*1st DRAFT*

Social Development Domain

JSLPS  Ranchi, Jharkhand

Gender INtervention Plan in Jharkhand during the year 2018-2020

Contents

[A. Drudgery Reduction 3](#_Toc486310930)

[B. Education: 7](#_Toc486310931)

[C. Access to Entitlements 10](#_Toc486310932)

[D. Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH 13](#_Toc486310933)

[E. Violence against women 14](#_Toc486310934)

**Introduction:**

Jharkhand, with an area of 74, 677 sq km, was constituted as an independent state on 15 November 2000 by carving out portions from southern Bihar. Apart from Hindi, the major languages spoken in the region include tribal languages Santhali, Ho, Mundari, and Oraon. Jharkhand is the thirteenth largest state in terms of population. There are 32 tribal groups in Jharkhand and eight Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) which together comprise 29.12 percent of total households of the state as per SECC-2011. The major tribes are Santhals, Munda, Ho, Oraon, and Paharias. Scheduled Castes constitute about 13 per cent of the state’s total household as per SECC-2011. There are 134 blocks in 16 districts of the state which is considered as Scheduled area where PESA is in force[[1]](#footnote-1).

Jharkhand is considered as resource rich state with about 29% forest coverage. Jharkhand is endowed with vast natural resources specially the vast variety of minerals ranging from Iron ore, Coal, Copper ore, Mica, Bauxite, Fire clay, Graphite, Kyanite, Sillimanite, Lime stone, Uranium & other minerals. Jharkhand is the leading producer of mineral wealth in the country. Presence of varieties of tribal groups also make Jharkhand as culturally rich state. As per National Family Health Survey -4 (2015-16) report Jharkhand is among one of the few states who have fair sex ratio i.e. there are 1002 female per 1000 male population in Jharkhand. However, the major area of concerns are malnourishment among mothers and children, poor health and education facilities, unemployment etc. Jharkhand has about 48% of its children of below 5 years of age who are malnourished, which is highest in the country. Similarly, about 62.6 % of pregnant women and 70% of children (6 to 59 months of age) are found anemic which is highest and second highest in the country respectively, as per NFHS-4 (2015-16). Jharkhand also among the top three states where 38% of girls get married before they attain adulthood[[2]](#footnote-2). Overall, the set of data suggests that Jharkhand has already fallen in the vicious cycle of malnourishment. Anemic and early pregnancy give births to anemic and malnourished child who, if survive against all odds, grows into an Anemic and malnourished adult who again would give birth to malnourished generation.

**Gender Interventions in Jharkhand:**

Gender equality is an issue of development effectiveness, not just a matter of political correctness or kindness to women. New evidence demonstrates that when women and men are relatively equal, economies tend to grow faster, the poor move more quickly out of poverty, and the well-being of men, women, and children is enhanced. The need for a new strategy arises both from the evidence that gender plays an important role in determining economic growth, poverty reduction, and development effectiveness. The strategy recommends to work with civil society organizations, other governments department and community based organizations to diagnose the gender-related barriers to and opportunities for poverty reduction and sustainable development; and to then identify and support appropriate actions to reduce these barriers and capitalize on the opportunities.

**Goal:** “to reduce poverty through promoting inclusive development, by building a gender Just society where women enjoy equal rights and privileges, have access to entitlements, the freedom to speech and live a life of dignity free from any form of violence and discrimination.”

**Objectives:**

* To ensure universal coverage of women under community level institutions, prioritizing ST, SC, destitute, PwD, minorities and marginalized women.
* To increase women’s access to entitlements with regard to nutrition, health, education, sanitation, finance, livelihoods, market etc.
* To reduce women’s drudgery by introducing women friendly tools and techniques in their households and livelihoods operations and by sensitizing men of the families for sharing workloads.
* To reduce discrimination and violence against women through a multi-stakeholder partnership and convergence approach.
* To demonstrate and establish gender sensitive approach in all the policies and activities of JSLPS.

