

JVP JHARKHAND VIKAS PARISHAD

Empowering Communities, Enabling Change

ANNUAL REPORT 2025–2026



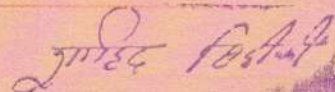
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अध्यक्ष
झारखण्ड विकास परिषद
माण्डू, जिला-रामगढ़, पिन-825111

Message from the President

Dear Friends and Partners,

It is with immense pride that I present the Annual Report 2025-2026 of Jharkhand Vikas Parishad (JVP). This year has been a testament to resilience, innovation, and collective progress. Across our intervention areas, farmers have embraced sustainable agriculture, organic inputs, and collective marketing, increasing their incomes and reducing migration. Women and adolescent girls have emerged as leaders, resisting child marriage, pursuing education, and inspiring their peers with confidence and determination.



Our work in strengthening Gram Sabha structures, farmer institutions, and adolescent groups has created pathways to food security, dignity, and empowerment for thousands of families. These achievements are not just numbers; they are stories of transformation and hope.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to AID India, APPI, FXB International, government departments, and our community partners for their unwavering support. Together, we are building a future where every household has the tools to thrive, every child is protected, and every woman and youth can lead with dignity.

With gratitude and determination,

Shahid Siddiqui

President, Jharkhand Vikas Parishad (JVP)

शहद सद्दुक्ती
अध्यक्ष
झारखण्ड विकास परिषद
माण्डू, जिला-रामगढ़, पिन-825446



Message from the Secretary

Dear Friends and Well-Wishers,

It gives me great joy to share the Annual Report 2025–2026 of Jharkhand Vikas Parishad (JVP). This year has been a journey of resilience and transformation for our communities in Pakur, Hazaribagh, Dumka, and Sahebganj. Through collective efforts, farmers have adopted climate-resilient practices, diversified crops, and strengthened market linkages, leading to improved incomes and reduced migration. Women and adolescent girls have become confident advocates for education, equality, and child protection, inspiring change across villages.



Our initiatives in governance have empowered Gram Sabhas to function as transparent, participatory institutions. Adolescent groups have become safe spaces for dialogue and leadership, while vigilance committees have strengthened community resilience against trafficking and exploitation. Each milestone reflects the determination of our people to build a future rooted in dignity, sustainability, and hope.

I extend my sincere appreciation to our donors, partners, and local administration for walking alongside us in this mission. Together, we will continue to nurture communities that thrive through knowledge, cooperation, and compassion.

Warm regards,

Mrs. Subasini Soren

Secretary, Jharkhand Vikas Parishad (JVP)

Subasini Soren
अध्यक्ष
झारखण्ड विकास परिषद
पाण्डुर, जिला-रामगढ़, पिन-825116



ANNUAL REPORT

2025-2026

Genesis

Jharkhand Vikas Parishad (JVP) is a non-profit, non-political, secular organization registered under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. It was registered in 2000 in Mandu block of Hazaribagh, Jharkhand, under the leadership of Smt. Subasini Soren. From the beginning, JVP has worked for the rural poor, with special focus on women and adolescent girls, empowering them through women's groups, advocacy, health and hygiene awareness, and campaigns against violence.

Belonging to the tribal community of Santhal Pargana, Smt. Soren brought her deep understanding of the challenges faced by marginalized women. Her vision and commitment established JVP as a grassroots organization dedicated to dignity, equality, and opportunity for women and children across Jharkhand.

Vision

JVP is striving its hard through its various integrated actions to attain an established, egalitarian, non-exploitative and socially just society with economic self-reliance.

Mission

Organizing people at grass root level for their social, economic development and empowerment through identification of needs of the people and develop a process of people's empowerment as the owner of the creation.

Core Values

- **Integrity:** Upholding honesty, transparency, and accountability in all actions.
- **Participation:** Encouraging community ownership and decision-making.
- **Equity:** Ensuring gender justice and inclusion of marginalized groups.
- **Sustainability:** Promoting environmentally responsible and long-term solutions.

Legal Status

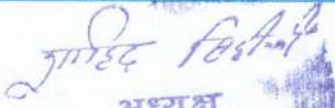
- Registered under the Indian Trust Act, 1882. Registration No.9277/TT/-35 dated 3 June 2000.
- FCRA Registration Number337750033, dated 16th January, 2003. Registration valid up to 31/03/2028.
- Income Tax Act 1961 (12 A) Registration NumberAAATJ3888K25PT01.
- Income Tax Act 1961 (80G) Registration NumberAAATJ3888K25PT02.
- Permanent Account Number (PAN)AAATJ3888K.
- Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN)RCHJ00983D.
- DARPAN ID NumberJH/2018/0214726.
- CSR Registration NumberCSR00034118.
- Employee Provident Fund (EPF) Registration NumberJHRAN2945683000.

Focused Areas of Intervention

1. **Child Protection:** Safeguarding vulnerable children from trafficking, child marriage, and labour through awareness, rehabilitation, and access to justice.



JVP-ANNUAL REPORT 2025-2026


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2. **Adolescent Empowerment:** Building confidence, leadership, and life skills among adolescent girls and boys to help them make informed choices and resist harmful practices.

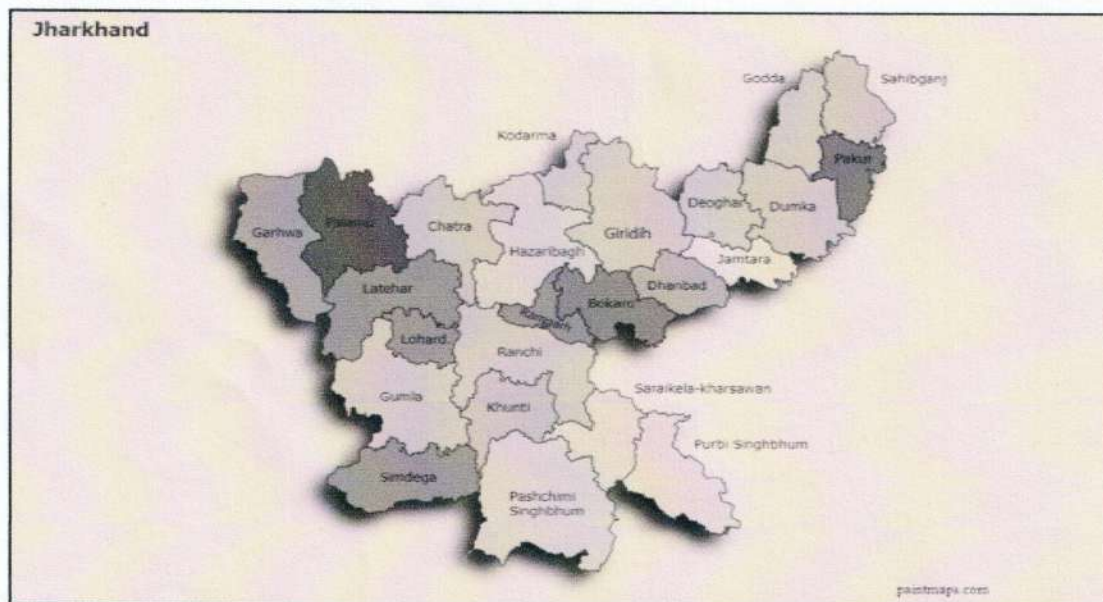
3. **Education:** Expanding access to quality education and digital literacy for disadvantaged children and youth, ensuring continuity and retention in schools.

4. **Health and Nutrition:** Promoting awareness on health, hygiene, reproductive health, and nutrition to improve well-being among women, adolescents, and children.

5. **Skill Development:** Providing vocational training in tailoring, embroidery, beauty care, agriculture, and handicrafts to enhance livelihood opportunities.

6. **Sustainable Agriculture:** Supporting farmers with climate-resilient practices, organic inputs, crop diversification, and collective marketing to strengthen food security and income.

Our Reach



- **Total Districts Covered:** 04 (Hazaribagh, Pakur, Dumka, and Sahibganj)
- **Total Villages Covered:** 243
- **Total Panchayats Covered:** 38
- **Total Households Covered:** 15,785
- **Total Population Reached:** 1,589,000

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

Programme I: Ensuring Food Security and Creative Education Program

DONOR: AID India

Executive Summary

The 4th phase of project implementation focused on income generation through agricultural activities. Farmers who adopted advanced techniques, used organic fertilizers, and participated in regular meetings learned livelihood practices that increased their income by ₹40,000–50,000.



