

Annual Report

(2024-2025)



Awakening Organizing and Development



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About Us

Jagran Jan Vikas Samiti (JJVS), established in 1985 in Udaipur, Rajasthan, is a voluntary development organization committed to transforming rural and tribal lives through knowledge, empowerment, and sustainable practices. For nearly four decades, JJVS has worked tirelessly to strengthen community leadership, promote self-reliance, and restore indigenous traditions as pathways to holistic development.

Focused primarily on marginalized tribal communities including the Gameti, Bhil, Meena, and Garasiya JJVS partners with people who are deprived of essential resources and opportunities. The organization revitalizes traditional social institutions, builds community capacity to access and manage natural resources sustainably, and links people with government schemes to secure long-term social and economic gains.

With the support of government, CSR, and development partners, JJVS implements diverse programmes: sustainable agriculture for higher productivity, animal husbandry for breed improvement, land and water development to recharge groundwater, women's empowerment through livelihood, health, and education initiatives, and capacity building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) for effective governance, particularly on *Individual Forest Rights (IFR)*, *Community Forest Rights (CFR)*, and local leadership.

A defining strength of JJVS is its pioneering work in traditional health systems. Since 1989, the organization has identified and trained hundreds of *Gunis* (traditional health healers), enhanced their knowledge and skills, and developed floral biodiversity-based resources to ensure the continuous availability of affordable herbal medicines. This unique initiative has revitalized indigenous healthcare while safeguarding valuable traditional knowledge for future generations.

Today, JJVS has direct interventions across eight districts of Rajasthan—Udaipur, Salumber, Chittorgarh, Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Bhilwara, Jodhpur, and Sirohi—with a strong presence in the Schedule V tribal blocks of Sarada, Girwa, Jhadol, Gogunda, Salumber, Lasadiya, Kotda, and Kurabad. Its indirect impact spans 11 states, including Gujarat, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, and the Himalayan regions of Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, and Sikkim, through collaborations with national and international networks.

Through its blend of traditional wisdom, grassroots empowerment, and modern development practices, JJVS envisions building self-reliant, healthy, and resilient communities that can shape their own futures with dignity and confidence.

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 organization 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.

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.

1. Health Programme

- a The Conservation of Endangered Medicinal Plants and Livelihood Enhancement Programme has focused on preserving indigenous medicinal species while strengthening rural healthcare and livelihoods. During the year, 20,500 plants of 21 species, including Gugule (*Commiphora wightii*), Amla, Arjun, Baheda, Sita Ashok, and Neem, were planted across 12 selected villages. The conservation of Gugule, a critically endangered plant traditionally used by Gunis, highlights the programme's role in safeguarding traditional knowledge. Farmers were trained in the medicinal properties and household use of these plants for ailments such as joint pain, digestive disorders, and women's reproductive health. Orientation meetings enabled knowledge exchange between Gunis and community members, reinforcing local healthcare practices and reducing dependence on costly external treatments, while ensuring the preservation of indigenous medicinal biodiversity for future generations.

2. Natural Resource Management & Climate Adaptation

- a. In alignment with JJVS's vision of ecological restoration, this year focused strongly on water conservation, soil health, and biodiversity enrichment through plantation drives. A total of 30,500 saplings were planted across 12 villages in Kurabad block of Udaipur district and Salumber district, with special attention given to sloping and degraded lands to restore the ecological balance of the fragile Aravali zone. The species selected included multipurpose trees such as *Neem*, *Karanj*, *Shisham*, *Jamun*, *Semal*, and *Kachnaar*, which help in improving soil moisture retention, preventing erosion, and recharging groundwater levels. Additionally, the inclusion of carbon-sequestering species such as *Arjun*, *Neem*, and *Amaltas* contributes directly to mitigating the impacts of climate change. These efforts have significantly improved soil fertility, enhanced biodiversity, and increased carbon sequestration potential, thereby building long-term climate resilience for tribal communities who depend heavily on natural resources.

- b. **The Bio Resource Center (BRC)**, at Phalasia block of Udaipur district has been established to promote sustainable farming in tribal areas. It features a bio-digester for producing anaerobic Jeevamrit, enhancing soil fertility and crop productivity. Once operational, the BRC were distributed Jeevamrit kits to



300 farmers to support eco-friendly practices. Essential equipment like drums, grinders, and hand mixers have been procured, and by February 2025, full-scale production of biofertilizers and biopesticides, including Jeevamrit, Neemastr, and Brahmastr, will begin. The



BRC provides farmers with cost-effective, chemical-free alternatives, fostering soil health, ecological restoration, and sustainable livelihoods while serving as a hub for innovation and learning.

