



ANNUAL Report



2018-19

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Dear Readers,

As I conclude more than two decades for showing the efforts which been Vaagdhara is continuously striving for the sustainable Tribal development, I am pleased to express my appreciation and admiration towards the community, Team, Board and stakeholders through sharing the document The Annual Report is not only reflecting our accomplishments but a shared effort of one lakh Adivasi's Families, 1297 Development Volunteers, 800+ Community based Institutions and about 250 Vaagdhara team members who are continued to march ahead with the great momentum to bring the best for the community. This Report showcases how Vaagdhara's work with the community, for the community, to the community with combined efforts.

Despite the challenges of working with new structure of Vaagdhara where evolving and strengthening of People centric organizations key factor of our strategy 2022 and the new changes are challenge but equally giving us pleasure to become part of the stepping stone of big change in Adivasis. Our commitment and focus for the next five years are to positively impact and improve the role of decision making through building capacities of our People Organizations. As Ambition is one of our core values and we are aiming high to provide sustainable tribal development through participatory process which going to benefit more than one lakh tribal families and near about two lakh tribal children for leading sustain life.

Our people, whether on different areas, grounds or some behind the scenes have worked tirelessly to provide wings to our aim and deepen our roots to work for next generations and this only helps to dream higher in our focus strategies. Thank you for your generosity and the involvement, our work together in 2018 made a difference in the lives of tri-junction communities who are struggling for their basic amenities.

We always be grateful for individual, corporate, government, nongovernment institution partners who have unflinchingly supported our work throughout the year, which has brought us closer to achieving our goal. Without their support and guidance, Vaagdhara would not been able to mark positive changes in tribals lives.

With this, I extend my deepest thanks to VAAGDHARA family are putting our faith -into action – again and again to reach the goal of better place to live in. And would like to express my gratitude to Ms Surbhi who is relentlessly putting our journey into the articulated manner from last decade. And thanks be to divine god who guides us for achieving our efforts.

JAYESH JOSHI
SECRETARY

ABOUT VAAGDHARA

OUR VISION

The poor in tribal region of India have climate change resilient sustainable livelihood ensuring education, health, rights and participation for their children.

OUR MISSION

Creating and nurturing vibrant institutions of tribal communities at tri-junction of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya-Pradesh states of India; integrating new-generations and indigenous technology, knowledge and practices ensuring sustainable livelihood and realization of childhood.

WHO WE ARE

Vaagdhara is a community based organization, a firm believer of Gandhian Philosophy which is contributing to sustainable impact on Tribals of Central India through integrated approaches and strengthening participation of Tribals in decision making process.

WHAT WE DO

Vaagdhara is a continuous effort who is working for Sachha Bachpan , Sachha Loktantra and Sachhi Kheti in 1000 Tribal villages of Tri-junction through the community, by the community and for the community. We are working with 1 lakh Tribal Farm Families on focus issues through facilitating 20 Janjatiya swaraj sangathan which are the key pillars for creating sustainable pathways for development.



HOW WE WORK

Our Goal is sustainable improve the live conditions of indigenous communities in Tribal Junction adapts participatory processes and join sustainable development Pathways. We are working with incorporation with 20 Janjatiya Swaraj Sangathan for strengthening their participation in economic, social and political development. In addition, we are reinforcing Tribal youth leadership from the bottom up and ensuring the sustainable impact. Our Implementation strategy is focusing on "Community led development" where community taking actions on transforming their lives and Vaagdhara is working as Facilitator to technical improvements through applying lenses of innovation, sustainability, collaboration, networking, efficiency and effectiveness of each and every activities, programmes.

5 YEAR STRATEGIC CHANGES 2018-2022

There are Four major aims of the Strategic Plan 2018-22: to strengthen People Organizations and Tribal Leadership ,strengthening dialogue as gram Chopal to unlock their potential in decision making process, Mitigate the causes of hunger and to change the way hunger is viewed through Nutri-sensitive farming system as adoption of climate resilience, Child friendly environment to untapped Tribal children Potential and their participation at different levels. These aims contribute towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health, Quality Education, Responsible Production and Consumption and Climate Action are the Sustainable Development Goals emphasized by our Strategic Plan 2018-22.

Some of the Strategies are to focused on:



THEORY OF CHANGE

Vaagdhara believes that Tribals are become only sovereign when they involve in decision making process and when they take responsibility of their own actions , equal participation of women and children, foremost structure of Panchayati Raj are accountable.

The unique theory of change defines as where communities are mobilized for actions to meet basic needs and put their views on Economic, social and Political development. The way we believe change happens - is that poverty and injustice can be ended "through purposeful individual and collective action, with technical facilitation that address the structural causes and consequences of next generation-in all forms viz Human and Natural Resources. It is rooted in major pillars: Strengthening Peoples Organization, Tribal Youth Leadership, Sovereignty through Integrated Actions

Underpinning the theory of change are six concrete Key Result Areas :

1. Strengthened people's organization and tribal leadership demands increased public investment in tribal area on nutrition, education and sustainable livelihoods focusing on most vulnerable families.
2. Empowered Janjatiya Swaraj Sangathan - JSS facilitate increased access to state entitlements for the members.
3. 100 Gram Panchayat- GP have adopted ecologically harmonized developed plans.
4. 100000 families in 10 identified districts in tri-junction, have benefitted from, VAAGDHARA innovated culturally aligned processes, technologies (NSFS) ensuring sustainable production and consumption, livelihoods.
5. 50% of villages (100 GP) are child friendly, where all children in age group of 6-14 are in school, having quality education, enjoying good health, participation and free from forced child

labor.

6. Institutional and meta-governance capacities of VAAGDHARA are strengthened to support innovations, learning and efficient implementation.

The above KRAs outlines the following organizational framework:

❖ Technical Expertise and Innovation

To be a leader in technical expertise and innovation. Constantly looking for improved ways to tackle facilitators. The Technical Support Unit will be flexible and innovative to be able to adapt our programme communities we work in.

❖ Operational Capacities

Janjatiya Swaraj Sangathan Facilitating Unit, is the unit where technical expertise and innovation into practice through operational capacity. They are focus on the ability to implement high quality and impactful programme.

❖ Transfer of Knowledge through Researches and Publications

Janjatiya Swaraj Kendra will adapt Participatory Learning Action - approach in all sector of Learning which helps to transfer in a sustainable and appropriate way the knowledge and expertise gained from implementing programmes, conduction researches.

❖ Powerful and Legitimate Tribal Voices

Policy Advocacy Unit engages with grassroot level to the highest level of platform i.e. United Nations which helps promote solutions to integrated efforts and to ensure that the most vulnerable are heard.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This executive summary illustrates our progress of 2018 towards community based actions through integrated efforts on our key Thematic Focus areas: Childhood Development, Sustainable Agriculture and Nutrition and Facilitating Tribal Voices to raise their issues and concerns. The Summary includes the details of number of community we reached and the change

realized. In 2018 we made great progress towards strengthening community based institutions to change their thinking perspective towards their rights and justice. We also stayed on track to meet its indicators on improving quality education for all children and actively mobilizing and engaging young people to take action on injustice and poverty through volunteering and Tribal Leadership.

Our First objective **“Tribal junction of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat as a place where all children get opportunities for better emotional, physical and educational growth.”** We facilitated over 5673 girls and boys on their quality education rights, building capacities over 689 youth to become active agents of change. This year we were on track to help ensure that by 2022, every children of tribal tri - junction equally enjoy a quality life that respects their rights in 9200 communities in which we work. Increased community participation in holistic development of children, we evolved 774 Village Development Child Rights Committee for their rights governance and stronger participation of children in respect to their issues. Vaagdhara is working on an agricultural Programme to provide alternative livelihoods for the most vulnerable people in the community to reduce child migration and labour in the Tribal areas.

Our Second Objective **“Livelihood resources of small and marginal tribal families in 100 Panchayats are managed sustainably, in harmony with ecological conditions and adapted to climate change”** We worked with 9200 women farmers in 814 villages for improving their agriculture produce, inhibit indigenous practices of their farming and also focus on food and nutrition security. We also facilitated to develop climate resilient agriculture

in these villages by adapting Sustainable Integrated Farming System and improvise the optimum utilization of Natural Resources. In Drought prone areas, farmers cultivated drought-tolerant crop varieties in the central region, and practiced agroforestry and horticulture in the region. Through variant Programme Activities like more than 2000 Farmers initiated organic pesticides, 600 farmers have their own vermin compost to organic manure, we are strengthening the capacities of communities on adapting ecologically viable livelihood practices and influencing them on climate resilient activities which are their traditions.

This year, 5600 farmers took cue from Tribal sovereignty march that mobilized mass support on 3Ps framework. The dialogue marches provide the farmers an opportunity to interact with other farmers, discuss farm-related issues and other pressing matters of tribal communities and find a solution together. The dialogue marches culminate in a tribal conclave where all stakeholders including farmers, youth, government officials, farm activists and social activists gather to discuss and work on suggestions that are discussed during the walks and created “Demand Charter” which been shared with Government national and international Platforms.

Our Third Objective **Empowered Gram Chopal in 100 Panchayat are able to help village community to access benefits of various government schemes they are eligible for.** This year we saw the greater understanding on understanding the issues and identifying community based solutions, increased appreciation of women's leadership and dialogue on public services, and proactive monitoring of public services like Anganwadi Centers, PDS, Schools and Ration shops. This Year, we facilitated with the tools of Participatory Learning Action by evolving different module to cover up the integrated issues, participatory solutions from the community and follow up through the strengthened Institutions. Much progress was also made in improving people's awareness on reviving gram Chopal where integrated solutions have been designed through the community, and enabling them to monitor locally.

Our Fourth Objective **"Tribal junction community has active networks, policies and participate in developmental processes and take their issues at local, regional, national and international platforms"** saw us helping to shift power relations in favor of the poorest and most vulnerable people facing crises. With this, we started the process of establishing Tribal Development Forum where Tribal issues have been discussed, heard and initiate the discussion

with different stakeholders, policy makers. In 2018, we are working to create tobacco free cities and harmful effects where tribal youth are engaging in that industry. In this year, we worked with more than 139 different stakeholders, policymakers and represent Tribal issues at different Platform.

Reached: Actual numbers of people worked with during the reporting period - those who participated in programme actions and thereby were exposed directly to an intervention.

Change: An estimated figure of people experiencing the outcome(s) reported on.