JVP-ANNUAL REPORT 2025-2026

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Farmer groups began collective marketing in local markets to secure fair prices. They regularly organized cluster meetings, maintained rules and documentation, and accessed government schemes through training. By December 2025, 200 adolescent girls were practicing life skills, preventing child marriage, and making career decisions. They actively enjoyed learning in adolescent centres.

Goals and Specific Objectives

***Goal:** To ensure food security, better nutrition, and creative education for marginalized tribal communities in Amrapara Block, Pakur District, Jharkhand.

***Specific Objectives:**

1. Increase Agricultural Productivity

- Support farmers to enhance crop yields on existing land.
- Promote crop rotation patterns and sustainable practices.
- Strengthen market linkages for better income.

2. Promote Organic Farming & Kitchen Gardens

- Encourage use of organic fertilizers and eco-friendly inputs.
- Establish kitchen gardens for household nutrition.
- Raise awareness on soil fertility and water management.

3. Strengthen Farmer Institutions

- Organize farmer committee and cluster meetings.
- Build capacity in documentation, rules, and government scheme access.
- Facilitate collective marketing through LAMPS and cooperatives.

4. Community Empowerment

- Conduct awareness meetings on child labour, child marriage, and trafficking.
- Mobilize communities for sanitation and collective action.
- Promote girls' education and adolescent leadership.

5. Capacity Building & Training

- Deliver workshops on climate-resilient agriculture, crop diversification, and market strategies.
- Train smallholder farmers in mixed cropping, soil testing, and water conservation.
- Support young farmers with knowledge of pricing, branding, and credit access.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

(I) Farmer Capacity Building

***Farmer Committee Meetings:** 85 meetings with 1,023 participants focused on vegetable farming, crop production, organic fertilizers, kitchen gardening, and government schemes. Outcomes included reduced migration, increased tree plantation, and exploration of alternative livelihoods.

***Farmer Cluster Meetings:** 29 sessions with 305 participants in Jaraki, Salpatra, Dumarchir, Bada Shalghatti, and Chhota Taldih. Farmers gained insights into crop production, marketing strategies, and organic practices. Linkages with LAMPS secured better paddy prices.

***Community Meetings:** 82 sessions with 1,055 participants raised awareness on child labour, child marriage, trafficking, sanitation, and girls' education. Communities became proactive in safeguarding children's rights and promoting sustainable practices.



***Block-level Workshop (April 2025):** 105 participants discussed livelihoods, market access, organic farming, soil testing, crop diversification, and climate-resilient agriculture. Farmers adopted soil testing and organic inputs, strengthening resilience.

* **Training on Rules & Documentation (September 2025):** 50 women farmers trained on organizational processes and government linkages. Decision taken to form a Farmer Producer Organization (FPO). Farmers linked with banks and LAMPS for financial inclusion.

***Smallholder Farmer Training (August 2025):** 45 women farmers trained on seasonal crop selection, mixed cropping, soil fertility, and water management. Adoption of mixed cropping improved productivity and income.

***Young Women Farmers Workshops (May & October 2025):** 100 young women trained on market strategies, branding, pricing, and credit access. Farmers aligned production with market demand and accessed Kisan Credit Cards.

***Advanced Agriculture Training (May–October 2025):** 200 women farmers trained on climate-resilient practices, soil and water conservation, crop rotation, agroforestry, organic farming, and integrated pest management. Farmers adopted rainwater harvesting and diversified crops.

***Market Access & Crop Diversification Training (June 2025):** 180 women farmers trained on crop diversification, cooperative formation, packaging, and digital platforms. Outcomes included stronger market linkages and formation of FPOs.

***Exposure Visit (June 2025):** 16 farmers visited Gwalkota (Butgora), Jamshedpur, learning modern techniques such as trellis vegetable farming, improved irrigation, and advanced seeds.

***Seed Bank Establishment (June 2025):** A seed bank was set up in Amrapara, benefiting 65 farmers with access to climate-resilient seeds.

***Distribution of Improved Seeds (June 2025):** 50 women farmers received improved vegetable seeds, enhancing crop diversity and food security.

(II) Governance and Rights

- * Two major staff trainings on Gram Sabha, Panchayat Acts, and e-governance.
- * One-day trainings for Gram Pradhans and Standing Committees.
- * 25 quarterly coordination meetings between Standing Committees and PRI members.
- * 36 Gram Sabha Secretariats established in 46 villages.
- * 33 participatory Village Development Plans prepared.

(III) Community Awareness

- * Street plays and IEC campaigns in 18 villages on Gram Sabha, welfare schemes, and trafficking.
- * Women's participation in Gram Sabha meetings increased significantly.

(IV) Adolescent Empowerment

- * 60 adolescent girls' groups formed with 1,150 members.
- * Peer leader trainings on health, education, life skills, and gender issues.
- * Friendly football tournaments and cross-learning visits-built confidence and solidarity.



- * Regular monthly meetings where adolescent girls discussed trafficking, gender discrimination, and education rights.

(V) **Human Trafficking Prevention**

- * 9 trainings for vigilance groups across Panchayats.
- * Awareness campaigns educating communities on risks, legal aid, and helplines.
- * Community committees trained to monitor trafficking and support victims.

IMPACT SNAPSHOT

<i>Areas of Change</i>	<i>Achievements</i>	<i>Details</i>
Farmer Income	₹40,000–50,000	Through improved techniques & collective marketing
Governance	36 Gram Sabha Secretariats	Established in 46 villages
Planning	33 Village Development Plans	Prepared through participatory Gram Sabha meetings
Awareness	18 Villages	Street plays & IEC campaigns
Women's Participation	Significant increase	Active role in Gram Sabha
Adolescent Empowerment	60 groups, 1,150 members	Monthly meetings, sports, peer leadership
Human Trafficking Prevention	9 vigilance group trainings	Community committees monitoring risks

Challenges and Responses

- *Staff turnover addressed through intensive training of new recruits.
- *Political interference mitigated by coordination with Gram Pradhans.
- *Leadership pipeline strengthened by engaging Abua Sathis, peer leaders, and ward members.





CASE STUDY

[1]



Marangbiti Murmu, aged 36, is an active member of the Badoli Farmer Group in Piparjoria village. Her family includes her husband, Dharmanath Marandi (42), daughters Puja (14) and Anupriya (11), and sons Devaraj (8) and Maharaj (6).

***Background Situation (Before the Project):** The family's condition was very poor. Her husband was unemployed and addicted to alcohol, which worsened their financial situation. They struggled to meet basic needs and had no steady source of income.

***Intervention (After Joining the Project):** After joining the farmer group meetings under the project, Marangbiti began attending regular training sessions. She learned improved farming techniques, especially vegetable cultivation. With guidance, she started growing crops such as colocasia, ginger, brinjal, chili, turmeric, and tomato.

***Impact Generated**

- She now earns between ₹15,000–₹18,000 annually from vegetable farming.
- This income supports her children's education and household needs.
- She has become self-reliant and confident.
- She actively participates in every training session and motivates other women farmers to join.
- She inspires fellow farmers to adopt improved practices and attend trainings.

Through AID Indiaproject, Marangbiti transformed her family's livelihood and became a role model in her community. Her journey highlights how farmer group participation, training, and adoption of sustainable practices can empower women, improve household income, and strengthen community resilience.



JVP-ANNUAL REPORT 2025-2026

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CASE STUDY

[2]



Sonoti Soren, a 45-year-old woman farmer from Chotapahadpur village, Jaraki Panchayat, Amrapara Block, Pakur District, Jharkhand, lives with her husband Lopsa Hembram (55), two sons Jitan (30) and Prakash (24, married), along with grandchildren, making a family of nine members. She is an active member of the Sunot Baha Farmers' Committee in her village.

Before joining the project, her family's economic condition was very poor. To survive, family members migrated to Bengal in search of work. Sonoti herself lacked knowledge of farming and vegetable cultivation.

After becoming part of the farmers' group meetings, she began learning about agriculture and vegetable farming. She started cultivating rabi crops and tomatoes, and later diversified into chili, coriander, spinach, brinjal, maize, and other vegetables. With this knowledge and support, she began earning a good income. She has since built a permanent house and no longer needs to migrate outside for work.

Impact Generated

Her journey reflects a significant transformation: from poverty and migration to self-reliance and stability. Through training, knowledge sharing, and collective participation, Sonoti has achieved economic empowerment, improved her family's living standards, and gained confidence as a community leader. This case shows how rural women farmers can become self-sufficient when given access to knowledge and support.

