that teaches farmers how to use and solve problems independently.





### **Background of Mr. Jogendra Khariya**

Mr. Jogendra Khariya son of Late Birsu Khariya. His wife name is Jamni Devi. He has five members in his family, two daughters and one son with his wife. He belongs to Kurum village of Palkot block. He is a small farmer and also belongs to below poverty line. They have about 1.75 acres of land; some have agricultural land and some wasteland.

### **Previous status of the family**

Previously he used to collect lac and sell it and live his life. Apart from this, he used to cultivate paddy and urad in almost 75 dcml of land, and the production was approximately 600kgs /15kg which were not enough to eat the whole year. He was unable to provide adequate food for his family, wear clothes, health care, education for children. That time he and his family members were suffering with different diseases because lack of nutritional food and he did not have money for treatment. After kharif season he and his family used to go out of the state for wages work and after six month they used to come back to their village. He did not have ideas and capital to invest or start any business. He and his wife were struggling to survive.

### **Present status of the family**

In the year of 2011-12, NSVK has intervened in Kurum village and started conducting meeting and disseminated information on new agriculture process, start of income generation activity, animal husbandry, mixed cropping, use of vermin compost, concept of kitchen garden. In these meeting Mr. Jogendar's wife was regularly attending and she used to inform every information to his husband. By the motivation of his wife he decided not to migrate and decided to start cultivation in a new process. In the year 2014 NSVK provided two pigs to him and he got around 12 piglets within 6 to 8 months.

He sold pigs and earned around Rs.35000. With that money, he bought two bulls of Rs 15000 for himself which helped him for ploughing. After that with the support of his wife he started a small hotel in market days and started earning Rs.500 to 600 hundred each market day. Gradually he also started to come in meeting and joined in Jagriti farmers group formed by NSVK staff and he also participated in various capacity building training, went for exposure visit, gain knowledge on new process of cultivation. He lends 3 to 4 dcml land from others and started paddy, pulses, vegetables cultivation which is sufficient for eat and he sells their surplus produce. He has received compost pit from NSVK and they always use organic manure in their cultivation. He has backyard poultry and through this also he is earning money. He applied for Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana through the support of NSVK staff. Now he is saving money in bank and living a respected social life. His children go school and his wife also member of Surajmukhi Mahila Mandal. They always participate in every gram sabha and other meeting. At present he is happy and he is very much thankful to NSVK organization for their regular support and motivation.



# Primitive vulnerable tribal group Residential School



## Opening of school by NSVK AT BUDDACHANCH OF BAGODAR BLOCK OF GIRIDIH DISTRICT, JHARKHAND, INDIA

The Birhor families along with the children used to roam about in the forest. NSVK decided to open a school for the children. There are around 60 students (aged 5- 12 years) in the school. All the students belong to "Birhor" PVTG (Primitive vulnerable tribal group). Out of 60, boy students are 32 and girl students are 28. All students are belonging to deprived and marginalized families. The students are coming from very poor families, and are eager to access the primary education comprising of local language. 3 teachers (2 male & 1 female) named Mr. Suresh Kumar Murmu, Mr Gopal Prasad and Ms. Sarita Kumari are engaged in teaching 60 children with much enthusiasm. The students are taught Hindi, English, Math and other traditional language particularly on Allchili. The school is also focused on the regular sports training on football and archery of the students. The children's also learn the skills of clay work and farming method. The school also keeps in mind to protect the Traditional value and education in the school, so to teach the Traditional language and custom of the PVTG for the protection of the culture.



## Birhor Primitive Tribe: A Socio – Cultural and Historical perspective

Government of India has identified 75 tribes across the country as primitive tribes. Among them, Birhor is one of the primitive tribe groups who trace their origin in Jharkhand and reside for ages in different parts of the state. Birhor in Jharkhand belong to the Proto-Australoid stock; linguistically, they originate from the Austro-Asiatic group. The word "Birhor" is derived by combining two Mundari terms: "Bir" means forest while "hor" means man. Thus Birhor means 'forest man' or 'people living in the forest'. It is interesting to note that the Birhor tribe of Jharkhand consider themselves as the descendants of the Sun. It is believed that the Bihors are related to the Kharwar tribe, also said to have descended from the Sun. The Birhor settlement is known as Tanda which consists of at least half a dozen huts. The huts are of a conical shape. They are erected with the help of leaves and branches. The settled Birhor have erected house with the help of mud wall, bamboo and wood thatched with phus or handmade tiles which they have learnt from their neighbor.





NSVK works in 10 villages(Tapkara,Orbenga,Pithartoli,Koinardan,Rokedega,Jaldega, Tetaroli, Kondekera,Kurum,Kasira) of Palkot block ,Gumla district where there are about 1338 household and 6274population(3270 Male & 3004 Female).The primary source of income for residents is agriculture and forest produce. They come under BPL category where a household or an individual is unable to meet the basic necessities of life, which considered as minimum requirement to sustain livelihood. They do not get their basic amenities through agriculture and forest produce. The purpose of the APP project is to increase **food security and income by promoting sustainable agriculture practices as well as other income generating activities**. Due to the efforts of NSVK a meeting was organized with the **Self Help Group** of the village and made the women aware on group business. The discussion helped in motivating the women of three SHG named Chameli (Pithartoli),Kamaful(Rokedega) and Kamalful(Kurum) mahilamandal to start the poultry farm. In the month of March 2019 started poultry farm with 100 chicks and invested around Rs.15000 and earned Rs.17500. Seeing the profits of previous month, they ordered 200 chicks in the following month.Gradually they are growing economically .This effort brought smile in their face and we can see high level of motivation among them.



As a result of the growth of these women other women of the community have also been motivated to start the group work.Now the SHG members are so happy and give thanks to the NSVK team and Caritas India for bring a revolution in their life.



## ADVOCACY & NETWORKING

- ❖ Legal advocacy with state level & District level
- ❖ Media advocacy
- ❖ National alliance peace for justice (NAPJ)- In 24 district of Jharkhand with network
- ❖ Bharat Van Adhikar Manchi (BHVAM)

## RESEARCH & DOCUMENTATION

- E-New letter published every month project wise
- Study on Against Child Marriage
- Value chain study on Non Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)
- Documentation on forest management plan in 5 village
- “Apna Adhikar JANE” publish book



Van Adhikar Sahayata Kendra (VASK) had open in Tuktuko Bagoadar(Giridih)



Van Adhikar Sahayata Kendra (VASK) had open in Alkharikala, Bishnugarh, Hazaribagh