

Annual Report

2011-2012



SHARE



SOCIAL & HEALTHY ACTION for RURAL EMPOWERMENT



OVERVIEW

SHARE is a non - government development organization working on issues affecting the urban and rural poor, with a special focus on women & tribal community. For the past 13 years SHARE has been working in the remote tribal villages of Jharkhand.

SHARE has been collaborating with other agencies, both governmental and non-governmental towards making meaningful intervention in areas where services are hard to reach. From the humble beginnings in 2001, the organization has seen a continuous growth in staff, beneficiaries and fields of activities. Furthermore, its support base has grown from subscriptions, donations to an international network of organizations, corporate sectors and non government agencies.

SHARE realizes its responsibilities towards the society by organizing various development training programs and activities and by actually working in the grass-root level. SHARE has shown what it is aimed at and how it can succeed in its mission, its vision, and its objectives, all of which are focused at improving the living conditions and livelihood of the underserved, especially women.

SHARE is striving to empower people in remote area where services are hard to reach. They are very close to the villagers and trust relationship has been established. SHARE is approaching the issue from various ways to improve the life of the villagers fundamentally. The income generation activities such as training on cottage industries, tailoring, livestock development has been imparted to large number of tribal male and female SHG members to develop their skill and capacity in the trade.

1. **Organic Farming:** 3- day training in organic farming was undertaken by the



organization to continue the efforts in organic farming at grassroots level. NHM organized a three day training in its training centre at Nagri, Ranchi during 11-13 January, 2012. On completion of training program, the

organization submitted its DPR for organic farming in 260 acre of land in 16 villages of potka block covering 170 farmers, mostly tribal. Most of the land included in the list is upland and close to forest area where no chemicals were ever used by the farmers in Potka block under east singhbhum district. It is hoped that since organization has experience of working with rural farmers it will get an opportunity to work with mission to back to nature farming. The indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers has reduced soil fertility of the land and rural farmers need to adopt organic farming. This year the organization has applied for turmeric and ginger cultivation by using indigenous seeds, self prepared fertilizers from cow dungs, leaves and plant wastes, earthworms etc. Organic farming is environment friendly unlike chemical farming which pollutes water, air, soil and food we eat, etc.

Jharkhand Tribal Development Program

The objective of the Jharkhand tribal dev program is to develop and implement a replicable model that ensures household food security and improves livelihood opportunities and overall quality of life of the tribal population based on sustainable and equitable use of natural resources.

To endorse the organic farming in the program area, it was planned to establish vermi-compost pit in each programme village. Thus FNGO wise field training cum awareness programmes has been organized. All together 29 vermicompost unit has been established in programme villages.

District	Block	FNGO	Vermi-compost Unit
E. Singhbhum	Potka	SHARE	29
TOTAL			29

2. **Chirugora Primitive tribe village**

CAPACITY BUILDING

The Chirugoa village PEC has been very active in doing work with people's participation. The villagers organize meeting of GS regularly to review the works done by the GSPEC. It is attended by large number of villagers, stakeholders, and FNGOs, personnels to capacitate the community in program execution at grassroots level.

A large number of exposure of SHGs & farmers besides training programmes for SHGs and community were held on Gender sensitization, MYRADA module, Legal Awareness for villagers, Training with book keeper/ trainers and Animators and Livestock development at Chirugora. The purpose of these training programs was to capacitate & motivate the villagers.

CONVERGENCE

The month long day training program on cottage industries was organized in collaboration with Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Jamshedpur for members of self help groups. Another convergence with Jan Shikshan Sansthan for livestock development through training of duck keeping and distribution of khakhi Campbell duck was done.

Land allotted to 8 Savar (PTG) family by the govt of Jharkhand each getting 4 dismil of land. IAY to 21 tribal families.

Convergence with the Block office Potka for allotment of land to PTGs has been initiated. The Circle officer of Potka provided the homestead land of 4 dismil to 8 Sabar families. Linkage with Primary Health Center was established to hold series of health camp in the programme villages under Narda and Harina panchayats. A major impact of women becoming SHG members is elimination of thumb impressions in many SHGs. Such SHGs are being encouraged and others motivated to follow the step taken by group. Functional literacy is being encouraged within each SHG by the animator and Social Sector Supervisors by making SHG members write the accounts by rotation wherever possible during each SHG meeting.