- c. **Water security & climate adaptation (WASCA II)** : The degradation of life-sustaining ecosystems in India can be attributed to high population density, economic growth, and climate change, leading to the gradual depletion of the country's natural resources. Approximately 60% of farmland and 40% of forested areas are adversely affected by this phenomenon. India is notably one of the countries significantly impacted by climate change, ranking sixth in the

Global Climate Risk Index 2018. The Composite Water Management Index (2018) for India indicates that around 600 million people are grappling with a severe water shortage. Rural areas, housing about 70% of the population, face challenges such as a diminishing and sometimes polluted water supply, heavy reliance on rainfall, and a lack of alternative irrigation systems. Consequently, water security emerges as a critical concern in the face of this evolving climate scenario.

The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) plays a pivotal role as the primary collaborator in numerous developmental and social initiatives within rural areas. With an annual investment of eight billion euros in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA), MoRD significantly contributes to enhancing sustainable resource management and fostering rural livelihoods. Over half of the public resources are directed towards the creation of climate-resistant infrastructures, focusing on sustainable land and soil development, water harvesting, conservation, and resilience against extreme weather events like droughts and floods.

In the broader context of addressing climate change challenges, the National Water Mission (NWM) stands out as one of the eight programs outlined in the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). This underscores the substantial political emphasis placed on ensuring water security in India amidst climate uncertainties. To execute the mission effectively, a dedicated department has been established within the Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS). NWM actively promotes advocacy, research, and the exchange of experiences among diverse stakeholders, specifically addressing issues related to water and climate change.

Together with MoRD and NWM, the Water Security and Climate Adaptation in Rural India (WASCA) project commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) improves India's water security while taking climate change into account. The project objective of WASCA 2.0 being implemented by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) with the state partners is **to improve convergence with the government programs and missions for rural development, especially with Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, Catch the Rain programmes etc., thus increasingly contributing to water security while taking climate change into account.** The three-year project (April'22- March'25) is operational at the national level and in 17 states of India, namely, Himachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Sikkim, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andaman, and Nicobar Islands.

It strengthens the knowledge and capacity of public and private institutions, as well as of stakeholders, to implement integrated water resource management. To do so, pilot measures are being trailed in selected districts and municipalities and successful approaches disseminated at the state and national levels. It promotes collaboration between various government departments and other stakeholders to improve the planning and increase financing of climate-proof water security. In addition, greater cooperation with the private sector is being leveraged to foster measures for integrated and climate-proof management of water resources at the state and local level.

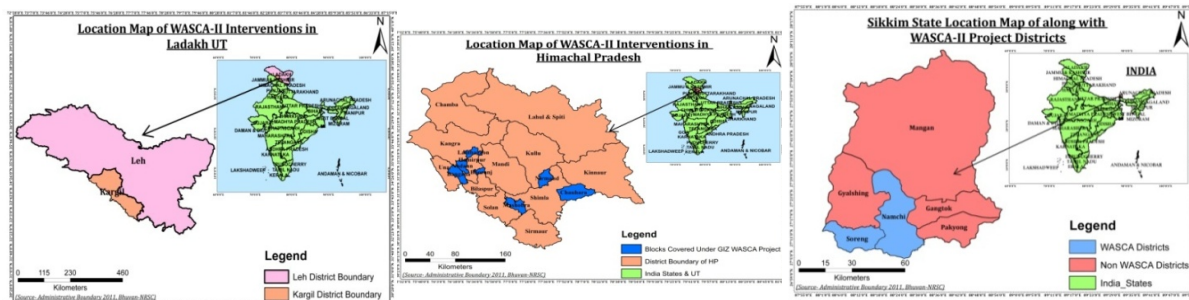
Project Location Map of Himachal Pradesh

Union Territory Ladakh: In UT Ladakh, the WASCA 2.0 project focused on two Districts Leh and Kargil. Both districts consist 31 Blocks and total 130 Gram Panchayats under WASCA-II project.

Project Location Map of UT Ladakh

Sikkim: WASCA 2.0 projects focused on Districts Soreng and Namchi in Sikkim as well. Both districts consist 14 Blocks and total 90 Gram Panchayats under WASCA-II project.

Project Location Map of Sikkim



• ***Training Schedule under WASCA***

The 4 day training sessions organized by GIZ in collaboration with Nodal Department in the State for the preparation of GIS-based MGNREGA plans under the WASCA project. During the Plan Preparation Phase, participants are introduced to the functionalities of Google Earth Pro. They received a comprehensive demonstration on navigating the software and were guided on how to formulate plans specific to their respective areas.