Outcomes: Outcomes are defined in this context as tangible results arising from people's action to bring about change. Outcomes can range from initial or short-term results such as people achieving improved knowledge or skills



WHAT WE ACHIEVE AS PER KRAs

KEY RESULT AREA -01 *Strengthened people's organization and tribal leadership demands increased public investment in tribal area on nutrition, education and sustainable livelihoods focusing on most vulnerable families.*

Tribals are the creators and the only society who is serving the nature but then also being the important driver of nature's survivor, they considered as among the very bottom elements of Indian Society in both status and economic terms. Tribals are getting diverted through main streaming into the society as they are missing their own indigenous Practices, solutions. With This, Vaagdhara Continues to undertake the efforts to systematically assess the vulnerabilities and challenges faced by the Tribal Communities. In the year 2018-2019, we Developed 21 People's Organization through village level Institutions who are called as "JanJatiya Swaraj Sangathan" and this year they undergoes with capacity building process and trained more than 400 members of JSS who covers 1000 villages.

VAAGDHARA believes the capacities of the grassroots holds the key towards achieving quality outcomes and empowering the socially and economically excluded marginalized tribal groups of Tri-junction of three states viz. Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Therefore, we are working on strengthening 21 JanJatiya Swaraj Sangathan and engaging them with its capacity building activities for the different stakeholders in the community and Villages institutions, PRIs and gram Sabhas as well as part of Capacity building on governance , focus areas of **Sachhi kheti, Sachha Bachpan and Sachha Loktantra.**

Throughout the Tri-junction areas, The People's Organization starts working on Participatory democratic proceses and Vaagdhara is Facilitating women, men and Youth People to get proper political representation, access to decision making and accountability from their state for delivering on their basic rights.

Across the 21 JanJatiya Swaraj Sangathan in 2018, participating members

reported greater understanding of integrated approaches and Panchayati Inter-relations increased appreciation of women's leadership and dialogue on public services as JanJatiya Swaraj Sangathan has 50% of women members, and proactive monitoring of public services. The 50% of women representation is sporting the root causes of poverty, enabling household decision making process and providing platform to share their voices at larger platform.

In this context : Women, youth, and excluded groups enhanced awareness of their rights and entitlements, and actively monitored the status of public services. For example, in three states, as part of the campaign, 2000 Families were get linked with various government schemes which they entitled for, more than 250 women get access to different schemes on the areas where they able to stand on their right and keen to contest local government elections were given capacity training.

Women, youth and JanJatiya Swaraj Sangathan organizations and JanJatiya Vikas Manch held the government accountable, influencing public service provisions by accessing their rights and entitlements. JanJatiya Swaraj Sangathan of different blocks resulting community based monitoring mechanism in which issued Community Score Cards' so local people could rate government services. And also share their challenges through discussing with grass root level workers. The scorecard empowered communities to demand accountability from government at the point of service or at district level through meetings local government. These strategy and tools becomes are more transparent and accountable and involve people living in poverty in making decisions about the provision of public services.

VAAGDHARA Mobilized women to cast their vote in village elections and participate in local PRI leadership, resulting in 1620 women being participated to Community Development. District level consultation held with 125 officers of



Zila Parishad, Agriculture Department, Horticulture Department and Watershed Department, Krishi Vigya Kendra and RGAVP for better understanding on Convergence and its role in sustainable tribal development where Community leading the discussion with government officials.

To strengthen leadership affects, VAAGDHARA worked with over more than 700 volunteers and 1400+ community-based Village Institutions who are going to take charge of developing sustainable tribal development with same cause. These institutions were linked to Tribal people in excluded groups, such as the Tribal Development Forum, Federations and

Producer Organization. According to data, more community experienced change through our work in 2018 than were reportedly reached. This relates to evidence of changes rather than numbers, and given the focus on campaigning, volunteering and reporting on change and reach figures was challenging – in particular because of challenges related to attribution and calculating direct and indirect benefit.

Also, as we have only completed Year one of the strategy, we would expect to see evidence of impact in subsequent years. In 2018 progress was made in improving the Quality of life of Adivasis living in poverty around their own practices, and enabling them to monitor Public services. We also strengthened networks related to PGS Groups, Producer organizations, Tribal Development Forums which helps to advocating for increased allocation on different sectors, of accessing more to social policies and programs. Vaagdhara believes to make a tangible difference in Adivasi's lives, we know it is critical to look at the cause as well as the consequence. and take on seemingly insurmountable social, societal and systemic challenges. To that end, we fully support insightful approaches that aim to achieve clear, compelling outcomes-within a community, common framework, or complex social set up. Therefore, we are in process to create Tribal Leadership on shared Ideals and values, which can give ordinary people the power to lead. With this, we initiated the leadership school where leader's role on to connecting more and identifying their model of governance.



"It turns out that it's Tribes - not money, - that can change our world, that can change politics, that can align large numbers of people. not because you force them to do something against their will, but because they wanted to connect to preserve their indigenous Practices," believes Jayesh Joshi, Secretary.

A "JanJatiya Kisan Samprabhuta Yatra" a big mass campaign taken out as an outreach tour covering 190 Panchayats in Three states I.e. Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan laid focus on their rights and approaches towards three integrated issues viz. "Sachhi Kheti, Sachha Bachpan, Sachha Loktantra." The Yatra has initiated on 21st December and completed around 20 days in order to address the issues of climate change using lenses of the Adivasis wisdom, we believe there is urgent need to revive the lost indigenous knowledge and wisdom. It is the indigenous wisdom that empowers the local communities and help generate lasting solutions to their problems. Therefore, we are collaborated with the indigenous communities on various issues, following the strategy of 3Ps 'Promote- Provide- Protect'. What is to be promoted? What is to be provided? What is to be protected?

The government's ongoing programmes for providing support to Adivasis have undervalued the contribution of rain-fed agriculture and farmers' practices. Tribals have an enormous storehouse of knowledge on food gathering, nutrition secure items, shifting hill cultivation, labour and handicrafts," Vaagdhara secretary Jayesh Joshi said. Tribal farmers should be encouraged to define their own food and agriculture systems in order to get local and culturally appropriate" food produced in a sustainable manner, he added. The yatra served the purpose of filling up information and awareness gaps in these domains.

This year in tribal conclave more than 5568 community members participated into small groups which conversed and discussed on True Farming, True Childhood, True Health and True Democracy. In this joint campaign with Janjatiya Vikas Manch & VAAGDHARA is striving for providing equal opportunities for development according to tribal culture and traditions. As per objectives, members of VAAGDHARA and Janjatiya Vikas Manch have collectively extracted

the charter of demands through which they accept the role of Environment Conservator for Tribal Community.

The dream of Janjatiya Vikas Manch (Tribal Development Forum) is "In the limits of tribal culture and tradition, Every person should get equal opportunity for development" and for this we seek that every individual member promises to play the important role of Environment Conservator of Tribal Community for the development of environment, society and State and supported the demands of the Charter by including them in their work and plans. The dialogue marches culminate in a tribal conclave where all stakeholders including farmers, youth, government officials, farm activists and social activists gather to discuss and work on suggestions that are discussed during the walks. There are suggestions to revive cultural traditions where the community comes together to solve a problem, like water conservation and prevent decrease in level of ground water. "Suggestions like planting of five trees by each farmer, rearing of desi breeds of animals and farming of millets keep coming up," Kamla Bagore, a mentor from Kushalgarh, told.

They work on strategies to implement the suggestions, said Bagore. "There



are also discussions on safety of children, prevention of child marriages, education of employment and migration," she said. One of the main focuses this year was the protection of the Child Labour "tribal communities' indigenous culture and customs."

Following a discussion with nearly 10,000 people of 190 villages in Three states , activists have urged the parties to incorporate their demands related to farming, malnutrition, education and health in their election manifestos and for holistic development of the Tribals, the inclusion of these demands in the manifesto are important. Among the key demands include, sustainable and inclusive development of Tribal areas, improvement in the healthcare services, rights for tribal children and Prioritization of agriculture above all other occupations.

We are also striving to reduce tobacco use in the state through strengthening of the Tobacco control policies by engaging various stakeholders, including state government with an ultima objective of making Rajasthan as a “ Tobacco Free State”. Under the initiative in order to intensify our efforts and to establish an exemplary model of Tobacco Free City. We are proactively undertaking tobacco control interventions with specific focus on three cities mainly Jaipur, Kota and Udaipur. Recently, we submitted the demand charter to Congress President where we shared the recommendation for tobacco free initiatives, policies to be add into Election Manifesto.

This year, we organized several campaigns and meeting with different stakeholders against tobacco consumption at places such as schools, colleges, police stations, RTO offices and government offices. And persuading the government of Rajasthan to ban the production of e-cigaratees in the state.



KEY RESULT AREA -02

Institutional and meta-governance capacities of VAAGDHARA are strengthened to support innovations, learning and efficient implementation.

In community development, there is a consensus that citizen participation, empowerment, and linking community members Especially JSS managers and Coordinators and governance councils to the **Political System** are important goals. There is also a great deal of empirical evidence that verifies the effectiveness of empowerment in community-based organizations. However, little of this literature explicates the actual activities are required to implement this Key Result Area. More than 452 Community members including governing Councils of 21 JSS got awareness on to encourage participation in organizational and political decision-making. A conceptual model is described that links citizen participation with specific outcomes associated with empowerment-enhancing activities in JanJatiya Swaraj Sangathan.

Therefore with Empowering JanJatiya Swaraj Sangathan, they empower on their rights within civic knowledge and minimize to risks, to which they are exposed. As only when Adivasi realized their rights, can the lives and prospects of all the people be improved and the structural causes of poverty overcome. Therefore we are working to strengthen 21 Janjatiya Swaraj Sangathan covering three states where we



introducing policies , schemes that they can seek, independent civil society and guarantee to access the schemes which they are entitled for. This year, more than 4600 number of community members access their benefits through accessing various entitlements.

VAAGDHARA provides facilitation support to the JSS governing council and JSS managers and Coordinators on different thematic areas which helps to sustain their rights. This year, due to intense Capacity building activities JanJatiya Swaraj Sangathan members undertook a lot of community activities which they earlier could not have imagined. They participated in several Campaigns like and other such social upliftment programmes since their involvement in the institutions. They are much more confident in their dealings with government officials, bank officials, electricity board officials, social welfare officials, health scheme officials etc. They also participate in elections. Moreover, they make use of the various government welfare schemes available and understand the village issues as whole not an individually to identify the solutions to change in the development.