3. Indigenous traditional techniques: effective in watershed development

There is a tribal village under Potka block of East Singhbhum district in Jharkhand named Chirugora, inhabited by the indigenous people living in remote hilly terrains surrounded by dense forest and mountains, where rays of development still find hard to reach out and where basic facilities are non-existent and tattered economy stares at rural community. Altogether 77 tribal family, including 11 primitive tribal groups (savar) lives in close harmony. In the beginning 3 tribal families from nearby Mangru village settled here during 1905. During those years there was plenty of "Chiru" grass in the village. The chiru grass is used for making broom by the villagers. This is the reason why the villagers decided to name it Chirugora.

With the opening of Tuglabera mines in 1935, more families started settling down in this village and during 1938-39 an approach road to this village was constructed. In the year 1941-42 the then British government set up a camp in the northern part of the village. Gradually, in the during 1950-55, chirugora finally came into its present form.

Some primitive tribes also started living in the village during these years. The forest department constructed houses and road for primitive tribe during 1960-62. In the year

1984-85, the govt woke up and set up a primary school for the village children. But overall there was number of problems and hardships faced by tribal community.

The village farmers were keen to do agriculture for their livelihood but it was not possible due to catch the runoff water unto their agriculture farm. The water from hill top flows without irrigating their land. The villagers had no support from govt as being a remote village it was destined to lack basic amenities! The community was not organized. The villagers used to migrate in large number to earn livelihood. The socio-economic and physical exploitation were at all time high.

Despite the formation of new Jharkhand state, there was no end to agony, exploitation and atrocities on tribal community. The days of sorrows were hard but at the end a lovely morning was waiting for them.

Finally during 2007, the light of progress and prosperity started dispersing the clouds of poverty hovering over the lives of tribal community since time immemorial. The International Funds for Agriculture Development selected this village under its Jharkhand tribal development program in collaboration with Jharkhand Tribal development Society. The local based NGO named Social and Healthy Action for Rural Empowerment (SHARE) was entrusted with the task to perform integrated tribal development works in the village. The task of formalizing GS was performed by organizing meeting and dialogue with the community. All the women were linked with SHGs and started savings for their future. The monthly meeting of GS and SHGs was ensured. Women were promoted to take part in the meeting of GS on regular basis. The villagers were imparted training on agriculture, fishery, lac cultivation, livestock development, cottage industries, mushroom cultivation etc.

About 80% of tribal community relies on rain fed agriculture. The rain based crops are destroyed due to wastage of rain water. Thus unplanned flow of rain water hardly ensures 3-4 months food security for the community. The rain water flowing from a hill top on the northern part of the village used to irrigate only upland and then enters into neighboring village. Thus the villagers were very sad not to check the runoff water for their agriculture purposes during rainy season. Only couple of years back, the villagers even tried to change the direction of runoff water, but the insufficient depth of a 950 feet drain prevented them from diverting rain water onto their agriculture land.

After the intervention of grassroots level voluntary organization the GS decided to construct a 4000 feet long irrigation canal to make use of water coming from the hill top and check runoff water during the rainy season. The construction of irrigation canal was started as per direction of the villagers. Here it is to note that these tribal people had vast experience in how to conserve water for agriculture purposes. The only thing they needed was the resources to carry out the work. The villagers even cut a 15 feet deep and 100 feet long hard rock in the way of water with chisel, stubble and hammer. Water from the hill is now fed to each and every agriculture land in the village. The villagers even constructed a reservoir near the origin of the hill with 2.5 lakh cost which not only helped in ensuring water for agriculture but also initiated fish cultivation and duck keeping as the secondary source of water for the tribal and primitive tribal communities. Thus the traditional techniques and thoughts have made the people self reliant in agriculture. It has shown that if given a chance these tribal people with rock like ideas can change the destiny of their villages with their traditional expertise.

The govt is wasting crores of rupees to develop the conditions of villages with the help of latest techniques but at the same time giving little or no notice to traditional techniques and field situations.

Few days ago, in another tribal village, the villagers constructed a check dam by using their traditional JUGAR technique with the help of drum and sand for irrigation purposes.

1. Institution Building – Empowering Tribal Grass Root Association

A) Gram Sabha

During the year, efforts were laid to strengthen Gram Sabha, The regularization of Gram Sabha meetings were given major attention that resulted in the formation of vibrant Gram Sabha in 17 villages under Potka block in East Singhbhum district.

B) Gram Sabha Programme Execution Committee (GSPEC):

The efforts for the formation and strengthening of GSPEC were done, as a result the formulization of GSPEC in 17 villages.