CASE STUDY

[3]



गणेश विद्यापीठ
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श्रम नरी शिक्षा दो के नारे बुलंद कर बच्चों ने बाल मजदूरी के प्रति किया जागरूक

पक्र (छा)। जार्खण्ड विकास परिषद ने विश्व बाल श्रम निषेध दिवस का निमित्त एक प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित किया। इस कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य बाल श्रम के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाना और बच्चों को बाल मजदूरी के खतरों से सावधान बनाना है। कार्यक्रम में बाल बच्चों को बाल मजदूरी के खतरों से सावधान बनाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। बच्चों को बताया गया कि बाल मजदूरी एक गंभीर समस्या है, जो बच्चों के शारीरिक, मानसिक और शैक्षणिक विकास को बाधित करती है। बच्चों को बताया गया कि वे अपने अधिकारों को जानें और बाल मजदूरी के खिलाफ लड़ें। कार्यक्रम में बाल बच्चों को बाल मजदूरी के खतरों से सावधान बनाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। बच्चों को बताया गया कि बाल मजदूरी एक गंभीर समस्या है, जो बच्चों के शारीरिक, मानसिक और शैक्षणिक विकास को बाधित करती है। बच्चों को बताया गया कि वे अपने अधिकारों को जानें और बाल मजदूरी के खिलाफ लड़ें।



ने अधिकारों को जानें और बाल मजदूरी के खिलाफ लड़ें। बच्चों को बताया गया कि बाल मजदूरी एक गंभीर समस्या है, जो बच्चों के शारीरिक, मानसिक और शैक्षणिक विकास को बाधित करती है। बच्चों को बताया गया कि वे अपने अधिकारों को जानें और बाल मजदूरी के खिलाफ लड़ें।

विश्व बाल श्रम निषेध दिवस पर कार्यक्रम आयोजित



अमरपुरा, लोहादखत

जार्खण्ड विकास परिषद ने जर्मनी के संघीय संघ में विश्व बाल श्रम निषेध दिवस पर एक कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य बाल श्रम के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाना और बच्चों को बाल मजदूरी के खतरों से सावधान बनाना है। कार्यक्रम में बाल बच्चों को बाल मजदूरी के खतरों से सावधान बनाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। बच्चों को बताया गया कि बाल मजदूरी एक गंभीर समस्या है, जो बच्चों के शारीरिक, मानसिक और शैक्षणिक विकास को बाधित करती है। बच्चों को बताया गया कि वे अपने अधिकारों को जानें और बाल मजदूरी के खिलाफ लड़ें।

जर्मनी के संघीय संघ में विश्व बाल श्रम निषेध दिवस पर एक कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य बाल श्रम के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाना और बच्चों को बाल मजदूरी के खतरों से सावधान बनाना है। कार्यक्रम में बाल बच्चों को बाल मजदूरी के खतरों से सावधान बनाने के लिए प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। बच्चों को बताया गया कि बाल मजदूरी एक गंभीर समस्या है, जो बच्चों के शारीरिक, मानसिक और शैक्षणिक विकास को बाधित करती है। बच्चों को बताया गया कि वे अपने अधिकारों को जानें और बाल मजदूरी के खिलाफ लड़ें।

Programme II: Empowering Tribal and vulnerable Communities to access public service deliveries and claim their entitlements by strengthening Gram Sabha and governance structures while also addressing the issue of adolescent girls in 6 Gram Panchayats of Maeshpur Block in Pakur District

DONOR: APPI

Jharkhand Vikas Parishad (JVP) project under APPI, implemented from April 2025 to March 2026 in six Gram Panchayats of Fatehpur block, Pakur District, has focused on empowering tribal and vulnerable communities by strengthening Gram Sabha structures and addressing adolescent girls' issues.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

(I) Strengthening Governance

During the year, JVP invested heavily in building the capacity of local governance institutions. Two major staff trainings were conducted on the Gram Sabha, Panchayat Acts, e-governance, and government schemes, equipping staff with knowledge of legal powers, standing committees, and digital tools such as the e-Gram Swaraj portal. In addition, one-day trainings were organized for Gram Pradhans and Standing Committees across multiple Panchayats, clarifying their statutory roles and responsibilities.

To ensure sustained collaboration, 25 quarterly coordination meetings were held between Standing Committees and PRI members, creating a platform for joint planning and accountability. A landmark achievement was the establishment of 36 Gram Sabha Secretariats in 46 villages, which now serve as grievance redressal cells, enabling villagers to voice concerns and access welfare schemes transparently. Participatory Village Development Plans were prepared in 33 villages, ensuring that community priorities were integrated into actionable development strategies.

(II) Community Awareness

Awareness campaigns were designed to make governance accessible and relatable. Street plays and cultural programs were organized in 18 villages, dramatizing the importance of Gram Sabha meetings and the dangers of neglecting them. These performances also highlighted welfare schemes such as MNREGA, PDS, pensions, PM-Kisan, Ayushman Bharat, and housing programs, showing how they can transform lives.



JVP-ANNUAL REPORT 2025-2026

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IEC campaigns reinforced these messages, and as a result, women's participation in Gram Sabha meetings increased significantly. Women, who were previously hesitant to attend, are now actively contributing to discussions and decision-making, marking a shift toward inclusive governance.

(III) Adolescent Empowerment

Adolescent girls became a central focus of the program. Sixty adolescent groups were formed, comprising 1,150 members, who now meet monthly to discuss issues such as trafficking, gender discrimination, and education rights. Peer leader trainings equipped girls with knowledge on health, education, life skills, and gender issues, while also building leadership and communication skills.

Friendly football tournaments and cross-learning visits provided opportunities for adolescent girls to build confidence, solidarity, and resistance to child marriage. These activities promoted teamwork, physical fitness, and social awareness, while also nurturing leadership among young girls. The adolescent groups have become safe spaces for dialogue, peer support, and collective action.

(IV) Human Trafficking Prevention

Recognizing the vulnerability of tribal communities, JVP organized nine trainings for vigilance groups across Panchayats. These groups were sensitized to monitor risks, identify victims, and collaborate with law enforcement. Awareness campaigns educated communities on the dangers of trafficking, legal aid options, and helpline numbers, while community committees were trained to act as watch groups.

This grassroots vigilance has created a network of informed citizens who can identify fraudulent agents, protect vulnerable children and women, and ensure timely intervention. The initiative has strengthened community resilience against exploitation and built solidarity to safeguard members.



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IMPACT SNAPSHOT

Areas of Change	Achievements	Details
Governance	36 Gram Sabha Secretariats	Established in 46 villages for grievance redressal
Planning	Prepared through participatory Gram Sabha meetings	Prepared through participatory Gram Sabha meetings
Awareness	18 villages	Street plays and IEC campaigns on schemes and trafficking
Women's Participation	Significant increase	Women now actively attend and contribute in Gram Sabha
Adolescent Empowerment	60 groups, 1,150 members	Monthly meetings, peer leader trainings, sports events
Human Trafficking Prevention	9 vigilance group trainings	Community committees trained to monitor and respond



CASE STUDY

[1]



Name of Person Concerned: Baburji Hansda **Age:** 36 years **Location:** Village Kairachhatar, Gram Panchayat Rolagram, Block Maheshpur, District: Pakur, Jharkhand
Family: Wife – Sumitra (33 years), Son – Doctar Hansda (10 years), Daughter – Datia Hansda (4 years)

■Background

Before joining the project, Baburji Hansda faced severe challenges due to his disability. Mobility was difficult, and he had not accessed government entitlements such as the Disability Pension Scheme or the Disabled Bicycle Scheme. Lack of awareness and absence of support left him excluded from these benefits, adding to his family's hardship.

■Outcomes

- * **Improved Mobility:** The bicycle enabled Baburji to travel independently, reducing his dependence on others.
- * **Financial Security:** The pension provided regular income support, easing the family's financial burden.
- * **Awareness & Empowerment:** Baburji gained knowledge about government schemes and realized the importance of collective platforms like Gram Sabha in accessing entitlements.

■Personal Reflections

Baburji and his family expressed joy and relief at finally receiving long-denied benefits. Baburji felt empowered, not only because his immediate needs were addressed, but also because he learned how to navigate government systems.

■Future Aspirations

Encouraged by his own experience, Baburji now hopes to help other deprived families in his community access similar benefits. He envisions becoming a resource person who can guide others toward inclusion and dignity.