**Broad area of interventions:**

1. Drudgery Reduction of women
2. Food, Health, Nutrition, WASH and Education
3. Violence and Atrocities Against Women
4. Rights, Entitlements and their participation in Decision Making

## Drudgery Reduction

**Strategy:** there are basically three ways through which the drudgery in women member is being planned to be reduced.

1. To map the drudgery of women during Vulnerability Reduction Planning Exercise (VRPE) and to map entitlements against each
2. Convergence with Line Departments to ensure the access of the entitlements mapped, like
   1. Ujjwala Yojana for easy access Fuel for cooking,
   2. Schemes of JREDA
   3. Schemes related to safe drinking water, toilets, etc.
   4. Strengthening Anganwadi, etc.
3. Organize special drive in some select blocks engaging CSOs to sensitize the men of the family to share the household workloads of women members in their family.

**Approach for drudgery reduction**:

1. JSLPS would converge with the concerned line department for ensuring the accessibility to drinking water, fuel for cooking, women’s friendly agriculture tools, toilets, etc.
2. Would develop pool of resource persons in partnership with CSOs to sensitize ‘Badlao Didi’s and SAC members. These state level resource persons would, in turn, sensitize the men of the families to share the workloads of the family.

**Area**: while the entitlement coverage would be scaled up to all the blocks wherever VRPE is being conducted, the sensitization of men folks would be piloted in 4 Clusters of the four blocks of GOALS district

**Key Activities for Drudgery reduction**

1. Village wise mapping of the drudgery of women
2. Mapping of the existing entitlements to reduce the drudgery
3. Identification of eligible families against the identified entitlements
4. Mapping of their current status against the entitlement,
5. VO to present the status in Gram Sabha,
6. Forward the collective applications to BDO through Panchayat by the Gram Sabha,
7. VO to maintain an Entitlement Register for follow up action,
8. Sharing of the report from entitlement register in gram sabha every month.

*Sharing of workloads of women by other family members:*

1. Group Discussion with SHG members and their family members,
2. Sensitization of the family members.
3. Family level counselling.
4. Present workload and proposed sharing of workloads to be mapped for individual HHs.
5. Follow up of the status of the proposed sharing of workloads is sought.

**Calendar of the activity**

1000 VOs, wherever VRF is released, to be covered in the first year. Rest of the VOs to be covered in the second and third year.

**Readiness Factor:**

***Of VRPE***

1. SRPs, BRPS and VRPs are identified and trained.
2. VRPE Guidelines and Formats in place.
3. 1st installment of VRF released.
4. Calendar of VRPE along with budget is prepared and approved.
5. Village wise SECC data of each family is collected from SECC cell for verification.
6. Gram sabha is notified for the VRPE Drive.
7. Observer from the BDO office is nominated and oriented for the VRPE Gram Sabha.

***Of Sensitization:***

1. MoU to be developed with the CSO for conducting the drive.
2. Facilitators or resource persons at different levels are identified and trained.
3. Tools for the participatory exercise is developed and tested.
4. Consent of Select CLF and VOs are sought for taking up the activities.

**Process of Drudgery Reduction:**

For the VRPE:

1. Village wise calendar of VRPE drive along with the VRPE team to be formed by the DMMUs and to approved and notified by the Rural Development Department, GoJ.
2. 7 day drive to take place in the village to facilitate VO in completing the VRPE which would include Mapping of Vulnerable households on the participatory criteria.
3. SECC data would also be revisited and rectifications to be proposed in the Gram Sabha.
4. Select Entitlements to be mapped for each household through Social Mapping.
5. Vulnerable HHs to be identified and prioritized for VRF.
6. Vulnerability Reduction Planning for identified individual HHs,
7. Community/village level vulnerabilities to be mapped and prioritized and participatory planning will be completed for its reduction.
8. Status of the select 5 institutions (Anganwadi, School, PDS shop, Health Sub Centre, and PRI) to be analyzed.
9. Gaps observed in the institution, problems prioritization and proposed solution and individual planning and their entitlement status to be presented in the notified Gram Sabha in front of the BDO and its representative.
10. Action Plan from the BDO office and VO to be announced and minuted.
11. The findings of VRPE to be uploaded on website,
12. The findings to be forwarded to the concerned line department by the Principal Secretary, RDD.

