



# ACRONYM

ANM	:	Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery
ASHA	:	Accredited Social Health Activists
CSMS	:	Community Seed Management System
CSOs	:	Civil Society Organizations
CWC	:	Child Welfare Committee
ECOSOC	:	Economic and Social Council
EHVDP	:	Ecologically Harmonized Village Development Plans
FAO	:	Food and Agriculture organisation of the United Nations
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Scheme
INM	:	Integrated Plant nutrient Management
IPM	:	Integrated Pest Management Technique
IWM	:	Integrated Weed Management Techniques
JSK	:	Jan Jatiya Swaraj Kendra
JSS	:	Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathan
JSSSI	:	Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathan Sahyog Ikai
JVM	:	Jan Jatiya Vikas Manch
KRA	:	Key Result Areas
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Development Employment Scheme
MIS	:	Management Information System
MLA	:	Member of the Legislative Assembly
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
NSFS	:	Nutri Sensitive Farming System
PESA	:	Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
PLA	:	Participatory Learning and Action
PO	:	Peoples Organization
PWD	:	People with Disabilities
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SFT	:	Senior Facilitation Team
SIFS	:	Sustainable Integrated Farming System
SME	:	Small and Medium Enterprises
SS	:	Saksham Samooch
SU	:	Support Unit
TSU	:	Technical Support Unit
TAD	:	Tribal Area Development
UN	:	United Nations
VDCRC	:	Village Development Child Rights Committee
WCD	:	Women and Child Development



# Contents

02	Secretary Desk
03	Executive Summary
04	Key Highlights
05	Overview
08	Our Reach
10	COVID-19 Response
14	KRA 1
18	KRA 2
22	KRA 3
26	KRA 4
30	KRA 5
33	KRA 6
34	Policy sensitization Initiatives
38	Media Communication
41	Vagad Radio
42	Event
44	Campaigns
48	Our Partners
49	VAAGDHARA Team
50	Financial Statements

# SECRETARY DESK



Dear Readers,

Namaste!

The year 2021 brought new challenges and distress, despite of this, Vaagdhara came out with flying colours. It is evident that the pandemic and its impacts have hit the tribal communities in the tri-junction area, hardest of all. But, during the difficult times, Vaagdhara tried to turn the challenging situation into opportunities. When the shadow cast by Covid second wave increased the stress on the communities, our Janjatiya Swaraj Sanghatans took an increasingly vital responsibility role in overcoming the crisis and its consequences. We were able to develop and implement effective form of cooperation in virtual way, using

digital communication with support of our partner organizations. In order to continue the communication with the community, a newsletter – 'Vaatein', was initiated in 2020, which has become one of the influential means of communication.

Our Sangathans organized and led major campaigns in collaboration with the government to deliver different aspects of information in the areas of health, nutrition, agriculture, livelihoods, migration and others.

Despite various challenges aroused owing to the second wave of the pandemic, Vaagdhara has been able to achieve some sound results. We partnered with different agencies, government to undertake our response activities, to achieve our goal. Together with our Sanghatans and our partners, we created a road map towards our vision for sovereignty. This empowered our organization to learn and encourage a culture of being responsive to humanitarian act in accountable and transparent manner.

Our Sangathan became more accountable in terms of taking lead in the campaigns and raising concerns of the communities, which will certainly lead to exploring new dimension in a strategic manner. Through our programmes, we strived for improving livelihood of almost a lakh of tribal families. Over the years our commitment towards sustainable

pathways for tribal development has deepened, with support from many partners and Sangathans who joined us in this mission.

This annual report gives you an insight into our work in 2021, which would not have been possible without our supporting partners, committed field team members and the members of our different units.

For your encouraging support and efforts, we thank you from the bottom of our hearts.

Happy reading.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2021 was a year of crises caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and persistent conflicts. Amidst all this, VAAGDHARA, together with its partners, tried to turn the crisis into the opportunity and enabled the community to face the mounting impact of COVID-19 and made them sovereign for their livelihood and other necessities.

COVID-19's harm to the communities – largely from unintentional consequences of efforts to manage the pandemic – is clear. There is a record rise in unemployment in tribal areas, less cash-in-hand which causes difficulties in managing agriculture, and also a high rise in the poverty index in tribal areas which also affects one million children facing deprivations in their development indicators especially in survival, development, participation and education.

Unprecedented disruption to livelihoods, agriculture and allied activities, and education increased poverty and similar conditions in the lives of tribals. Isolation and uncertainty took a serious toll on the youth's mental health, exacerbating a long-ignored crisis and unequal access perpetuating the inequalities the pandemic had already deepened. Vaagdhara is deeply engaged in working with families that are at an 'extremely high risk' from the impacts of COVID-19, climate change and democratic issues. And it all combined

relentless progression fuelled (other issues mainly natural disasters, water scarcity, food insecurity and disease outbreaks), threatening health, well-being and security – especially those from the poorest, most disadvantaged communities.

VAAGDHARA continued its work to alleviate the impacts of COVID-19, poverty and crises on children with respect to learning as well improving nutrition through different campaigns while strengthening national systems to reach the most marginalized, excluded communities and to enhance preparedness and resilience in the face of future shocks.

The interconnected challenges facing the tribal junctions in 2021 reinforced the urgent need to strengthen communities and to provide more effective, coordinated support to areas, contributing to the vision of sovereignty. Despite facing multiple crises, tribal communities are still hopeful that they would be able to develop a better place for newer generations. In 2021, we entered the last year of our strategic plan, recommitting ourselves with a new spirit of urgency to work with communities, supporters and stakeholders to ensure sustainable development and to protect the most marginalized families.

One of our key responsibilities is to ensure awareness among external stakeholders about the key concerns

affecting tribal communities in Central Western India. In 2021, VAAGDHARA created an influencing strategy to inform key stakeholders of the impact of COVID-19 on tribals. We also released a report detailing key observations across three states (Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh) on the impacts of Covid-19.

Vaagdhara continued its work to alleviate the impacts of COVID-19, poverty and crises on tribal families while strengthening systems to reach the most marginalized communities and to enhance preparedness and resilience in the face of future shocks.

# KEY HIGHLIGHTS

The year 2021 was marked by the devastating effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which brought unprecedented challenges for the entire population, especially the marginalised communities. The continued lockdowns to contain the spread of the virus left many day-to-day wagers out of work, plunging millions into further poverty. It was a year of learnings, as VAAGDHARA undertook a multitude of initiatives to support marginalised communities during these gruelling times. We impacted the lives of more than one lakh people through different programmes carried across three states.

Our people organizations can recall some positive experiences:

1. Poshan Swaraj Abhiyan, which focused on addressing malnutrition, turned out to be a successful event that showed an effective convergence within departments.
  - Children in the camps were nourished with indigenous nutritive food groups.
  - About 68% of children had an increase in their weight after 15 days of the campaign.
  - About 52% of malnourished children identified during screening attained the growth as per the normal category.
2. Virasat Swaraj Yatra was successfully organized in 20 blocks covering three states viz. Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh, and witnessed the participation of more than 8000 community members.
3. Shramik Swaraj Campaign was successfully organized with the convergence of labour departments. In this Campaign 41171, the community got aware of entitlements for workers under ISWM Act, and UWSS Act. 27447 Workers were registered under E-shram Portal.
4. 26 Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathan with different stages of self-sustained institutions engaged in works related to SDGs on themes of True Childhood, True, Agriculture and True Democracy.
5. Virtual Side Event organised (16 Feb 2022) on "Significance of Sustainable Agriculture Practices in Tribal Communities for a Resilient Recovery from COVID-19 Pandemic".
6. COVID-19 awareness and vaccination drive campaign reached 74000 community members.
7. Jayesh Joshi, Secretary VAAGDHARA was conferred with "JAL PRAHARI" Award on 31st March, 2022.
- Seed Biodiversity Camps organized wherein 86 Indigenous seed varieties were identified.
- Dialogue Establishments with 1000 Youths on Jal, Beej, Van, Food and nutrition, Mrida, Vaicharik Swaraj.
- Registered 3 products in the Ark of taste program under the slow food foundation event.

*Reaching migrants through Shramik Swaraj Abhiyan.*



# OVERVIEW

VAAGDHARA, a civil-society organization, is committed to principles of sovereignty and sustainable development of the tribal community at the trijunction area of 3 states - Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. VAAGDHARA draws its name from its area of operations i.e., Vagad-the tribal area of Rajasthan adjoining Gujarat and Dhara-stream, bringing the indigenous knowledge which been forgotten for applying and replication in different places. VAAGDHARA is working on the pathway of reviving self-dependent, self-managed, self-sustaining systems and self governance within the communities. Since its early days, VAAGDHARA believes in the process of community dialogue as a stepping stone for the revival of sovereignty in tribal villages, and it has been organizing campaigns in different forms.

The organisation strives to create and nurture vibrant partnerships with community institutions working on behalf of the poor in tribal regions of western India, with the aim of inculcating appropriate scientific and indigenous technology and knowledge to promote True Farming, True Childhood and True Democracy. VAAGDHARA has been engaging with one lakh tribal families in the tri-junction area to create sustainable pathways for development.

VAAGDHARA has implemented a number of developmental interventions in the tribal region of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. It has been adequately flexible in its approach, depending on the need of the situation. VAAGDHARA has played a key role as a facilitator in collaboration with mainstream (government) for the betterment of school education and has also implemented natural resource management programs like Sustainable Integrated Farming System.

## Mission

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

## Vision

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



*Saksham Samooh exchanging knowledge of traditional food and practices through demonstrations.*

## Goals and Objectives:

"By 2022, 1,00,000 families of Indigenous communities in tribal junctions adapt participatory processes and join sustainable development pathway"

## The prime objectives are:

1. To build the tribal junction of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat a place where all children get opportunities for better emotional, physical and educational growth.



2. Livelihood resources of small and marginal tribal families in 100 Gram Panchayats are managed sustainably, in harmony with ecological conditions and adapted to climate change.
3. Empowered Gram Chopal in 500 villages which is able to help the village community to access the benefits of various government schemes they are eligible for.
4. Tribal junction community has active networks, and policies and participates in developmental processes and takes their issues at local, regional, national and international platforms.

We are working on defined six Key Result Areas (KRA) to achieve the specific objectives as above:

1. Strengthened people's organization and tribal leadership demand increased public investment in tribal areas on nutrition, education and sustainable livelihoods focusing on the most vulnerable families.
2. Empowered Janjatiya Swaraj Sangthan-JSS to facilitate increased access to state entitlements for the members.
3. 100 Gram Panchayats-GPs have adopted ecologically harmonized developed plans.
4. 1,00,000 families in 10 identified districts in the tri-junction have benefitted from VAAGDHARA's innovative culturally aligned processes and technologies (NSFS), ensuring sustainable production and consumption, and livelihoods.
5. 50% of villages 100 GPs are child friendly, where all children in the age group of 6-14 are in school,

having quality education, enjoying good health, and participation and free from forced child labour.

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

Our Strategic Plan 2018-22 had main objectives related to mitigating the consequences of hunger and nutrition through sustainable agriculture, addressing community leadership through Gram Chopals and Gram Sabhas, and child development through strengthening the government system on education, nutrition, migration and protection. The objectives also contributed towards the achievement of the 2030 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-Being, gender equality, and clean water and sanitation.

VAAGDHARA, for more than 2 decades, has been working for the development of the tribal communities in the tri-junction of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat States, bringing them into mainstream development by focusing on 3 major themes: True Childhood, True Farming, and True Governance. The strength of these themes is "Sovereignty" which VAAGDHARA believes is the guiding force for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The concept of True Childhood focuses on ensuring the rights of children by promoting and nurturing vibrant community-based institutions like the Bal Panchayat and Village Development Child Rights Committees. It aims to facilitate solutions to make child-friendly villages besides influencing the key stakeholders for developing community-led child rights realization. Efforts are being done to assure quality education (SDG4) for children and reduce the prevalence



*Demonstration plots being visited for enhancing indigenous crop productivity.*





*Tribal family doing Sukhmani: Drying vegetables for "hunger period".*

of malnutrition in the tribal areas which is related to SDG 2 of Zero Hunger. Besides, our efforts towards revival, development and strengthening of the Panchayat Level Child Protection Committee stress on SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

Through True Farming, VAAGDHARA favours a circular economic approach in the farming system, participatory learning and action (PLA) for sustainable development of natural resources like land, soil, water, vegetation, and livestock following the principles of circularity and adapting sovereignty, which holds the key to sustainable livelihood for the indigenous people. Promotion of organic farming and improving soil health in tribal areas are the key steps towards attaining SDG 15 – Life of Land. Practising such type of farming will create a balance in the ecosystem

leading to economic growth and the well-being of the tribal community. Empowering the indigenous self-governance organizations and vibrant community-based institutions for leading indigenous community development interventions through a bottom-up approach on community issues forms the basis of True Governance.

We have leveraged our experience to devise innovative and workable sustainable solutions that contribute to the aforementioned Sustainable Development Goals. Our community footprint has enabled us to work in difficult times, with the aim of inculcating appropriate scientific and indigenous technology and knowledge to promote True Farming, True Childhood and True Democracy.



# OUR REACH

Our area of work is in 1,000 villages of three states (Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh). We are striving to provide integrated approaches required for sustainable development to one lakh tribal families all around the villages.