CASE STUDY

[2]



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माण्डू, जिला-रामगढ़, पिन-825116

Name of Person Concerned: Sona Hembram **Age:** 28 years **Address:** Village- Chandpur, G.P. Teliapokhar, P.O. Maheshpur, P.S. Maheshpur, Block- Maheshpur, District- Pakur, Jharkhand **Family Profile:** Wife of NayeshBaski (29 years), mother of Agnesh Baski (3 years)

■ Status Before Joining the Project

Sona Hembram lived in extreme financial hardship. With a disability in one hand, she struggled to contribute to farm work or household chores. Her husband's earnings from farming and daily wage labour were insufficient to meet the family's needs. Frequent illness and lack of money for medical treatment worsened her condition, leaving her family vulnerable and deprived.

■ Intervention and Support

During a field visit, the Panchayat Coordinator of Jharkhand Vikas Parishad met Sona and listened to her concerns. She was informed about the Disability Pension Scheme and guided through the application process. With support from the Panchayat Secretary, her documents were submitted to the block office, and within a few months, she began receiving pension benefits.

■ Current Situation

Sona now receives ₹1,000 per month directly into her bank account. This modest but regular income has eased her financial stress, enabling her to afford medicines and meet essential household needs. Her dignity and confidence have improved as she now feels supported and recognized.

■ Reflections and Learnings

Sona expressed relief and gratitude for being heard and supported. She learned about other government schemes and realized the importance of awareness and timely access to entitlements. For the first time, she felt included in a system that values her needs.

■ Hopes for the Future

Sona aspires to enrol in additional government schemes to further strengthen her family's financial security. She has already applied for other govt. benefits and awaits approval, determined to improve her household's stability and resilience.

CASE STUDY

[3]



Name of Person Concerned: Nasima Bivi **Age:** 42 years **Address:** Village Rolagram, Gram Panchayat Rolagram, P.S. Maheshpur, District- Pakur, Jharkhand **Family Profile:** Husband – Mustafa Miya (50 years)

■ Status Before Joining the Project



JVP-ANNUAL REPORT 2025-2026

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माण्डू, जिला-रामगढ़, पिन-825416

Nasima Bivi, a poor woman from Rolagram, struggled to support her family. She had not received the benefits of the MGNREGA scheme and did not possess a Job Card. Due to lack of awareness and guidance; she was completely excluded from government entitlements and did not know where or how to apply for assistance.

■Pathway to Change

During a monthly Gram Sabha meeting in Rolagram, where Jharkhand Vikas Parishad was present, Nasima voiced her grievances. She explained her exclusion from MGNREGA benefits and the absence of a Job Card. The organization immediately took up her case, coordinated with the Gram Sabha, and assured her of support.

The following day, her documents were collected and submitted with the help of the Rozgar Sevak (Employment Facilitator). Within a month, she received her Job Card, marking her entry into the scheme and her association with the project.

■Current Situation

Nasima's life has improved significantly. With her Job Card, she is now employed under MGNREGA, earning wages and contributing to her family's livelihood. This access has reduced her economic hardships and given her a sense of security.

■Reflections and Learnings

Nasima and her family feel happy and empowered. She has not only begun receiving benefits but has also gained awareness of other government schemes. This knowledge has strengthened her confidence and broadened her understanding of entitlements available to marginalized families.

■Hopes for the Future

Nasima aspires to help other underprivileged families in her community access government schemes. By staying connected with Jharkhand Vikas Parishad, she hopes to become a resourceful guide for others, ensuring that no family remains excluded from their rightful benefits.

Programme III: Piloting community-led initiatives to prevent and respond to child sexual abuse and trafficking

DONOR: FXBInternational

Jharkhand Vikas Parishad (JVP) project under FXB, implemented from 2022 to 2026 through which Jharkhand Vikas Parishad advanced its mission to safeguard children from sexual abuse and trafficking by strengthening local institutions, raising awareness, and linking vulnerable children to protection schemes. The project has fostered community ownership, built resilience, and created safe spaces for children across Pakur district.

Project Objectives

Objective 1: To Strengthen and institutionalize local institutions and groups to promote local ownership of the action plan.

Objective 2: Prevention- To increase community responsiveness in preventing children from exploitation especially child sexual abuse and human trafficking through increased knowledge and awareness.

Objective 3: Provision- To strengthen the capacities of service providers and key stakeholders by making provisions of services easily accessible for victims or potential victims of trafficking and child sexual abuse.

Objective 4: To generate evidence and develop knowledge generation tools and documents for advocacy with policymakers to recognize the action plan.



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Objective 5: To inform community and related stakeholders through media communication on the issues related to trafficking of children and girls for sexual exploitation.

ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

(I) Strengthening Local Institutions

- * **Capacity Building:** 393 committees—including VLCPCs, tribal groups, youth groups, and school management committees—were trained, engaging 4,946 participants.
- * **Advocacy:** Regular district and block-level meetings with DSWO, DCPU, CWC, ICDS, and police reinforced collaboration on child protection, foster care, and trafficking prevention.
- * **Community Action:** Gram Sabhas increasingly raised child welfare issues, with women's participation ensured. Youth committees monitored unsafe spaces (melas, haats) and promoted helpline numbers (1098, 112, 100). School committees re-enrolled dropout children and improved facilities such as mid-day meals and water supply.

IMPACT

- * 12 Anganwadi centers transformed into Child Friendly Centers.
- * 25 children linked to protection schemes (scholarships, sponsorship, Savitri Samridhi Yojana).
- * Nutrition gardens established in schools, reinforcing health and education.

(II) Prevention and Awareness

- * **Community Campaigns:** 27 awareness programs reached 1,748 participants across villages, haats, Gram Sabhas, and festivals. Discussions centered on child rights, trafficking, sexual exploitation, and safe/unsafe spaces.
- * **School Campaigns:** 9 school-based sessions engaged 899 students and teachers. Topics included child rights, trafficking, "good touch/bad touch," and case studies of exploitation. Children's Parliament committees became active advocates for child protection.

IMPACT

- * Increased vigilance against child marriage, dropout, and drug abuse.
- * Teachers and social organizations collaborated to prevent trafficking.
- * Students empowered to report abuse via helplines (1098, 112, 100).

(III) Community Participation

- * Women's voices amplified in Gram Sabhas, ensuring child welfare issues are prioritized.
- * Adibasi Committees resolved to create "child exploitation-free villages."
- * Youth committees consistently raised child protection concerns at village, panchayat, and block levels.
- * Village Child Protection Committees identified children for sponsorship and linked them to schemes.

Results and Outcomes

Result 1: Strengthened Local Institutions

***Committees Activated & Strengthened:**

- 53 VLCPCs, 3 BLCPCs, 66 Atobaisi groups, 76 adolescent groups, 56 children's parliaments, 59 school management committees, and 82 youth groups.

*** Capacity Building:**

- 4,946 participants trained across committees.



- VLCPCs (477), BLCPC (14), Atobaisi (528), Adolescents (1,140), Children's Parliament (672), SMCs (885), Youth Groups (1,230).

***Outcome:** Local institutions now actively raise child protection issues in Gram Sabhas, monitor schools, and prevent child marriage and trafficking.

Result 2: Prevention & Awareness

*** Community Awareness:**

- 27 campaigns conducted, reaching 1,748 participants (501 male, 586 female, 350 male children, 310 female children).

*** School Awareness:**

- 9 school programs engaged 899 students and teachers.
- Topics included child rights, trafficking, and "good touch/bad touch."

*** Sensitization Programs:**

- 24 sessions with Anganwadi, PRI, SHGs, PLVs, and religious leaders (1,607 participants).
- 14 workshops with teachers (394 participants).
- 2 workshops with media (27 participants).

*** Campaigns & Special Events:**

- 4 cultural campaigns (NukkadNataks) reached 276 participants.
- 5 youth-led campaigns on national days engaged 526 participants.

*** Complaint Mechanisms:**

- 13 complaint boxes installed in schools/ICDS centers.

*** Migration Tracking:**

-15 migration registers maintained by VLCPCs.

*** Outcome:** Communities and schools now demonstrate stronger vigilance against trafficking, child marriage, and exploitation.

Result 3: Provisions & Service Provider Capacity

*** Training Programs:**

- Duty bearers (police, AHTUs, SJPU, DLSA, prosecutors, labour dept, CWC, JJB): 30 participants trained.
- Service providers (DCPU, CHILDLINE, NGOs, shelter homes): ongoing.

*** Advocacy Meetings:**

- 4 district-level meetings with 41 stakeholders.

***Outcome:** Duty bearers and service providers are better equipped to respond to trafficking and child sexual abuse cases.

