



Annual Report
2016-17

Jagran Jan Vikas Samiti

About Jagran Jan Vikas Samiti (JJVS)

JJVS is a Udaipur (Rajasthan, India) based voluntary organisation (established in 1985) promoting rural development by enhancing community knowledge and strengths for peoples development. To support the cause the organisation is working majorly with tribal communities to empower them by raising their knowledge based leadership and restoring traditional health practices.

The organisation works with those communities which are deprived of basic amenities and commodities necessary to sustain life. To bring in social change the organisation is revitalizing traditional social institutions to enhance peoples' capacity for sustainably accessing and managing natural resources and mobilizing government schemes.

With the support of government and private organisations the organisation deals with agriculture for increasing crop productivity; animal husbandry for milk breed improvement and enhancement; land development for improving ground water level; women development for their livelihood enhancement, health and education; and Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for their capacity building in IFR, CFR and leadership issues.

The uniqueness of JJVS lies in dealing with traditional health healing practices. Since 1989 JJVS is identifying traditional health healers, known as Gunis, building their capacities, and skills, and creating floral biodiversity based resources to maintain the regular supply of herbal medicines.

Tribal communities with which JJVS work belong to Gameti, Bhil, Meena and Garasiya tribes. The organisation has direct interventions in Rajasthan. Districts covered in Rajasthan are Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Bhilwara, Jodhpur and Sirohi. In Udaipur the organisation works in Schedule V area covering blocks – Sarada, Girwa, Jadhola, Gogunda, Salumber, Lasadiya, Kotda, and Kurabad. Indirect interventions are in 8 States –Gujarat, Orrisa, Chattisgarh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Karnataka. The indirect interventions are active in support with national and international networks and organisations.



Goal:

JJVS would like to see self-dependent communities through social encouragement and promoting holistic development in the villages. The change will be in the form of creation of local leadership; judicious use of natural resources; promotion of locally acceptable technology; educated masses; minimization in migration; and institutional development. On the other hand promotion of traditional health practices will possibly reduce health disorders in the remote areas; bring in inexpensive treatment technologies; enrich local knowledge base/traditional knowledge; and protect and conserve herbal flora.

Vision:

The organisation foresees a society which is fully aware for its rights; have issue based knowledge and skills; and institutional base framework. Thus, self capable people will bring out motivation, prosperity and wellbeing in the society.

Objectives:

- Training and capacity building and skill enhancement of people for developing leaderships, and efficient use of technology for enhancing livelihoods. The trainings will also aware people of their social, natural and economic gains.
- Introduction of locally accepted technology in the sectors of agriculture and animal husbandry for best use and conservation of natural resources.
- Identification and capacity building of Gunis (traditional health healers) for promotion and conservation of traditional knowledge.
- In-situ and ex-situ conservation of herbal flora for sustainable access of herbal raw products.

Work themes

1. Traditional Health: Guni identification and capacity building through workshops; development of Guni Training cum Treatment Centre (GTTCs) and Guni Aashrams as institutions for holding treatments and interactions; development of home herbal gardens and designating community conserved area.
2. Sustainable Natural Resource Management: Breed improvement of animals; health camps; fodder development; infrastructure development; dairy development. Irrigation, water harvesting and conservation; organic farming; improved crops, nursery raising; Farmer Field Schools (FFS).
3. Women development: Women enterprises development; education; mobilizing welfare schemes; access to microfinance; creating opportunities through SHGs.
4. Strengthening Grassroot democracy: Training Panchayat officials on effective peoples' leaderships; promoting good governance; facilitating community to access their social rights.
5. Local livelihoods: Training local youths; capacity building on issue based themes of agriculture, animal husbandry, microfinance; farm field technology interventions.
6. Knowledge exchange: Training and research based national and international volunteer programmes.

Partners support during the year

- Hands on Health, Australia
- Siemenpuu Foundation
- Katajamaki Foundation

- Commact Organisation

Annual Report pattern

The annual report describes the thematic approach of JJVS to bring out the intended outcomes supporting the national issues in the sectors of traditional health, strengthening grassroot democracy, restoring local livelihoods, and knowledge exchange.

Traditional Health

Being focused on age old therapies prevalent in the country the emphasis was put on health improvement, livelihood enhancement, building morale and opening training options for Guni – the traditional healers. During the year Preventative Health Care (PHC) solutions were explored with the rural community in Udaipur. Apart from this women’s health, sanitation and drinking water quality are treated as cross cutting issues.



With the purpose to promote traditional health healing systems the trainings were conducted to benefit community through Gunis expected to achieve specific health outcomes for elderly patients be healing musculoskeletal dysfunction, reduction in pain and improved mobility. It also aimed to improve community education on preventative health care solutions.

Activity highlights:

- A total of 49 Health Camps were organised at venues at Delhi, Udaipur - Bedla, Vali, Bhootiya, Jawad, Chandsa, Kalladwas, Umrada, and Lakadwas. 2950 patients received treatment during the camps consisting of Gunis, national and international naturopaths and specialists of bowen therapy, mayo therapy, and other related contemporary therapies.
- 3 batches, 4 phases in each batch, module trainings schedule were formulated. 45 Gunis were trained through the trainings.