State	District	Block Name	Gram Panchayat	No. of Village
Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Thandla	20	40
Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Bajna	11	31
Rajasthan	Banswara	Sajjangarh	28	119
Rajasthan	Banswara	Kushalgarh	43	158
Rajasthan	Banswara	Ghatol	68	258
Rajasthan	Banswara	Anandpuri	33	136
Rajasthan	Banswara	Gangadtalai	26	80
Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Peepalkhunt	9	31
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Aaspur	12	30
Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Sabla	8	30
Gujarat	Dahod	Fatehpura	20	30
Gujarat	Dahod	Jhalod	50	60

**JSSSI : Janjatiya Swaraj Sangathan Sahyog Ikai (JSSSI)** is field level operation wing of VAAGDHARA. During this period there will be three JSSSIs, placed at Kushalgarh, Anandpuri, and Ghatol. These JSSSI are designed to ensure technical quality and sustainability of various programs implemented by different JSS within its operational area of VAAGDHARA

## Tribal tri-junction of Gujarat-Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan Map



# 64,336

tribal families were directly impacted by our programmes in this year.



During Poshan Abhiyan 2021, children enjoy indigenous food in form of khichdi.





# COVID-19 RESPONSE

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, the largest humanitarian crisis in recent times, have been felt across the world, affecting every aspect of life. In India, the second wave of COVID-19 wave started striking back from March 2021, and continued throughout the year, although restrictions were lifted in phases. Relief measures were provided by the government to support marginalized communities. Meanwhile, rural communities

faced inbound migration as family members returned home. Farm activities continued intermittently, with constraints in market linkages, transportation and supply of inputs.

In the wake of a surge in the number of Covid cases during the second wave of the pandemic, VAAGDHARA reached out to the communities on the frontline and supported them to defend the rights of people at the grassroots level. Continuing with its

regular interventions, VAAGDHARA also changed its approach in line with the current needs of the community. Being a nodal agency for Covid response at Banswara district, VAAGDHARA supported the administration to bolster the fight against Covid-19. Some of the response areas where VAAGDHARA played a noticeable role are mentioned below:

COVID-19 awareness campaign organized in 1000 villages of the tribal tri-junction area.







Mr Mahendra Jeet Singh Malviya, Cabinet Minister; Mrs Resham Malviya, Zila Pramukh and Jayesh Joshi, Secretary VAAGDHARA, facilitated beds in District Hospital, Banswara for COVID-19 patients.

## 1. Response Towards Healthcare

Establishment of Oxygen Plants	During the second wave, a severe deficit of oxygen supply was observed in the hospitals. The district administration was struggling with the requirement of oxygen in sufficient quantity. In the planning meeting, VAAGDHARA suggested the district administration to set up oxygen plants in a decentralized manner at CHC levels, as it would help reduce the oxygen supply load of the district hospital. Our Janjatiya Swaraj Sangathans also demanded the need of oxygen plants in the health centres, so that oxygen is available in sufficient quantities. VAAGDHARA through government liaison and MPLAD funds supported the district administration by establishing 5 oxygen plants at 5 CHCs.
Oxygen Concentrators	Experiencing the urgency for oxygen supply, and the demands from various health centers for the need of oxygen concentrators, VAAGDHARA extended its support to district authorities and facilitated the arrangement of 41 oxygen concentrators for the health centers in the tribal areas of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
Health Measuring Kit	The Janjatiya Swaraj Sangathans and Swaraj Mitra of VAAGDHARA supported the frontline health workers of 1,000 villages in the tribal trijunction area with health kits, which included infrared thermometers and pulse oximeters. The health kits came quite handy for the health workers as they were able to identify symptomatic cases.
Masks	Facilitated the community members with 7000 N-95 masks.
Ambulance Service	In order to support the tribal community with emergency medical services, a multi-specialty ambulance service was operationalized in June 2021. A toll-free number was generated which then disseminated to the community by our 'Swaraj Mitra'.

## 2. Response towards Food and Nutrition

Dry Ration Packets	With a view to ensure food and nutrition security of tribal families who were going through the tough times during the pandemic, 4500 dry ration packets were distributed. Each ration kit entailed 15 days of food supply for a family of four.
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Preparing food packets for vulnerable families identified during the campaign.





Jayesh Joshi, Secretary, VAAGDHARA, extended oxygen concentrators to Mr. Ankit Ji, District Collector, Banswara.



VAAGDHARA team distributing food packets among tribal families during COVID-19 pandemic.

Establishing Nutri-Gardens to improve Nutrition Security	VAAGDHARA extended its immediate support to 4,500 families by assisting them in establishing nutrition gardens to supplement their food basket. This nutrition garden helps them to have vegetables at least 4-5 months.
<b>3. Response Towards Livelihood of Tribal Community</b>	
Critical Inputs for Supporting Agriculture	The reverse migration occurred due to the lockdown caused a huge loss of livelihood to the tribal community. Besides, the discontinuation of MGNREGA work added to the woes. About 10,000 vulnerable families were supported with the seeds of Maize, Foxtail millet, Til, Arhar, Vegetable seeds kit, Turmeric and Ginger in order to safeguard their livelihood opportunity from agriculture.
<b>4. Response Towards Awareness</b>	
Awareness Drive through Campaign	Continuing with the efforts to sensitize people on COVID protocols, an awareness drive was organized through the joint partnership of district administration and VAAGDHARA. The awareness drive through a van campaign covered 28,847 community members in 1000 villages. The van campaign was initiated on 10th May and continued till 20th June.
Radio Programs	Through our Vagad Radio 90.8 FM, various informative and awareness programmes related to COVID-19 were developed and broadcast. Through these programmes, we were able to reach lakhs of tribal families..
Webinars	Several webinars, inviting renowned guest speakers, were organized on preventive measures of Covid-19. The community and team members actively participated in these webinars and gained significant information about COVID-19.
Telephonic Conversations	VAAGDHARA team (comprising above 300 members) did consistent dialogue with the community people. Every day the team reached out to 10-15 people through telephonic calls and sensitized them on measures related to Covid. They also recorded the ground realities and problems faced by the community during the pandemic lockdown.
IEC Preparation	Apart from the regular COVID IEC materials which were disseminated through the mobile van campaign, a booklet titled 'Guidelines for Community Based Covid Management' was developed and made available to the public the District Collector and the Superintendent of Police Banswara in an event at VAAGDHARA. This booklet was made available in all 1,000 working villages.

Rural communities were made aware of the safety measures against COVID-19 and equipped with information and support to guard against the virus as people returned to villages from their workplaces in distant parts of the tribal states. This was done by working closely with local government institutions such as Gram Panchayats (GPs) and community organizations like Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathans (JSS), Saksham Samooch and Village Development and Child Rights Committees.

# KRA -01

**Strengthened people's organization and tribal leadership demand increased public investment in the tribal area on nutrition, education and sustainable livelihoods, focusing on the most vulnerable families.**

Strengthened 26 Peoples Organizations (Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathan) and identified roles of individuals in building sovereignty helped to develop tribal leadership that can prevent and expand resources for promoting social justice. The roles of Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathan members were playing in this process include developing authentic partnerships with communities, recognizing and building on community strengths, and using community-based approaches to address the root causes of disparities.

Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathan came up as a powerful institution this year and took in front spaces, especially in covid times and also in after effects when the community was struggling hard enough due to unstable livelihoods, fear of vaccination, climate issues, shrinking civic and political spaces. The strengthening process of Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathan is ongoing and VAAGDHARA continues

to support the Sangathans with refined ways of working and a culture focused on inclusion, respect and mutual accountability through 7 capacity building exercises.

Through our Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathan, we are committed to improve the lives of vulnerable tribal communities in the tri-junction area by ensuring their leadership pave the way towards sustainable development. We are also playing a part in improving the cooperation among all Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathans that are involved in the Tribal Development Forum, so that all people can express their views and issues and have their basic needs fulfilled.

Our 26 Sangathans are active in the community where they monitor the actions of governments, like-minded organisations, and private concerns in the area of swaraj philosophy. A total of 101 memorandums have

## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

26 JSSs have developed their action plans and progressed. This shows their engagement in executing programs.

101 memorandums related to crop failure, NREGA employment, animal health camps, seeds availability, and Job Card shared with district and state officials.

Rs 7.1 crore raised through JSS for improving the Tribal Development Programs ( NREGA, PMVVY, Job cards, National Horticulture Mission, category 4 work).

JSS organized different campaigns related to different programs i.e. COVID awareness, Poshan Abhiyan, Migration Campaign, Soil Campaign, Biodiversity Campaign etc.

*Meeting of Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathan, Bhagatpura.*





been shared at different levels where almost 35 cases of been discussed in government meetings and have final calls from the government.

This year, Sangathans reviewed their individual progress and also developed annual action plans as an individual organization for their respective villages. The review of the previous plan has been totally on COVID preventive measures and humanitarian support to the community members. As Swaraj Sangathans, their success was measured by their effectiveness in bridging this gap, we considered Sangathans' efforts become successful when our youth leaders lead and drive the change in their families and communities; and in the process were able to gain benefits for themselves and their villages. It was immensely encouraging to note that during the COVID-19 pandemic, our Sangathan leaders and tribal development youth leaders, who were part of our programmes, led the change in their communities. We strive for these outcomes and the motivation we need to go that extra mile! When our Sangathan with family and community decide to plan their own development pathway and make sustained efforts to resolve them in such a critical period.

During, 2020-21, our primary focus with Sanghatans has been on enabling and supporting to take effective steps to overcome the unprecedented humanitarian crises posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Our response has been centred on ensuring vulnerable families have access to government programmes, food and nutrition, and promoting awareness of COVID-appropriate behaviour and vaccination. Additionally, we have supported government health service providers with masks, gloves, PPE kits and health kits (oximeters, infrared thermometers) to keep themselves safe from the virus while serving the

people. More than 35,000 vulnerable people have been supported by Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathans, through creating vaccine awareness, and quarantine centres by our community health workers.

The community has been adopting increasingly the innovations and humanitarians acts which is definitely the way forward to the swaraj philosophy. The more such innovative programmes are replicated, the more ideas for improvement come through in between the community. It is not just an investment in creating Sangathans for the programmes, but an investment of capability and confidence in the organisation to usher in lasting change. During the year, VAAGDHARA implemented different community development projects in 1,000 villages, partnering with over 2,000 community-based groups. More than 34,000 women were involved through our capacity-building activities.

While the government took measures to curtail the spread of COVID-19, our Sangathans collaborated with community-based organisations and youth leaders at the grassroots level to engage people in health messaging as part of the COVID-19 relief response. They worked closely with gram panchayats, women groups, youth groups, children groups, mothers groups, local leaders, individuals and key stakeholders and these groups played a crucial role at every step of our relief work, from the selection of beneficiaries to the implementation and management of the entire distribution process, at the same time ensuring adherence to COVID-19 appropriate behaviour. They also helped in the dissemination of information and fostering the promotion of COVID-19 vaccination among high-risk and marginalised populations.

The Central Government and State

Governments implement a number of schemes for the welfare & development of STs. However, our Sanghatans also play an important role in enhancing the reach of Government Schemes and in filling the critical gaps of service-deficient tribal areas. With their efforts, we have been able to converge Rs. 7.1 crores through different government programmes and schemes and reached out to 72,014 beneficiaries. The planning process involves the following. It was achieved through the stages which were:

**I. Social mapping:** The community conducted a 'social mapping' of the village, in which all households of the hamlet and all available resources and facilities were depicted. The mapping helped in identifying the missing facilities or resources which the community needs such as a hand pump, an Anganwadi 6 centre, toilets, etc. The plan then seeks to incorporate these.

**II. Resource mapping:** This involved depicting different types of land (upland, medium land, lowland, and homestead) available water bodies and vegetation on the 'revenue map' of the village. The status of resources, their use and the returns earned through these were discussed with the community. Along with this, the alternative and potential use of the same resources and the expected returns from these were discussed, in order to help the community in developing a vision. Based on specific considerations such as patches on the ridge, the relative status of the family, etc., the community selects a patch for the annual plan.

**III. Transect visit:** After the social and resource mapping, representatives from all households that own land in that patch, along with Sanghatans members and PRIs,



*Sangathan members sharing memorandum on crop failure due to heavy rains to block officials.*

visited and discussed about the prevailing issues around. The land-use options and the work needed to be done were then discussed, based on the location of the land and the other resources available.

**IV. Finalization of the plan and activity mapping:** After the transect visit, a meeting was organized at the hamlet or the village level to finalize the options discussed during the transect visit. The community then depicted the final plan on the revenue map of the village.

**V. Types of planned work:** The type of work, commonly planned, included the following: (i) Under MGNREGS: Farm pond, dug well, field levelling; bunding, plantation (ii) MGNREGS and Horticulture: Orchard, nursery shed for vegetable cultivation (iii) Community nursery (iv) Department of Agriculture Horticulture: Bore well, composting, distribution of farm implements, sprinkler pipes and agricultural inputs.

