

VAAGDHARA ANNUAL REPORT



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SECRETARY'S DESK

It gives me immense pleasure in having the Annual Report for the year 2011-12 in your hands. Infact, Vaagdhara's contribution is dedicated to hundreds of the people who took time with our volunteers, staff and coordinators at village level gave feedback, rendered advice and support, came forward with all whatever they could contribute for community development.

Once Mahatma Gandhi remembered "Economic Equality is the master key to non-violent independence". But we know that true economics never militates against highest ethical standard. The True economics stands for social justice; it promotes the good of all equally including the weakest and is indispensable for decent life. In this new economic era, perhaps we cannot fulfill the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi but surely we must make an honest effort to bring up the resource fewer individuals and communities.

VAAGDHARA always believes that development is a process of change making a harmonious use of resources including human resources, technology and investments through institutional efforts so that to the additional income, resources and capabilities could be generated in rural areas so as to bring desired results.

I wish to express my gratitude to the partner national and international institutions that have supported in our efforts. Similarly, we are grateful to our peer civil society organizations and the state governments for their valuable contribution, sharing their experiences and expertise with us. I am grateful to our Boards of Director for giving their valuable suggestions policy initiatives and guidance in several ways. And, I wish to place my appreciation to all the staff members of VAAGDHARA who have done their best with limited resources, time and sometimes shortage of volunteers. I feel so proud to state that CBOs are the strength of VAAGDHARA and my appreciation goes to them beyond limits and words. Lastly, Ms Surbhi as ever made special efforts to make this report presentable need to be acknowledged.

Your valuable suggestions', advice and remarks will strengthen us.

Yours Sincerely

JAYESH JOSHI

REFLECTION OF ORGANIZATION

VAAGDHARA is a non government organization founded in 1987. Located in Banswara town of Rajasthan, Vaagdhara focuses its efforts in the South Rajasthan , especially covering tribal districts . The Vision of organization is creating socially just, technologically improved and empowered rural communities, and taking development to the most marginalized groups of the society. The Mission is to catalyze and facilitate development processes using local resources and wisdom, through investing in building human capability and creating synergy between traditional knowledge and technological advancement for social and economic development of the region.

The major objectives of the organisation as enshrined in its MoA are:

- To address issues relating to equitable natural resource management and livelihoods, with a focus on hunger and food sovereignty, access to water and forest produce
- Organizing and supporting activities towards promotion of bio-diversity, ecology and environmental protection and conservation.
- Action research and undertaking pilots on specific issues which could be lead to knowledge and skill building on the issues including education, health and gender.
- To promote networking and policy advocacy around the issues which have a wide ramification, and as such require interventions at meso and macro levels

Mission & Vision

VISION

"Creating socially just, technologically improved and empowered rural communities, and taking development to the most marginalized groups of the society"

MISSION

"To catalyze and facilitate development processes using local resources and wisdom, through investing in building human capability and creating synergy between traditional knowledge and technological advancement for social and economic development of the region"

WORKING AREA OF VAAGDHARA



NO. OF BLOCKS: 04

NO. OF VILLAGES: 376

NO. OF DIRECT BENEFICIARIES: 25000

OVERVIEW 2010-11

The summarized Progress during the year 2011-12 was as under:

82 Numbers of new community based organization were set up including number of SHGs and Federation. Cumulatively, there are now 396 different active community based organisations working actively and advocating with government at grass root level.

VAAGDHARA has also been able to demonstrate community level mechanisms to ensure access to and continuum of maternal health services in number of villages of Banswara District. It also has been able to express significant increase in participation of community level stakeholders particularly to vulnerable tribal communities. In 60 villages, more than 75% of women linked up with the access of ICDS services, increase in number of deliveries in hospitals and other reasonable indicators put efforts to decrease maternal mortality rate. 07 community Health Volunteers were linked up with government services ASHA, AWW and Sarpanch.

Comprehensive eye services is another core programme where Vaagdhara was able to identify 85 cases regarding the treatable eye problems and we provided proper treatment for cataract surgery and OPD through Drishti Netralaya, Dahod.

During 2011-12 more than 242 malnourished children were referred o Malnourishment Treatment Centre and counseling sessions were going on upon Complementary Feeding Habits. We reached more than 2032 children under age 5 with critical intervention to improve child survival rates.

Due to Comprehensive Eye Services Project, we identified 18 numbers of children with Visually Impaired and 14 Children with low vision, advocated towards the inclusive education and provided admission to these students into the schools.

Another Project “CHILD RIGHT FOR CHANGE” seeks to facilitate and strengthen civil society organizations and networks to bring about progressive changes in policies pertaining to child labour in the agriculture and cotton sector. Enrollement of 1126 drop-out Migrant children in the school, life skill training to 1245 children, Vocational training to 414 children.

The state level advocacy efforts to prepare State Plan of Action for the eradication of Child labour was high achievement for VAAGDHARA. And presented the State Action Plan to the Mr. Ashok Gehlot, Chief Minister of Rajasthan for implementing this plan of action in effective manner in the Rajasthan to make Rajasthan a Child Labour Free State.

During the year 2011-12 ,two community lift Irrigation schemes were constructed , with the cumulative figure reaching to 6 lift irrigation schemes

More than 18 numbers of hand pump established in the projected area for the community to safe water supply system. 20 Handpup mechanics were trained to reduce the breakdown time of handpump from 8 days to 24-48 hours in 60 villages.

VAAGDHARA has successfully demonstrated the sustainable community based system for the maintenance of mini piped water supply system in village Garnavat, Ghatol Block, Banswara district which could be replicated in other blocks of the district as well as the other districts in the state. It would also demonstrate some activities during the corporate social responsibility with IOCL in Byawar District by constructing bore well, Rainwater Harvesting Structures and Treatment of chlorine contamination.

VAAGDHARA initiated the SLOPING AGRICULTURE LAND TECHNOLOGY (SALT) as pilot farming system in the upland hills of Anandpuri Block which helped tribal families from soil erosion problem.

A good and extensive demonstration has been performed covering different kind of research subject (seed, manure, vermi compost, process of agriculture, difference in breed etc). 20 Farmers from four villages (Udaipura, Ratapan, Pithapura, Thapra) took part in the demonstration in their respective fields.

Nursery Development is another initiative taken by Vaagdhara which benefitted more than 120 families.

VAAGDHARA INTERVENTIONS

In 2011-12, Vaagdhara intensively worked upon two focus areas which includes

- **Child Development Issues**

"*The child is the father of man.*" This famous line quoted by William Wordsworth refers to the importance of the child for the development of society as well as for the all-round development of the human race. Childhood is the time to garner the best physical, intellectual and emotional capacity to fulfil this duty towards the nation and to one's own self. Child's development is the process of growth of a child to teenage years, from dependency to increase independence. The early years of a child's life are essential for cognitive, social and emotional developments. Therefore, it is important that every step would be necessary to ensure that children grow up in environments where their social, emotional and educational needs are met. Vaagdhara intensively work for the child development issues covering all the aspects like Nutrition, Health, Education, Child Rights, Child Labour, and Child Migration and so on. Vaagdhara had done many projects for the child development in the year and will be continue to next year.

