

1.	Full Name of the Organisation:	Mahila Jagrati Mandal			
2.	Acronym of the Organisation:	MJM	3.	Year of Establishment:	1993
4.	Full Address of the Organisation:				
House No.:		Street Name/No.: Karwi		Locality: India	
Town/City/Post Office: Karwi, Chitrakoot			District: Chitrakoot		
State: Uttar Pradesh			Pin Code: 210205		
Phone No. (With STD Code): 09415437726			Fax (With STD Code):		
Email: mjmckt@rediffmail.com			Website:		
5.	Primary Contact Person of the Organisation:				
Full Name: Smt. Saraswati Soni				Designation: Secretary	
Phone No. (With STD Code): 08726921344			Fax (With STD Code):		
Email: mjmckt2@gmail.com					
6.	Total No. of Staff: 15				
Programme:		Support:		Volunteers: 15	
7.	Mission of the Organisation (max. 100 words):				
To conduct independent assessment and evaluation of multifarious aspects affecting the status of tribal families in Manikpur of Chitrakoot district.					
8.	Main Sectoral/Thematic Areas of Work:		9.	Nature of Expertise:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Low agricultural productivity ▪ Lack of alternate livelihood options ▪ Degeneration of NR base ▪ Lack of Information ▪ Poor access to finance, market and technology 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Mobilisation and CBO formation ▪ Empowerment through IEC and Capacity Building ▪ Facilitation and input support ▪ Identification of issues and campaigning ▪ Networking and Alliance Building ▪ Public Advocacy 		
10.	Countries Where the Organisation Has Worked in the Past 10-15 Years				
Asia Pacific: India			Africa:		
Latin America and Caribbean:			Middle East:		
Europe:			North America:		
11.	Affiliation to any National /International Networks:				
National:			International:		
Name: Voluntary Action Network India (VANI) Location of Secretariat: BB-5, Greater Kailash Enclave-II, New Delhi 110 048 Contact Details: Mr. Harsh Jaitli, Chief Executive Officer Phone: +91-11-29228127, 29226632, 414435535, (Direct) 29223644, Mobile: 9717473474 Fax: +91-11-41435535 Email: harsh@vaniindia.org, info@vaniindia.org			Name Location of Secretariat: Contact Details:		

12. Illustrative Projects Implemented in Other Countries (Max.10 Projects; Max. 250 words for each project):	
Name of the Project 1: PACS programme Year of Implementation: 2003-2007 Partner Organisations: DFID Resource Provider/Client: Development Alternative Major Activities Taken During the Implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women Empowerment • Training • Awareness • Community Mobilisation and CBO formation • Empowerment through IEC and Capacity Building • Facilitation and input support • Identification of issues and campaigning • Networking and Alliance Building Public Advocacy 	Name of the Project 2: Child Development Year of Implementation: 2002 Partner Organisations: Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Geneva Resource Provider/Client: Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Geneva Major Activities Taken During the Implementation: Bonded Child Education
Name of the Project 3:	Name of the Project 4:
13. Any Other Information:	<p>MJM has been working in the region for last 20 years and has strong intervention in the project area. Therefore, a broad independent assessment was conducted to assess and evaluate the multifarious aspects affecting the status of tribal families in Manikpur block of Chitrakoot district so as to work out an intervention plan for them. The findings of the assessment can be summarised as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mostly, the tribes in Chitrakoot district belong to Kol tribes; however, the population of Kol is much higher. They are localised mainly in Manikpur community development block. b. There are about 4000 families with land holding with about 90 per cent families in that of 10 villages in Manikpur block. c. The dependence of these families is on agriculture and they largely belong to marginal and small farm category. In terms of agriculture practice, mono-cropping is widely practiced and the cultivation of wheat dominates other crops largely because wheat happens to be the staple diet in the district. This community also is poorly informed about better and improved agricultural practices. d. Most of the tribal population suffers from acute malnourishment and this is even highly pronounced in case of women and children. This may be related to over-dependence on cereals and non-intake of balanced diet. Access to formal health care delivery system is also very poor. e. Due to poor natural resource conditions in the villages, there is acute water crisis for both drinking and irrigation. This severely impairs the agriculture productivity. This also culminates in low cash realisation from agriculture forcing people to migrate and get involved in income processes away from home resulting in substantial reduction in monthly disposable incomes. f. The status of women in such families is even poor in comparison to women from other social status in the same village. The women have seldom opportunities to exercise their opinion and contribute to enhancement of household family income. g. The landless people among the tribal families have poorly developed skills for engaging themselves in different types of entrepreneurial endeavours. In furtherance, access to formal credit is also poor and there is strong long-term indebtedness that is observed in these communities. h. Poor infrastructure and facility in these villages like warehousing facility, value addition facility, water conservation and management systems, etc., further impair the livelihood systems of these communities. i. Last but not the least is the absence of representative institutions in the villages that can interact with other developmental institutions like financial, technical and marketing institutions.