#### **Traditions – promoting cooperation, conserving nature**

Reviving Halma traditions with a new mandate also helped the community during the difficult times of COVID-19. Halma is a traditional

tribal practice to help distressed families from villages. This tradition can be found in all the states where the Bhils reside. When all other options to uplift a family's situation get over, the family calls Halma in the village. All villagers come to support the family and provide necessary support in terms of farm work, or any other kind of help the family requires in that distressing situation. They do this without expecting anything from family. The only expectation is that the family should wholeheartedly participate if a similar situation arises in the village with another family.

An age-old tradition, Halma was forgotten by the tribal youths, but with efforts of community leaders, it was again brought into the limelight. It brings the community together and is a kind of disaster relief response developed by the community. There is a well-laid-down process on how to call Halma, in whose presence can it be called, etc. The empowerment of the local community to take lead in their own self-development was the approach behind all this work by Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sanghatans.

Mr Prabu Lal Maida, a Member of JSS Koba, shared that in 2018, with Vaagdhara support, an awareness campaign was started. During the campaign, they used to organize rallies

and motivation meetings in villages. He said that we believe in some concrete action, regardless of how small it is. Though the campaign is not a solution for our distress situation, it was a turning point. They decided to harness this very intuition of people and a discussion started about how to go ahead. In 2019, they organized a shramdan on the common land of the village. They needed something more to connect this to local people. This linkage had to be very natural, very real and should come from within. During the discussion, Halma emerged as a possible way to bring people together. This effort has shown change on the ground. This change is by the people, for the people. The Abhiyan was able to develop the capacity of 2,000 communities to drive local initiatives. This effort has also helped to identify local talent and encourage them.

Tribal cultural traditions/practices like Halma have progressed in 89 villages where 2,190 community members were involved in this practice, which helped save INR 4,38,000 (calculated as per minimum wages) amount on government schemes. Halma is a very Indian-form of concept based on the philosophy of community initiative for self-development. Governments and all others will support but the community should take the lead.





Ration kits provided to vulnerable families through Swaraj Mitras.

Halma represents this very philosophy which was the source of prosperity in India. Connecting people with a cause is the missing element in the current development and conservation paradigm. If we identify this connection, even the last person will have something to contribute—towards self, society, and nation.

#### Champions of Change:

Vaagdhara always worked with volunteers and these young people are champions in their tribes and communities. They work to improve the lives of those around them

through innovative programmes that help others and raise awareness on important issues like climate-sensitive farming systems, child protection indicators, democratic rights, and food and nutrition security. This year, Swaraj Mitras (Youth Leaders) have meticulously worked on COVID-19 and supported the community through humanitarian support.

Vaagdhara organized various leadership programmes in which tribal youth participated. Past trainings have focussed on leadership, gender equality and women's empowerment,

democratic rights, access to government schemes and the use of media and communications tools. Particularly creative training has taught Swaraj Mitras how to use Vagad radio to teach communities about their rights. Since these groups are critical to solving issues of the community, VAAGDHARA periodically discusses with them for more focused planning and strategies.

Along with this, the youth underwent two virtual training sessions, learning accurate information about COVID-19 and about organizing awareness camps in the villages. In the final on-site training, they learnt about reaching out to the community using awareness posters, etc.

“We watched TV programs about COVID-19, but there was no scope for getting our doubts cleared,” said Swaraj Mitra of Koba Panchayat.

“But in this training, the trainers clarified our doubts so that we could provide the villagers with accurate information,” said Vinesh Katara, Swaraj Mitra of Magarda Damrasath Panchayat

The youth volunteers disseminated information on proper handwashing, mask-wearing, social distancing, and myths and realities related to COVID-19 among villagers using social media platforms. They painted relevant information on village walls, panchayat offices, bus stops, etc. for better visibility. With the support of the district administration, the Swaraj Mitras facilitated the program in their operational areas. The volunteers reached out to farmer groups and women groups, encouraging them to spread awareness among their families, thus having a cascading effect on the community.

## संगठन करे पुकार, अब तो हमारी भी सुनो सरकार

### आठ बरस से है माछी बांध मुख्य केनाल में सीपेज समस्या

युवा सहित नगरपालिका, बाँसगाछा

पंचायत समिति पारितल के अन्तर्गत ग्राम पंचायत बाँसगाछा, अमरसिंह का नगर, रघुनाथ सिंह का नगर, देलवाड़ा वल्लिकार में लगभग 600 हेक्टर क्षेत्र भूमि में खेती बांध को मुख्य केनाल में सिंचन की समस्या पिछले 8 वर्षों से खनी हुई है। जिससे 300 परिवार बांधे बांध से प्रभावित हैं। वही वर्षों पानी बहने से 18 वर्षों के किसान अपना पानी ले पा रहे हैं क्योंकि नहर का पानी सीपेज होने के कारण अतिरिक्त खोरा तक नहीं पहुँच पा रहा है। हालाँकि इन्होंने लिफ्ट है कि जनजाति समुदाय में अपने दिन बिनाट होने हैं वही कई परिवार पंचायत के लिए विवश हैं।

सीपेज की समस्या के संबंध में ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा भी प्रयास किये गये थे लेकिन जितना सम्पादन नहीं हो पाया। जनजाति स्वराज संगठन ने इस संबंध में कैबिनेट मंत्री



बाँसगाछा। उपर्युक्त जलिकारी के अन्तर्गत ही राज्य सरकार को ग्राम प्रमुख बाँसगाछा (जनजाति स्वराज संगठन का प्रशिक्षण केंद्र)।

संरक्षण की माँग की। बाँसगाछा स्वराज के कार्यकर्ता अधिकारी पारितल पारितल ने बताया कि बाँसगाछा संस्था पिछले दो दशकों से जनजाति क्षेत्र में कृषि, आजीवनिक एवं बाल अधिकार विषय पर पुस्तक, राजस्थान एवं मध्य प्रदेश के एक हजार वर्षों में कार्य कर रही है। जनजाति स्वराज संगठन के अध्यक्ष प्रदीपलाल खरौट ने बताया कि संघर्ष बाँसगाछा संस्था द्वारा नहर

घास नहर पर सड़ित ग्राम विकास एवं ग्राम अधिकार समिति के साथ मिलकर मुझे पर रणनीति तैयार कर आगे की कार्ययोजना बनाया है। फिर समुदाय की समस्याओं की प्राथमिकता के साथ संगठन के द्वारा समस्याओं के सम्पादन के लिए मजबूती से सरकार तक समुदाय की समस्याओं के बारे में अवगत कराया रहे है। इसी प्रबंधन के तहत आचार्य ने बताया कि

समुदाय की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए आगे अग्रसर होगा। संगठन के सदस्यों ने जनजाति विकास संघ के अध्यक्ष को भी सिंचन की समस्या को प्रमुखता से राज्य स्तर तक पहुँचाने में सहायता की अपील की। इस अवसर पर क्षेत्रीय सहजकर्ता जिला मुख्यालय, देवपुर, गरी देवी एवं संगठन के सचिव प्रदीपलाल निम्बक, कोषाध्यक्ष चण्डा धामनिया, राम खोहर, रमेश

## KRA -02

**Empowered people's organizations facilitate increased access to state entitlements for the members.**

**"People deserve the right to participate and have their voice heard."  
Parmesh Patidar, Theme Leader, True Democracy.**

Working beyond the pandemic constraints, over 2,000 community-based organisations, including village committees and women played a pivotal role in driving the humanitarian response in our operation areas across the three states. This included the identification, mapping distribution of food and nutrition kits and creating mass awareness of COVID-appropriate behaviour among children and adults. They also led the on-ground mass awareness campaign in partnership with the communities in rural areas and local institutions to protect children and young migrant people from poor and vulnerable families. Forming the backbone of VAAGDHARA's humanitarian aid, the Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sanghatans made regular home visits to sensitise people on COVID-19-appropriate behaviour. They addressed vaccine hesitancy by encouraging people to take the vaccination, helped with vaccine registration on the COWIN app and supported them with visits to the local vaccination centres. They used different outreach tools to spread awareness, like home visits and public announcements in the community, while following all COVID-19 protocols.

Despite the pandemic, we continued to carry out our programmes on the

ground as well as our research with the support of our Sanghatans. We carried out various capacity-building initiatives for our Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sanghatans including leadership training. Across 1,000 villages, 1,034 members of the Sanghatans were given training on different democratic rights, communication and leadership skills

To challenge the pandemic situation, Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathans organized different campaigns for vulnerable tribal families. Our initiatives were carried out with tenacity and benefited almost 70,000 community members by providing awareness in the tribal areas.

We have also taken up studies with





## KEY HIGHLIGHTS

9 (34.6%) JSS in the A category, 15 (57.6%) JSS in the B category, and 2 (7.6%) JSS in the C category which shows JSS at different stages of self-sustained institutions where they facilitated 64336 members to avail entitlements.

26 JSS have their meeting registers and signed through members but as per field observations, 21 JSS have been completed with their proper records which cover meeting minutes of JSS, villages listing and beneficiaries, and memorandum details.

There is a 50% representation of women in every JSS and also one of the women members is in an executive position.

the support of Sanghatans on tribal allcoation and budget utilization, which have been analysed and by this year 2021, 78,242 families have received access to government programmes/schemes for livelihood improvement. A significant increase in budget allocation for the TSP area in Rajasthan was observed from 2019-20 to 2021-22.

Sanghatans have their grading tools where we analysed the leadership qualities which is done in half

yearly manner. Sanghatans also had better liasoning with Panchayat Raj Institutions where 6 blocks level training of members of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Local Leadership were organized and a total of 729 participants, including Block Pradhan, Block officials, Panchayati Raj Institutions members, and local leaders, turned up for a better collaboration for the development of village development action plans and regular follow-up of the sanctioned works.

*Women leaders expressing their view during a leadership training session.*



## CASE STUDY >>

There are many problems in the society that affect each one of us, but we fail to take an initiative to counter the problem, thinking what a single person can do alone to resolve the issue. But there are ample inspiring stories that teach us the each one of us has the power to resolve every problem. What matters the most is the first step that we need to take.

Banswara in Southern Rajasthan is a tribal dominated district. Most of the families here are tribal and have been residing in the hilly areas since time immemorial. Their livelihood has been farming and animal husbandry. Tribal culture is widely seen in the villages through traditional musical instruments (such as Dhol- Mandal, Thali, Tasha etc) that are played during marriages, social gatherings and other community events. Due to the influence of modern era, the younger generation representing the tribal communities are slowly getting detached from their traditional customs, rituals and holy practices.

VAAGDHARA has been making continuous efforts for the last two decades to preserve and promote the traditions of the tribal communities. The organization has facilitated community institutions such as VDCRC and JSS of tribal communities with the intent to revive the best practices of their traditions, preserve their wisdom, knowledge of conserving natural resources and ensure easy access to rights and entitlements which are provided by the Indian constitution.

These community-based institutions meet every month in their respective villages and work for True Childhood, True Farming and True Democracy by taking collective decisions and actions to resolve their issues. They also work to preserve their traditional practices from modernity and its key constituents.

To know and resolve all these issues, Mr. Punjilal Ninama, Secretary, JSS Amar Singh Ka Gada, started an

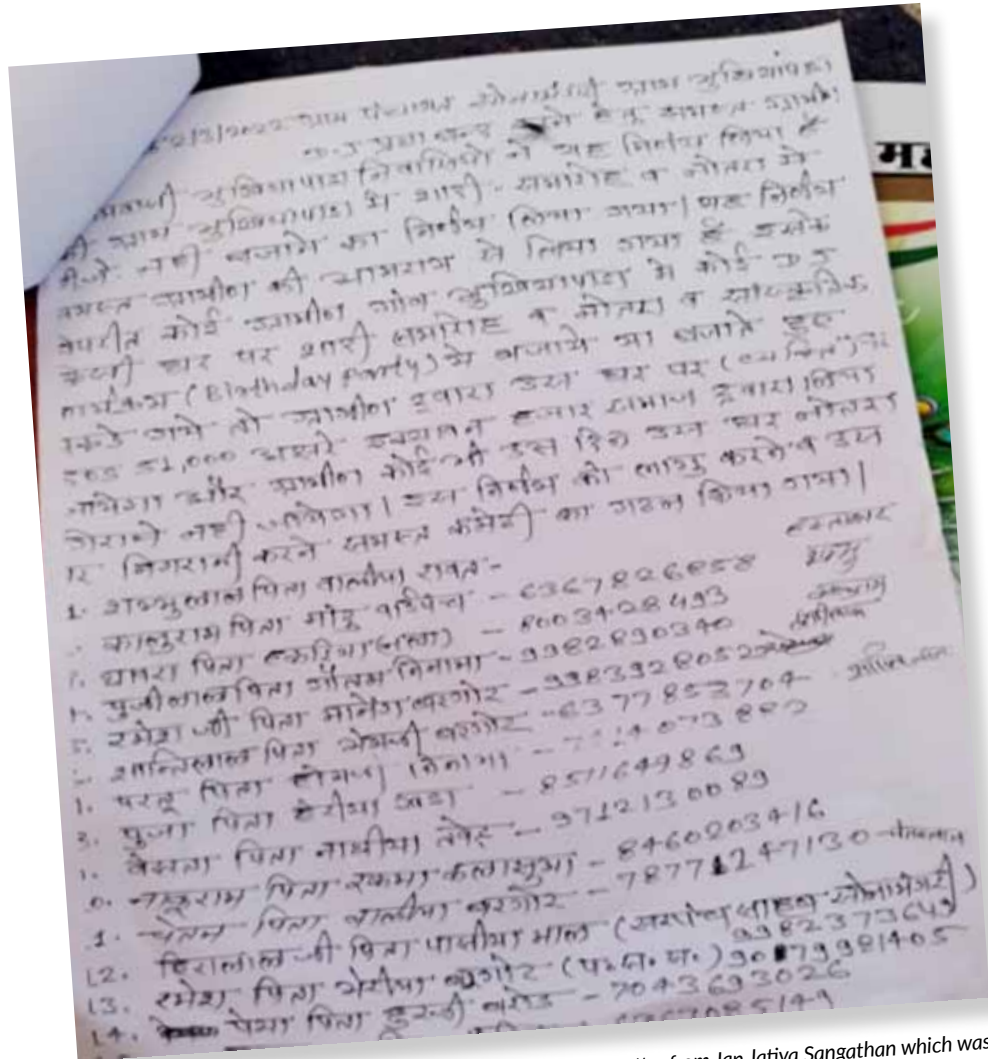
initiative, wherein he held discussions with the community leaders and PRI members in his village. Despite not getting a positive response from the locals, he did not give up because the spirit of community development was codified in his heart and mind. He regularly attended capacity building trainings and workshops organized by VAAGDHARA and learnt how to identify and resolve the issues from the society. He shared his thought with community leader Mr. Ramesh Chandra Bargot and organized a community meeting with the help of VDCRC, Saksham Samuh and JSS members at Bhukiyapada village on 2nd April 2022.