Panchayati Raj and District Officials increase the provision of and people living in poverty access to quality and gender responsive public services. With support from Team and JSS Managers, VAAGDHARA, over 3014 women and 4689 children in 812 villages gained improved access to different government Schemes, while over 1,400 girls and around 1,200 boys benefited from the building of classroom blocks, rehabilitation of toilets through strengthening of school management committees.

VAGAD Radio

VAGAD Community radio is playing a significant role at the grass roots level for our focus areas through creating programmes on issues of poverty, agriculture, gender inequality, education, social problems, government related schemes. In exploring the importance of sharing information locally and the opening up of wider information networks for farmers to give information scheme related and others in Tri-junction with reference to vernacular radio programme.

Through media skills training and access to the different Programmes, a community

radio facilitates several capacity building process with engaging 63 volunteers. The exchange of information, networking of groups, the provision of skills and training and these undoubtedly are key elements of developing a community. Again, a VAGAD Radio for a community facilitates the promotion of awareness of community groups and facilities in the area as well as providing the avenue for the empowerment of these groups to use radio to promote themselves and to speak directly to the community. This year, more than 120 Government officials and other stakeholders gave their programmes, views on government schemes, entitlements benefit to the community. This strengthens relation of government official and community, also strengthens local culture with the recognition that this is their platform to share their voices it becomes a forum for a wide diversity of local opinions and views. The overall strategy of VAGAD Radio has been to promote integrated Tribal sustainable development that will create an enabling environment for constructive dialoguing between duty bearers and rights holders; thus giving voice to the vulnerable and excluded to demand for and claim their rights.



Vaagad radio is enhancing the awareness of indigenous people to work together to tackle a range of social problems, including poverty and exclusion through radio and also contributes to nurturing of the creative talents of the community and providing a forum for a diversity of opinions and information. This year, Vaagad Radio has really served as one of the communication channels in Tri-Junction that has encouraged target communities to participate in programme activities and shared the knowledge on availing government schemes through Resource Persons.. More than 1750 Programmes has had social, economic, political and cultural impact in the programme districts. The station has largely been used as a tool for integrated Tribal sustainable development. The station has operated within its mandate as a community radio with a social responsibility of providing community news bulletins, current affairs, sporting, culture and health programmes.

Regular feedback from the listening public were getting through identify listeners' preferences. The taste of various listeners (youth, women, men, aged etc) has had been taken into consideration. Particularly, programmes related to environmental issues, climate sensitive Agricultural development like land degradation, waste management, Natural resource management, soil erosion, decertification and how all these impact on peoples' livelihood and into their next generations.



VAAGDHARA'S ACTION ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 55th Session of Commission for Social Development was an attempt focused on strategies for eradicating poverty to achieve sustainable development for all during the two-year review and policy cycle for the 2017 and 2018 sessions. The priority theme for the 2017-2018 review and policy cycle included the “Strategies for the eradication of poverty to achieve sustainable development for all”. This expert meeting was organized to provide expert inputs to prepare for this important task. The outcomes of the meeting will provide important inputs to the Report of the Secretary-General on the priority theme by providing concrete, evidence-based reviews of poverty eradication strategies, highlighting those strategies that have been effective and those that have not and will draw lessons that will spur efforts to eradicate poverty within the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Considering the priority theme of the event, VAAGDHARA being an UN ECOSOC accredited organization, made efforts in submitting the Written and Oral Statement and organized the Side Event during the 55th Session of Commission for Social Development. The written and oral statements submitted by VAAGDHARA are accepted and published online in the UN Documentation System.

The Oral statement recommended

the actions that go beyond the domain of economic development and talk about tribal rights, social security, women empowerment and food and nutrition security to eliminate poverty. It also recommended the need to ensure tribal sovereignty and maintain their dignity as one of the key integrated themes for all poverty attacking actions.

The Written Statement submitted by VAAGDHARA was an attempt to analyze the key causes of poverty in India and evaluated the government's response to these challenges. The document also shared VAAGDHARA's experience of working with the poor tribal areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and recommended practical strategies (based on the experience of organization) to address the poverty conundrum through cost – effective and locally available resources.



KEY RESULT AREA -03 *100 Gram Panchayat have adopted ecologically harmonized village developed plans.*

Land, water and forests provide the natural resources upon which we all survive. But as these resources are increasingly privatized the tribal communities who are the saviors of this natural resources. Greater investment in sustainable small-scale farming-the majority of it done by 825 women-Saksham SamooH recognizes to improves the environment and significantly reduces hunger and poverty.

We discussed with Saksham SamooH upon the Ecologically harmonized Villages where primary amenities like Water, Forest, Land, Livestock and seed using local participatory processes to holistically integrate ecological, economic, social and cultural dimensions of sustain ability in order to regenerate social and natural environments. Through providing training and building the capacities of 825 Saksham SamooH has a clear goal to break down traditional hierarchies and leadership patterns, and also has a broader vision where optimum usage of local natural resources through participatory approach. Through creating Ecologically Harmonized Village Development Plans, it seeks to enable Tribal Communities to increase their resilience to climate change and strengthen their capacities so that they can lead a better life.

Developing Ecologically Harmonized Village Development Plans covering 100 Gram Panchayats is to enable people to increase their resilience to climate change, to conserve natural resources and strengthen capacities of farming communities, so that they have better livelihood opportunities & increased incomes.

In our Climate Smart Village programs, participation of 25% rural youth, 1568 smallholder farmers, 16204 women and

community involvement are central to this program. The ecologically harmonized Village development Plans are getting linked through identified and trained volunteers in the area and involved to motivate and mobilize village level leadership to take charge of change in their village using the traditional platform of Gram Chopal and involve it to work in collaboration with Panchayat Raj institutes.

A tool has been developed by community through a systematic consultation process, through which villagers can analyse the climatic risks of their village, prioritize their problems and come up with an action plan on their area's development and adaptation as according to availability of Natural Resources primarily land, forest, water, seed and livestock which helps them adopt sustainable livelihood options that make optimum use of farm resources and climate resilient need based technologies ensuring better availability of food, higher diet diversification, more income opportunities and better access to markets.

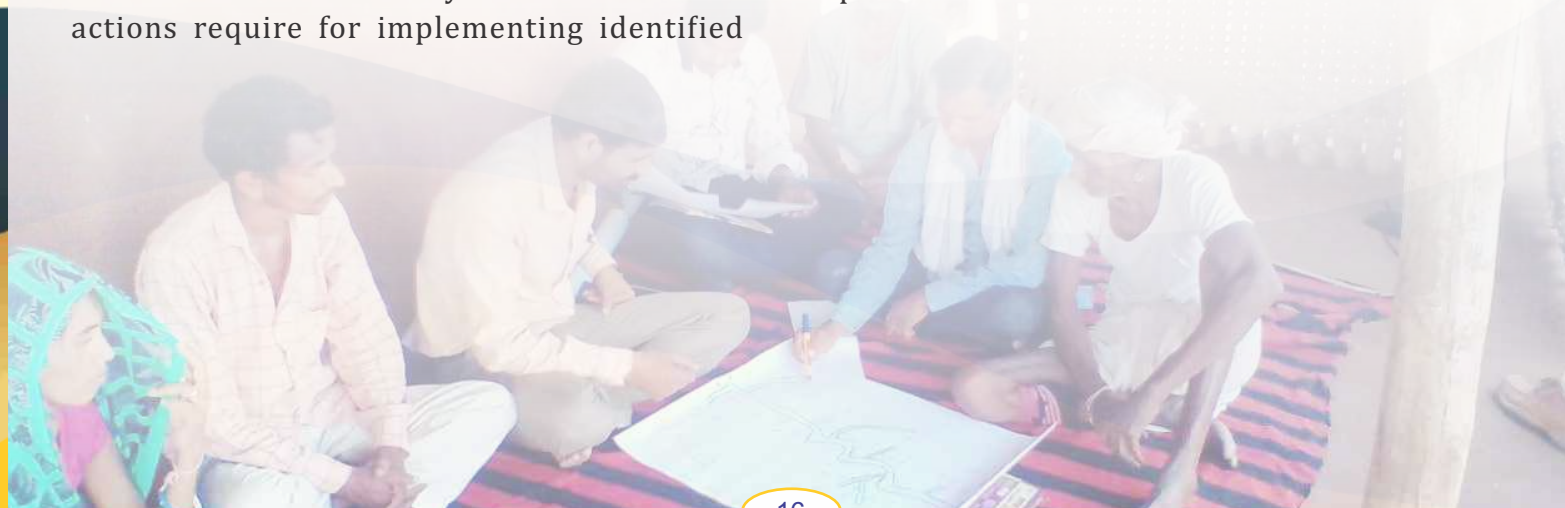




It also focus on behavioral change on nutrition, particularly nutrition during disasters and emergency as well as improved mother and child care practices. The purpose of preparing VDP is to identify and prioritize development issues of a village and develop such mechanisms which encourage active community participation and effective utilization of local resources in resolving the development issues in short, medium, and long term perspectives. The VDPs are mainly based on the physical, social, economic, and livelihood analysis of a Village Community leading towards the identification and prioritization of development problems. It identifies both community and external level actions require for implementing identified

development activities and largely helping the Village community in developing a future vision and road map for their overall socio-economic well being and prosperity including overall sustainable development. Saksham Samooh of each village are into lead role in the efficient delivery of development services at village levels covering each and every households.

Panchayati Raj Members and other important Stakeholders of 115 Villages had been trained on the above concept of developing Ecologically Harmonized Villages through developing plans and also advocate to the government to the involvement of their village plan into MNREGA scheme.



KEY RESULT AREA -04 *100000 families in 10 identified districts in tri-junction, have benefitted from, VAAGDHARA innovated culturally aligned processes, technologies (NSFS) ensuring sustainable production and consumption, livelihoods.*

14498 new farmers realized the importance and adopted integrated farming system from earlier farming practice. Use of organic manure is increased among participating families and 45 percent participating families are newly added. Families who adopted SIFS shared that Input cost for agriculture is reduced. SIFS adopted farmers are motivating to other and their neighbor families are also approaching them. Trained women members are supporting to other small and marginal families in adopting SIFS. 400 families are facilitated in providing Vermin bed, worms, and container for making organic pesticides. Farmer shared us that they sow the seed but 5 to 10 percent seed does not have germination. The reason was that seed treatment practice was not there in the villages. After using local seed treatment practice as demonstrated in the meeting, they use only good quality seed in sowing and through this germination is increased.