*For the sensitization of male members:*

1. Participatory tools and family level discussions with SHG members is developed
2. Resource persons and facilitators are trained on the tools
3. In the select villages, the exercise is conducted during the VRPE.
4. The family wise planning and workloads to be shared by other members of families is prepared and follow up plan would be developed.

**Institutional Mechanism**:

1. VO to present the findings to CLF and BLF.
2. CLF and BLF to do regular follow up with the department.
3. VO to maintain the entitlement register and regularly track.
4. District Collector to seek ATRs along with the evidence with BDO office on monthly basis.
5. PS, RDD to seek ATRs from the concerned department.
6. VO/CLF/BLF to send the follow up cum verification reports from the field on the basis of the ATRs received from the departments.
7. Family Councilors to be placed at Block level and state level.
8. Network of CSOs to be identified and trained for conducting the exercise and for follow up at Block and District level.

**Outcomes**:

1. Eligible HHs to access the entitlements.
2. Drudgery of women to be reduced with reduced workload related to cooking and fuel wood collection.
3. Health issue due to smoke caused during cooking will also be reduced.

**Indicators**:

1. Increased number of HH having Access to LPG Connection (in case of Ujjwala) and other entitlements. Entitlement coverage to be 20% in the first year (2017-18) followed by 40% and 60% in the second and third year respectively.
2. Reduced workload and drudgery of women in 15-49 years of age group (Reproductive age group): The initiative will be initiated from 2018-19 having 10% shared workloads in the first year of its inception followed by 30% in the year 2019-20.

## Education:

In the area of education, JSLPS would largely focus on three components

* 1. Literacy
  2. Enrolment
  3. Retention

**Strategy**:

1. **Literacy**: Convergence with the line department
2. **Enrolment and Retention/Child Labour**: (the retention and enrolment component would also incorporate the issue of Child Labour in the rural areas.
   1. VRPE Drive in the identified villages and partnership with CSOs/NROs
   2. Join the state wide campaign lead by Labour Department, GoJ, UNICEF and other CSOs ongoing in the 15 districts of Jharkhand.

**Approach**:

*Literacy*

1. To converge with the department, UNICEF, Zila Shiksha Vahini and other CSOs, who already have long standing experience in the area of adult literacy.

*Enrollment and retention*:

1. SHGs to track the children of their members, if they are enrolled and are regularly going to school irrespective of the type school they go (private or government)

**Key Activities:**

*Literacy*

1. Identification of the pilot villages,
2. MoU between CLF/VO and the line department for the adult literacy.
3. VO to decide the amount of contribution to be made by each beneficiary.
4. VO to do the gap funding of monthly amount to be paid to the educator and the total amount of contribution, if any, through VRF.
5. Identification of the teacher/educator for every village.
6. Primers to be procured and distributed from the line department.
7. Classes to begin as per the routine decided by VO and the Teacher/educator based on their mutual convenience.
8. Examination to be conducted by the line department, as per their methodology.
9. Based on the examination, certificate of being literate need to be provided by the line department.

*Enrollment and retention*:

1. SHGs to track the attendance and enrolment of children of their members.
2. If the members are not sending their children to school all others members would motivate them.
3. The members of these SHGs would also take part in the SMC of school.

**Time line**:

1. Regularly from 2nd quarter of the running year.

**Readiness factor**:

*Literacy*

1. MoU between Zila Siksha Vahini and CLF/VOs.
2. Primers and other teaching materials are procured.
3. Class room is decided
4. Beneficiaries are identified.
5. Teachers in place.
6. beneficiary contribution is procured

*Enrollment and retention*:

1. Tracking register of the member’s children of 3 to 15 years of age group is maintained regarding attendance and enrolment.
2. VO register to have regular minutes of interaction on enrollment and education issues.