The meeting was chaired by the JSS secretary Mr. Punjilal Ninama and Block Panchayat member Mr. Ramesh Chandra Bargot. They discussed the ill effects of the deafening sound caused by DJ and high-decibel loud speakers during the meeting. The use of DJs during marriage ceremonies, Notara and other festivals are

*Sangathan members discussing the issues of banning DJ.*







Letter from Jan Jatiya Sangathan which was shared with block level officials.

rapidly growing in the community. Many of the families have taking a loan or mortgaged their property to maintain a fake social status. On a number of occasions, the youth dance overnight after consuming alcohol. Such an act leads to verbal duel, fights, murders and other crimes. The use of DJ also affects the health of elders and disturb the education of children. Normally a family spends 15 to 20 thousand rupees towards one day of rent of DJ. Due to all evils and unnecessary expenditure the burden of debt is increasing among the tribal communities, especially the marginalized ones. During the meeting, all the community members shared their thought and agreed to ban DJ in Bhukhiyapada village and also made rules to ensure everyone follows the decision. A fine of

Rs. 51,000/- was to be imposed on the violator, as per the collective decision. The community members also decided to not participate in any event/social gathering with DJs and file a police complaint against the defaulter. The community members stressed on the formation of a committee that can monitor the use of DJ in the village and take appropriate action.

After taking this decision, a copy of community meeting and rules was also shared with the Police Station of Jagpura, Thana Mota village. The second meeting of the community was held on 5.4.2022 at Sona Magri.

It was jointly organized by JSS Secretary and the Block Panchayat committee members. In the

meeting it was decided that a committees- should be formed in all Gram Panchayats by giving a memorandum to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) of Ghatol block. In this committee, revenue inspector (Patwari), Panchayat Secretary, Sarpanch, ward member, Anganwadi worker, School Principal, Bit in-charge from the police station and one social worker should be included, opined the community members.

Later, the JSS members of Amarsingh Ka Gada gave a memorandum to SDM Mr. Vijayesh Pandya (Ghatol) demanding a ban on DJ in the area. They also sought constitution of sound and monitoring committees in every Gram Panchayat for an effective implantation of the decision.

# KRA -03

## 100 Gram Panchayats adopted Ecologically Harmonized Village Developed Plans (EHVDP).

“Microplanning for ecologically harmonized village development planning is a powerful tool to plan your natural resources.” P.L. Patel, Theme Leader, True Agriculture

Tribals have been the forest dwellers and the true custodian of the nature. In the outer world, rivers and lakes are being polluted, forests are being down, and arable and pasture land is being contaminated. Throughout the world, human beings are exploiting resources beyond their capacity to regenerate and are, thereby, destroying the natural basis of life for human beings, animals and plants.

Climate justice and combating the impacts of climate change are among our central concerns. Together with our partner organisations, we seek to curb resource extraction, environmental destruction and the impacts of climate change while reinforcing the resilience of affected populations and regions by creating village development plans which are totally linked with climate-adaptive measures.

We support smallholder families in their fight against environmental destruction and natural resource depletion. We show them how to avoid agricultural methods that damage the environment and climate and how to acquire adapted seeds with a better chance of surviving drought or floods. We help communities adapt to climate

change, for example through irrigation systems or the renaturation of soils and forests. We help smallholders access weather and climate information, to enable them to farm their land accordingly. At a political level, we are working globally for sustainable approaches to life and economics and for climate justice. We support indigenous people in their fight for their right to land and access to unpolluted resources.

### Highlights:

5803 community based plans and 9224 individual plans submitted

3772 Community based Plans and 3486 Individual based plans have been approved.

2265 Community based Plans and 3486 Individual Plans have been into work position.

12 sessions of PLA- Gram Chaupal have been completed with 18956 women.

*Group exercises with community members on developing village development plans.*





Sustainable Integrated Farming System (SIFS) tries to look deeper into this crisis, particularly of the small family farms falling between modern and primitive production systems. It is a system which tries to imitate nature's principle, where not only crops but, varied types of plants, animals, soil, and vegetation are utilized for overall sustainable development. These are combined in such a way and proportion that each element helps the other; the waste of one is recycled as a resource for the other through SIFS techniques. While the programme focused on developing demonstration plots on individual farms, the scaling-up phase focuses on mobilizing farm families into adopting SIFS practices and also acts as change makers, disseminating knowledge and information to other families.

We also identified some of the farmers who are willing to do entrepreneurship in vegetable cultivation, organic pesticides, and nursery development and train others who have the capacity to pay back the initial investments in the areas. A total of 20 farmers are into this and doing the exercise in an effective manner.

600 farmers were taken through a process of the capacity building based on the principles of Farmer Field Schools. This was done through sessions on crop/tree management, soil/water management, soil nutrient management, pest and disease management, livestock management and multilayer designing. The sessions were organised in one of the farmer's fields groups on a rotational basis. Farm analysis and designing have taken priority in this phase. Each farm was analysed with the individual farmer in the presence of other farmers of the group to understand the existing production cycles, the available resources and the periods of scarcity of food, fodder, firewood, drinking and irrigation water.

Farm designs are made for each farm based on the farm analysis, which is different from each other. Generally, to begin with, the focus is on improving crop diversity. The diversity of the farmland was increased as much as possible by introducing at least 5-6 types of cereals and pulses/oilseeds, 10-12 varieties of vegetables, 5-6 varieties of trees of fruit, fuel wood and fodder, 5-6 types of spices or medicinal plants.

Fast-growing trees and shrubs like mango, guava, lemon, Jamun, Custord Apple, Pigeon Pea were planted as they add high nutrient content to the soil. They can also be used as fodder for livestock as well as fuel. Once the crop diversity was enhanced and integration between existing components was ensured, 2-3 types of livestock were added depending on the carrying capacity of the farm judged during farm analysis.

Integration was designed based on the existing subsystems. The process was facilitated by Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sanghatans and the field facilitator who lead the technical training by using the resource flow diagram. Farmers are helped to design various components in a way that they integrate into each other – the output of one component becomes the input of the other. For eg., the agro/ livestock waste gets recycled through a biodigester for vermicompost or biogas. Some components are designed based on the need.

For eg., if there is livestock, then fodder crops are integrated into the farm. The decisions are taken by the individual farmers as the new design, at times calls for additional financial investment. To help farmers to add new components/sub-systems, farmers are linked to other programmes and schemes of the mainstream institutions i.e. NABARD and MNREGA.

Another improvement over the programme was to create local resource persons to take SIFS forward. The programme envisaged developing 200 resource farmers who can train others in IFS, thus ensuring the sustainability of the programme.

The basic principle is to enhance ecological diversity – by choosing the appropriate cropping methodology with mixed cropping, crop rotation, crop combination and intercropping so that there is less competition for water, nutrition and space and by adopting eco-friendly practices; by following multistorey arrangement so that the total available area is effectively used and by integrating subsystems through which the various components interact positively, increasing the farm productivity.

It takes 3-4 years to establish a well-integrated farm with market linkages to ensure the nutrition and livelihood of a family. When we have many such farms in the village, there will be enormous scope for employment and business opportunities, especially for the youth for selling seeds, seedlings, manures etc.

### Achievement In Numbers:

78242 families were linked with government scheme

9722 families have adopted mixed cropping methods

19184 families having nutrition garden

6720 families having organic manure and pesticides at home

12834 families adopted seed management practices

4420 families who have shared their indigenous seeds with other families and create community-based seed management systems

## CASE STUDY &gt;&gt;



Arjun Damor with his produce.

The erratic rain pattern had caused incessant damage to Arjun Damor's crops. The hilly terrains did not allow the water to stand and the Rabi crops could not be irrigated. He was compelled to occasionally migrate to brick kilns to support his family. But the labour cost was low.

In absence of proper nutritious food, the family suffered from malnutrition. Arjun had to take loans for the treatment of his daughter and wife in a private hospital. He couldn't focus on agriculture because of his ailments at home. Frustrated, Arjun decided to sell off his land to pay off the loans and get proper treatment for his family. Just at this critical point, he met a facilitator from VAAGDHARA, who informed him about the Government schemes for free medical treatment of poor and vulnerable families.

He also apprised him about the village development committee and child rights committee formed by the organisation and farm-related Government schemes which can help him overcome the troubles. With this knowledge, Arjun secured treatment for his family in a government hospital. He joined the Gram Sabha and

submitted a proposal for bunding, check dam, anicut, and a deep well for his farm, which was approved. Bunding stopped the erosion of land, and check dam and anicut stopped the rainwater from washing away and restored the underground water, raising the water table. As a result, water level increased in the deep well he had dug. Good understanding of crop cycle and availability of water helped him diversify his Kharif and Rabi crops. He started growing fruit trees and vegetables.

With a rise in his income, he could buy 2 cows and 2 buffaloes and sell the milk. He also had some time to work locally and stopped migrating altogether. His wife and daughter recovered as they received good nutrition from the farm, and expenses towards medicine went down. As the inputs to the farm came from the livestock, and the seeds were saved and used, farm expenses also went down. Extra income was generated from selling of farm products and milk. Lady luck turned around. Arjun has now educated 100 farmers from 5 villages in crop cycle, bunding and government schemes, which he himself had benefited from. He is an inspiration for all.



## CASE STUDY >>



*Manisha in her field.*

Borkhari, Kushalgarh, Rajasthan | Land : 3 bigha |

Grows: Saplings of fruits like Mango, Lemon, Jackfruit, Java Plum, Guava, Papaya, vegetables like Brinjal, Tomato, Chillies |

There was a time when Manisha and her husband Himmat Singh Rathod could not afford to buy good quality seeds and fertiliser from market because of their poor economic condition. As a result, their crops suffered. They struggled every year. A facilitator from VAAGDHARA informed them about the self-help group formed by the organisation where they had monthly meetings and discussions on the relationship between seed, water, land, forest and animals. He also told them about trainings on preparation of organic fertilisers, procurement and treatment of seeds to start a nursery.

Inspired by the opportunities, Manisha joined the farmers' self-help group. She started participating in the regular meetings and applied her newly acquired knowledge to her land. Her husband showed enthusiasm and was happy to be trained by her. They decided to use the compost they prepared in their land. Manisha joined

VAAGDHARA's 3-day residential training on starting a nursery. Post-training, she started a nursery in 1 bigha of land. In the beginning, half the saplings were ruined, and she had to incur loss. But she knew that her efforts would not go waste. Next year, with sustained effort, the saplings emerged. She sold these to Kushalgarh market in turns and made a remarkable profit of INR 20,000. She named her nursery Dasa Mata and with the help of the organisation, distributed pamphlets in her locality.

With increasing demands, she started growing several vegetables and fruit saplings. As the word spread, people from entire Kushalgarh started coming to her door and she had no need to go to the market. Her fare to the market and time was saved.

These days, Manisha sells saplings worth INR 80,000 every year. She has started livestock rearing. She has 2 cows, 2 buffaloes, and 2 bulls. The fertiliser cost has been reduced as this livestock provides the inputs to her nursery. She earns some extra money by selling the milk. Her family's poverty-stricken days are now a thing of the past. She is an inspiration to the people in her locality, who come to her to learn her trade.



## KRA -04

**1,00,000 families in 10 identified districts in the tri-junction have benefitted from VAAGDHARA innovated culturally aligned processes, and technologies (NSFS) ensuring sustainable production and consumption, livelihoods.**

Rajasthan's Banswara district, bordering Gujarat, with a tribal population of more than 76 per cent (census 2011), is infamous for both rural distress and migration. For a large part of the year, houses of the Adivasi families in the district remain locked up as they travel in search of work.