- **Community Development and Livelihood Enhancement**

Community Development is an ongoing process through which individuals and communities enhance their ability to identify and meet development challenges. A fundamental goal of community Development is to enhance the ability to identify and meet development challenges by themselves. It is the outcome of well planned intervention carried out in a custom build and process manner. For sustainable results of the Community Development, it is important that trainings are rooted in local languages, designed with the need of the community and have the element of the exposure. Bringing about a behavioural change is a difficult process, and the task is further complicated by the sensitive and personal nature of the issues. A variety of approaches and messages will be needed to promote movement of individuals and population along the continuum of behavioural change. Thus, behaviour change communication (BCC) will mainly involve an effective dissemination of information concerning the underlying social, economic and environmental conditions impacting on development of skills to address these issues.

The programme focuses on alleviating poverty, and strengthening livelihoods through an integrated tribal livelihood support program which in turn increased incomes thus generated would help leverage collective action by the communities towards improving the governance and management. Central to these interventions is capacity building of the communities & their collectives so that communities in general & households in particular can plan, negotiate, & execute their livelihood support needs. Focus is on strengthening and developing self-managed gender sensitive and inclusive community institutions and their collectives for collective governance. People's participation remains an important component in the overall domain.

COMPREHENSIVE EYE SERVICES

Location: Ghatol Block, Banswara

No. of Villages: 243

PARTNER: Sight Savers International

Goal:

No person in Banswara district should become needlessly blind and those with irreversible blindness or blindness or low vision should have the same rights and access to services as their sighted counterparts.

Objectives:

- To generate awareness in the project area on prevention, cure and cause of blindness and inclusion.
- To ensure 60% of the identified individuals with treatable eye problems receive appropriate treatment.
- To build the capacity of persons with disability and organizing them to form a district level network
- All the identified children, with visually impairment from the project area are assessed rehabilitated and are integrated into the main stream education.
- To build the capacity of government, non-government agencies and parents for appropriate planning and implementation of the inclusive education Programme.
- To work towards the enhancement of social inclusion of the visually impaired (VI) persons and ensure 70% of the identified VI persons receive timely need based rehabilitated services

As eye care and inclusion needs are spread across all age groups, this project is initially intended to benefit the entire population of the project area. Of all groups, it is intended to be more beneficial to the lesser privileged and marginalised groups such as those from the lower socioeconomic strata, tribal communities and the female population. Direct service delivery will be given in the Demonstration Block of Ghatol and VAGHDARA will be working closely with the population in the Project Block. Advocacy initiatives are



intended to benefit the entire district.

‘Person with Blindness faces numerous instances of exclusion, not only because of their impairments, but also from the family, society, equality in education, employment and access to basic services. They also have the same needs and rights which general people have.

It’s our responsibility to make our children self dependent, he/she should not be dependent on others and all this can be possible through education only. Some have thinking that blind children cannot



study but it’s not true, through Braille technique they can also read and write like other children do. But there is a need to change our rigid attitude and to provide appropriate environment.

The strategy by Vaagdhara and Sight savers is to work together for Rehabilitation and social inclusion. Under the intervention area of CES (Comprehensive Eye Services) Project, 26 visually impaired children have been identified and get enrolled in Govt. school at village level. Since the district doesn’t have any special school for visually impaired children, enrolment has been proved as a boon for them. In the district, Govt. is the major service provider in terms of education for children with specific need but district lacks sufficient resource teachers employed by government. Under this Project, VAAGDHARA has conducted 17 days residential bridge course training programme for visually impaired children which is supported by SSI (Sightsavers India, Jaipur) and SSA (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, Banswara). Education and skill training have been imparted to the children who are visually impaired in the age group of (06-18 yrs). For the overall integrated development of the children, they are taught through Braille and are also trained of daily living skill. The programme focused on the holistic growth of these children through providing training so that they can able to read and write in Braille script, there are other learning content also available in the prescribed course like poem, singing, yoga, sports and physical education.



Sunil s/o. Ramanalal is a 16 years old child lives in Khamera village of Ghatol block. Sunil is a child with visually impaired. He is suffering from blindness from the childhood age. He belongs to a middle class family. After intervention of Sightsavers CES project (Comprehensive Eye Services project), during survey our volunteer came to know about him. CES project staffs Mr. Rajendra Pandya (Rehabilitation Facilitator) contacted his family and shared aim and objective of the project but his family thought that he can't do any work in the life because he was fully dependent on his family for any work. Sunil took training on orientation, mobility, daily living skills and Braille read & writes under CES project. With this effort Sunil linked up School and enrolled in class 5th in nearby Upper Primary school and now he is a regular student of the School. Sunil has been benefited under different scheme under CES project. Now, Sunil not only goes to school daily but also reads and writes in Braille, formation of word in Braille, solve add, subtract, multiple and division with the help of Taller Frame, read and write count. Sunil is now dependent on himself. He says, "I will study more and more and become a teacher" and I will teach the children with visually impaired who do not study. Sunil's father also seem to support Sunil to study more

PEOPLE EMPOWERMENT FOR ACCESSING RIGHTS TO LIVELIHOOD

Location: Ghatol Block, Banswara

No. of Village: 25

PARTNER: IGSSS

GOAL:

Ensuring household food security and improving livelihood opportunities and overall quality of life of the tribal population of 25 villages of Banswara district of Rajasthan through sustainable and equitable use of natural resources.

OBJECTIVE:

- To organize tribal community in 25 villages of Banswara district as functional community Action Groups.
- To group 1800 families in 25 villages of Banswara district as SHGs.
- To build environment for improved access to various schemes ; to enhance livelihood opportunity for tribal community in 25 villages of Banswara district.
- To enhance knowledge, skill and resources of communities in 25 villages of the District to get benefits of various livelihood opportunities.

“People Empowerment for Accessing Rights to Livelihood” is being implemented with the kind support of IGSSS. The Programme addresses livelihoods with Right based approach mechanism.

It is aimed at addressing the key needs of the people viz. natural resources, credit, food security and access to government resources. Building Capacities for collective and articulation of voices, access to credit to invest on livelihood and community organization has been the key strategies to deal with the poverty issues. Besides these, entitlements of the government resources and schemes like MNREGA, PDS, ICDS, MID Day



Meal etc are all driven for poverty alleviation and livelihood enhancement.