**Process**:

*Literacy*

1. based on the interest of the members, VO would give an application to DMMU
2. DMMU would forward the application to the department with the request for conducting the classes.
3. The department will depute the teacher/educator to the VO and would equip them with the primers and teaching aid.
4. CSOs may also contribute to the primers by addition the issue of rights, entitlements, duties and other issues to the primer.
5. VOs to ensure participation of the interested and eligible members.
6. VO should also provide space and collect contributions from the beneficiaries.
7. The beneficiary would give their contribution to their VO and the VO would make the monthly payment to the educator/teacher from the contribution collected adding the gap fund from the VRF.
8. Examination to be conducted by the department followed by certification on literacy.

*Enrolment and retention:*

1. ‘Badlao Didi’s would track the enrolment and attendance of children of members of her SHG.
2. The list of the ‘out of school children’ would be shared in the Gram Sabha on regular basis. Gram Sabha, in turn, would send the list to the BEO through BDO for necessary action.

**Institutional Mechanism**

1. At the state level JSLPS will develop a draft strategy with the department for conducting the literacy classes.
2. Similarly concerned DMMU would facilitate select VOs and the Zila Shiksha Vahini of their respective district to enter into the contract.
3. Classes to be arranged at the village level with the help of line department.
4. Primers, teachers and teaching aid are to be provided by the department.
5. Department to ensure that the educator is well trained and has experience on conducting adult literacy.
6. VO will monitor the classes and would report on the regularity and quality of the classes based on the beneficiary feedback.
7. Based on the feedback from VO, the line department would act to address the same.
8. JSLPS and the department to conduct joint review meeting of the convergence in each quarter.
9. Names of out of school children would be shared with the head of the department on regular basis for necessary action and tracking.

**Expected Output**

1. Literacy among the SHG members would increase by 10%, 20% and 30% in the first, second and third year respectively.
2. Enrolment would increase by 80%, 90% and 100% in the first, second and third year respectively.
3. Drop Out rate would decrease by 20%, 40% and 60% in the first, second and third year respectively.
4. The incidence of child labour would reduce by 20%, 50% and 70% in the first, second and third year respectively

## Access to Entitlements

**Strategy**:

There would be two strategies for enhancing the access to entitlement of that of women members of the society.

1. Through Vulnerability Reduction Planning Exercise drive in which the facilitators would collect the status of entitlement of every family of the village and would forward the applications regarding entitlement to the block office through Gram Sabha.
2. By enhancing the participation of women in Gram Sabha by organizing women gram sabha before the main gram sabha.

**Approach**:

1. In drive mode with the help of State, Block and Village level Resource Persons the VO would anchor the VRPE and Women Gram Sabha.

**Coverage**:

1. VRPE: In 1000 VOs where the VRF has been released
2. Women Gram Sabha: in 9 Blocks in district with the help of BRPs.

**Key Activities**:

*VRPE:*

1. Training of State, Block and Village Resource Persons
2. 7 Days drive with the help of BRPs and VRPs in the select VO
3. Verification of SECC Data of the village through PRA
4. Identification of vulnerable families,
5. Mapping of their current status against the entitlement
6. VO to present the status in Gram Sabha,
7. forward the collective applications to BDO through Panchayat by the Gram Sabha,
8. VO to maintain an Entitlement Register for follow up action,
9. Sharing of the report from entitlement register in gram sabha every month.

*Mahila Gram Sabha*:

1. Block Resource Persons to facilitate select VOs in conducting the Mahil Gram Sabha every month.
2. The minutes of the Mahil Gram Sabha to be forwarded and recorded in the main stream Gram Sabha Register.
3. Women are encouraged to participate in the main stream Gram Sabha with the agenda prepaed in the Mahila Gram Sabha.

**Readiness Indicator:**

*VRPE***:**

1. SRPs, BRPS and VRPs are identified and trained.
2. VRPE Guidelines and Formats in place.
3. 1st intalment of VRF released.
4. Calendar of VRPE along with budget is prepared and approved.
5. Gram sabha is notified for the VRPE Drive.
6. Observer from the BDO office is nominated and oriented for the VRPE Gram Sabha.