However, a quiet but significant change is spreading in the tribal-dominated district, about 500 km south of the state capital Jaipur, as several migrant families have returned home and have taken up organic farming as means of their livelihood. These tribal farmers are now becoming torchbearers of organic cultivation in the state where the government is pushing for zero-budget farming to increase farmers' income and restore soil health and fertility.

Mansingh Damor, a 40-year-old farmer from Amlipada village, is one of the farmers who have taken up organic cultivation. "I stopped using chemical fertilisers and pesticides when I learnt of the harm they could do to health, about three years ago," the farmer told Gaon Connection. For two years now, he has been growing organic fruits, vegetables and wheat. "I also have guava and mango trees on my land," a proud Damor said.

### ACHIEVEMENTS IN NUMBERS

1000 Saksham Samooh comprising around 20,124 women strengthened. 5,000+ women connected to economic activities through various agricultural innovations.

12,500+ households created nutrition gardens, increasing access to nutrition and impacting health outcomes.

500 households supported backyard poultry unit development, and 2,383 households' assets were enhanced through goat-rearing intervention.

4,423 households have improved production by more than 50% in both the rabi and Kharif crops after using SIFS components.

11,140 households have reduced the number of days to migration (minimum 100 days) by adopting agricultural innovation methodologies.

173 animal health camps were organized with the help of the Animal Husbandry Department mostly for the purpose of vaccination before the rainy season, De-worming, infertility, and treatment of poor and affected animals. A total of 26,296 animals were treated in these camps.



*Doing the "Tana Bana" exercise with Saksham Samooh shows interdependency of agriculture components.*





*Bio diversity campaign to identify different indigenous food varieties.*

25,000 households have been availed of critical inputs in the form of Rabi and Kharif seasons which have been able to increase crop diversity and production.

63,000 multi-purpose plants have been planted to improve ecological biodiversity.

Over 17,400 participants from 1000 villages, across 3 states in India, learnt about nutrition gardens.

Ensuring food, nutrition and livelihood security through agriculture without causing negative externalities on social, economic and environmental sustainability is one of the prominent examples of the sustainable integrated farming system. This year we worked on:

### **Drip irrigation systems**

**Drip irrigation systems** were originally designed to increase water use efficiency, especially under a limited supply of water for irrigation. However, presently these were used by resource-rich farmers under ample groundwater supply situations. Since the vast majority of the farmers in the region were resource-poor and water supply, particularly in post rainy season, was extremely limited, this low-cost indigenous gravity-operated

drip system in farming conditions was developed and demonstrated for crop cultivation in the tribal junction. The impact of the system was as follows:

- Increased income from Rs. 5,000/- to 16,000/annum/family.
- Saved post crops (vegetable crops) from water stress.
- Increased field water use efficiency by 75 to 85 %.
- Saved 25 to 35% of water, over the flood irrigation system.
- Increased 35 to 40 per cent yield, over flood irrigation system.
- Widely accepted among farmers.

### **Community Seed Management System**

A comprehensive plan of CSMS was designed and executed in all the blocks where at each village level at least one community seed center was established through women groups (Saksham Samooch-SS). This way at each SS level one women was identified as a seed mother, who was represented as the seed saver of the village. A three-tier community seed production and management was adopted; at family level, at group level, at POs level. The indigenous seeds of the village were conserved based on their local knowledge and technologies. It was envisaged that the system will have wider impact

having presence of seed mother and small community seed centers in each village saving and promoting diversity of seeds of local landraces.

### **Productivity enhancement through crop diversification, INM, IWM, IPM techniques and intercropping**

Maize-based mono-cropping was predominant in the project area having low yield and income. Pigeon pea, green gram and black gram were mainly grown as an intercrop with maize. Crop diversification involving soybean, maize, wheat, gram, mustard, black gram and pigeon pea was therefore promoted to increase the number of crops, their productivity, cropping intensity and income per unit area. The interventions like improved varieties, use of quality seed, plant nutrient management, weed management and weed management, pest management techniques, intercropping and capacity building were imposed for system farming systems through productivity enhancement of the crops. The area covered was 4619.3 ha in the fields of 17234 farmers.

### **Livelihood security through the promotion of vegetables and spices cultivation**

Cultivation of vegetables and spices in the tribal districts was negligible due to the existence of rainfed farming. Only chilli was cultivated in limited areas. Hence, vegetable crops viz., tomato, lady-finger, bitter gourd, sponge gourd, pumpkin, chilli and spices like onion, garlic, ginger and coriander were introduced and promoted.

### **Livestock management**

Considering the vagaries of nature that included droughts, floods, and uneven distribution of rainfall, crop production has its own uncertainties and so is the income of the most vulnerable section of society. Introduction and management of





Goat rearing plays an important role in income generation and nutrition security for tribal families.



location-specific improved breeds of goats and poultry provide a viable alternative for livelihood. With limited investment and low operational cost, the livestock can give very high returns and also ensure adequate income during the adverse climatic situation. Cattles form an integral part of the livelihood system in backward areas. However, not much attention is paid to the productivity of animals in the area. Many tribal people traditionally do not milk these cattle and hence are not economically viable. Simple interventions brought a very visible change in the mindset of the people and also in the area. Some major interventions included animal health care, improved feed supplement, etc.

### Conservation and strengthening of local high-value poultry race 'Kadaknath':

An Indian poultry breed, 'Kadaknath' is native to the Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh. 'Kadaknath' is famous for its meat quality, texture and flavour. This species is also known to bear special medicinal value in homeopathy. This poultry is reared mainly by the tribal community of Bhil and Bhilala in the districts Jhabua in Madhya Pradesh and Banswara in Rajasthan. Due to its meat and reported medicinal properties, this is a high price bird and is in high demand. During interaction with farmers of the Ghatol cluster, 110 farmers, suitably designed low-cost sheds and 100 poultry chicks (ten days old) were made available to each beneficiary. The farmers were educated on technologies for scientific poultry production, balance feeding, handling of feeders, health management and marketing. The beneficiaries were trained in managing the production of 'Kadaknath' in a better way. They are using low-cost poultry feed comprising of grain, bran, cake calcite, salt, minerals and vitamins etc for 2500 Cal/kg with protein (16%), calcium (1%) and phosphorus (0.4%).



PLA exercises with Saksham Samooch.



Family poultry production helping in agriculture as well as in improving nutrition among children in vulnerable families.

The livelihood of landless and marginal farmers is dependent on goat rearing. However, due to low productivity, income from goats is low. With an aim to enhance income through the improvement of the local breed of goat, 288 bucks of the Sirohi breed were provided as community input. More than 14,000 progenies of cross-breed goats are now visible in the project area. The Sirohi breed

gives higher milk, the gain in weight of kids is more and also twinning is more. Farmers are getting good income from the sale of Sirohi breed males (Rs. 8,000-10,000/- from 9 to 12 months old males). Within 2-3 years, the maximum number of goats in the operational area will have the Sirohi breed. Farmers are getting an average income of Rs. 16,000/- per year from goat rearing.

## KRA -05

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

“Every child has rights to Protection, Survival, and Inclusive Quality Education which brings holistic Child Development.”

- Majid Khan, Theme Leader, True Childhood.

In recent years, there has been a great progress to reduce under-five mortality, but the impact of Covid-19 on health services and economies has continued to be a significant obstacle to many health and nutrition programmes well into 2021.

Our Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sanghatans with Village Development and Child Rights Committees took a holistic

view of child development indicators by focusing on nutrition interventions. Covid-19 has exacerbated the problem, with a projected double case of child wasting in 2022 due to food and health systems disruptions and economic impacts. The “Poshan Swaraj Abhiyan” organized for improving the nutritional status of tribal children has emerged as an appropriate example of ‘Swaraj’. The foundation of the campaign lies in the tribal culture and their life which is related to agriculture.

Mahatma Gandhi Ji’s call for Swaraj can be seen as a precursor of the modern call for food sovereignty. These principles say that, to the extent feasible, decisions regarding

how people should be nourished should be made locally, and not by government agencies or corporations. Since the nutritional deficiency in the tribal area can be easily met with locally grown agriculture products, the nutrition food items provided to the children throughout the campaign were made available locally with the support of the community. This campaign has partnered with the government to launch the POSHAN SWARAJ ABHIYAN. Along with support for the prevention of wasting, the collaboration includes nutrition committees in form of Saksham Samooch that provide linkages of nutrition with local produces. Within six months, Vaagdhara progressed its work advocating for linking nutrition

*Field Facilitator in a discussion with a children group.*







Teachers Training on "sachha bachpan".

with agriculture and local produce which can have a dramatic impact on nutrition outcomes.

One of the key successes in 2021 was the development and approval of a locally produced supplementary nutrition in Rajasthan.

For the child protection community, 2021, the second consecutive year of living through a pandemic, was a wake-up call like nothing before. With millions pushed into poverty and an entire generation losing years of schooling as many were restricted at home without access to online education, the vulnerability of children to abuse and exploitation became sharp and visible.

The rapid shift to online and digital ways of living also saw an increase in the use of online channels for exploitation including recruitment and grooming. 2021 saw the child protection system's response to children in crisis critically affected. It also demonstrated the strength of community and commitment, as well as the undeniable importance of evidence-based work. In this context, strengthening the community-based child tracking mechanism due to regular interaction and meetings of Village development child rights committees and Baal Panchayats, we were successfully able to ensure zero dropouts, zero child labour & migration in 256 villages this year.

or this, throughout the year we organized campaigns with school authorities on water quality, observed Children's Day and Child Rights Week, held awareness campaigns on relevant social protection schemes, increasing accountability between nutrition and agriculture and enrolment drive to link children with schools.

Child Protection work aspires to bring the voice of the child centre stage and make child protection everybody's business. Going forward, with the support of our strengthened Sanghatans, VAAGDHARA hopes to strengthen communities and partner with all stakeholders to prevent abuse and exploitation while keeping sustainability, localisation, and diversity, equity and inclusion as core principles.

Our community-based model, which scales Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) with the Village Development Child Rights Committees received a huge push from the communities. In addition to our implementation support, Baal Panchayats in their monthly meetings raised the issue related to developing the school playground. It has been adopted by all 26 JSS and this year 125 school playgrounds have been reformed through levelling the ground and developing fencing/ construction of boundaries.

During Poshan Swaraj Abhiyan, a

total of 84 AWCs were identified in poor condition having no proper facilities, Baal Panchayats and Village Development Child Rights Committees members jointly shared the list of such AWCs with District Collector Banswara. As a result, an appropriate budget was allocated by the Government for restructuring the AWCs. Village Development Child Rights Committees (VDCRCs) and Baal Panchayats have their grading tools where we analyzed the leadership qualities which is done in half yearly manner.

- 411 (41.1%) VDCRC were found in the A category category, 555 (55.5%) VDCRC in the B category, and 34 (3.4%) VDCRC in the C category.
- 121 (39.5%) Baal Panchayats in the A category, 131 (42.8%) Baal Panchayats in the B category, and 54 (17.64%) Baal Panchayats in the C category.

The above grading shows both institutions at different stages of self-sustained institutions working for creating a child-friendly environment in their respective villages. During the year, 20,011 individual beneficiaries were linked and received access to government programs/schemes. Of which, 8,676 children with Palanhar schemes, 2,720 widows with pension schemes, and 8,615 lactating mothers were linked with Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojna.

## CASE STUDY >>



*Baal Panchayat members discuss on the issues of depleted Anganwadi centre.*

### Restoration of a dilapidated Anganwadi centre under the community initiative of Bal Panchayat

At the age of using the facilities, children are making an action plan for those facilities. Though it seems difficult, this is happening in Badaliya Gram Panchayat of the area under Anandpuri Tehsil of Banswara district, a tribal-dominated district of southern Rajasthan. The specialty of this village, situated in an inaccessible area, is that the little ones have held the reins of all the work here. The children here handled the work of Badaliya Gram Panchayat in the best possible way and contributed to the holistic development of the village. Under the guidance of the Sacha Bachpan Program of Vaagdhara Sanstha, JSS Facilitator Suresh Patel, in a unique experiment in Badaliya Gram Panchayat, handed over the reins of Gram Panchayat to the children in the age group of 12 to 16 years. Bal Panchayats were formed at the Gram Panchayat level. Like Gram Panchayat, children were made Sarpanch, Up Sarpanch, as well as sub-committees, were formed. After that, through these Bal Panchayats, efforts were made to create public awareness on issues like health, education, development, etc. The maximum effect is visible in Badaliya village. The Bal Panchayat here is effectively running public awareness campaigns.

### The children are planning the work of the villages

Sacha Bachpan Program in-charge Majid Khan told that in this children's panchayat, only children are taking monthly

meetings. The planning of which interventions should be carried in the interest of the village children, is also being done in these meetings. Work is being done directly in the Anganwadi to ensure that no child is deprived of education, and does not remain malnourished. Apart from village cleanliness, commendable efforts are also being made through this medium to pay attention to plastic emancipation and de-addiction in the village. Recently, the Bal Panchayat raised the issue of dilapidated Anganwadi in its monthly meeting.

Through the Village Development and Child Rights Committee of Badaliya village, and Bhagwati Devi Pargi, Sarpanch shared the proposal to WCD department and by continual follow up received an amount of two lakhs for the repair of the Anganwadi center.