Result 4: Protection & Support Services

*** Committee-Department Interactions:** 4 meetings held with police and social welfare departments (33 participants).

*** Bal Mitra Kendras:** 20 centers established in Anganwadi facilities.

*** Advocacy:** 4 campaigns ensured referral services for victims (shelter, medical, psychosocial, legal, economic) and 2 multi-stakeholder campaigns engaged 61 participants.

*** Outcome:** Victims and vulnerable children now have access to structured support services through local institutions.

Result 5: Knowledge Generation & Advocacy

*** Tools & IECs:** Development of handbooks, IEC materials, monitoring frameworks, and resource directories initiated.

*** Media Communication:** Released to inform communities and stakeholders on trafficking and exploitation.



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- * **Consultations & Impact Assessment:** Planned for dissemination and replication at district/state level.
- * **Outcome:** Knowledge products are strengthening advocacy and policy recognition of community-led action plans.

Overall Achievements

- * 393 institutions activated and capacitated.
- * 1748 community members sensitized through awareness campaigns.
- * 899 students empowered with knowledge of child rights and protection.
- * 1607 grassroots leaders sensitized (Anganwadi, PRI, SHGs, PLVs, religious leaders).
- * Bal Mitra Kendras established in 20 villages.
- * 25 children linked to protection schemes (scholarships, sponsorship, Savitri Samridhi Yojana).
- * Complaint boxes installed in 13 schools/centers.
- * Migration registers maintained in 15 villages.



CASE STUDY

[1]

Type of Case	Child marriage was stopped due to the initiative of VLCPC Committee.
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JVP-ANNUAL REPORT 2025-2026

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माण्डू, जिला-रामगढ़. पिन-825११६

Project Name	<i>Damin Initiative for a protected childhood.</i>
Child Address	Maloti Marandi is a resident of village Tilaypada, Santhal UI Tola, Panchayat- Dumarchir, Post Office-Dumarchir, Police Station- Amarapra.
Family Details	Father-Chunda Marandi, Mother-Dulad Murmu, Sister-Maloti Marandi and Brother-03 who is younger than the sister.
Pre- Project Status	Maloti Marandi, earlier, was busy with household chores and did not even go to school, and used to take care of the child at home.
Linkage with Project	Damin Initiative Project for Safe Childhood was started and worker Martina Hembram started forming adolescent groups and called deprived adolescent girls of the village to one place and told them about the project and linked them with the adolescent group and got them enrolled in the fifth class of UMS Tealipara and convinced them to come to school and adolescent group meetings regularly.
How the activist came to know about the child marriage.	During the Kishori meeting, Jyotika Marandi reported that Maloti Marandi hasn't been attending meetings regularly, that her parents are discouraging her from attending because she's about to get married. Furthermore, Maloti isn't attending school, which is why she couldn't take this year's exam.
Efforts made by the Village Child Protection Committee to stop child marriage	The matter of child marriage of Maloti Marandi came to the notice of Anganwadi worker Draupadi Hembram of Village Child Protection Committee and Nicholas Marandi of Youth Committee. All of them together told Maloti Marandi's father- Chunda Marandi, mother- Dulad Murmu about the losses caused by child marriage through worker and activist Kirani Murmu that child marriage causes physical, mental and financial problems and one will become a victim of anemia and will suffer from diseases. Only then did Maloti Marandi's father, Chunda Marandi, decide that Maloti Marandi, now 15 years old, needed to study further, so she would continue her studies from now on. The next day, Maloti Marandi was enrolled in the 7th class of the upgraded middle school, Telaipara.
Current status	Maloti Marandi is currently studying in 7th class and is going to school regularly and has also started attending Kishori Baithak regularly. Maloti Marandi wants to study further and become a nurse and serve the society.

CASE STUDY

[2]

Type of Case	Child Labour was stopped by the initiative of Children Parliament.
Project Name	<i>Damin Initiative for a protected childhood.</i>
Child Address	Sunil Murmu At- Kamardiha, Panchyat- Paderkola, Block-Amarapra, Dist. Pakur, Jharkhand.



Family Details	Father- Sanjay Murmu, Mother- Lukhi Murmu, Son- Sunil Murmu, AnilMurmu and Parwati Murmu.
Pre- Project Stas	Earlier, Sunil Murmu used to migrate seasonally to Bengal, where he was engaged in child labour. As a result, he dropped out of school and became occupied with labour work instead of continuing his education.
Effort of Project	Sunil Murmu was a student of Primary School, Kamardiha. At only 10 years of age, his father, Sanjay Murmu, often engaged him in domestic work and cultivation. He also had to take care of his younger siblings at home, which led him to drop out of school in 2025. During the routine activities of the Bal Sansad under the FXB International project, members of the Child Parliament (CP), including the Prime Minister of CP, shared information about Sunil's situation. They began counselling his parents to re-enrol him in school and made them aware of the importance of education. Through regular counselling, his parents eventually agreed, and Sunil was sent back to school again.
Life of Sunil Murmu before the project	After leaving school, Sunil Murmu became a shepherd. He also helped his parents with domestic chores and took care of his younger siblings. In addition, he worked as an agricultural labourer during the farming season in the nearby state of West Bengal.
Impact of Project	With the support of the Child Parliament (CP) and his teachers, Sunil Murmu became a regular student again. Encouraged by their guidance, he appeared for the entrance examination for Class V at the Model School. Today, he is regularly attending classes and continuing his studies with renewed commitment.
Current status	Presently, Sunil Murmu is studying in Class VII at Jitko Middle School. He attends regularly and continues his education with determination.

Media Clippings

सुरक्षित बचपन को लेकर कार्यशाला का आयोजन

अमड़ापाड़ा : झारखण्ड विकास परिषद एवं एफओएसबी इंडिया सुरक्षा के संयुक्त संसाधन में सुरक्षित बचपन के लिए दामिन पहल परियोजना के अंतर्गत किशोर समूह का क्षमतावर्धन कार्यक्रम घांटेरकोला पंचायत भवन में आयोजित किया गया। इस कार्यक्रम का मुख्य उद्देश्य किशोर एवं किशोरियों को उनके अधिकारों, सुरक्षा एवं सामाजिक जागरूकता से संबंधित विषयों पर सशक्त बनाना है। कार्यक्रम का उद्घाटन एफओएसबी इंडिया सुरक्षा, नई दिल्ली की कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक प्रजीता बोहरा, हेमा चक्रवर्ती, परियोजना समन्वयक मनोरजन सिंह एवं किशोर समूह के प्रतिनिधियों सबरीया मराफ़्ती, रोनिता द्रुह, सोनामुनी द्रुह, तरेसा हांसदा, बाहा हांसदा, समीर द्रुह, वीर हेन्डम एवं सुयिता किस्को द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से किया गया। कार्यक्रम के दौरान कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक प्रजीता बोहरा ने प्रतिभागियों को सुरक्षित एवं असुरक्षित स्थानों की पहचान, बच्चों के अधिकारों तथा उनके संरक्षण से जुड़े महत्वपूर्ण पहलुओं के बारे में जानकारी दी गई। हेमा चक्रवर्ती ने बच्चों के कार्टूनी अधिकार, मानव तस्करी एवं यौन शोषण से बचाव के उपायों पर विस्तार से प्रकाश डाला। परियोजना समन्वयक मनोरजन सिंह ने अपने सत्र में बाल विवाह जैसी सामाजिक कुंवरीयों के दुरुपयोगों पर बताने वाले हैं। उन्होंने किशोरों को जागरूक नागरिक बनने और समाज में सकारात्मक बदलाव लाने के लिए प्रेरित किया। कार्यक्रम को सफल बनाने में किशानी मुर्मु, बाबुचंद, कुलमुनी सोरेन, मर्दिना हेन्डम एवं जसोनीता मिज, समन्वयक, मिनी सोरेन का विशेष योगदान रहा, जिनके सहयोग से कार्यक्रम सुचारु रूप से संपन्न हुआ। इस कार्यक्रम में कुल 50 किशोर एवं किशोरियाँ ने भाग लिया और विभिन्न गतिविधियों एवं वार्ताओं में सक्रिय सहभागिता निभाई। प्रतिभागियों ने कार्यक्रम की उपयोगी एवं ज्ञानवर्धक बताया। यह क्षमतावर्धन कार्यक्रम किशोरों के सर्वांगीण विकास एवं उनके सुरक्षित भविष्य की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल है। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के अंत में धन्यवाद ज्ञापन कुलमुनी सोरेन द्वारा किया गया।