Strong Community Action Groups have emerged and are taking initiatives at community level under the Project. Initiatives by Community Action Groups are the foundation stone towards

Kripa w/o Kaluram want to live with dignity

Kripa Age 32 and her husband Kaluram age 36 (both are PWD candidate) lives in village Mahapura Charel of Ghatol Block. There are four members in the family. Her family condition is worst, because there is no any source of income. After intervention of PEARL project, we met Kripa Devi and his husband Kaluram then they said that he have not received any type of pension even after two times submission of Application Form. Field staff and CAG members take action and discussed the problem with Sarpanch and ward panch Mr. Ramlal of the Panchayat. After discussion, they said that pension has been started before two month but pension wasn't given by Postman. CAG members took strict action against the Postman than the Postman felt guilty & sincerely apologized for this incident and gave two month pension amount to Kripa and Kaluram.

After receiving pension, they expressed her feelings and said “ *Hoon Tamane Khoob Khoob Dhanyawad Aaloo Hoon* ”.

achieving sustainability. Job cards have been applied for, land pattas issued to the tribal community, convergence with MNREGA, Mid day meal scheme are some innovative approach and tools to deal with the poverty and address the issues of underprivileged and marginalised tribal communities.

The main approaches and innovative task including providing Job cards decrease in Poverty level.

An exposure visit has been organized for the SHGs and Federation level members and shown Mango WADI, Awla WADI, Vegetable cultivation WADI along with this all the member has got knowledge on SRI technology for the production of wheat and Use of Jivamrut.

AAPNO SWASTHYA AAPNE HAATH

Location: Ghatol Block, Banswara

No. Of Villages: 60

PARTNER: Save the Children

Goal:

To decrease newborn and child mortality and child malnutrition by increasing access/availability of quality services, improving healthy practices and enhancing capacities of the Ministry of Health, NGOs and community partners.

Objectives:

- Increased use of health and nutrition practices and services
- Increased use of potable water sources and use of latrines.

Aapno Swasthya Aapne Haath has promoted a set of simple interventions to influence health and nutrition outcomes. This project has strived to ensure that essential health and nutritional behaviour practices and sustained beyond life of this project in order to positively impact and decrease the mortality and malnutrition rates among children under age 5. The last year of the Project contribute towards the sustainability of the project, therefore helped to worked with the Panchayati Raj Institution, hand over Responsibility to them for making project sustain to last.



To have sustainability in the project efforts, it is very essential to have community level monitoring mechanism. National Rural Health Mission has envisioned VHSCs as a key of accountability to ensure the quality in health and nutrition services provided by the government at the village level. Therefore, in the year we worked upon the strengthening of VHSCs .VAAGDHARA determined that building the capacities of VHSCs to properly implement the NRHM guidelines would become prior activity. Regular hand holding support was given to the committees through the project staff members. Gradually, the Committees started gaining confidence and also started improving the quality of meeting and demonstrate notable improvement into the villages as health, nutrition, water and sanitation issues. This continuous process of capacity building has helped upgrade the knowledge and skills of VHSCs to a significant extent. The involvement of PRIs in the project has also helped to monitor and empower VHSCs to tackle health and nutrition issues related to the mother and children. Because VHSCs are government supported initiative, there is an assurance of the continuation of the structure after the end of the Project Period. The intensive capacity building has equipped VHSCs with the knowledge and skills they need to contribute the improvements.



In efforts to achieve the vision of a better tomorrow for children and their families, the role of community itself cannot be underemphasized. VAAGDHARA always believes to work with the community structures to improve health, nutrition and hygiene practices; ensured increased access to and availability of quality services and mobilize communities to access these services through support groups. During the final year of the project, women support group have been converted into self help groups to ensure sustainability efforts. Not only does SHGs provide women with financial security but also is a path of empowering tribal belt women in these areas. It is envisioned that members of support group will contribute to mobilize their fellow community members to adopt healthy practices .Because Project Beneficiaries have observed and experiences that improvement in health status as a result of adopting better practices and accessing health and nutrition services, it is envisioned that they will continue these behaviours after the project period. As a result of Capacity building through the community structures, several women have become Aanganwadi workers, ASHA in their villages.

MALNOURISHMENT Treatment Centre gives Mothers and Children Hope for a Healthy Future

When Meera Devi's two-year-old daughter, Guddi, was no longer strong enough to sit up on her own, Meera got to know something was wrong. She didn't know what the problem was, but Guddi's appetite vanished and she refused to eat even the Parle-G biscuits that were part of her staple diet.

Meera Devi met the CHV Manjula Devi for the Problem and she got to know that Guddi is suffering from Malnourishment. Manjula Devi, CHV took her at Aanganwadi worker who referred her for a check-up at the Malnourishment Treatment Centre (MTC) in her village where she was told that her daughter was severely malnourished. "I thought she had some disease, but when I came here I realized it was food that was the treatment," says Meera Devi.

Malnutrition, particularly during childhood, can have a lifelong impact on a child. Undernourishment makes common childhood diseases, like diarrhea and pneumonia, potentially fatal and stunts the physical and cognitive development of a child.

She took Guddi to the MTC at Banswara district. She told that "the centre resembles the children's ward of a hospital. Mothers sit on hospital-style beds nursing squirming children in each of the centre's two dormitory-style rooms. Uniformed attendants shuffle around on squeaky clean floors. The hospital atmosphere underlines how serious the problem is for many of the children staying at the centre."

During her 6 days stay she learned how to wash vegetables thoroughly before cutting them and was counseled on food hygiene, Nutritional diet, Quality, Frequency, quantity of food and the importance of hand washing with soap at critical times. She was also taught how to properly bathe her daughter to keep her from getting sick again. "I now realize that I could have done the things I learned at the MTC at home," says Meera Devi.

One of the major strategies to improve health, nutrition, water and sanitation behaviours among communities through direct counseling and the education of mothers, families and communities. Behaviour change communication has been one of the most important areas of the focus of the project. Based on analysis of attitudes and practices contextualized strategies developed and implemented. For all this intervention, the aim was to address myths, incorrect beliefs and unhealthy behaviours. The success of trigger mechanisms has been a result of regular home visits, effective BCC materials and most importantly effective arguments and reasoning during interactions.

The project has also attempted to close the gaps in services provisions through resolving health and supply issues at local level through advocacy. Regular sharing and coordination meetings have been held with the line department at block and district level. There have been attempts for

interdepartmental sharing to bring convergence in their efforts. The project has also attempted to improve access to safe water by installing new hand pumps, repairing non functional hand pumps, the project has also contributed in terms of construction and repairing of toilets at household level, construction of solid and liquid waste management structures.

INTEGRATED TO WADI DEVELOPMENT

Location: Anandpuri Block, Banswara

No. Of Villages: 22

PARTNER: NABARD

Goal and Purpose of the Project

The ultimate goal of this project is “Improved Agro-horticulture and agro-forestry (WADI)” to sustain socio-economic status for resource poor families” and assisting 500 poorest of poor in enhancing livelihoods and bring them above poverty line.

Specific Objectives

- To provide sustainable income for 500 families.
- Promoting water efficiency and organic
- farming as a tool for sustainable agriculture leading to food security for poor families as a component of drought proofing.
- Organizing community into participants groups, village planning & development committees and federation.
- Promoting gender balance in the project villages.
- Initiating knowledge and skill building process in the area.
- Establish training center to support backward-forward linkages in project outputs.