"Some children in the age group of 12 to 16 years in the village are still deprived of their rights, we are striving for their holistic development, and children need to be nurtured and given good health facilities. The Bal Panchayat offers a conducive environment for developing the potential qualities of the children" Bhagwati Devi Pargi, Sarpanch, Badaliya Gram Panchayat

The formation of Bal Panchayat promotes the participation of children in the democratic process of the country and also inculcate leadership values among the children. VAAGDHARA's Sacha Bachpan Program is working on the same lines.



# KRA -06

## Institutional and meta-governance capacities of VAAGDHARA is strengthened to support innovations, learning and effective implementation

Our people are the face of the organization who work tirelessly on different platforms to share their voices and to contribute towards sustainable development. VAAGDHARA's aim is to strengthen its teams to better understand the tribal concerns and issues and identify local solutions to enable them create newer propositions, simpler processes and seamless field level work and experiences. We have equipped our teams with Vaagda software (designed by VAAGDHARA) which has been analytics-driven and pinpointed regular programmatic and financial analysis for further outcome driven engagement. Further, we continued to train our teams through interactive learning interventions that equip them to enhance humanitarian aid and leadership development in all their interactions. The learning interventions were customized, based on the group of people from whom the resource personnel interacted with in different orientations.

Connecting the dots - between program and accessibility; between policy and implementation; between investment and deployment, it identified gaps. Turning vulnerabilities into opportunities, it partnered with communities and on-ground Sangathan to co-create winning solutions. Recognising the power of people to script their own story of change, it limited itself to an enabling role, letting communities take charge of their future.

### Achievements in numbers

- 567 Sangathan members attended the leadership training in three batches.
- 196 Tribal Youth have been trained regularly basis under leadership schools and almost every Tribal youth has been organizing PLA chopals and SIFS in their respective villages.
- 67 Youths have been identified as Jal Swaraj, Beej Swaraj, Mitti

Swaraj, and Van Swaraj to take the swaraj to the next level. Various campaigns have been organized where tribal youths have actively participated and even in developing EHVDP plans, linkages to schemes and entitlements.

- 79 team members have been oriented on PESA policies.
- 200 farmers have exposure visits and attended kisan mela in other states and represent our seed sovereignty to other areas.
- 273 JSS members have been trained in JSK and 101 memorandums which been shared with district officials, organizing more than 5 campaigns, and supporting COVID vaccination drives are some of the key actions that have been taken up by JSS which stated that with different trainings and acquired knowledge from JSK helps them to identify the issues and taking actions through procedures.

*Distribution of Health Kits to ASHAs of 1000 villages.*



# POLICY SENSITIZATION INITIATIVES

Vaagdhara also works with the aim to educate and sensitize the tribal communities about various policies formulated for their welfare and development. In order to make strong linkages with the

democratic institutions, this year we identified potential members from our sangathans who had rich experience and knowledge on the tribal issues and created a team of 50 such members from field level

to state level. These members helped in reviewing existing policies, regulations and procedures as well as participation in various consultations with a view to encompass tribal values and traditions.



*Heritage Swaraj Yatra being flagged off by VAAGDHARA on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti.*

## Key Achievements through sensitization efforts by PAI, VAAGDHARA

- Provision of Moong/Urad/Moth seeds to 2 lakh small and marginal farmers; improved seeds (10 lakh farmers); Micronutrient and bio pesticide kits (2 lakh farmers); Sun hemp seeds to 2 lakh farmers for Green Manure under Rajasthan Land Fertility Mission in Budget 2022-23.
- Support to 10 lakhs small and marginal farmers under Rajasthan Millets Promotion Mission.
- UN FAO recognizes farming practices by tribals in 3 districts.
- Association with RSCERT, Udaipur in developing Rajasthan State Curriculum Framework for implementation of National Education Policy 2020.
- Strengthening of JSS members for Policy



## Demanding Increased Budget Allocation for Tribal Areas

Memoranda and letters were submitted to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, Commissioner – Agriculture for promoting traditional varieties of Maize and Paddy in tribal areas; promoting mixed cropping through the distribution of mini-kits of pulses and vegetables along with mini-kits of cereals; inclusion of small millets like finger millets, foxtail millets and proso millet into nutritional supplementation programmes of ICDS and Mid-Day Meal. PAI members from JSS also identified the key issues within their community and sent their memorandums to the Chief Minister and the Governor for increased allocation of budget in the tribal areas.

Members of the Legislative Assembly were sensitized on the need of promoting composite seeds of maize, the promotion of traditional crops like small millets, need of mainstreaming traditional crops into government nutritional supplementation programmes like Mid-Day Meal, ICDS and Public Distribution System.

Further, the VAAGDHARA team participated in the Pre-budget meeting of the Agriculture department held for the tribal area and raised the following recommendations for Budget 2022-23:

- a. Promotion of Green Gram during the summer season (Zaid).
- b. Establishment of Seed Testing Laboratory at Banswara.
- c. Promotion of cultivation of traditional crops and making available mini-kits of these traditional varieties of crops.
- d. Provision of seeds of traditional crop varieties for mixed cropping in order to promote Zero Budget Natural Farming.
- e. Capacity building of farmers of tribal areas for increasing

and maintaining soil health and productivity.

- f. Promoting tribal farmers for preparing organic manure, bio-pesticides, and bio-agents for improving soil health.

Media stories were published in key dailies Rajasthan Patrika, Dainik Bhaskar, The Hindu, Times of India, First India etc. on advocating for appropriate budget allocation in the tribal areas.

A policy brief on Community Managed Seed System is in process. This policy brief will have reflection of successful models of CMSS in other states as well as seed related schemes in the states. This brief will be utilized while advocating with the Government to establish community managed seed system in tribal areas. The policy paper is covering inclusion, improvement and promotion of local seeds suitable to the local agro-climate, meet the choice and eating habits of the people and have over all nutritional importance.

One state level meeting conducted with participation of 18 key members related to different departments. The main objectives of the workshop were:

- a. To have a detailed discussion with a group of subject experts and come out with a concrete point that needs to be included into the technical briefs for promotion of traditional crops, CMSS and improvement in soil health.
- b. Discuss and develop sensitization strategy for promotion of traditional crops, establishing CMSS in tribal areas and improving soil health/land degradation neutrality.
- c. Creating a group of experts to provide technical support in developing strategy, provide suggestions to improve technical

briefs and other key documents as well as guide to advocate the issues with the State Government.

## Promotion of Organic Farming

VAAGDHARA team had consistent meetings with the ministers and bureaucrats for promoting organic farming the state. Participating in the pre-budget meeting, the team recommended to make provisions for building capacity of the farmers of tribal areas, promoting tribal farmers for preparing organic manure, bio-pesticides, and bio-agents. Community institutions also shared their demands for promoting organic fertilizers and pesticides over chemical inputs. These efforts had contributed in giving a nudge to the state government for its recent budget declaration about initiating "Rajasthan Organic Farming Mission" wherein the provisions will be made to provide organic seeds, organic fertilizer and pesticides, benefitting 4 lakhs farmers in coming 3 years. Further, VAAGDHARA collaborated with 30 civil society organization in Rajasthan, forming a state chapter for natural farming wherein these CSOs showed their commitment towards improving soil health.

*Vermicompost for sustainable crop production.*



## Campaign on Promotion of Summer Green Gram Cultivation in Tribal Areas



*Moong production as a third crop.*

VAAGDHARA team consistently sensitized the Chief Minister, Agriculture Minister, and the key bureaucrats through in-person meetings, sending memorandums and recommendation letters on the need of improving crop diversity in the tribal areas. They were advocated to support the communities through mini-kits of pulses and

vegetables along with the maize which the government allocates to the farmers annually. VAAGDHARA team also participated in the pre-budget consultation of agriculture department and recommended to promote cultivation of food groups like small-millet, green gram, black gram etc. These recommendations were acknowledged and submitted to the government for further actions. As an achievement, the Government of Rajasthan in its budget declaration 2022-23, announced to allocate of certified seeds of Green Gram (Mung), Black Gram (Urad) and (Moth) to 2 lakhs small and marginal farmers.

In a parallel exercise, the team also advocated the Tribal Area Development (TAD) Department for the promotion of green gram during the summer season and ensuring the required administrative actions like – i) irrigation facilities and supply for this crop, ii) saving the crop from by stray cattle; and iii) ensure supply of quality seeds to the farmers. Considering it significant, TAD department directed the district collectors to ensure it. As a result of this, the District Administration in Banswara initiated a campaign at the Gram Panchayat level on increasing cultivation of green gram during summer season.

## Promotion of Traditional Food by Ministry of Women and Child Development and State department during 'Poshan Pakhwada'

VAAGDHARA advocated with the Integrated Child Development Services, (ICDS), Rajasthan for inclusion of the recipes cooked using traditional food items like small millets and others. This was advocated based on positive results of a fortnight nutritional campaign "Poshan Swaraj Abhiyan" which was facilitated by VAAGDHARA along with the district administration. During the campaign, the identified malnourished (underweight) children were nourished with locally available nutritious food items resulting in significant improvement in the weight of the children after the campaign and during follow-up rounds after 16 weeks. Further, 3 Members of Legislative Assembly (MLA) were sensitized on the need of promoting cultivation of traditional crops and incorporating tradition food into government nutritional programmes. The questions on promoting small millets into ICDS and Public Distribution System were raised by one of the MLAs in the winter session of the Legislative Assembly.





## UN Agency recognises farming practices by tribals in 3 districts



The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations has recognised the farming practices adopted by the tribal farmers (of Banswara, Dungarpur and Pratapgarh districts) to improve the soil health. FAO found the measures of innovative and sustainable for areas that do not have enough resources. A research paper titled 'Participatory learning action is important for community action to improve soil-biodiversity' was presented by the Secretary, VAAGDHARA in Global Symposium on Soil Biodiversity – held in April 2021. FAO found the proposed measures innovative and sustainable for the areas that do not have enough resources and published this paper in their compendium of Global Symposium.

## Traditional practices of sustainable farming acknowledged by Chief Minister Economic Transformation Advisory Council (CMETAC).

### Sustainable farming in Banswara creates new livelihood sources

CMETAC economic advisory team studies model for replication

A sustainable natural farm experiment adopted the traditional farming practices of Banswara district, which has created new livelihood sources and brought food security to its farmers. The experiment, which was initiated by the Chief Minister Economic Transformation Advisory Council (CMETAC), has resulted in the development of a model for replication in other districts. The experiment was conducted in Banswara district, which has a rich tradition of sustainable farming practices. The experiment was initiated by the Chief Minister Economic Transformation Advisory Council (CMETAC) and was conducted in Banswara district, which has a rich tradition of sustainable farming practices. The experiment was initiated by the Chief Minister Economic Transformation Advisory Council (CMETAC) and was conducted in Banswara district, which has a rich tradition of sustainable farming practices.

The experiment was initiated by the Chief Minister Economic Transformation Advisory Council (CMETAC) and was conducted in Banswara district, which has a rich tradition of sustainable farming practices.

A team of CMETAC visited Banswara and interacted with the tribal farmers to understand the traditional practices, techniques and innovations which have enabled them to improve their livelihood and ensured food security. VAAGDHARA has been identified as the key partner in Banswara district

for a study to be presented to CMETAC on 'Sustainable Agriculture' in Rajasthan.

## Raising Voices of Tribal Communities at the United Nations

Raising Voices of Tribal Communities at the United Nations VAAGDHARA being in special consultative member of the United Nation's Economic and Social Council submits annually the written statements as voice of tribal communities. This year the written statement titled "Significance of Sustainable Agriculture Practices in Tribal Communities for a Resilient Recovery from COVID-19 Pandemic" was submitted and published in ECOSOC High Level segment 2021 session.

The written statement focussed on the COVID-19 pandemic that affected many aspects of social and economic life resulting in the breakdown of food and livelihood security of millions in the country. Mostly the small and marginal farmers who contribute to about 80% of total population of farmers in the country, were the most affected section of the society. This written statement highlighted the need to enable the communities for making them resilient towards such pandemics and other unforeseen difficult situations. The communities need to be enabled to earn living income for their necessity of food, water, housing, education, healthcare, and other essential aspects; more than just food and nutrition security assuring a decent living standard of these communities.



Jayesh Joshi, Secretary, VAAGDHARA, was honoured with National Water Watch Award that was given by the Union Ministry of Jal Shakti at Jal Prahari Samman Samaroh.

# MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

With the technological and digital break, the role of the media towards society, in today's development ambience, has redefined itself after undergoing a massive struggle. Being an eye opener in the democratic world, the media has always supported VAAGDHARA's objectives and commitments on multiple issues both pan-India and on a global platform. With new avenues opening both online and offline, VAAGDHARA has associated itself with the media through its various platforms to get the society's voices resonated for getting the indigenous solutions to the local issues implemented, which otherwise have been inflated and misrepresented. With the increasing awareness among the tribal people on different issue-centric themes after campaigns running for years now, VAAGDHARA has been able to build a strong relationship with the media.