Adoption of NSFS presents **win-win-win situation** for small and marginal farmers by addressing problem of malnutrition, supporting family economy and maintaining local environment. In the long-run, this transformation could offer an essential competitive advantage to create more value from resources, lowering costs

(both input and environmental), increasing production and securing food and nutrient



supplies to family (WHH 2013). Adapting cyclic approach in production and consumption within farming system may significantly reduce resource extraction, alleviating the problem of resource scarcity. Concept of reduce-reuse-recycling which is at the core of circular lifestyle or sustainable consumption and production with organic and natural approach helps in preventing agriculture pollution while contributing to a healthier society. This goes hand in hand with the thoughts of FAO, MSSRF and LANSa community who believe that agriculture for nutrition is much more above the farming for market.



This way a community of 600 in 30 villages indigenous farmer learnt to link nutrition with agricultural practices and farming system. These families participated and contributed to the overall validity of the results. Executing 10 tools with 30 groups allowed the VAAGDHARA to not only see the implementation process rather evolve it with community using different perspectives, and also to get more insights in important topics related to Sustainable Consumption and Production with endogenous community and rural perspective. Findings pertaining to PLA approach have shown that it can be appropriate approach tool for promoting NSFS for food security of small and marginal farm families even in degraded regions. It also adds to improve environmental,

FAO (19-21 Nov 2014) Improving diets through nutrition-sensitive agriculture
SDG_12: Sustainable consumption and production at website <https://www.un.org>
Economic, socio-cultural performance of their



resources with the principles of sustainable consumption and production. The conducted research however indicates the possibility for adapting PLA learning cycle to help community groups to adopt CE and NSFS in its totality and overcome vicious cycle of malnutrition and poverty. PLA helps in identifying factors and their role in enable circularity within farming systems.

Some factors are rather external and therefore could possibly be harder to influence, but others are part of system and can be overcome through.

However, role of different policies is also critical in deciding upon food system of a community or society. And we are trying to influence the grain distribution as along with local practices and cultures of the area in PDS, ICDS Centers and others which help to rejuvenate the traditional farming system and put the indigenous food groups into the existence. Therefore, the implementation of PLA-NSFS cannot be equated with achieving SDG-01-Poverty eradication and SDG-02-Zero Hunger, rather it would also need to apply NSFS lens to various policies of government, those influence agriculture and food system of endogenous communities.



Thus, another research question for us is “Is there some role of government policies in changing farming and food system of endogenous communities?” and “competitiveness of existing government policies vis-à-vis circular economy approach of development”

Nutri-Sensitive Farming System is an approach that seeks to maximize agriculture's contribution to nutrition. This strategy stresses the multiple benefits derived from enjoying a variety of foods, recognizing the nutritional value of food for good nutrition, health and productivity, and the social significance of the food and agricultural sector for supporting rural livelihoods. Nutrition-sensitive agriculture also entails targeting poor households, promoting gender equity, and providing nutrition education so that household resources are used to improve household members' nutrition, especially that of women and young children. Finally, it involves linking agriculture to sectors that address other causes of malnutrition, namely education, health and social protection.

The Sustainable Development Goal to “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” (SDG2) recognizes the inter linkages among supporting sustainable agriculture, empowering small farmers, promoting gender equality, ending rural poverty, ensuring healthy lifestyles, tackling climate change, and other issues addressed within the set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. We are promoting sustainable integrated farming system with the empowering women farmers who has decisive role in nutrition and agriculture production.

In this Year, Vaagdhara conducted a wide-ranging consultation and adopted a new five-year strategy (2017 – 2022). which confirmed our purpose to advance nutrition outcomes by improving the consumption of nutritious and indigenous food for Tribal Communities , especially those most vulnerable to malnutrition. In particular, our aim to improve the consumption of nutritious foods through indigenous practices for at a minimum one billion people over the next five years and target major improvements to the food system through adopting sustainable agriculture system, delivering more diverse and healthier diets for vulnerable tribal communities in areas where we work. We believes the challenge is to transform food systems so that they do much more to improve the consumption of indigenous nutritious food by the people who need it the most. Indeed, transforming our food systems to make them work better for people’s nutrition and health is one of the biggest challenges facing humanity in the era and Tribal people who are the nature protectors are suffering the most.

Therefore, Vaagdhara with more than 35600 Tribal Farm Families have practices varied interventions in implementing proven solutions to malnutrition undertaken Participatory learning and Action in the context of linking Nutri-Sensitive Farming and development strategies that contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, as established by the United Nations, as well as other objectives set by ourselves. During the period of this annual report, we pursued its goals in accordance with its applying PLA in more than 600 villages and with good governance best practices for the communities.



In this year, VAAGDHARA reached 17544 tribal community with adopting changing practices like installing kitchen garden, adopting bio-pesticides, using local seeds and an additional 35600 through behavior change communication (BCC) through Nutri-sensitive activities. Our programs operated in the 648 villages and we are experiencing initial behaviour changes like producing millets in the areas.

Through putting multiple effect on awareness generation, saksham samooch women member has to influence the other 10 families, with this we are promoting the nutri-sensitive agriculture which produces up to 70% of all consumed foods. and through developing eco harmony villages as above KRA, have control on using local available seeds, land and optimum utilization of Natural Resource Management where they shouldn't become dependent on creditors and on the market as well. Together with our Partner organizations, we are promoting smallholder vulnerable tribal farm families to use indigenous methods to achieve higher yield and also sell any surplus to promote safe food system and organic foods in urban areas. We also raise the awareness of tribal communitities for the importance of diversified nutrition and having role of women farmers, above all, since their role is often decisive in their families Nutrition.

We are also, therefore, calling on government authorities to adopt agricultural policies that pursue sustainable, decentralized food and nutrition security and indigenous practices for production. One of the Project on "Promoting" sustainable consumption and production systems for safe and organic foods in India". Between Oct. 25-27, 2018, we participated in the 10th edition of BIOFACH – the biggest global trading platform for high-quality organic products. Biofach 2018 was a good platform for networking with more than 150 exhibitors from India and abroad at a common platform. With Co-Partnering "Bhoomi Ka" which has been established as a platform to envision and create sustainable food systems favorable to smallholder farmers, it was a perfect opportunity to reach out to direct consumers, retailers and brand owners. During the

three-day event, It was represented by smallholder farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and food copreneurs from tribal areas where we showcased the rich diversity of organic food products from the states of Rajasthan and also to other partners from West Bengal, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand, both as organic agri produce and as processed foods under the "local brand" segment.

The stall, which had a unique aesthetic design using almost no plastic and integrating a range of diverse food products from the forests and central plains, began to get attention from visitors immediately after its inauguration.

The range of products on display included wild honey, nine kinds of millets and six kinds of rice including hand pounded rice and low glycemic index rice for diabetic patients. The array also included unique display of Roselle jam millet cookies handmade sugar and gluten free cookies cold pressed oils from different seeds as groundnut, white sesame and mustard (considered healthy owing to the indigenous process of extraction of the oil which preserves its rich nutrient value).

The event where we proudly discussed about organic healthy food and its be. The visiting dignitaries included senior leadership of the Delegation of the European Union to India, CEO's of prominent companies, officials of the various agricultural departments from across India, business entrepreneur representatives from micro and medium business enterprises looking to source certified organic products directly from farmers and journalists from India and abroad.

One of the VAAGDHARA Project "Sustainable improvement of food security of indigenous people", support by KKS, Germany we conducted one of study to dunderstand the value chain of the various agriculture produces available in the studied area and understand participation level of farmers in the value chain of different products and identify the constraints at different levels in the value chain.



The purpose is also to analyze the existing marketing channels and potential marketing problems. The report also aims to address the gaps and opportunities for the value chain development in the agriculture and allied sector. In 100 villages of three states viz. Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan, Vaagdhara supports vulnerable families growing indigenous varieties like millets, koba, rajan, beans to increase the production and increase the market value of nutritious food into the market. Through demonstration, 1670 smallholder farm families produce high quality seeds for the next growing season, and helping the soil retain water and nutrients. After good harvest, the families can then sell any surpluses; and with the families they can buy livestock for increasing the income.

Livestock contribute directly to human nutrition by providing high-quality protein. Indirectly, they provide draft power for cultivation and transportation, as well as manure for soil fertility. By engaging more than 200 Tribal Farmers to take a stronger role in the market system, livestock can provide income for education, health care and housing, and provide long-term economic stability as living savings account. This is supporting through heifer International where gifting the goat helps to improve the livestock and promoting the

importance of livestock in agriculture and nutrition.

Through continual presence at Grassroot, we recognize that nutrition is not natural outcome of either an increased agricultural production or an increased income. Resolution of malnourishment needs an integrated approach to impact on the nutritional status of the most vulnerable population within a household; especially the child (1000 days) and the mother. Evidences from the field prove that improvements in nutritional status in the Tribal area have not kept pace with providing awareness on nutrition, strengthening the services and agricultural productivity. Some of the instances in field also demonstrating the point that higher income levels do not necessarily translate into an improved situation for the children.