“सुरक्षित बचपन के लिए दामिन पहल” के तहत अमड़ापाड़ा में उन्मुखीकरण कार्यक्रम आयोजित



(अमड़ापाड़ा) जलपुत्र नवविहार अमड़ापाड़ा : जिला के अमड़ापाड़ा प्रखंड समामार में झारखण्ड विकास परिषद एवं एफओएसबी इंडिया सुरक्षा के संयुक्त संसाधन में “सुरक्षित बचपन के लिए दामिन पहल” परियोजना के तहत राम एवं प्रखंड स्तरीय बाल संरक्षण समिति के सदस्यों के लिए उन्मुखीकरण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य बाल संरक्षण को लेकर जागरूकता बढ़ाना तथा स्थानीय स्तर पर समितियों को सक्रिय और सशक्त बनाना था। कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ जिला बाल संरक्षण पदाधिकारी व्यास ठाकुर, प्रखंड विकास पदाधिकारी प्रमोद कुमार गुप्ता, अथल आधिकारी ओषाक अलमद झा, प्रखंड शिक्षा कार्यक्रम पदाधिकारी रमातल मुर्मू, सीआई बालेंस मालवी, प्रखंड जेंडर रिसोर्स प्रभारी पावती मुर्मू, एफओएसबी इंडिया सुरक्षा की कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक प्रजीता बोहरा एवं हेमा चक्रवर्ती, संजाली पंचायत के मुखिया गजालाल देहरी, बोहरा पंचायत के मुखिया राम मराफ़्ती, हुमरचौर पंचायत की मुखिया ज्योती पार्थिव तथा गांव प्रधान रायचंद मुर्मू द्वारा संयुक्त रूप से दीप प्रज्वलित कर किया गया। इस अवसर पर जिला बाल संरक्षण पदाधिकारी व्यास ठाकुर ने कहा कि मिशन वास्तव्य के तहत प्रखंड एवं पंचायत स्तर पर बाल संरक्षण एवं संरक्षण समितियों का गठन अत्यंत आवश्यक है। उन्होंने बताया कि इन समितियों का उद्देश्य बच्चों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करना, उनके समुचित विकास को सुनिश्चित करना तथा उन्हें शोषण, उपेक्षा और हिंसा से सुरक्षित रखना है। उन्होंने कहा कि बच्चों के लिए सुरक्षित वातावरण का निर्माण केवल सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं, बल्कि समाज के हर वर्ग की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है।



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Programme IV: Preventing and Responding to Child Marriage and Early Unions

Donor: GFF, USA

In 2025-2026, Jharkhand Vikas Parishad organized a wide range of child-centered and community-based activities under the Girls First Fund project. The details are as under:

(I) Value-Based Assemblies (Anandmay Meetings): 7 schools conducted assemblies with a total of 331 children participating. Through songs, stories, role plays, and games, children were encouraged to express themselves and learn values. As a result, 140 irregular students became regular, 144 children formed role-play teams, and 250 children were sensitized on hygiene, nutrition, and protection from violence.

(II) Child Marriage & Education Awareness Games: 4 awareness games were held in Dejmangha village with 112 children. These sessions helped children understand the importance of education and the negative impacts of child marriage. Outcomes included 90 children preparing for new role plays, 34 children performing skits on child marriage prevention, and parents beginning to recognize the value of higher education for girls.

(III) Peer Educator Trainings: 2 trainings were conducted with 80 children. With the support of 24 peer leaders, 68 children applied for benefits under government schemes, 75 children accessed entitlements, and 35 mothers applied for the Mukhya Mantri Kanya Utthan Yojana.

(IV) Annual Football Tournament: A major football event was organized at Ikmsidkola playground with 250 children from 12 villages. Messages on education, child marriage prevention, health, and leadership reached over 150 children.

(IV) Inter-Departmental Interface Meetings: 3 meetings were held with police, teachers, Anganwadi workers, SHG leaders, and Panchayat officials, involving 45 participants. Outcomes included 37 children accessing government schemes, 5 children receiving financial support, and increased awareness of laws against child marriage and child protection.

(V) District & Block Level Trainings: 2 trainings were conducted with 60 participants on child protection committees. Outcomes included 36 youth leaders sensitizing 220 children on child marriage and trafficking, and 12 child groups preparing to address community issues.

(VI) Leadership Development Trainings: 2 trainings were conducted with 60 participants. Children learned leadership, responsibility, and community change skills. As a result, 48 children progressed to higher education.

Overall Outcomes

***Education:** 140 irregular students became regular; 48 children reached higher education.

***Child Marriage Prevention:** 4 child marriages stopped; 2 early marriages prevented.

***Health & Hygiene:** 185 children used handwashing stations; 155 accessed iron tablets; 47 began using sanitary napkins.

***Protection:** 250 children sensitized on violence prevention; 200 raised their voices against abuse.

***Community Change:** Parents and leaders increasingly recognize the importance of education and delaying marriage.





CASE STUDY

[1]

Child marriage, early marriage and forced marriage were prevented

Name: Sumetra Soren

Age: 15 years;

Address: Vill. Majdkola, GPs: Majdkola, PS: Amankikhar, District Pakur, Jharkhand

Family: Father – Nosta Soren (40), Mother – Rani Hwalnak (32), younger sister – Lajita (13), younger brother – Ashish

■ Situation Before Intervention

- * From a young age, Sumetra was pressured into household chores, fetching water, cooking, and sibling care.
- * Her mother did not value education and kept her away from school despite enrolment.
- * She was vulnerable to child marriage, with her family considering marriage proposals.
- * She felt isolated and lacked awareness of her rights.

■ Intervention

- * Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC) identified her case.
- * Her mother was sensitized through meetings and trainings.
- * Local teacher and CCPC members enrolled her in Class 9 at Majdkola High School.
- * Awareness was raised about the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (punishment: 2 years imprisonment and ₹1 lakh fine).
- * Police station and community leaders intervened when marriage discussions arose.

■ Transformation

- * Sumetra now attends school regularly and values education.
- * She understands the risks of child marriage and the importance of her rights.
- * She actively participates in household work but balances it with studies.
- * She aspires to become a teacher, earn a good income, and support her family.
- * Her mother has become supportive, attending CCPC meetings and encouraging her education.

■ Challenges Faced

- * Obtaining caste and income certificates for school admission.



JVP-ANNUAL REPORT 2025-2026

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- * Overcoming family resistance and community pressure.
- * Managing household responsibilities alongside studies.

■ **Future Aspirations**

- * Complete her education and secure employment.
- * Support her family financially.
- * Serve as a role model for other girls in her village.

CASE STUDY

[2]

Prevention of Child Marriage

Name: Chakmeuni Tuddu

Age: 14 years

Address: Village Lalkirja Tola, Gram Panchayat Lalkirja, PS Amankikhar, District Pakur, Jharkhand

Family: Bajlu Tudu (59), Mother – (54), elder sister – Majmudi (35), elder brother – Vinay Tudu (24), younger brother – (20)

■ **Situation Before Intervention**

- * Chakmeuni lived with her father's second wife in a separate household.
- * She was enrolled in a middle school but her mother wanted to withdraw her and arrange marriage.
- * Marriage discussions began despite her young age.
- * She was vulnerable to child marriage and losing her right to education.

■ **Intervention**

- * Community Child Protection Committee (CCPC) identified her case.
- * Chakmeuni joined CCPC meetings and trainings, where she shared her story.
- * CCPC members visited her home and explained to her parents the risks and illegality of child marriage.
- * Her mother was convinced to continue her education.
- * She was supported through the KGBV residential school scheme and received assistance with caste/income certificates.

■ **Transformation**

- * Chakmeuni now attends Class 8 and aspires to study further.
- * She dreams of completing TTC training and becoming a teacher.
- * She understands her rights and the negative consequences of child marriage.
- * She balances household chores with school and studies diligently.
- * She has become a role model for other girls in her village.

■ **Challenges faced**

- * Family resistance due to poverty and social norms.
- * Pressure from her mother to marry early.
- * Difficulty in obtaining documents for school admission.

■ **Future Aspirations**

- * Complete higher education and teacher training.
- * Become a teacher and serve her community.
- * Build a happy family life while supporting her parents.