Tribal Rehabilitation through development of orchards, popularly known as wadi, on degraded lands owned by the poor tribal families in Anandpuri Block of Banswara District. The participants are assisted to develop Mango orchards in to the remaining area of their field. Fodder and Fuel species are established on field bunds and the interspace is used for cultivating food crops. Women are the active members, and a special component of drudgery reduction and capacity building is also introduced. Wadi is the agro-forestry programme for the rehabilitation of tribal families, and is implemented in Anandpuri block. Eco friendly farming practices such as organic farming, vermin composting, use of bio-fertilizers are promoted through awareness, training and input supply. VAAGDHARA realizes the need for specialized focused approach to train rural youth to get capable of completing for various positions in different fields and create an additional livelihood opportunities for them. The project was undertaken due to migration of work forces and providing them appropriate knowledge and skills to grow permanent crops. The major component of strategy is of poverty eradication, through improved access of resources, community participation in formulation, implementation and monitoring. All activities planned are to address important aspects of agro horti-forestry and allied activities, including plantation of fruit and forest

trees. VAAGDHARA also increased the role of women in decision making and take them towards in gender balanced society. Community participation is a great source for the enlistment of the project. 200 families from Batch no-3 become benefited by different sources as per their need, Under Water Resource Development Activity. In total 134 families, 12 families were benefited by electric motor and Pipe, 43 families



Wadi Creation stops Migration

Rajendra Punja from village Ganeda Bada linked up with the project Wadi development and prepared Mango Wadi in his field. With the support of Vaagdhara organization and time to time provided useful materials like pipe, trenches, he was able to do vegetable cultivation and crop cultivation with the supply of water through pipe into the corner of the field. With this, he was able to earn profit of 20,000 and stop to migrate over the other cities for economic well being.

were benefited by engine and Pipe, and 79 families were benefited by pipe line availability. So Wadi farmers got the sources of Water and that will be also helpful for irrigation of Wadi and due to sufficient water resource they will be able to yield Vegetable, Green gram and their sources of income will increase during the summer season .

AGRICULTURAL ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SYSTEM

Location: Anandpuri Block, Banswara

No. of Villages: 06

PARTNER: Welthungerhilfe

GOAL:

The ultimate goal of this project is “Resource Management in Integrated Agriculture-Animal husbandry System (AAS) to Enhanced Resilience of vulnerale Communities”

OBJECTIVES:

- To assist vulnerable families in raising their land based livelihood
- To promote “Alternate Land Use Systems (ALUS)” for families with small holdings and sloping lands as livelihood support to poorest among poor.
- To inculcate scientific management of animal husbandry so as to ensure rights to food for landless, marginal and shepherd families
- To promote technical interventions for increasing productivity of agriculture land for better crops and food security
- To increase the access of tribal families on scientific knowledge.
- To facilitate Community owned Service delivery mechanism

Vaagdhara believes that development is a process of change in which the use of resources, the direction of investment, the orientation of technological development and institutional change are in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations. Vaagdhara is



committed to rural work based on the appreciation of many positive features of rural life and society. Vaagdhara has taken upon the challenge of revitalization of the rural economy whilst strengthening its ecological base.

CHANGING THE LIVES

Ranglal is son of Mr. Motiya, and resident of Ratapan village at Anandpuri block in Banswara district. He used chemical fertilizers as urea and DAP to obtain good yield in past days but the problem was the increasing rates of fertilizers. Then he came in contact with VAAGDHARA organization through The project AAS facilitated by VAGDHARA, Ranglal came to know about new technique of agriculture which gave him a chance to make a change in his life. He learned to use Jeevamrit liquid instead of chemical fertilizer in the field to obtain good rabi crop. He was being provided all the necessary information of its use. By using Jeevamrit liquid he produced 3 quintle of wheat instead of two quintle when he was using chemical fertilizer. . **“By the help and efforts of VAAGDHARA, I gained a good technical knowledge of agriculture. I found a new way for my future earnings and this will help me to sustain a good life for my family and better education for my children. I am very thankful and grateful to the VAAGDHARA and all the staff for their consistent support and help which changed my life”** said Ranglal after having earnings from field.



The content of the project refers to Welthungerhilfe own funded programme "Agriculture-Animal husbandry System to sustain Livelihood of vulnerable families, which will be implemented by VAAGDHARA focusing on tribal communities from 6 villages namely covering 500 families in Banswara District of Rajasthan. Then the Purpose of the project is to support vulnerable families in enhancing their livelihood economics through scientific and integrated resource management such as alternate land use systems, animal husbandry

increasing irrigation efficiency local resource centre and community owned service delivery mechanism.

The overall strategy is to improve the resource management at family and group level to result into increased productivity of per unit water and per unit piece of land for poor families which can be achieved through reduction in input cost, additional area/source of income. Attempts would have to be made to identify smaller interventions, which can help such families to reduce direct input cost and maintain sustainability. Long lasting effects on sustainability of the promoted practices will be attained through Participatory Technology Development Approach. 35 Poor farmers took part in the meeting and get the knowledge of SALT (Sloping Agricultural Land Technology). The ill effect of soil erosion in cultivable land causing low production has been discussed in the meetings. Farmer gave the information regarding the crops they are sowing on slopy land and the problems they are facing due to soil erosion.

DRY HILLS TURNS INTO PRODUCTIVE GREEN HILLY REGION

Kantilal is a farmer of Rasapan village of Anandpuri Block in Banswara district . He owns eight bigha of land on which other seven members of his family also depends. His field is in hilly area which needs good technological knowledge of agricultural techniques to obtain good yield. He was not having such skills and knowledge but one year before VAAGDHARA staff went to him and suggested him to do some work and changes in accordance to the techniques. Previously he denied but after seeing other people's response, he agreed to make trenches in his hilly field by the help and guidance of VAAGDHARA staff.

The trench work was completed in his field with the help of VAAGDHARA staff prepared trenches were prepared according to the field and to increase production. He was provided seeds of maize and pigeon pea and also timely guidance for production. He sowed both crops and had a good yield. **“In the beginning I did not expect that I would have any production in this hilly slope , but after trench work water retention capacity of soil increased and now I am having yield which I never expect in my dreams”**. These are the words of Kanti after seeing his crops in the field.

STRENGTHENING CHILD RIGHTS TO PREVENT CHILD LABOUR

Location: Anandpuri Block, Banswara

No. of Villages: 40

PARTNER: Save The Children

GOAL

“To create an enabling social and policy environment which ensures the prevention of all exploitive child labour in India?”