Vaagdhara believes that nutritional outcomes are determined by both food and non-food conditions. There are many drivers that need to work together for enabling a food and nutrition security but also maintain it and move beyond an episodic achievement. During our Research, there are many indigenous food which been forgotten by new generations are rich sources of micro nutrients, carbohydrates, proteins and can easily available and grown in these areas. Those year some of the achievements are as :

1. 67% felt that the quantity of foods eaten in their household had improved at least somewhat in the last twelve months. Among those, they attributed the increase in the quantity of food eaten mainly to their improved knowledge, or learning about the importance of eating more food. Among those who felt the quantity of food eaten had decreased or worsened, most attributed this to poor agricultural production.
2. 72% reported that the quality of the foods eaten had improved in their household, the majority of which again attributed this improvement to learning about the importance of eating better quality foods followed by improved agricultural production and diversity of foods planted.
3. 78% of households reported having a kitchen garden. Of those without one, the main reason was due to lack of water. If they had a kitchen garden, most grew tomatoes, green chili, green spinach, fenugreek and coriander leaves and ladies finger (okra). Most had been growing the vegetables they noted for more than a year, but approximately 14 percent had started growing the vegetables in the past year. However, 92 percent indicated they had increased the types of vegetables grown in their garden, suggesting that their interpretation of the question about how long they had been growing the noted vegetables is likely reflective of how long they had maintained a kitchen garden generally.
4. There is high decrease shift in malnutrition from 36% to 14% which can be reformative change.
5. 67% of Village health and nutrition day celebrated in all Anganwadi Centers with proper norm as according to government . 85% of Mothers visited the nutrition day every month for immunization services, awareness.
6. 65% of farmer families have started the finger millet production for improving the diet diversity and indigenous local food in the area.
7. Changing more than 7000 Farm Families through Participatory exercises done in LANN - PLA where used to create awareness and educate pregnant and lactating women, and adolescent girls on community-based monitoring of maternal and child health care. It has caused significant changes in many communities related issues like women are now planning their agricultural produce as according to provide nutrition diversity to families, improves the breast feed within an hour as well hygienic conditions.
8. We shared our good practices to the policy makers through state level workshops, continual meeting and as result, state level policy makers appreciated the efforts and even start putting their efforts to put into the system. 3 major Evidences which we have shared are as :
Promoting small grains especially millets in Tribal areas through providing into ICDS centers.
Process documentation of 15 days nutrition camps and the outcomes of that 15 days follow up to SAM/MAM?
Capacity building of Annapurnas and their key messages to improve resilience against nutrition security
9. Establishing 61 "Field Farmer School" has been the another significant output where they together sharing nutri-sensitive interventions which enables the community through knowledge inputs to help decide which crops to sow from a food security and nutrition point of view. This helps to maximize the opportunity from agriculture to address nutrition. As most of the women and their families engaged with the program were farmers, they were helped in identifying and selecting crops to support their own needs of nutritional intakes. Using simple analogies such as the various colors of food that they should have on their plate during the training, the aspect of balanced diet and nutrition was conveyed to them. During cultivation periods, they were assisted with sowing more crops which would also help their household nutritional security



KEY RESULT AREA -05

50% of villages 100 GP are child friendly, where all children in age group of 6-14 are in school, having quality education, enjoying good health, participation and free from forced child labor



In Tribal areas, over 1.5 lakh people are aged 10-19. Despite this, the rights and voices of children and young people are constantly denied. Beyond a focus on mere access to education, improving the quality of their learning while amplifying their voices will help their dreams for better futures to succeed. Through contributing the above KRA, we formed and strengthened 774 Village development and child Rights Committees in Tri-Junction areas and the committee acts as contributor to change activities to achieve the outcomes related to child labour migration and education. The committees in the villages are strengthened enough to ensure children are cared for and protected in a family environment, that they have quality care, and that they are not exploited. They have also work to protect children in the times of crisis, when they are at a higher risk of harm. It is every child's right to grow and learn in a secured environment. However, due to various socio-economic factors, many children slip through the cracks. Poverty is a major cause for a significant section of young people being forced into hazardous forms of labour and associated exploitation. This year we worked on Child Protection and other issues which are as:

1. Strong child protection mechanism and relations with government departments,

community organizations and media were established.

2. Critical issues of children were highlighted in print and electronic media through different stories and even in Tribal Colloquium where Child Protection and development is above all from the issues.
3. Consultations were held with various government departments and steps were taken to reduce child migration and labour in the areas. Child Protection Committees formed by us were linked with the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) of the Government of India and Public Distribution System.
4. Guidelines for Block and Village-level Child Protection Committees were established and community based Child Tracking Mechanism are tracked through Village development Child Rights Committees.
5. 30 Child Champions raised their voice across various forums such as the Office of the Deputy Commissioner, media and Sachha Bachpan Event.
6. We also put the special issues of Tribal children and adolescents, specifically the obligation of states to "provide a safe and supportive environment for adolescents, that ensures the opportunity to participate in decisions affecting their health, to build life-skills, to acquire appropriate information, to receive counseling and to negotiate the health behavior choices they make.

Violations of rights identified and rights-based school improvement plans was widely supported. In some of the Villages, there was increased participation of local communities in monitoring the fulfilment of rights in schools where we works, and school improvement plans are now being supported through community and proper follow up.

mechanism have been set up. And in Somaliland, a girls' education campaign and a national coalition of government and civil society organizations undertook awareness programmes during education week. Government pledged to continue and expand free education at primary schools, and, with the support of aid agencies, the government also promised to improve the quality of education, which remains an issue.

In this year, Vaagdhara organized a special Baal Gram Sabha in 61 Gram Panchayat where First time children's officially participated in the gram sabha to discuss their issues, entitlements and rights. The members of 'children and adolescent collectives' in gram panchayat participated and presented a 'GP fact sheet' contains issues related to child development programs like Aanganwadi, Education, Child Labor, Child Marriage. They highlighted major issues related to poor infrastructure available in their school like boundary wall that from all kind of external dangers, non-availability of water in the toilets discourages to usage of the same, poor availability of sports equipment.

Creating Child Friendly Villages where there is no child labour where all children receive compulsory, good quality education and the voice and opinion of children are heard and accepted by the adults as the children's Panchayat (assembly), Proper health and nutritive measures is given a recognition by the Gram Panchayat and Government authorities. It is VAAGDHARA'S intention that all children in villages need to be enrolled in mainstream education with zero dropout rate with follow-up activities and maximum retention. The aim is to create and sustain a child friendly atmosphere within the community to ensure education and an end to



child labour. Thus, prevention lies at the heart of the BMG programme to combat child Labour, which can only be eradicated by taking a holistic community-based approach. An investment in prevention is not only cost effective, as it reduces the vulnerability of children and their families, but also increases the opportunity for the future development of children, families, communities as a whole.

Through creating and strengthening Village development Child Rights Committee, it helps to minimize vulnerability and to build and strengthen the support systems in the community so that the community assumes its own responsibility to send each child to school. The concept of the Child Friendly Village, to work for the eradication of child migration and Labour and create a child friendly environment. We have adopted multi-pronged strategies that included such tactics as rescue operations to liberate children through Childline 1098, transit rehabilitation, consumer awareness, ethical trade, policy interventions, advocacy on child rights, Rallies and workshops which have yielded substantial results.





One of the most challenging areas of the program is to effectively work with children and adolescents. Through awareness-building efforts, We sees to bring about a qualitative and quantitative change in the attitudes, skills and knowledge base of the target system the children community in the hope that such change would trickle down to children who comprise its constituency. The organization envisages a proactive role of the community towards the eradication of child labour and education for children, so the target system is seen as an agent of change in the long run.

Panchayat leaders are influential opinion makers in the village. Therefore, we communicate to 316 leaders the information about the causes and implications of child laborer's and the existing link between lack of education and the wide-spread exploitation of children as labourer's. Constant liaising as well as awareness generation and IEC (Information, Education and Communication) tools create the best possible effect.

Moreover, as Child Friendly Villages is essentially a community initiative ensuring a better future for all children of a village along the principles of justice, equity and peace, it is generally quite easy for the community to adopt the model. It is a simple model for people to accept, as regular meetings are held in the village to

gradually make villagers aware of the importance of child development indicators. The villagers themselves can also gauge the consequences which affect child laborers directly. Since child labour is also due to false promises, deception, misinformation or ignorance, helping vulnerable groups be aware of the traps that they may be lured into is an effective measure. Awareness-



raising, school, family and community education, rallies and public meetings are consequently important tools which contribute to the working of the programme, as well as the acceptance of the model by the communities.

KEY RESULT AREA -06 *Institutional and meta-governance capacities of VAAGDHARA are strengthened to support innovations, learning and efficient implementation.*

The key result area 6 denotes the Vaagdhara's structural framework and the innovations which we are trying to bring through setting up 21 Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathan and facilitation units. With the rigorous exercises at different level which includes community groups, team members, Board, other stakeholders, we finally shaped our strategy document where people centric organization is our key concept where they will turn as an independent institution who works for their overall development. The strategic document helps to evolve our key Result areas which we are aiming to reach at 2022, explaining our theory of change and how we expect to achieve each of our KRAs through main activities and indicators. We made progress towards finalizing and aligning strategies and building the systems and tools to measure progress against the Sustainable development Goals. Six Key Result Areas were established to provide high-level oversight of progress towards our Mission objectives.

The Vaagdhara structure comprises of evolving 21 Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathan who are implementing units, they are grassroot level partners who were formed to provide solidarity and learning on each KRAs and how to process the work evenly at different areas. The three facilitation units covering the three states are acting as facilitators which designed to ensure technical quality and sustainability to the programmes which been implement through Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathan. Vaagdhara Facilitation Units is basically working on Innovation, sustainability, collaboration, networking effectively and efficiency.

The Technical Support unit is designed for ensuring technical aspects of our focus areas into the interventions as well it is going to focus more on Research part which helps to identify the issues and facilitate different studies on identifying

issues. Into the long run, the technical support unit has wide range of providing technical support to other stakeholders as well who is working on the same ideology and tribal sustainable development.

The Policy Advocacy Cell has come into existence for advocating the grassroot level issues at state and national level. Our Policy and Advocacy cell is working on different focus areas to identify the gaps in between the policy and its implementation. It relates to the grassroot level and technical support unit for advocating at different platforms. This year, we initiated the work with different departments for integrated efforts on curbing the malnutrition and how agriculture department has major role into the issue.

In the Mission objectives section, we looked at our strategies at work throughout our programmes till 2022. Here we share initiatives taken by the organization to ensure the strategy is understood, applied and more importantly tested and adjusted in real time. Testing our strategy is inherent in the way programmes are implemented. To understand how the defined strategy is working in practice, The team designed the System of Procedures which used across the Organization to collect assessment of progress towards change this information constitutes the basis of this report which should be considered a summary. VAAGDHARA undertook capacity building initiatives with support of the key Resource Person, well defined dignitaries to help programme around KRAs, establishing Units on accountability. We continued to provide support to Facilitation units doing capacity development training, linking it to programming processes or requirements till 2022, such as Leadership school development and development of M&E frameworks.

Driven by the introduction of People's centric organization and developing into different areas to sustainable development, we restructured the management of programme work so that long-term development programmes are better integrated with our mission objectives. Mr. Gagan Sethi, who being into OD Process organized a training session for all senior programme staff on planning and implementation the strategy. The Team and its leadership road map as according to our strategic document 2022 is integrated approach to building our leadership at the individual and organizational levels. It helps us to foresees the individual growth align with organizational learning and how team will build by 2022. We developed the document has also been prepared to ensures upon the depth of understanding the team growth through leadership to lead current as well as future workforce challenges; and it also supported the leaders their path way of development. The different roles in an organization will work coordinately with team and how it turns into an affirmative leader by 2022 into their specific responsibilities. It visualizes how each Focus areas within an organization will evolve and provides a snapshot of the roles being added and when. This document is extremely helpful for catching gaps in talent, ensuring that organization is adequately resourced, and that growth is properly balanced across different units. Each leader can also use this roadmap to flag what resources they need and identify when their team will burst.

