**Note from the editor**

“I sincerely hope that the Jai Jagat movement truncated by events as it has been, may be able to play a significant part in the debate and actions that may follow.” - Bryan Osbon, UK

First of all, we want to thank all our friends and colleagues that have worked on the Jai Jagat campaign and invite you to continue to make changes that we collectively need for a better future.

The Jai Jagat march continued for almost six months before it had to be temporarily suspended due to the Corona Virus pandemic. This first phase brought together fifty committed peace builders of diverse backgrounds from many parts of the world and they succeeded in taking the vision of Jai Jagat forward. The Jai Jagat march traveled through six countries: In the first four months in India, the walk covered 2000 kilometers and many thousands of people responded to the message of Gandhi and nonviolence. The numbers of people that participated was reminiscent of the Indian Freedom Struggle. Then there were simultaneous travels to Nepal, Pakistan, United Arab Emirates, and Iran over one month that were able to spread the Jai Jagat message of peace. The last month was a 400-kilometer walk in the mountains of the Caucasus in Armenia, the Euro Asia land mass situated between West Asia and Europe.

The Jai Jagat movement has taken the decision at this point to suspend the march through Georgia, the Balkans and Italy. The Jai Jagat leadership will continue to stay on in Armenia and Georgia monitoring the situation. **At this point the plan is to hold symbolic European marches in the month of September 2020, with a planned Geneva forum ending on the 2nd of October.** The aim of the Geneva Forum will be to reshape the Jai Jagat movement in future as a global response in the post-Corona era.

With fear of infection and forced seclusion, the pandemic has changed people’s lives so completely in less than a month, and some are realizing that they can enjoy a higher quality of life with less. There is also a greater empathy for people who are suffering as expressed through a multitude of actions. With this occurring people are more open to change. Therefore, this is the time for the Jai Jagat to reframe its agenda.

This post-Corona period requires us to rethink the way we live, and the extent to which we have become reliant on economic, and technological systems, that are not able to manage disasters. As our habits in relation to the earth seem to be creating more potential disasters, people will have practice more self-reliance in production and consumption and live more sustainably.

The task of the Jai Jagat is to bring this to some level of collaborative action. To do this it is important to continue with: (a) the virtual campaign exploring different strategies, (b) take up concrete actions in your local area; and (c) be part of the marches; and (d) participate in the Geneva Forum in late September to enable people to come together and plan for the future.

*By Jill Carr-Harris*
21 days & 4000Km by road:

“Our approach to peace and our experiences in this wonderful country led us to conclude that Iran can be a focal point for peace-building in the middle-east” - Rajagopal.

A small six-member team with Jai Jagat representatives, including Rajagopal, and Mr. Ashok Shyenhar, former ambassador, continued the March from India to Iran from 3rd February to the 24th February despite the perceived adversities and the threat of war.

They travelled through the cities of Shiraz, Bushehr, Bandar-abbas, Kerman, Isfahan and Kashan along with some villages. Some of the cities they visited, as well as some other villages to experience local economy systems.

The delegation observed that the people were open to amplify the presence of Gandhi and his nonviolent policies in the country. In the meetings with the schools, and academics, the idea of establishing a Gandhi Foundation was floated while a Gandhi-Khomeini Chair was announced in the Institute of Philosophical Studies.

Learnings & Experiences

Presence and role of women:

“We felt that they were the primary driving force behind the rural economy”. Marchers met hundreds of women with a strong organizational base who are involved in the production and marketing of handicrafts, such as doll making, garment weaving and carpet making, all fundamental activities to the rural economy of many villages.

Farming and environment:

According with the marchers, Iran has done many technological advances and implementation of water irrigation and harvesting, soil renewal and organic farming. They are also planning to move towards millet production as a primary food grain, trying to make the most out of their largely mountainous terrain where land and water are both scarce.

Self-governance:

Marchers were taken to Kishit, a village with a self-sufficient model, what Gandhi called “gram swaraj”. There, people have developed a self-governance system through a community planning process. The water management system they have developed it is a great example of it.
Five-member Jai Jagat team, left for Nepal on the 12th February for a two-weeks long solidarity visit.

They traveled to nine districts in three of the seven states of the country beginning with Kathmandu and followed by Pokhara, and Rasuwa. The team held press conferences, meetings with several organizations working for land rights and women empowerment and their right to land and housing. They also met prominent dignitaries including the ex-president of Nepal, Vice Chairperson of National Assembly Nepal, Sasikala Dahal Ji; and the President of National Land Rights Forum, Sarawati Shubba.

The struggle of Pokhara’s slum dwellers against threatened displacement owing to the airport right next to their habitat, the Goti’s land struggle and the rehabilitation of earthquake victims were some of the experiences that the team got an opportunity.

Nepalese walked in Pakistan in solidarity with Jai Jagat!