OBJECTIVES

- 1000 migrant child labourers access appropriate educational or vocational programmes.
- 400 access vocational and life skill training

The “Child Right for Change” Programme launched on pilot basis in July 2011 appears to have generated great enthusiasm and voluntary spirit for accountability. The crucial Activities in this Programme Accelerated Learning programme (ALP), Life skill training and Vocational Training in order to perform these activities firstly identifying local volunteer based on some minimum criteria. Capacitate them on the basis of the programme and after systematic training, could teach



and play with children in the evening time and ensure that all children become a part of the educational process at local government school. Thus volunteers were recruited within the communities and trained. In the beginning child tracking survey was conducted. Through tracking, volunteers came into contact with out-of-school, dropouts and irregulars children in the villages and

started taking classes in any space available in the communities.

KNOWING THEIR RIGHTS....

Keshav lal Kamal S/O- Makhji is a 10 years old child of village Khunti chandana of Anandpuri Block. Due to poor economic condition of his family he was not admitted in the school. Father Makhji use to migrate since last 3 years with his family including 4 sons and a daughter and he only returned to his village during festival time. Due this situation Keshavlal became left out from school. After invention of the programme Named “Child Right for Change” through VAAGDHARA organization volunteer and field coordinator used to visit regularly to the village and arranged meeting, conduct home visits and also did awareness generation like kala jathha & Bhajan Mandalis and generate awareness in the village. After that parents of Keshavlal realized and they want to admitted his son in the school, then Keshavlal got the school kit and Playing kit from VAAGDHARA, and admitted in the Khunti chandana Primary school on dated 24th December 2012 in class 2nd, and going to school regularly. This time his parents not take him to Gujarat and left him along with his elder brother in the village only and his brother taking the responsibility of Keshavlal. Keshavlal is now continuing his studies and keeping himself clean. His smile is inspiring the other such children of the village

Basically in ALP programme provided volunteer with teaching learning materials like story books, flip charts etc, few sports equipment and orientation training on working with children. The recruited volunteer in the village started collecting children in the morning for school time and helped them by providing remedial education during the evening time. The classes conducted in the communities during the evening time by volunteer targeted out-of-school children and aimed at bringing them to a minimum learning level so that they feel at similar level or at ease with other mainstreamed children in the school.



In the Life skill training children identified and provided basic life skill to generate interest towards study as well as aware on their right and responsibility and vocational training was provided in order to get a better livelihood and the children of their family

will not be dropped out from the school .

The Integrated campaign organized to sensitize the community in a shorter span of time. The campaign received wider acceptance in the community and as a result the enrollment in the school improved. The campaign consulted communities, organized village meetings, sensitized PRI's of the project villages. An indigenous street play was developed with the help of locales acted as a major path breaking initiative in bringing the community at one level. The campaign acted as a rapport building initiative for ALP programme.

It has been planned to develop migration register and I card. The concept of migration register is to prepare a database of migrant person, which will be helpful in tracking them and their migrant status. This migration register would include all necessary information of the migrant person like name of migrant, family details, place of migration, time period of migration, kind of work done during migration period etc. This migration register will also help Panchayat Raj Institutions to develop the village level plan accordingly like MGNREGA and government programmes.

Simultaneously, migration I-card will be issued for each and every migrant individual. This migrant I-card will be helpful especially for children to get admission in the other state government schools. All the privileges given to regular student of that school will be given to that child also. And when he/she will come back to his/ her own town, then they can continue their study without any gap and interruption.

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY BASED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM

Location: Byawar District

No. of Village: 05

PARTNER: Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

With the water crisis worsening in the desert state of Rajasthan, The state government is now focusing on community based water management solutions instead predominantly engineering based ones. In its recently announced water policy, the state government has shifted its focus towards



community level empowerment and responsibility for water management under the umbrella process of Integrated water Resources Management. IOCL understand the worsen situation of district and decide to help them out through corporate social responsibility. IOCL doing their CSR in true sense and able to solve out water problem in some of the villages. In this case, IOCL recognized VAAGDHARA as implementing agency to implement the project in 5 villages of the area.

The three months intervention Programme was started in January 2012 for the sustainable water supply system in 5 villages of Rajasthan with the support of IOCL. Maintenance of established infrastructure and services is a major problem in villages. In the water supply sector, community participation and management have been identified as possible solutions to maintenance problems.

The focus is on social and management problem in the particular villages related to water management problems and ways to solve these. The main hypothesis has been that community participation and community management experiences from the water sector are the only way out for the sustainable use of water structures. Awareness of the importance of hygiene and sanitation behavioural change is limited in many



communities. At the core of the slow progress in the sector are limited resources, and lack of accountability and collaboration with stakeholders.



The overall objective is to expand the coverage of improved water supply and sanitation facilities to underserved populations, especially to poor and remote areas, and to improve health and hygiene practices related to

waterborne and sanitation-related diseases.

Successful planning and implementing each activity' is key to success for any project. VAAGDHARA had implemented activities under following methodologies to attain the indicators and improved the behavioural outcomes for the sustainable purpose.

“Sustainable Community water supply system” with the support of IOCL highlights the efforts of the organization dedicated to improve the dysfunctional water sources, construction of rain water harvesting structure, to improve the awareness regarding water and hygienic habits to the underprivileged populations of the Rajasthan. The process which adopted by Vaagdhara are as follows:

- Formation of Water User Group
- Monthly Meeting of Water User Group
- Capacity Building of Panchayat raj Members
- Construction activities

Vaagdhara planned the number of construction activities which would helpful for the safe drinking water within the community. The activities which would undertake in the selected sites are as follows:

- LAYING OF PVC PIPELINE
- PROVISION OF DE-FLUORIDATION/FILTRATION UNITS
- TREATMENT OF COLIFORM CONTAMINATION
- REPAIRING OF HAND PUMPS
- REPAIRING OF OVERHEAD TANKS ETC.
- CONSTRUCTION OF STAND POST WITH SOAK PIT
- PROVISION OF ROOF TOP RAIN WATER HARVESTING UNIT

HYGIENIC HABITS NOW BECOMING HABIT

Surajmal s/o Roopji is an inhabitant of Bar village in Byawar District. Earlier surajmal's family was not following good hygiene and sanitation practices in their daily life. The family members were taking water for drinking purpose by putting their hands in drinking water pot. As a result of this unhygienic practice the children of family were frequently suffering from diarrhea. The village members provided information to the family regarding good hygiene and sanitation practices and motivated them to use dandidar lotta for taking water from drinking water pot. After continues efforts, finally the surajmal's family realized the benefit of using dandidar lotta. Now the family is taking water from drinking water pot by using dandidar lotta. Such small healthy living practices makes tremendous impact on family health and household economy.