Status of GSPEC

District	Block	S.N.	FNGO	No. of PEC	Male	Female	Total members
E. Singhbhum	Potka	3	SHARE	17	113	78	191

C) Self Help Group (SHG)

In programme villages, formation and nurturing of 70 SHGs has been done, to create a favorable condition at village/Gram Sabha level in favor of women folk. This enables them to play a decisive role in Gram Sabha affairs.

D) Community Level Service provider (CLSPs)

Community level service providers were identified and training was organized for CLSPs, so that over the period they can render services to the community in sustainable manner.

Details of CLSPs	Total
Total No. of Animators	34
Total No of Community Health Volunteers	7

Total No. of Village Livestock Workers	8
Total No. of Marketing Cadre	4
Total	53

E) Common Interest Group (CIG)

For the inculcation of IGA at community level, the formation as well as nurturing of CIGs has been done. The total of 01 CIG has been formed.

Status of Common Interest Group (CIG)

S.N.	Block	NGO	No. of CIG	Total Member	M	F	Component/ Particular
1.	Potka	SHARE	01	20	20	0	Aquaculture

F) Farmer's Field School (FFS)

For the revival of indigenous technology and inculcation of modern technologies pertaining to livelihood support system, FFS has been formed. The groups of interested and progressive farmers, who are associated with FFS, are involved in the agriculture activities.

Block	NGO	Sl. No.	Village	Activities under taken by FFS	Total members
	SHARE	3	Chirugora	Paddy	25
Total					25

G) Community Forest Management Executive Committee (CFMEC)

For the promotion of livelihood particularly through forestry activities, seeding of the concept of CFMEC was done in existing JFM and traditional Jangal Suraksha Samiti. The endeavors were laid to ensure the participation and representation of women folk in CFMEC. The total of 11 CFMEC has been formed so far in the project area.

Sl. No.	Blocks	NGOs	No. of CFMEC	Male Members	Female members	Total
2		SHARE	11	76	74	150
TOTAL			11	76	74	150

E) Community Based Participatory Monitoring System

In order to initiate a monitoring system that will involve the community to assess the strength of institution and to identify the area where more improvement is needed; various tool of Community Based Participatory Monitoring System has been initiated. The prime focus is to regularize the Community Based Participatory Monitoring System with the institution building process; therefore these tools are initiated so that it can be regularized in periodic manner.

Community Based Participatory Monitoring System used is –

- *Spider Web for GSPEC*
- *Social Audit*

Spider Web for GSPEC –

The participatory monitoring was initiated involving the stake holder by using the tool of spider web in 17 villages. This will be regularized in periodic manner (Half yearly)

District	Block	Unit of Spider Web Exercise
<i>E.Singhbhum</i>	<i>Potka</i>	<i>17</i>
Total		17

Social Audit –

The process of appreciable assessment of the progress of programme intervention has been initiated by involving all the stakeholders in the programme village, using the tool of social audit.

District	Block	FNGO	Unit of Social Audit
<i>E.Singhbhum</i>	<i>Potka</i>	<i>SHARE</i>	<i>1</i>
Total			1

Cluster level Service Provider's (CLSP) quarterly meeting –

The quarterly meeting has been organized during the month. The prime objective was to plan for next kharif season for agriculture, Forestry, livestock & Fishry. It was focused on preparation of financial audit of SHGs & PEC, also to gear up the process of social audit as a integral part of participatory monitoring process. The total of 01 quarterly meeting of CLSP has been organized during the year .

Name of Activities	Name of Block	No. of units
<i>CLSP's quarterly meeting</i>	Potka	01

2. Gender and Equity

- *The major emphasis was given on the gender & equity concern hence it has been encapsulated in the program strategy to ensure equitable and sustainable development of target community.*
- *The special attention was given to the marginalized section of the society particularly Women, Landless & PTGs.*

Support to organization by JTDS to ensure gender & equity concern –

- *Facilitation to ensure women's concern at Gram Sabha level.*
- *Ensuring women's pro-active role in the institutions like Gram Sabha, PEC, SHG*
- *Facilitation for formation of CIG of Landless & linking them with IG activities.*
- *Facilitation and field level support to enable them to take measures for drudgery reduction measures.*