From February 15th to 22nd, six Nepalese members of Jai Jagat visited Pakistan. They met with the Human Rights Commission, and attended an interesting meeting of all the political parties were holding about eviction, one of the major issues in urban areas.
They had also the chance to interact with students and professors from different universities and institutes like the Sindh Agriculture University in Hyderabad, and the Pakistani Institute, Labor Education and Research (PILER) in Karachi, which hosted and supported the preparation of the visit since the beginning.

On February 20th the **Jai Jagat team participated in the Seminar on the Struggle for International Peace and Justice** jointly organized by the Pakistan Peace Coalition, the Pakistan-India Peoples Forum for Peace and Democracy among other CSOs and activists. As many other countries, some of the main issues exchanged on which people are working to stop and transform positively were land grabbing, women exclusion, job insecurity, and bonded labor. They agreed on the importance of engaging and involving diverse sectors of the society to make changes possible.

**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

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**The Minister of Tolerance of the UAE welcomed Jai Jagat.**

In mid-February, two young marchers went to UAE aiming to share their experience after four months of walking in India. They had great support from the Indian Sociocultural Centre (ISC) in Abu Dhabi, with whom they organized radio broadcasts and meetings with different organizations interested in Gandhi, and in create network to promote nonviolence in the region. Before the marchers left, they met with the Minister of Tolerance, **Sheikh Nahyan Bin Mubaraq Al Nahyan**, who extended his interest and support to the Jai Jagat.

Mr. Shashi Tharoor, a great friend of Jai Jagat was also there. He wished good luck and congratulated the marchers for their commitment on the walk.

**Click here to read more about the Ministry of Tolerance and its initiatives.**
12 walkers stayed learning nonviolence in India.

Divided into different groups, marchers went to Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana. During three weeks in February, they got a deeper understanding on diverse nonviolent practices of each district:

- Struggles to stop mining, as well as to get access to land rights,
- Develop of nonviolent economies by local *khadi* (hand-spun and hand-woven fabric) production,
- Strong women’s organizations to do collective farming and handicrafts among other activities,
- Conflict resolution for local problems,
- Peace Clubs in schools and alternative learning spaces.
- Promote learning on Gandhi and Nonviolence in Museums, Universities and CSOs.

Follow [Jai Jagat India](#) to learn more from the daily experiences.

Special Events

**'Art for Peace: In memory of Kasturba Gandhi' - Feb 22nd**

On the 75th death anniversary of Kasturba, artist came together to create expressions on peace and ahimsa. The event was facilitated by Peace and Nonviolent Cell in Raj.

**`Run for Peace` - Feb 23th**

Sidney -marcher from Kenya- ran with children with physical and mental disabilities, and youth from slum areas. They did two kilometers from Albert hall museum to Gandhi square in Jaipur, Raj.
On February 16th, Jai Jagat marchers began their walk in the Caucasus region from the Iranian-Armenian border. With a lot of inner strength, they managed to overcome the harsh weather conditions and the ups and downs mountain slope during the month of March, covering about 18km each day to reach hot water and a place to stay. The marchers visited a myriad of villages, cities, and schools in three southern regions. Click [here](#) to learn more from personal experiences.

The President of the National Parliament, Ararat Mirzoyan, welcomed the Jai Jagat March, and extended the invitation to all the Members of the Assembly to join the Walk. Click [here](#) to see the clip!

Jai Jagat offered tribute to the memorial of the Armenian Genocide Victims.

The Armenian Genocide was a systemic and mass ethnic cleansing carried out at the beginning of the 20th century. It resulted in the death and displacement of more than 2 million Armenians. On behalf of the Jai Jagat, the international coordinator Jill Carr-Harris, called to Indian Government and Parliament to recognize this mass genocide and implores the world to ensure that no more mass exterminations and violence ever happen. Click [here](#) to see the video.
March 13th - #Article3 Club, a free and independent media NGO, held an exhibition entitled "Traces of Justice and Peace" dedicated to the international march.

Gayane Abrahanyany, Member of the National Parliament, Arsen Kharatyan, General Coordinator of Jai Jagat Armenia, and members of Restart Organization came together to celebrate the arrival of the Peace March in Yerevan after one month of walking.

DON’T LEAVE WITHOUT WATCHING THE VIDEO: Syunik Region of Armenia

Velvet Revolution: A Nonviolent Experience in Armenia

The Republic of Armenia has set a tremendous example for the rest of the world by peacefully ousting a corrupt political regime in the spring of 2018. A nonviolent, youth-led mobilization of the general population eager for domestic political, economic, and social change… Click here to read full article.
Live Talk Shows on Nonviolence Governance: Second Anniversary of the Armenian Revolution.
Small talks and discussions about the Armenian experience of nonviolent governance after two years of its Velvet Revolution, will be streamed from @jaijagat2020.

WHEN?
From April 4th to May 2nd at 7pm-Armenian time (UTC+4).

To see the full programme, visit: jaijagat2020.org