Programme V: Preventing Child Marriage through Adolescent Empowerment

DONOR: Girls Opportunity Alliance

***Project Location:** Gopikandar Block, Dumka District, Jharkhand

***Target Group:** Direct: 800 adolescent girls across 20 villages (Musna & Kuschira Panchayats) Indirect: 3,200 community members

Jharkhand Vikas Parishad, with support from the Girls Opportunity Alliance, has been implementing the project *Preventing Child Marriage through Adolescent Empowerment* in Gopikandar Block of Dumka District, Jharkhand. Covering 20 villages across Musna and Kuschira Panchayats, the initiative directly engages 800 adolescent girls and indirectly benefits 3,200 community members. The project's central aim is to empower girls through education, leadership development, health awareness, and vocational skills, while sensitizing families and communities to the harmful effects of child marriage and the importance of girls' rights.

During the year, several key activities were carried out that are as follows:

Staff orientation sessions introduced project objectives and covered topics such as girls' rights, reproductive health, gender equality, financial independence, and vocational training. Community mobilization programs were organized in Panchayat Bhawans and schools, drawing 320 participants including men, women, and children. These sessions emphasized the need to prevent child marriage, create safe spaces for girls, and strengthen their access to education. Stakeholder meetings brought together 160 participants, including Panchayat leaders, teachers, health workers, and community representatives, to discuss child protection committees, girls' safety, and legal frameworks such as the POCSO Act, 2012.

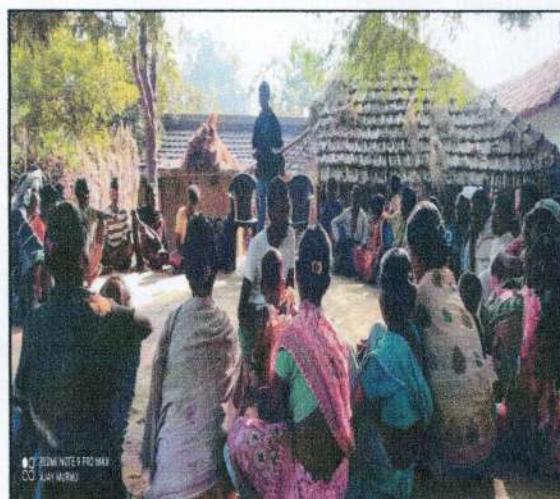
The project has led to the formation of girls' alliances, which provide safe platforms for adolescents to share their problems, gain knowledge, and build confidence. These alliances have become spaces for peer support and leadership practice, helping girls understand their rights and resist early marriage pressures. Community sensitization has increased awareness of the negative impacts of child marriage and the benefits of education, while stakeholders have pledged to support girls' empowerment. However, challenges remain, including high dropout rates due to absentee teachers, poverty, conservative traditions, and limited awareness of government schemes.



Looking ahead, the project will focus on strengthening Child Protection Committees by involving local administration, police, health, and education departments. Training will be provided on child rights and protection policies, and awareness of government schemes such as Sukanya Samridhi, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, and Savitribai Phule Kishori Samridhi will be expanded.



The overarching goal is to ensure safe environments where girls can continue their education, delay marriage, and grow into confident, self-reliant individuals. As the report notes, “Girls’ alliances will provide a safe platform where they can discuss problems, gain knowledge, and become self-reliant,” underscoring the transformative potential of this initiative.



Programme VI: Mukti South Asia Project

DONOR: Mukti South Asia

In 2025-2026, Jharkhand Vikas Parishad (JVP) made significant strides in strengthening child protection systems and combating trafficking in Sahibganj district, Jharkhand. The interventions under the Mukti South Asia project were designed to be multi-layered, combining advocacy, institutional strengthening, and community mobilization to ensure both prevention and survivor-centric rehabilitation.

At the district level, JVP convened eleven advocacy meetings that brought together over 330 stakeholders, including members of the Child Welfare Committee, District Child Protection Unit, Juvenile Justice Board, NGOs, and village representatives. These forums created a vital space for dialogue on trafficking vulnerabilities, survivor reintegration, and the adoption of victim-centered policies. The immediate outcome



was a renewed commitment to inter-departmental coordination and the establishment of mechanisms for regular joint review, laying the foundation for a more cohesive response system.

Complementing this effort, a one-day training for shelter and protective home staff in October 2025 strengthened their capacity to deliver trauma-informed, child-friendly care. By equipping frontline caregivers with the skills to safeguard rescued children's dignity and well-being, the program reinforced a compassionate approach to rehabilitation while enhancing coordination among agencies.

At the block level, consortium meetings in Barharwa and Pathna galvanized government officials, Panchayat leaders, NGOs, and community representatives to address systemic gaps. These meetings secured institutional ownership and consensus on establishing formal block-level mechanisms for information sharing and convergence of services. The initiative marked a decisive step toward grassroots accountability in child protection.

Community sensitization remained a cornerstone of the project. Seven programs with religious and traditional leaders engaged 210 participants, equipping them to challenge harmful norms and integrate anti-trafficking messages into their institutions. Similarly, six sessions with transport officials and local drivers created a vigilant frontline network, transforming transport personnel into active partners in prevention. These collaborations demonstrated the effectiveness of engaging diverse community actors in safeguarding children.

Youth engagement was strengthened through two-day trainings for Anti-Human Trafficking Clubs (AHTCs), where adolescents from 20 villages explored issues of unsafe migration and trafficking tactics through interactive methods. The trainings transformed vulnerable youth into peer educators and change-makers, committed to organizing village-level campaigns and coordinating with Panchayats and child protection services. Over the year, JVP facilitated 268 meetings across 22 AHTCs, enabling adolescents to independently raise awareness, monitor migration registers, and report suspicious activities. Their rallies and outreach programs showcased the power of youth-led vigilance in combating trafficking.

Village Level Child Protection Committees (VLCPCs) were significantly strengthened through 62 meetings involving 620 participants. These committees actively addressed child trafficking, child labour, and early marriage, introduced migration registers, and supported girls' re-enrollment in Kasturba Gandhi Schools. Joint meetings between VLCPCs and Child-Friendly Centres (CFCs) further reinforced coordination, sustainability, and accountability at the grassroots level. By year's end, 18 CFCs and 24 VLCPCs were operational, serving as platforms for prevention and child development.

Traditional institutions were also engaged, with 147 meetings organized with Atu Baisi, the Santhali self-governance body. These forums addressed child marriage and migration during cultural festivals, advocating for education over early marriage or labour. The collaboration demonstrated how cultural traditions can be harnessed to promote child rights.

Capacity building programs in 07 villages enhanced community awareness of child protection, safe migration, and government schemes. These sessions empowered participants to take collective responsibility, support at-risk families, and foster safer



environments for children. Meanwhile, 30 meetings across CFCs created inclusive spaces where children could learn, express themselves, and access information on legal aid and protection laws. The formation of 19 new Child-Friendly Clubs further strengthened grassroots ownership and sustainability.

Finally, school-based awareness programs reached over 2,000 students across 67 sessions, educating children and staff on safeguarding policies, child rights, and the dangers of trafficking and domestic violence. These initiatives promoted inclusivity, challenged stereotypes, and reinforced education as a protective factor against exploitation.



CASE STUDY

[1]

Best Practice

Migration Register for Tracking and Protection of Migrant Workers

Summary

The village-level migration register has emerged as a critical safeguard against exploitation, trafficking, and wage denial. By systematically recording details of migrant workers, including destinations, contractors, and contact information, the register enables timely intervention and safe return in distress situations. It not only strengthens traceability but also empowers communities to protect their members from trafficking-like conditions.





▲ **Context**

In rural Jharkhand, seasonal and daily wage migration remains a common livelihood strategy due to limited local employment opportunities. However, migrant workers are highly vulnerable to exploitation by contractors, including non-payment of wages, restriction of movement, and coercion. Recognizing these risks, Jharkhand Vikas Parishad (JVP) institutionalized the practice of maintaining migration registers at the village level. These registers serve as a community-owned mechanism to monitor migration trends, ensure accountability, and provide a safety net for workers.

▲ **Evidence of Impact**

A case from Gramsir village illustrates the effectiveness of this system. Ram Kisku (name changed) migrated to Jaipur, Rajasthan, for labour work. While his fellow villagers eventually returned, he was trapped at the worksite, denied wages, and prevented from returning home—conditions amounting to trafficking. In this crisis, his wife referred to the migration register, which contained the contact number of a guard at the site. Using this information, she was able to seek support, and with timely intervention Ram Kisku was safely repatriated. This case demonstrates how a simple, well-maintained register can become a lifeline in preventing exploitation and ensuring safe return.

▲ **Institutionalization by JVP**

Jharkhand Vikas Parishad played a pivotal role in embedding this practice by raising awareness among communities, training members to document and update registers, and ensuring reliability during emergencies. The initiative has strengthened grassroots vigilance and created a culture of accountability around migration.