➤ <i>Identification of Gender & Equity Issues</i>	<i>Complete in 17 villages</i>
➤ <i>Participation of women & marginalized in Gram Sabha</i>	<i>More than 80%</i>
➤ <i>Percentage of women representation in PEC.</i>	<i>Approx 50%</i>
➤ <i>Percentage of female animators</i>	<i>Approx 50%</i>
➤ <i>Percentage of POP (Poorest of Poor) covered under different activities</i>	<i>86% in old villages & it is in process in new villages</i>
➤ <i>Percentage of SHG women, engaged in IGA</i>	<i>65% in old villages</i>
➤ <i>Gender strategy</i>	<i>Completed in old villages & Initiated in new villages</i>

Development & Collection of IEC –

For the community awareness and sensitization different IEC material on NREGA, RTI Act 2005, Sanitation, Nutrition, Immunization and reproductive & child health were distributed among the SHGs/PEC/Animators.

- *Legal literacy*
- *NREGA & RTI*
- *Reproductive & child Health*
- *Sanitation, Nutrition & Immunization.*
- *Govt Programme –Janani Suraksha Yojna, JanShree Bima Yojna.*

Special focus to landless, PTGs & POPs

(i) Identification of landless, PTGs & POPs

The process of identification of landless, PTGs & POPs through PRA method of wealth ranking has been completed.

(ii) Tools & implements to landless & PTG

To promote the agriculture activities and for convenience in wage earning, JTDS has initiated the process to provide tools like Kudal, Gaita and Karahi.

Capacity Building on Gender

Topic	Units	FNGO	Block	No. of participants		
				Total	M	F
Gender sensitization & awareness						
	25	SHARE	Potka	1195	551	644

F) Legal Empowerment

In convergence with JHALSA (Jharkhand Legal Service Authority) and DLSA (District Legal Service Authority), block level awareness programmes were organized by the JTDS for FNGO representatives covering the blocks of Dumaria and Potka. Also with the support of JHALSA, IEC materials on legal issues were distributed among the FNGOs.

Block Level legal awareness programme

Sl.No	Place/Block	Name	Number of participants	M	F	Agency
1	Potka	Legal Awareness for villager	1190	390	800	DLSA, E.Singhbhum
Total			1190	390	800	

Village Level legal awareness programme

Name of FNGO	Block	Village	Number of participants	M	F
SHARE	Potka	Khandeoli	53	35	18
		Chirugora	51	22	29
		Mako	60	18	42
		Harina	300	82	218
Total			464	157	297

G) Gender Assessment & Planning

For proper assessment & planning on gender, format is being developed. This will help as to identify the gender gap in different components and in mainstreaming. To accord highest priority to develop non-land based activities that address the need of poor and marginalized, block level planning meetings were organized by the JTDS. The FNGO partners were asked to sit with the target group and work out feasible plans for their sustainability.

To bring out a concrete plan, interaction and discussion was held with FNGO staffs, animators and villagers.

Sl.	Block	FNGOs	Total Participants	Male	Female	Repercussions Plans for No. of Villages
2	Potka	SHARE	7	4	3	SHARE, 7
Total			7	4	3	

H) Insurance and Social Security Scheme

In convergence with insurance companies and line departments many families of programme villages had been covered life and health risk under different policies:

S.N	Block	NGO	Agency	Policy	Families	Category
					(No)	
3	Potka	SHARE	ICICI Lombard	Health	17	ST
5	Potka	SHARE	National Insurance	Raj Rajeshwari Bima Yojana	107	ST/SC
6	Potka	SHARE	National Insurance		75	ST/SC
Total					199	

I) Work shop on Gender & Equity with FNGO personnel –

One days workshop on Gender & Equity issue was organized at JTDS conference hall with all the FNGOs staff. The total of 25 FNGO staff participated in it including 2 participants from SHARE.

Some positive changes:

- *Women are taking part in PRA exercises, transect and planning process*
- *Women's attendance and number increased substantially in Gram Sabha meeting and actively participating and raising issues in G.S. ensure their issues in GSRMP*
- *The social institutions like family and marriage have become vibrant and active against social evils.*
- *Gradually women are learning signing instead of thumb impression in SHG meetings.*
- *Women have access to resources i.e. credit, information, Govt. Programme etc.*
- *The level of decision making enhanced at both level (family as well as village).*
- *Land mortgage and dependency on money lender's checked, migration checked.*
- *Gradually literacy among women/SHG members is increasing.*
- *Enrollment increased in schools (especially for girl child).*
- *Awareness level increased on health & sensitization issues.*
- *Awareness generated for other Govt. schemes and programmes including legal rights (with the help of IEC's)*

B) Capacity Building –

To build the capacity of SHG members different activities has been carried out.