*Mahila Gram Sabha*:

1. BRPs are identified and trained and are equipped with IECs and hand books for conducting Mahila Gram Sabha
2. BRP policy for their smooth payment and engagement is approved.
3. Calendar for Mahila Gram Sabha is prepared and linked with BRPs.

**Process**:

*VRPE*:

1. VRPE team to be approved and assigned villages/VOs.
2. 7 day drive to take place in the village to facilitate VO in completing the VRPE which would include Mapping of Vulnerable households on the participatory criteria.
3. SECC data would also be revisited and rectifications to be proposed in the Gram Sabha.
4. Select Entitlements to be mapped for each household through Social Mapping.
5. Vulnerable HHs to be identified and prioritized for VRF.
6. Vulnerability Reduction Planning for identified individual HHs, community/village level vulnerabilities to be mapped and prioritized and participatory planning will be completed for its reduction.
7. Status of the select 5 institutions (Anganwadi, School, PDS shop, Health Sub Centre, and PRI) to be analyzed. Gaps observed in the institution, problems prioritization and proposed solution and individual planning and their entitlement status to be presented in the notified Gram Sabha in front of the BDO and its representative.
8. Action Plan from the BDO office and VO to be announced and recorded in the minutes.
9. The VRPE to be uploaded on website, the findings to be forwarded to the concerned line department by the Principal Secretary, RDD.

*Mahila Gram Sabha*:

1. BRPs to facilitate VOs in organizing the Mahila Gram Sabha.
2. Notification of Mhaila Gram Sabha to be shared with Panchayat and BDO by the VOs.
3. Panchayti Raj Department to issue GO to recognize Mahila Gram Sabha and include its proceedings along with the main gram sabha.

**Institutional Mechanism**

*VRPE*

1. VO to present the Findings to CLF and BLF.
2. CLF and BLF to do regular follow up with the department.
3. VO to maintain the entitlement register and regularly track.
4. District Collector to seek ATRs along with the evidence with BDO office on monthly basis.
5. PS, RDD to seek ATRs from the concerned department.
6. VO/CLF/BLF to send the follow up cum verification reports from the field on the basis of the ATRs received from the departments.

*Mahila Gram Sabha*

1. VOs to be empowered and recognized by the PRI dept to call Mahila Gram Sabha
2. BRPs to facilitate Mahila Gram Sabha in setting the agenda and taking the proceedings.
3. Gram Panchayat and Gram Pradhan to Accept the minutes of the Mahila Gram Sabha minute book as part of the main Gram Sabha Register.

**Outcome***:*

1. Access to Entitlement of vulnerable families enhances by 40% and 60% in second and third year respectively.
2. Participation of women in Gram Sabha to enhance by 50%, 70% and 80% in first year, second year and third year respectively.

## Food, Nutrition, Health and WASH

**Strategies**:

1. Samuh Warta (Group level Discussion) at SHG Level on the issues of health, nutrition, behavioral change and hygiene.
2. Nutrition Garden with select HHs and linking it with Aangan Wadi Kendras through *Akshay patra* concept.
3. Convergence with Line Department for Individual HH Toilet Construction through VOs.

**Approach**:

1. SRPs and BRPs to train Badlao Didi, Sahiya (Health Worker),
2. With the help of Social Development Point Persons (Badlao Didi) identified in each SHGs, and ‘Active Women’ the group discussion would be organsied at the SHG level in every fortnight.
3. Convergence between line department and VOs for Toilet construction.
4. Nutrition Garden in about 40 Households per village in select village with the help of ‘Ajeevika Kisaan Mitra’.
5. Partnership with CSOs.

**Coverage**:

1. With 2 year and older VOs in 9 Blocks of the 9 Districts

**Key Activities**:

1. Identification and training of BRPs and SRPs
2. Training to ‘Badlao Didi’ through BRPs
3. Samuh Varta to begin at SHG level
4. Nutrition Garden in about 40 Households per village in select village with the help of ‘Ajeevika Kisaan Mitra’
5. Linking the nutrition garden with *Akshay Patra*.
6. Regular Health and diagnosis camp.
7. Training *Palna Didi* concept in all the districts of Jharkhand. Palna didi to be introduced as baby sitter in the residential training programmes from Block to State level.