' This year we committed to work across all tri-junction areas of three states viz. Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh to

adjust systems and processes to advance our programme-led Planning capacities. A concept note was developed around strategic programme design, articulating the need for key documents that operationalize strategy papers and connect work across into coherent programmes that link from local, to national, to international level.

This Year, we initiated Jan Jatiya Swaraj Kendra as an entity that acts as a knowledge generating and interaction platform that focuses on joint learning within community. JSK would be the first of its kind within tribal tri-junction focusing on studies, research studies, action researches, capacity building interventions. It will adapt participatory learning action - PLA approach in all the sectors of learning within issues pertaining to tribal for sustainable life and livelihoods for better efficiency and effectiveness.



PUBLICATIONS

विकास योजना हमारी योजना है



EVENTS AND MEDIA CLIPS

**वागधरा संस्थान के दो साल के
अध्यक प्रयासों का सुखद परिणाम**

उद्योगिक विकास
सुखदी प्रमाणित प्रमाण

विश्व व्यापक विश्व विद्यालय (वि.वि.वि.) पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण और अनुसंधान प्रमाणित
प्रदेश में ई-सिगरेट पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध

विश्व व्यापक विश्व विद्यालय (वि.वि.वि.) पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण और अनुसंधान प्रमाणित

प्रदेश में ई-सिगरेट पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध

VAAGDHARA

**To make state tobacco free, one
most steps Govt to ban e-cigarette**

विश्व व्यापक विश्व विद्यालय (वि.वि.वि.) पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण और अनुसंधान प्रमाणित

Govt's promise to ban e-cigarettes goes up in smoke

विश्व व्यापक विश्व विद्यालय (वि.वि.वि.) पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण और अनुसंधान प्रमाणित

**Experts call for
ban on e-cigarettes**

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**Govt to study
ill-effects of
e-cigarettes:**
Health min

विश्व व्यापक विश्व विद्यालय (वि.वि.वि.) पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण और अनुसंधान प्रमाणित

**ई-सिगरेट पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध
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**युवाओं में बढ़ रहा है
ई-सिगरेट का चलन**

विश्व व्यापक विश्व विद्यालय (वि.वि.वि.) पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण और अनुसंधान प्रमाणित

**'E-cigarette
biggest obstacle in
tobacco control'**

विश्व व्यापक विश्व विद्यालय (वि.वि.वि.) पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण और अनुसंधान प्रमाणित

ई-सिगरेट पर स्वास्थ्य मंत्री सरकार के निवेश के बावजूद रुक नहीं

विश्व व्यापक विश्व विद्यालय (वि.वि.वि.) पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण और अनुसंधान प्रमाणित

Govt's promise to ban e-cigarettes goes up in smoke

विश्व व्यापक विश्व विद्यालय (वि.वि.वि.) पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण और अनुसंधान प्रमाणित

**E-cigarettes not a good
alternative to smoking,
state planning to ban it**

विश्व व्यापक विश्व विद्यालय (वि.वि.वि.) पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण और अनुसंधान प्रमाणित

**ई-सिगरेट पर लगे बैन, युवा पीढ़ी को
तंबाकू के खतरे से बचाना जरूरी**

विश्व व्यापक विश्व विद्यालय (वि.वि.वि.) पर गुणवत्तापूर्ण और अनुसंधान प्रमाणित

Ms. Dhuli Kumari has been selected for GBV champion at state level from Vaagdhara

In the field of Women's Rights, Dhuli has done the great work in Ghatol Block. Dhuli worked for women empowerment under the project Child Rights for Change (CRC) which was implemented by Vaagdhara with the support of Save the Children. She had done more work in respect of violence against women and adolescents with the help of Women's groups, children groups, and village level child protection committee.

Dhuli said that whatever kind of case related to female violence in this way, whatever effort she will have to make is ready for it.

For everyone, the message is that women do not feel weak, that is a power, respect them.



Oral Statement read at the UN High Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development

The voices of indigenous tribal communities and groups of Rajasthan were heard to the world from the United Nation platform. Jayesh Joshi, read the 'Oral Statement' at UN High Level Political Forum 2018 for sustainable development. It is a matter to feel proud for Rajasthan as only 7 statements were chosen across the world to be read at the forum and Vaagdhara,

The High-Level Political Forum is the main United Nations platform on sustainable development and it has a central role in the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) globally. The forum meets annually under the auspices of Economic and Social Council. The theme for HLPF 2018 is "Transformation towards Sustainable and Resilient Communities". We recommended through presenting oral statement to the centuries old environment friendly and locally sustainable farming methods and food practices. The efforts initiated by VAAGDHARA in the target area resulted in retaining the non cultivated livelihoods which uses 'zero chemical fertilizer, zero pesticides and zero GM seeds'. Farmers today preserve and use their own seeds, make pesticides out of neem, use poultry for pest control and goatery and cows for fertilizers. This new eco-system has proved to be a culturally appropriate, low cost and climate responsive solution to their farming needs. These interventions have not only lifted them out of chronic poverty but also resulted into improved health, nutrition and educational indicators of the young generation.

Vaagdhara in New Delhi organized the event to raise the voice of tribals.

The 'Release of Demand Charter from Indigenous Community' was released by 5Mr. Salil Shetty, former Director General Amnesty International, Mr. Mahendra Jeet Singh Malviya, National Vice President Indian National Congress (Tribal Wing and Former Member of Parliament and Tribal Affairs Minister, Government of Rajasthan in the presence of Mr. Gagan Sethi, renowned development practitioner and other prominent personalities of development sector including the members of the Tribal Community. The experts presented their views on the existing intervention challenges and policy implementation for the tribal communities at Tri-junction.



Tribal Development Forum - Demand for Manifesto.

Vaagdhara have urged the parties to incorporate their demands related to farming, malnutrition, education, and health in their election manifesto. Among the key demands include the sustainable and inclusive development of tribal areas, improvement in the healthcare services, rights for tribal children and prioritization of agriculture above all other occupations.



'आदिवासी समुदाय की समस्याएं चुनावी घोषणा पत्र में शामिल करें राजनैतिक दल'



आदिवासी समुदाय की समस्याओं के मांग पत्र का विमोचन मंगलवार को पिकसिटी प्रेस क्लब में बांधारा की ओर से पत्रकार वार्ता में किया गया।

जयपुर, (कर्म)। बांधारा संस्थान ने राजनैतिक दलों से आदिवासी समुदाय के हितों से जुड़ी समस्याओं को अपने चुनावी घोषणा पत्र में शामिल करने की मांग की है।

बांधारा के सचिव जयेश खेती ने मंगलवार को पत्रकारों से रुबरु होकर राजनीतिक दलों के सम्पर्क मांग उठाई कि चुनावी घोषणा पत्र में आदिवासी समुदाय के समेकित विकास, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, बाल अधिकार, खेती व आजीविका के साधन

मूल्यांकन के मुद्दों को शामिल करें। बांधारा के समन्वयक और नेटवर्क राजस्थान के परमेश पाटीदार ने राज्य के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की 75 प्रतिशत भूमि पर वर्षा आधारित खेती की जाते हैं। इसके बावजूद राज्य सरकार का कृषि पर किया जाने वाला व्यय मुख्यतः सिंचित खेती पर होता है। जिससे इस क्षेत्र के लघु और सीमांत किसानों को लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। अतः समेकित खेती के लिए उचित वित्तीय प्रावधान करना, परम्परागत कृषि को भी

हट के दायरे में लाना चाहिये जिससे लघु एवं सीमांत किसानों को लाभ मिल सके। इस के अतिरिक्त संस्था ने कई मुद्दों को भी चुनावी घोषणा पत्र में शामिल करने की मांग की। इस अवसर पर जनजातीय विकास मंच के अध्यक्ष मानसिंह निनामा, सदस्य अनीता गार्गसिया और बांधारा बोर्ड से वार्ड खेती एवं सती सेवेस्टिन तथा सचिव जयेश खेती के साथ घोषणा पत्र में शामिल की जाने वाली मांगों का मांग पत्र जारी किया।

आदिवासी समाज के सुधार के लिए ध्यान दे राज्य सरकार



पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क

जयपुर। कुपोषण-प्रमुखता, शिक्षा में कमजोर भागीदारी, स्वास्थ्य की बदतर स्थिति और आजीविका की दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश की दक्षिणी सीमा क्षेत्र में निवास कर रहे आदिवासी समाज के सुधार के लिए सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए। यह पत्रा संलग्नकार को प्रेस क्लब में आयोजित ट्रायजंक्शन डेवेलपमेंट फोरम के घोषणा पत्र की मांग के दौरान यह मांग।

वर्तमान में आदिवासी समाज के मुद्दों को बताने के लिए बांधारा संस्था की ओर से एक समूह का गठन किया गया। बांधारा के सचिव जयेश खेती ने कहा कि आदिवासी संस्कृति और परम्पराओं के लिए

आदिवासियों ने जारी किया घोषणा पत्र, विकास में भागीदारी की मांग

लखनौ/नवज्योति, जयपुर

राजस्थान में लंबे समय से मुख्यधारा से जुड़ने की बात जोह रहे आदिवासी समुदाय ने विधानसभा चुनाव से पहले अपना घोषणा पत्र जारी कर विकास में बराबर का भागीदार बनाने की मांग की है। जनजातीय स्वराज मंच ने गैर सरकारी संगठन बांधारा के सहयोग से पिकसिटी प्रेस क्लब में मंगलवार को आयोजित संवाददाता सम्मेलन में राज्य के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों



में विकास कार्यों के लिए अपना घोषणा पत्र जारी किया। मंच के अध्यक्ष मान सिंह ने कहा कि बांधारा, जयपुर, प्रतापगढ़, उदयपुर और सिराही के

राजनीतिक पार्टियों के सम्पर्क मांग की गई है कि वह चुनावी घोषणापत्र में स्वास्थ्य, बाल अधिकार, खेती, पोषण सहित अन्य मुद्दों पर ध्यान दें।