- *Convergence Meeting*
- *SHG Management Trainings*
- *TOT*
- *Exposure Visit*
- *Block level Meeting/Training with book keeper/ trainers and Animators*

Empowerment through Capacity Building:

In order to ensure programmes first objective i.e. Empowerment of tribal grass root associations, beneficiaries and user groups, including women and other marginal groups, so that they would become more capable to plan, implement and manage their own development and negotiate with relevant authorities to harness the necessary resources, many capacity building programmes has been organized by the organization and JTDS as well as per the training need assessment. As a part of training strategy more no. of CLSPs like Village Livestock Worker, Marketing Cadres, Master Trainer on Aquaculture, Agriculture, and SHG were developed at watershed level. In many cases some of the experienced animators were also selected as resource person for the purpose of imparting training especially on SHG management for which short trainings have been imparted to them to upgrade their training skills.

<i>Types of Training</i>
<i>PEC Management</i>
<i>Gender & Equity issues</i>
<i>Animator</i>
<i>Health Awareness</i>
<i>Livestock Development</i>
<i>Farming System</i>
<i>Aquaculture Development</i>
<i>Forestry Fodder Development</i>
<i>Land & Water management</i>
<i>SHG Management</i>
<i>SHG Book Writers training</i>

Topics of Training for FNGO Personals:

- *JTDP Orientation*
- *Land & Water Management*
- *NABYUKTI Software*
- *Social Security Scheme*
- *Social Audit*
- *Preparation of Micro Plan in Forestry*
- *Formation of Community Based Organizations, Cluster & Federation*
- *Exit cum Sustainability Strategy*
- *Forest Right Act*

Resource Organizations for the Training Programmes:

- MYRADA
- WOTR
- ICRISAT
- BAU
- DLSA
- JREDA
- Different Govt.Depts.

Significant changes through capacity- building initiatives

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Name of the training</i>	<i>Beneficiary</i>	<i>Significant Changes</i>
1.	<i>PEC management training</i>	<i>PEC members</i>	<i>Gram Sabha was formalized and regularized. Members started implementing other govt.programmes also.</i>
2.	<i>SHG management training</i>	<i>SHG members</i>	<i>Women started the practice of saving, attending meetings, going to the banks and block offices. Women started IGA by utilizing their own savings for improvement of their livelihood & fulfill their basic needs.</i>
3.	<i>Gender & Equity Training</i>	<i>SHG members,PEC members,CLSPs</i>	<i>Women started participating in Gram sabha and other forums and meetings like SHG,CIG, PEC and other institutions. Women started going to banks, block offices and avail the benefits of the programmes.</i>
4.	<i>Agriculture, Aquaculture, Livestock , Forestry Development</i>	<i>Farmers</i>	<i>Farmers adopted new technology/ agriculture practices, forestry activities, lac cultivation, breeds of livestock for additional income, adoption of fishery as IGA. Diversification in agriculture practices and initiation of multi-cropping</i>
5.	<i>Land & Water management</i>	<i>PEC,SHG,Gram Sabha members</i>	<i>Community started implementing the activities related to land & water management Increase in water table as well as diversification in agriculture practices</i>
6.	<i>Book & Record Keeping of SHG & PEC</i>	<i>SHG members,PEC members,CLSPs</i>	<i>All the books of accounts and other records are maintained by members other than the books related to the programme.</i>

9.	Cluster, Federation & Community Based Organiztions	SHG members,PEC members other CBOs,CLSPs	CBOs are now having lager forum to address their day to day emerging issues.
10.	Related to programme components	FNGO personnel	Internalization of programme objectives and skills pertaining to the programme component. Also it helped a lot in programme implementation in light of programme objective/ Component.

3. Land and water Development

Gist of land and water development during the programme period

Sl. No	Particular	Amount (Rs)
1	Estimated Amount	1,80,23,955
2	Sanctioned Amount	1,38,06,235
3	25% Contr. on Labour Cost	42,21,815
4	Release to PEC	1,19,79,205.70
5	Work Days Generated	1,80,847
6	Village Dev Fund	3423484

1. Farming System Development

During this period, agriculture intervention pertaining to Kharif and Rabi seasons has been given special focus. The following interventions have been carried out.