The session also covered an introduction to the WMS layer and its utilization as a foundational layer for plan development. To reinforce their learning, participants engaged in hands-on exercises using Google Earth to create GIS-based plans. The phase concludes with participants presenting the plans they have developed, marking a key milestone in their training process.

• ***Status of training conducted under GIZ-WASCA-II Project***

During the reporting period, organization we have conduct 25 training cum meeting cum workshop on Workshop on Strengthening planning, Implementation and Monitoring of RD, Watershed and agriculture programmes through RS & GIS tools in 8 different blocks of 5 districts of Himachal Pradesh. Details are as below:

Status of various trainings conducted under GIZ-Wasca-II project						
S.No.	Training Title	District	Block	No. of Participants	Male	Female
1.	Workshop on Strengthening planning, Implementation and Monitoring of RD, Watershed and agriculture programmes through RS & GIS tools	Una	Bangana	98	75	23
		Kullu	Nirmand	69	56	13
		Shimla	Mashobra, Fairlawn, Chohhara	327	208	109
		Hamirpur	Boranj, Nadaun	75	55	20
		Kangra	Lambagoan	120	78	42
2.	Review Meeting at State Level	RDD Head Quarter		11	7	4
		Total		700	479	221

• ***Status of Various Training Conducted under GIZ WASCA II UT***

During the reporting period, organization we have conduct 56 training cum meeting cum workshop for 32 different block PRIs of 2 districts viz Leh and Kargil of Ladakh UT. Details are as follows:

S. N.	Training Title	District	Block	No. of Participants	M	F
1.	Training conduct on GIS based planning at Gram Panchayat	Leh	Chuchot, Durbuk, Kharu, Leh, Nimoo, Nyoma, Thiksev, Disket, Khalbtsi, Panamic, Rong, Rupsho, Saspol, Skurbuchan, Singe Lalok, Turk and kharu	1203	1479	2682
2.	First training conduct under WASCA	Kargil	Bhimbhat, Drass, Kargil, Lotsum, Pashkum, Shargole, Sodh, Barsoo, Sankoo, Trespone, Chiktan, Taisuru, Karsha, Zanskar	75	16	91
			Total	1278	1495	2773

• **Status of Various Training Conducted under GIZ WASCA II Sikkim**

During the reporting period, organization we have conduct 16 Meeting and training on WASCA II Project Progress at RDD Secretariat for 5 different block PRIs of 2 districts viz Namchi and Sorang of Sikkim state. We have also conducted Coordination and review meeting with WASCA II Team for better execution of GIS based planning at Panchayat Level at RDD Secretariat and office Level. Details and as follows:

S. No.	Training Title	District	Block	No. of Participants	M	F
1.	Training conduct on GIS based planning at Gram Panchayat	Namchi	Namchi, Ravangla and Namtang	154	76	78
2.	Meeting on WASCA II Project Progress at RDD Secretariat	Sorang	Daramdin, Baiguney	134	65	69
3.	Coordination Meeting with WASCA II Team	RDD Secretariat		6	4	2
4.	Review Meeting of WASCA II Project	Officers Club				
		Total		294	145	149

Various Modules under the training

1. Getting familiar with GIS and remote sensing: Understanding role of GIS in planning
2. Using Google Earth Pro Guide
3. How to overlay Bhuvan Thematic Layer in Google Earth Pro
4. How to geo referenced cadastral map by using Google Earth Pro
5. How to identify thrust area by using Bhuvan and India-WRIS layer in Google Earth
6. How to convert excel to CSV and CSV to KML
7. How to generate contour lines by using Global Mapper
8. How to download toposheets from SOI and geo-reference using Global Mapper



• **Status of WASCA-II Plan Gram Panchayat Wise**

Status of Himachal Pradesh for Gram-panchayat wise Plan under WASCA-II

District	Block(s)	No. of Gram Panchayats	Status
Hamirpur	Bhoranj	39	Final plan for all the 39 GPs has been submitted at Block Level
Kangara	Nadaun	59	04-day GIS based training is scheduled from 06 to 09 May 2024
	Lambagaon	49	GIS based planning is pending, at block level due to Model Code of Conduct. GIS based plans will be completed by end of June, 2024
Kullu	Nirmand	32	Final plan for all the 32 GPs has been submitted at Block Level
Shimla	Choochhara	32	Final plan is pending for submission
	Mashobra	30	Final plan is pending for submission
Una	Bangana	46	Final plan for all the 46 GPs has been submitted at Block Level
Total GPs		287 GPs	