The first module comprised of basic principle of Ayurveda. During the first phase training of seven days the Gunis were given training for treatment of general seasonal disorders through herbal medicines. They were also imparted knowledge for treatment of general pediatric disorders, gynecological diseases and geriatric disorders. In order to give detailed knowledge and functional understanding of anatomical structures and physiological functions that affect body, anatomical assessment was given major importance in the second module. After having proper understanding of anatomy it is equally important for a Guni to be able to examine and identify the problem area and be able to treat it correctly through proper Myotherapy techniques.



In the second module teaching assessment and palpation of musculoskeletal system, treatment of disorders related to musculoskeletal system by Myotherapy, herbal oils and traditional medicines was made an integral part of training. In this phase the Gunis were thought through classroom approach and then were practically

made to practice these techniques on each other.

In the third module of Aaditherapy the gunis were introduced to the concept and history of Bowen therapy. The gunis were taught about the treatment techniques under Bowen therapy and the various diseases that can be treated by it and the precautions that need to be taken. The techniques were taught through means of practical demonstration.



In the last module the Gunis were taught use of Panchkarma technique and treatment of various diseases using Ayurvedic treatment methods as under the following therapies:

Abhyanga – this involves massage of the body with large amount of warm oil which is often premeditated with herbs for specific conditions.

Steam Bath – usually used for flushing out impurities from the body, reducing obesity as well as excess fat and in treatment of skin diseases.

Shirodhara – the Ayurvedic therapy which involves gently pouring of herbal oil over the forehead for treatment of diseases like insomnia, stress, headache, sinusitis, neurological disorders, vertigo etc.

Valuka Sweda – specialized treatment technique which helps providing unpatrolled relief in pain, swelling and stiffness associated with diseases like rheumatoid arthritis, Osteoarthritis, lower back pain etc.

Patra Pinda Sweda – A simple and effective therapy used in the management of uncomplicated back pain and spine.

- 1 Bowen therapy training imparted by the specialist.
- 1 seminar was organised at Ayurveda college in which 300 Gunis participated to share their experiences on traditional health healing systems.
- 2 trainings on “Traditional Health Healing Practices” organised for Gunis in which 40 Gunis participated to enrich their experiences.



Local livelihoods



With the aim to improve peoples' livelihood living in the region through technology-led interventions encompassing a wider process of social and economic change the theme concentrated on main activities involving component of improved agriculture practices, vegetable farming , micro – irrigation system , fruit orchard , compost pit , establishment of seed bank , crop diversification , livestock improvement and management practices. The major emphasis was given on developing mechanism for post project sustainability of livelihood of the target families.

The villages have forest land access which varies between less than 10% to above 50% Forested (dry deciduous forest). These villages are attached with sanctuary boundaries and aquatic ecosystem of Jaisamand Lake. The protected forest area is having rich flora of Dhok (*Anogeisuss latifolia*) & salar (*Boswellia serrata*), Khrini (*Wrightia tinctoria*), Jeevanti (*Leptedenia reticulata*). Panther, Chinkara, Wild Boar, Hyaena, Civet, Jungle Cat, are the major wildlife found in the area. The sanctuary is also a breeding site of darter, open bill stork, pond heron, little cormorant and Indian shag. The Jaisamand Lake is the abode of crocodiles, turtles and a variety of fish.

However, the local communities experience certain limitations because of strict protection and conservation measures which ultimately affect their access to forest resources to meet livelihood requirements like fuel, fodder, timber, medicines, etc. The villages require special attention to restore the degraded areas in order to maintain the ecological balance as well as support the livelihoods of the local communities.

The objectives behind promoting sustainable livelihoods were increase agriculture productivity through commercial cultivation of vegetables and fruits; create livestock based livelihood opportunities through science & technological interventions; build the capacity of farmers for efficient use of natural resources available around for fodder & fuel needs; establish community institutions for marketing of farm products; and strengthen linkages of government schemes for maximum benefits of community's livelihood.



Activity highlights:

- 75 vegetable demonstrations were laid out for Brinjal – Pusa Kranti, Cabbage-Pusa Depali, Tomato – Pusa Rubi, Chilly – Wonder and Onion – Pusa Red with the package of practices of vegetable farming. 15 trained farmers are currently engaged in this work and are earning an income from vegetable

sale. 75 fruit plant demonstrations of Guvava - Lucknow Safeda, Pomegranate - Sindur and Lemon - Kagadi were completed in 5 villages. 5 farmers are selling lemon and tomato at local village market.

- 228 cows and 192 buffalos were vaccinated for prevention and control of Anthrax, fever, breathing ailments, ears ailments, and diseases related to mouth, nose, and anus in 5 villages. 1145 goats, 134 bulls and ox and 52 sheep were also vaccinated for prevention of Galgotu disease (Haemorrhagic septicemia). Symptoms of fever, discharge from the nose, cough, swelling of the neck and tongue sticks out were controlled in the villages. 1 ST youth received training on Artificial Insemination. 50 cattle sheds were utilized to isolate sick animals from other animals in order to prevent the spread of disease.