A) Field training

The field level training with the Progressive farmers has been organized on the agriculture packages and practices on the different high yielding and the improved varieties of crops such as up and paddy, low land paddy, Ginger, Tomato, Brinjal, Groundnut, Pegion Pea, Chick Pea, Potato, wheat. Further for the promotion of organic farming one day field level trainings on vermicompost have been organized.

B) Demonstrations

In order to induce the new and high yielding/improved agriculture crop varieties, improved crop management practices, improved production system, field level demonstration programme was carried out.

FFS Cum varietal seed demonstration of different expanses varieties was done in the programme areas.

Block	Programme of NGO	Crop & Variety
Potka	SHARE	Tomato- Swarna Lalima, Brinjal- Swarna pragati/mani,Paddy, Pigeon Pea, Chick Pea,Groundnut, Potato, Cow Pea, Sem, Wheat Maize

AGRICULTURE

- *JTDS Support- Pegionpea, Chickpea, Groundnut, Tomato, Brinjal, Paddy seed*
- *ICRISAT- Pegionpea, Chickpea, Groundnut*

LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

Under breed improvement- Khakhi Campbell for Duck

AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Fisheries – 24000 fish seed for 3 pond (more than 200 kg fish were sold)

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Health check up camps with support from JTDP were organized.

CAPACITY BUILDING

The Mangru village PEC has been very active in doing work with peoples participation. A one day program on Social Audit was held in the presence of entire village beneficiary to review the works done by the GSPEC. It was attended by large number of villagers, stakeholders, and FNGOs, JTDS personnels to capacitate the community in handling village planning and program execution at grassroots level.

A five day training on Mason and toilet construction was also held at paharpur. The purpose of the training was to motivate the villagers for sanitation.

Another two day training on Mushroom cultivation was held to enhance income status.

CONVERGENCE

The month long day training program on cottage industries was organized in collaboration with Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Jamshedpur for members of self help groups.

Another convergence with Jan Shikshan Sansthan for livestock development through training of duck keeping and distribution of khakhi Campbell duck was done.

Types of issues taken by the Gram Sabha

Land & Water Management

Gender Equity

Afforestation

Scientific Farming

Child/ Women Education

Fishery Development etc.

Income generation training prog

Health camp

Convergence

a. Case Study



Mako is the remote program village under JTDP. The GS decides to renovate irrigation canal which passes from Tiksiring village to Mako. The canal was constructed by the Bihar govt. It had become useless. The proper use of its water could ensure good crop for the village farmers. The govt had constructed a two kilometer long canal over Gudra river. The canal can feed water to agriculture land during dry season. The villages, Tiksiring bazargora, Baregora, Mako, Baredih, Baramput, in vicinity of the canal, used to become waterlogged till the month of December as the canal was damaged and breached at many points. Thus the villagers could use little water for agriculture. The villagers also use to contribute every year to repair the canal. Since Mako is a large village in comparison to other villages, the villagers were more concerned and responsible. The villagers constructed a 3658 Mtr long irrigation canal (estimate no.3) to facilitate flow of water into 200 acre agriculture land of all the surrounding villages. The most important feature of this irrigation canal is that the use and distribution of water has been fixed by the gram sabha. The day and time of the week has been fixed for each of the five villages. And the villagers are bound to follow the rules of the GS. But when there is access of water in the canal the villagers did not dispute the use of water in any way. This irrigation canal has been an example of peoples concern for agriculture development.

a. *Issues/ Subjects on which Gram Sabha has been oriented by the FNGO*

Management of PEC, technical know-how on measurement of Land & Water works, Convergence, conducting meetings, record keeping, report writing etc.

b. *Details of CFMC formed*

Name of Village	Leaders		Members other than leaders		Issues on which training has been imparted
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
9	13	5	92	35	

2. *Progress in livelihood and production system enhancement*

a. *Land and Water Management*

b. *Details on initiatives and achievements in **farming system** (Season wise crop details including ICRISAT Support).*

- *7 SHG received 17 kgs of ground nut and 24 Kgs. of Arhar from JTDS*
- *Altogether 300 kgs of yield of groundnut was reported by the SHGs.*
- *A total of 500 kgs production in Arhar was also reported by the beneficiaries.*
- *Name of SHG beneficiaries:1.Parsipoha joton samiti-tulgram*

2.Daregedhan samiti-tulgram,3.Aven marshal mahila samooh-mangru,4.sagen sawnta mahila samiti-mangru,5.Ayo anchar mahila samiti—mangru,6.Adim obar samiti-paharpur,7.Jiar taken maa dhoram sawnta samiti-bhagabera





IFAD team visit mangru, chirugora



PEC and SHGs get VDF and SEED capital cheque in August'11

Convergence:

1. Welding Training: A three month long training programme on welding has been started in Kovalu under potka block for the 13 youths of Bhagabera, tulgram, Bongadungri and kovalu villages from 12 October 2011 in collaboration with JSS, Jamshedpur- a unit of ministry of HRD, govt of India. The

objective of the training is to explore new avenues of employment for the unemployed youths living in remote corner of the east singhbhum district.