परम्परागत कृषि को लाना चाहिए छूट के दायरे में

किसानों ने कहा कि राजस्थान के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की 75 प्रतिशत भूमि पर वर्षा आधारित खेती की जाती है परन्तु सरकार का कृषि पर किया जाने वाला व्यय मुख्यतः सिंचित खेती पर होता है। जिससे इस क्षेत्र के लघु-सीमांत किसानों को लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। समेकित खेती के लिए उचित वित्तीय प्रावधान परम्परागत कृषि को भी हट के दायरे में लाना चाहिए। इससे लघु-सीमांत किसानों को लाभ मिल सके। कार्यक्रम में जनजातीय विकास मंच के अध्यक्ष मानसिंह निनामा, सदस्य अनीता गार्गसिया और बांधारा बोर्ड से वार्ड खेती, राजस्थान पत्रिका के सती सेवेस्टिन आदि ने चुनावी घोषणा पत्र में शामिल किए जाने वाले मुद्दों का मांग पत्र जारी किया।

प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के प्रहरी आदिवासी के हालात जस के तस

आदिवासी समाज के मुद्दों को घोषणापत्र में शामिल करने की

जयपुर। आदिवासी समाज के मुद्दों को वृत्त समाज के सामने लाने के लिये बांधारा ने एक सकलासक समूह का गठन किया है। राज्य की दक्षिण सीमा के क्षेत्र आदिवासी समाज का घर रहे हैं जो अपने कमजोर ढांचागत विकास, शिक्षा में कमजोर भागीदारी, स्वास्थ्य की बदतर स्थिति, डवाडेल आजीविका और विकास की मुख्य धारा में नग्न भागीदारी के लिये जाते रहे हैं।

2011 जनगणना के अनुसार भारत की जनसंख्या में 10 करोड़ 43

लाख, 8.6 प्रतिशत आदिवासी हैं। समय समय पर किये गए कार्यों के अपेक्षित परिणाम नहीं मिल पाए हैं और आदिवासी समाज के जीवन पर कोई ज्यादा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। बांधारा संस्थान ने एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस कर आदिवासियों के विभिन्न मुद्दों राज्य सरकार के सामने लाने का प्रयास किया है। इस अवसर पर बांधारा के सचिव जयेश खेती ने

आजीविकाओं से ऊपर प्राथमिकता, कुपोषण और भूख को समाप्त करना जैसे मुख्य बिन्दुओं को समीक्षित करें। बांधारा के समन्वयक और नेटवर्क राजस्थान के प ने भी राज्य की कृषि परिवर्तन हेतु घोषणा पत्र मुद्दे समारोह करने पर उन्होंने कहा कि रा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों की 75 प्रतिशत भूमि पर वर्षा आधारित खेती परन्तु राज्य सरकार का कृ जाने वाला व्यय मुख्यतः सिंचित खेती पर होता है, जिससे इस क्षेत्र के लघु-सीमांत किसानों को लाभ नहीं मिल पाता। अतः समेकित खेती के लिए उचित वित्तीय प्रावधान परम्परागत कृषि को भी हट के दायरे में लाना चाहिए जिससे सीमांत किसानों को लाभ

Media Clips for Child Rights Initiative

चाइल्ड हेल्प लाइन ने बनाया 37 बालविवाह रोकने का इतिहास



न्यूज सर्विस/नवज्योति, बांसवाड़ा

वाधारा कुपड़ा संस्था के माध्यम से संचालित चाइल्ड हेल्प लाइन 1098 ने वर्ष में 37 बालविवाह रोकवाए। टीम ने बालविवाह रोकथाम के लिए विशेष अभियान चलाते हुए जिले में नुकड़ नाटक और वाद-विवाद प्रतियोगिता आदि के माध्यम से जागरूकता अभियान चलाया। जिला स्तर से लेकर गांवों तक वॉलियन्टर्स की टीम तैयार की। टीम कहीं भी बाल विवाह होने की सूचना मिलते ही ब्लॉक के सम्बंधित उपखण्ड अधिकारी से लेकर प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों को चेताती रही। टीम के जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार ने बताया कि बालविवाह न करवाने के प्रति लोगों की जागरूकता बढ़ी है। साथ ही टीम ने समय-समय पर बालविवाह रोकथाम के लिए रैली, पोस्टर, शपथ दिलाते जैसे कार्यक्रम आयोजित किए। टीम में बासुड़ा कटारा, कमलेश बुनकर व कान्तिलाल यादव लगे हुए हैं। टीम के जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार को जिला स्तर पर तो सदस्यों को उपखण्ड व पंचायत स्तर पर सम्मानित किया जा चुका है। सचिव

ज्यादा परेशान करने के कारण गडरिये के चंगुल से भागा नाबालिग रुपयों की लालच में पिता ने 12 साल के बेटे को गडरिये के पास रखा गिरवी

उज्जैन चाइल्ड लाइन को मिला, घाटोल के चुड़ई का है बच्चा।

महेश्वर बेलवाड़ा, बांसवाड़ा

घाटोल के घर अब बालगृह में रहने के लक्ष्य में बेटे को गडरिये के पास रखने का फैसला करने वाले पिता को जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार ने टीम के साथ मिलकर बालगृह में रखने का फैसला कराया। बालगृह में रखने के बाद बच्चे को गडरिये के पास रखने का फैसला करने वाले पिता को जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार ने टीम के साथ मिलकर बालगृह में रखने का फैसला कराया। बालगृह में रखने के बाद बच्चे को गडरिये के पास रखने का फैसला करने वाले पिता को जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार ने टीम के साथ मिलकर बालगृह में रखने का फैसला कराया।

दो माह में सतर बच्चों को पुकारा



गडरिये की कुल से बच्चे को गडरिये के पास रखने का फैसला करने वाले पिता को जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार ने टीम के साथ मिलकर बालगृह में रखने का फैसला कराया। बालगृह में रखने के बाद बच्चे को गडरिये के पास रखने का फैसला करने वाले पिता को जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार ने टीम के साथ मिलकर बालगृह में रखने का फैसला कराया।

घाटोल के ही तीन बच्चे और गडरिये के पास गिरवी रखे गए बच्चे को गडरिये के पास रखने का फैसला करने वाले पिता को जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार ने टीम के साथ मिलकर बालगृह में रखने का फैसला कराया। बालगृह में रखने के बाद बच्चे को गडरिये के पास रखने का फैसला करने वाले पिता को जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार ने टीम के साथ मिलकर बालगृह में रखने का फैसला कराया।

चाइल्ड हेल्प लाइन की दी जानकारी

न्यूज सर्विस/नवज्योति, बांसवाड़ा

चाइल्ड हेल्प लाइन टीम की ओर से घाटोल के घरों में जाकर बच्चों को गडरिये के पास रखने का फैसला करने वाले पिता को जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार ने टीम के साथ मिलकर बालगृह में रखने का फैसला कराया। बालगृह में रखने के बाद बच्चे को गडरिये के पास रखने का फैसला करने वाले पिता को जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार ने टीम के साथ मिलकर बालगृह में रखने का फैसला कराया।



घाटोल के घरों में जाकर बच्चों को गडरिये के पास रखने का फैसला करने वाले पिता को जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार ने टीम के साथ मिलकर बालगृह में रखने का फैसला कराया। बालगृह में रखने के बाद बच्चे को गडरिये के पास रखने का फैसला करने वाले पिता को जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार ने टीम के साथ मिलकर बालगृह में रखने का फैसला कराया।

चाइल्ड हेल्प लाइन छेड़गी भिक्षावृत्ति में लिप्त बालकों के लिए अभियान

न्यूज सर्विस/नवज्योति, बांसवाड़ा

चाइल्ड हेल्पलाइन 1098 वाधारा कुपड़ा जिले में भिक्षावृत्ति में लिप्त बालकों की जानकारी जुटाएगी। हेल्प लाइन के जिला समन्वयक परमेश पाटीदार ने बताया कि चाइल्डलाइन शहर के विभिन्न स्थानों पर जाकर भिक्षावृत्ति में लिप्त बालक-बालिकाओं का डाटाबेस तैयार करेगी एवं पता लगाया जाएगा कि 0 से 18 वर्ष तक के बालकों को भिक्षावृत्ति किन परिस्थितियों में जोड़ा जा रहा है।

हेल्प लाइन बालक-बालिकाओं व परिवारों के नाम पते की जानकारी लेकर यह जानने का प्रयास करेगी कि भिक्षावृत्ति में लिप्त स्थानीय है या किसी अन्य जिले या राज्यों के है। टीम द्वारा इस कार्य के लिए चाइल्ड लाइन टीम एवं वॉलियन्टर्स के माध्यम से

से किया जायेगा एवं जगह जगह 1098 के जानकारी प्रदर्शित करने के साथ-साथ बालश्रम करवाना एक कानूनी अपराध है के स्लोगन लिखवाये जायेंगे। टीम सदस्यों कमलेश बुनकर, कान्तिलाल यादव, निशा चौहान, नरेशचंद पाटीदार द्वारा शहर के कॉलेज मैदान, मंदारेश्वर कॉलोनी, ओजरीया बाईपास, त्रिपुरा कॉलोनी में जाकर भिक्षावृत्ति में लिप्त बालक-बालिकाओं की सूची तैयार की जा रही है। जिसमें पता चला कि अधिकांश अन्य पड़ोसी राज्यों के हैं तथा यह बालक बालिकाएं विद्यालयों से वंचित हैं। टीम द्वारा आगामी दिनों में सम्पूर्ण जिले में अभियान चलाकर भिक्षावृत्ति के खिलाफ अभियान चलाया जाएगा एवं समस्त कार्यवाही रिपोर्ट जिले के उच्चाधिकारियों को प्रेषित की जाएगी।

दैनिक नवज्योति



बांसवाड़ा। बाल अधिकारों को संरक्षित करने के लिए ग्राम पंचायत स्तरीय बाल संरक्षण समितियों का गठन करते पदाधिकारी।