## The media houses who supported us in our cause

The Hindu  
The Times of India  
Hindustan Times  
Rajasthan patrika  
Dainik Bhaskar  
Rashtrdoot  
Dainik Navajyoti  
Samachar Jagat

Punjab Kesari  
Jalte deep  
Jaipur Doordarshan  
Zee TV, Rajasthan  
E-TV, Rajasthan  
First India  
The End news  
30Stades.com

## Key Media Coverages Sacchi Kheti (True Farming)

It was this tribal community that survived the pandemic of the century, when others were fighting hard to come up with the consequences of lockdown. The indigenous practices for which VAAGDHARA has been advocating for their adoption, promotion and protection not only helped the community deal with the critical situation but have now also led to sustained livelihood for the tribal people. Promoting the efforts for Integrated farming practices including rearing of animals, composting and use of locally conserved seeds endorsed by 'The Hindu' impressed the State Chief Minister's Economic Transformation Advisory Council which visited ground zero to study the model to be replicated elsewhere in the state.



## Agricultural Budget

For the first time in the history of the state, the Rajasthan Government announced for a separate budget for agriculture. The golden opportunity for the community was grabbed by the organization and supporting it the media carried forward the demands for the tribal community. The coverage by the leading Hindi daily 'Rajasthan Patrika' and the English daily 'First India,' helped in allocation of funds by the government for the tribal community.





## Sachcha Bachpan (True Childhood)

Children, the future of any country, should be at the forefront of policy attention VAAGDHARA has been striving to protect child rights in all forms and all platforms from village level to the top in the hierarchy.

## Child Education

In its attempt to enhancing child protection and promote inclusive quality education, the organization reaches out to about 1 lakh children. VAAGDHARA ensures their protection against all kinds of abuse, exploitation, and violence; Prevention of migration for work, ensuring quality education with focus on learning at pre-school and primary levels and enhancing access to social protection schemes for improving the income of vulnerable families are at the core of VAAGDHARA's interventions for the children. The media coverage of awareness campaigns draws the attention of the administration and prompts appropriate actions by the authorities.



## Nutrition Campaign

A campaign on the mapping and providing local nutritious food to the children of the villages and a resultant improved nutritional status of the children of the tribal areas was carried by VAAGDHARA which was featured in the nationally-acclaimed newspaper The Hindu. The campaign was later acknowledged by the state and various districts that are all set to carry out such campaigns.



## Child Line Services

Media has been giving a fair coverage to the activities of the Child Line which works 24 x 7. The activities have been helpful in reduction of ill practices like in child marriage, child labour, and lack of education.



## Sachcha Swaraj (True Swaraj)

The age-long practices of the tribal community depict a picture of true democracy or Swaraj. The life and the values associated with this lifestyle were carried by Dainik Bhaskar as a prominent story.

The making of a school playground by the efforts of the Bal Panchayat was covered as a Monday Positive story by a leading Hindi newspaper 'Dainik Bhaskar'.



There would be a rare community today who is either not aware or is not using social media. The power of various social media platforms viz. WhatsApp, Face book, Twitter, or Instagram along with many more has been proved time and again. VAAGDHARA makes every effort to leverage the power of social media platforms.

Total social posts on different Platforms: **194**

Total Reach: 4,25,294

Total engagements: **40,750**

Total likes: **18,404**

Reshare/Retweets: 303





# VAGAD RADIO

*A Live programme.*

Community radio has always played an important role in reaching out to communities with information relevant to their respective local contexts, pertaining to a variety of issues including building livelihoods, advancing justice, empowering women and strengthening education. This popular medium of communication has also been very beneficial in times of emergency response, especially in rural areas that otherwise have limited or no access to mainstream and new forms of media. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, community radio turned out to be a powerful medium to help communities with information on how to contain the spread of the virus and access the various services and entitlements.

We identified more dedicated programming services concerning COVID-19, fake news, and mental health using two-way communication by Vaagad Radio. The latter shared personalized and fact-checked information and disseminated the same to the community. Issues related to vaccine information, violence against women in lockdown, and mental health were also highlighted in the radio broadcast during the second wave of wave Covid-19. Fake news percolates quickly in the communities where most members are illiterate and have little access to fact-checked information. Our community radio indeed plays a pivotal role in engaging the community in verifying fake news through personalized storytelling, using folk and traditional media, and engaging COVID-19 warriors from the community to authenticate the information.

Our senior health officials shared during their community talk on a radio station that villagers were reluctant to take the vaccine due to several rumours like its poisonous and may lead to other critical issues and even cause death. "When health workers visited some villages to appeal to the locals to take the vaccine, the villagers emerged with sticks, threatening to attack them. Some even assaulted

them and pushed them out of the village, alleging that the vaccine is poisonous," shared one of the senior health officers of Banswara district. Vagad Radio played a critical role in dispelling such rumours.

With this, Vagad Radio came into action and many government officials spoke highly of the efforts of the community radio work in collaborating in this endeavour.

In one of the radio programmes, Health officer of Banswara district shared that officials and volunteers have been on the ground, motivating people; and to widen our outreach, rural community radio is the best way to do it. "We want to use their audience base to communicate with the people and disseminate information around COVID and the vaccine. The idea has been to reach out to the maximum number of villagers and bust the myths so that more and more people get vaccinated. Vaagad Radio broadcasting has helped the communities in a big way, and the listeners' numbers are increasing. The coming together of district administration and radio station has played a proactive role in creating awareness about the COVID-19 pandemic and the significance of vaccination, leading to an increased turnout. Community Radio has a lot of potential to weave together a community into a stronghold and can give impetus to development-related issues such as Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), agricultural issues, child development indicators, women empowerment and volunteerism.

The activities of Vaagad Radio have given further meaning to decentralization and local governance. An appropriate medium has been created to facilitate an interface between duty-bearers and rights-holders. The interactive sessions provided by the Vaagad Radio for local authorities to explain



government policies and programmes are a clear case of the promotion of accountability and transparency. The community gets the opportunity to question the authorities through the "listeners' comments" sessions.

Vaagad Radio has really served as one of the powerful communication channels in tribal districts and has encouraged the target communities to participate in programmes. Vaagad Radio with the support of UNICEF works on health-related radio programmes by encouraging its listening communities. Vaagad Radio has had a social, economic, political and cultural impact on the programme districts and has largely been used as a tool for integrated rural development.

Behaviour Change Matters- A UNICEF supported Programme have also been initiated. In this edition, we share how a storybook is helping children understand COVID-19, and how community nurseries are improving nutrition & livelihood among tribal women.

By the people, for the people, is a slogan that over 200 community radio stations in India often use. These radio stations are instrumental in bringing social change to their communities by giving them a platform to voice their opinions as well as by disseminating information during disasters. Their role during the COVID-19 pandemic has been unique. It can be concluded that Vaagad Radio is an emerging platform for discussing developmental issues in tribal junctions. VAAGDHARA Radio broadcasts have been catering to the information needs of the rural people for the past seven years.

# EVENTS

## World No Tobacco Day

World No Tobacco Day is celebrated on May 31 each year to inform the public about the dangers of using tobacco, the business practices of tobacco companies and what people around the world can do to claim their right to health and healthy living and to protect future generations. World No Tobacco Day helps raise awareness and resources for individuals who want to quit smoking and lead a healthier lifestyle and better quality of life. The campaign led to a discussion between 26 Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sanghatans, and 189 Swaraj Mitras who as changemakers spread awareness on ill-effects of tobacco, smoking in 1,000 villages.



## World Environment Day

VAAGDHARA celebrated World Environment Day with the "Seed Ball Making" activity to raise awareness about the importance of conserving nature. The activity of Seed Ball making conducted across all Saksham SamooH members and Baal Panchayats saw active participation of more than 30,000 members. VAAGDHARA has aimed to make 75,000 to 85,000 seed balls and disperse them in and around the community locations to increase the green cover.



## World No Child Labour Day



The meeting was held on 12th June 2021 where the key speaker was Ms Sangeetha Beniwal Ji, honourable chairperson of RSCPR and Mr Dilip Rokadiya, CWC chairperson attended by 113 participants. She opined that additional economic shocks and school closures caused by COVID-19 meant that children already in child labour may be working for longer hours or under worsening conditions, while many more may be forced into the worst forms of child labour due to job and income losses among vulnerable families. "We are losing ground in the fight against child labour, and the last year has not made that fight any easier," said Sangeeta Beniwal Ji. "Now, well into the second year of global lockdowns, school closures, economic disruptions, and shrinking national budgets, families are forced to make heart-breaking choices. We urge community-based organisations to come together against child labour and work on the ground level with communities."

Mr Parmesh Patidar also shared his view that the government needs to prioritize investments in programmes that can get children out of the workforce and back into school, and in social protection programmes that can help families avoid making this choice in the first place.



## Health kits distribution to ASHA



In order to ensure the safety of ASHA workers who carried out door-to-door screening surveys for COVID-19, VAAGDHARA in association with ECOSELVA distributed health kits to the frontline workers of 1,000 villages. In his inaugural address, CMHO explained the contributions of ASHA workers to the community. He thanked VAAGDHARA for taking the initiative to distribute care kits to ASHA workers. He advised ASHA workers to use these kits to protect the community from the second and third waves of COVID-19. While distributing care kits, Mr Kamlesh, Childline coordinator said that 'We are thankful to ASHA workers for their service to the community and distribute these kits for their safety and to make their work more effective and efficient. This care kit includes thermometer, pulse oximeters, sanitiser and masks. The medical officer also demonstrated the operation of these instruments to the ASHA workers.

## World Tribal Day

World Tribal Day was celebrated in 1,000 villages with various activities and discussions around them. Such celebrations help the communities recognize their contributions towards ecosystem regeneration. Around 35,000 community members actively participated in the programme.

## World Soil Day

World Soil Day is held annually on 5 December as a means to focus attention on the importance of healthy soil and to advocate the sustainable management of soil resources. VAAGDHARA annually celebrated Soil Day with 26 Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathans, 1,000 villages and 40,000 community institutions. 1,00,000 farm families took the to conserve the soil and adopt organic practices.



## Child Rights Week

Children are the future of our country and to ensure they receive the right start, Oxfam India works towards building a nation where every child receives a quality education and an opportunity to build a better future. Oxfam's



Education Program focuses on

children's all-around development by making relevant stakeholders like parents, teachers, private players and the government accountable for child rights. To observe Child Rights Week, which is universally celebrated from 14th (Children's Day) to 20th November (International Child Rights Day), Baal Panchayat and Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sanghatans organized different events. Children were engaged through recreational activities like organizing child collective meetings, developing teaching-learning materials in schools and building Anganwadi Centres (also known as preschool education centres), slogan writing, discussion on child rights, child marches, poster making etc Various fairs were held wherein 1,712 children and 213 stakeholders participated.

## International Women's Day



The theme celebrates the tremendous efforts of women and girls around the world in shaping a more equal future and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Women stand at the front lines of the COVID-19 crisis, as healthcare workers, caregivers, innovators, community organizers and as some of the most exemplary and effective leaders in combating the pandemic. The crisis has highlighted both the centrality of their contributions and the disproportionate burdens that women carry. 20 women identified as changemakers were recognised for their contribution.

# CAMPAIGNS

## Covid Awareness Campaign

The awareness campaign was launched by VAAGDHARA in association with administration on 10th May, 2021 at the collectorate, in the presence of District Collector, Mr. Ankit Singh, Deputy Collector, Mr. Naresh Bunkar and some other eminent district officials. VAGDHARA supported the awareness campaign on COVID-19 by providing technical and financial support to produce a comprehensive pack of sensitization materials including short radio programmes, banners, posters, pamphlets and flyers. 60,000 pamphlets were being disseminated which been shared the information on proper wearing of face mask, social distancing, vaccination, livelihood opportunities, MNREGA, health, nutrition and alternatives to handshake to avoid COVID-19 infection.

The campaign helped dispelling misinformation while promoting health recommendations and guidelines provided by the government. People were encouraged to wash hands frequently, use hygienic solutions to clean household items, wear masks in public places, avoid group meeting people, observe physical distance, avoid crowded places, and stay home as much as possible. 26 Jan Jatiya Swaraj Sangathans actively engaged in spreading the

campaign in all 1,000 villages. In turn, village leaders shared the life-saving information with the rest of their community during small gatherings, where attendees observed strict social distancing and other prevention measures. Leaders and volunteers also disseminated messages through radio programmes to reach wider areas in the community. Through this campaign, VAAGDHARA reached out to 88,823 community members across 1000 villages.

During the campaign we learnt that we had to take the danger of the coronavirus seriously."

- Rameela, Village Karwa Amri, Banswara



Pamphlets sharing to the communities to look at the symptoms of Covid-19.

## Biodiversity Campaign

Crop biodiversity camps were organized in 750 villages where farmers in large numbers exhibited the seeds of crops and vegetables of indigenous origin. Most varieties existing in the area were mapped and assessed for the degree of threat to extinction and identified total 70 types of seeds. The germ plasm of 15 rare local seed races was collected and preserved at farmer's level. The seemingly rare and unique varieties of maize and rice were considered for registration with the Government gene bank and registered as farmers variety. The seeds, fruits and plant parts of the many rare types of millet, vegetables, and medicinal plants were brought to the exhibition by the farmers. The seeds exchange was observed among the farmers. Some rare types of vegetable and grains were not even known to all farmers.



Identification of varied indigenous varieties during the campaign.