▲ **Implications and Suggestions for Scale-Up**

The migration register represents a replicable best practice with strong potential for wider adoption. To strengthen and scale this approach, the following measures are recommended:

- Regular updating and verification of migration records.
- Inclusion of detailed contractor information and multiple contact points.
- Periodic awareness sessions on safe migration and worker rights.



- Engagement of Panchayats and community institutions in monitoring migration trends.
- Exploration of digital tracking systems for real-time access and coordination.

▲ **Conclusion**

The migration register has proven to be a low-cost, high-impact intervention that directly addresses vulnerabilities of migrant workers. By institutionalizing this practice, JVP has empowered communities to safeguard their members, prevent trafficking, and ensure access to justice. This best practice demonstrates how grassroots innovation can be scaled to strengthen protection systems across vulnerable regions.

CASE STUDY

[2]

Prevention of Child Marriage

▲ **Context**

Sita Kumari (Name Changed), a 14-year-old student from Chandijhopriya village, was at risk of child marriage after entering a relationship with a 25-year-old man. With family consent and social acceptance, the marriage was about to take place, threatening her education and future.

▲ **Action Taken**

Members of the local Anti-Human Trafficking (AHT) Club reported the case through the village complaint box. Jharkhand Vikas Parishad (JVP) convened a coordination meeting with the Village Level Child Protection Committee (VLCPC), Child-Friendly Committee (CFC), and other stakeholders. The matter was escalated to the police and Child Welfare Committee, who intervened directly with Sita's family. Authorities explained the legal consequences of child marriage, and the family submitted a written declaration not to proceed. JVP also arranged counselling support through Manthan and the District Child Protection Unit, helping Sita regain confidence. Her teachers were sensitized to provide additional care, while VLCPC and CFC continued monitoring.

▲ **Outcome**

The marriage was successfully prevented. Sita resumed her schooling and remains under community and institutional support. The case demonstrates how child-led reporting, community vigilance, and coordinated institutional action can effectively safeguard adolescent girls from early marriage and protect their right to education.

CASE STUDY

[3]

Safeguarding Childhood: JVP's Rescue, Protection, and Rehabilitation of Children at Risk in Dumka



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अध्यक्ष
जिल्हा बाल कल्याण समिति, साहेबगंज
माण्डू, जिला-रामगढ़ पिन-825५५६

▲Challenge

At Tinpahar and Sahebganj railway stations, children without care or supervision were exposed to grave risks of trafficking and abuse. Four children were identified as particularly vulnerable, underscoring the urgent need for immediate protection and referral to child safeguarding systems.

▲Intervention

Jharkhand Vikas Parishad (JVP), in close coordination with the Childline team, swiftly rescued the children from unsafe environments. They were presented before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) under the Juvenile Justice framework, ensuring adherence to all legal and child protection protocols. Based on CWC directions, the children were transferred to Dumka Shelter Home, where they received temporary care, food, counselling, and medical support. JVP's role was pivotal in ensuring that every procedural safeguard was followed.

▲Results

One child was successfully restored to her family after verification and counselling, while the remaining children continue to receive care and protection at the shelter home. This timely intervention prevented potential trafficking and exploitation, demonstrating the importance of rapid response and strong institutional coordination in safeguarding vulnerable children.

MEDIA CLIPPINGS

बाल यौन तस्करी समस्या, कारण और समाधान विषय पर एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित

साहिबगंज। बुधवार को जिला पंचायत राज पदाधिकारी अनिल कुमार की अध्यक्षता में डीपीआरसी भवन के सभागार में झारखंड विकास परिषद के तत्वावधान में "बाल यौन तस्करी: समस्या, कारण और समाधान" विषय पर एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ दीप प्रज्वलन के साथ किया गया, जिसमें मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में झारखंड विकास परिषद की सचिव श्रीमती सुवासिनी सोरेन उपस्थित रहीं। उन्होंने बाल यौन शोषण एवं तस्करी की बढ़ती घटनाओं पर चिंता व्यक्त करते हुए इसे जड़ से समाप्त करने हेतु सामूहिक प्रयास की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया।



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झारखण्ड विकास परिषद

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संथाल हल एक्सप्रेस

शोधन के विस्तार के लिए

बाल यौन तस्करी: समस्या, कारण और समाधान विषय पर एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण

संथाल हल एक्सप्रेस में आयोजित।

संथाल हल एक्सप्रेस में आयोजित दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य बाल यौन तस्करी के कारणों और समाधानों पर प्रकाश डालना है। कार्यक्रम में संथाल हल एक्सप्रेस के अधिकारियों और स्थानीय निवासियों ने भाग लिया।



प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने वाले अधिकारियों और निवासियों ने बाल यौन तस्करी के कारणों और समाधानों पर चर्चा की।

कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने वाले अधिकारियों और निवासियों ने बाल यौन तस्करी के कारणों और समाधानों पर चर्चा की।

बाल यौन तस्करी: समस्या, कारण और समाधान विषय पर एक दिवसीय प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम आयोजित

अतिथि वक्ता W. Alan

प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने वाले अधिकारियों और निवासियों ने बाल यौन तस्करी के कारणों और समाधानों पर चर्चा की।



कार्यक्रम में भाग लेने वाले अधिकारियों और निवासियों ने बाल यौन तस्करी के कारणों और समाधानों पर चर्चा की।

बाल श्रम, बाल विवाह व मानव तस्करी की रोकथाम पर चर्चा



कार्यशाला में उपस्थित लोग।

कार्यशाला में भाग लेने वाले अधिकारियों और निवासियों ने बाल श्रम, बाल विवाह व मानव तस्करी के कारणों और समाधानों पर चर्चा की।

कार्यशाला में भाग लेने वाले अधिकारियों और निवासियों ने बाल श्रम, बाल विवाह व मानव तस्करी के कारणों और समाधानों पर चर्चा की।

Friday, October 31, 2025

Sahibganj

<http://paper.grabhotkhabar.com/clip/9993b7b3a8d4f300473f904>



Programme VII: Watershed Development Program

In 2025-2026, Jharkhand Vikas Parishad (JVP) implemented a comprehensive set of watershed interventions across Nipania MW2 and adjoining micro-watersheds, with the objective of conserving water, preventing soil erosion, enhancing greenery and agricultural productivity, and strengthening community livelihoods through participatory approaches.

Key Interventions and Outputs

- **Gully Plugging (68 structures):** Reduced the velocity of water flow, minimized soil erosion, increased groundwater recharge, and protected downstream fields from damage.



JVP-ANNUAL REPORT 2025-2026

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- **Farm Ponds (34) & Re-excavated Ponds (26):** Created reliable water sources for irrigation, fishery, and livestock, enabling multiple cropping cycles and improving food security.
- **Plantation (11,000 saplings):** Promoted afforestation, biodiversity, and long-term soil fertility.
- **Recharge Pits (7):** Facilitated groundwater recharge and improved water availability.
- **Check Dam (1 re-excavated):** Stored water for up to six months, supporting agriculture, domestic use, and livestock, while raising water levels in nearby wells and ponds.
- **Contour Trenches (2,550 units):** Slowed runoff, enhanced soil moisture, and converted barren land into cultivable plots, boosting crop yields and greenery.
- **Stone Medbandhi (16,685 meters):** Controlled erosion, retained soil moisture, and created natural barriers that doubled as vegetative bunds, increasing productivity and providing wage employment.



Impact on Communities

- **Water Conservation & Soil Health:** Structures collectively improved groundwater levels, reduced erosion, and maintained soil moisture, directly benefiting agriculture.



- **Agricultural Productivity:** Farmers reported higher yields due to sustained soil fertility and availability of irrigation water, enabling multiple cropping cycles.
- **Livelihoods:** Construction activities generated local employment, while farm ponds and check dams supported fishery and livestock, diversifying income sources.
- **Environmental Benefits:** Increased greenery, biodiversity, and reduced vulnerability to drought.
- **Community Participation:** Local institutions and villagers contributed through *shramdaan* (voluntary labour), ensuring ownership and sustainability of interventions.

Conclusion

The watershed work in Nipania MW2 and surrounding micro-watersheds demonstrates how integrated soil and water conservation measures can simultaneously safeguard the environment, enhance agricultural productivity, and strengthen rural livelihoods. By combining technical interventions with community participation, JVP has created a replicable model for sustainable watershed management in Jharkhand.

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