| Name of Village | Construction activities |
|-----------------|--|
| Bar | <p>Replacing Old pipeline from overhead tank with new PVC pipeline Length of pipeline : 500 meters Diameter of pipeline : 6"</p> <p>Replacing old pipeline from main pipeline to house hold area with new PVC pipeline Length of pipeline: 500 meters Diameter of pipeline: 3"</p> |
| Dhauriya | <p>Construction of new bore well with 150 feet depth, installation of submersible motor pump, associated piping, installation of 5000 liter capacity syntax tank on raised platform and connection with bore well. Installation of tapping points on tank</p> |
| Ramgarh | <p>Installation of roof top rain water harvesting unit along with 5000 liter capacity syntax tank for storage of rain water at five locations (Government buildings)</p> <p>Existing PHED pipeline to be extended in five localities with five stand post Length of pipeline: 1.0 Kms Diameter of pipeline: 3"</p> |
| Gudangiri | <p>Providing 10 HP Diesel generator set for pump house</p> <p>Repairing of 5 defunct hand pump</p> |
| Padrala | <p>Construction of new bore well with 150 feet depth, installation of submersible motor pump, associated piping, installation of 5000 liter capacity syntax tank on raised platform and connection with bore well. Installation of tapping points on tank</p> |

LIFT IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Location: Peepalkhoot and Bagidora Block

No. of Villages: 3

PARTNER: Govt. of Rajasthan

Lift irrigation is a method of irrigation in which water is not transported by natural flow (as in gravity-fed canal systems) but is lifted with pumps or other means. The investment capacities of the farmers are not enough to develop and manage individual irrigation sources in this respect small group will be supported for installation and management of lift irrigation. Besides, low cost water saving devices like fabricated irrigation channels/pipeline will be promoted to reduce water wastages. This will include components like Water irrigation methods and Water distribution systems.

Water shortage is a huge predicament which still relies on monsoon for much of its agriculture practices. As weather patterns become increasingly uncertain with time, being prepare to cop up with the water shortage in the future. Western Part of Rajasthan i.e. Anandpuri Block generally affected by water scarcity as they are living in semi arid uplands. These tribal villages are mainly self sustained in their living habits and highly dependent on their crops for endurance. It is becoming more intricate to maintain tribal lifestyle due to uncertain weather patterns resulting in dwindling of agriculture production over time and all the more decreasing the standard of living in terms of food security, education, health and also increasing migration aspects to seek other means of livelihood. Therefore to se all these effects on to the field, VAAGDHRA installed lift irrigation system as it is consequently important to help their agriculture in order to raise standard of living and to reduce the incidence of migration. Therefore, Irrigation is the essential input to the soil for any vegetation and lift irrigation helped to supply water homogenously to the entire field, so that each land patch has enough amount of water it needs, neither too much nor too little.

The concept behind the lift irrigation scheme is to benefit the tribal community which are living near water source and does not get benefit of them. Therefore, After Resource mapping and proper irrigation planning according to the situation of field, by new technologies we designed the structure with the community support and their contribution. Advocacy with government plays an important role in constructing and implementing the community lift irrigation scheme.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Objective:

To bring the assisted poor families (Swarozgaries) above the Poverty Line by ensuring appreciable sustained level of income over a period of time.

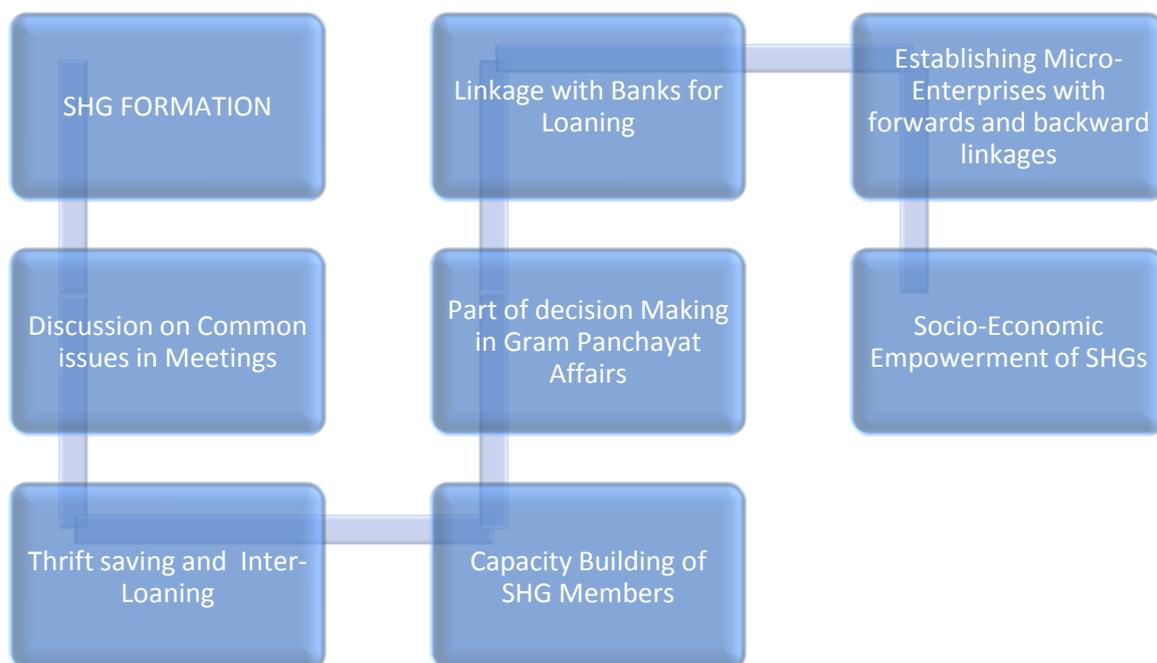
The growing social awareness across the globe has brought a number of issues to the fore among which gender equality and empowerment of women are very significant. Discrimination against women in the form of male-female differentiation constitutes the core of the gender-biased system. The education is the biggest liberating force and the rise in the levels of education which nourishes progressive outlook and the advent of industrialization and modernization have effected a sea change in the attitudes and thinking pattern of the people. The empowerment is not essentially political alone in fact; political empowerment will not succeed in the absence of economic empowerment. The scheme of micro financing through Self Help Groups (SHGs) has transferred the real economic power in the hands of women and has considerably reduced their dependence on men. This has helped in empowerment of women and building self-confidence, but lack of education often comes in the way and many a times they had to seek help from their husbands for day-to-day work viz; bank, accounts, etc. The distance education provides an opportunity to these women to improve their skills. The higher level of learning will help them to learn skill and vocations and play an effective role in the management of SHGs. Self – Help Group (SHG) is a small voluntary association of poor people, preferably from the same socioeconomic background. They come together for the purpose of solving their common problems through self-help and mutual help. The SHG promotes small savings among its members. The savings are kept with a bank. This common fund is in the name of the SHG. Usually, the number of members in one SHG does not exceed twenty. The concept of SHG is based on the following principles:

- Self-help supplemented with mutual help can be a powerful vehicle for the poor in their socioeconomic development;
- Participative financial services management is more responsive and efficient;
- Poor need not only credit support, but also savings and other services;
- Poor can save and are bankable and SHGs as clients, result in wider out reach, lower transaction cost and much lower risk costs for the banks;
- Creation of a common fund by contributing small savings on a regular basis;
- Flexible democratic system of working;
- Loaning is done mainly on trust with a bare documentation and without any security;
- Amounts loaned are small, frequent and for short duration;
- Defaults are rare mainly due to group pressure; and
- Periodic meetings non-traditional savings.