Status of UT Ladakh for Gram-panchayat wise Plan under WASCA-II

District	Block(s)	No. of Gram Panchayats	Status
Kargil	Barsoo, Bhimbat Drass, Drass, GM Pore/Trespone, Kargil, Karsha, Lotsum, Lungnak Pashkum, Sankoo, Shanker- Chiktan, Shargole, Sodh, Taisuru, Zanskar	98	Only 36 Gram panchayats plan (GIS based) have made out of total 193 Gram Panchayats. Work is in progress and remaining plans will be completed by end of June, 2024.
Leh	Chuchot, Durbuk, Khaltisi, Kharu, Leh, Nimo, Nubra, Nyoma, Panamic, Rong, Rupsho, Saspol, Singay Lalok, Skyurbachan, Thiksay, Turtak	95	
Total GPs		193	

Status of Sikkim for Gram-panchayat wise Plan under WASCA-II

District	Block (s)	No. of Gram Panchayats	Status
Soreng	Baiguney, Chumbong, Daramdin, Kaluk, Mangalbarey, Soreng	36	Only 06 Gram panchayats plan (GIS based) have made out of total 90 Gram Panchayats. Work is in progress and remaining plans will be completed by end of June, 2024.
Namchi	Jorethang, Melli, Namchi, Namthang, Ravong, Temi Tarku, Wak, Yangang	54	
Total GPs		90	

The cadre trained spans from local level (Sarpanch / Secretary of Gram Panchayat and *Gram Rozgar Sahayak*) to the state level Engineers and Officers (Executive Engineer, Junior Engineer, Agriculture Technical Assistant, Technical Assistant, and Agriculture Extension Officer). In order to enhance convergence with the agriculture department, the Director of Agriculture directs the Deputy Director of Agriculture at the district level to designate the Agriculture Extension Officer along with two to three field functionaries for the trainings.

3. Livelihood Enhancement & Sustainable Agriculture

One of the core outcomes of the programme has been the creation of sustainable livelihood opportunities for tribal farmers through plantation and agricultural diversification. A total of 449 farmers (273 male and 176 female) actively participated in plantation and capacity-building activities. Farmers were introduced to high-value fruit and medicinal crops such as

Pomegranate, Guava, Jamun, Amla, Sitaphal, Karonda, and Ber, which offer a dual benefit of improving nutritional security while also serving as an income source. Dedicated meetings and workshops highlighted the commercial potential and market value of medicinal plants, enabling farmers to explore new opportunities in herbal and fruit-based value chains. By linking plantation with household livelihood security, the programme has reduced the community's dependence on migration and daily wage labour. As a result, farmers are now equipped with diversified income streams that enhance both their economic stability and food security while building pathways for long-term rural sustainability.



4. Capacity Building, Knowledge Sharing & Community Empowerment

- a The programme placed a strong emphasis on empowering tribal communities by strengthening their knowledge base, leadership skills, and collective action. Over the year, 13 orientation meetings and 2 workshops were organized in villages such as Vali, Karakali, Bemla, Kavita, and Kiyawata Phala, directly reaching 449 participants, including 176 women farmers. These sessions focused on plantation care, medicinal applications, soil and water conservation, and the broader ecological and livelihood benefits of plantations. Special emphasis was placed on women's



participation, recognizing their critical role in household health management and livelihood practices. The programme also facilitated community mobilization around the themes of ecological restoration and sustainable resource management, ensuring that knowledge is not only disseminated but also collectively owned. This inclusive approach has led to the emergence of local leadership, strengthened community decision-making, and built a strong foundation for self-reliant and empowered villages.

- b The Orientation Program was held from November 29-December, 2024. Discussions focused on agroecology, Agro-Tourism organic farming, and market fit products. Organic warehouse and processing, as well as millets production, were also covered. The program aimed to educate and inform participants on sustainable agriculture practices.

- c A diary containing information on agroecology and organic farming has been published and distributed to participants of our orientation program. This diary serves as a practical guide for sustainable farming practices and will also be provided to the 300 farmers participating in the upcoming Jeevamrit kit distribution program, reinforcing knowledge transfer and promoting eco-friendly agricultural practices.
- d The fellowship program commenced on February 2, 2024, for a six-month tenure. Six fellows—Bherulal Meena, Durjan Singh, Himmat Singh, Kalyan Singh, Mangilal Meena, and Ramesh Chand Meena — were selected based on their highest skill scores in the orientation program, reflecting their aptitude and potential for hands-on agricultural and entrepreneurial training.