2. Tailoring & Cutting training: A six month long training program for the 24 women SHG members of Tulgram, Kasiyabera, Paharpur and mangru program



villages was organized from 5th October 2011 in kasiyabera village. It is supported by JSS, Jamshedpur. The JSS has provided 2 tailoring machine, documents and 50 mtrs of clothes for practical session during the training. A trained tailor master has been also appointed by the

agency to hold practical and theory classes at the kasiyabera training centre.

3. Environment Awareness Campaign: A drawing competition was organized by the organization with support from



ministry of forest and environment, govt of india, through Gram Vikas Kendra, Jsr during the month of October to inculcate sense of awareness on Bio-diversity among the teachers, students and

community in Mangru and Paharpur middle school premises. Prizes were distributed among the successful students.

सुदूरवर्ती क्षेत्रों के ४५ सवर आदिम जनजाति परिवार के बीच कम्बल एवं अन्न वितरण



पोटका प्रखंड के मंगरू गाँव में आयोजित एक कार्यक्रम में श्री श्याम सखी परिवार, साकची के सहयोग से स्थानीय स्तर पर कार्यरत स्वयंसेवी संस्था "शेयर" के गाँव में ४५ सवर परिवारों के बीच कुल ९० कम्बल एवं अन्न, वस्त्र का वितरण किया गया. उक्त अवसर पर श्री श्याम सखी परिवार की अध्यक्ष श्रीमती मीरा अगरवाल, कोशाध्यक्ष श्रीमती प्रेमा

अगरवाल, उपाध्यक्ष सुनीता भालोटिया, सचिव शारदा संघी, सह सचिव पद्मा अगरवाल, कृष्ण संघी, अन्नू संघी, मंजू कांवटिया, यिवा चौधरी, श्री जगदीश अगरवाल आदि ने अपने हाथों



इन गरीब एवं उपेक्षित सवर परिवारों के बीच कपड़े, खाद्य सामग्री, कम्बल, चुरा, चीनी, तेल आदि वितरण किया. खंड देओली गाँव की ७५ वर्षीया असहाय विधवा महिला शुभासिनी पंडा तथा मंगरू गाँव की एक भूमिहीन छिता हेम्ब्रम को भी कम्बल एवं अन्न - वस्त्र दिया गया.

इससे पहले गाँव पहुचने पर सवर जनजाति के लोगों ने पारंपरिक नृत्य कर के सभी समाजसेवियों का स्वागत किया. उक्त अवसर पर "शेयर" संस्था की सचिव श्रीमती संगीता रानी ने श्याम सखी परिवार के द्वारा सुदूरवर्ती गाँव में आकर अतेझारी, धेन्गम, चिरुगोरा, कोहूरकोचा, लेडोकोचा, सिन्दुरपुर, कुन्दुकोचा से आये इस ठंड में समय पर सवर परिवारों के बीच कम्बल एवं अन्न तथा वस्त्र बाँटने के लिए धन्यवाद दिया. उन्होंने कहा की समय पर यदि सुविधाएँ प्राप्त हों तो सवर परिवारों के जीवन को हम सही दिशा में ले जा सकते हैं. अभी तक इन सवर परिवारों को सरकार की ओर से कम्बल प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है. जहाँ एक ओर सरकार शहरी क्षेत्रों में ठंड से बचने के

लिए अलाव के ब्यवस्था की बात करती है वहीं दूसरी ओर सुदूरवर्ती गांवो के लोगों के पास ठंड से बचने के लिए पर्याप्त गर्म कपडे नसीब नहीं हैं. श्याम सखी परिवार की अध्यक्ष ने "शेयर" संस्था द्वारा सुदूरवर्ती छेत्रों में गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए किये जा रहे कार्यों की सराहना की. श्री श्याम सखी परिवार के सदस्यों ने गरीब परिवार के लिए आगे भी गांवो में जाकर सहायता पहुंचने की बात कही. आज के कार्यक्रम में मुख्य रूप से बिक्रम बासके, संजय सरदार, संभु साव, पंडा हंसदा, जान सोरेन आदि ने सहयोग किया.