- 100 improved cooking stoves promoted in the villages where 69 tribal women started using them.

- 2 exposure tours organised for 3 days with the support of Department of Agriculture and Department of Horticulture, Rajasthan at Krishi Vigyan Kendra and CTEAE, Udaipur. 42 males and 13 females participated actively during the exposure.

- Folk theatre was organised on the occasion of Dhanwantri Diwas and International Women's Day aimed to communicate the message of watershed and women development.

Strengthening Grassroot democracy

In the direction to strengthen grassroot democracy the strategic focus was on the capacity building of the stakeholders which in turn addressed grassroot organisations and community. The issue raised by the partners was ensuring Forest Rights and improving access to social service schemes under PESA. Regional and national level organisations working to deliver the community rights were oriented to reassess the condition of community in the direction of attaining the individual and community forest rights which assures better management of natural resources.



Activity highlights:



- Baseline survey and mapping of the IFR was conducted. It was observed that out of 345 claims prepared so far in the villages 147 have been submitted and accepted at the Gram Sabha level, 184 have revived the lease deed. 81 claims were rejected ones and 156 were left out. JJVS intend to work on the 81 rejected and 156 left out claims by helping community again prepare and submit the claim.

• 1 Community Forest Right (CFR) claim was prepared and submitted at Gram Panchayat. 40 meetings had been organised in different villages at regular intervals. In these meetings information on Forest Right Act was provided to the community. Also those whose claims were been rejected in past were motivated to reclaim for their right of land. Discussion on PESA & Biodiversity was done. The various knowledge sharing meetings held at different villages helped in sensitizing the local community for importance and need of claiming for their rights at Government level. They also helped in improving the efficiency of management of local committees of their FRA areas.



• The challenges faced by the Local partners in preparing the claims, submitting and getting approval from line department were been discussed. The possible solutions and alternative strategies in order to overcome these challenges were discussed at regional meetings with the stakeholders. Meetings were organised at Lok Sangharsh Morcha, Gujarat in which IFR & CFR claim, their preparation and current status of submission were discussed. The IEC material distributed helped enhancing the knowledge about the Acts passed by the Government. They also helped in capacity building of local cadre for claim preparation and submission as per the required procedure.

- To extend the outreach of mobilization in the country 3 State lead partners were identified – Vikalp, Gujrat; Bread for Tribal, Madhya Pradesh; Ubeshwar Vikas Mandal, Rajasthan and Jagran Jan Vikas Samiti, Rajasthan. These lead partners had further identified local institutions to collaborate and extend the outreach of these state level initiatives. Orientation program for state leads and local institutions were held particularly to build a common understanding about National Adivasi Alliance (NAA) and its programs in general and pressuring the FRA work in particular. The state leads were capacitated to promote a cadre of local youth for facilitating FRA related actions. The network of 6 organizations is strengthened. A cadre of about 25 local youth is promoted. 8 individuals were trained to support the local volunteers.
- Aadiwasi Sangama was organised at Vali village in Udaipur in which West zone NAA partners from Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh participated to share their experience on PESA, Biodiversity Act, and FRA. Briefing and discussion about provisions, rules and functional modalities were done where importance of localizing the important laws such as FRA, Biodiversity Act and PESA was discussed.
- Pankaj Paliwal from JJVS participated in the Asia Pacific Community Conservation Resilience Skillshare and Women 2030 Media and Gender Training organised at Bangkok, Thailand. The meeting provided an opportunity to share views and knowledge about practical tools and methodologies on how to promote and strengthen the resilience of community conservation. Staff participation was also acknowledged in General Body of the National Adivasi Alliance organised at Bangalore. During the meeting review of FRA intervention was done along with State wise implementation process, causes and consequences.
- 25 new Gunis had been identified by JJVS. Identification of 25 Gunis had been done by Ubeshwar Vikas Mandal. 10 Gunis had been identified by Vikalp along with updating of Community Health Knowledge Register (CHKR). Documentation of traditional knowledge of new gunis led to protection of the existing knowledge for future generations.
- Ganesh Purohit from JJVS participated in South Asia Sub Regional Meeting of NGOs in Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage for Sustainable Development organised at Goa, India. He presented the case study to reflect the efforts of JJVS in identification and training Gunis to deal with traditional health caring systems.

LEARN Programme



The programme invites the volunteers from multidisciplinary backgrounds to become the part of rural culture and value the traditional aspects to reach the multi stakeholders' interest. The programme initiated in 2012 took the prominent shape in 2013 in which JJVS hosted more than 23 international and national programmes.

28 Health Camps were organised under the Global Community Health Exchange programme. Through the interactive sessions carried out by the volunteers from HOH, Australia experiences were shared on Mayotherapy, Aaditherapy and other forms of contemporary health caring practices.

37 students from IIM, Udaipur and 4 students from FSD visited the field areas under the Management component of the LEARN.