हर पंचायत स्तर पर होगा बाल अधिकारों का संरक्षण

ग्राम पंचायत स्तरीय बाल संरक्षण समितियों का किया गठन

न्यूज सर्विस/नवज्योति, बांसवाड़ा

वाधारा एवं सेव द चिल्ड्रन संस्था के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में जिले का बालश्रम मुक्त बनाने के लिए चाइल्ड राइट्स फॉर चेंज 2.0 परियोजना का संचालन किया जा रहा है, जिसके तहत घाटोल, आनंदपुरी पंचायत समितियों में बाल अधिकारों को संरक्षित करने के लिए ग्राम पंचायत स्तरीय बाल संरक्षण समितियों का गठन किया जा रहा है, जिसका मुख्य उद्देश्य संबंधित ग्राम पंचायतों में 0-18 वर्ष के बच्चों को बाल मित्र वातावरण प्रदान करना है। ग्राम पंचायत स्तरीय बाल संरक्षण समिति में सरपंच, ग्राम सचिव, वार्डपंच (समस्त), प्रधानाध्यापक (प्रारंभिक शिक्षा), बाल फलियाण अधिकारी (सम्बंधित पुलिस थाना), जिला बाल संरक्षण इकाई का सदस्य, एएनएम, आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता, शाला

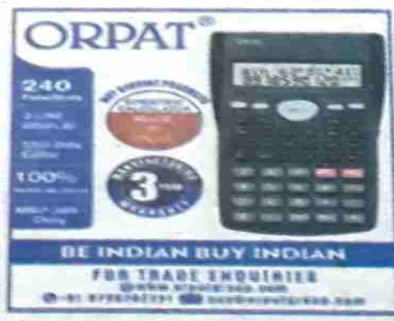
प्रबंधन समिति के अध्यक्ष, दो बाल प्रतिनिधि, समुदाय के दो सम्मानित सदस्य सम्मिलित हैं। अब तक 85 ग्राम पंचायतों में से 37 ग्राम पंचायतों जिसमें घाटोल की 30 पंचायत समिति व आनंदपुरी पंचायत समिति में -7 ग्राम पंचायत स्तरीय बाल संरक्षण समिति का गठन किया जा चुका है। इस समिति द्वारा जनजातिगत बाहुल्य क्षेत्र में गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, बाल अधिकार, बालश्रम मुक्त वातावरण निर्माण करने एवं सामाजिक सुरक्षा के प्रति जागरूकता बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। आगामी माह में संस्था द्वारा बाल अधिकार परियोजना के तहत संरक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण, गांव-ग्राम पंचायत स्तर पर पात्र लोगों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजना से लाभान्वित करने के लिए शिबिरों का आयोजन किया जाएगा।

बाल अधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए समितियों का गठन



बांसवाड़ा @ पत्रिका. जिले में बाल अधिकारों को सुरक्षित रख बच्चों को शिक्षित और स्वस्थ जीवन देने के उद्देश्य से वाधारा एवं सेव द चिल्ड्रन संस्था के संयुक्त तत्वावधान में कवायद की जा रही है। इसके तहत संस्थाओं की ओर से ब्लॉक स्तर पर समितियों का गठन प्रारंभ कर दिया गया है। जिले को बालश्रम मुक्त बनाने के लिए 'चाइल्ड राइट्स फॉर चेंज 2.0' परियोजना का संचालन किया जा रहा है, जिसके तहत घाटोल, आनंदपुरी पंचायत समितियों में पंचायत स्तरीय संरक्षण समितियों का गठन किया गया।

इन समितियों के द्वारा गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, ल अधिकार, बालश्रम मुक्त



OUR FINANCIALS

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31st MARCH 2019


Particulars	Schedules	2018-19	2017-18
SOURCES OF FUNDS			
General Reserve	1	7592118.80	5040237.01
Capital Reserve for Fixed Assets	2	9220872.00	6718956.00
Revolving Fund	3	-	-
Current Liabilities & Provisions			
a. Sundry Creditors	4	7018575.45	6280825.00
b. Other Liabilities & Provisions	5	5337599.00	4707021.00
c. Unspent amount payable on Projects	6	16810748.80	29166923.25
		5211366.02	16199212.02
Vehicle Loan		566256.10	-
Total		46546170.15	27958405.03

APPLICATION OF FUNDS

Fixed Assets	7			
As per Last Year		16937572.00	16324622.00	
Add: Acquired this year (Net)		3163473.00	20101045.00	612950.00
				16937572.00
Current Assets, Loans And Advances				
a. Bank Balances	8	16614917.47	3913991.81	
b. Other Current Assets	9	597706.00	245890.00	
c. Overspent amount recoverable on Projects	6	9232501.68	26445125.15	6860951.22
				11020833.03
Total		46546170.15	27958405.03	

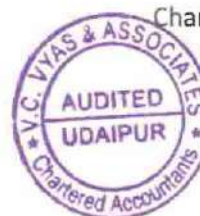
Accounting Policies & Notes on Accounts 13


For VAAGDHARA


President


Secretary

As Per Our Report Of Even Date Annexed,
For V. C. Vyas & Associates,
Firm Regn. No. 04183C
Chartered Accountants,




V. C. Vyas
Partner
M. No. 9859

Dated: 29th June 2019
Place: Udaipur

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2019

Particulars	Schedules	2018-19	2017-18
INCOME			
Grants and Donations			
A. Grants	10	73477933.54	32274623.06
B. Donations	10	<u>3645200.00</u>	<u>2168200.00</u>
		77123133.54	34442823.06
Interest Income		372864.84	130971.20
Miscellaneous Income		24720.00	1900.00
Creditors Written Off		78298.53	10500.00
Other Income		1864478.55	-
Local Contribution		-	1035820.00
Vagad Radio Station Income		40000.00	-
VTDR Income		443564.00	230660.02
Total		<u>79947059.46</u>	<u>35852674.28</u>
EXPENDITURE			
A. Development Programme Expenditure	11	62742354.00	30257238.70
B. Administrative Expenditure	11	1585428.24	2321346.25
C. Other Expenses	12	1283372.11	3264579.87
C. Loss on Sale of Assets		54275.00	23800.00
Total		<u>65665429.35</u>	<u>35866964.82</u>
Excess of Income Over Expenditure		14281630.11	(14290.54)
Less: Net excess of unspent/overspent balances carried to Balance Sheet	6	9227832.32	91549.11
Allocable Surplus		5053797.79	(105839.65)
Less: Net purchase of fixed assets transferred to capital reserves		<u>2501916.00</u>	<u>612950.00</u>
Net surplus transferred to General Reserve		<u>2551881.79</u>	<u>(718789.65)</u>

Accounting Policies & Notes on Accounts

13

For VAAGDHARA

President

Secretary

As Per Our Report Of Even Date Annexed,
For V. C. Vyas & Associates,
Firm Regn. No. 04183C
Chartered Accountants,



V. C. Vyas
Partner
M. No. 9859

Dated: 29th June 2019

Place: Udaipur

OUR SUPPORTERS

VAAGDHARA values working with partners because we cannot achieve our vision by ourselves. In 2018, we continued to develop partnerships to maximize the impact we make and to create a worldwide movement for change. Your generosity powers our work for the Tribal Generations. Vaagdhara has worked to Strengthen the quality of Tribal Lives especially women and children around the Tribal Tri-junction of three states covering Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. All measures are geared toward effectiveness, integrity, and cost efficiency. We adhere to high ethical standards,

The more than two decadal history includes approve record of partnership with different stakeholders- Public, Private, government, International partners, United Nations agencies, Corporate Social responsibility Funders and Individual. The results we have achieved reflect the diversity and strength of these alliances, as well as a continuing effort to maximize resources through efficient and effective operations for sustainable pathways.



VAAGDHARA STRUCTURES



Mr. Jayesh Joshi
CEO



Mrs. Surbhi Saraswat
Head of Program



Mr. Saurabh Sabikhi
Head of Support (Finance & Admin)



Mrs. Richa Sharma
Head of Advocacy

Technical Support Unit



Mr. P.L. Patel
Theme Leader of Human Institution
and Democracy



Mr. Rohit Samariya
Theme Leader of Agriculture and Nutrition



Mr. Majid Khan
Theme Leader of Child Rights

Janjatiya Swaraj Kendra



Mr. Parmesh Patidar
Lead of Janjatiya Swaraj Kendra



Mr. Naresh Chandra Patidar
Office Assistant



Mr. Aaqib Ahmad
IT Assistant



Mrs. Neelam Rajawat
Campaign Manager

Policy Advocacy Unit



Mr. Rajesah Hiran
Manager (Advocacy)



Varsha Khanchandani
Advocacy Manager



Renu Beniwal
Sensitization &
Awareness Coordinator



Ankur Samariya
City Outreach
Coordinator



Raj Kumar Khatri
Media Manager

Janjatiya Swaraj Sangthan Sahyog Ikai - Kushalgarh



Mr. Chandrapal Kushwaha
Lead of Janjatiya Swaraj
Sangthan Sahyog Ikai (Kushalgarh)



Nivedita Singh
Program Officer
Child Rights



Mr. Samuel Joy Kerketta
Program Officer
Agriculture & Nutrition



Mr. Krishna Kumar Singh
Program Officer
Human Institutions & Democracy

Janjatiya Swaraj Sangthan Sahyog Ikai - Anandpuri



Mr. Rohit Smit
Lead of Janjatiya Swaraj Sangthan
Sahyog Ikai (Anandpuri)



Mumal Kanwar Mertia
Program Officer
Child Rights



Mr. Vivek Kumar Agrawal
Program Officer
Agriculture & Nutrition



Mr. Kollul Borah
Program Officer
Human Institutions & Democracy

Janjatiya Swaraj Sangthan Sahyog Ikai - Ghatol



Mr. Hemant Acharya
Lead of Janjatiya Swaraj Sangthan
Sahyog Ikai (Ghatol)



Mr. Mukesh Singhal
Program Officer
Child Rights



Mr. Dhanraj Singh Kumawat
Program Officer
Human Institutions & Democracy



Mr. Prashant Parihar
Program Officer
Agriculture & Nutrition



Mr. Sohan Nath Jogi
Lead of Janjatiya Swaraj Sangthan



Mr. Dalpat Singh Solanki
Program Officer

Model Janjatiya Swaraj Sangthan - Anandpuri

Operations



Mr. Praveen Kr Sad
Accounts Officer



Nisha Chouhan
Assistant



Minal Mehta
Account Assistant



Haresh Nagar
Account Assitant



Head Office -

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www.twitter.com/vaagdhara

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Gandhi Path, Vaishali Nagar, Jaipur - 302021

Phone : +91-141 2351582

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JSSSI Anandpuri, Banswara

JSSSI Kushalgarh, Banswara