जूट आधारित उत्पाद के विकास एवं आय सृजन हेतु एक दिवसीय जागरूकता कार्यशाला



झारखण्ड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी ,कल्याण विभाग की एक इकाई द्वारा जूट आधारित सामग्रियों के निर्माण ,प्रबंधन एवं उपयोग पर पोटका के हरिना स्कूल परिसर में एक दिवसीय जागरूकता कार्यशाला का भव्य आयोजन स्थानीय स्टार पर कार्यरत स्वयंसेवी संस्था "शेयर" एवं युवा के सहयोग से आयोजित किया गया.विदित हो कि झारखण्ड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी द्वारा विगत कई वर्षों से इस क्षेत्र में अपने सहयोगी संस्थाओं के माध्यम से जल,जंगल,जमीं,जन एवं जानवर से सम्बंधित मुद्दे पर आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों में कार्य करती आ रही है.जागरूकता कार्यशाला राष्ट्रीय जूट बोर्ड कोलकाता द्वारा प्रयोजित है.आज के कार्यक्रम में पोटका प्रखंड के मंगरू , तुलग्राम,चाकरी एवं पोरहतु गाँव के दस महिला समूहों के कुल १५० महिलाओं ने भाग लिया.इस अवसर पर जूट से निर्मित ३५ सामग्रियों कि प्रदर्शनी भी लगायी गयी.इनमे

ऑफिस बैग,मोबाईल पर्स ,झूला,चप्पल,डोलची आदि शामिल हैं.सभी महिलाओं में जूट निर्मित सामग्रियों को देखने के बाद जागरूकता आई और सभी ने इस कार्यक्रम को अपना कर स्वरोजगारी होने कि इच्छा जाहिर किया. कार्यक्रम में संदरव ब्यक्ति के रूप में उपस्थित छोटानागपुर क्राफ्ट डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी, रांची के कार्यक्रम निदेशक श्री के के घोष ने जूट पर विशेष जानकारी दी.उन्होंने जन साधारण को जूट महत्व पर प्रकाश डाला. इस अवसर पर कार्यक्रम में मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में उपस्थित पोटका प्रखंड के प्रखंड विकास पदाधिकारी ने बताया की महिलाएं अब हर क्षेत्र में संघर्ष कर आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास कर रही हैं. राष्ट्रीय जूट बोर्ड और झारखण्ड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी के प्रयास से निश्चित रूप से सुदूरवर्ती गांवों की महिलायों के आर्थिक उन्नयन का मार्ग प्रसस्त होगा. उक्त अवसर पर झारखण्ड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी के उप कार्यक्रम निदेशक श्री मनोज सिन्हा ने भी जूट बोर्ड द्वारा महिलाओं के आर्थिक विकास के लिए किये जा रहे कार्यों की प्रसंशा किया एवं आशा व्यक्त किया की आने वाले समय में समूह में जूट की सामग्रियां बनाकर महिलाएं अच्छे रोजगार सृजन कर जीवन में अस्चर्यजनक परिवर्तन ला पाएंगी.अगले चरण में टुसू पर्व के पश्चात समूह की महिलाओंओ को २१ दिनों का आधारभूत प्रशिक्षण दिया जायेगा.कार्यशाला में उपस्थित उनीं बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया,खैर्पाल के शाखा प्रबंधक श्री ए एम् अंसारी ने महिलाओं को बैंक लिंकेज में सहयोग करने का आश्वासन दिया.प्रखंड विकास पदाधिकारी ने महिलाओं से कहा की यदि उन्हें महिला प्रसार पदाधिकारी से कोई समस्या हो तो वो सीधे उनसे प्रखंड में मुलाक़ात कर सकती हैं.आज की कार्यशाला में संस्था प्रतिनिधि विनय रंजन सरस्वती, बेर्नाली चक्रवर्ती,शम्भू सव,अरूप मंडल,विक्रम बसके,पंडा हंसदा,जान सोरेन,संजय सरदार एवं झारखण्ड ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट सोसाइटी के रवि प्रकाश,अतनु सेन,तम्सोई,उमेश कुमार,के अलावे कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वयन समिति के सदस्यगण भी उपस्थित थे.