## Virasat Swaraj Yatra

The limited understanding of inheritance (virasat) and heritage outside tribal communities has been explored from different angles. The inseparable relationship between the conservation of inheritance and self-dependency (swaraj) in development actions has been recognized during its course. It may include forest, water resources, your soil, seeds, culture, thoughts and ideas, beliefs, a banyan tree in village and much more. Largely, it is both material and immaterial ways of life that has sustained tribal communities over centuries only by their inherent acts of adopting those ways. But, when modern development approaches were perceived as only solution to issues affecting communities, it was found that these conversely give minimal attention to conservation of our inheritance, self-dependency/self-sufficiency within and among communities. Since, modern development practices have little effectiveness and sustainable impact, if “progress & growth” ignores protection of our collective inheritance while disregarding the idea of SWARAJ. The belief that conservation and protection of our inheritance (VIRASAT) and consequently attaining SWARAJ is near to impossible without putting significant efforts into it.

In continuation to previous community level campaigns, Virasat Swaraj Yatra 2020-21 was planned and conducted with the objectives to sensitize communities and other stakeholders on the importance of protecting rich legacy/inheritance and become self-dependent. The campaign (Yatra) began on October 2nd by commemorating birthday of Mahatma Gandhi at VAAGDHARA campus Kupda in Banswara district of Rajasthan. Members from other civil society organizations collaborated with VAAGDHARA to lead this nationwide campaign. Mr. Rajendra Singh Rana alias Waterman from Tarun Bharat Sangh and Asaha Ben also joined on this occasion. A route map covering 12 blocks of the Vagad region pitching thousands of family members in more than 1000 villages from 2nd of Oct 2021 to 21st of Oct 2021 was planned and implemented. In Vaagad, the campaign was culminated on 21st of Oct. 2021, but the Sovereignty March moved to other states with participation of other civil society organizations and their respective communities. The Yatra that began locally linked its implications in national and international domains to garner support for advocating issues of conservation of our heritage and securing sovereignty.

*Babulal Choudhary, Field Facilitator, sharing about Beej Swaraj during Virasat Swaraj Yatra.*



Virasat Swaraj Yatra had discussions on mentioned issues during the entire campaign. These included areas which are direct related to tribal communities and should be communicated everyone around the world. These areas include Jal Swaraj, Mitti Swaraj, Beej Swaraj, Van Swaraj, Food and Nutritional Sovereignty and above all Vaicharik Swaraj. All these areas are considered of great importance during this march to raise consciousness among people about their collective heritage that needs to be protected and conserved for future generation to cherish.

With this Swaraj Virasat Yatra, we reached more than 2,4324 community members and also identified 68 volunteers who acts as change agents in identified areas.



## Poshan Swaraj Abhiyan

The Poshan Swaraj Abhiyan is based on the concept of 'Positive Deviance' which is a tool to promote behaviour and social change and run by the community. The positive deviance approach helps the community to identify malnutrition related issues at the local level and motivate the locals to resolve the problem by adopting good practices. The solution of many such problems lies at the local level, which needs to be identified and brought in practice, having no or lesser dependency on external agencies. Since these solutions are available locally hence, they are more acceptable and sustainable as compared to other solutions. The "Poshan Swaraj Abhiyan" – a fortnight campaign for improving the nutritional status of tribal children has emerged as an appropriate example of 'Swaraj'.

The foundation of the campaign lies in the tribal culture and life which is related to agriculture. Gandhiji's call for Swaraj can be seen as a precursor of the modern call for food sovereignty. The nutritional deficiency in the tribal area can be easily met with the production of agriculture products. Therefore, the nutrition food items provided to the children throughout the campaign were made available locally with support of the community. The mothers of the malnourished children were capacitated to cook nutritious recipes after the campaign also, as they do not have dependency on the external environment for their nutritional needs. This is a true tribute to Mahatma Gandhi for his ideology of 'Swaraj'.

The fortnight nutrition campaign was organised with support of District Administration, Banswara; Women and Child Development, Health and Tribal Area Development Department of Government of Rajasthan.

Out of total 67, 288 children who were screened, about 26% of children were found malnourished in both Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). During this campaign, the Swaraj philosophy proved very significant in improving the nutritional status of the children, as the parents were not dependent on markets and external agencies for supplementary nutritious food items.

A rich diversity of highly nutritious local food items such as cereals like Maize (*Makka*), Finger Millets (*Ragi*), Foxtail Millets (*Kangni*), Barnyard Millets (*Sanva*), Jaggery (*Gur*), Peanuts (*Moongfali*), Sesame (*Til*) etc were locally grown and made available in tribal areas. It can be easily seen from the analysis that those households devoid of nutrition gardens had malnourished children. It reflects the importance of having nutrition gardens in homes, wherein nutritious vegetables, fruits and cereals may be grown for consumption. For this, community people, especially women, need to be sensitized and should be made aware about the nutritive values of local food items. Improvement in nutritional levels of children should not be the sole responsibility of any one department. Collective efforts of concerned departments like Women and Child Development, Health, Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies, Tribal Area Development and others are required to reduce malnutrition in the state, especially in the tribal areas.

Provisions should be made for including nutritive cereals like millets into various government programmes. Intensive efforts are also required to bring social and behavioural changes towards health and hygiene practices, the lack of which also attributes to increase in malnutrition among children.

*Day 12 of Poshan Swaraj Abhiyan, wherein fruits and lentil khichdi were provided to malnourished children.*





## Shramik Swaraj Abhiyan

The campaign was conceptualized with a vision of creating a support system that will facilitate workers to avail their entitlements. The main objectives are as follows:

1. To create awareness among workers about various entitlements for their welfare.
2. To facilitate Panchayats understand the need for creating a support system for workers to access their entitlement and immediate relief in case unforeseen exigencies.
3. To spread awareness about three labour legislations, i.e. Building and Other Construct Workers Act, Inter-State Migrant Workers Act and Unorganized Social Security Act.
4. To facilitate registration of workers for facilitating various government entitlements.



The campaign began with training of 231 Swaraj Mitras and members of 447 Jan Jatiya Sangathan members. During the campaign, workers from 750 villages were covered under 202 panchayats from the district. Meetings in each panchayat were conducted with the help of volunteers and Sarpanch and Ward panch and respective members of Janjatiya Swaraj Sangathans. 32,352 community members participated in the meetings held in 202 Gram Panchayats and contributed to discussions held on issues faced by the workers in the region. Additionally, Swaraj Mitras<sup>1</sup> raised awareness among participants about various entitlements and rights provided under Inter-state Migrants Worker's Act, Unorganized Social Security Act and Building and Other Construction Workers Act with the help of learning from training and IEC material provided to them.

Along with this, 27,447 workers were also registered on National Database for Unorganised Workers (NDUW) which is run by Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. This led to availing them E-shram cards having Universal Account Number of each individual worker. This number gave an identity to workers as unorganized workers. Having this card entitles worker for disability and life insurance of rupees one lakh and two lakhs, respectively.



Migrants enrolling into different government schemes through the campaign.

<sup>1</sup>Swaraj Mitras are community volunteers working in their respective villages. Swaraj Mitras are nurtured and prepared for village development work via Leadership School run by VAAGDHARA on regular interval.

# OUR PARTNERS

We are pleased to work with a number of partners. Those who work with us for tribal communities.

## OUR MAJOR PARTNERS



## OUR NETWORK





# OUR TEAM

Jayesh Joshi	Secretary
Surbhi Saraswat	Senior Programme Lead, Operations
Sudeep Sharma	Senior Programme Lead, Outreach
Saurabh Sabikhi	Head, Finance and Administration
P.L. Patel	Programme Lead, Agriculture & Nutrition
Ravinder Rakwal	Programme Lead, NRM
Parmesh Patidar	Programme Lead, Human Institutions & Democracy
Majid Khan	Programme Lead, Child Rights
Rohit Smith	Leader JSSSI Mangarh
Sohan Nath Jogi	Leader JSSSI Hiran
Hemant Acharya	Leader, JSSSI Mahi
Krishna Kumar Singh	Programme Facilitator, Leadership School
Girish Nagar	HR Manager

# Auditor's Report



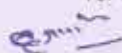


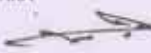
VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURE GENERAL  
DEVELOPMENT HEALTH AND RECONSTRUCTION ALLIANCE  
(VAAGDHARA)  
VILLAGE AND POST-KOPDA  
DISTT. BANSWARA (RAJ.) 327001

**BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31, 2022**

Particulars	Schedule	As At 31.03.2022	As At 31.03.2021
<b><u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u></b>			
General Reserve	1	7111021.84	11310315.70
Capital Reserve for Fixed Assets	2	19748807.76	16238774.00
Vehicle Loan			157392.89
Current Liabilities & Provisions			
1) Sundry Creditors	3	6008876.00	4250809.00
2) Other Liabilities & Provisions	3	6070802.00	6496005.00
3) Unspent Local Contribution	4	251041.80	39730.30
4) Unspent amount payable on Projects	5	23241458.93	16879939.94
<b>Total</b>		<b>62432008.33</b>	<b>55372966.83</b>
<b><u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u></b>			
Fixed Assets	6	31984504.00	28325608.00
Current Assets, Loans And Advances			
1) Deposits	7	24520.00	58642.00
2) Bank Balances	7	21316614.98	18768872.36
3) Other Current Assets	7	1233365.00	428905.00
4) Overspent amount recoverable on Projects	5	7873004.35	7790939.47
<b>Total</b>		<b>62432008.33</b>	<b>55372966.83</b>

For VAAGDHARA

  
President

  
Secretary

Dated: 25.08.2022  
Place: Udaipur

As Per Our Report Of Even Date Annexed,  
For Nikhil Bhargava & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 030864C



  
Nikhil Nand Bhargava  
Proprietor  
M. No.421413



**VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURE GENERAL  
DEVELOPMENT HEALTH AND RECONSTRUCTION ALLIANCE  
(VAAGDHARA)  
VILLAGE AND POST-KOPDA  
DISTT. BANSWARA (RAJ.) 327001**

**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2022**

Particulars	Schedule	FY 2021-22	FY 2020-21
<b>INCOME</b>			
A. Grants and Donations	8		
I. Grants		107606696.48	88475750.42
II. Donations		6954000.00	8410513.90
III. Community Contribution		2417140.00	99834408.32
B. Interest Income		447387.24	627353.11
C. Other Income		1697830.04	1657635.00
D. Vagad Radio Station Income		-	24339.00
E. Janjati Swarajya Kendra Income			435904.00
F. Balances Written Off		256077.43	
<b>Total</b>		<b>119379131.19</b>	<b>102579639.43</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
A. Development Programme Exp.	9	81260853.76	86377329.61
B. Administrative Salaries & Exp.	9	20002387.00	5864552.40
C. Other Expenditure	10	4830930.67	1857749.94
D. Deficit from Vagad Radio Station		90532.00	
E. Deficit from Janjati Swarajya Kendra		2282960.00	
F. Expenditure out of Local Contribution		4689690.40	4408588.70
G. Vaagdhara Development Expenses		-	278250.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>113157353.83</b>	<b>98786470.65</b>
Excess of Income Over Expenditure		6221777.36	3793168.78
Less: Net excess/(short) of grant/Local	5	6648325.96	
Contribution carried to Balance Sheet	4	211311.50	(1372515.29)
<b>Allocable Surplus</b>		<b>(637860.10)</b>	<b>5165684.07</b>
Less: Net purchase of fixed assets			
transferred to capital reserves		3561433.76	3292377.00
<b>Net surplus transferred to General Reserves</b>		<b>(4199293.86)</b>	<b>1873307.07</b>

For VAAGDHARA

  
President

  
Secretary

Dated: 25.08.2022  
Place: Udaipur

As Per Our Report Of Even Date Annexed,  
For Nikhil Bhargava & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 030864C



  
Nikhil Nand Bhargava  
Proprietor  
M. No.421413

VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURE GENERAL  
DEVELOPMENT HEALTH AND RECONSTRUCTION ALLIANCE  
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SCHEDULES FORMING PART OF BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2022

Particulars	Schedule	As At 31.03.2022	As At 31.03.2021
<b>Schedule 1: General Reserve</b>			
General Fund as per Last year		11310315.70	9437008.63
Adj: Transfer from Capital Reserve		-	-
Add: Surplus/(Deficit) during the year		(4199293.86)	1873307.07
		<b>7111021.84</b>	<b>11310315.70</b>
<b>Schedule 2: Capital Reserve for Fixed Assets</b>			
Opening Balance		16238774.00	12946397.00
Adj: Transfer to General Fund		-	-
Add: Assets acquired during the year		3561433.76	3292377.00
Less: Assets transferred to Funding Agency		(51400.00)	-
		<b>19748807.76</b>	<b>16238774.00</b>

  
**PRESIDENT**  
Vaagdhara, Banswara

  
**SECRETARY**  
Vaagdhara, Banswara







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**Head Office:**

Village and Post Kupra, District Banswara, Rajasthan (India)  
Ph: 9414082643 | Email: [vaagdhara@gmail.com](mailto:vaagdhara@gmail.com) | Web: [www.vaagdhara.org](http://www.vaagdhara.org)

**State Coordination Office:**

A-38, Bhan Nagar, Near Queens Road, Vaishali Nagar, Jaipur, Rajasthan  
Ph: +91 141 2351582

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