**Process**:

1. ‘Badlao Didi’s to be trained by the BRPs and SRPs
2. Samuh Varta to start as per the calendar in the SHGs.
3. VOs to conduct Participatory Monitoring through participatory checklist.
4. Training Module to be prepared with the help of CSO.
5. Identify and train baby sitters from each district,
6. Every residential training to mandatorily have the budget earmarked for crèche in their program.

**Institutional Mechanism**:

1. CLF/VOs to monitor the work of ‘Badlao Didi’s/Active women in the Samuh Warta.
2. CLF/VO to collaborate with the Line Departments and their block and village level service providers for organising SHG/VO level discussions/sharing/talks.

**Outcome:**

1. Decrease in the cases of malnourishment among children and women by 20%, 40% and 60% in first, second and third year respectively.
2. Increased rate of immunization among children below 5 years and pregnant women by 20%, 40% and 60% in first, second and third year respectively.
3. Number of training using the services of Palna didi would increase to 30%, 60% and 80% in first, second and third year respectively.
4. Increased access to IHHL and its use by 10%, 20% and 30% in first, second and third year respectively.

## Violence against women

There are several atrocities against women in the rural areas of Jharkhand and the women’s collective should work on all of them on which they feel like working. However, JSLPS on the basis of its own priorities may like to directly support women’s collective on some of its fight against atrocities at the inception. These issues are:

* 1. Witch Hunting Prevention
  2. Anti-Human Trafficking
  3. Child Marriage
  4. Living in Relationship
  5. Domestic violence

**Strategies:** On some of the issues, JSLPS would like to work directly through its own human resources while on other JSLPS would like to support the ongoing work of different line departments, UN agencies, and CSOs through the women collective

**Approach**:

* 1. Consultation workshops on issues like AHT, Domestic Violence, Living –in-Relationship and child marriage to develop strategies to address them.
  2. Theatre Group
  3. Campaign
  4. Public hearing at Block, District and State level.

**Coverage**: The campaign will be carried out in different phases. The first phase the campaign shall be carried out in the 438 villages of Jharkhand in West Singhbhum, Ranchi, Khunti, Gumla and Lohardaga where JSLPS has formed Village Orgainsations, the primary federation of Self Help Groups (Sakhi Mandals) at the village level, on or before 1st January 2015. In the second phases, the campaign will be spread out in rest of the villages of Jharkhand with the help of Community Resource Persons trained during the first phase of the campaign. Similarly, follow up rounds will also be done, wherever required.

**Key Activities**:

1. **Creation of Theatre group at the state and district level.**
2. **Street Play and awareness campaign in the villages:** Street play can build the environment in the village in which the facilitators can discuss about the ‘witch craft’ issues which, in turn, can help the facilitators in identifying the victims of the evil practice in the villages as well as to identify the supporters of these victims who can stand beside in the time of need.
3. **Rally and wall painting:** with the help of VO and SHG Members, a rally can be taken out in the village making people aware about the legal aspects of the Act. Wall painting can be done as part of the rally with the help of school going children and women.
4. **Documentation of the individual case and case history of the victims**: the facilitation team shall document the case history of each of the victims so identified in the process and prepare a personal file of each these victims.
5. **Individual profiling**: The Facilitation team shall also fill up the individual profile of all the victims, so identified, in the given format. The format shall also contain the information about the status of the rights and entitlements of these victims including their family back ground, health profile, livelihood profile, etc.
6. **Training of the victims and the supporters on Gender issues**: these victims shall be trained and groomed as community resource persons on the gender issues and for scaling up the campaign in the next phase to other parts of Jharkhand.
7. **Presentation of the cases at Block and District level workshops**: at the end of the campaign, all the cases shall be presented in a block level workshop followed by District level workshop to the district administration. The objective of the workshop would to
   1. **Take the police, judiciary and District administration into confidence about the victims and their case history**.
   2. **The panelist of the workshops shall make some commitment regarding following in time bound manner.** 
      1. Providing legal justice to the victims and ensuring the restoring of their rights and dignity.
      2. Provide protection to the victims against the possible lynching
      3. Ensure the restoration of rights and entitlements to the victims as per their eligibility.
      4. Initiating the filing of the legal case against the persons responsible for the conspiracy against the victims.
8. **Presentation of Action Taken Report (ATR) at the state level**: Presentation of Action Taken Report (ATR) of the above commitment by the district administration, DLSA and Police at the state to representative of JHALSA, Principal Secretaries of respective departments, and head of the police department under the chairmanship of Development Commissioner. In the state level workshop there would will also presentation about the policy level changes like
   1. Networking and creation of wider forum
   2. Re-activating the dedicated district level committee
   3. Formulation of rules
   4. Creation of shelter homes for the victims
   5. Activating Helpline Number