e **Active Engagement in Entrepreneurship Training:**

During the fellowship, the fellows actively participated in practical skill-building activities. They gained hands-on experience in cookie baking, oil extraction from oilseeds, packaging, and printing. They also learned to operate and maintain the sortax machine, and performed product grading. These activities enhanced their technical skills and provided real-world exposure to agro-based entrepreneurship.



f **Fellows Exposure Visits** Structured exposure visits were conducted to broaden the fellows' knowledge of sustainable and innovative farming practices:

- ❖ **Padanpuri, Maharashtra (February 12, 2025):** Fellows interacted with local farmers guided by Mohan Dada. They observed integrated pest and insect management, multi-layer cropping systems, organic farming techniques, organic milk production, and cultivation of grapes, cucumbers, and other crops. The use of drip irrigation, sprinkler systems, and mulching to optimize labor and resources was demonstrated.
- ❖ **Bellari Organic Celebration (February 14, 2025):** Fellows participated in an organic food processing and distribution program. They learned slow-food preparation, product creation, and distribution methods while working alongside local cooks.
- ❖ **Lonavala Farm Visit (February 2025):** Fellows studied the implementation of drip irrigation and the use of magnetic water to enhance crop productivity. They gained insights into developing high-income food crops and identifying fruits with multiple harvests per year, enabling farmers to increase profitability.



These activities collectively equipped the fellows with practical knowledge of sustainable farming, organic processing, and agro-entrepreneurship, fostering skills that will support both community development and personal career growth.

Volunteers Programme

a. **Knowledge Sharing Visits:** during this year on September 19, 2024, 28 students from the USA, affiliated with SIT through World Learning Exchange Private Limited, visited JJVS and the GTTC center in Karakali to learn about our rural development initiatives, gaining hands-on exposure to our work in rural development, GIS mapping, and traditional health systems, including a field visit to GTTC, Karakali.



b. IIM-U Rural Immersion Program: In February 2023, 72 students from IIM-Udaipur participated in a five-day Rural Immersion Program at JJVS campuses in Vali and Bhutiya (Kurabad). They were oriented on water conservation techniques and traditional healthcare practices and engaged directly with **14 Gram Panchayats**. Through 14 community group meetings, students conducted surveys to develop comprehensive village profiles, analyzing demographics, livelihoods, education, health, and infrastructure. On the final day, students presented their reports, showcasing their insights and recommendations, thereby enriching both their practical understanding and JJVS's community engagement documentation.

❖ **Funding Sources:**

S. No.	Name of Funding Agencies
1.	Azim Premji Foundation, Bangluru
2.	Global Green Fund, UK
3.	Dabur India, New Delhi
4.	GIZ, New Delhi
5.	Hands on Health, Australia
6.	BNP Paribas, UK
7.	Department of Science and Technology, Govt., of India, New Delhi
8.	SPWD-Ford Foundation, New Delhi
9.	SPWD-American Indo foundation, America
10.	KKS, Germany
11.	CRY, New Delhi
12.	CASA, Udaipur
13.	Department of Biotechnology, Govt., of India New Delhi
14.	Siemenpuu Foundation, Finland
15.	Katajamaki Foundation, Finland
16.	Indian Institute of Management, Udaipur
17.	Swallows Foundation
18.	Ayush Department, Govt., of India, New Delhi
19.	Commact Organisation, Bangluru
20.	Chitra Foundation
21.	CARE INDIA
22.	FRLHT, Bangluru
23.	UNDP, New Delhi
24.	Nabard, Jaipur
25.	Capart, Jaipur
26.	Bharat Dalmiya Group, Sitapur UP)
27.	Poddar Foundation, Mumbai
28.	Excess Development Services, Udaipur
29.	CBSN, UK
30.	MSID
31.	MLPC, Jodhpur
32.	IIMU Udaipur
33.	National University (Adivasi) Alliance
34.	Misereor, Germany
35.	GDS Services international Limited, UK
36.	HOHA, Australia
37.	(WHH) Wilfe Hunger hilfe, Germany
38.	SAMVAD, Ranchi
39.	PHP international, UK
40.	Governer-Secretariat (Rajasthan), Jaipur
41.	National council of Rural Institute (NCRI), Hyderabad MoHRD, GoI
42.	Department of AYUSH, Min. of Health & Family welfare, Govt of India
43.	Network for Social Change, New Delhi
44.	CRS-USCCB
45.	BASIX Hyderabad
46.	Liyods-UK
47.	CRS-USCC, OFDA, USA
48.	UNDP, Environment Forest Ministry, New Delhi
49.	Ministry of Foreign affairs, Finland