The Scheme of Micro-financing through SHGs create empowerment promoting conditions for women to move from positions of marginalisation within household decision making process

and exclusion within community, to one of greater centrality, inclusion of voice. The Social processes of Micro financing programmes strengthens women's self esteem and self worth, in still a greater sense of awareness of social and political issues leading to increased mobility and reduced traditional seclusion of women. Most importantly micro-finance programmes enable women to contribute to the household economy, increasing their intra-household bargaining power. Thus, micro financing through Self-help groups has transferred the real economic power in the hands of women and has considerably reduced their dependence on men. The participative process makes the group a responsible borrower. The groups use collective wisdom and peer pressure to ensure proper end-use of credit and timely repayment. Through different stages of evolution the SHGs potentially play four key roles: mutual help, financial intermediation, livelihood planning, and social economic empowerment.

Process of Development of SHG into an Empowerment of women through diagram is as follows:



VAAGDHARA AND ADVOCACY

Advocacy is defined as the continuous and adaptive process of gathering, organizing and formulating information and data into an argument, which is then communicated to the policy makers through various levels. Advocacy is the active support of an idea or cause expressed through strategies and methods that influence the opinions and decisions of people and organizations. In the social and economic development context the aims of advocacy are to create or change policies, laws, regulations, distribution of resources or other decisions that affect people's lives and to ensure that such decisions lead to implementation. Such advocacy is generally directed at policy makers including politicians, government officials and public servants, but also private sector leaders whose decisions impact upon peoples' lives, as well as those whose opinions and actions influence policy makers, such as journalists and the media, development agencies and large NGOs. By "pro-poor advocacy" we mean advocacy for political decisions and actions that respond to the interests of people who directly face poverty and disadvantage. For those pursuing the goal of equitable and pro-poor ICT access, advocacy as a means to bring about change can be appropriate in a range of circumstances. Networking and advocacy seeks to provide a synergy between the efforts of voluntary and non-government organizations for optimizing the impact of their work for regional and community development by bringing the relevant issues of the area on the larger forums, coordinate the non-institutional efforts and seek the redress of genuine needs and demands of the region from the administrative machinery.

PREPARING STATE ACTION PLAN FOR ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOUR IN RAJASTHAN

PARTNER: Plan India

To address head on the poverty and deprivation issues of the families of working children:

To take effective action for the education of all out of school children, to release and rehabilitate child labour, and to address 'rights' issues, such as, enforcement of Minimum Wages and Equal Remuneration Act etc for securing just entitlements of the families of child labour and working children who are more often than not fall into the category of the workers themselves.

Rights and entitlement : Child labour issue by defining the roles to be performed by all social stakeholders including the Government, community, civil society organizations and of course, the child labour themselves and their families

Convergence: The existing schemes and programs of the various Ministries/Departments of Central and State Governments for the alleviation of poverty, economic deprivation with the interventions for elimination and rehabilitation of the child labour. The Government is of the view that as the implementation of the plan would be rolled out, newer schemes and programs, if required to address the core issues, would be initiated.

Children are not working and in the school: endeavour to address the systemic issues responsible for the curse of working children and child labour, and, make the system work for the poor, under privileged, deprived and those devoid of access to schooling and education; opportunity cost would have to be met, children's parents and family would need to be given gainful employment and economic assistance so that perceived benefit from child on work is adequately compensated.

The Divisional Consultations was to be organized in different divisions of the state and to be culminated into a State level consultation to prepare final Plan of Action. The 'consultation on child labor' was a call to CSOs from across the Rajasthan, and the government representatives to share a common platform and to mull over the findings revealed through the position paper on child labor in Rajasthan. The prime purpose of the consultation was to get their comments and suggestions on the paper to further enrich it and to make it a rather inclusive document to be forwarded to the government of Rajasthan to frame the state policy on Child labour.

The process of framing state plan of action for child labour eradication observed a very systematic procedure. At the onset of the process a position paper highlighting the status of problem of child labour in the state was prepared. This was followed by five divisional consultations with different NGOs at state level. The Situation paper was shared in these consultations and suggestions were invited to set a line of action plan. Finally, all the suggestions were compiled up and based on these recommendations draft of state action plan was prepared

With the series of the Consultations, we got their feedbacks upon the elimination of child labour which further helped to prepare an inclusive draft Plan of action. The next step was meeting with Principal Secretaries of all the related departments like Labour, Education, Health etc. to share the set of recommendations collected from different divisions and to collect their feedback and inputs on the same which helped us to provide rather inclusive action plan. Coordination with different government departments and civil society organizations and family of children has been the core strategy in framing of this plan of action

During the meeting of different Principal Secretaries from different key department, they all appreciated the efforts taken by Vaagdhara and recommend implementing the plan of action in the whole state of Rajasthan. They were also be pleased about the convergence of different

government schemes to collaborate and working collectively to eradicate child labour in Rajasthan State.

Tribal Department also appreciated the work done by Vaagdhara Team and consent provided upon the points which are related to the department like tribal hostels etc. As well Labour Department also being driven the Rehabilitation centre for Child labourers and they also provided hostels for improving their education status for prosperous life. Child labourers are also eligible for scholarship from the Tribal Affairs Department

Labour Department proposed that they are already working for the betterment of child labourers and they solved many cases in where Children were involved in Risk prone industries.

Department stated that they are working for the enforcement and they take action against upon the Industries, companies or individuals who are putting children as a labourers and they are not working upon the Rehabilitations.



With the collective feedback and some further changes according to the government officials' recommendations, a draft state action plan prepared. Finally, all the suggestions were compiled up and based on these recommendations draft of state action plan was prepared.

Then, state meet was conducted as a formal procedure to handing over the "Draft State Plan of Action for elimination of Child labour in Rajasthan". The occasion was chaired by Mr. Mangilal Garasiya, Honorable Labour Minister, with the auspicious presence of Mr. Mahendra Jeet Singh Malvaiya, Rural and Panchayati Raj Development honorable Minister Govt. Of Rajasthan and the special guest who were sharing their presence in the State Meet were Ms Naseem Akhtar, Honorable state Minister Primary and Secondary Education and Ms. Aditi Mehta, Principal Secretary Social Justice.

Lobby and Advocacy always seeks to provide a synergy between the efforts of VAAGDHARA for optimizing the impact of their work for regional and community development by bringing the relevant issues of the area on the state and district Platform. In order to influence government, we present the State Action Plan to the Mr. Ashok Gehlot, Honorable Chief Minister of Rajasthan for implementing this plan of action in effective manner in the Rajasthan to make Rajasthan a child labour Free State.