**Readiness Indicators**

* 1. State Advisory group formed taking representatives from various CSOs and individual to steer the drive against atrocities.
  2. Theatre groups identified and trained
  3. Calendar of campaign prepared and public hearings are notified.
  4. Public Domain is created to upload the reports of public hearing.

**Process:**

* 1. Creation of theatre groups at the district and state level.
  2. The theatre group to have participants from community Cadre.
  3. Theatre group to perform at the identified villages in collaboration with VOs.
  4. JSLPS to collaborate with Line departments, PRI members, State Legal services authorities, Police departments, etc for effective public hearing and action.

**Institutional Mechanism**

**The major players of the campaign would be following:**

1. **JSLPS**: JSLPS shall be chief player of the campaign who shall steer the entire campaign and back by providing essential financial provision. It shall commit for taking up the campaign to its entire working area with the help of Village Organisations and their federations of higher order. JSLPS shall also identify and form a pool of resource organizations (CSOs) who have the relevant experience in fulfilling the above objectives.
2. **Civil Society Organizations**: A pool of the civil society organisations would be created at the state level who have the long standing experience of working on the issue in the state. The pool, through its representation would form a state level resource group who will formulate the roadmaps of the campaign, decide the content and format for the execution; identify the CSOs to carry out the campaign in different parts of the state, the lead CSOs for different themes as per the requirement, etc. The CSOs will bring their experience and skill in the campaign and will play active role in carrying out the following activities;
   1. Conduct mass campaign, street play, and other activities at the village level
   2. Build up the cases and provide support to the victims to get justice through DLSA
   3. Preparation of the training modules, IEC materials for training of the victims and the identified supporters about the evil practices to prepare them as CRPs.
   4. Preparation of the policy advocacy note to influence the policy makers.
3. **Administration and Police**: The district and block administration and police will actively participate in the block, district and state level sharing workshop. After hearing the individual case histories the panel members consisting of administration, police department, DLSA, JSLPS and civil societies would take decisions to:-
   * 1. provide the necessary rights and entitlements to the victim for which s/he is eligible
     2. give order to provide legal justice to the victim under the Prevention of Witch (*Daain*) Practices Act, 2001. It shall also take up all the cases in fast track, with the help of DLSA and take strong action against persons involved in branding her as *daain* and to restore her dignity back in the society.
     3. ensure the protection of the victim from any possible public lynching in future.
4. **Legal Service Authorities at District and State level**: DALSA and JHALSA, shall support JSLPS in providing legal trainings to the victims and the identified supporters of the campaign at the village level. DLSA may also like to identify and groom some of them as Para Legal Volunteers (PLV) and shall help the JSLPS in establishing legal Aid Clinics at the suitable level in all the blocks.

**Outcomes**

1. Reduced incidence of public lynching by 10%, 20%, 30% in first, Second and third year respectively.
2. Increased number of Gram Panchayats 10%, 20%, 30% in first, Second and third year respectively declaring itself as ‘Witch Practices Free Panchayats
3. Number of victims trained and empowered to join the campaign of saving other victims @ 1000 victims every year.

1. Guidelines for Gram Panchayat Representatives, Panchayati Raj Department, Government of Jharkhand [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. National Family Health Survey – 4 (2015-16) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)