INTEGRATED HEALTH AND SANITATION CAMPAIGN

The campaign was designed in such a way that engages and motivated a wide range of community to raise awareness of and demand for a particular development objective through face to face dialogue. Members of Institutions, government grass root workers, community groups and others work in a coordinated way to reach wide community range for dialogues with plan messages. The campaign were designed to target the issues which h were either not a priority of the communities or the issues on which community could not build their understanding easily. The basic objectives of the campaign were to increase awareness among caregivers and the general communities for the health, nutrition and sanitation and hygienic practices.

A platter of interesting, interactive and entertaining activities have been used in the campaign to achieve designed objectives like street plays , healthy baby competitions , best Recepties Competitions , Community meetings etc. Apart from executing these activities, efforts were there to identify malnourished children so that they could be benefitted. Street Plays were performed to generate and heighten community awareness on health, nutrition and hygienic issues. Street plays were in local languages executed by local performers in culture sensitive environment. The plays for advocated for use of healthy and hygienic practices. The plays were designed to be technically rich with right health messages, at the same time were made full of entertainment being rich in tribal songs and dances.

Rallies of School children in projected villages have been important part of all the campaigns.

Children's have the ability to make quick sense of the importance of health messages and then act as change agents and educators within their own families and communities. Wall writing proved to be a high effective tool for creating awareness amongst caregivers and the general community on



health issues and practices.



Healthy baby competition was another means of bringing communities together and providing information to all care givers. The competition was held to identify most healthy children in the community and also share with the gathering as to why that child is healthy. Following the announcement of the prizes, mothers of healthy children shared their experiences with the

gathering as to how they could achieve making their child most healthy. The criteria of healthy children used in these competitions

included weight of the children for their age, their immunization status, breastfeeding practices and complementary feeding practices.

Best Recipes Competition was held in projected areas, where mothers are requested to prepare and bring their best Recipes for 6 months to 2 years old children. Excellent Response have been received from mothers, many nutrient rich food from local resources available were received during the Campaign. The contestant recipes were judged on number of food groups present in a recipe, its nutritional value, and cleanliness criteria. If there is a need to bring any behaviour changes in the community, such culture sensitive media can prove to be very useful medium.

HEALTHY LIVES

Reena w/o Dhulia is a 30 years old lady of Chaukadi village of Ghatol block. She has a 4 month child. She was suffering from TB Before pregnancy and after taking proper care she got well and given birth to a Healthy baby.

Reena was suffering from TB before pregnancy and after consultation of Chaya(CHV, Vaagdhara) she got treatment and started taking regular medicines up to 6 months and she was fully cure, then she become pregnant and kept regular contact with Chaya, taken proper care during pregnancy such as:-she did 4 time ANCs, Consume 100 IFA, receive 2 TT, taken rest during pregnancy period and fully prepared for hospital delivery and finally delivered at CHC, Ghatol. Reena gave birth to a 3 Kg healthy child named"Krishna" and she started breastfeeding within one hour and continued exclusive breast feeding till now. Krishna has already received the vaccine up to DPT/Polio 3rd.After all care of Reena for herself and her child resulted that Krishna has won the first prize in the healthy baby competition during the Health & sanitation awareness campaign for his weight of 7.5kg in the age of 4 month.

Reena giving all credit to CHV Chaya for her contribution. This kind of care may inspire others for taking care of pregnant women and Child.

STRENGTHENING THE VHSC FEDERATION

The purpose of the Federation of VHSC is to establish and maintain accountability mechanism for community level health and nutrition services, water and sanitation schemes provided by the government. The role of federation is to create awareness in their communities about available health services and their entitlements to develop a Village health plan based on community needs, track and respond to key health and nutrition issues as they arise and advocate with the relevant government officials for improved access and service delivery.

Due to its composition, the Federation includes representatives from the community who have invested in ensuring the accountability of health service delivery. They have been brought together to discuss the issues of their community, thus making sure that the community that is affected has a voice in the delivery of these services. Their activities in conjunction with the local government have resulted in real change, encouraging them to continue to monitor evaluate and take actions on the sides that they identify.

COMMUNITY BASED MAINTENANCE OF HAND PUMPS

In light of the depletion of ground water during the summer season, VAAGDHARA promoted ground water recharging unit with the cooperation of Save the Children to make water sources sustainable. A water security plan was prepared with the help of Technical Agency Haritika. VAAGDHARA identified twenty rural hand pump mechanics, one from each group of three villages and organized a comprehensive rural hand pump mechanics training. 20 Spare part depots also have been established in a house close to the hand pump. One of the aims was to reduce breakdown time of hand pumps from 6 weeks to 48 hours through a community based operation and maintenance system. To this end, hand pump tool kits were given to the VHSC or Gram Panchayat for the repair and maintenance of Hand Pumps.

These community based hand pump maintenance mechanisms have demonstrated that a federation of trained hand pump mechanics, with the support of a spare part depot managed by a user group, is a successful and sustainable model. Federation of Hand pump mechanics has been formed and it regularly conducts meetings every other month to see the scope of recognition, work progress and further scope for scale up.

VAAGDHARA IN MEDIA

OUR BOARD MEMBERS

Mr. Narendra Nath Joshi, Chair Person: Mr. Joshi is an Agriculture Economist. He has specialization in rural finance, cooperative and farm management. He has 5 published works in his credit. He is Ex General Manager of Rajasthan State Cooperative Bank, Jaipur. And former Managing Director of Sikkim state cooperative Bank, Gangtok.

Mr. Jayesh Joshi, Secretary: Mr. Jayesh Joshi is a Development Analyst & Practitioner and a social worker of “Vaagar” region of Rajasthan. He has been associated with VAAGDHARA from the last 10 years.

Miss Josphin Joshwa, Treasurer: Miss Joshwa has specialization in education and did her masters in arts and education. She is Ex-Deputy Director (Education), Govt of Rajasthan.

Mr. Brij Mohan Dixit, Member: Mr. Dixit is an Agriculture Economist with 34 years of experience. He received “Gold Medal” in his Post Graduation. He has 12 research papers in his credit. He has vast experience of working in the field of Environment, Bio-diversity, Agriculture, Sericulture, Animal Husbandry and Irrigation Management

Ms. Sachi Bhatt, Member: Ms. Bhatt is a gold medalist of master's qualification in Social work. She has specialization in Health.

Dr. Meeta Singh, Member: Dr. Meeta Singh is a qualified medical doctor having long experience of working on gender and women reproductive health. Currently she is the State Director of IFES, an international support organization.

Mr. Kanji Charpota: Mr. Kanji Charpota is a Dedicated progressive Farmer and represents the community in Vaagdhara board.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

OUR PARTNERS

- PLAN INTERNATIONAL



- SAVE THE CHILDREN



- WELTHUNGERHILFE



- SIGHT SAVERS INTERNATIONAL



- UNICEF



- SEVA NETWORK FOUNDATION



- NABARD



- IGSSS



- GOVT. OF RAJASTHAN





VAAGDHARA

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